

Reteaching 2-1

Solving Two-Step Equations

Michael bought 4 books for the same price at a fair. Admission to the fair was \$5.
How much was each book if Michael spent a total of \$17 at the fair?

Follow these steps to solve the two-step equation:

$$4b + 5 = 17$$

① Add or subtract on each side.

$$4b + 5 - 5 = 17 - 5$$

$$4b = 12$$

② Multiply or divide to isolate the variable.

$$\frac{4b}{4} = \frac{12}{4}$$

$$b = 3 \quad \leftarrow \text{Each book cost \$3.}$$

③ Check by substituting your answer for the variable.

Check: $4b + 5 = 17$

$$4 \cdot 3 + 5 \stackrel{?}{=} 17$$

$$17 = 17 \checkmark$$

Show your steps to solve each equation. Then check.

1. $2k + 5 = 25$

2. $\frac{p}{2} - 2 = 2$

3. $7y - 17 = -38$

$$2k + 5 - \boxed{} = 25 - \boxed{}$$

$$\frac{p}{2} - 2 + \boxed{} = 2 + \boxed{}$$

$$\frac{2k}{\boxed{}} = \frac{20}{\boxed{}}$$

$$\frac{p}{2} \cdot \boxed{} = 4 \cdot \boxed{}$$

$$k = \boxed{}$$

$$p = \boxed{}$$

Check: $2k + 5 = 25$

Check: $\frac{p}{2} - 2 = 2$

Check: _____

$$2 \cdot \boxed{} + 5 \stackrel{?}{=} 25$$

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{2} - 2 \stackrel{?}{=} 2$$

$$\boxed{} = 25$$

$$\boxed{} = 2$$

Solve each equation.

4. $\frac{x}{-2} + 6 = 4$

5. $14j - 7 = 91$

6. $240a - 3 = 5$

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$j = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

7. $2.4 + 3s = -0.6$

8. $2 + \frac{n}{5} = 4$

9. $140 = -4 - 12e$

$$s = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$e = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Reteaching 2-2

Simplifying Algebraic Expressions

A *term* is a number, a variable, or the product of a number and variable(s). The two terms in $-2x + 4y$ are $-2x$ and $4y$.

Terms with exactly the same variable factor are called *like terms*. In $-3x + 4y + 5x$, $-3x$ and $5x$ are like terms.

One way to *combine like terms* is by addition or subtraction.

- Add to combine like terms in $4y + y$.

$$4y + y = (4 + 1)y = 5y$$

- Subtract to combine like terms in $2m - 5m$.

$$2m - 5m = (2 - 5)m = -3m$$

To *simplify* an expression, combine its like terms. Perform as many of its operations as possible.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Simplify: } & 3a + 5b - a + 2b \\ & = (3a - a) + (5b + 2b) \\ & = 2a + 7b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Simplify: } & 2(x - 4) \\ & = 2x - 2(4) \\ & = 2x - 8 \end{aligned}$$

Combine like terms.

- $6x + 2x =$ _____
- $4c - c =$ _____
- $-h - h =$ _____
- $-3y + 4y =$ _____
- $m - 5m =$ _____
- $6n + n =$ _____
- $2s - 6s =$ _____
- $-t - 2t =$ _____
- $3b - 9b =$ _____

Simplify each expression.

- $3(m + 4) - 5m =$ _____
- $(v - 4)5 =$ _____
- $4a + 2 - 8a + 1 =$ _____
- $6s + 5 - (s - 6) =$ _____
- $3(u + 4) - 5u =$ _____
- $2x + y - (9 - 4x) =$ _____
- $-5x + 3(x - y) =$ _____
- $v + 6v - 2v =$ _____
- $-2s + 6 - s - 4 =$ _____
- $-x + 4(x - 2) =$ _____
- $3(k + j) - 4k - k =$ _____
- $4a - 6 - a + 1 =$ _____

Reteaching 2-3

Solving Multi-Step Equations

Combining terms can help solve equations.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Solve: } 5n + 6 + 3n &= 22 \\
 5n + 3n + 6 &= 22 && \leftarrow \text{Commutative Property} \\
 8n + 6 &= 22 \\
 8n + 6 - 6 &= 22 - 6 \\
 8n &= 16 \\
 \frac{8n}{8} &= \frac{16}{8} \\
 n &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Check: } 5n + 6 + 3n &= 22 \\
 5(2) + 6 + 3(2) &\stackrel{?}{=} 22 \\
 22 &= 22 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

Sometimes you need to distribute a term in order to simplify.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Solve: } 4(x + 2) &= 28 \\
 4x + 8 &= 28 && \leftarrow \text{Distributive Property} \\
 4x &= 20 \\
 \frac{4x}{4} &= \frac{20}{4} \\
 x &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Check: } 4(n + 2) &= 28 \\
 4(5 + 2) &\stackrel{?}{=} 28 \\
 28 &= 28 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

Solve each equation. Check the solution.

