Equations with Fractions

The one other thing that might throw you off is when you see a bunch of *fractions* in the problem. Not to worry, remember that you have power to do anything you want to the equation. For example:

 $\frac{3}{8}x - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{7x}{8}$ might be easier to look at if there weren't so many fractions in the

way. Well, get rid of them. Multiply by 8 on both sides.

$$^{(8)}\frac{3}{8}x - ^{(8)}\frac{5}{8} = ^{(8)}\frac{7x}{8}$$
 which makes it become:

$$3x - 5 = 7x$$
 (not bad at all)
 $-5 = 4x$
 $-\frac{5}{4} = x$ Ta Da.

Worse example:

$$\frac{2}{7} - \frac{x-3}{4} = 5$$
 looks scary.

You have the ability to wipe out all of the fractions. Fractions are simply statements of division. The opposite of division is multiplication – and you have the power to multiply both sides of the equation by anything you want to. The question is, what will undo a division by 7 and by 4; the answer is multiplication by 28. Here is what it looks like:

1. Simplify
$$\frac{2}{7} - \frac{x-3}{4} = 5$$

$$(28)\frac{2}{7} - (28)\frac{x-3}{4} = 5(28) \quad \text{(multiplying everything by 28)}$$

$$(4)2 - (7)(x-3) = 140 \quad (28/7 = 4 \text{ and } 28/4 = 7)$$

$$8 - 7x + 21 = 140 \quad \text{(Distribute the -7)}$$

$$-7x + 29 = 140 \quad \text{(Combine numbers)}$$
2. Subtract
$$-7x = 111 \quad \text{(Subtract 29 from both sides)}$$
3. Divide
$$x = -\frac{111}{7} \quad \text{(Not a nice looking answer, but it is right!)}$$

Every problem can be boiled down to three steps:

Linear Equations

- 1. Simplify 1. Parentheses
 2. Fractions
 3. Combine like terms
- 2. Add/Subtract
- 3. Multiply/Divide

Section 3.2 Exercises Part B

1. 35 less than 7 times a number is 98. What is the number?

2. Two numbers add to 351 and the second is 71 bigger than the first. What are the two numbers?

Solve.

3.
$$7p + 12 = 33 - 4p$$

4.
$$3n + 48 = 7 - 2(n - 2)$$

5.
$$5x - 10 = 5(x - 2)$$

6.
$$3x - 7 = 15x$$

7.
$$5x - 7(x+3) = -2x + 12$$

8.
$$.09x = 13 - .18x$$

9.
$$.8(3x-2) = 9.5x + 1$$

10.
$$.2x - 7 + 2x = 3x - 5$$

11.
$$12m = 70 + .4m$$

12.
$$5(x-5) - x = 4x - 20$$

13.
$$9x - 4(x - 3) = 15x + 7$$

14.
$$8x - 12x + x = 9x + 8x$$

23. Original Price:

24. Original Price: \$55.50

Tax: 5%

Discount: 40% Final Price:

Final Price: \$339.50

25. If the population of a town grew 31% up to 17,049. What was the population last year?

26. If the price of an object dropped 35% down to \$101.25, what was the original price?

Solve.

Example:
$$\frac{\frac{2}{3}(x+4) - 5 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{3}}{(12)\frac{1}{3}(x+4) - 5^{(12)} = \frac{(12)\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{(12)\frac{5}{6}}{6}}{(12)\frac{1}{3}(x+4) - 30 = 3x + 10}$$

$$4(x+4) - 30 = 3x + 10$$

$$4x + 16 - 30 = 3x + 10$$

$$4x + 16 - 30 = 3x + 10$$

$$x - 14 = 10$$

$$x - 14 = 10$$

$$x - 14 = 10$$
Combine, getting x to one side
$$x - 24$$
Add 14 to both sides

27.
$$\frac{7}{3}$$
t - 5 = 19

28.
$$-\frac{3}{8}(x-7) = 5 + 3x$$
 29. $\frac{2}{3}x - 6 = 3 + \frac{1}{2}x$

29.
$$\frac{2}{3}x - 6 = 3 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

30.
$$\frac{4}{5}x = 2x - \frac{5}{3}$$

31.
$$\frac{3}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}(x-3) = \frac{1}{5}x + 3$$
 32. $\frac{3x+2}{7} = \frac{4x-1}{5}$

32.
$$\frac{3x+2}{7} = \frac{4x-1}{5}$$

33.
$$.9(-4x-5) = 2.5x + 6$$

34.
$$.0005x + .0045 = .004x$$
 35. $\frac{x+7}{4} = 8 - \frac{5}{6}x$

35.
$$\frac{x+7}{4} = 8 - \frac{5}{6}x$$

Preparation.

36. Describe the best way to get rid of fractions in an equation.

Answers:

3.
$$p = \frac{21}{11}$$

4.
$$n = -\frac{37}{5}$$
 or -7.4

6.
$$x = -\frac{7}{12}$$

8.
$$x = 48.15$$

9.
$$x = -.366$$

10.
$$x = -2.5$$

11.
$$m = 6.03$$

13.
$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

14.
$$x = 0$$

27.
$$t = \frac{72}{7}$$

28.
$$x = -\frac{19}{27}$$

29.
$$x = 54$$

30.
$$x = \frac{25}{18}$$

32.
$$x = \frac{17}{13}$$

33.
$$x = -\frac{105}{61}$$

34.
$$x = \frac{9}{7}$$

35.
$$x = \frac{75}{13}$$

36. Discuss together.