

Algebra I

3-3

(Day 2)

Solving Equations

Solve.

$$32) \frac{3}{5}(x+2) = 12$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\frac{3}{5}(x+2) \right] = (12) \cdot 5$$

$$3(x+2) = 60$$

$$3x+6 = 60$$

$$3x+6-6 = 60-6$$

$$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{54}{3}$$

$$x = 18$$

$$\{18\}$$

$$46) 9 - \frac{4}{5}(u-3) = 1$$

$$9-9 - \frac{4}{5}(u-3) = 1-9$$

$$+5 \left(+ \frac{4}{5}(u-3) \right) = (-8)(-5)$$

$$4(u-3) = 40$$

$$4u-12 = 40$$

$$4u-12+12 = 40+12$$

$$\frac{4u}{4} = \frac{52}{4}$$

$$\{13\} \quad u = 13$$

Try on your own!

$$56) \frac{1}{5}[4(k+2) - (2-k)] = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{5}[4k+8-2+k] = 4$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{5}[5k+6] \right] = (4) \cdot 5$$

$$5k+6 = 20$$

$$5k+6-6 = 20-6$$

$$5k = 14$$

$$k = \frac{14}{5} \quad \left\{ \frac{14}{5} \right\}$$

20
5
13
3
17
5
17
5

Don't need Associative Property

$$60) (9|x|+3) - 5|x| - 3 = 12$$

$$9|x|+3-5|x|-3 = 12$$

$$\frac{4|x|}{4} = \frac{12}{4}$$

$$|x| = 3$$

$$x = \pm 3$$

$$\{\pm 3\}$$

To get rid of the absolute value,

- 1- Make sure answer is legal. An absolute value can never equal a negative number.
- 2- Put a \pm on the other side.

3-3 The Classic

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