Curriculum Outcomes:

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 \neq 0; ax + b = c; +b = c, a \neq 0; = b, $x \neq$ 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

Student Friendly:

"Rearranging an equation with variables on both side of the equal sign"



Solve for the "unknown" variable (Use inverse operation and SHOW ALL WORK)

1)
$$\frac{-6}{r} = 24 (r)$$
 $\frac{-6}{24} = \frac{24}{24}$
 $r = -\frac{6}{24}$

2)
$$-3(h+3) = 2(h-1)$$
 $-3h-9 = 2h+2$
 $-9 = 5h$
 $-7 = 5h$
 $-7 = 5h$
 -1.4

3)
$$\frac{3x}{4} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5x}{6} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{9x}{2} - 2 = \frac{10x}{2} - 3$$

$$-2 = x$$

$$1 = x$$

Solve

$$4(y+8) = 7(y+2)$$

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$$4(y+8) = 7(y+2)$$

$$3a = 7(y+2)$$

$$3a = 3y + 14$$

$$18 = 3y$$

$$3 = 3y$$

$$6 = y$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (\frac{6x + 9}{1}) = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{10x - 2}{1})$$

$$\frac{12x}{3} + \frac{18}{3} = \frac{10x}{2} - \frac{2}{2}$$

$$4x + 6 = 5x - 1$$

$$6 = x - 1 + 1$$

$$\exists = x$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \underbrace{(5x + 2)}_{3} \stackrel{\lambda}{=} \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(7x - 3)}_{1}$$

$$x = 17$$

$$\frac{10x}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(6)}_{3} - \frac{3}{2} \underbrace{(6)}_{3}$$

$$20x + 8 = 21x - 9$$

$$7 = x$$

$$7 = x$$

$$7 = x$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(5x+2) = \frac{1}{2}(7x-3)$$

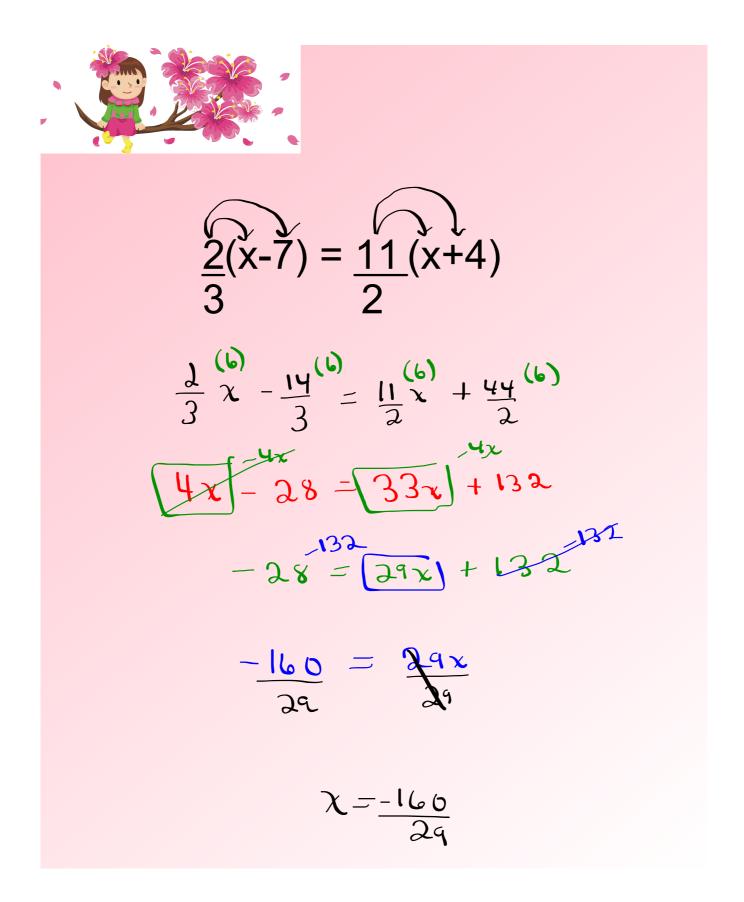
$$x = 17$$

$$\frac{10x}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{7x}{2} - \frac{3}{2}(6)$$

$$2^{2}x + 8 = 21x - 9$$

$$8 = x - 9$$

$$x = 17$$





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#11(ace) #16 (aii) #17(bd) #18 19(cd) #21(bc) #11(b,d)
#16 (ai)
#17(ac)
19(a,b)
#21(a,b)

When you see fractions you moved with fraction