

# Intervention for Algebra I

## Module 2: Student Booklet







The Meadows Center  
FOR PREVENTING EDUCATIONAL RISK  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Mathematics Institute for Learning Disabilities and Difficulties

[www.meadowscenter.org](http://www.meadowscenter.org)

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# **E**ngage Prior Knowledge Practice

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Recall the Order of Operations:

**P**

\_\_\_\_\_

**E**

\_\_\_\_\_

**M/D**

\_\_\_\_\_

**A/S**

\_\_\_\_\_

# Demonstration Practice

## Expressions

**Definition:** An **expression** is

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Circle the terms in the following expression:

$$4x - 5 + 3x + 3$$

Expressions can be either numerical or algebraic.

Numerical Expressions	Algebraic Expressions

## Evaluating Numerical Expressions

To **evaluate** an expression means to find the number that the expression is equal to.

Evaluate the following expressions.

$$13 - 2(5)$$

$$3(2) + 5(11)$$

$$\frac{15}{3}$$

$$(5)(5)(2) - 1$$

# P practice

## Guided Practice

Circle the terms in each expression and tell whether the expression is a numerical expression or algebraic expression.

1.  $3 + 4 - 5(2)$

\_\_\_\_\_

2.  $2y + 3 - 4y$

\_\_\_\_\_

3.  $9 - \frac{40}{8} + 1$

\_\_\_\_\_

4.  $3a$

\_\_\_\_\_

Evaluate the following expressions.

5.  $16 \div (6 - 2) + 3$

6.  $2(7) - 13 + \frac{6}{2}$

# P

## ractice (cont.)

### Pair Practice

Create a numerical expression. Trade with your partner and have him/her evaluate the expressions.

Numerical Expressions	Evaluate Expressions
<p>Example:</p> <p>1. <math>3(10) + 3(3)</math> _____</p>	$  \begin{array}{r}  3(10) + 3(3) \\  30 + 9 \\  39  \end{array}  $
<p>2. _____</p>	
<p>3. _____</p>	
<p>4. _____</p>	



# Error Correction Practice

3 different students evaluated the following problem. Each student got a different answer.

With a partner, determine why the students got different answers.  
Write your reasoning in the space provided below each student work.

Student 1	Student 2	Student 3
$24 \div (6 - 2) + 5(2)$ $4 - 2 + 5(2)$ $2 + 5(2)$ $7(2)$ $14$	$24 \div (6 - 2) + 5(2)$ $24 \div 4 + 5(2)$ $6 + 10$ $16$	$24 \div (6 - 2) + 5(2)$ $24 \div 4 + 5(2)$ $6 + 5(2)$ $11(2)$ $22$
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# I

## ndependent Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 5 correct

Matching: Evaluate the expressions in Column 1 and draw a line to matching equivalent expression in the second Column. Each matching is worth 1 point.

Column 1	Column 2
$16(2) - 10$	24
$(56 \div 7) + 10$	7
$\frac{15}{3} + 2(6)$	18
$(2)(3)(4)$	22
$(3)(3) - 2$	17

# Cumulative Review Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 4 correct

Circle the terms in the expression and tell whether the expression is a numerical expression or algebraic expression (2 pts).

1.  $\frac{27}{9} + 4y - 16$

\_\_\_\_\_

Evaluate the expression (2 pts).

2.  $14(2) - \frac{30}{3}$

# Demonstration Practice

## Evaluating Expressions

Evaluate the following expressions.

$$20 - 2$$

$$9(2)$$

$$\frac{36}{2}$$

$$\frac{[5(7) + 1]}{2}$$

**Definition: Equivalent expressions** are

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**Definition: An Equation** is

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If two expressions are equivalent, we can write them as an equation.	$11(2) + 4(2) \square 2(15)$
If two expressions are not equivalent, they do not form an equation and we say that they are not equal.	$11(2) + 4(2) \square 4(20 - 10)$

## Demonstration Practice (cont.)

### ***Are They Equivalent?***

Fill in each box below with a = or  $\neq$  to show whether the expressions are equivalent.

1.  $16 - 2(5)$    $36 \div 6 - 1$

2.  $0 - 2(5)(1)$    $14 - 24$

3.  $17 - 7 + 3$    $\frac{12}{2} + 5$

4.  $2(8) + 2(4)$    $2(8 + 3)$

### ***Creating Equivalent Expressions***

1. Create 4 different expressions that represent the quantity 30.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Create 4 different expressions that represent the quantity 17.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# P practice

## Pair Practice

Create any 2 expressions. Make sure there is at least 1 set of expressions that are equivalent and 1 set that are not equivalent. Trade with your partner to determine whether the expressions that your partner created are equivalent.

Rewrite the expressions with a = or  $\neq$  to show whether the expressions are equivalent.

Create 2 Expressions	Partner Check: Are They Equivalent?
<p>Example:</p> <p>1. <math>5(10) + 5(20)</math> and <math>25(50)</math></p>	<p><i>Not equivalent</i></p> $5(10) + 5(20) \neq 25(50)$ $50 + 100 \quad 500$ $150$
<p>2. _____ and _____</p>	
<p>3. _____ and _____</p>	
<p>4. _____ and _____</p>	

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# I

## ndependent Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 5 correct

Matching: Determine which of the expressions are equivalent. Draw a line to match each expression in the first column to the equivalent expression in the second column. Each matching is worth 1 point.

Column 1	Column 2
$5 + 22$	$3(10 + 3)$
$72 \div 9$	$72 - 4(4)$
$3(10) + 3(3)$	$(3)(3)(3)$
$(16 + 2)(13 + 3)$	$9 - (40 - 39)$
$8(9) - 16$	$18(16)$





# Cumulative Review Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 4 correct

Evaluate the following numeric expression (2 pts).

1.  $\frac{12}{2} + 4(4)$

Determine which expressions are equivalent. Fill in the letter of the equivalent expression. Each problem is worth 1 point.

