

FEBRUARY 15, 2016

**UNIT 5: LINEAR EQUATIONS AND
INEQUALITIES**

**SECTION 6.1:
SOLVING EQUATIONS BY
USING INVERSE
OPERATIONS**

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MATH 9



WHAT'S THE POINT OF TODAY'S LESSON?

We will continue working on the Math 9 Specific Curriculum Outcome (SCO) "Patterns and Relations 3" OR "PR3" which states:

"Model and solve problems using linear equations in a variety of forms ($ax = b$; $ax + b = c$; $ax + b = cx + d$; $a(bx + c) = d (ex + f)$ etc.) concretely, pictorially and symbolically where a, b, c, d, e and f are rational numbers."



What does THAT mean???

SCO PR3 means ALGEBRA!!!



WARM UP:

SOLVE AND VERIFY THE FOLLOWING EQUATION:

$$\frac{3}{5} - 4p = \frac{67}{6} \quad \text{LCM} = 30$$

$$\frac{\cancel{30}^6}{\cancel{1}} \left(\frac{3}{\cancel{5}_1} \right) - \cancel{30} (4p) = \frac{\cancel{30}^5}{\cancel{1}} \left(\frac{67}{\cancel{6}_1} \right)$$
$$18 - 120p = 335$$

$$18 - 120p - 18 = 335 - 18$$

$$\frac{-120p}{-120} = \frac{317}{-120}$$

$$p = -\frac{317}{120}$$

LS	RS
$\frac{3}{5} - 4p$	$\frac{67}{6}$
$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{1} \left(\frac{-317}{120} \right)$	
$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{(-317)}{30}$	
$\frac{18}{30} + \frac{317}{30}$	
$\frac{335}{30} \div 5$	
$\frac{67}{6}$	
LS = RS: $p = -\frac{317}{120}$	

HOMWORK QUESTIONS???

(page 274, #20, #22 and #24; d
page 286, #4 and #5)

$$24. \text{ d) } \frac{22}{8} + 10g = \frac{62}{5} \quad \text{LCM} = 40$$

$$\frac{\cancel{40}^5}{\cancel{1}} \left(\frac{22}{\cancel{8}_1} \right) + 40(10g) = \frac{\cancel{40}^8}{\cancel{1}} \left(\frac{62}{\cancel{5}_1} \right)$$

$$110 + 400g = 496$$

$$110 + 400g - 110 = 496 - 110$$

$$\frac{\cancel{400}g}{\cancel{400}} = \frac{386}{400} \begin{array}{l} \div 2 \\ \div 2 \end{array}$$

$$g = \frac{193}{200}$$

CONCEPT REINFORCEMENT:

***WORKSHEET* ($ax + b = c$): #1 TO #16**

Please don't forget to check your answers on the back of the sheet - this is part of your homework.

HEADS UP - QUIZ TOMORROW! There will be a short quiz on Section 6.1 tomorrow, Feb. 16, on one-step and two-step equations, the distributive property, equations with one denominator and two denominators and verifications.