

# Solve for x Day 3

- when you have a variable on both sides you still want the variable (x) on one side & everything else on the other.

**ex 1**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x + 5 = 4x - 7 \\
 -3x \quad -3x \\
 5 = x - 7 \\
 +7 \quad +7 \\
 \boxed{12 = x}
 \end{array}$$

**ex 2**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3(2x - 5) = 9x + 4 \\
 6x - 15 = 9x + 4 \\
 -6x \quad -6x \\
 -15 = 3x + 4 \\
 -4 \quad -4 \\
 -19 = 3x \\
 \frac{-19}{3} = \frac{3x}{3} \\
 \boxed{\frac{-19}{3} = x}
 \end{array}$$

**ex 3**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -4(x - 7) = 5(2x + 1) \\
 -4x + 28 = 10x + 5 \\
 +4x \quad +4x \\
 28 = 14x + 5 \\
 -5 \quad -5 \\
 23 = 14x \\
 \frac{23}{14} = \frac{14x}{14} \\
 \boxed{\frac{23}{14} = x}
 \end{array}$$

**ex 4**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \frac{9x - 21}{3} = x + 5 \\
 \text{all have } 3 \text{ in common} \\
 3x - 7 = x + 5 \\
 -x \quad -x \\
 2x - 7 = 5 \\
 +7 \quad +7 \\
 2x = 12 \\
 \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{12}{2} \\
 \boxed{x = 6}
 \end{array}$$

## Special cases

- if you get  $0 = 0$ , that's an identity or infinite solutions
- if you get something that isn't true ( $7 = 9$ ) that's no solution

**ex 5**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4x + 6 = 2(2x + 3) \\
 4x + 6 = 4x + 6 \\
 -4x \quad -4x \\
 6 = 6 \\
 -6 \quad -6 \\
 0 = 0 \\
 \boxed{\text{identity}}
 \end{array}$$

**ex 6**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6x - 5 = 2(3x + 4) \\
 6x - 5 = 6x + 8 \\
 -6x \quad -6x \\
 -5 = 8 \\
 \boxed{\text{no solution}}
 \end{array}$$