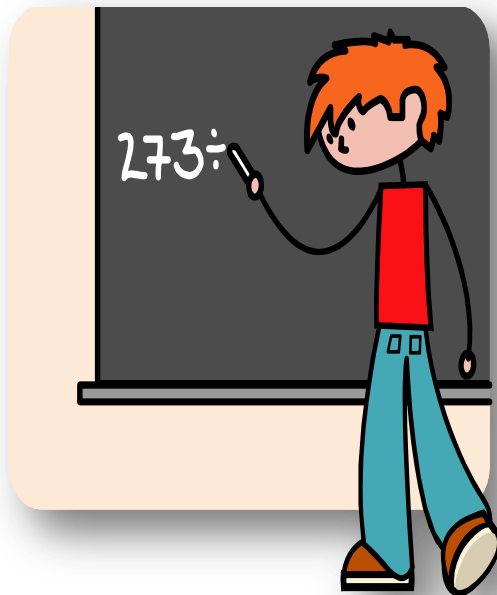


# 2.1 Linear Equations in One Variable

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## Objectives:

- Distinguish between expressions and equations.
- Identify linear equations, and decide whether a number is a solution of a linear equation.
- Solve linear equations by using the addition and multiplication properties of equality.
- Solve linear equations by using the distributive property.
- Solve linear equations with fractions or decimals.
- Identify conditional equations, contradictions, and identities.



- Expression

- Equation



# Example 1

- Decide whether each of the following is an ***equation*** or an ***expression***.

$$9x + 10 = 0$$

$$9x + 10$$

# Linear Equations

## Linear Equation in One Variable

A linear equation in one variable can be written in the form

where  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are real numbers, with  $A \neq 0$ .

# Addition Property of Equality

## Addition Property of Equality

For all real numbers  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  the equations

are equivalent.

*The same number may be added to each side of an equation without changing the solution set.*

# Multiplication Property of Equality

## Multiplication Property of Equality

For all real numbers  $A$  and  $B$ , and for  $C \neq 0$ , the equations

are equivalent.

*Each side of the equation may be multiplied by the same nonzero number without changing the solution set.*

## Example 2

- Solve:

$$5x - 9x = 19 - 7x - 1$$



# Steps for Solving Linear Equations in One Variable

- Step 1:
- Step 2:
- Step 3:
- Step 4:
- Step 5:

# Example 3

- Solve:

$$6 - (4 + x) = 8x - 2(3x + 5)$$

# Example 4

- Solve:

$$\frac{x - 4}{4} + \frac{2x + 4}{8} = 5$$

# Example 5

- Solve:

$$0.02(60) + 0.04x = 0.03(50 + x)$$

# Example 6

- Solve:

$$5(x + 2) - 2(x + 1) = 3x + 1$$

# Example 7

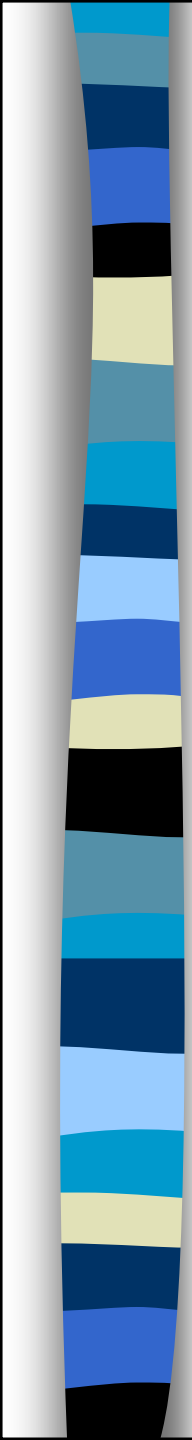
- Solve:

$$\frac{x + 1}{3} + \frac{2x}{3} = x + \frac{1}{3}$$

# Example 8

- Solve:

$$5(3x + 1) = x + 5$$



<b>Type of Linear Equation</b>	<b>Number of Solutions</b>	<b>Indication when Solving</b>