

12-15-17

Aim: SWBAT identify and determine the solution of identities and contradictions.

HW: Packet Pages 27 & 31 - 34
Quiz Tuesday

Do Now: Check hw

$$7) \quad (0.4x - 3.6) = (0.3x + 1.2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x - 36 = 3x + 12 \\ -3x \quad -3x \\ \hline x - 36 = 12 \\ +36 \quad +36 \\ \hline x = 48 \end{array}$$

$$* 8) \quad (0.4x - 0.6) = (0.16x - 0.36)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 40x - 60 = 16x - 36 \\ -16x \quad -16x \\ \hline 24x - 60 = -36 \\ +60 \quad +60 \\ \hline 24x = 24 \\ \hline x = 1 \end{array}$$

$$9) \quad (3.5x + 6) = (1.5x)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 35x + 60 = 15x \\ -35x \quad -35x \\ \hline 60 = -20x \\ -20 \quad -20 \\ \hline -3 = x \end{array}$$

HOMWORK - SOLVING EQUATIONS WITH SQUARE ROOTS AND "CLEARING OUT" the FRACTIONS OR DECIMALS

Evaluate.

1) $\sqrt{144}$
12

2) $-\sqrt{81}$
-9

3) $\pm\sqrt{25}$
 ± 5

4) $-\sqrt{4}$
-2

5) $\pm\sqrt{100}$
 ± 10

SOLVE each equation algebraically. *REMEMBER-Square roots have TWO SOLUTIONS!*

<p>1) $\sqrt{x^2} = 16$ $x = \pm 4$</p>	<p>2) $\sqrt{x^2} = 196$ $x = \pm 14$</p>	<p>3) $2x^2 = 128$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{64}$ $x = \pm 8$</p>
<p>4) $x^2 - 44 = 100$ $+44 \quad +44$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{144}$ $x = \pm 12$</p>	<p>5) $x^2 - 23 = 58$ $+23 \quad +23$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{81}$ $x = \pm 9$</p>	

<p>6) $2x^2 + 10 = 60$</p> $\begin{array}{r} -10 \quad -10 \\ \hline 2x^2 = 50 \\ \frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{50}{2} \\ \hline \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{25} \\ x = \pm 5 \end{array}$	<p>7) $3x^2 + 12 = 204$</p> $\begin{array}{r} -12 \quad -12 \\ \hline 3x^2 = 192 \\ \frac{3}{3} \quad \frac{192}{3} \\ \hline \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{64} \\ x = \pm 8 \end{array}$
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Solve each equation by "clearing out" the fractions or decimals.
REMEMBER:

1) $\left(-\frac{3}{5} + x\right) = \left(\frac{7}{10}\right)$

$$\begin{array}{r} -6 + 10x = 7 \\ +6 \quad +6 \\ \hline 10x = 13 \\ \frac{10}{10} \quad \frac{13}{10} \\ \hline x = \frac{13}{10} \end{array}$$

2) $\left(\frac{3}{4}x - 7\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 3\right)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 28 = 2x + 12 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline x - 28 = 12 \\ +28 \quad +28 \\ \hline x = 40 \end{array}$$

3) $\left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{4}x\right) = \left(22\right)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x + 3x = 264 \\ \frac{11x}{11} = \frac{264}{11} \\ \hline x = 24 \end{array}$$

4) $\left(0.9x + 1.2\right) = \left(0.5x - 2\right)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9x + 12 = 5x - 20 \\ -5x \quad -5x \\ \hline 4x + 12 = -20 \\ -12 \quad -12 \\ \hline 4x = -32 \\ \frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{-32}{4} \\ \hline x = -8 \end{array}$$

5) $\left(3.8 - 0.5x\right) = \left(0.3\right)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 - 5x = 3 \\ -38 \quad -38 \\ \hline -5x = -35 \\ \frac{-5}{-5} \quad \frac{-35}{-5} \\ \hline x = 7 \end{array}$$

6) $\left(0.25x + 3.4\right) = \left(1.65\right)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25x + 340 = 165 \\ -340 \quad -340 \\ \hline 25x = -175 \\ \frac{25}{25} \quad \frac{-175}{25} \\ \hline x = -7 \end{array}$$

AIM: SWBAT identify and determine the solution of identities and contradictions.

IDENTITIES AND CONTRADICTIONS

Do Now: Read the notes below.

When solving an equation, we are looking for the value of the variable that will make the equation a true statement.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 4 = 10 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline 2x = 6 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{6}{2} \\ x = 3 \end{array}$$

** There is only one solution to this equation. 3 is the only number that will make the equation true.

Sometimes, a linear equation can also have no solution, or an infinite number of solutions.

One Solution	No Solution	Infinite Number of Solutions
$\begin{array}{r} 2x = x + 1 \\ -x \quad -x \\ \hline x = 1 \end{array}$ <p>Only one number makes the equation true.</p>	$\begin{array}{r} x + 1 = x + 2 \\ -x \quad -x \\ \hline 1 \neq 2 \end{array}$ <p>Since $1 \neq 2$ can NEVER be true, there are NO numbers that can make the equation true. This type of equation is called a CONTRADICTION.</p>	$\begin{array}{r} x + 3 = x + 3 \\ -x \quad -x \\ \hline 3 = 3 \end{array}$ <p>Since $3 = 3$ is ALWAYS true, you can substitute ANY number for x and the equation will be true. This type of equation is called an IDENTITY.</p>

Determine if the following equations have no solution (Contradiction) or infinitely many solutions (Identity):

1) $10x - 15 = 5(2x + 4)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10x - 15 = 10x + 20 \\ -10x \quad -10x \\ \hline -15 \neq 20 \end{array}$$

Contradiction; no solution

2) $3(2x + 4) = 6x + 12$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x + 12 = 6x + 12 \\ -6x \quad -6x \\ \hline 12 = 12 \end{array}$$

Identity;
infinite solutions

Practice Problems: Determine if the following equations have no solution (Contradiction) or infinitely many solutions (Identity):

3) $3x + 7 = 3(x + 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 7 = 3x + 6 \\ -3x \quad -3x \\ \hline 7 \neq 6 \end{array}$$

Contradiction; no solution

4) $2x + 9 = 2(x + 4) + 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 9 = 2x + 8 + 1 \\ 2x + 9 = 2x + 9 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline 9 = 9 \end{array}$$

Identity; infinite solutions

Determine if the following equations are an identity or a contradiction equation.

5) $c + d = d + c$ I

6) $x = y$ C

7) $a + b = b + c$ C

8) $x = x$ I

9) $6 = 9$ C

10) $0 = 0$ I

11) $0 = -5$ C

12) $4 = 3$ C

13) $a - b = b - a$ C

14) $a = a$ I

15) $a + b = a + b$ I

16) $5 = 5$ I

17) Create an equation that is a CONTRADICTION. _____

18) Create an equation that is an IDENTITY. _____

Homework - Identities and Contradictions

- An Identity - An equation that is true for ALL values of the unknown. It has an infinite number of solutions
- A Contradiction - An equation that has NO solution

Solve each equation algebraically. If you get one solution, check your answer using a 3-Step Check. If the equation is an Identity or a Contradiction you must explain what that means in terms of the solution.

1) $3(y + 4) = y + 1 + 2y$

2) $25x - 3(8x - 4) = 16x - 4$

3) $6x - 2x = 4(x + 1)$

4) $4(y - 9) = 3(y + 4)$

5) $2x - 4(x + 2) = -2x - 8$

6) $4(x + 5) - 5(2x - 1) = x - 24$