Algebra II Lesson #1 Unit 1

Class Worksheet #1

For Worksheets #1 & #2

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$=$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$=$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$=$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$= (15x$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$= (15x + 6)$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$= (15x + 6) +$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$= (15x + 6) +$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$= (15x + 6) +$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$= (15x + 6) + (12x$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4)$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ _____

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Combine like terms.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ 27x

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Combine like terms.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ $27x + 2$

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Combine like terms.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$=$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **$27x + 2$**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. **$5(2x - 7)$** $+ 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$=$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$=$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$= (10x$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$= (10x - 35)$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$= (10x - 35) +$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$= (10x - 35) +$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ 27x + 2

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$= (10x - 35) +$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$= (10x - 35) + (6x$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$= (10x - 35) + (6x + 12)$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$= (10x - 35) + (6x + 12) =$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ 27x + 2

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ _____

$= (10x - 35) + (6x + 12) =$

Combine like terms.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ **16x**

$= (10x - 35) + (6x + 12) =$

Combine like terms.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ **16x – 23**

$= (10x - 35) + (6x + 12) =$

Combine like terms.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $3(5x + 2) + 4(3x - 1) =$ **27x + 2**

$= (15x + 6) + (12x - 4) =$

2. $5(2x - 7) + 6(x + 2) =$ **16x – 23**

$= (10x - 35) + (6x + 12) =$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$=$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$=$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Change the subtraction to addition. A – B = A + -B

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6)$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Change the subtraction to addition. A – B = A + -B

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) +$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Change the subtraction to addition. A – B = A + -B

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5)$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Change the subtraction to addition. A – B = A + -B

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$=$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$=$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$=$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24)$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) +$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) +$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) +$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15)$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B + C) = AB + AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ _____

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Combine like terms.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Combine like terms.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Combine like terms.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$=$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$=$

Change the subtraction to addition. A – B = A + -B

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3)$

Change the subtraction to addition. A – B = A + -B

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) +$

Change the subtraction to addition. A – B = A + -B

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7)$

Change the subtraction to addition. A – B = A + -B

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7) =$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7) =$

$=$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7) =$

$=$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7) =$

$=$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7) =$

$= (10x$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7) =$

$= (10x - 6)$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7) =$

$= (10x - 6) +$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) +$ **-5(4x – 7)** $=$

$= (10x - 6) +$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) +$ **-5(4x – 7)** $=$

$= (10x - 6) +$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7) =$

$= (10x - 6) + (-20x$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7) =$

$= (10x - 6) + (-20x - -35)$

Use the appropriate distributive law. **A(B – C) = AB – AC**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7) =$

$= (10x - 6) + (-20x - -35)$

No double signs

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Simplify each of the following expressions.

3. $4(x + 6) - 3(2x + 5) =$ **-2x + 9**

$= 4(x + 6) + -3(2x + 5) =$

$= (4x + 24) + (-6x + -15) =$

4. $2(5x - 3) - 5(4x - 7) =$ _____

$= 2(5x - 3) + -5(4x - 7) =$

$= (10x - 6) + (-20x + 35) =$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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Combine like terms.

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

5. $6x + 7 = 27$

6. $3x - 8 = 9$

7. $7x + 3 = x + 7$

8. $3x - 2 = 7x - 8$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

5. $6x + 7 = 27$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

5. $6x + 7 = 27$

Subtract 7 from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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5. $6x + 7 = 27$

$6x$

Subtract 7 from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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5. $6x + 7 = 27$

$6x =$

Subtract 7 from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

5. $6x + 7 = 27$

$$6x = 20$$

Subtract 7 from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

5. $6x + 7 = 27$

$6x = 20$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

5. $6x + 7 = 27$

$6x = 20$

Divide both sides by 6.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

5. $6x + 7 = 27$

$6x = 20$

x

Divide both sides by 6.

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Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

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$6x = 20$

$x =$

Divide both sides by 6.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

5. $6x + 7 = 27$

$6x = 20$

$x = \frac{10}{3}$

Divide both sides by 6.

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Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

5. $6x + 7 = 27$

$6x = 20$

$x = \frac{10}{3}$

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Add 8 to both sides.

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Subtract x from both sides.

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8. $3x - 2 = 7x - 8$

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Add 2 to both sides.

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Divide both sides by -4.

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

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Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

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The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

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$2x +$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x +$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x + 2$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x + 2 =$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

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$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x +$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x + 2$

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$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x + 2 =$

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$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x + 2 = 34$

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$8x + 2 = 34$

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$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x + 2 = 34$

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I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$8x + 2 = 34$

$8x =$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

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I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x + 2 = 34$

$8x = 32$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x + 2 = 34$

$8x = 32$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

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I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x + 2 = 34$

$8x = 32$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x + 2 = 34$

$8x = 32$

x

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x + 2 = 34$

$8x = 32$

$x =$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x + 2 = 34$

$8x = 32$

$x = 4$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

9. $2x + 2(3x + 1) = 34$

$2x + 6x + 2 = 34$

$8x + 2 = 34$

$8x = 32$

$x = 4$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

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S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x -$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x - 1$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x - 1 =$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

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Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

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$9x - 1 = 62$

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x - 1 = 62$

$9x =$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x - 1 = 62$

$9x = 63$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x - 1 = 62$

$9x = 63$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x - 1 = 62$

$9x = 63$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

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I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x - 1 = 62$

$9x = 63$

x

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x - 1 = 62$

$9x = 63$

$x =$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x - 1 = 62$

$9x = 63$

$x = 7$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following equations. Show your process steps neatly organized.

10. $x + (5x + 2) + (3x - 3) = 62$

$9x - 1 = 62$

$9x = 63$

$x = 7$

The SID method is used to solve linear equations with 1 variable.

S : Simplify the expressions on each side of the equation.

I : Isolate the variable on one side of the equation.

D : Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ solve for h

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

Subtract ax from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y by

Subtract ax from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

$by =$

Subtract ax from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

$by = c$

Subtract ax from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

$by = c -$

Subtract ax from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

$$by = c - ax$$

Subtract ax from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

$by = c - ax$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

$by = c - ax$

Divide both sides by b.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

$by = c - ax$

y

Divide both sides by b.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

$by = c - ax$

$y =$

Divide both sides by b.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

$by = c - ax$

$y = \frac{c}{}$

Divide both sides by b.

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Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

$by = c - ax$

$y = c -$

Divide both sides by b.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$

Divide both sides by b.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ solve for y

$$by = c - ax$$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

Divide both sides by b.

