

# MPM 1DI

## Unit 3 - Equations Day 1 - Solving Simple Equations

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When we are asked to solve an equation we are trying to determine what value of  $x$  makes the mathematical statement true.

ex.  $x + 5 = 8$

By inspection we can see that if  $x = \square$  the statement is true.

Not all equations can be solved by inspection. To solve equations we want to get the variable term by itself.

For example when solving

$$x - 3 = 15$$



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When working with equations we need to keep the equation balanced... Therefore whatever is done to one side needs to be done to the other side as well.

$$x \cancel{- 3} = 15 \quad \square$$

$$x = 18$$

Example 2: Solve

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } x + 4 &= 70 \\ x &= 66 \\ \cancel{x + 4} &= 70 - 4 \\ x &= 66 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } 25 = 5 + x$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25 - 5 &= \cancel{5} + x \\ 20 &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \frac{3x}{3} &= \frac{15}{3} \\ x &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \frac{6y}{6} &= \frac{-48}{6} \\ y &= -8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } \frac{\cancel{x}^4}{\cancel{b}^4} &= 16^{x^4} \\ b &= 64 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } \frac{y^{x^2}}{2} &= -3^{x^2} \\ y &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

When solving multi - step equations, we need to isolate the variable TERM first, THEN isolate the VARIABLE.

Example 3: Solve

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 4k - 7 &= 9 \\ 4k - 7 + 7 &= 9 + 7 \\ \cancel{4k} &= 16 \\ \frac{4k}{4} &= \frac{16}{4} \\ k &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 3x - 2 &= 10 \\ 3x - 2 + 2 &= 10 + 2 \\ \frac{3x}{3} &= \frac{12}{3} \\ x &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \frac{y}{4} + 7 &= 12 \\ \frac{y}{4} + 7 - 7 &= 12 - 7 \\ \frac{y}{4} &= 5 \\ \frac{y}{4} \cdot 4 &= 5 \cdot 4 \\ y &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

Example 4: Solve the following and check your answer:

$$3x - 8 = 7$$

$$3x = 8 + 7$$

$$3x = 15$$

$$x = 5$$

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$$3x - 8 = 7$$

$$3(5) - 8$$

$$15 - 8$$

$$7$$

Example 5: Fred is building an ultralight airplane. The fuel tank is made of plastic and has a mass of 5000g. Each litre of gasoline has a mass of 840g. The total mass of the fuel plus the tank can not exceed 21 800 g.

- a) Write an equation to model the number of litres of gasoline that the tank may hold.

Let  $n$  represent the number of litres of gasoline.

$$840n + 5000 = 21\,800$$

- b) Solve the equation to determine the number of litres in a fuel tank

$$840n + 5000 = 21\,800$$

$$840n + 5000 - 5000 = 21\,800 - 5000$$

$$\frac{840n}{840} = \frac{16\,800}{840}$$

$$n = 20$$

L.S.	R.S.
$840n + 5000$	$21\,800$
$840(20) + 5000$	
$16\,800 + 5000$	
$21\,800$	