2.  $5(4) - 5(3 - 1)$  \_\_\_\_\_

A  $2(3 + 5)$

B  $4 - (-2)(3)$

3.  $\frac{2 + 7}{3}$  \_\_\_\_\_

C  $2 + (19 - 18)$

# Demonstration Practice

Evaluate each expression for the given value of the variable.

1. Evaluate  $3x + 2$  when  $x = 5$ .

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 3(\quad) + 2 \end{array}$$

2. What is the value of  $x - 3 + 4x$ , when  $x = 2$ ?

3. Evaluate  $-x + 6$  for the following values of  $x$ .

$x$	Process	$-x + 6$
-2		
0		
2		
4		

4. Evaluate  $7 + x - 2 + 3x$  for the following values of  $x$ .

$x$	Process	$7 + x - 2 + 3x$
-1		
0		
1		
2		

# P practice

Evaluate the expression for each  $x$  value and match to the correct value. Some of the Matching Values are **not** used. You must show the substitution of the value into the expression to evaluate.

**EXPRESSION:  $-5x + 3 + 2x - 7$**

Matching Values:

1. When  $x = -2$ , the value of the expression is \_\_\_\_\_. **A** -7

**B** -1

2. When  $x = 4$ , the value of the expression is \_\_\_\_\_.

**C** 5

3. When  $x = -1$ , the value of the expression is \_\_\_\_\_.

**D** -13

**E** -18

4. When  $x = 3$ , the value of the expression is \_\_\_\_\_.

**F** -16

5. When  $x = -3$ , the value of the expression is \_\_\_\_\_.

**G** 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **I**ndependent Practice Score: \_\_\_\_ / 10 correct

Evaluate the expression for each  $x$  value and match to the correct value. Some of the Matching Values are **not** used. Write all steps to evaluate the expression for the given  $x$  value. Each problem is worth 2 points.

**EXPRESSION:  $4x - 5 - 6x + 1$**

Matching Values:

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. When $x = -3$ , the <u>value</u> of the expression is ____. | <b>A</b> -10 |
|  | <b>B</b> -8  |
| 2. When $x = -1$ , the <u>value</u> of the expression is ____. | <b>C</b> -7  |
|  | <b>D</b> -4  |
| 3. When $x = 0$ , the <u>value</u> of the expression is ____.  | <b>E</b> -2  |
|  | <b>F</b> 0   |
| 4. When $x = 2$ , the <u>value</u> of the expression is ____.  | <b>G</b> 2   |
| 5. When $x = -2$ , the <u>value</u> of the expression is ____. |              |

# Cumulative Review Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 3 correct

Circle the equivalent numeric expression (1 pt).

1.  $6(7) + \frac{22}{11}$

A  $2(23 - 2)$

B  $4(3 + 8)$

C  $13 + 2$

Evaluate the algebraic expression for the following x value (2 pts).

2.  $6x - 7 + 9 - 3x + 1$

When  $x = -2$ , the value of the expression is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Demonstration Practice

Draw a pictorial representation of each algebraic expression using algebra tiles to determine if they are equivalent.

1.  $3x + 2$   $x + 1 + x + 1 + x$

Algebraically: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $x + 2 + x + 1 + 1$   $2x + 3$

Algebraically: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $h + 3 + h + 2 + h + 1$   $2h + 4$

Algebraically: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## Demonstration Practice (cont.)

4.  $m + m + m + m + m + m$   $6m$

Algebraically: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

# P practice

For each algebraic expression, sketch the pictorial representation and then write an equivalent algebraic expression.

1.  $b + b + 2 + 3 + b + b$

Sketch Algebraic Expression:

Equivalent Algebraic Expression:

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2.  $1 + b + b + 1$

Sketch Algebraic Expression:

Equivalent Algebraic Expression:

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3.  $4b + 7$

Sketch Algebraic Expression:

Equivalent Algebraic Expression:

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4.  $3b + 3$

Sketch Algebraic Expression:

Equivalent Algebraic Expression:

---



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# I

## ndependent Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 12 correct

For each algebraic expression, sketch the pictorial representation and then match to an equivalent algebraic expression. Each problem is worth 3 points.

1.  $j + j + 1 + j + 1$

Sketch Algebraic Expression:

Equivalent Algebraic Expression:

\_\_\_\_\_ **A**  $3j + z$

2.  $j + j + 2 + j + j$

Sketch Algebraic Expression:

\_\_\_\_\_ **B**  $j + 2 + 2 + j$

3.  $2j + 4$

Sketch Algebraic Expression:

\_\_\_\_\_ **C**  $1 + j + j + 2 + j + 1$

4.  $3j + 4$

Sketch Algebraic Expression:

\_\_\_\_\_ **D**  $4j + 2$



# Cumulative Review Practice

score: \_\_\_\_ / 3 correct

Evaluate the following expression for the given value of  $x$ .

EXPRESSION:  $2x + 7 - 5x - 3$

1. When  $x = -2$ , the value of the expression is \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts)

Draw the given algebraic expression and circle the equivalent algebraic expression. (1 pt)

2.  $y + 1 + y + 2 + y + 3 + y$

- A  $4y + 6$
- B  $4y + 5$
- C  $2y + 5$
- D  $y + 6$

# Demonstration Practice

## ***Simplifying Algebraic Expressions***

To simplify any expression you...

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

What makes terms like or unlike...

$$a + 3 - 5 + 2a - 4a$$

Algebra Tiles:

Collected Algebra Tiles:

How do we combine like terms...

Rewrite:  $a + 3 - 5 + 2a - 4a$

Simplified form: \_\_\_\_\_

Simplify: \_\_\_\_\_

1.  $7y + 2 - y + 1$

2.  $x + 4 - 9x - 3$

# Demonstration Practice (cont.)

What if there is a multiplier...

...Distribute Property!

$$4 + 2(b - 1)$$

Algebra Tiles:

Collected Algebra Tiles:

$$4 + 2(b - 1)$$

This means  $4 + 2(b - 1)$  is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**2.**  $5(3 + h) - 7 + 2(h - 4)$

\_\_\_\_\_

This means  $3(x - 2) + 4(2x + 1)$   
is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

This means  $5(3 + h) - 7 + 2(h - 4)$   
is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_

Guiding Questions to Simplify Algebraic Expressions:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

# P

## ractice

### Pair Practice

Create an algebraic expression that will need to be simplified. Trade with your partner and have him/her simplify the expressions. At least one expression must use distribution to simplify.