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

Subtract πr^2 from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

A

Subtract πr^2 from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A -$

Subtract πr^2 from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2$

Subtract πr^2 from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 =$

Subtract πr^2 from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

Subtract πr^2 from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

Divide both sides by $2\pi r$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

h

Divide both sides by $2\pi r$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

$h =$

Divide both sides by $2\pi r$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

$$h = \frac{A}{}$$

Divide both sides by $2\pi r$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

$h = A -$

Divide both sides by $2\pi r$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

$$h = \frac{A - \pi r^2}{}$$

Divide both sides by $2\pi r$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

$$h = \frac{A - \pi r^2}{}$$

Divide both sides by $2\pi r$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

$$h = \frac{A - \pi r^2}{2\pi r}$$

Divide both sides by $2\pi r$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

$$h = \frac{A - \pi r^2}{2\pi r}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

11. $ax + by = c$ **solve for y**

$by = c - ax$

$$y = \frac{c - ax}{b}$$

12. $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ **solve for h**

$A - \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$

$$h = \frac{A - \pi r^2}{2\pi r}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

13. $A = p(1 + rt)$ solve for r

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

13. $A = p(1 + rt)$ solve for r

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Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

13. $A = p(1 + rt)$ solve for r

Multiply $p(1 + rt)$

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A

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$A =$

Multiply $p(1 + rt)$

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13. $A = p(1 + rt)$ solve for r

$A = p$

Multiply $p(1 + rt)$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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13. $A = p(1 + rt)$ solve for r

$A = p +$

Multiply $p(1 + rt)$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

13. $A = p(1 + rt)$ solve for r

$$A = p + prt$$

Multiply $p(1 + rt)$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$A = p + prt$$

Subtract p from both sides.

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Subtract p from both sides.

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Subtract p from both sides.

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$$A = p + prt$$

$$A - p$$

Subtract p from both sides.

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Divide both sides by pt.

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Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

14. $C = (5/9)(F - 32)$ solve for F

Multiply both sides by 9.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

14. $C = (5/9)(F - 32)$ solve for F

$9C$

Multiply both sides by 9.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

14. $C = (5/9)(F - 32)$ solve for F

$9C =$

Multiply both sides by 9.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

14. $C = (5/9)(F - 32)$ solve for F

$9C = 5($

Multiply both sides by 9.

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Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

14. $C = (5/9)(F - 32)$ solve for F

$$9C = 5(F - 32)$$

Multiply both sides by 9.

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Multiply 5(F – 32).

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Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

14. $C = (5/9)(F - 32)$ solve for F

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$9C = 5F - 160$

Multiply 5(F – 32).

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Add 160 to both sides.

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Subtract VQ from both sides.

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$PQ - VQ =$

Subtract VQ from both sides.

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15. $PQ = F + VQ$ solve for Q

$$PQ - VQ = F$$

Subtract VQ from both sides.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

15. $PQ = F + VQ$ solve for Q

$PQ - VQ = F$

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15. $PQ = F + VQ$ solve for Q

$$PQ - VQ = F$$

Factor $PQ - VQ$.

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$$(P - V)$$

Factor $PQ - VQ$.

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$$(P - V)Q = F$$

Divide both sides by P – V.

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$$PQ - VQ = F$$

$$(P - V)Q = F$$

$$Q = \frac{F}{P - V}$$

Divide both sides by P – V.

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Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

16. $S = 2\pi rh$ solve for r

Divide both sides by $2\pi h$.

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Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

17. $A = (\frac{1}{2})bh$ solve for b

Multiply both sides by 2.

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$$\frac{2A}{}$$

Multiply both sides by 2.

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

17. $A = (\frac{1}{2})bh$ solve for b

$$2A = bh$$

$$b = \frac{2A}{h}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

18. $x(y + z) - 2(y - z) = 1$ solve for z

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Simplify the expression on the left side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

18. $x(y + z) - 2(y - z) = 1$ **solve for** z

xy

Simplify the expression on the left side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

18. $x(y + z) - 2(y - z) = 1$ **solve for** z

$xy +$

Simplify the expression on the left side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

18. $x(y + z) - 2(y - z) = 1$ **solve for** z

$xy + xz$

Simplify the expression on the left side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

18. $x(y + z) - 2(y - z) = 1$ **solve for** z

$xy + xz -$

Simplify the expression on the left side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

18. $x(y + z) - 2(y - z) = 1$ **solve for** z

$xy + xz - 2y$

Simplify the expression on the left side of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

18. $x(y + z) - 2(y - z) = 1$ **solve for** z

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Simplify the expression on the left side of the equation.

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18. $x(y + z) - 2(y - z) = 1$ **solve for** z

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Simplify the expression on the left side of the equation.

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$$xy + xz - 2y + 2z = 1$$

Isolate the 'z terms'.

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Isolate the 'z terms'.

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18. $x(y + z) - 2(y - z) = 1$ **solve for** z

$$xy + xz - 2y + 2z = 1$$

$$xz + 2z = 1 - xy$$

Isolate the 'z terms'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$xy + xz - 2y + 2z = 1$$

$$xz + 2z = 1 - xy + 2y$$

Factor $xz + 2z$.

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Factor $xz + 2z$.

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Factor $xz + 2z$.

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$$xy + xz - 2y + 2z = 1$$

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$$(x + 2)$$

Factor $xz + 2z$.

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$(x + 2)z$

Factor $xz + 2z$.

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Factor $xz + 2z$.

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$$(x + 2)z = 1$$

Factor $xz + 2z$.

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Factor $xz + 2z$.

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Factor $xz + 2z$.

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$$(x + 2)z = 1 - xy + 2y$$

Divide both sides by x + 2.

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$$z = \frac{1}{}$$

Divide both sides by x + 2.

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$$(x + 2)z = 1 - xy + 2y$$

$$z = \frac{1 - xy + 2y}{x}$$

Divide both sides by x + 2.

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Solve each of the following for the indicated variable. Show your process steps neatly organized.

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$$xy + xz - 2y + 2z = 1$$

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

19. The length of a rectangle is 3 inches less than twice its width. The perimeter of the rectangle is five feet. What are the dimensions of the rectangle?

