

## 8.4 Notes - Variables on Both Sides

December 9, 2019 8:40 AM

\* When we group variables and/or constants on the SAME side of the equation, we use BEDMAS and group.

ex: 
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4x + x & = & 30 \\ \cancel{4x} + \cancel{x} & = & \cancel{30} \\ \hline \frac{5x}{5} & = & \frac{30}{5} \\ x & = & 6 \end{array}$$

\* When we move variables and/or constants OVER THE EQUAL SIGN, we use SAMDEB.

ex: 
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3x + 4 & = & 5x \\ \cancel{-3x} & & \cancel{-3x} \\ 4 & = & 2x \\ \frac{4}{2} & = & \frac{2x}{2} \\ 2 & = & x \end{array}$$

OR  $\rightarrow$  
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3x + 4 & = & 5x \\ -5x & & -5x \\ -2x + 4 & = & 0 \\ -4 & & -4 \\ \frac{-2x}{-2} & = & \frac{-4}{-2} \\ x & = & 2 \end{array}$$

\* When BOTH SIDES have their variable "stuck" Inside Brackets, DISTRIBUTE the coefficient, then solve with SAMDEB.  
↳ uses BEDMAS since we don't cross the = sign.  
↳ means multiply coefficient into all parts in Brackets

ex: 
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 5(5x + 3) & = & 2(3x + 18) \\ 25x + 15 & = & 6x + 36 \\ -6x & & -6x \\ 19x + 15 & = & 36 \\ -15 & & -15 \\ \frac{19x}{19} & = & \frac{21}{19} \\ x & = & 1\frac{2}{19} \end{array}$$

Final answer must be a proper fraction.

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad 3(2.1x - 1.2) &= 4(0.7x + 0.85) \\
 6.3x - 3.6 &= 2.8x + 3.4 \\
 -2.8x &= -2.8x \\
 3.5x - 3.6 &= 3.4 \\
 +3.6 &+ 3.6 \\
 \frac{3.5x}{3.5} &= \frac{7}{3.5} \\
 x &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

*SIDES ARE SEP!*

CHECK: SIDES ARE SEP!

$$\begin{aligned}
 3(2.1x - 1.2) &\stackrel{?}{=} 4(0.7x + 0.85) \\
 3(2.1(\underline{\frac{1}{2}}) - 1.2) &\stackrel{?}{=} 4(0.7(\underline{\frac{1}{2}}) + 0.85)
 \end{aligned}$$

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 $LS = RS$ 

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$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad 2.6m &= 10 - 1.4m \\
 +1.4m &+ 1.4m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{4m}{4} = \frac{10}{4}$$

$$m = 2.5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad 13.8 - 0.6y &= -1.1y \\
 +0.6y &+ 0.6y
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{13.8}{-0.5} &= \frac{-0.5y}{-0.5} \\
 -27.6 &= y
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad \frac{2}{3}(2x - 3) &= 4x \\
 \frac{4x}{3} - 2 &= 4x \\
 -\frac{4}{3}x &= 2 \\
 -2 &= \frac{8}{3}x \\
 -\frac{3}{2} &= x
 \end{aligned}$$

SAMe AS

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{2(2x-3)}{3} &= 4x \\
 \frac{2(2x-3)}{2} &= \frac{12x}{2} \\
 2x - 3 &= 6x \\
 -2x &= 3 \\
 -\frac{3}{2} &= x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} = x^3$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} = x^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

↓ Make it a COEFFICIENT in FRONT  
Because IT'S  
MULTIPLY!!

$$6. \frac{2x-5}{3} \stackrel{(3)}{=} \frac{3x+1}{2} \text{ OR}$$

$$2(2x-5) = 3(3x+1) \quad (2)$$

$$2(2x-5) = 3(3x+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4x - 10 \\ -4x - 3 \\ \hline -13 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 9x + 3 \\ -4x \\ \hline 5x \end{array} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{-13}{5} = \frac{5x}{5}$$

$$\text{---} 2\frac{3}{5} = x$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{3} \\ \hline -\frac{5}{6}x \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{3} \\ \hline \frac{13}{6} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\frac{5}{6}x \\ \div -\frac{5}{6} \\ \hline x \end{array} = \frac{13}{6} \div -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$x = -\frac{13}{5}$$

$$x = -2\frac{3}{5}$$