# Module 1: Linear Equations 

## AND INEQUALITIES

"When things don't add up in your life, then maybe it is time to start subtracting."

### 1.7 Algebraic Expressions

An algebraic expression has $\qquad$ .

Ex. Write a sample expression:

An equation has $\qquad$ .

Ex. Write a sample equation:

The parts separated by addition and subtraction signs are called

What are the terms in the expression? $3 x^{2} y+5 x-7$
$\qquad$

Letters in an expression are called $\qquad$ .

What are the variables in the expression? $3 x^{2} y+5 x-7$

Numbers in front of the variable are called $\qquad$ .

What are the coefficients in the expression? $3 x^{2} y+5 x-7$

The number by itself is called the $\qquad$ .

What is the constant in the expression? $3 x^{2} y+5 x-7$

## Evaluating Algebraic Expressions

Evaluate means to $\qquad$ in and $\qquad$
Always plug in with $\qquad$ .

Ex. Evaluate the expression $2 x-4 y$ given $x=2$ and $y=-3$

Homework Checklis $\dagger$
$\square$ Section 1.7 Algebraic Expressions

### 2.1 Simplify Algebraic Expression Listening Guide

When terms are side by side assume its $\qquad$ .

Ex. Multiply:

$$
-4 a(-2 b)(-3 c) \quad(-2 h e)(2 x)(-1 y)
$$

## Distributive Property

When there is term outside a set of parentheses,
or $\qquad$ the number with everything inside.

Ex. Distribute:
$-3(-2-4 x+2 y)$

$$
4(6 x-5) 2
$$

A negative sign by itself, outside a set of parentheses is a $\qquad$ .

Ex. Distribute:

$$
-(x-4)
$$

$$
3-(2 x+8)
$$

## Like Terms

Like terms have the same $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .

You can only combine like terms together.

Ex. Distribute and combine like terms:
$x(5-2 x)+3-4 x^{2}$
$5(x+3)-2(4-x)-(3 x-1)$

Homework Checklist
$\square$ Section 2.1 Simplify Algebraic Expressions

### 2.2 Solving Equations Listening Guide

## Solving One Step Equations

Given subtraction use $\qquad$ to solve.

Given addition use $\qquad$ to solve.

Ex. Solve:
$x-10=-5$

$$
x+10=-5
$$

Given multiplication use $\qquad$ to solve.

Given division use $\qquad$ to solve.

Ex. Solve:
$10 x=-50$

$$
\frac{x}{10}=-5
$$

## Solving Two Step Equations

1. Do $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ .
2. Then do $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ .

Ex. Solve:
$-5(x-3)+3 x=11$
$-7+\frac{2}{3} x=1$

Solving Equations with Variables on Both Sides
Move $\qquad$ to one side and
move $\qquad$ to the other side.

Ex. Solve:
$6 x-7=4 x+3$
$-(x-4)-5 x=4(-8-3 x)$
$3(x+5)-4(x+4)=-x-1$

$$
-4(x-3)+2 x=2(10-x)
$$

Left side equals the right side: $\qquad$ ـ.

Left side doesn't equal the right side: $\qquad$ .

### 2.5 FORMULAS

1. $\qquad$ the variable that you are solving for.
2. Move everything $\qquad$ from that variable.

Ex. Solve for $m: \quad r=c+m$

Ex. Solve for R: $\quad I=P R T$

Ex. Solve for b1: $\quad A=1 / 2 h(b 1+b 2)$

Ex. Solve for $w: \quad P=2 w+21$

Homework Checklis $\dagger$
$\square$ Section 2.2 Solving Equations
$\square$ Section 2.5 Solving Literal Equations

### 2.6 SOlving Inequalities

## Inequality Symbols

Read inequality symbols $\qquad$ to $\qquad$ -.

Ex.

$$
x<1
$$

$x>-3$ $\qquad$
$x \leq-4$ $\qquad$
$x \geq 5$ $\qquad$

## Inequality Line Graph

0 : open circle if < or >

- : closed circle if $\leq$ or $\geq$

Ex.


## Interval Notation

Less than/Greater than: (), <, >, o
Less than or equal to/Greater than or equal to: []$, \leq, \geq$,
a)

b)

a. $\qquad$
b. $\qquad$
c. $\qquad$
d. $\qquad$

Infinity is always written in $\qquad$ .

Ex. write the following as an inequality and in interval notation


Inequality: $\qquad$

Interval notation: $\qquad$

## Solving Inequalities:

If multiply or divide by a you have to $\qquad$ the direction of the inequality.

Ex. Solve for $x: \quad 2 x-5>7$

Solve for $x$ : $-3 x+2 \leq 23$

## Compound Inequality

Solve both sides, at the $\qquad$ time.

Ex. Solve for $x$ : $\quad-5 \leq-x+4<6$

Ex. Solve for $x: \quad-12<2 x-6<16$

Ex. Rewrite: -9 $\geq \mathrm{x}$

Homework Checklis $\dagger$
$\square$ Section 2.6 Solving Inequalities
$\square$ Module 1: Linear Equations and Inequalities