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

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Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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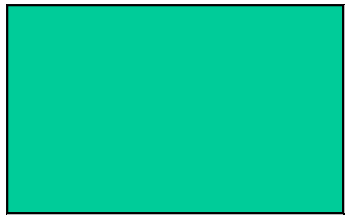

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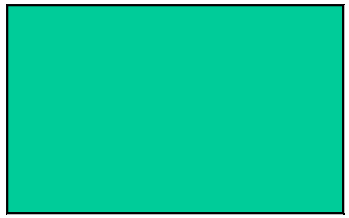

x

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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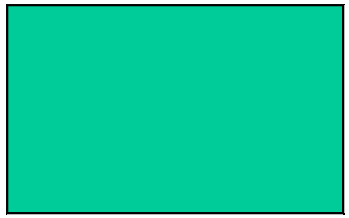

x (inches)

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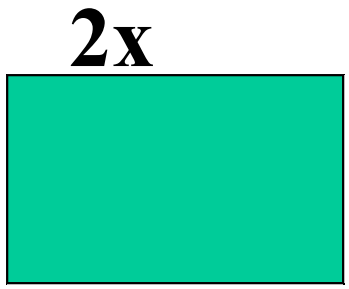

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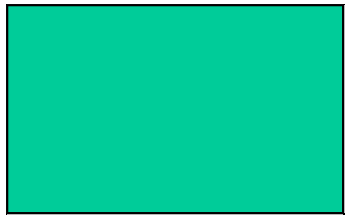
2x –



x (inches)

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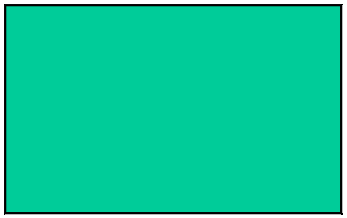
2x – 3



x (inches)

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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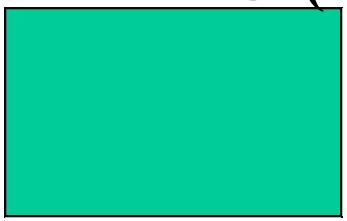
$2x - 3$ (inches)



x (inches)

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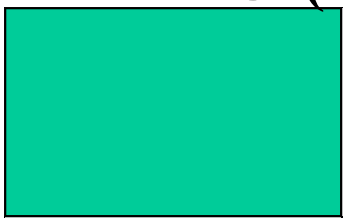

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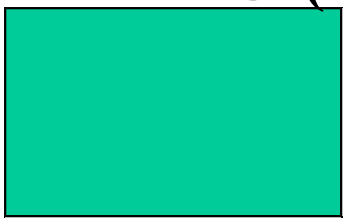

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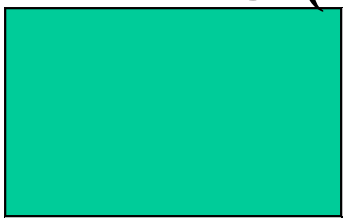

x (inches)

Write an Equation.

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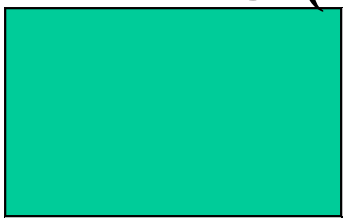

x (inches)

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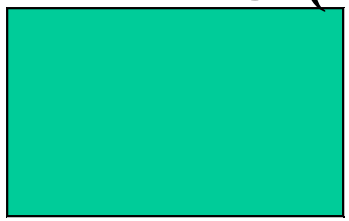

x (inches)

P

Write an Equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

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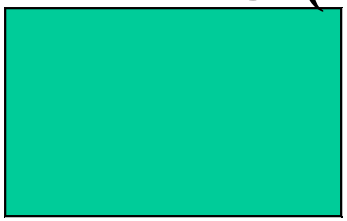

x (inches)

P =

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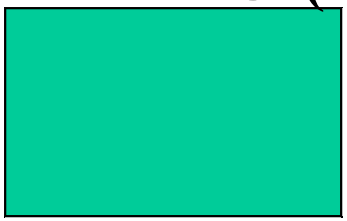

x (inches)

$P = 2L$

Write an Equation.

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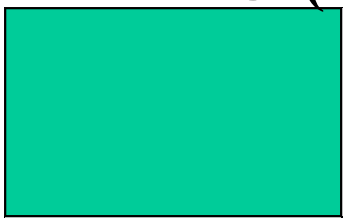

x (inches)

$P = 2L +$

Write an Equation.

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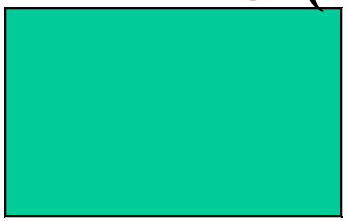

x (inches)

$$P = 2L + 2W$$

Write an Equation.

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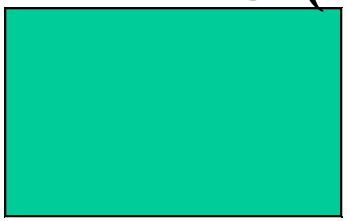

x (inches)

2(

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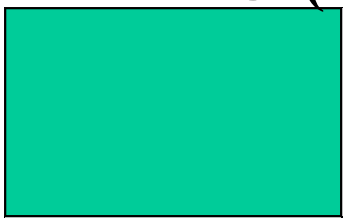

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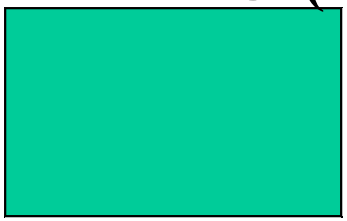

x (inches)

$2(2x -$

$P = 2L + 2W$

Write an Equation.

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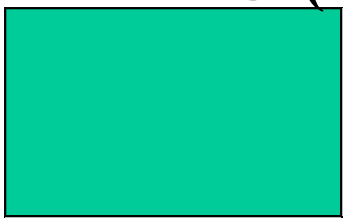

x (inches)

$2(2x - 3)$

$P = 2L + 2W$

Write an Equation.

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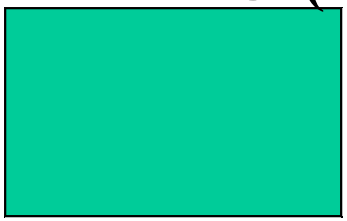

x (inches)

$2(2x - 3) +$

$P = 2L + 2W$

Write an Equation.

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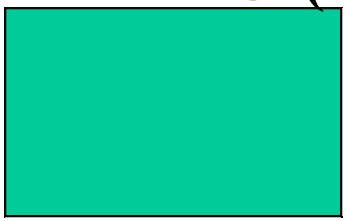

x (inches)

$2(2x - 3) + 2$

$P = 2L + 2W$

Write an Equation.

