## NAME

Module 3 Solving Linear Equations of One Variable
Lesson 5 Solving Multi-Step Linear Equations

## DATE

## Solve and check.

1. $6 x+3 x-x=96$ $\qquad$ 2. $11 P+3 P-15 P=743$ $\qquad$
2. $7 r+11 r=725-7 r$ $\qquad$ 4. $a-9 a+75=135+2 a$ $\qquad$
3. $2(7 h-3)=120$ $\qquad$ 6. $3(5 w+15)=210$ $\qquad$
4. $-9(3 y-4)=-531$ $\qquad$ 8. $-(5-t)=0[37 t-12 t+5(14+3 t)]$ $\qquad$
5. $3+d=9-d$ $\qquad$ 10. $64-7 K=-11 K+8$ $\qquad$
6. $11+2 G=2 G-(G-15)$ $\qquad$ 12. $m+(m+2)+(m+4)=72$ $\qquad$
7. $n+(n+1)+(n+2)+(n+3)=-122$
8. $\frac{7 x}{2}=21$
9. $\frac{8 w}{3}+5=13$
10. $0.47 x=-3.23 x+62.9$ $\qquad$
11. $\frac{v}{5}+\frac{2}{3}=\frac{6}{5}+\frac{v}{15}$
12. $\frac{D}{2}-\frac{2 D}{3}=\frac{7 D}{6}+1$
13. $5.2 y+7.2=30.6-1.3 y$
14. $c+0.1 c+0.01 c-0.001 c=c+0.545$

## Journal

1. Describe the steps you would use to solve the equation, $3 x+4 x-2=5 x-6+2$.
2. Explain to a friend who missed this lesson how you determine if an equation has a solution of either "all real numbers" or "no solution".
3. Do you still need to use the order of operations when solving multi-step linear equations? Could you solve $3(7 h+4)-h=7$ without using the order of operations?
4. What method would you use to simplify the equation $\frac{3}{4}(6 a+2)=\frac{1}{2}(3 a-1)$ ?
5. Supply the reasons for each step to solve the equation, $3(j+2)=4 j+7-5$.

## Cumulative Review

Simplify.

1. $2-3 \cdot 4+9$
2. $5-3(4+1)+2(7)$
3. $14+(3+4(7-3))-10(3+9)$ $\qquad$

## Combine like terms.

4. $2 x-3 y+5-x+7 y$

## Simplify.

5. $7 x-5 x(3-y)+(8(x+2)-3(y+2))$

## Solve the following problems.

6. Name the property illustrated by this equation: $A+B=B+A$
7. Briefly describe the difference between "terms" and "factors".
8. Evaluate: $\frac{1}{2} b h$ where $b=7$ and $h=12$. $\qquad$
9. Evaluate: $\frac{-b+\sqrt{\left(b^{2}-4 a c\right)}}{2 a}$ where $a=4, b=-12$ and $c=9$.
10. Find the perimeter of a square, which has an area of 225 square inches.
