Lesson 3.3 - Solving First-Degree Equations Involving One Step – Part II

In the previous lesson we used three of the four properties of equality to solve equations. In this lesson we will use the fourth. Before we begin let's revisit how fractions can be used to represent division.

The equations below are written using a division symbol.
Rewrite each equation using a fraction.

LP#1 $h \div 4 = 6$	$b \div 3 = 25$	$-13 = d \div 7$
LP#2 $-9 = g \div 4$	$31 = a \div 2$	$x \div 11 = 7$

State which property to use here. $w \div 7 = 12$	Solve the equation here.

Class Notes – Solve each first-degree equation and check. If you do not solve an equation, explain why.

LP#3 $h \div 3 = 14$	$n^2 \div 4 = 9$	$8 = x \div 7$
LP#4 $\dfrac{y}{5} = 9$	$\dfrac{x}{6} = 30$	$\dfrac{w^2}{11} = 5$

LP#5		
$10 = \dfrac{g}{-4}$	$\dfrac{n}{-6} = -12$	$\dfrac{k}{-7} = 121$

Class Notes – Solve each equation for x.

LP#6		
$n = x \div m$	$\dfrac{x}{y} = z$	$x \div h = g$
LP#7 $\dfrac{x}{b} = 4a$	$\dfrac{x}{de} = c$	$5r = \dfrac{x}{jk}$

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Review – Solve each first-degree equation and check. If you do not solve an equation, explain.

R#1 $x \div 5 = 10$	$\dfrac{y^2}{8} = 2$	$\dfrac{w}{3} = 12$
R#2 $p^2 \div 12 = 5$	$x \div 2 = 27$	$\dfrac{k}{13} = 5$
R#3 $\dfrac{h}{8} = 17$	$x^2 \div 5 = 5$	$\dfrac{w}{20} = 16$

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