

## 3-5

## Study Guide and Intervention (continued)

## Solving Equations with the Variable on Each Side

**Grouping Symbols** When solving equations that contain grouping symbols, first use the Distributive Property to eliminate grouping symbols. Then solve.

**Example**Solve  $4(2a - 1) = -10(a - 5)$ .

💡 Use Arrows.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 8a - 4 & = & -10a + 50 \\
 +10a & & +10a \\
 18a - 4 & = & 50 \\
 +4 & & +4 \\
 18a & = & 54 \\
 \frac{18a}{18} & = & \frac{54}{18} \\
 a = \frac{6}{2} = 3
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{CK} \\
 4[2(3) - 1] \stackrel{?}{=} -10[(3) - 5] \\
 4[6 - 1] \stackrel{?}{=} -10[-2] \\
 4[5] \stackrel{?}{=} 20 \checkmark
 \end{array}$$

**Exercises**

Skip # 3, 8, and 20.

Solve each equation. Then check your solution.

1.  $-3(x + 5) = 3(x - 1)$

2.  $2(7 + 3t) = -t$

3.  $3(a + 1) - 5 = 3a - 2$

Skip, answer is ALL REAL NUMBERS

4.  $75 - 9g = 5(-4 + 2g)$

5.  $5(f + 2) = 2(3 - f)$

6.  $4(p + 3) = 36$

7.  $18 = 3(2c + 2)$

8.  $3(d - 8) = 3d$

9.  $5(p + 3) + 9 = 3(p - 2) + 6$

Skip, NO SOLUTION

10.  $4(b - 2) = 2(5 - b)$

11.  $1.2(x - 2) = 2 - x$

12.  $\frac{3 + y}{4} = \frac{-y}{8}$

13.  $\frac{a - 8}{12} = \frac{2a + 5}{3}$

14.  $2(4 + 2k) + 10 = k$

15.  $2(w - 1) + 4 = 4(w + 1)$

16.  $6(n - 1) = 2(2n + 4)$

17.  $2[2 + 3(y - 1)] = 22$

18.  $-4(r + 2) = 4(2 - 4r)$

19.  $-3(x - 8) = 24$

20.  $4(4 - 4k) = -10 - 16k$

21.  $6(2 - 2y) = 5(2y - 2)$

Skip, NO SOLUTION

LOOK

\*ALL  
WORK  
ON  
LOOSE-  
LEAF!