

Algebraic Expression

Q 4 is a root of $2x - 3 = 5$
value of $x = 4$

Sol $\Rightarrow$

$$\underbrace{2x - 3}_{\text{LHS}} = \underbrace{5}_{\text{RHS}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{\text{LHS}} &= 2 \times 4 - 3 \\ &= 8 - 3 \\ &= 5\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{RHS} = 5$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

Q Form the algebraic Expressions

a) Choose the number x ✓

* Multiply it by 4 = $x \times 4 = 4x$

* Add 8 = $x + 8$

* Divide by 4 = $\frac{x}{4}$

* Subtract 1 = $x - 1$

* Subtract the original Number

$$\begin{aligned}&= x - x \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

b) Choose the number y

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* Add 3 = $y + 3$

* Multiply by 4 = $y \times 4$

* Subtract 4 = $y - 4$

* Divide by 4 = $\frac{y}{4}$

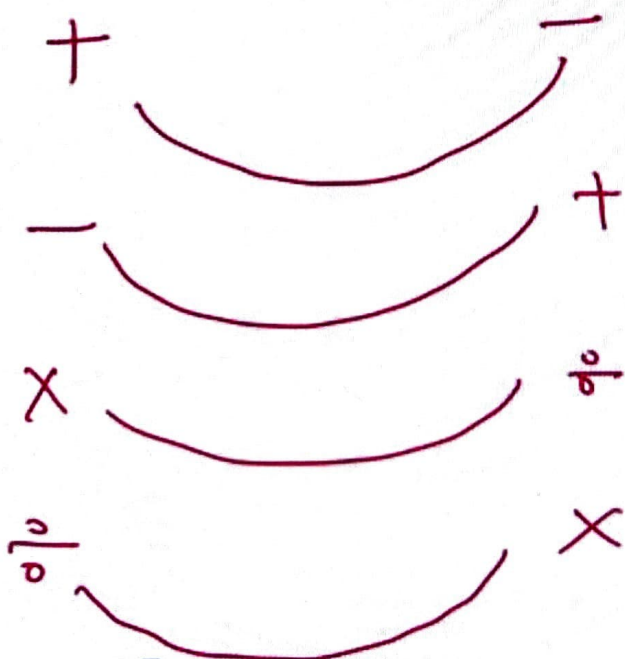
* Subtract the original number

$$= y - y$$

$$= 0$$

Solving Equations Rules

✓ LHS = RHS



Q

$$\underbrace{3x + 2}_{\text{LHS}} = \underbrace{11}_{\text{RHS}}$$

Find the value of x

Q

$$\underbrace{3x + 2}_{\text{LHS}} = \underbrace{11}_{\text{RHS}}$$

Find the value of x

$$3x = 11 - 2$$

$$3x = 9$$

$$x = \frac{9}{3}$$

$$\boxed{x = 3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 9} \\ \underline{-9} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Q

$$\frac{x+2}{2} = 13$$

$$x+2 = 13 \times 2$$

$$x+2 = 26$$

$$x = 26 - 2$$

$$\boxed{x = 24}$$

Q

$$x - 3 = 4$$

$$x = 4 + 3$$

$$x + 2 = 13 \times 2$$

$$x + 2 = 26$$

$$x = 26 - 2$$

$$x = 24$$

Q

$$x - 3 = 4$$

$$x = 4 + 3$$

$$x = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 1 \\ 80 \\ -24 \\ \hline 26 \end{array}$$

Q

$$K - 24 = -50$$

$$K = -50 + 24$$

$$K = -26$$

-	+	=	-
+	-	=	-
-	-	=	+
+	+	=	+

Q

$$x + 7 = 14$$

$$x = 14 - 7$$

$$x = 7$$