

BE-1B TUESDAY 9-5-06

Ⓐ AHSGE WORKBOOK

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59	5
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Ⓐ Solve for X

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} ax - 5 & = & 4 - bx \\ +bx & & +5 & +5 & +bx \end{array}$$

$$ax + bx = 9$$

$$\frac{x(a+b)}{(a+b)} = \frac{9}{a+b}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x = \frac{9}{a+b}}$$

①

Homework Review Pg 185 #4-26c

④ sum of twice x and 3 times y is equal to 13

$$2x + 3y = 13$$

⑫ $t - (-3.4) = -5.3$

$$t - \overset{+}{(-3.4)} = -5.3$$

$$t + 3.4 = -5.3$$
$$- 3.4 \quad - 3.4$$

$$t = -8.7$$

⑮ $\frac{0.1r}{0.1} = \frac{19}{0.1}$

$$r = 190$$

$\frac{190}{1}$
 $0.1 \overline{) 19.00}$

$$\text{or } \frac{19}{\frac{1}{10}} = 19 \cdot \frac{10}{1} = 190$$

$$(22) \quad \frac{N}{4} = \frac{3.25}{52}$$

$$\frac{52N}{52} = \frac{4 \cdot 3.25}{52}$$

$$N = \frac{1 \cdot 3.25}{13} = \frac{3.25}{13}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.25 \\ 13 \overline{) 3.2500} \\ \underline{26} \\ 65 \\ \underline{65} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$N = .25$$

$$\text{OR. } \frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{13} = \frac{\frac{13}{4}}{13} = \frac{13}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{13}$$

(26) For a

$$h = at - 0.25vt^2 + 0.25vt^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} = .25$$

$$\frac{0.25vt^2 + h}{t} = \frac{at}{t}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{0.25vt^2 + h}{t}$$

Ch. 4-5 STANDARD FORM OF A LINEAR EQUATION

$$\boxed{Ax + By = C}$$

SHOULD BE (+) SHOULD NOT BE FRACTIONS, ONLY INTEGERS.

Use GCF as needed to change A to positive and to get rid of any fractions in place of A, B, or C.

Ex) $-3x + 2y = 6$

$$\boxed{3x - 2y = -6}$$

"change all signs"

Ex) $\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{1}{2}y = 4$

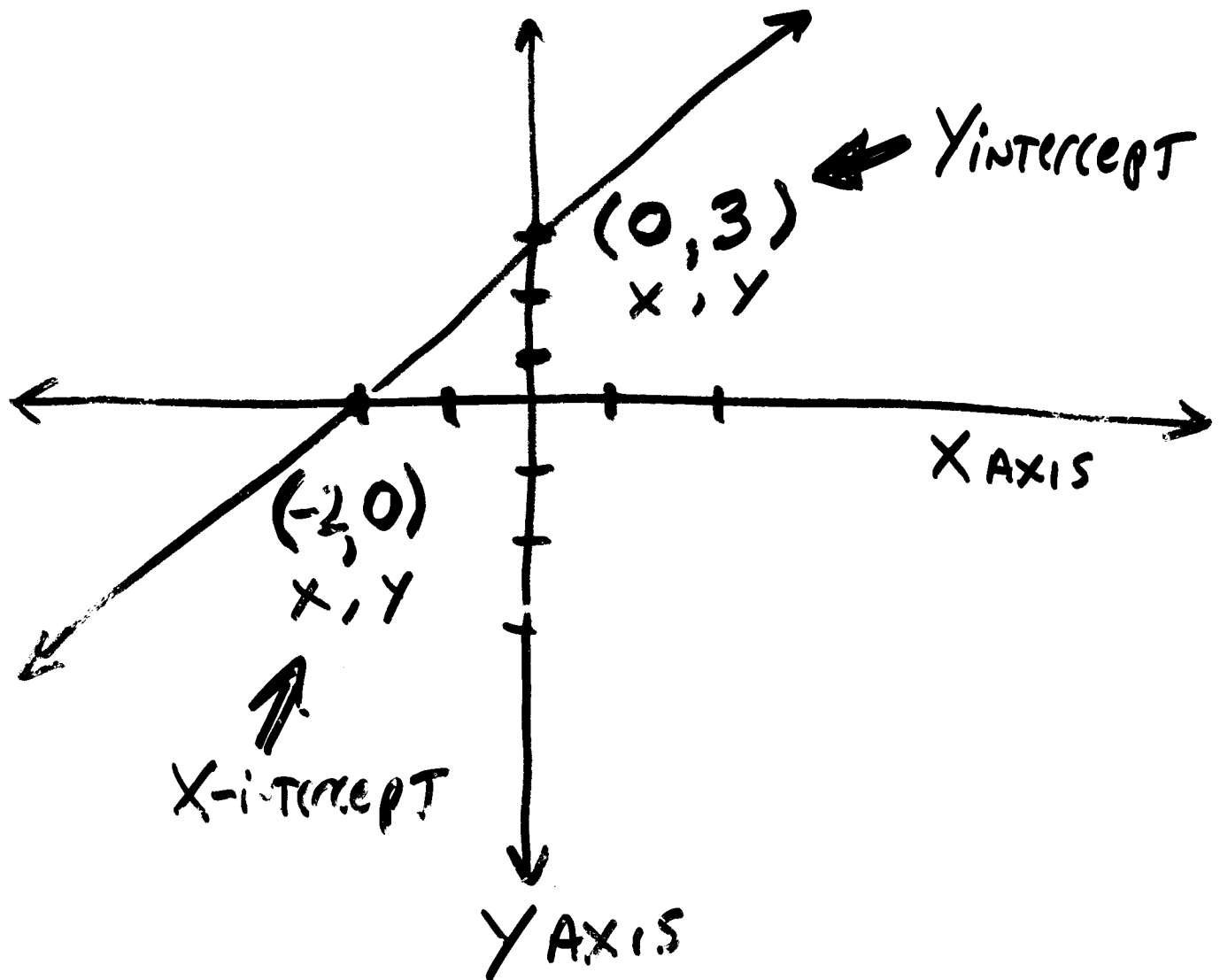
$$10 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{1}{2}y \right] = 4 \cdot 10$$

