

# Try It 1-3

Ex. 1:

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 -3x & = 2x + 20 \\
 -2x & -2x \\
 \hline
 -5x & = 20 \\
 -5 & -5 \\
 \hline
 x & = -4
 \end{array}$$

\* It does not matter which side you move.

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 2.5y + 6 & = 4.5y - 1 \\
 -2.5y & -2.5y \\
 \hline
 6 & = 2y - 1 \\
 +1 & +1 \\
 \hline
 7 & = 2y \\
 \frac{7}{2} & = \frac{2y}{2}
 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{7}{2} = y}$$

Ex. 2:

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 3. \quad 6(4-z) & = 2z \\
 24 - 6z & = 2z \\
 +6z & +6z \\
 \hline
 24 & = 8z \\
 \frac{24}{8} & = \frac{8z}{8}
 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{3 = z}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 4. \quad 5(w-2) & = -2(1.5w+5) \\
 5w - 10 & = -3w - 10 \\
 +3w & +3w \\
 \hline
 8w - 10 & = -10 \\
 +10 & +10 \\
 \hline
 8w & = 0 \\
 \frac{8w}{8} & = \frac{0}{8}
 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{w = 0}$$

Ex. 3:

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 5. \quad 2x + 1 & = 2x - 1 \\
 -2x & -2x \\
 \hline
 1 & = -1
 \end{array}$$

$\leftarrow$  same x's but different constants = no solution

$$\boxed{\text{no solution}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 6. \quad 6(5-2v) & = -4(3v+1) \\
 30 - 12v & = -12v - 4 \\
 +12v & +12v \\
 \hline
 30 & = -4
 \end{array}$$

$\leftarrow$

$$\boxed{\text{no solution}}$$

Ex. 4:

7.  $\frac{1}{2}(6t-4) = 3t-2$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{3t} - 2 = \cancel{3t} - 2 \\ -\cancel{2} \quad \quad -\cancel{2} \\ \hline -2 = -2 \end{array}$$

same x's & same constants = infinite solution

infinite solution

\* any number will work as an answer

8.  $\frac{1}{3}(2b+9) = \frac{2}{3}(b+\frac{9}{2})$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{\frac{2}{3}b} + 3 = \cancel{\frac{2}{3}b} + 3 \\ -\cancel{\frac{2}{3}b} \quad \quad -\cancel{\frac{2}{3}b} \\ \hline 3 = 3 \end{array}$$

infinite solution

Ex. 5:

9. The diameter of the purple circle is  $3x$ . What is the area of each circle? Use Ex: 4 pg. 20

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{x} + 2 = 1.5x \\ -x \quad \quad -x \\ \hline 2 = .5x \\ \cdot \frac{2}{.5} \quad \cdot \frac{.5x}{.5} \\ \hline 4 = x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= x + 2 = 4 + 2 = 6 \\ A &= \pi r^2 \\ A &= \pi 6^2 \\ \boxed{A} &= \boxed{36\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{2} &= r \\ \frac{3x}{2} &= r \\ 1.5x &= r \end{aligned}$$

Ex. 6:

10. A boat travels 3 hours downstream at  $r$  miles per hour (mph). On the return trip, the boat travels 5 miles per hour slower and takes 4 hours. What is the distance the boat travels each way?

$d = \text{distance}$

distance = rate  $\cdot$  time

\* distance going is the same as returning

$d = rt$

$d_{\text{going}} = d_{\text{returning}}$

$r_g t_g = r_r t_r$

$r \cdot 3 = (r-5) 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3r = 4r - 20 \\ -3r \quad \quad -3r \\ \hline 0 = r - 20 \\ +20 \quad \quad +20 \end{array}$$

\* plug in #'s we know  
\* distribute

$0 = r - 20$   
 $+20 \quad \quad +20$

$r - 5 = 15 \text{ mph}$

$20 = r$   
mph

$20 \text{ mph} \cdot 3 \text{ h} = \boxed{60 \text{ mi}}$

$15 \text{ mph} \cdot 4 \text{ h} = 60 \text{ mi}$