

## Sec 4.1.3

Note Title

11/9/2017

$$\begin{array}{l} a(x+b) = c \\ \text{or} \\ a(bx+c) = d(ex+f) \end{array}$$

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STEPS:

- ① REMOVE BRACKETS USING THE DISTRIBUTIVE LAW
- ② COLLECT LIKE TERMS
- ③ FIND VARIABLE(S)
- ④ MOVE VARIABLES TO ONE SIDE } USING INVERSE OPERATIONS
- ⑤ REMOVE CONSTANT, THEN COEFFICIENT }

DISTRIBUTIVE LAW :  $a(bx + c) = abx + ac$

Ex)  $5(2 + 1) = 15$   
 $5(2) + 1 \neq 15$  } Forgot to multiply 2nd term

$5(2 + 1) = 15$   
 $5(2) + 5(1) = 15$  } Correct!

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon} - 3 &= \\ (\bar{\varepsilon} + 3) - 3 &= t e = \\ (1 - u) \bar{\varepsilon} - 3 &= t e - \\ \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{q} &= x \\ q &\neq 0 \quad q \neq 0 \quad \text{e} \\ q &= (5x + 5) = 5(x+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-30}{-3} = \frac{-3n}{-3}$$

$$10 = n$$

Ex. 3)  $5(y + 3) = 4(y + 5)$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 &= 5 \\ -15 &= -15 \\ -20 &= -20 \\ 5y + 15 &= 4y + 20 \\ -4y &= -4y \\ 5 &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} & 01 - \\ - & 01 + x1 = \\ \hline & 15 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x9 + \\ x5 - \\ \hline 01 + \end{array} = \cancel{x9 +} - 15$$

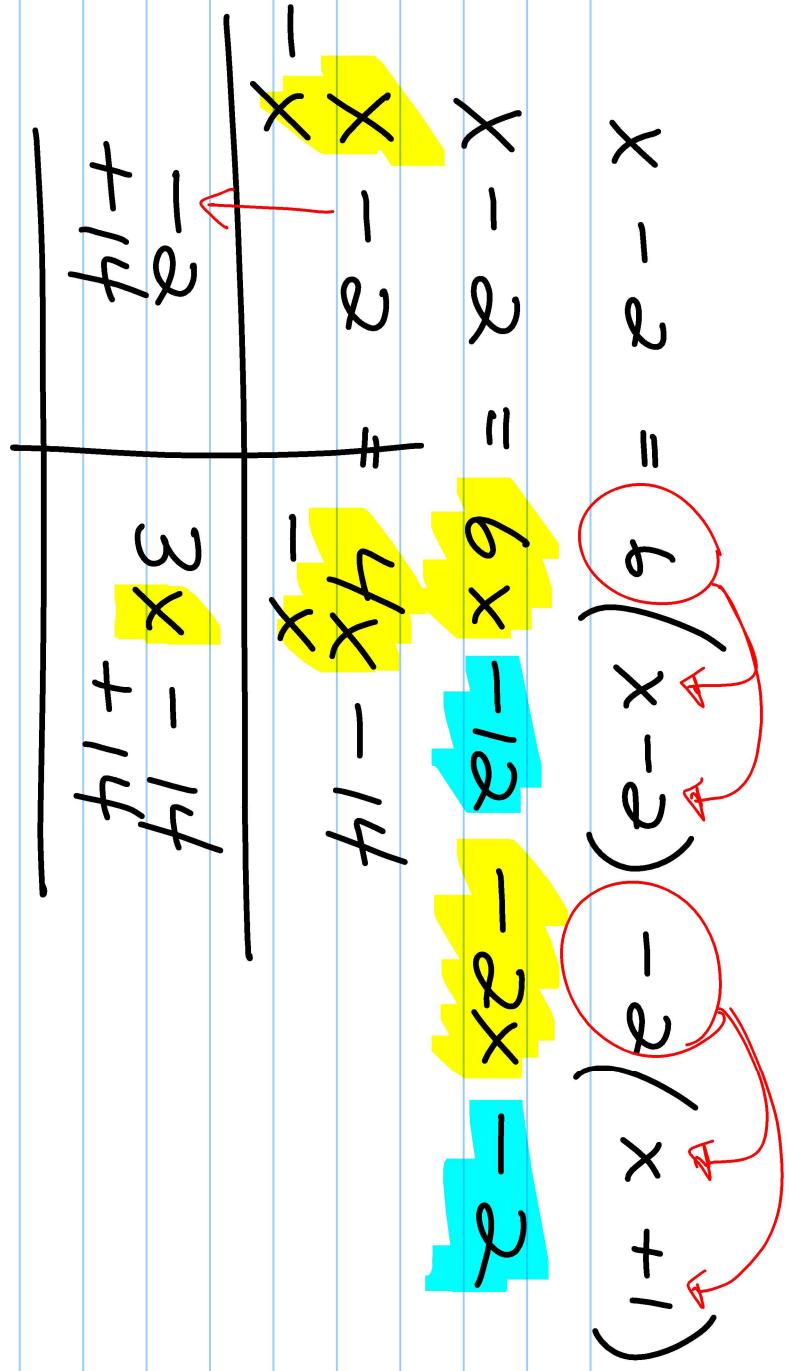
$$01 + x5 - = x9 - 8 + t$$

$$(x - 2)(x - 5) = (x^2 - 4x) - 10$$

$$(x^2 - 4x) - 10 = (x^2 - 4x) - 10$$

$$x = h$$

$$\frac{\omega}{x\omega} = \frac{e}{e^x}$$



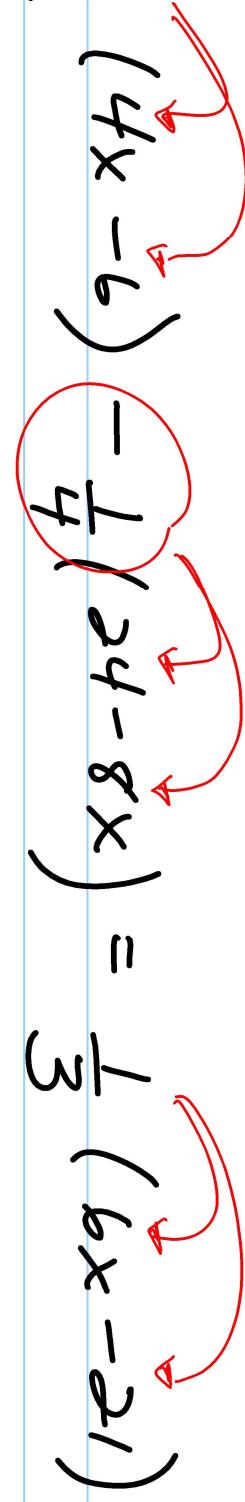
$$l = x$$

$$\frac{e}{e-x} = \frac{e}{xe}$$

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$$l+ = b+$$
$$l- = b-$$
$$xe-$$
$$l- xe = b - xe$$

$$xe - xe = xe + xe - xe$$
$$t - xe = xe - xe$$

$$(xe - xe) \frac{t}{T} = (xe - xe) \frac{t}{T} - (xe - xe) \frac{t}{T}$$


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BLACK # 1 - 16 APPRENTICE

# 1 - 8 NOVICE  
# 1 - 15 ODD # 17 - 22  
EXPERT