Created Algebraic Expressions	Partner Work: Simplified Expression
<p>Example:</p> $-3k + 5 + 7(k - 1)$	$\begin{aligned} & -3k + 5 + 7(k - 1) \\ & -3k + 5 + 7k - 7 \\ & -3k + 7k + 5 - 7 \\ & 4k - 2 \end{aligned}$
1. _____	
2. _____	
3. _____	
4. _____	

# Error Correction Practice

The given situations are work completed by three different students. Determine which student is correct and explain the errors of the other students.

Simplify the following algebraic expressions.

$$4(m + 2) - 3(2m + 1)$$

Student 1:

$$\begin{aligned} 4(m + 2) - 3(2m + 1) \\ 4m + 2 - 6m + 1 \\ 4m - 6m + 2 + 1 \\ -2m + 3 \end{aligned}$$

Student 2:

$$\begin{aligned} 4(m + 2) - 3(2m + 1) \\ 4m + 8 - 6m - 3 \\ 4m - 6m + 8 - 3 \\ -2m + 5 \end{aligned}$$

Student 3:

$$\begin{aligned} 4(m + 2) - 3(2m + 1) \\ 4m + 8 - 6m + 3 \\ 4m - 6m + 8 + 3 \\ -2m + 11 \end{aligned}$$

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# I

## ndependent Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 7 correct

Matching: Simplify the expressions in Column 1 and draw a line to the matching equivalent expression in the second Column. Each simplified expression with work shown is worth 1 or 2 points.

Column 1	Column 2
<p><b>Example:</b></p> $3(b - 3) - 5b + 2$ $3b - 9 - 5b + 2 \text{ (1 pt)}$ $3b - 5b - 9 + 2$ $-2b - 7 \text{ (1 pt)}$	$-b + 8$
$-b + 2(b + 5) - 8 + 3b$	$4b - 18$
$5 + 6b - 7b + 3$	$-2b - 7$
$-2b + 3 + b + 4(1 - b)$	$4b + 2$
$6(2b + 1) - 8(3 + b)$	$-5b + 7$



# Cumulative Review Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 7 correct

Draw the following algebraic expression and circle the letter of the equivalent expression. (1 pt)

1.  $3h + 4$

**A**  $h + 1 + h + 1 + 1 + h$

**B**  $1 + h + 1 + h + h + 2 + h$

**C**  $h + 2 + h + 1 + 1$

**D**  $1 + h + 2 + h + h + 1$

2. Simplify the following algebraic expression (6 pts):

$-3a - 6 + 2(a - 1)$

This means that  $-3a - 6 + 2(a - 1)$  is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_

and I can write the equation:

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

# Demonstration Practice

## Testing for Equivalent Algebraic Expressions

Using a Calculator to Create a Graph

We can use a calculator to create a graph to determine if 2 expressions are equivalent.

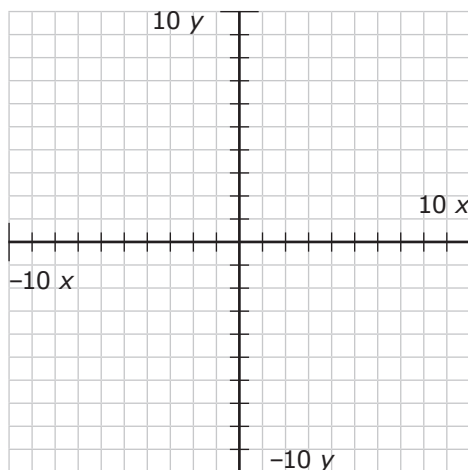
- Using your graphing calculator, press  $\boxed{Y=}$
- Type the first expression into  $Y_1$  and the second expression into  $Y_2$ .
- Move your cursor to the front of the second expression to highlight the backslash. Press ENTER once to change the type of line the second expression will graph.
- Press ZOOM, 6 to graph the standard 10 by 10 window.

Using a graphing calculator, check to see if each expression is equivalent.

1.  $x - 3 - 3x + 5x + 1$   $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$   $3x - 2$

Sketch the image of the graphs:

Plot1	Plot2	Plot1
$\backslash Y_1 =$	$x - 3 - 3x + 5x + 1$	
$\backslash Y_2 =$	$3x - 2$	
$\backslash Y_3 =$		
$\backslash Y_4 =$		
$\backslash Y_5 =$		
$\backslash Y_6 =$		
$\backslash Y_7 =$		



5 table values  
to support your  
evaluation:

X	$Y_1$	$Y_2$

Look at the table of values by pressing 2ND, GRAPH.

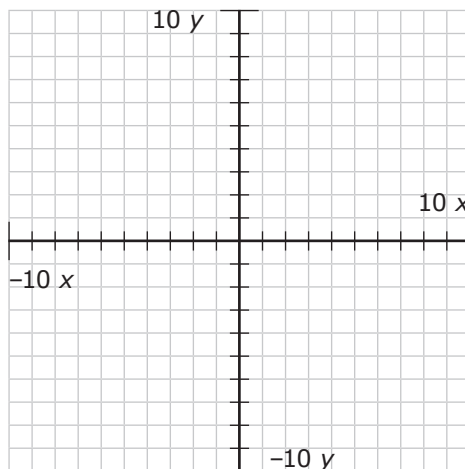
Do the tables of value match for ALL values of  $x$  that you see? \_\_\_\_\_

# Demonstration Practice (cont.)

2.  $-(4x + 2) + 2x - 8$    $3x + 5$

Sketch the image of the graphs:

Plot1	Plot2	Plot1
$\backslash Y_1 =$	$-(4x+2)+2x-8$	
$\backslash Y_2 =$	$3x+5$	
$\backslash Y_3 =$		
$\backslash Y_4 =$		
$\backslash Y_5 =$		
$\backslash Y_6 =$		
$\backslash Y_7 =$		