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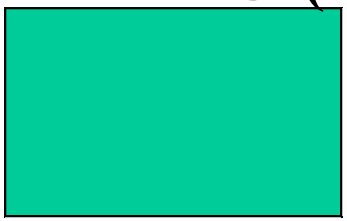

x (inches)

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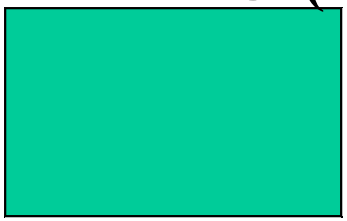

x (inches)

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

$P = 2L + 2W$

Write an Equation.

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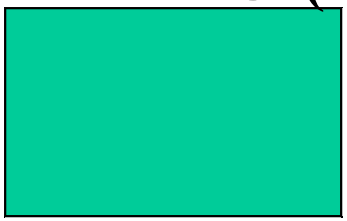

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5 feet

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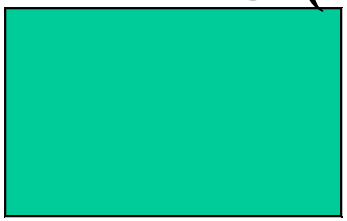

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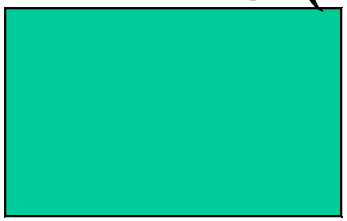

x (inches)

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

$P = 2L + 2W$

5 feet = 60 inches

Write an Equation.

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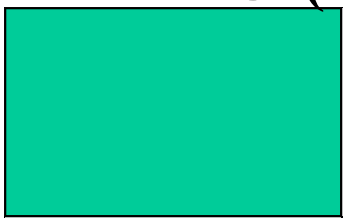

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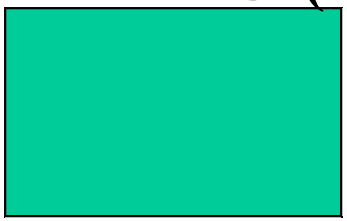

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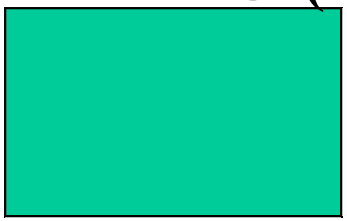

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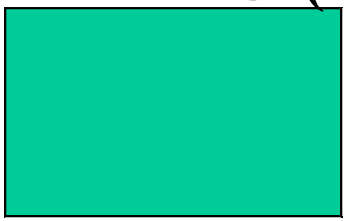

x (inches)

$2(2x - 3) + 2x = 60$

$P = 2L + 2W$

5 feet = 60 inches

Solve the equation.

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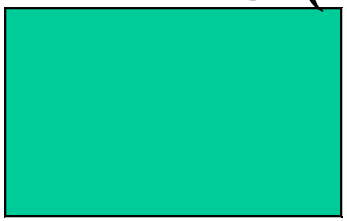

x (inches)

$2(2x - 3) + 2x = 60$

$4x$

$P = 2L + 2W$

5 feet = 60 inches

Solve the equation.

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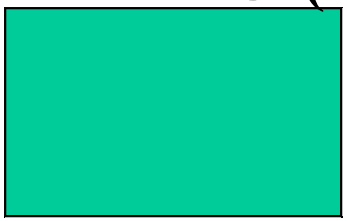

x (inches)

$2(2x - 3) + 2x = 60$

$4x -$

$P = 2L + 2W$

5 feet = 60 inches

Solve the equation.

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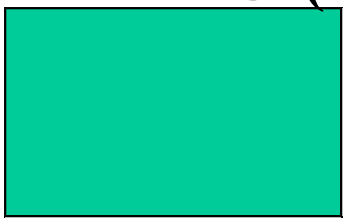

x (inches)

$2(2x - 3) + 2x = 60$

$4x - 6$

$P = 2L + 2W$

5 feet = 60 inches

Solve the equation.

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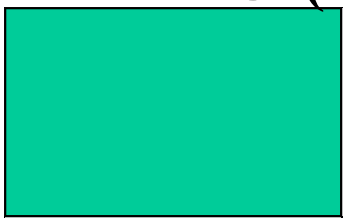

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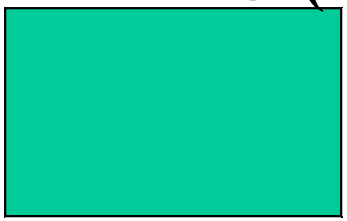

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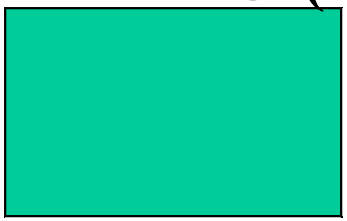

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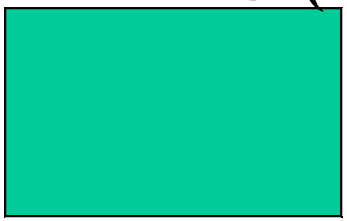

x (inches)

$$2(2x - 3) + 2x = 60$$

$$4x - 6 + 2x = 60$$

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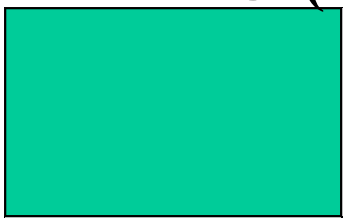

x (inches)

$$2(2x - 3) + 2x = 60$$
$$4x - 6 + 2x = 60$$
$$6x$$

$$P = 2L + 2W$$

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Solve the equation.

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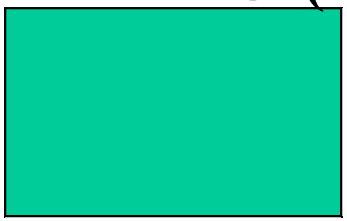

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$$2(2x - 3) + 2x = 60$$

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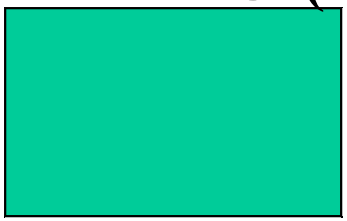

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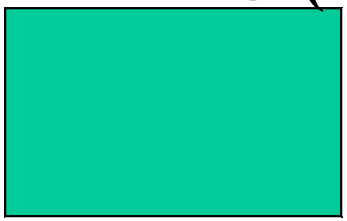

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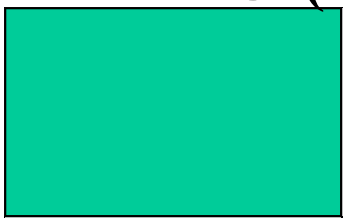

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$$2(2x - 3) + 2x = 60$$
$$4x - 6 + 2x = 60$$
$$6x - 6 = 60$$

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5 feet = 60 inches

Solve the equation.

