Justifying the Solving of Equations

Properties of Operations

Properties of Addition Operations		
Property	What It Means	Example 1
Commutative Property of Addition	Reamand the order and the sum will stay the same.	2+4=4+2
Associative Property of Addition	Change the order of the grown will stay the same.	(4+6)+1=4+(6+1)

Properties of Multiplication Operations		
Property	What It Means	Example 1
Commutative Property of Multiplication	Rearrange the order and the product will stay the same.	5 · 2 = 2 · 5
Associative Property of Multiplication	Change the order of the	(3 · 4) · 2 = 3 · (4 · 2)
Distributive Property	Multiply a number to every term within a quantity (parenthesis).	4(x + 5) = 4x + 4(5) = $4x + 20$

Properties of Equality

Property	Example 1
Addition Property	If $x - 4 = 8$, then $x = 12$
Subtraction Property	If $x + 5 = 7$, then $x = 2$
Multiplication Property	If $\frac{\pi}{2} = 9$, then $x = \frac{1}{8}$
Division Property	If 2x = 10, then x =5
Symmetric Property	If 2 = x, then x =
Substitution Property	If $x = 3$ and the expression is $2x - 7$, then $2(3) - 7$

Foundations of Algebra

Unit 4: Equations & Inequalities

Notes

Practice: Using properties of operations and equality, list each property next to each step in the equation solving process.

Example 1

$\frac{x}{3} = 5$	Original Equation	
x = 15	Multiplication Property of Equality	

Example 2

7 = x - 5	Original Equation
12 = x	Addition Property of Equality
x = 12	Summetric Property of Equality

Example 3

3x + 5 = -13	Original Equation
3x = -18	Subtraction Property of Equality
x = -6	Division Property of Equality

Example 4

12 = 2(x - 4)	Original Equation
12 = 2x - 8	Distributive Property
20 = 2x	Addition Property
10 = x	hinsion Property
x = 10	Summetric Property
	J

Example 5

3x + 5 - x = 15	Original Equation
3x - x + 5 = 15	Commutative Property of Addition
2x + 5 = 15	Combining Like Terms
2x = 10	Subtraction Property of Equality
x = 5	nivision Property of Equality