BE-1A | TUESDAY 11-2-10

1. Solve for m, $E = mc^2$

2. Solve for a, $F = ma$

3. Solve for b, $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

- Homework review: Pg. 168 #13-18.

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

can you go backwards ⇒ undo the distributive property?

$$12x^2 + 6x$$

$$= \underline{?}\,(? + ?)$$

GCF of 12, 6 ⇒ $6\,(? + ?)$

GCF of xx, x ⇒ $6x\,(? + ?)$

$$\boxed{6x(2x + 1)}$$

$6x(2x+1)$

$12x^2 + 6x$ ✓

Try it, undo the D.P.:

$10x^2 + 30x$

$\stackrel{?}{=} (\ ? + ?\ )$

$\boxed{10x(1x + 3)}$

$2m - 5m$

$\stackrel{?}{=} (\ ? - ?\ )$

$\boxed{m(2 - 5)}$ $\quad m(2-5) = 2m - 5m$ ✓

(EX) Solve $2x - 4y = 8$ for y

$-2x \qquad -2x$

$$\frac{-4y}{-4} = \frac{8 - 2x}{-4}$$

$\therefore \boxed{y = \frac{2x - 8}{4}}$

NO − in bottom
⇒ change all signs top & bottom

OR $\quad y = \frac{8}{-4} - \frac{2x}{-4}$

$y = -2 + \frac{1}{2}x$

(Ex) $3m - N = km - 8$ for m

$-km \quad -km$

$3m - km - N = -8$

$+N \quad +N$

$3m - km = N - 8$ Now, undo the D.P.

$?(? - ?) = N - 8$

$\frac{m(3-k)}{(3-k)} = \frac{N-8}{(3-k)}$ Now, ÷ by the group $(3-k)$

$$\boxed{m = \frac{N-8}{3-k}} \qquad k \neq 3$$

Why can k never = 3?

Ans $3 - 3 = 0$

÷ by 0 undefined

Homework: Pg 170
#49-51, 61-63
Pg 168
#19-21