5 table values  
to support your  
evaluation:

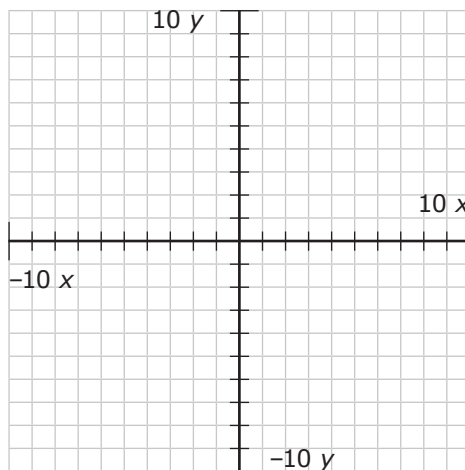
X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>

Do the tables of value match for ALL values of x that you see? \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $2(x - 3) - 3x + 5$    $-x - 1$

Sketch the image of the graphs:

Plot1	Plot2	Plot1
$\backslash Y_1 =$	$2(x-3)-3x+5$	
$\backslash Y_2 =$	$-x-1$	
$\backslash Y_3 =$		
$\backslash Y_4 =$		
$\backslash Y_5 =$		
$\backslash Y_6 =$		
$\backslash Y_7 =$		



5 table values  
to support your  
evaluation:

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>

Do the tables of value match for ALL values of x that you see? \_\_\_\_\_

## Demonstration Practice (cont.)

4. Henry and his business partner Enrique own a t-shirt print shop. The sale price for a printed t-shirt is represented by the expression  $10x + 3$ , where  $x$  represents the number of t-shirts in an order. The cost of printing t-shirts is represented by the expression  $4x + 5$ , where  $x$  represents the number of t-shirts in an order.

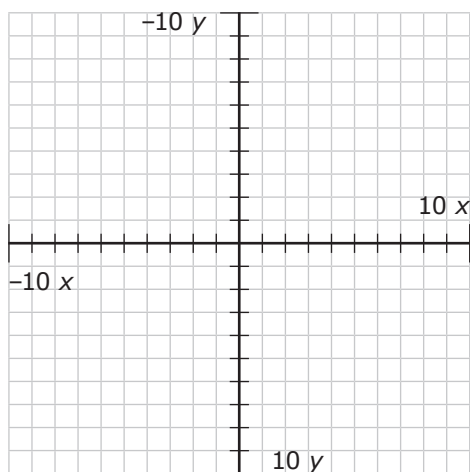
Sale price:  $10x + 3$

Cost:  $4x + 5$

The profit they make is represented by the expression  $10x + 3 - (4x + 5)$ . Enrique believes that the expression  $6x - 2$  is an equivalent way to express the profit. Is Enrique correct? Use your graphing calculator to test Enrique's hypothesis. Does Enrique's hypothesis appear to be true or false?

$$10x + 3 - (4x + 5) \quad \square \quad 6x - 2$$

Sketch the image of the graphs:



List 5  $x$ -values (t-shirt quantities) and their corresponding  $y$ -values (profit amounts) to support your determination.

<b>X</b> (Number of T-Shirts)	<b>Y<sub>1</sub></b> (Profit 1)	<b>Y<sub>2</sub></b> (Profit 2)

# P practice

For each of the following problems, using a graphing calculator determine whether the expressions are equivalent by using an  $=$  or  $\neq$ . Sketch the graph to support your answer. List 5  $x$ -values and their corresponding  $y$ -values from the table that support your determination.

**Example:**  $6x + 4 - 3x + 6$  ☒  $\neq$   $3x + 6$

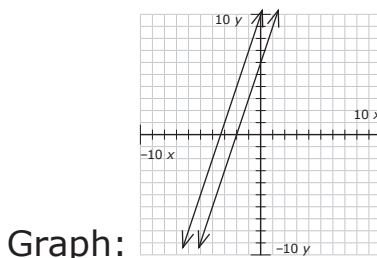


Table:

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>
-2	4	0
-1	7	3
0	10	6
1	13	9
2	16	12

1.  $9x + 4 - 3x - 2x + 2$  ☐  $4x + 6$

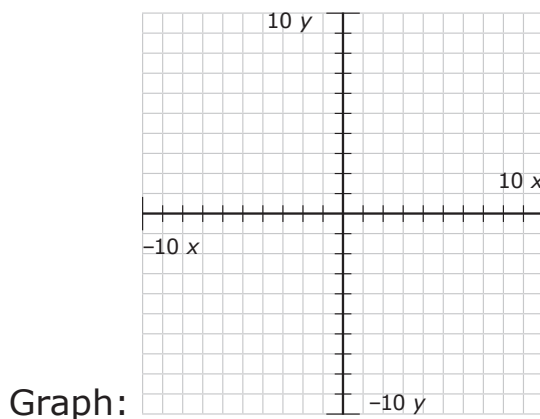


Table:

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>

2.  $-5x - 1 + 3x + 3$  ☐  $-2x + 1$

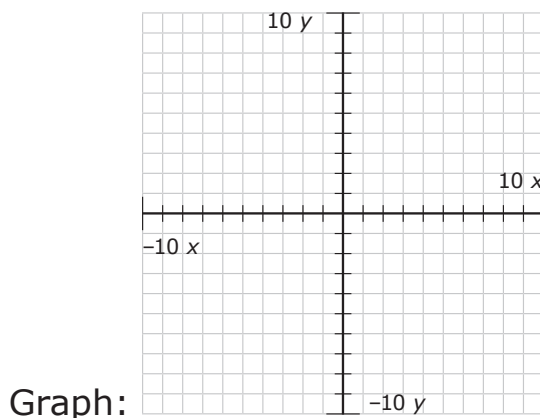


Table:

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# I

## ndependent Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 12 correct

For each of the following problems, use a graphing calculator to sketch the graph. Determine whether the expressions are equivalent and list 5  $x$ -values and their corresponding  $y$ -values to support your determination. Circle either EQUIVALENT or NOT EQUIVALENT.