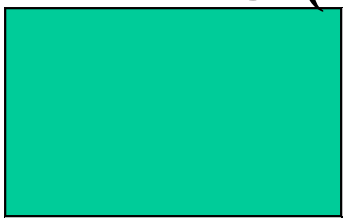
Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

19. The length of a rectangle is 3 inches less than twice its width. The perimeter of the rectangle is five feet. What are the dimensions of the rectangle?

$2x - 3$ (inches)



x (inches)

$P = 2L + 2W$

5 feet = 60 inches

$2(2x - 3) + 2x = 60$

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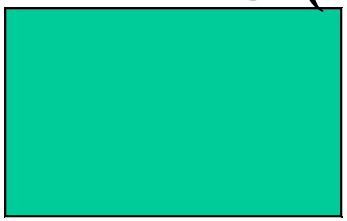

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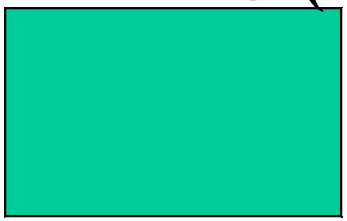

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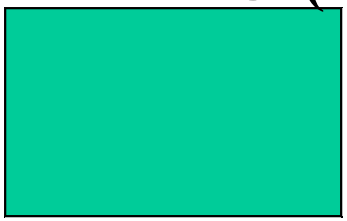

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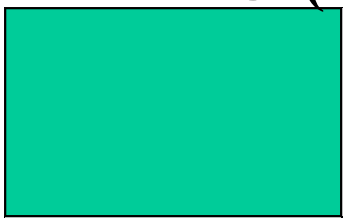

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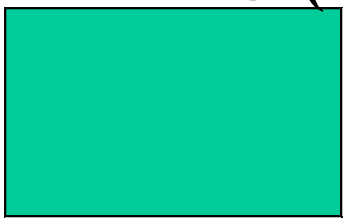

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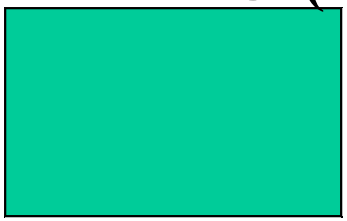

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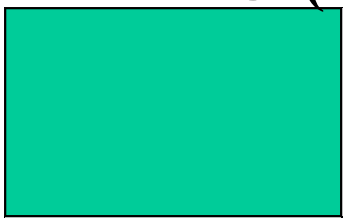

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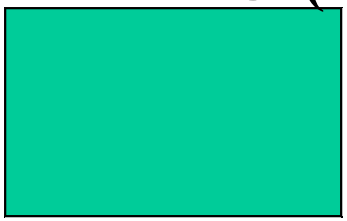

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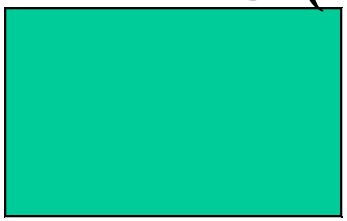

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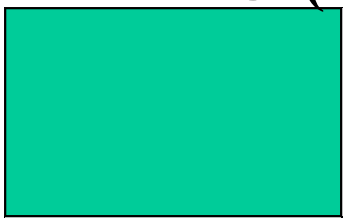

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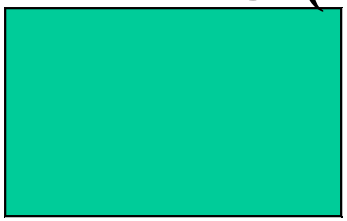

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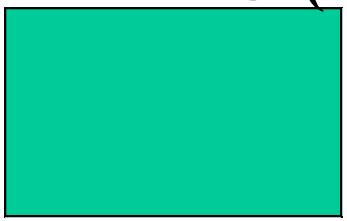

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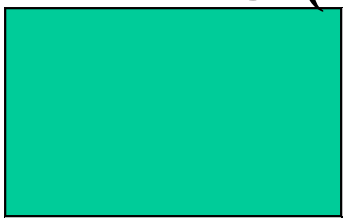

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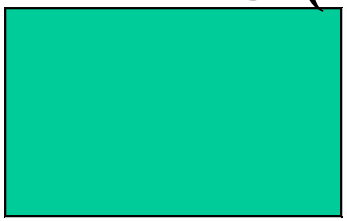

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The rectangle is 19 inches long

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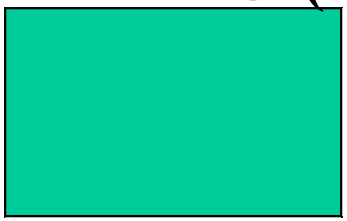

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The rectangle is 19 inches long and 11 inches wide.

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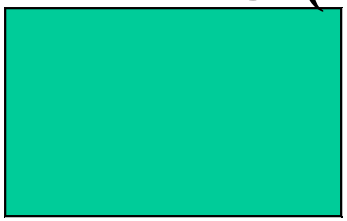

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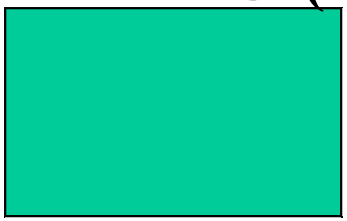

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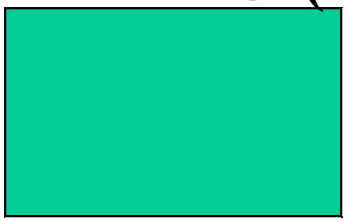

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Check the solution.

$$2(2x - 3) + 2x = 60$$
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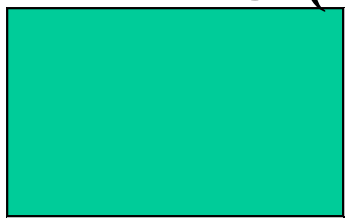

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The rectangle is 19 inches long and 11 inches wide.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

20. A hotdog costs 75 cents more than a soda. A burger costs 20 cents less than three times as much as a soda. 4 burgers, 3 hotdogs, and 7 sodas cost a total of $19.05. How much does each item cost?

