## 1-2 Reteach to Build Understanding

## Solving Linear Equations

An equation is a mathematical sentence with an equal sign. If a sentence is true for a value of the variable in the equation, that value is called a solution of the equation. For $x+2=8$, the solution is 6 because when 6 is substituted in the equation for $x$, the equation is true: $6+2=8$.

1. Draw a line to match each lettered step for solving the equation $x+3(2 x-1)=11$ with a justification.

$$
x+3(2 x-1)=11
$$

a. $x+6 x-3=11$
b. $\quad 7 x-3=11$
c. $7 x-3+3=11+3$
d. $\quad \frac{7 x}{7}=\frac{14}{7}$

$$
x=2
$$

Division Property of Equality
Combine Like Terms
Distributive Property
Addition Property of Equality
2. Describe and correct the error Cameron made when solving the equation $6 x-2(x-5)=-2$. Place an X next to the incorrect step and describe his error.

$$
\begin{aligned}
6 x-2(x-5) & =-2 \\
6 x-2 x-10 & =-2 \\
4 x-10 & =-2 \\
4 x-10+10 & =-2+10 \\
\frac{4 x}{4} & =\frac{8}{4} \\
x & =2
\end{aligned}
$$

3. In the table below, show the solution of $7 x-10+4 x=34$ by completing the missing expressions and equations in the steps.

| Step | Reason |
| :--- | :--- |
| $7 x-10+4 x=34$ | Given equation |
| $-=34$ | Combine like terms. |
| $\square=34+10$ | Addition property of equality. |
| $\square$ | Simplify. |
|  | Division property of equality. |
| $\underline{x=}$ | Simplify. |

