Curriculum Outcome

PR1: . Generalize a pattern arising from a problem-solving context using linear equations and verify by substitution.

PR3. Model and solve problems using linear equations of the form:

***ax* = *b;* = b , a ≠ 0; *ax* + *b* = *c*; +*b* = *c,* a ≠ 0; = *b*, *x* ≠ 0 ax ax xa**

ax*+ *b* = *cx* + *d; a*(*bx* + *c*) = *d*(*ex* + *f*); *a*(*x* + *b*) = *c; ax* = b+*cx

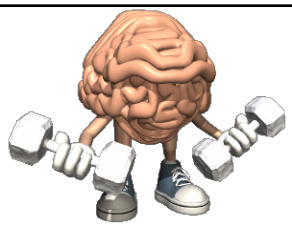
concretely, pictorially and symbolically, where*a, b, c, d, e, and f* are rational numbers

Getting Ready For A Quiz

Student Friendly: "Rearranging an equation to get all the variables by themselves". Taking care of a fraction.

Feb 15-7:58 AM

Warm Up



1) $10 - 2x = 85 + 3x$

$x = -15$

2) $\frac{-1x}{5} + 5 = \frac{9}{2}$

$x = \frac{5}{2}$

3) $\frac{1}{3}(9x + 3) = \frac{3}{2}(20x - 8)$

$x = \frac{13}{27}$

4) $\frac{5x}{6} - 2 = \frac{3}{4} - 3x$

$x = \frac{33}{46}$

Feb 23-6:17 PM

1) $10 - 2x = 85 + 3x$

$+2x$ $+2x$

$10 = 85 + 5x$

-85 -85

$\frac{-75}{5} = \frac{5x}{5}$

$x = -15$

2) $\frac{-1x}{5} + 5 = \frac{9}{2}$

(10) (10) (10)

$\frac{-10x}{5} + 50 = \frac{90}{2}$

$-2x + 50 = 45$

$-50 \quad -50$

$\frac{-2x}{-2} = \frac{-5}{-2}$

$x = \frac{5}{2}$

$$\frac{1}{3}(9x+3) = \frac{3}{2}(20x-8)$$

$$\frac{9x}{3} + \frac{3}{3} = \frac{60x}{2} - \frac{24}{2}$$

$$3x + 1 = 30x - 12 \quad (-3x \text{ on both sides})$$

$$1 = 27x - 12 \quad (+12 \text{ on both sides})$$

$$\frac{13}{27} = \frac{27x}{27}$$

$$x = \frac{13}{27}$$

Some More!!!!!!!

4) $\frac{5x}{6} - 2 = \frac{3}{4} - 3x$

(12) (12) (12) (12)

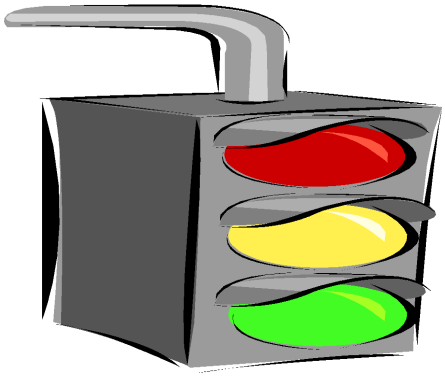
$\frac{60x}{6} - 24 = \frac{36}{4} - 36x$

$10x - 24 = 9 - 36x$ +36x +36x

$46x - 24 = 9$ +24 +24

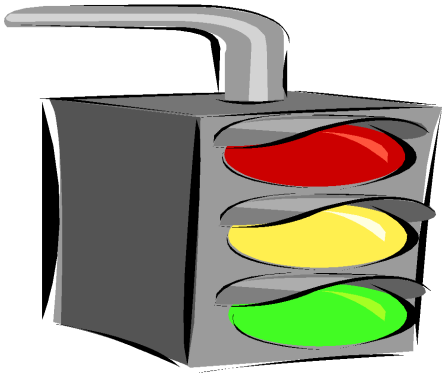
$\frac{46x}{46} = \frac{33}{46}$

$x = \frac{33}{46}$



Now it is time for Home Learning

Oct 27-10:41 PM



Class/Homework

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Mid Unit Review

QUESTIONS

3,4,5, 7, 8,

and

Worksheet questions

- all circled questions

Oct 27-10:41 PM

Attachments

Equations01.pdf

Equations02.pdf

Equations03.pdf