$$\boxed{2x + 5y = 40}$$

④

The point where a graph crossed the X or Y Axis is called its X or Y intercept.

And horizontal
All lines, except vertical $\updownarrow$ lines,
cross both axes



5

Use THE X AND Y INTERCEPTS TO
GRAPH $3x - y = 4$

X-int means $y=0$
 $(x, 0)$

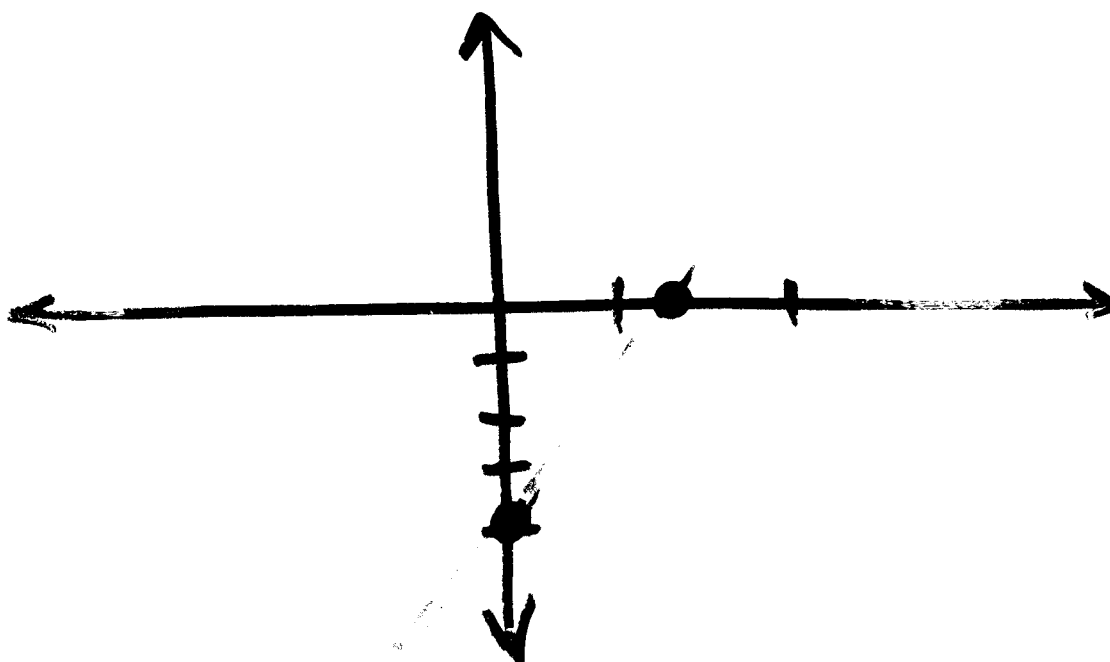
$$\frac{3x - 0}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{4}{3} = 1\frac{1}{3}$$

Y-int means $x=0$
 $(0, y)$

$$3(0) - y = 4$$
$$-y = 4$$

$$y = -4$$



Ch. 4-7 Arithmetic Sequences ⑥

Ex) 6, 11, 16, ...

a_1 a_n
" "
First Term Any term
 $d = \text{common difference}$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$

$$a_n = 6 + (n-1)5$$

$$a_n = 6 + 5n - 5$$

$$a_n = 1 + 5n$$

Check: $\frac{n}{1} \quad a_n = 1 + 5n$

$$1 \quad a_1 = 1 + 5(1) = 6 \checkmark$$

$$2 \quad a_2 = 1 + 5(2) = 11 \checkmark$$

$$3 \quad a_3 = 1 + 5(3) = 16 \checkmark$$

Homework

Ch. 3 Study Guide 3-1 to 3-8
Pages 179 to 183

24, 28, 40, 52

Ch 4 Study Guide 4-1, 4-2 to 4-7
Pages 246 - 250

22, # 32, # 34

38, # 40, # 48



PLUS, WRITE THE
EQUATION FOR THE
SEQUENCE in # 48