Math 8 Muscardin

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **Chapter 3 – Equations**

Test Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

To do:

3.1 – Equations

* Complete Notes ⃝

3.2 – Variables

* Complete Notes ⃝

3.3 – Substitution

* Complete Notes ⃝
* Quiz 1 ⃝

3.4 – Equation Solving

* Complete Notes ⃝

3.5 – Two-Step Solving

* Complete Notes ⃝

3.6 – Solving with Fractions

* Complete Notes ⃝
* Quiz 2 ⃝

Assignments

* Chapter Assignment ⃝

**Write Unit Test ⃝**

Math 8 **Lesson 3.1 Equations** Muscardin

An equation is a mathematical sentence, containing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sign, in which the expression on the left hand side of the sign is equal to the expression on the right hand side.

Examples that are **not** equations:

Math 8 **Lesson 3.2 - Variables** Muscardin

We can use letters or symbols to represent a value that we don’t know. This is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because depending on the situation it may represent a different value, it varies. We use these in mathematical statements or expressions as a placeholder. For example:

Vocab to consider:

Math 8 **Lesson 3.3 - Substitution** Muscardin

When you are asked to evaluate an expression, you replace the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a number value, then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, following BEDMAS, to get an answer.

**Examples:**

1. Find the value of $2x-7$ when $x=5$
2. Find the value of $-abc^{2}$ when $a=-6$, $b=-3$, and $c=2$

Math 8 **Lesson 3.4 – Equation Solving** Muscardin

To solve an equation, we must try to get the unknown (variable) on one side of the equal sign, by itself. We can perform the opposite operations in order to do so, in the opposite order of BEDMAS. Don’t forget to check your work!

**Examples:**

1. $x+5=17$
2. $5x=20$
3. $\frac{p}{-6}=5$

Math 8 **Lesson 3.5 – Two-Step Solving** Muscardin

To solve an equation, we must try to get the unknown (variable) on one side of the equal sign, by itself. We can perform the opposite operations in order to do so, in the opposite order of BEDMAS. Don’t forget to check your work!

1. $-8x-7=17$
2. $\frac{2}{3}x=24$
3. $4+\frac{x}{2}=9$

Math 8 **Lesson 3.6 - Solving with Fractions** Muscardin

Suppose you have an expression like,

This means 2 multiplied by everything inside the brackets. In order to simplify expressions like this we will need to get rid of the brackets by applying the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by multiplying onto everything inside the brackets.

**Examples:**

1. $-3(x-4)$ 2. $-2(x+\frac{1}{2})$

In order to solve equations with fractions, it is most effective to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fractions from the equation using the distributive property!

$$4x-\frac{4}{5}=8$$

**Examples:**

1. $\frac{x}{9}+2=7$
2. $\frac{23}{6}+\frac{f}{3}=\frac{11}{8}$
3. $\frac{2x}{4}=\frac{15}{6}$