

# 3.4

## Solve Equations with Variables on Both Sides

**Goal** • Solve equations with variables on both sides.

**Your Notes**

### VOCABULARY

Identity

Collect variables on one side of the equation and constant terms on the other to solve equations with variables on both sides.

### Example 1 Solve an equation with variables on both sides

Solve  $15 + 4a = 9a - 5$ .

#### Solution

$$15 + 4a = 9a - 5$$

=

$$15 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 5$$

=

=

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \boxed{\hspace{1cm}} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \boxed{\hspace{1cm}} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = a$$

The solution is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

#### CHECK

$$15 + 4a = 9a - 5$$

$$15 + 4(\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) \stackrel{?}{=} 9(\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) - 5$$

$$15 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \stackrel{?}{=} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} - 5$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \checkmark$$

Write original equation.

Subtract  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  from each side.

Simplify.

Add  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  to each side.

Simplify.

Divide each side by  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

Simplify.

Write original equation.

Substitute  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  for  $a$ .

Multiply.

Solution checks.

**Example 2***Solve an equation with grouping symbols*

Solve  $4t - 12 = 6(t + 3)$ .

**Solution**

$4t - 12 = 6(t + 3)$

Write original equation.

$4t - 12 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Distributive property

$=$

Subtract  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  from each side.

$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Subtract  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  from each side.

$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = t$

Divide each side by  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .**Checkpoint** Solve the equation. Check your solution.

1.  $3b + 7 = 8b + 2$

2.  $6d - 6 = \frac{3}{4}(4d + 8)$

**Example 3***Identify the number of solutions of an equation*

Solve the equation, if possible.

a.  $4x + 5 = 4(x + 5)$

b.  $6x - 3 = 3(2x - 1)$

**Solution**

a.  $4x + 5 = 4(x + 5)$

Original equation

$4x + 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Distributive property

The equation  $4x + 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  is  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  because the number  $4x$   $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  equal to 5 more than itself and  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  more than itself. So, the equation has  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  solution.


b.  $6x - 3 = 3(2x - 1)$

Original equation

$6x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Distributive property

The statement  $6x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  is  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  for all values of  $x$ . So, the equation is an  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

 **Checkpoint** Solve the equation, if possible.

$$3. \frac{1}{2}(4t - 6) = 2t$$

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$$4. 10m - 4 = -2(2 - 5m)$$

### 3.4 Notes

#### ✓ checkpoint

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 3b + 7 = 8b + 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 6d - 6 = \frac{3}{4}(4d + 8)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{1}{2}(4t - 6) = 2t$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 10m - 4 = -2(2 - 5m)$$