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## Homework

## More Two-Step Equations

An equation in the form $p(x+q)=r$ contains two factors, $p$ and $(x+q)$ and is considered a two-step equation.

## Example 1

Solve $6(x+2)=42$. Check your solution.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6(x+2)=42 \\
& \frac{6(x+2)}{6}=\frac{42}{6} \\
& x+2=7 \\
& \frac{-2}{}=-2 \\
& x=5
\end{aligned}
$$

Check $\quad 6(x+2)=42$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6(5+2) \stackrel{?}{=} 42 \\
6(7) \stackrel{?}{=} 42 \\
42=42
\end{array}
$$

Write the equation.
Division Property of Equality Simplify.

Subtraction Property of Equality Simplify.

Write the original equation.
Replace $x$ with 5 .
Add. Multiply.
The solution checks.

The solution is 5 .

## Example 2

Solve $\frac{4}{5}(x-5)=4$. Check your solution.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{4}{5}(x-5)=4 & \text { Write the equation. } \\
\frac{5}{4} \bullet \frac{4}{5}(x-5)=\frac{5}{4} \bullet 4 & \text { Multiplication Property of Equality } \\
(x-5)=\frac{5}{4} \bullet \frac{4}{1} & \frac{5}{4} \bullet \frac{4}{5}=1 ; \text { write } 4 \text { as } \frac{4}{1} . \\
x-5=5 & \text { Simplify. } \\
+5=+5 & \text { Addition Property of Equality } \\
x=10 & \text { Simplify. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Check

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{4}{5}(x-5)=4 & \begin{array}{l}
\text { Write the original equation. } \\
\text { Replace } x \text { with } 10 .
\end{array} \\
\frac{4}{5}(10-5)=4 & \text { Subtract then multiply. } \\
\frac{4}{5}(5)=4 \checkmark & \text { The solution checks. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The solution is 10 .

## Exercises

1. $7(x+4)=49$
2. $2(x-8)=-22$

Solve each equation.
3. $10(x+3)=-20$
4. $25(x-3)=175$
5. $\frac{3}{4}(x-12)=3$
6. $\frac{2}{3}(x+4)=14$