1.

$$3 + 7x - 13 - 3x + 5$$

$$4x - 5$$

Graph (2 pts):

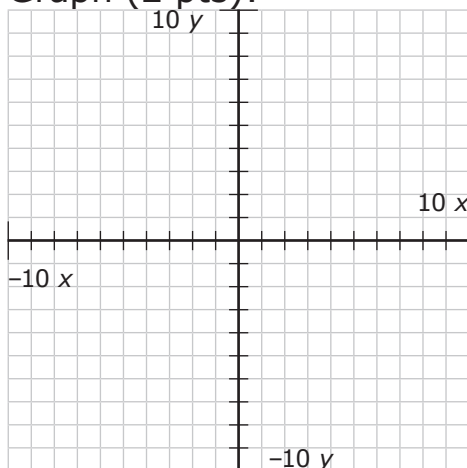


Table (2 pts):

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>

Circle one (2 pts):    EQUIVALENT ☐    NOT EQUIVALENT ☐

2.

$$-12 + 4x + 6 - 2x + 9$$

$$-6x + 3$$

Graph (2 pts):

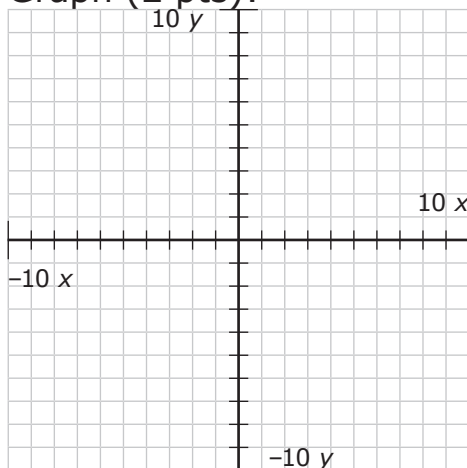


Table (2 pts):

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>

Circle one (2 pts):    EQUIVALENT ☐    NOT EQUIVALENT ☐

# Cumulative Review Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 8 correct

1. Simplify the following algebraic expression: (3 pts.)

$$5a - 6 + 3(a + 4)$$

This means that  $5a - 6 + 3(a + 4)$  is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_

and I can write the equation:

$$\underline{\hspace{10em}} = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

Using a graphing calculator, graph the expressions, fill in the table of values and determine whether the expressions are equivalent. Circle either EQUIVALENT or NOT EQUIVALENT.

2.  $10 + 3x - 6 + 2x - 7$

$$5x - 13$$

Graph (2 pts):

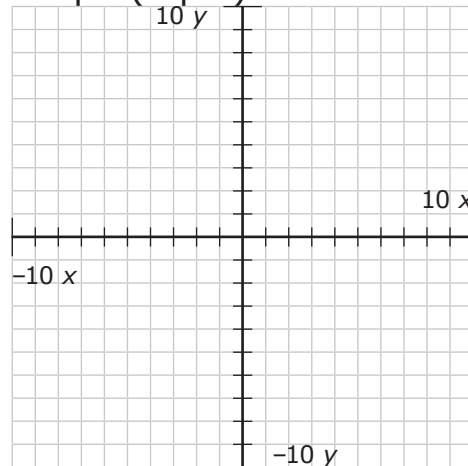


Table (1 pt):

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>

Circle one (2 pts):    EQUIVALENT ☐ =    NOT EQUIVALENT ☐ ≠

# Demonstration Practice

## Properties of Equality and Inverse Operations

$$2(5) + 4 \quad \square \quad 10 + 4$$

If we add a number to both expressions, will the expressions remain equivalent?

Add the <b>same</b> number to both expressions.	Add <b>different</b> numbers to both expressions.
$2(5) + 4 \quad \square \quad 10 + 4$	$2(5) + 4 \quad \square \quad 10 + 4$

Multiply both expressions by the <b>same number</b>	Multiply both expressions by <b>different numbers</b>
$2(5) + 4 \quad \square \quad 10 + 4$	$2(5) + 4 \quad \square \quad 10 + 4$

### Properties of Equality

#### Addition and Subtraction

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#### Multiplication and Division

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### Inverse Operations

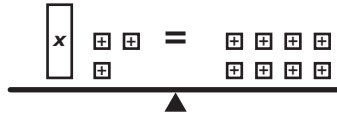
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# Demonstration Practice (cont.)

Use the properties of equality and inverse operations to solve the algebraic equation.

1.  $x + 3 = 8$



$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $n - 2 = 10$



$n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

What operation is being performed on the variable,  $n$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the inverse of this operation? \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $28 = 14y$

\_\_\_\_\_ =  $y$

What operation is being performed with the variable,  $y$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the inverse of this operation? \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $\frac{m}{8} = 7$

$m =$  \_\_\_\_\_

What operation is being performed with the variable,  $m$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the inverse of this operation? \_\_\_\_\_

# P practice

## Guided Practice

Use the properties of equality and inverse operations to solve the algebraic equation.

1.  $11c = 66$

$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

What operation is being performed with the variable,  $c$ ?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

What is the inverse of this operation?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2.  $300 = 150 + x$

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = x$

What operation is being performed with the variable,  $x$ ?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

What is the inverse of this operation?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3.  $72 = 8b$

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = b$

What operation is being performed with the variable,  $b$ ?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

What is the inverse of this operation?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

## Error Correction Practice

The following situation is work completed by a student. Explain the error(s) the student made in the work.

Use the properties of equality and inverse operations to solve the algebraic equation.

$$52 = 21x$$

What operation is being performed with the variable,  $x$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the inverse of this operation? \_\_\_\_\_

$$52 = 21x$$

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Write your analysis of this student's work here:

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **I**ndependent Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 12 correct

Use the properties of equality and inverse operations to solve the algebraic equation.

