$$|1/ x + y = 10000$$

$$(21 0.05 \times + 0.072 \cdot y = 676 / .20)$$

$$(21 \times + 1.44 y = 13520)$$

$$(21-11) \times + 1.44 y - x - y = 13520 - 10000$$

$$0.44 y = 3520$$

$$y = 8000$$

$$x = 2000$$

$$(11 \times - 9 = 5)$$

$$(2) \times + 3y = 11$$

$$(11 - (2) \times - 9 = \times - 3y = 5 - 11$$

$$-4y = -6$$

$$y = 1.5$$

$$(11 \times - 1.5 = 5)$$

$$(11) \times -1.5 = 5$$

$$\times = 6.5$$

2 linear egs - Substidution 2 un Luoun vois Substitution 2x +3y = 18 2× = 18 - 34 $-5 \times = 9 - 1.5.4$ y = 9 - 1.5 y x = 9-6 3,-49=-7 × = 3 3 (9-1.54) - 44 = - 7 27-4.5y-4y=-7 -8.54 = -34

elimination 2x +3y = 18 3y-49 = -7 Elimination 2x+3y=181.1.5 (1) 3x + 4.5y = 27(2) 3x - 4y = - T (1)-(2) 3x+45y-3x+4y=27-(-7)8.54 = 34 $(2)3_{\chi}-4.4=-7$ 3x -- - 7+16 3x -- - 7+16 => == 3

Quadratic equations

$$a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

3)
$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$$

 $(x - 2)^2 = 0$

$$4) \times ^{2} - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x - 7) = 0$$

$$(x + a)(x + b)$$

 $y^2 + (a + b)x + a - b = 0$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times + \frac{1}{4} \times + 10000 = X$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times + \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \times 10000 = X$$

$$\frac{8}{12} \times + \frac{3}{12} \times 10000 = X$$

$$\frac{11}{12} \times + 10000 = X$$

$$\frac{11}{12} \times + 10000 = \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{12} \times$$

$$\frac{x+2}{y-2} - \frac{8}{x(x-2)} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{x(x+2)-8}{x(x-2)} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{1-x \neq 0}{x(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{y(x+2)-8}{x-2} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{x(x+2)-8}{x-2} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{x(x+2)-8}{x^2+2x-8} = \frac{2}{x^2-4}$$

$$\frac{x^2+2x-8}{x^2-8} = \frac{2}{x^2-4}$$

$$\frac{1-2x}{x^2-8} = \frac{1}{x^2-4}$$

$$\frac{1-2x}{x^2-8} = \frac{1}{x^2-4}$$

$$\frac{1-2x}{x^2-8} = \frac{1}{x^2-4}$$

$$38. \times 10.2. \times = 812$$

$$58 \times = 812 \qquad 1:58$$

$$x = 14$$

2.1
$$6p - \frac{1}{2}(2p-3) = 3(1-p) - \frac{7}{6}(p+2)$$

 $6p - p + 1.5 = 3 - 3p - \frac{7}{6}p - \frac{14}{6}$
 $\frac{55}{6}p = -\frac{5}{6}$
 $p = -\frac{5}{16} = -\frac{5}{6}$
 $\frac{155}{6} = -\frac{5}{6}$

Simple Equations

$$\alpha = b$$

$$=\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^{-2} = 20^2 = 600$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x^{2}-1} = \frac{1}{x-1(x+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{$$

X(x+1)-2

(x-1)/x(x+1)-25

x (xx1) ~ [

$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 $\frac{3}{7}$ $\frac{3}{7}$ $\frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{5}{7}$ $\frac{3}{7}$ $\frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{5}{7}$ $\frac{3}{7}$ $\frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}$

(a-2) (a+2)

1-(a-2)(a+2)-1 a(a+2) + 8a8ab(a-7)(a+2) Addius fractions

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b} = \frac{a+c}{b}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{b} + \frac{C}{d} = \frac{\alpha}{b} \cdot \frac{d}{d} + \frac{C}{d} \cdot \frac{b}{b} = \frac{ad}{bd} + \frac{cb}{bd} = \frac{ad+cb}{bd}$$

Multiplying fractions

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{ab}{c}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{C} : \frac{b}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{C} \cdot \frac{d}{b} = \frac{\alpha d}{Cb}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{d} = \frac{\alpha d}{Cb}$$

Deducing fractions

 $\frac{24}{36} - \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3} = \frac{2}{3}$

9 -> numerator b => deroninator

 $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{|x|}$ $= \frac{1}{|x|}$ $= \frac{1}{|x|}$

213+5

3+5

2-1-4-5

Trachous

$$\frac{15}{7} = 2 + \frac{1}{7} = 2 + \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\frac{2}{7} = 2 + \frac{1}{7} = 2 + \frac{7}{7}$$

$$\frac{2}{7} = \frac{7}{7} = \frac{7}{7}$$

$$\frac{27}{3} - 3(4-(-21)) = -3(4+2) = -3.6 = -18$$

$$(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}y)(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}y) = (\frac{1}{2}x)^2 - (\frac{1}{3}y)^2 = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^2$$

252 - 2482 (252-248) 500.4 2.100 2.100 2.100

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