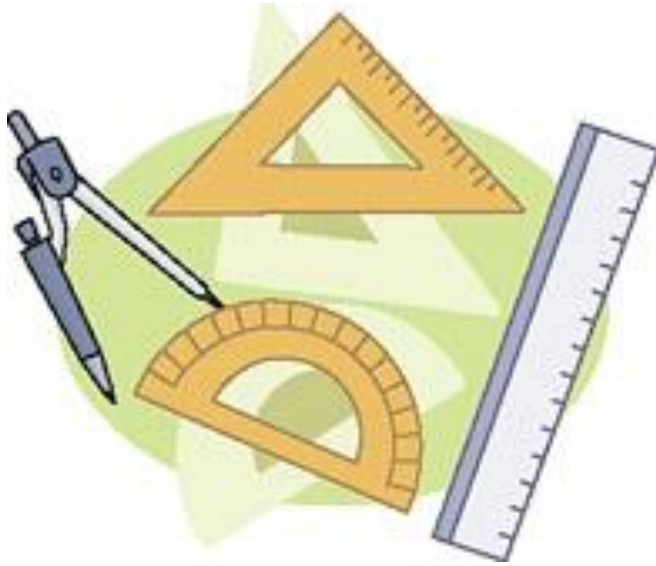


Algebra

Summer Assignment



This practice is designed for students who will be enrolled in Algebra I or Foundations of Algebra next school year.

NAME: _____

ORDER OF OPERATIONS

Objective: To evaluate expressions using the order of operations.

Example 1

Simplify $9 \div 3 + 4 \cdot 7 - 20 \div 5$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Solution } 3 + 4 \cdot 7 - 20 \div 5 \\ 3 + 28 - 20 \div 5 \\ 3 + 28 - 4 \\ 31 - 4 \\ 27 \end{array}$$

Divide 9 by 3.
Multiply 4 and 7.
Divide 20 by 5.
Add 3 and 28.
Subtract 4 from 31.

Reminder:

Please Excuse
My
Dear Aunt Sally

Example 2

Simplify $8 - [(3 \cdot 4) - 5]$.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Solution } 8 - [12 - 5] \\ 8 - 7 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Simplify the innermost parentheses first.
Then the [] grouping.
Subtract.

Find the value of each expression. Show ALL work.

1. $8 + [(16 - 6) \div 2]$

2. $16 - 3[9 - 2(5 - 3)]$

3. $[(4 + 8) \div 6] \cdot 3$

4. $(8 + 16) \div (12 - 9)$

5. $\frac{30}{3(5 - 3)}$

6. $14 \cdot [(15 - 7) \div 4]$

EVALUATING EXPRESSIONS

Objective: To evaluate an algebraic expression.

Example 1

Evaluate the expression $c + b - 23$ if $c = 25$ and $b = 16$.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} c + b - 23 &= 25 + 16 - 23 && \text{Substitute the given values for the variables.} \\ &= 41 - 23 && \text{Simplify by adding 25 and 16.} \\ &= 18 && \text{Subtract 23 from 41.} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2

Evaluate the expression $2x + (3y - z) + 7$ if $x = 5$, $y = 2$, and $z = 4$.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + (3y - z) + 7 &= 2 \cdot 5 + (3 \cdot 2 - 4) + 7 && \text{Substitute the given values.} \\ &= 2 \cdot 5 + (6 - 4) + 7 && \text{Simplify by multiplying inside parentheses first.} \\ &= 10 + 2 + 7 && \text{Multiply 2 times 5 and subtract 4 from 6.} \\ &= 19 && \text{Add.} \end{aligned}$$

Evaluate each expression if $x = 2$ and $y = -3$. Show ALL work.

1. $2x - y$

2. $3y - (2 - x)$

3. $(7 + x)(y - 1)$

Evaluate each expression if $r = 6$ and $t = 8$. Show ALL work.

4. $(r - 4) + 2t$

5. $[10 - (r \div 3)] + 2t$

6. $[3 \cdot (t + 1)] - r$

COMBINING LIKE TERMS

Objective: To simplify an algebraic expression by combining like terms.

Example 1

Simplify the expression $3x + 5 - 9 - x$.

Solution

$$3x - x + 5 - 9 \quad \text{Rewrite expression so that like terms are together.}$$

$$2x - 4 \quad \text{Combine the like terms.}$$

Example 2

Simplify the expression $6x - 15 - 4x - (-8)$.