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Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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soda

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	cost each
soda	x (cents)
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burger	**3x**

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Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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	cost each
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Answer the question.

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soda	x (cents)
hotdog	x + 75 ¢
burger	3x – 20 ¢

$$4(3x - 20) + 3(x + 75) + 7x = 1905$$

$$12x - 80 + 3x + 225 + 7x = 1905$$

$$22x + 145 = 1905$$

$$22x = 1760$$

$$x = 80$$

x

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

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Answer the question.

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$$x = 80$$
$$x + 75 = 155$$
$$3x - 20 = 220$$

Answer the question.

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A soda costs 80¢ ,

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$x = 80$$
$$x + 75 = 155$$
$$3x - 20 = 220$$

A soda costs 80¢ , a hotdog costs $1.55,

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$22x + 145 = 1905$$
$$22x = 1760$$
$$x = 80$$
$$x + 75 = 155$$
$$3x - 20 = 220$$

A soda costs 80¢ , a hotdog costs $1.55, and a burger costs $2.20.

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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A soda costs 80¢ , a hotdog costs $1.55, and a burger costs $2.20.

Check the solution.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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soda	x (cents)
hotdog	$x + 75$ ¢
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$$12x - 80 + 3x + 225 + 7x = 1905$$
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A soda costs 80¢ , a hotdog costs $1.55, and a burger costs $2.20.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

21. In a collection of ordinary dimes and quarters, the number of dimes is 3 more than 4 times the number of quarters. If the total value of the collection is $12, then how many coins of each type are there?

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Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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dimes

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	# of coins
dimes	
quarters	

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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	# of coins
dimes	
quarters	x

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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The RESAC Process

21. In a collection of ordinary dimes and quarters, the number of dimes is 3 more than 4 times the number of quarters. If the total value of the collection is $12, then how many coins of each type are there?

	# of coins
dimes	4x
quarters	x

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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21. In a collection of ordinary dimes and quarters, the number of dimes is 3 more than 4 times the number of quarters. If the total value of the collection is $12, then how many coins of each type are there?

	# of coins
dimes	4x +
quarters	x

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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	# of coins
dimes	$4x + 3$
quarters	x

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

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	# of coins
dimes	$4x + 3$
quarters	x

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	# of coins
dimes	$4x + 3$
quarters	x

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	# of coins
dimes	$4x + 3$
quarters	x

Write an Equation.

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Write an Equation.

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	# of coins	value ¢
dimes	$4x + 3$	
quarters	x	

Write an Equation.

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	# of coins	value ¢
dimes	4x + 3	10(
quarters	x	

Write an Equation.

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Write an Equation.

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	# of coins	value ¢
dimes	$4x + 3$	$10(4x + 3)$
quarters	x	

Write an Equation.

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	# of coins	value ¢
dimes	$4x + 3$	$10(4x + 3)$
quarters	x	25

Write an Equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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	# of coins	value ¢
dimes	$4x + 3$	$10(4x + 3)$
quarters	x	$25x$

Write an Equation.

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	# of coins	value ¢
dimes	$4x + 3$	$10(4x + 3)$
quarters	x	$25x$
	total	

Write an Equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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	# of coins	value ¢
dimes	$4x + 3$	$10(4x + 3)$
quarters	x	$25x$
	total	1200 ¢

Write an Equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

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	# of coins	value ¢	10(
dimes	$4x + 3$	$10(4x + 3)$	
quarters	x	$25x$	
	total	1200 ¢	

Write an Equation.

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	# of coins	value ¢	10(4x
dimes	4x + 3	10(4x + 3)	
quarters	x	25x	
	total	1200 ¢	

Write an Equation.

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	# of coins	value ¢	10(4x +
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	total	1200 ¢	

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	# of coins	value ¢	10(4x + 3)
dimes	4x + 3	10(4x + 3)	
quarters	x	25x	
	total	1200 ¢	

Write an Equation.

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dimes	$4x + 3$	$10(4x + 3)$
quarters	x	$25x$
	total	1200 ¢

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	# of coins	value ¢
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quarters	x	$25x$
	total	1200 ¢

$10(4x + 3) + 25x =$

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quarters	x	$25x$
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Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

21. In a collection of ordinary dimes and quarters, the number of dimes is 3 more than 4 times the number of quarters. If the total value of the collection is $12, then how many coins of each type are there?

	# of coins	value ¢
dimes	$4x + 3$	$10(4x + 3)$
quarters	x	$25x$
	total	1200 ¢

$$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$$

Solve the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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quarters	x	$25x$
	total	1200 ¢

$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$

$40x$

Solve the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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	total	1200 ¢

$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$

$40x +$

Solve the equation.

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$40x + 30$

Solve the equation.

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Solve the equation.

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$40x + 30 + 25x = 1200$

$65x$

Solve the equation.

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Solve the equation.

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Solve the equation.

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Solve the equation.

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$$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$$
$$40x + 30 + 25x = 1200$$
$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$

Solve the equation.

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$$x$$

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	total	1200 ¢

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$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$

Solve the equation.

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$$65x = 1170$$
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$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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21. In a collection of ordinary dimes and quarters, the number of dimes is 3 more than 4 times the number of quarters. If the total value of the collection is $12, then how many coins of each type are there?

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quarters	x	$25x$
	total	1200 ¢

$$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$$
$$40x + 30 + 25x = 1200$$
$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$

$$4x$$

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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	total	1200 ¢

$$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$$
$$40x + 30 + 25x = 1200$$
$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$

$4x +$

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

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$$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$$
$$40x + 30 + 25x = 1200$$
$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$
$$4x + 3$$

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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dimes	$4x + 3$	$10(4x + 3)$
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	total	1200 ¢

$$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$$
$$40x + 30 + 25x = 1200$$
$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$
$$4x + 3 =$$

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

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21. In a collection of ordinary dimes and quarters, the number of dimes is 3 more than 4 times the number of quarters. If the total value of the collection is $12, then how many coins of each type are there?

	# of coins	value ¢
dimes	$4x + 3$	$10(4x + 3)$
quarters	x	$25x$
	total	1200 ¢

$$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$$
$$40x + 30 + 25x = 1200$$
$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$
$$4x + 3 = 75$$

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

21. In a collection of ordinary dimes and quarters, the number of dimes is 3 more than 4 times the number of quarters. If the total value of the collection is $12, then how many coins of each type are there?

