College Algebra Fundamentals

Section P-2 (Part 2): Solving Equations

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Objectives**:

* Students will be able to transform equations into equivalent equations.
* Students will be able to solve multi-step equations.
* Students will be able to detect extraneous solutions.

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| **Main Idea** | **Notes** |
| **Vocabulary:**  **Example 1: Solving Multi-Step Equations**  **Vocabulary:** | An equation can be transformed into an equivalent equation by one or more of the following steps:  Step: Given Equation: Equivalent Equation:  When an equation has more than one operation you still have to isolate the variable by doing the following:  Solve for the variable.   1. 3x + 5 = 12 2. 8m – 10 = 36  1. 5x − 2 = x + 4   How do you solve an equation involving fractional expressions? |
| **Example 2: An Equation Involving Fractional Expressions** | When might you introduce an extraneous solution? |
| **Vocabulary:** |
| **Example 3: An Equation with an Extraneous Solution** |  |
| **Homework:** |  |