1.  $36 = 4y$

\_\_\_\_\_ =  $y$  (2 pts)

What operation is being performed with the variable,  $y$ ? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 pt)

What is the inverse of this operation? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 pt)

2.  $\frac{w}{15} = 6$

$w =$  \_\_\_\_\_ (2 pts)

What operation is being performed with the variable,  $w$ ? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 pt)

What is the inverse of this operation? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 pt)

3.  $n + 27 = 57$

$n =$  \_\_\_\_\_ (2 pts)

What operation is being performed with the variable,  $n$ ? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 pt)

What is the inverse of this operation? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 pt)

# Cumulative Review Practice

Using a graphing calculator, graph the expressions and determine whether the expressions are equivalent. Circle either EQUIVALENT or NOT EQUIVALENT.

1.  $1 - 3x + 5 + x - 3$

$-2x + 3$

Graph (2 pts):

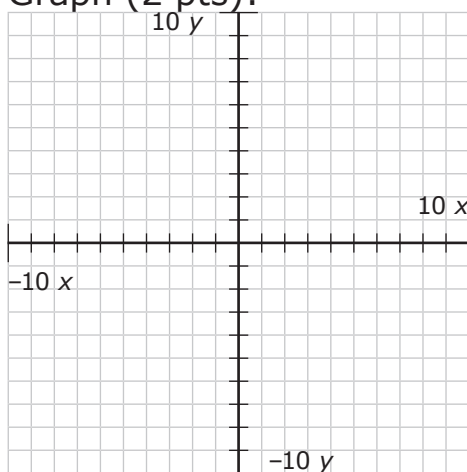


Table (1 pt):

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>

Circle one (2 pts):

EQUIVALENT

=

NOT EQUIVALENT

≠

2. Solve:  $3b = 15$  (3 pts.)

$b =$  \_\_\_\_\_

What operation is being performed on  $b$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

The inverse operation is \_\_\_\_\_

Use the properties of equality and inverse operations to solve the algebraic equation.

$$X =$$

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

           =  $a$

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Solve:**  $20 = 3n - 4$

$$\underline{\quad} = n$$

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Solve:**  $\frac{k}{4} + 2 = 5$

$$k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

# P

## Practice

### Pair Practice

With a partner, use the properties of equality and inverse operations to solve the algebraic equations. Be prepared to justify your work.

1. Solve:  $5 = 3m - 4$

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = m$

What operations are being performed on the variable,  $m$ ?

1<sup>st</sup>  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$       2<sup>nd</sup>  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

What order will you apply the inverse operations?

1<sup>st</sup>  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$       2<sup>nd</sup>  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. Solve:  $\frac{p}{3} + 2 = 7$

$p = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

What operations are being performed on the variable,  $p$ ?

1<sup>st</sup>  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$       2<sup>nd</sup>  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

What order will you apply the inverse operations?

1<sup>st</sup>  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$       2<sup>nd</sup>  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



## Error Correction Practice

With a partner, examine the following work. The given situation is work completed by a student. Explain the error(s) the student made in the work.

Use the properties of equality and inverse operations to solve the algebraic equation.

$$1 = 3x - 14$$

What operations are being performed on the variable,  $x$ ?

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

What order will you apply the inverse operations?

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# I ndependent Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 14 correct

Use the properties of equality and inverse operations to solve the algebraic equation.

1. Solve:  $11 = \frac{y}{5} + 2$  (7 pts.)

\_\_\_\_\_ = y

What operations are being performed on the variable, y?

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

What order will you apply the inverse operations?

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

2. Solve:  $6x - 3 = 45$  (7 pts.)

x = \_\_\_\_\_

What operations are being performed on the variable, x?

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

What order will you apply the inverse operations?

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

# Cumulative Review Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 10 correct

1. Solve:  $7 = \frac{b}{4}$  (3 pts.)

$b =$  \_\_\_\_

What operation is being performed on  $b$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

The inverse operation is \_\_\_\_\_

2. Solve:  $10 = 6r + 4$  (7 pts.)

\_\_\_\_ =  $r$

What operations are being performed on the variable,  $r$ ?

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

What order will you apply the inverse operations?

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

## Demonstration Practice

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

Check using substitution:

$$2(\quad) + 3 = 5(\quad)$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = x$$

Collect the variables on 1 side by: \_\_\_\_\_

What operation is being performed? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the inverse operation? \_\_\_\_\_

Questions to ask when solving:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Solve:  $-9y = -7 + 4$

Check using substitution:

$$-9(\quad) = -7(\quad) + 4$$

$$y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Collect the variables on 1 side by: \_\_\_\_\_



## Pair Practice

**1. Solve:**  $2a - 16 = 4a$

$$2(\quad) - 16 = 4(\quad)$$

         =  $a$

**2. Solve:**  $2c = 3c - 4$

$$2(\quad) = 3(\quad) - 4$$

$$C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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## Error Correction Practice

The given situation is work completed by a student. Explain the error(s) the student made in the work.

$$3a - 5 = 2a$$

Collect the variables on 1 side by: \_\_\_\_\_

Once the variable is separated—  
what operation is being performed? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the needed inverse operation? \_\_\_\_\_

$$3a - 5 = 2a$$

Check using substitution:

$$3( \quad ) - 5 = 2( \quad )$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} = a$$

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# I

## ndependent Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 14 correct

Use the properties of equality and inverse operations to solve the algebraic equation. Check your answer to justify your work.

1. Solve:  $3x - 18 = 6x$  (7 pts) Check using substitution:

$$3(\quad) - 18 = 4(\quad)$$

$$\underline{\quad} = x$$

Collect the variables on 1 side by: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Solve:  $3r = r + 8$  (7 pts) Check using substitution:

$$3(\quad) = (\quad) + 8$$

$$r = \underline{\quad}$$

Collect the variables on 1 side by: \_\_\_\_\_







## Demonstration Practice (cont.)

3. Solve:  $4a - 6 = 5a + 21$

Check using substitution:

$$2(\quad) - 6 = 5(\quad) + 21$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = a$$

4. Solve:  $-m + 24 = -5m - 40$

Check using substitution:

$$-(\quad) + 24 = -5(\quad) - 40$$

$$m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

# P practice

## Pair Practice

With a partner, discuss the process and solve the algebraic equations using inverse operation. Each partner will be labeled, one A and the other B. Alternate the steps to solve the equations.