Solution

$$6x - 4x - 15 - (-8) \quad \text{Rewrite expression so that like terms are together.}$$

$$2x - 7 \quad \text{Combine } 6x - 4x \text{ and } -15 - (-8).$$

Simplify each expression. Show ALL work.

1. $7x + 5 + 2x$

2. $6 + 9x - 3$

3. $4y - 7y + 6$

4. $-8m + 3 + 10 + 3m$

5. $-7w - 6k + 4w$

6. $-11g + 8h - 3g - 7h$

7. $-14b + 7y - 5b - 10y$

8. $6x - 15 - 4x - (-8)$

9. $-2m + 9 - 4m - 13$

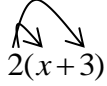
DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

Objective: To simplify an algebraic expression by using the distributive property

Example 1

Simplify the expression $2(x+3)$.

Solution


$$2(x+3)$$

Distribute the 2 by multiplying it by the x and 3.

$$2x+6$$

Example 2

Simplify the expression $3(2x+y-1)$.

Solution


$$3(2x+y-1)$$

Distribute the 3 by multiplying it by 2x, y, and -1.

$$6x+3y-3$$

Simplify each expression. Show ALL work.

1. $2(x+4)$

2. $-3(x+5)$

3. $2(3x-6)$

4. $8(5-4x)$

5. $-7(1+4x)$

6. $5(3x-10)$

7. $-4(x+y-8)$

8. $2(-x+2y-11)$

9. $\frac{1}{2}(x+4)$

SOLVING ONE STEP EQUATIONS

Objective: To solve equations using one transformation.

Example 1

a. Solve for x .

$$x + 7 = 10$$

$$x + 7 = 10 \quad \text{(Isolate } x, \text{ think opposite of } +7)$$

$$-7 = -7 \quad \text{(Subtract 7 from both sides)}$$

$$x = 3$$

b. Solve for x .

$$\frac{x}{7} = 3$$

$$\frac{x}{7} = 3 \quad \text{(Isolate } x, \text{ think opposite of } \div 7)$$

$$(7)\frac{x}{7} = 3(7) \quad \text{(Multiply both sides by 7)}$$

$$x = 21$$

Solve for x . Circle your final answer. Show ALL work.

1. $x + 2 = 13$

2. $4x = 48$

3. $x + 9 = 8$

4. $x - 5 = -5$

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

6. $x + 14 = 7$

7. $x - 10 = 23$

8. $-6 = \frac{x}{3}$

9. $-6 + x = -13$

10. $\frac{2}{3}x = 8$

11. $5x = 35$

12. $18 = -3x$

SOLVING TWO STEP EQUATIONS

Objective: To solve equations using two transformations.

Example 1

a. Solve for x .

$$2x + 8 = 14$$

$$2x + 8 - 8 = 14 - 8 \quad \text{Subtract 8 from both sides}$$

$$2x = 6$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{6}{2} \quad \text{Divide by 2 on both sides}$$

$$x = 3$$

b. Solve for x .

$$\frac{x}{5} - 3 = -6$$

$$\frac{x}{5} - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \quad \text{Add 3 to both sides}$$

$$\frac{x}{5} = -3$$

$$5 \cdot \frac{x}{5} = -3 \cdot 5 \quad \text{Multiply by 5 on both sides}$$

$$x = -15$$

Solve for x . Circle your final answer. Show ALL work.

1. $2x + 4 = 12$

2. $-3x + 8 = -4$

3. $15 = -x - 7$

4. $5x - 4 = 21$

5. $-8 = \frac{x}{2} + 3$

6. $\frac{x}{5} - 3 = 10$

7. $\frac{x}{4} + 5 = 16$

8. $6x + 8 = 5$

9. $\frac{2}{3}x - 1 = 11$

ONE STEP INEQUALITIES AND GRAPHING

Objective: To solve an inequality and graph the solution on a number line.

Example 1

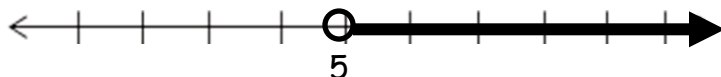
Solve for $x + 4 > 9$ and graph the solution on a number line.

Solution

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x + 4 & > & 9 \\ -4 & -4 & \end{array} \quad \text{Subtract 4 from both sides.}$$

$$x > 5$$

Plot an open dot on 5 and shade everything greater than 5 or to the right of 5.



