8.3 Solving Equations

Solve and Check:
corf. Last
a)

$$
8^{V}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&-6 \\
& v=3(h+4) \\
& 3(-6+4) \\
& 3(-2) \\
&-6
\end{aligned}
$$

b)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -6=3(h+4) \\
& \div 3 \\
& \div 3 \\
& -2=h+4 \\
& -4=h+4 \\
& \underbrace{-6}_{-6}=h
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{gathered}
-4(x-0.6)=3.2 v \\
-4(-0.2-0.6) \\
-4(-0.8) \\
3.2
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2((x-1))=8 \\
& \begin{array}{c}
2(x-1)= \\
2\left(\left.\begin{array}{c}
\downarrow \\
5 \\
2(4) \\
8 \\
V
\end{array} \right\rvert\,=\$\right. \text { RS }
\end{array} \\
& \left.\begin{array}{rl}
2(x-1) & =8 \\
\div 2(x-1 & \div 4 \\
x-1 & =4 \\
+1 & +1 \\
\underbrace{x}_{\text {SOLVE }} & =5 \\
=5
\end{array}\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$



Math Page 2

Solve
Check

$$
\text { d) } \begin{aligned}
\frac{3}{4}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) & =6 \frac{3}{8} \\
\div \frac{3}{4} x+\frac{1}{2} & =\frac{17}{2}-\frac{3}{4} \\
-\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\
x & =\frac{16}{2}=8
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{3}{4}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)=6 \frac{3}{8} v \\
& \frac{3}{4}\left(8+\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
& \frac{3}{4}\left(8 \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
& 6 \frac{3}{8} v
\end{aligned}
$$

Note That it could have been:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{3}{4}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{3\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{4} \quad \begin{array}{l}
\text { ex: } \quad \frac{x+7}{8}=2 \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow[\text { of } 1]{\text { same }} \frac{1}{8}(x+7)=2 \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{2(x-2)}{5}=12 \frac{\text { same }}{\text { as }} \frac{2}{5}(x-2)=12
\end{array},
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\begin{array}{ll}
\frac{d+1}{2} & =\frac{3}{5} \\
\div \frac{1}{2} & =\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{1}{2} \\
d+1 & =\frac{6}{5}-1 \\
-d & =\frac{1}{5}
\end{array} \\
r \frac{1}{2}(d+1)
\end{aligned}
$$

Complete:


All eqns $\frac{3}{4}(x+1)=5$

