BECA / Dr. Huson / Geometry 10th Grade
Unit 11: Algebra II introduction
19 April 2020

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11.1 Classwork: Literals, equations with multiple unknowns
Do not use a calculator or convert values to decimals

Reference: Chili Math, Solving Literal Equations
https://www.chilimath.com/lessons/intermediate-algebra/literal-equations/

Simplify each expression by "collecting like terms"

1. (a) $2x + 4 - x + 11$

$= x + 15$

(b) $5y - 4 - 7y + y$

$= -y - 4$

(c) $14 + 5\pi - 2\pi + 4$

$= 3\pi + 18$

(d) $2a + \sqrt{5} + 7a + 3\sqrt{5}$

$= 9a + 4\sqrt{5}$

(e) $x\sqrt{3} - x\sqrt{3} + x + 1$

$= x + 1$

(f) $3\pi x + 4 + 2\pi x - 7$

$= 5\pi x - 3$

Solve each equation for the unknown

One step.

2. (a) $2x = 12$

$x = 6$

(b) $4z = -8$

$z = -2$

(c) $3a = \pi$

$a = \frac{\pi}{3}$

(d) $2y = \sqrt{5}$

$y = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

Two steps.

3. (a) $7x + 4 = 11$

$7x = 7$

$x = 1$

(b) $-4b + 5 = -3$

$-4b = -8$

$b = 2$

(c) $4m - \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$

$4m = 4\sqrt{2}$

$m = \sqrt{2}$

(d) $2y - 3\pi = \pi$

$2y = 4\pi$

$y = 2\pi$