## Algebra 2

Name $\qquad$
1-4 Solving Equations
Date
Goals: 1 . To solve equations 2 . To solve problems by writing equations.
Warm Up: Solve each equation and check your solution.
a. $3 x+4=-14$
Check
b. $\frac{2}{3} v-11=27$

Check


Vocabulary and Key Concepts

## Summary

## Properties of Equality

Let $a, b$, and $c$ represent real numbers.
$\square$

| $\square=a$ |
| :--- |
|  |
| $\square$ | Property

If $a=b$, then $b=a$.
$\square$
$\square$
If $a=b$ and $b=c$, then $a=c$.
$\square$
$\square$

If $a=b$, then $b$ may be substituted for $a$ in any expression to obtain an equivalent expression.

Summary

Example 1: Solve the equation two different ways. Then check the solution.

$$
2(y-3)+6=70
$$

$$
2(y-3)+6=70
$$

## Algebra 2

1-4 Solving Equations

Example 2: Two brothers are saving money to buy tickets to $\quad$ Practice 1: What three consecutive numbers have a sum of | a concert. Their combined savings is $\$ 55$. One brother has $\$ 15$ | $126 ?$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

more than the other. How much has each saved?
more than the other. How much has each saved?

## Equations with No Solutions and Identities

Example 3: $6(x+1)=2(5+3 x)$
Example 4: $3(y+3)+5 y=4(2 y+1)+5$

| Example 5: Solve for $b$ | Practice 2: Solve for $y$. <br> $\frac{4}{9}(y+3)=g$ | Practice 3: Solve for $w$. <br> $A=l w+w h+l h$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A=\frac{1}{2} b h$ |  |  |$\quad$|  |
| :--- |
|  |

