

# LINEAR EQUATIONS

## One-Step Equations

$$\text{EX: } x + a = b$$

$$x + \cancel{a} = b - a$$

$$x = b - a$$

$$\text{EX: } x - z = t$$

$$x - z + z = t + z$$

$$x = t + z$$

$$\text{EX: } ax = b$$

$$\frac{ax}{a} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$x = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{EX: } \frac{x}{p} = q$$

$$\frac{x}{p} \cdot p = q \cdot p$$

$$x = q \cdot p$$

## Two-step Equations

EX:  $ax + b = c$

$$\frac{ax + b}{a} = \frac{c}{a} \quad \text{doesn't work}$$

$$ax + \cancel{b} = c - b$$

$$ax = c - b$$

$$\frac{ax}{a} = \frac{c - b}{a}$$

$$x = \frac{c - b}{a}$$

EX  $\frac{a}{x} + b = c$

$$\frac{a}{x} + \cancel{b} = c - b$$

$$\frac{a}{x} = c - b$$

$$\frac{a}{x} \cdot \cancel{x} = (c - b) \cdot x$$

$$a = (c - b) \cdot x$$

$$\frac{a}{c - b} = \frac{(c - b) \cdot \cancel{x}}{c - b}$$

$$\frac{a}{c - b} = x$$

$$\text{Ex: } \frac{4}{x-3} = \frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{5}{(x-3)(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{4}{\cancel{(x-3)}} \cancel{(x-3)}(x-2) = \frac{2}{\cancel{(x-2)}} (x-3)\cancel{(x-2)} + \frac{5 \cancel{(x-3)}(x-2)}{\cancel{(x-3)}(x-2)}$$

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

$$4x - 8 = 2x - 6 + 5$$

$$4x - 8 = 2x - 1$$

$$4x - 8 + 8 = 2x - 1 + 8$$

$$4x = 2x + 7$$

$$4x - 2x = \cancel{2x} + 7 - \cancel{2x}$$

$$2x = 7$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{Ex: } a = \frac{2x+1}{x-1}$$

$$a(x-1) = \frac{(2x+1)(x-1)}{\cancel{(x-1)}}$$

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

$$ax - a = 2x + 1$$

$$ax - \cancel{ax} + a = 2x + 1 + a$$

$$ax = 2x + 1 + a$$

$$ax - 2x = \cancel{2x} + 1 + a - \cancel{2x}$$

$$ax - 2x = 1 + a$$

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

$$\frac{(a-2)x}{(a-2)} = \frac{1+a}{a-2}$$

$$x = \frac{1+a}{a-2}$$