Find the exact solution to each equation.

1.
$$5+6p-19=3p$$
 $-6p-6p$
 $5-19=-3p$
 $-14=-3p$
 -3
 -3

2.
$$4-3(m+2)+7m = -3+8+4m-2$$

$$-3+3+4m-2$$

$$-3+3+4m-2$$

$$-3+3+4m-2$$

$$-3+3+4m-2$$

$$-3+3+4m-2$$

$$-3+3+4m-2$$
No Solution

When all the variables cancel out in an equation:

It means that it doesn't matter what you substitute for the variable the equation is either going to ALWAYS be true or ALWAYS be false.

No Solution

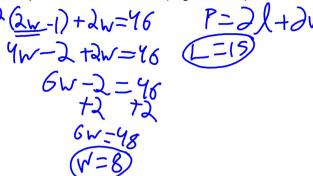
Solution is All Real #'s

3.
$$9k+2-3k-14 = 3(2k-5)+3$$

 $6k-12 = 6k-15+3$
 $6k-12 = 6k-12$
 $-12 = 6k-12$
 $-12 = 6k-12$
Solutions

4. The perimeter of a rectangle is 46 cm. The length is one less than twice the width. Write and solve an equation to find the dimensions (length and width) of the

rectangle.



1. Solve for O

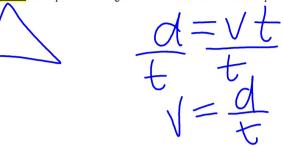
$$\frac{17 = 210}{23 \cdot 23} \quad Q = 17$$

1. Solve for *L*

$$\frac{A = LW}{V}$$

Section 2-6: Formulas

A <u>literal equation</u> is an equation involving two or more variables. Formulas are special types of literal equations.



2. Solve for W

$$\frac{13-\sqrt{3}}{5} = \frac{5}{5}$$

2. Solve for
$$\frac{b}{b} = \frac{y = mx + b}{\sqrt{mx + mx}}$$

$$\sqrt{y = mx + b} = \sqrt{-mx}$$

3. Solve for
$$h = \frac{1}{2}bh \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2A = \frac{1}{2}bh \cdot 2$$

$$2A = \frac{1}{2}bh \cdot 2$$

$$4 = vt$$

$$2A = \frac{1}{2}bh \cdot 2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

$$h = 2A$$

$$h = 2A$$

4. Solve for
$$t = p$$

4. Solve for
$$t = prt$$
 Pr
 Pr
 Pr

5. Solve for
$$x_1 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$
. 2

$$\frac{2M = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2} \cdot 2}{2M = X_1 + X_2}$$

$$\frac{-X_2 - X_2}{2M - X_2 = X_1}$$

6. Solve for
$$y = Ax + By = C - Ax$$

$$By = C - Ax$$

$$y = C - Ax$$

$$y = C - Ax$$

A+R=5(C-2A)

$$A + R = 5(C-2A)$$

 $A + R = 5(C-10A)$
 $+10A$
 $+10A$

9.) Solve for W

$$K = R + M(W - A)$$

$$K = R + M(W$$

$$N + Q = B(K - RN)$$

$$N + Q = BK - BRN$$

$$N + BRN = BK - Q$$

$$N(1 + BR) = BK - Q$$

$$1 + BR$$

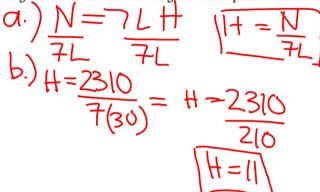
$$1 + BR$$

$$N = BK - Q$$

$$1 + BR$$

A=B+
$$\frac{K-R}{B^{E}}$$
 \cdot $A-B=K-R$ \cdot ϵ
 $\epsilon(A-B)=K-R$ ϵ
 $\epsilon(A-B)+R=K$

- 1.) **Construction** Bricklayers use the formula N = 7LH to estimate the number of bricks N needed to build a wall of height H and length L.
 - **a.** Solve the equation for *H*.
 - **b.** What is the height of a wall that is 30 feet long and that requires 2310 bricks to build?



3.) Suppose that the amount in an account, 4 years after a principal of \$3000 was invested, is \$3720. What was the interest rate?

$$\frac{A - P}{P + 3720 - 300} = 1$$

2.) Suppose that the amount in an account, 3 years after a principal of \$5000 was invested, is \$6050. What was the interest rate?

From our previous example,

$$-P - P$$
(1)

where A is the amount in the account, P is the principal, r is the interest rate, and t is the time in years that the money has been invested. By the result of Example 3 we have

$$r = 6050 - 5000 A - P = Prt$$

 $= 5000 \cdot 3$ $A - P = V$
 $= 0.07$ Pt

You can now finish Hwk #15 Sec 2-6

Pages 113-114 Due tomorrow

Problems 1-5, 7, 12, 24, 26, 31, 33, 35, 39

IXL #6 - J.7 & J.8 due Friday, Oct. 4th at 6pm!