Reminder:

$\leq \geq$ use a solid dot.

$< >$ use an open dot.

Example 2

Solve for $4 \leq \frac{x}{-3}$ and graph the solution on a number line.

Solution

$$-3 \cdot 4 \leq \frac{x}{-3} \cdot -3 \quad \text{Multiply } -3 \text{ by both sides}$$

$$-12 \geq x \quad \text{When you multiply or divide by a negative you must reverse the inequality symbol}$$



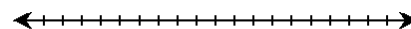
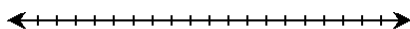
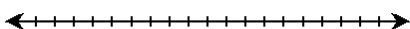
Plot a solid dot on -12 and shade everything less than -12 or to the left of -12.

Solve for x and graph the solution on the number line. Show ALL work.

1. $\frac{x}{5} \leq 3$

2. $-3x < 21$

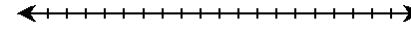
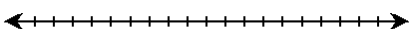
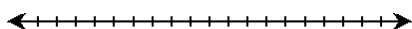
3. $-10 \leq x - 6$



4. $x + 3 < 11$

5. $-14 > 7x$

6. $-9 \leq 5 + x$



TWO STEP INEQUALITIES AND GRAPHING

Objective: To solve an inequality and graph the solution on a number line.

Example 1

Solve for $3x+6 \leq 15$ and graph the solution on a number line.

Solution

$$3x+6 \leq 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -6 \\ -6 \end{array}$$

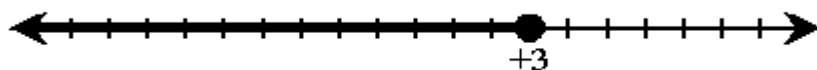
Subtract 6 from both sides.

$$\frac{3x}{3} \leq \frac{9}{3}$$

Divide both sides by 3.

$$x \leq 3$$

Plot a solid dot on 3 and shade everything less than 3 or to the left of 3.



Reminder:

$\leq \geq$ use a solid dot.

$< >$ use an open dot.

Example 2

Solve for $-3x-2 < 10$ and graph the solution on a number line.

Solution

$$-3x-2 < 10$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +2 \\ +2 \end{array}$$

Add 2 to both sides.

$$-3x < 12$$

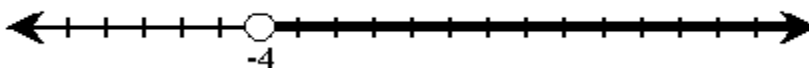
Divide both sides by 3.

$$\frac{-3x}{-3} > \frac{12}{-3}$$

When you multiply or divide by a negative you must reverse the inequality symbol

$$x > -4$$

Plot an open dot on -4 and shade everything greater than -4 or to the right of -4.

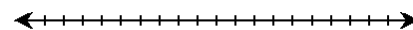
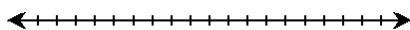
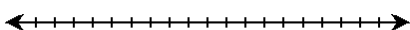


Solve for x and graph the solution on the number line. Show ALL work.

1. $\frac{x}{4} - 3 \leq 2$

2. $2 - 2x < -2$

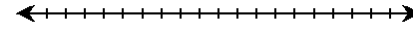
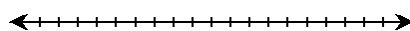
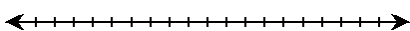
3. $2x + 17 > 25$



4. $4 < 3x - 2$

5. $-5 - x \geq -3$

6. $-4 > \frac{x}{-3} + 1$



SOLVING PROPORTIONS

Objective: To solve a proportion using cross-multiplication.

Example 1
Solve for x .

$$\frac{x}{4} = \frac{21}{7}$$

$$\frac{x}{4} \times \frac{21}{7}$$

(Cross-multiply)

$$7x = 82$$

$$\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{82}{7}$$

(Divide both sides by 7)

$$x = 12$$

Reminder:

Cross-multiplying creates an equation that you already know.

Solve each proportion for x using cross multiplication. Circle your final answer. Show ALL work.

