

Section 2.5: More Linear Equations: $ax + b = cx + d$

Objective

- Solve equations of the form $ax + b = cx + d$.
- Understand the terms *conditional equations*, *identities* and *contradictions*.

Instruct

1. Fill in the blank: Remember that the _____ is to get the _____ on one side of the equation by itself with a coefficient of _____.
2. Copy the 4 steps for the General Procedure for Solving Linear Equations:
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)
3. After writing the equation, the next step to solve the equation $5x + 3 = 2x - 18$ is to _____.
4. After writing the equation, the next step to solve the equation $\frac{4}{5}n + 2 = \frac{2}{5}n - 4$ is to _____.
5. After writing the equation, the next step to solve the equation $3 + 2(3x + 5) = 6 - 2(x - 3)$ is to _____.
6. Complete the chart and include an example of each type.

Type of Equation	Number of Solutions	Example

Bonus! Solve the following equations, showing appropriate work down the page:

$$5x + 3 = 2x - 18$$

$$\frac{4}{5}n + 2 = \frac{2}{5}n - 4$$

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