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9) Find three consecutive even integers whose sum is }15
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        Letre smallest
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        Letre smallest
        x
        x
        x+4 = largest
        x+4 = largest
    x+(x+2)+(x+4)=150
    x+(x+2)+(x+4)=150
            3x+6=150
            3x+6=150
            3x+6-6 =150-6
            3x+6-6 =150-6
                3x=144
                3x=144
    10) Find four consecutive odd integers whose sum is 144 .
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\section*{Let \(x=\) smallest}
                \(x+2=2^{\text {nd }}\)
            \(x+9=3^{\text {nd }}\)
            \(x+6=\) alarges 4
        \(x+(x+2)+(x+9)+(x+6)=144\)
                        \(4 x+12=144\)
\(\square \mathrm{he}\)
15) The perimeter of a rectangle is 232 cm and the width is 56 cm . Find the length of the rectangle.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Let } x=\text { length } \\
& x+x+56+56=232
\end{aligned}
\]

16) The perimeter of a rectangle is 340 cm and the length is 90 cm . Find the width of the rectangle.
5) Whenone halfof a number is decreased by 13 , the result is 62 Find the number.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { e number. } \\
& \text { Let } x=\text { the number } 150 \\
& \begin{aligned}
2\left(\frac{1}{2} x-13\right. & =62) \\
x-26 & =124 \\
x-26+26 & =124+26 \\
x & =150
\end{aligned}
\end{aligned}
\]
6) Six less than two thirds of a number is 18 . Find the number. \(3\left(\frac{2}{3} x-6=18\right) \quad 36\)
\(2 x-18=54\)
\(2 x-18+18=54+18\)
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{2 x}{2}=\frac{73}{2} \\
& x=36
\end{aligned}
\]
13) The length of a rectangle is 11 cm more than the width. The perimeter is 90 cm . Find the length and width of the rectangle

14) The width of a rectangle is 12 cm less than the length. The perimeter is 120 cm . Find the length and width of the rectangle
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Mixed Review} \\
\hline 1) \(-3+y=2\) & 2) \(x-1.2=6\) & 3) \(y+6=15\) & 4) \(\frac{2}{3} y=6\) \\
\hline 5) \(-15=\frac{c}{2}\) & 6)( \(+\frac{1}{5} x=12\) & 7) \(31=y-9\) & 8) \(x-15=16\) \\
\hline 9) \(0.25 y=8\) & 10) \(3 y+2=17\) & 11) \(2 x-3=15\) & 12) \(3(a-1)+5=32\) \\
\hline \(\square \mathrm{le}\) & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}```