1. $\frac{x}{9} = \frac{4}{12}$

2. $\frac{5}{x} = \frac{9}{27}$

3. $\frac{7}{16} = \frac{x}{32}$

4. $\frac{x}{35} = \frac{2}{5}$

5. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2x}{18}$

6. $\frac{20}{12} = \frac{5}{3x}$

PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM

Objective: To find the missing side in a right triangle using Pythagorean Theorem

Steps: (Solving for a missing side in a right triangle)

1. Identify the legs and hypotenuse of the right triangle
2. Substitute the values into the formula $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
3. Solve the equation for the missing side.

Example: (Finding a leg)

$$a^2 + 24^2 = 26^2$$

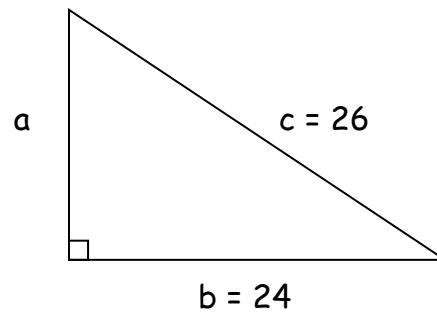
$$a^2 + 576 = 676$$

$$a^2 = 676 - 576$$

$$a^2 = 100$$

$$a = \sqrt{100}$$

$$a = 10$$



Example: (Finding the hypotenuse)

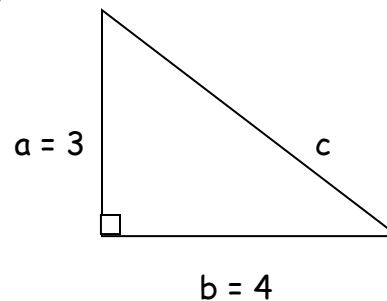
$$3^2 + 4^2 = c^2$$

$$9 + 16 = c^2$$

$$25 = c^2$$

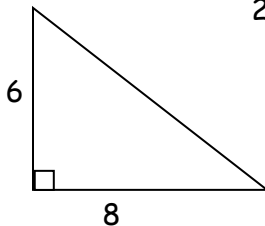
$$\sqrt{25} = c$$

$$5 = c$$

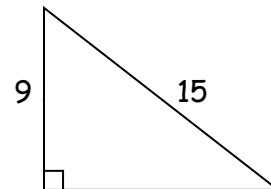


Find the missing side in each of the following right triangles.

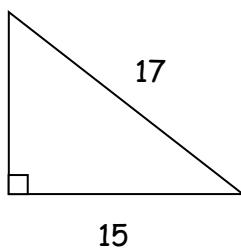
1.)



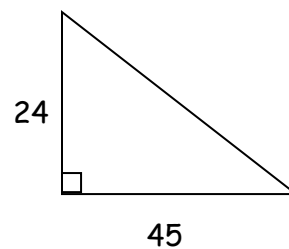
2.)



3.)



4.)



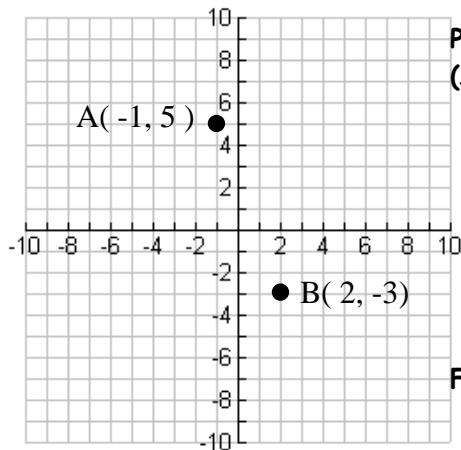
PLOTTING POINTS ON THE COORDINATE PLANE

Objective: To plot points on a coordinate plane.

Example 1

Plot the points $A(-1, 5)$ and $B(2, -3)$ on the coordinate plane.

Label the points using their coordinates.



Points can be located on the plane using an ordered pair (x, y) .

(x-coordinate, y-coordinate)

left or right, up or down

(-) (+) (+) (-)

For $(-1, 5)$ you must travel LEFT 1 (-1) and UP 5.

For $(2, -3)$ you must travel RIGHT 2 and DOWN 3 (-3) .

Plot the points on the coordinate plane and label them.

1. $A(4, 5)$
2. $B(-3, -2)$
3. $C(0, -4)$
4. $D(1, -5)$

Name the ordered pair where each point is located.

5. E
6. F
7. G
8. H