	# of coins	value ¢
dimes	$4x + 3$	$10(4x + 3)$
quarters	x	$25x$
	total	1200 ¢

$$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$$
$$40x + 30 + 25x = 1200$$
$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$
$$4x + 3 = 75$$

There are 18 quarters

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

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quarters	x	$25x$
total		1200 ¢

$$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$$
$$40x + 30 + 25x = 1200$$
$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$
$$4x + 3 = 75$$

There are 18 quarters and 75 dimes.

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

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total		1200 ¢

$$10(4x + 3) + 25x = 1200$$
$$40x + 30 + 25x = 1200$$
$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$
$$4x + 3 = 75$$

There are 18 quarters and 75 dimes.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

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$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$
$$4x + 3 = 75$$

There are 18 quarters and 75 dimes.

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$$40x + 30 + 25x = 1200$$
$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$
$$4x + 3 = 75$$

There are 18 quarters and 75 dimes.

Check the solution.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$65x + 30 = 1200$$
$$65x = 1170$$
$$x = 18$$
$$4x + 3 = 75$$

There are 18 quarters and 75 dimes.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

22. An iron rod that is ten feet long is cut into three pieces. The length of the longest piece is two inches more than three times the length of the shortest piece. The middle piece is eight inches longer than the shortest piece. How long is each piece?

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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short

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

22. An iron rod that is ten feet long is cut into three pieces. The length of the longest piece is two inches more than three times the length of the shortest piece. The middle piece is eight inches longer than the shortest piece. How long is each piece?

short

middle

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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The RESAC Process

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short

middle

long

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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The RESAC Process

22. An iron rod that is ten feet long is cut into three pieces. The length of the longest piece is two inches more than three times the length of the shortest piece. The middle piece is eight inches longer than the shortest piece. How long is each piece?

	length (inches)
short	
middle	
long	

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

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	length (inches)
short	x
middle	
long	

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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22. An iron rod that is ten feet long is cut into three pieces. The length of the longest piece is two inches more than three times the length of the shortest piece. The middle piece is eight inches longer than the shortest piece. How long is each piece?

	length (inches)
short	x
middle	
long	3x

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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The RESAC Process

22. An iron rod that is ten feet long is cut into three pieces. The length of the longest piece is two inches more than three times the length of the shortest piece. The middle piece is eight inches longer than the shortest piece. How long is each piece?

	length (inches)
short	x
middle	
long	3x +

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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	length (inches)
short	x
middle	
long	3x + 2

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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short	x
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Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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	length (inches)
short	x
middle	$x +$
long	$3x + 2$

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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The RESAC Process

22. An iron rod that is ten feet long is cut into three pieces. The length of the longest piece is two inches more than three times the length of the shortest piece. The middle piece is eight inches longer than the shortest piece. How long is each piece?

	length (inches)
short	x
middle	$x + 8$
long	$3x + 2$

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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Write an Equation.

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	length (inches)
short	x
middle	$x + 8$
long	$3x + 2$
total	120 inches

Write an Equation.

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total	120 inches (10 feet)

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$x + (x + 8) + (3x + 2) =$

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Answer the question.

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$$x + 8 = 30$$
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$$x + (x + 8) + (3x + 2) = 120$$
$$5x + 10 = 120$$
$$5x = 110$$
$$x = 22$$
$$x + 8 = 30$$
$$3x + 2 = 68$$

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$$x = 22$$
$$x + 8 = 30$$
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The pieces measure 22 inches,

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The pieces measure 22 inches, 30 inches,

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total	120 inches (10 feet)

Answer the question.

$$x + (x + 8) + (3x + 2) = 120$$
$$5x + 10 = 120$$
$$5x = 110$$
$$x = 22$$
$$x + 8 = 30$$
$$3x + 2 = 68$$

The pieces measure 22 inches, 30 inches, and 68 inches.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

22. An iron rod that is ten feet long is cut into three pieces. The length of the longest piece is two inches more than three times the length of the shortest piece. The middle piece is eight inches longer than the shortest piece. How long is each piece?

	length (inches)
short	x
middle	$x + 8$
long	$3x + 2$
total	120 inches (10 feet)

$$x + (x + 8) + (3x + 2) = 120$$
$$5x + 10 = 120$$
$$5x = 110$$
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	length (inches)
short	x
middle	$x + 8$
long	$3x + 2$
total	120 inches (10 feet)

Check the solution.

$$x + (x + 8) + (3x + 2) = 120$$
$$5x + 10 = 120$$
$$5x = 110$$
$$x = 22$$
$$x + 8 = 30$$
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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

23. A collection of sixty ordinary quarters and nickels is worth a total of $8. How many coins of each type are there in the collection?

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23. A collection of sixty ordinary quarters and nickels is worth a total of $8. How many coins of each type are there in the collection?

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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quarters

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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The RESAC Process

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quarters

nickels

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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	# of coins
quarters	
nickels	

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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	# of coins
quarters	x
nickels	

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

23. A collection of sixty ordinary quarters and nickels is worth a total of $8. How many coins of each type are there in the collection?

	# of coins
quarters	x
nickels	60

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

23. A collection of sixty ordinary quarters and nickels is worth a total of $8. How many coins of each type are there in the collection?

	# of coins
quarters	x
nickels	60 –

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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	# of coins
quarters	x
nickels	60 – x

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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	# of coins
quarters	x
nickels	60 – x

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	# of coins
quarters	x
nickels	60 – x

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	# of coins
quarters	x
nickels	60 – x

Write an Equation.

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	# of coins	value ¢
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nickels	60 – x	

Write an Equation.

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	# of coins	value ¢
quarters	x	25
nickels	60 – x	

Write an Equation.

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nickels	60 – x	

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quarters	x	25x
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nickels	60 – x	5(60

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	# of coins	value ¢
quarters	x	25x
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	total	

Write an Equation.

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	# of coins	value ¢
quarters	x	25x
nickels	60 – x	5(60 – x)
	total	800 ¢

Write an Equation.

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Solve the equation.

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Solve the equation.

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$$20x + 300 = 800$$
$$20x = 500$$

Solve the equation.

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$$x$$

Solve the equation.

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Solve the equation.

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$$25x + 300 - 5x = 800$$
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Solve the equation.

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$$20x + 300 = 800$$
$$20x = 500$$
$$x = 25$$

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$$25x + 5(60 - x) = 800$$
$$25x + 300 - 5x = 800$$
$$20x + 300 = 800$$
$$20x = 500$$
$$x = 25$$

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$$25x + 5(60 - x) = 800$$
$$25x + 300 - 5x = 800$$
$$20x + 300 = 800$$
$$20x = 500$$
$$x = 25$$

Answer the question.