1. $a - 4a = 36$

$a =$ _____

2. $3b - 5 - 2b = 5$

$b =$ _____

3. $5n + 4 - 8n = -5$

$n =$ _____

4. $12k + 6 = 10$

$k =$ _____

5. $3(x - 4) = 15$

$x =$ _____

6. $y - 8 + 2y = 10$

$y =$ _____

7. $3(s - 10) = 36$

$s =$ _____

8. $-15 = p + 4p$

$p =$ _____

9. $2g + 3g + 5 = 0$

$g =$ _____

10. $6c + 4 - c = 24$

$c =$ _____

11. $3(x - 2) = 15$

$x =$ _____

12. $4y + 9 - 7y = -6$

$y =$ _____

13. $4(z - 2) + z = -13$

$z =$ _____

14. $24 = -2(b - 3) + 8$

$b =$ _____

15. $17 = 3(g + 3) - g$

$g =$ _____

Reteaching 2-4

Solving Equations With Variables on Both Sides

When an equation has a variable on both sides, add or subtract to get the variable on one side.

Solve: $-6m + 45 = 3m$
 $-6m + 6m + 45 = 3m + 6m$ ← Add 6m to each side.
 $45 = 9m$
 $\frac{45}{9} = \frac{9m}{9}$
 $5 = m$

Check: $-6m + 45 = 3m$
 $-6(5) + 45 \stackrel{?}{=} 3(5)$
 $15 = 15$ ✓

Sometimes you need to distribute a term in order to simplify.

Solve: $5(x - 3) = 32 - 2$
 $5x - 15 = 32 - 2$ ← Distributive Property
 $5x - 15 = 30$
 $5x = 45$
 $\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{45}{5}$
 $x = 9$

Check: $5(x - 3) = 32 - 2$
 $5(9 - 3) = 32 - 2$
 $30 = 30$ ✓

Solve each equation. Check the solution.

1. $9j + 35 = 4j$

$j =$ _____

2. $13s = 2s - 66$

$s =$ _____

3. $2(5t - 4) = 12t$

$t =$ _____

4. $6q = 6(4q + 1)$

$q =$ _____

5. $7(t - 2) - t = 4$

$t =$ _____

6. $6w + 4 = 4w + 1$

$w =$ _____

7. $2(2q + 1) = 3(q - 2)$

$q =$ _____

8. $5z - 3 = 2(z - 3)$

$z =$ _____

9. $4(x + 0) = 2x + 6$

$x =$ _____

10. $5(k - 4) = 4 - 3k$

$k =$ _____

11. $8 - m - 3m = 16$

$m =$ _____

12. $6n + n + 14 = 0$

$n =$ _____

13. $7(p + 1) = 9 - p$

$p =$ _____

14. $41 - q = 3(q - 5)$

$q =$ _____

15. $25 + 2t = 5(t + 2)$

$t =$ _____

Reteaching 2-5

Types of Solutions of Linear Equations

If an equation is true for all values of x :

$$a = a$$

infinitely many solutions

$$4x + 8 = 4(x + 2)$$

$$4x + 8 = 4x + 8 \quad \text{Distributive Property}$$

$$4x + 8 - 4x = 4x + 8 - 4x \quad \text{Subtract}$$

$$8 = 8 \quad \text{Simplify}$$

If an equation is true for one value of x :

$$x = a$$

one solution

$$5x - 3 = -3x + 5$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -3x + 5 + 3 \quad \text{Add}$$

$$5x = -3x + 8 \quad \text{Simplify}$$

$$5x + 3x = -3x + 3x + 8 \quad \text{Add}$$

$$8x = 8 \quad \text{Divide}$$

$$x = 1$$

If an equation is not true for any values of x :

$$a = b$$

no solutions

$$6x + 2 = 6(x - 1)$$

$$6x + 2 = 6x - 6 \quad \text{Distributive Property}$$

$$6x - 6x + 2 = 6x - 6x - 6 \quad \text{Subtract}$$

$$2 = -6$$

Tell whether each equation has one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solution.

1. $3x - 2 = x + 6$

2. $5x - 10 = 5(x - 2)$

3. $6x - 1 = 6(x + 2)$

4. $8(x + 2) = 8x + 16$

5. $2(x - 3) = 2x + 4$

6. $x + 4 = 3(x - 2)$

7. $x + 5 = 2x + 2$

8. $9(x + 1) = 9x + 9$

9. $6x + 8 = x - 2$
