2E Literally Solving Literal Equations National Show All YOUR WORK. NO WORK IN PEN. Objectives: Manipulate equations by solving for different sectors.				
Solve the following literal equations for the indicated variables. 1. $\frac{1}{2}a - 2b = d - 4e$, solve for b 6. $\frac{f+g}{3} = y$ solve for g				
2. $(2 + a)b + d = e$, solve for <i>b</i>	7. $S = \pi r^2 + \pi r l$, solve for l			
3. $\frac{x+y}{3} = 5$, solve for x	8. $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, solve for <i>a</i>			
4. $h = ea + rt$, solve for r	9. $Ax - By = C$, solve for B			
5. $3x - (x + 6)y = 5z$, solve for y	10. $V = \frac{(4\pi r^2)}{3}$, solve for <i>r</i>			

11. Simplify the following roots. Give exact answers. No decimals. No calculators.							
a. $\sqrt{24}$	b. $\sqrt{240}$	c. $\sqrt{225}$	d. $\sqrt{40}$	e. $\sqrt{375} + \sqrt{60}$			

12. Given the simplified root of $3\sqrt{2}$, **EXPLAIN** how could you put the whole number of 3 BACK UNDER THE RADICAL? (Put the 3 back under the radical.)

13. If $\sqrt{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 2} = 5\sqrt{2}$, then $\sqrt{5 + 5 \cdot 2} =$ _____ Are they the same? _____ Explain:

Solv	e for the given variable.	Explain your steps to the	right. Simplify and leave exact.	CHECK BELOW.
14.	For b: $4(b^2 + 3) = 96$	GIVEN	16. For m : $-1 + 6m^3 - 5n$	= 9 + m ³
√			\checkmark	
15.	For n : $2(n+7) = 4a$	= 4a 17. For x: $10(y+3) = 15 + 5(x^2 - 6)$ GIVEN		$5(x^2-6)$ GIVEN
✓			√	

18. Solve the following by first distributing over addition. List the **ENTIRE NAME of the property** to the side. (Use only as many lines as necessary.)

3(2x+5) - 21 = 30 + 9x	

- 19. Check your answer from above by plugging in your answer to the ORIGINAL equation. $3(2 * __+ 5) - 21 = 30 + 9(__)$
- 20. Looking at the equation from #18: 3(2x + 5) 21 = 30 + 9x. Because all of the terms are divisible by ______ we can divide **EVERYTHING** by 3 first. By dividing first, you get a new equation.
 - a. Write this new equation and solve for x.
 - b. Solve for x.
 - c. Did you get the same answer? _____ Why or why not?