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$$25x + 5(60 - x) = 800$$
$$25x + 300 - 5x = 800$$
$$20x + 300 = 800$$
$$20x = 500$$
$$x = 25$$

60

Answer the question.

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Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

23. A collection of sixty ordinary quarters and nickels is worth a total of $8. How many coins of each type are there in the collection?

	# of coins	value ¢
quarters	x	25x
nickels	60 – x	5(60 – x)
	total	800 ¢

$$25x + 5(60 - x) = 800$$
$$25x + 300 - 5x = 800$$
$$20x + 300 = 800$$
$$20x = 500$$
$$x = 25$$
$$60 -$$

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$60 - x = 35$$

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$x = 25$$
$$60 - x = 35$$

There are 25 quarters

Answer the question.

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$$20x + 300 = 800$$
$$20x = 500$$
$$x = 25$$
$$60 - x = 35$$

There are 25 quarters and 35 nickels.

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$20x + 300 = 800$$
$$20x = 500$$
$$x = 25$$
$$60 - x = 35$$

There are 25 quarters and 35 nickels.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$25x + 300 - 5x = 800$$
$$20x + 300 = 800$$
$$20x = 500$$
$$x = 25$$
$$60 - x = 35$$

There are 25 quarters and 35 nickels.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$25x + 300 - 5x = 800$$
$$20x + 300 = 800$$
$$20x = 500$$
$$x = 25$$
$$60 - x = 35$$

There are 25 quarters and 35 nickels.

Check the solution.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$20x + 300 = 800$$
$$20x = 500$$
$$x = 25$$
$$60 - x = 35$$

There are 25 quarters and 35 nickels.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1st :

2nd :

3rd :

4th :

5th :

6th :

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1st : x

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6th :

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1st : x

2nd : x + 1

3rd :

4th :

5th :

6th :

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1st : x

2nd : x + 1

3rd : x + 2

4th :

5th :

6th :

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1st : x

2nd : x + 1

3rd : x + 2

4th : x + 3

5th :

6th :

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1^{st} : x

2^{nd} : $x + 1$

3^{rd} : $x + 2$

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5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} :

Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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Represent all unknowns in term of the same variable.

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4^{th} : $x + 3$

5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} : $x + 5$

Write an Equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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1^{st} : x

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5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} : $x + 5$

$6x$

Write an Equation.

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5th : x + 4
6th : x + 5

6x +

Write an Equation.

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1st : x
2nd : x + 1
3rd : x + 2
4th : x + 3
5th : x + 4
6th : x + 5

6x + 15

Write an Equation.

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$6x + 15 =$

Write an Equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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1st : x
2nd : x + 1
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5th : x + 4
6th : x + 5

$$6x + 15 = 333$$

Write an Equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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3^{rd} : $x + 2$

4^{th} : $x + 3$

5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} : $x + 5$

$$6x + 15 = 333$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$6x + 15 = 333$$

Solve the equation.

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6^{th} : $x + 5$

$6x + 15 = 333$

$6x =$

Solve the equation.

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The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1st : x
2nd : x + 1
3rd : x + 2
4th : x + 3
5th : x + 4
6th : x + 5

$$6x + 15 = 333$$
$$6x = 318$$

Solve the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

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3^{rd} : $x + 2$

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5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} : $x + 5$

$$6x + 15 = 333$$

$$6x = 318$$

$$x$$

Solve the equation.

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$6x = 318$

$x =$

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5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} : $x + 5$

$$6x + 15 = 333$$

$$6x = 318$$

$$x = 53$$

Solve the equation.

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$$6x = 318$$

$$x = 53$$

Answer the question.

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6^{th} : $x + 5$

$$6x + 15 = 333$$

$$6x = 318$$

$$x = 53$$

The numbers are

Answer the question.

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24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1st : x
2nd : x + 1
3rd : x + 2
4th : x + 3
5th : x + 4
6th : x + 5

$$6x + 15 = 333$$
$$6x = 318$$
$$x = 53$$

The numbers are 53,

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1st : x
2nd : x + 1
3rd : x + 2
4th : x + 3
5th : x + 4
6th : x + 5

$$6x + 15 = 333$$
$$6x = 318$$
$$x = 53$$

The numbers are 53, 54,

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1^{st} : x

2^{nd} : $x + 1$

3^{rd} : $x + 2$

4^{th} : $x + 3$

5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} : $x + 5$

$$6x + 15 = 333$$

$$6x = 318$$

$$x = 53$$

The numbers are 53, 54, 55,

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1st : x
2nd : x + 1
3rd : x + 2
4th : x + 3
5th : x + 4
6th : x + 5

$$6x + 15 = 333$$
$$6x = 318$$
$$x = 53$$

The numbers are 53, 54, 55, 56,

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

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1st : x
2nd : x + 1
3rd : x + 2
4th : x + 3
5th : x + 4
6th : x + 5

$$6x + 15 = 333$$
$$6x = 318$$
$$x = 53$$

The numbers are 53, 54, 55, 56, 57,

Answer the question.

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1^{st} : x

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3^{rd} : $x + 2$

4^{th} : $x + 3$

5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} : $x + 5$

$$6x + 15 = 333$$

$$6x = 318$$

$$x = 53$$

The numbers are 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58.

Answer the question.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

The RESAC Process

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1^{st} : x

2^{nd} : $x + 1$

3^{rd} : $x + 2$

4^{th} : $x + 3$

5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} : $x + 5$

$$6x + 15 = 333$$

$$6x = 318$$

$$x = 53$$

The numbers are 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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4^{th} : $x + 3$

5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} : $x + 5$

$$6x + 15 = 333$$

$$6x = 318$$

$$x = 53$$

The numbers are 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

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3^{rd} : $x + 2$

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5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} : $x + 5$

$$6x + 15 = 333$$

$$6x = 318$$

$$x = 53$$

The numbers are 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58.

Check the solution.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

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$$6x + 15 = 333$$

$$6x = 318$$

$$x = 53$$

The numbers are 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 1

Solve each of the following word problems algebraically. Show your process steps neatly organized.

24. Find six consecutive integers whose sum is 333.

1^{st} : x

Good luck on your homework !!!

3^{rd} : $x + 2$

4^{th} : $x + 3$

5^{th} : $x + 4$

6^{th} : $x + 5$

$6x = 318$

$x = 53$

The numbers are 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58.