

Algebra IIa

2-1 Day 1

Solving First Degree Equations

Solve - Get the variable on a side by itself.

Solve.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \ x - 7 = 13 \\ \quad +7 \quad +7 \\ \hline x = 20 \\ \{20\} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \ 2\left(\frac{3}{2}x\right) = (15)2 \\ \quad \underline{3x = 30} \\ x = 10 \\ \{10\} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \ \left(\frac{2}{7} + x\right) = \left(\frac{17}{21}\right)21 \\ \quad 6 + 2(x) = 17 \\ \quad -6 \quad -6 \\ \hline \quad \underline{2x = 11} \\ \quad \quad \underline{21 \quad 21} \\ \{ \frac{11}{21} \} \end{array}$$

$$4) \ (8x + 3) - 7 = 4(2x + 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x - 4 = 8x + 4 \\ \underline{-8x \quad -8x} \end{array}$$

$$-4 = 4$$

what the ?

Is this true or false?

⊗

No solution

$$5) \ 3(2x - 5) = 6(x - 2) - 3$$

$$6x - 15 = 6x - \underline{\underline{12}} - \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x - 15 = 6x - 15 \\ \underline{-6x \quad -6x} \end{array}$$

$$-15 = -15$$

what the ?

→ This is True

$\mathbb{R}$

all real
numbers,
identity