## Unit 4: Equalities Day 2

Math 9 Principles
4-1 I can translate word phrases into algebraic expressions and solve equations using zero sums.
Combine like terms first, then solve for $x$.

| 1) $7 x-2-2 x+5=-2 x+1+6 x$ | 2) $-5 x+2+2 x=4 x-1-6 x$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3$)-3 x-4+7 x-2=-4 x-3+7 x-4$ | $4)-3 x-2-2 x+4=-8 x-3+2 x-1$ |

Expand each set of brackets and combine like terms where necessary. Then solve for $x$.

| 5) $2(x+5)=3(x-1)$ | $6) 2(3+x)-(x-4)=13$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 7$)-5(x-2)-2(x+4)=-8(x-3)$ | $8)-3(x+4)-(3-7 x)=3(x-2)$ |

Solve for $x$ in each. Circle your answer.

| 9$)-3 x-4=-4 x+3$ | 10) $5 x+8=4 x-2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11) $2(x-3)=3(x+2)$ | $12) 3(x+1)=2(x-2)$ |
| 13) $5 x-4-7 x-3=4 x+2-x-3-6 x$ |  |

14) $-3(x-2)-(x+4)=-8(x+2)+5(x-4)$

Translate each problem into an algebraic equation then solve.
15) Two less than three times a number is the same as three more than four times the number.
16) The sum of three consecutive integers is the same as seven more than twice the first integer.

Find the first integer.
17) Four more than five times a number is the same as the product of four and three less than the number.
18) Eight less than an integer is three less than twice the next consecutive integer.
19) Five less than four times a number is equal to two more than three times the same number. Find the number.
20) The sum of three consecutive integers is the same as seven less than twice the middle integer. Find the first integer.
21) Five less than an integer is the same as four less than twice the next consecutive integer. Find the integer.

