

## INTRODUCTION TO EQUATIONS

◆ **To determine whether a given number is a solution of an equation**

An **equation** expresses the **equality of two mathematical expressions**. The expressions can be either **numerical** or **variable expressions**.

**Example 1**

$$x + 8 = 13$$

$$5 + 8 = 13$$

$$7 + 8 = 13$$

**True equation** if “ $x$ ” is replaced by “5”

**False equation** if “ $x$ ” is replaced by “7”

**A solution of an equation is a number that, when substituted for the variable, results in a true equation. 5 is a solution of the equation  $x + 8 = 13$ . 7 is not a solution of the equation  $x + 8 = 13$ .**

**Example 2**

Is  $-2$  a solution of  $2x + 5 = x^2 - 3$

$$2x + 5 = x^2 - 3$$

$$2(-2) + 5 \quad | \quad (-2)^2 - 3$$

$$-4 + 5 \quad | \quad 4 - 3$$

$$1 = 1$$

- Replace  $x$  by  $-2$

- Evaluate the numerical expressions

- If the **results are equal**,  $-2$  is a **solution of the equation**. If the **results are not equal**,

$-2$  is **not a solution of the equation**.

◆ **To solve an equation of the form  $x + a = b$**

**To solve an equation** means **to find a solution of the equation**. The simplest equation to solve is an equation of the form **variable = constant**, because the constant is the solution.

### Addition Property of Equations

The same number can be added to each side of an equation without changing its solution. In symbols, the equation  $a = b$  has *the same solution as the equation*  $a + c = b + c$ .

### Example 3

The solution of the equation  $x = 5$  is **5** because  $5 = 5$  is a **true equation**.

The solution of the equation at the right is **7**

because  $7 + 2 = 9$  is a **true equation**

$$x + 2 = 9$$

$$7 + 2 = 9$$

Note that if **4** is added to each side of

$$x + 2 = 9$$

the equation  $x + 2 = 9$ , **the solution** is

$$x + 2 + 4 = 9 + 4$$

still **7**.

$$x + 6 = 13$$

$$7 + 6 = 13$$

If **-5** is added to each side of the equation

$$x + 2 = 9$$

$x + 2 = 9$ , **the solution** is still **7**.

$$x + 2 + (-5) = 9 + (-5)$$

$$x - 3 = 4$$

$$7 - 3 = 4$$

### Example 4

**Solve**  $x - 4 = 2$

$$x - 4 = 2$$

$$x - 4 + 4 = 2 + 4$$

$$x + 0 = 6$$

$$x = 6$$

- **The goal is to rewrite the equation as variable = constant.**

- **Add 4 to each side of the equation.**

- **Simplify.**

- **The equation is in the form variable = constant.**

**The solution is 6.**

◆ To solve an equation of the form  $ax = b$

**Multiplication Property of Equations**

Each side of an equation can be multiplied by the same *nonzero* number without changing the solution of the equation. In symbols, if  $c \neq 0$ , then **the equation  $a = b$  has the same solutions as the equation  $ac = bc$ .**

**Example 5**

The solution of the equation at the right is 3 because  $2 \times 3 = 6$  is a true equation.

$$2x = 6$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2x = 6$$

Note that if each side of  $2x = 6$  is multiplied by 5, the solution is still 3.

$$5(2x) = 5 \times 6$$

$$10x = 30$$

$$10 \times 3 = 30$$

$$2x = 6$$

If each side of  $2x = 6$  is multiplied by  $-4$ , the solution is still 3

$$(-4)(2x) = (-4) \times 6$$

$$-8x = -24$$

$$-8 \times 3 = -24$$

The equation  $2x = 6$ ,  $10x = 30$ , and  $-8x = -24$  are equivalent equations; each equation has 3 as its solution. These examples suggest that **multiplying each side of an equation by the same nonzero number produces equivalent equation.**

**Example 6**

Solve  $\frac{3}{4}z = 9$

$$\frac{3}{4}z = 9$$

- The goal is to rewrite the equation in the form variable = constant.

$$\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}z = \frac{4}{3} \times 9$$

- Multiply each side of the equation by  $\frac{4}{3}$ .

$$1 \times z = 12$$

- Simplify.

$$z = 12$$

- The equation is in the form variable = constant.

The solution is 12.

**Example 7**Solve  $6x = 14$ 

$$6x = 14$$

$$\frac{6x}{6} = \frac{14}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{7}{3}$$

- The goal is to rewrite the equation in the form **variable = constant**.

- Divide each side of the equation by 6.

- Simplify. The equation is in the form **variable = constant**.

The solution is  $\frac{7}{3}$ .

When using the **Multiplication Property of Equations**, *multiply each side of the equation by the reciprocal of the coefficient when the **coefficient** is a **fraction**. Divide each side of the equation by the coefficient when the **coefficient** is an **integer** or **decimal**.*