## 2-1

Writing Equations

## Translating Sentences

- Look for key words that you can use to change into numbers, variables and symbols


## Example

1) Five times the number a squared is three times the sum of $b$ and $c$.
2) A number b divided by three is six less than $c$.

## Translating Equations

## Example

1) $3 m+5=14$
2) $13=2-6 t$

## 2-2

Solving Equations
using
Addition and Subtraction

## Solving Equations

- To solve an equation, you need to find all values of the variable that make the equation a true statement.
- One way to do this is to isolate the variable by creating a single variable on one side of the equation and a numeric answer on the other side.


## EXAMPLES

## Solve the following equations.

1) $x+15=21$
2) $x-13=-20$
3) $x+\frac{2}{3}=3$
4) $x-\frac{1}{4}=\frac{4}{5}$

## EXAMPLE

Read the statement below, then convert it into an equation. Solve the equation.

1) Twenty one subtracted from a number is negative eight.

2-3

## Solving equations using Multiplication and Division

## Solving with Multiplication or Division

If you do something to one side of the equation you MUST do the exact same thing to the other side.

- If the variable has a number attached to it (a coefficient), then the variable and number are being multiplied. To un-attach the number, you must divide the variable by the coefficient.
- If the variable has a number underneath it (a denominator), then the variable and number are being divided. To un-attach the number, you must multiply the variable by the denominator.


## EXAMPLES

Solve the following equations.

1) $2 x=14$
2) $\frac{x}{3}=8$
3) $\frac{2}{5} x=6$
4) $-\frac{3}{4} x=\frac{1}{2}$

2-4
Multi-Step Equations

## Solving Multi-Step Equations

- To solve a multi-step equation, you need to use all skills you developed in the earlier sections. (Add, Subtract, Multiply, Divide)
- The goal is to get all variables on one side and all numeric values on the other.


## EXAMPLES

Solve the following equations.

1) $2 x+4=6$
2) $-3 x-5=10$
3) $\frac{x-15}{9}=-6$
4) $\frac{1}{2} x-\frac{3}{4}=\frac{2}{3}$

## 2-5

Solving Equations with Variables on both sides

## Variables on both sides

- Before moving variables or numeric values across the equal signs, make sure you simplify both sides completely (Distributive Property, Combine Like Terms, etc..)
- Move all variables to one side of the equal sign (does not matter which side) and move all numeric values to the other.


## EXAMPLES

Solve all equations below.

1) $2 x-6=3 x+4$
2) $3(2 x-4)=5(-x-2)$
3) $2(2 x-3)-3 x=6 x-7+4-5 x$
4) $\frac{3}{8} x-\frac{1}{4}=\frac{1}{2} x-\frac{3}{4}$

## 2-6

## Ratios and Proportions

Ratio - the comparison of two numbers. Typically this comparison is written in fraction form.

Proportion - an equation where two ratios are set equal to each other.

## EXAMPLE

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Determine if the two ratios are equal } \\
& \qquad \text { Is } \frac{3}{4}=\frac{15}{24} ?
\end{aligned}
$$

2 Methods (Find a Common Denominator or Use Cross Multiplication)

$$
\frac{3}{4}=\frac{15}{24}
$$

Common Denominator is 24

$$
\frac{18}{24}=\frac{15}{24}
$$

Numerators are not the same so the ratios are not equal

$$
\frac{3}{4}=\frac{15}{24}
$$

Cross Multiply
$(3)(24)=(4)(15)$
$72=60$
Values are not equal so the ratios are not equal

## Solve the proportions

When solving, cross multiplying is quickest method

1) $\frac{x}{4}=\frac{7}{8}$
2) $\frac{1}{4}=\frac{x-2}{-3}$
3) $\frac{x-4}{3}=\frac{2 x+3}{5}$

## 2-7

## Percent of Change

## TERMINOLOGY

Percent Decrease - the new value is less than the original value.
Percent Increase - the new value is great than the original value.

## FORMULA

$\frac{\text { Change }}{\text { Original }}=\frac{\%}{100}$

## Change $=$ new $\boldsymbol{-}$ original

Find the \% increase or decrease
Original Price $=\$ 25$
New Price $=\$ 28$

## Find the Discounted Price

Shirt $=\$ 30$
Discount $=30 \%$

2-8
Solving for a specific variable

## Solving for a specific variable

Solving for a specific variable is no different than solving to find a solution. Whatever variable you are solving for, the goal is to isolate it using methods taught in earlier sections.

Remember, you can NOT combine terms that are not alike.

## Example 1

$$
\text { Solve for } y \text {. }
$$

1) $3 x+y=4$

Example 2
Solve for $x$
2) $3 x+y=4$

## Example 3

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Solve for f. } \\
& \text { 3) } 3 \mathrm{a}-2 \mathrm{~b}=2 \mathrm{fg}+\mathrm{b}
\end{aligned}
$$

November 28, 2012

