

Algebra RH

Essential Question: What are literal equations?

Do Now: Solve for x . $x + a = b$

The **properties of equality** justify the series of **inverse operations** that are performed in order to solve an equation.

Addition Property of Equality	If $a = b$, then $a + c = b + c$
Subtraction Property of Equality	If $a = b$, then $a - c = b - c$
Multiplication Property of Equality	If $a = b$, then $ac = bc$
Division Property of Equality	If $a = b$, then $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{c}, c \neq 0$

Example:

Write the property of equality used in each step in solving the equation.

Steps	Property
$-5x - 4 = 16$	

Literal Equations: _____

When solving for another variable in an equation:

- Ask yourself, "What happened to the variable being solved?"
- Keep in mind, the last operation done is the first undone using inverse operations.
- Always keep your equation balanced (what you do to one side must be done to the other side).

Examples: Solve for x .

1. $ax = b$

2. $\frac{x}{a} = b$

3. $\frac{x}{a} + c = d$

$$4. a(x - 4) = b$$

$$5. \frac{x}{a-b} = c$$

$$6. \frac{a}{x-b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$7. c = 3x - 3b$$

$$8. c - 2x = bx$$

$$9. a = \frac{1}{3}(b+x)$$

Solve for the variable indicated.

$$10. C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32); F$$

$$11. A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2); h$$

$$12. P = 2(l + w); w$$

On a separate sheet of paper, recopy the original equation and solve for x .

1. $ax - b = c$

2. $\frac{x}{a} + b = c$

3. $(a - 3)x = b$

4. $\frac{a}{b}x = c$

5. $\frac{x-a}{b} = c$

6. $\frac{ax}{b} = c$

7. $b = ax - c + d$

8. $c = \frac{ax-b}{d}$

9. $abx = c$

10. $\frac{3x}{a+b} = c$

On a separate sheet of paper, recopy the original equation and solve for the indicated variable.

11. $A = \frac{1}{2}bh ; b$

12. $c = \frac{a+y}{4b} ; y$

13. $r = q + pq ; p$

14. $c = i(h - j) ; h$

15. $\frac{p}{r+q} = \frac{a}{t} ; r$

16. $ax + bx = c ; x$

17. $m = \frac{x+y+z}{3} ; y$

18. $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh ; B$

19. $2s = n(a + 1) ; a$

20. $S = \frac{a}{a-r} ; r$