<b>1.</b> Solve: $-1p - 27 = 2p - 9$ $\begin{array}{r} +1p \qquad +1p \\ \hline -27 = 3p - 9 \end{array}$	Example
$-27 = 3p - 9$	Partner A
	Partner B
Check solution:	Partner A
Answer:	Partner B

<b>2.</b> Solve: $7x - 6 = 4x + \underline{18}$	Partner A
	Partner B
	Partner A
Check solution:	Partner B
Answer:	Partner A

## Error Correction Practice

The given situation is work completed by a student. Explain the error(s) the student made in the work.

Solve:  $-7x - 6 = 4x + 9$

Collect the variables on 1 side by: \_\_\_\_\_

List operations performed on the variable:

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

List inverse operations that will be required:

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

$$-7x - 6 = 4x + 9$$

Check using substitution:

$$-7(\quad) - 6 = 4(\quad) + 9$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = x$$

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# I

## ndependent Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 15 correct

Use the properties of equality and inverse operations to solve the algebraic equation. Check your answer to justify your work.

1. Solve:  $-2r + 15 = 2r - 5$  (5 pts) Check using substitution:

$$-2(\quad) + 15 = 2(\quad) - 5$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = r$$

2. Solve:  $4z + 11 = z + 29$  (5 pts) Check using substitution:

$$4(\quad) + 11 = (\quad) + 29$$

$$z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3. Solve:  $-6b - 20 = -3b - 11$  (5 pts) Check using substitution:

$$-6(\quad) - 20 = -3(\quad) - 11$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = b$$

# Cumulative Review Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 9 correct

1. Solve:  $8x = 6x - 16$  (4 pts) Check using substitution:

$$8( \quad ) = 6( \quad ) - 16$$

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. Solve:  $v + 8 = 3v - 4$  (5 pts) Check using substitution:

$$( \quad ) + 8 = 3( \quad ) - 4$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = v$$

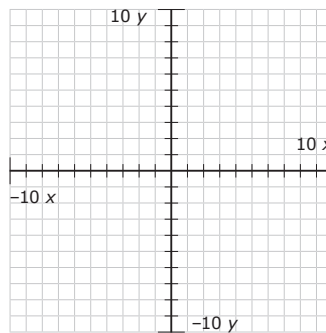
# Demonstration Practice

1. Solve:  $x - 6 = 3x - 4$        $Y_1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_       $Y_2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

1 – Use  $\Diamond$  to enter the expressions into the calculator  
(remember to make the second graph bold)

2 – Press GRAPH to see if and where the two expressions are equal.

3 – Sketch what you see here:



Estimated ordered pair of intersection \_\_\_\_\_

4 – Press 2nd and then TRACE to access the "CALC" menu.  
Select option 5:intersect.

Answer the questions posed by the calculator by pressing ENTER.

Calculated ordered pair of intersection \_\_\_\_\_

5 – Use the table to verify – press 2nd and GRAPH

Fill in the table here using what is displayed on your calculator:

X	$Y_1$	$Y_2$
-3		
-2		
-1		
0		
1		

What do you notice about the relationship  
between the y-values in each column?

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6 – Check using substitution:  
 $( \quad ) - 6 = 3( \quad ) - 4$

Solution:  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_





# P practice

## Guided Practice

Solve each equation using the indicated method.

1. Solve using the table:

$$-1p - 27 = 2p - 9$$

$$Y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Y_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Circle the row where  $Y_1 = Y_2$

According to this  
row in the table,  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

therefore  $p$  must equal:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Fill in the table:

X	$Y_1$	$Y_2$
-8		
-7		
-6		
-5		
-4		

Solution:

$$p = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Check using substitution:

$$-1(\quad) - 27 = 2(\quad) - 9$$

2. Solve using a graph:

$$4n - 7 = -4n + 9$$

$$Y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Y_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Estimated ordered pair  $\ast$   $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

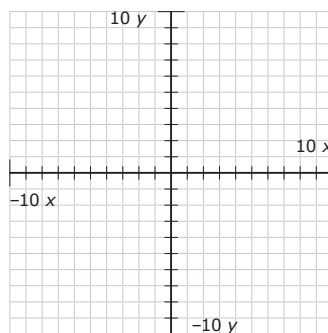
Calculated ordered pair  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

According to intersection

of the graphs,  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,

therefore  $n$  must equal:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Sketch the  
graphs here:



Solution:

$$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Check using substitution:

$$4(\quad) - 7 = -4(\quad) + 9$$

# Practice (cont.)

## Pair Practice

With a partner, solve each equation using the indicated method. Be prepared to justify your answer.

1. Solve using the table:

$$-4u - 7 = 4u + 9$$

$$Y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Y_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

According to the table,  
the solution is when  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

therefore  $u$  must equal:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Fill in the table:

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>
-4		
-3		
-2		
-1		
0		

Check using substitution:

$$-4(\quad) - 7 = 4(\quad) + 9$$

Solution:

$$u = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. Solve using a graph:

$$3w + 2 = -9w + 2$$

$$Y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

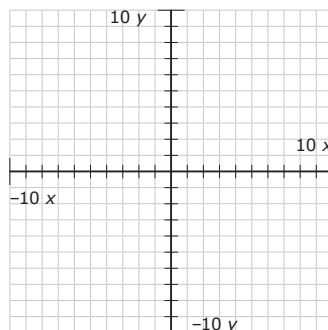
$$Y_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

According to intersection

of the graphs,  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,

therefore  $w$  must equal:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Sketch the  
graphs here:



Check using substitution:

$$3(\quad) + 2 = -9(\quad) + 2$$

Solution:

$$w = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# I

## ndependent Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 14 correct

Solve each equation using the indicated method.

