LINEAR EQUATIONS 1 — TRANSCRIPT

Ex 1

$$x + 2 = 6$$
$$x + 2 - 2 = 6 - 2$$
$$x = 6 - 2$$
$$x = 4$$

Ex 2

$$y - 3 = 5$$
$$y - 3 + 3 = 5 + 3$$
$$y = 5 + 3$$
$$y = 8$$

Ex 3

$$5x = 30$$
$$\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{30}{5}$$
$$x = \frac{30}{5}$$
$$x = 6$$

Ex 4

$$\frac{y}{4} = 7$$
$$\frac{y}{4} \times 4 = 7 \times 4$$
$$y = 7 \times 4$$
$$y = 28$$

To become good at solving these equations you need to be able to miss out the second line in each of them.

Look to learn what to do to go straight from the first line to the third line.

In particular, remember that if you carry a term across the "=" then it changes sign.

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Ex 5

$$2x + 3 = 11$$
$$2x = 11 - 3$$
$$2x = 8$$
$$x = \frac{8}{2}$$
$$x = 4$$

Ex 6

$$3x - 7 = 8$$
$$3x = 8 + 7$$
$$3x = 15$$
$$x = \frac{15}{3}$$
$$x = 5$$

Ex 7

$$10x + 7 = 23$$
$$10x = 23 - 7$$
$$10x = 16$$
$$x = \frac{16}{10}$$
$$x = 1.6$$

Ex 8

$$5x - 7 = 14$$
$$5x = 14 + 7$$
$$5x = 21$$
$$x = \frac{21}{5}$$
$$x = 4\frac{1}{5}$$

First isolate the x term by moving the extra term to the other side. Remember to change its sign!! After simplifying the right hand side just divide through by how many x's there are.