



## Introduction

Welcome to this worksheet on solving linear equations with multiplication and division! This activity is designed to help you practice and reinforce your understanding of linear equations, which are a fundamental concept in algebra. By the end of this worksheet, you will be able to solve linear equations involving multiplication and division, and apply these skills to real-world problems.

## Section 1: Solving Linear Equations with Multiplication

Solve for the variable in each equation.

1. Solve for  $x$ :  $2x = 12$

2. Solve for  $y$ :  $4y = 28$

3. Solve for  $z$ :  $3z = 24$

## Section 2: Solving Linear Equations with Division

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Solve for the variable in each equation.

1. Solve for x:  $x/2 = 6$

2. Solve for y:  $y/3 = 9$

3. Solve for z:  $z/4 = 12$

## Section 3: Mixed Practice

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Solve for the variable in each equation.

1. Solve for x:  $2x + 5 = 11$

2. Solve for y:  $y/2 - 3 = 2$

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3. Solve for z:  $3z - 2 = 14$

## Section 4: Word Problems

Read each problem carefully and solve for the unknown variable.

1. Tom has \$15 to spend on tickets to a concert. If each ticket costs \$3, how many tickets can he buy?

2. A book costs \$15. If a 10% discount is applied, how much will the book cost?

3. A car travels 250 miles in 5 hours. How many miles does it travel per hour?

## Section 5: Challenge Problems

Solve for the variable in each equation.

1. Solve for x:  $2x + 5 = 3x - 2$

2. Solve for y:  $y/2 + 2 = 3y - 1$

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3. Solve for z:  $3z - 2 = 2z + 5$

## Answer Key

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*Check your answers with the solutions below.*

1.  $x = 6$
2.  $y = 7$
3.  $z = 8$
4.  $x = 12$
5.  $y = 27$
6.  $z = 48$
7.  $x = 3$
8.  $y = 10$
9.  $z = 5.33$
10. 5 tickets
11. \$13.50
12. 50 miles per hour
13.  $x = 7$
14.  $y = 6$
15.  $z = 7$

## Extension Activity

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*Create your own linear equation with multiplication or division, and solve it. Then, create a word problem that represents the equation, and solve it.*

## Assessment Rubric

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*Use the following rubric to assess your work.*

- Accuracy (40 points): Did you solve the equations correctly?
- Completion (30 points): Did you complete all the questions?
- Neatness and Organization (30 points): Is your work neat and organized?

## Advanced Concepts

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As you progress in your study of linear equations, you will encounter more complex scenarios that require the application of advanced concepts. One such concept is the use of inverse operations to solve equations. Inverse operations are opposite operations that undo each other, such as addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division. By applying inverse operations, you can isolate the variable and solve for its value.

### Example: Using Inverse Operations

Solve for  $x$ :  $2x + 5 = 11$ . To solve this equation, we can use inverse operations to isolate the variable. First, we subtract 5 from both sides of the equation, which gives us  $2x = 11 - 5$ . Then, we divide both sides by 2, which gives us  $x = (11 - 5) / 2$ . Simplifying the equation, we get  $x = 6 / 2$ , which equals 3.

## Real-World Applications

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Linear equations have numerous real-world applications in various fields, including physics, engineering, economics, and computer science. In physics, linear equations are used to describe the motion of objects, while in engineering, they are used to design and optimize systems. In economics, linear equations are used to model economic systems and make predictions about future trends. In computer science, linear equations are used in algorithms and data analysis.

### Case Study: Optimizing Production

A manufacturing company produces two products, A and B, using two machines, X and Y. The production rates for each machine are as follows: Machine X produces 200 units of A per hour and 100 units of B per hour, while Machine Y produces 150 units of A per hour and 250 units of B per hour. The company has a demand of 1200 units of A and 1000 units of B per day. How many hours should each machine run to meet the demand? This problem can be solved using linear equations, where the variables represent the number of hours each machine runs.

## Graphical Representation

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Linear equations can be represented graphically using a coordinate plane. The x-axis represents the independent variable, while the y-axis represents the dependent variable. The equation is graphed by plotting points that satisfy the equation and drawing a line through those points. The graph of a linear equation is a straight line, and its slope and intercepts can be used to analyze the equation.

### Example: Graphing a Linear Equation

Graph the equation  $y = 2x + 3$ . To graph this equation, we can plot points that satisfy the equation, such as  $(0, 3)$ ,  $(1, 5)$ , and  $(2, 7)$ . Drawing a line through these points gives us the graph of the equation. The slope of the line is 2, which represents the rate of change of  $y$  with respect to  $x$ . The y-intercept is 3, which represents the value of  $y$  when  $x$  is 0.



## Systems of Linear Equations

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A system of linear equations is a set of two or more linear equations that have the same variables. Systems of linear equations can be solved using various methods, including substitution, elimination, and graphing. The substitution method involves solving one equation for one variable and substituting that expression into the other equation. The elimination method involves adding or subtracting the equations to eliminate one variable. The graphing method involves graphing both equations and finding the point of intersection.

### Case Study: Solving a System of Linear Equations

Solve the system of linear equations:  $x + y = 4$  and  $2x - 2y = -2$ . We can solve this system using the substitution method. First, we solve the first equation for  $x$ , which gives us  $x = 4 - y$ . Then, we substitute this expression into the second equation, which gives us  $2(4 - y) - 2y = -2$ . Simplifying the equation, we get  $8 - 2y - 2y = -2$ , which equals  $8 - 4y = -2$ . Solving for  $y$ , we get  $y = 2.5$ . Substituting this value back into the first equation, we get  $x + 2.5 = 4$ , which gives us  $x = 1.5$ .

## Inequalities and Absolute Value

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Linear inequalities and absolute value equations are used to describe relationships between variables that are not equal. Linear inequalities are used to describe relationships where one expression is greater than or less than another expression. Absolute value equations are used to describe relationships where the distance between two expressions is equal to a certain value.

### Example: Solving a Linear Inequality

Solve the inequality  $2x + 5 > 11$ . To solve this inequality, we can subtract 5 from both sides, which gives us  $2x > 6$ . Then, we divide both sides by 2, which gives us  $x > 3$ . This means that the solution to the inequality is all values of  $x$  that are greater than 3.



## Quadratic Equations and Functions

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Quadratic equations and functions are used to describe relationships between variables that are not linear. Quadratic equations are polynomial equations of degree two, which means the highest power of the variable is two. Quadratic functions are functions that can be written in the form  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are constants.

### Case Study: Solving a Quadratic Equation

Solve the quadratic equation  $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$ . This equation can be factored as  $(x + 2)(x + 2) = 0$ , which gives us  $x + 2 = 0$ . Solving for  $x$ , we get  $x = -2$ . This means that the solution to the equation is  $x = -2$ .

## Conclusion

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In conclusion, linear equations are a fundamental concept in algebra and are used to describe relationships between variables. They can be solved using various methods, including addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, as well as graphical and numerical methods. Linear equations have numerous real-world applications in various fields, including physics, engineering, economics, and computer science. By mastering linear equations, you can develop a strong foundation in algebra and prepare yourself for more advanced math concepts.

### Reflection

Take a moment to reflect on what you have learned about linear equations. What are some key concepts that you have learned? How can you apply these concepts to real-world problems? What are some challenges you faced while learning about linear equations, and how did you overcome them?



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