

2.2b SOLVING EQUATIONS INVOLVING FRACTIONS

Summary: To solve equations, use the addition/multiplication principles to “**Get rid of...**”

1. Parentheses by using the distributive property.
2. Denominators: Multiply each side of equation by common denominator.
Decimals: Multiply each side of equation by 10, 100, 1000, etc.
3. Like terms on the same side by combining
Goal: The equation should be no more complicated than: $4x - 8 = -7x + 9$
4. Signs (addition or subtraction) by using the addition principle (**add opposites**).
Get variable terms on one side of the equation and all constant terms on the other side.
Goal: The equation should be no more complicated than: $4x = -9$
5. Coefficients by dividing by **coefficient (BY SAME NUMBER)**. Goal: $x = \text{number}$

$$1. \frac{3}{4}t = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2. \frac{5}{6}x = 3$$

$$3. 2y - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4. y - \frac{2}{5} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$5. \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}t = 4$$

$$6. \frac{1}{4}x + x = -3 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$7. \frac{1}{3} + 2m = m - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$8. m + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{4}m - 1$$

$$9. \frac{2}{5} \left(-2 \right) = -3$$

$$10. \frac{3}{4}(x+1) = 2$$

$$11. \frac{2}{3}(x+1) = 5$$

$$12. \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5}t - 1 = \frac{1}{5}t + t$$

$$13. \frac{1}{5}m + \frac{2}{3} - 2 = m - \frac{2}{5}$$

$$14. 3.5X + 0.8 = 18.24 - 5.9X$$

$$15. 0.3X - .24 = 0.36 + .52X$$