1. Solve using the table: (7 pts.)

$$5x - 4 = -2x - 4$$

$$Y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Y_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

According to the table,  
the solution is when  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

therefore  $x$  must equal:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Fill in the table:

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>
-2		
-1		
0		
1		
2		

Check using substitution:

$$5(\quad) - 4 = -2(\quad) - 4$$

Solution:

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. Solve using a graph: (7 pts.)

$$2c + 4 = -2c - 4$$

$$Y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

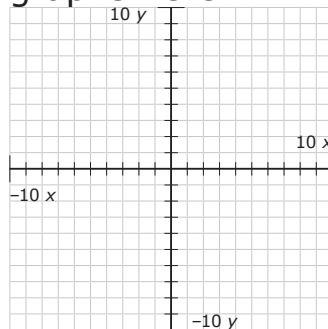
$$Y_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

According to intersection

of the graphs,  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,

therefore  $c$  must equal:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Sketch the  
graphs here:



Check using substitution:

$$2(\quad) + 4 = -2(\quad) - 4$$

Solution:

$$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



# Cumulative Review Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 20 correct

1. Solve:  $2r + 7 = 8r + 19$  (5 pts) Check using substitution:

$$2(\quad) + 7 = 8(\quad) + 19$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = r$$

2. Solve using the table: (7 pts.)

$$2p - 7 = 3p + 1$$

$$Y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Y_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>
-11		
-10		
-9		
-8		
-7		

Check using substitution:

$$2(\quad) - 7 = 3(\quad) + 1$$

Solution:

$$p = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

According to the table,  
 the solution is when  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

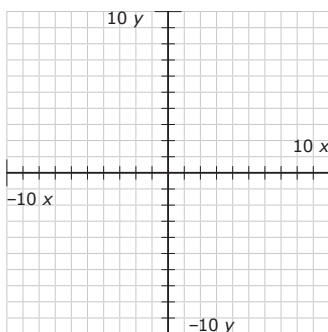
therefore  $p$  must equal:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. Solve using a graph: (8 pts.)

$$2q + 4 = -3q - 1$$

$$Y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Y_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Check using substitution:

$$2(\quad) + 4 = -3(\quad) - 1$$

Solution:

$$q = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

According to intersection

of the graphs,  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,

therefore  $q$  must equal:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

# Demonstration Practice

### 1. Solve using **Algebra**:

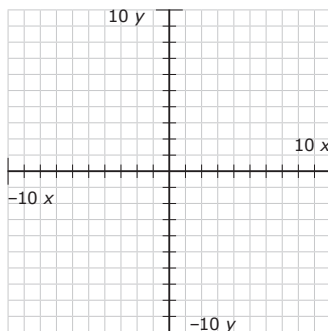
$$2x + 3 = 9$$

$$X =$$

Check using substitution:

$$2(\quad) + 3 = 9$$

### Use **Graphs**:



## Intersection

### Use **Tables**:

<b>X</b>	<b>Y<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>Y<sub>2</sub></b>
-1		
0		
1		
2		
3		

Which of the 3 methods is the most direct for solving problems like this?

(Which method required the fewest number of steps?)

## 2. Solve using **Algebra**:

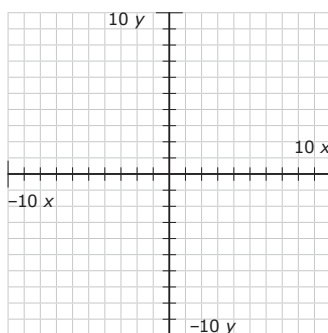
$$4b - 21 = b + 9$$

$$b =$$

Check using substitution:

$$4(\quad) - 21 = (\quad) + 9$$

### Use **Graphs**:



## Intersection

## Use **Tables**:

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>

Which of the 3 methods is the most direct for solving problems like this equation?

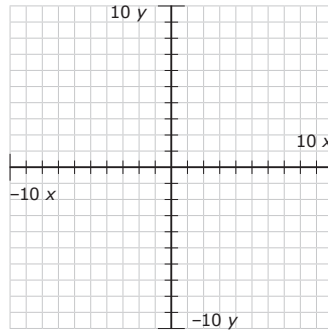
## Demonstration Practice (cont.)

### 3. Solve using **Algebra**:

$$-1m - 2 = 3m + 10$$

$$\underline{\quad} = m$$

### Use **Graphs**:



### Use **Tables**:

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>

Check using substitution:

$$-1(\quad) - 2 = 3(\quad) + 10 \quad \text{Intersection} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Which of the 3 methods is the most direct

for solving problems like this equation?



# P practice

## Guided Practice

For each of the following, list your preferred method and justify your reasoning.

1.  $6r = 2r + 16$

Method: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $6r = 18$

Method: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $-6r - 8 = 2r + 16$

Method: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $4 = 2r + 8$

Method: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_





# P

## ractice (cont.)

### Pair Practice

Solve each of the following using the method you selected on the previous page.

1.  $6r = 2r + 16$

$r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Check:

$6(\ ) = 2(\ ) + 16$

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>

2.  $6r = 18$

$r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Check:

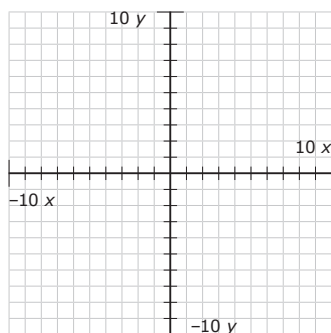
$6(\ ) = 18$

3.  $-6r - 8 = 2r + 16$

$r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Check:

$-6(\ ) - 8 = 2(\ ) + 16$



4.  $4 = 2r + 8$

$r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Check:

$4 = 2(\ ) + 8$



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **I**ndependent Practice

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 12 correct

Solve each of the following. First select a method and explain your reasoning, then use the method you selected to obtain a solution.

1.  $4x = 2x - 4$  (4 pts.) Method: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

show your work/graph/table here: Check:  $4( \quad ) = 2( \quad ) - 4$

Solution:  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $7x - 4 = 10$  (4 pts.) Method: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

show your work/graph/table here: Check:  $7( \quad ) - 4 = 10$

Solution:  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $3x - 2 = x + 8$  (4 pts.) Method: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

show your work/graph/table here: Check:  $3( \quad ) - 2 = ( \quad ) + 8$

Solution:  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_