## Week 7 Algebra Virtual Notebook 2022-10-18

- Virtual notebooks are graded on completeness, correct responses, and work shown (if necessary) taken from the context of the articles you read or recordings you watch.
- NO CREDIT will be given for answers that are from other internet sources.
- Each page to be filled out has a link at the top left of the page that takes you to the resource to be used for notes.
- Virtual Notebooks are designed for you to fill out as you watch/read the lesson. This will help you retain the information you are learning in each lesson (it is basically guided notes!)
- Learning in context is the best way for you to learn and do well on your assignments.
- You may submit in many different ways! Just please cover all material that is listed in this notebook.


## Literal Equations Practice

Solve the following equations:
a) $y=m x+b$, for $x$
d) $A=\pi r^{2}$, for $r$
b) $a x+b y=c$, for $y$
e) $2=\frac{x}{y-z}$, for $y$
c) $A=\frac{1}{2} h(b+c)$, for $b$
f) $R\left(r_{1}+r_{2}\right)=r_{1} r_{2}$, for $r_{2}$

## TIPS FOR SOLVING

 LITERAL EQUATIONS1. Find the variable in the 7 equation
2. Isolate the variable:
a. Add / Subtract away everything else
b. Multiply / Divide away everything else

Solve the equation:
$y=m x+\sigma$, for $x$
$-b \quad \downarrow-\infty$

$$
\frac{y-b}{m}=\frac{n a x}{m}
$$

$$
\frac{y-b}{m}=x
$$

$-:$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
y=m x+b \\
-b-b \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

- Solve for $x$
- Show work
- screenshot +
$p^{u t}$ ir $v$
(2) $y-b=m x$ divide by $m$$\frac{y-b}{m}=x$Civil War Escape Ro


$$
\begin{aligned}
& a x+b y=c \quad \text { solve for } y \\
&-\frac{a x}{} \text { subtract } \\
& \frac{b y}{b}=\frac{c-a x}{b} \text { divide by } b \\
& y=\frac{c-a x}{b}
\end{aligned}
$$

## TIPS FOR SOLVING LITERAL EQUATIONS

1. Find the variable in the equation
2. Isolate the variable:
a. Add / Subtract away

7 everything else
b. Multiply / Divide
7. away everything else

Solve the equation: $A=\frac{1}{2} h(b+c)$, for $b$ $\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) A=\frac{b}{2}(b+c)\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{2 A}{n}=b+\varnothing c \\
& -c=\varnothing \varnothing
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\frac{2 A}{n}-c=b
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left(\frac{2}{h}\right) A=\frac{h_{1}}{2}(b+c)\left(\frac{2}{h}\right) \begin{array}{l}
\text { solve for } b \\
\text { io multiply by } \\
\text { veciptica } \frac{2}{h}
\end{array} \\
& \frac{2 A}{h}=b+c \\
& \frac{-c}{2 A-c=b} \quad \text { subtract }=b=\frac{2 A}{h}-c
\end{aligned}
$$

## Define your variable and write an equation, but do not solve, for the following situation.

The cost to purchase a song from myTunes is $\$ 0.89$ per song with no membership needed. To purchase a song from songIFY, you must be a member. The songIFY membership fee is $\$ 10$ and each purchased song costs $\$ 0.49$. How many downloaded songs, $\boldsymbol{d}$, must be purchased for the monthly price of songIFY to be the same as myTunes?

```
MyTunes cost (M) = ($0.89) x (d: number of downloaded songs)
```

My notes from interesting
problem on test last week


SongIFY cost $(\mathrm{S})=(\$ 10$ membership fee $)+(\$ 0.49) \times(\mathrm{d}$ : number of downloaded songs $)$
$S=10+0.49 d$

Assuming that the $\$ 10$ is an annual SongIFY membership fee, or one time only, when is the cost of MyTunes the same as SongIFY?
$M=S$
$0.89 \mathrm{~d}=10+0.49 \mathrm{~d}$

$$
-10=-10
$$

## subtract 10 from both sides

| $0.89 d-10$ |  | $0.49 d$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $-0.49 d+10$ | +10 | $-0.49 d$ |

- add ten, subtract 0.49 d from both sides

```
0.40d
```

(100)(0.40d) = (100)(10)

```
40d \(=1000\)
divide both sides by 40
\(d=1000 / 40=25\)

SOLUTION: 25 downloaded songs makes the cost of Songify equal MyTunes.
At first, MyTunes is cheaper, with no up-front cost and \(\$ 0.89\) charged per song.
SongIFY costs \(\$ 10\) up front, but the cost per song, \(\$ 0.49\) is cheaper.
At 25 downloaded songs, the costs are equal:
MyTunes: 25(0.89) = 22.25
\(0.89 d=10+0.49 d\)
Plot
MYTUNES
\begin{tabular}{l} 
SONGIFY \\
\(\$ 10\) fee + \\
\(0.49 /\) song
\end{tabular}

From: W07 Videos Before Class (Mon)


\section*{Your Turn - Solution}

Solve the literal equation for \(y\).
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 3 x+6 y=36 \\
& -3 x \quad-3 x
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{gathered}
\frac{6 y}{6}=-\frac{3 x}{6}+\frac{36}{6} \\
y=-\frac{1}{2} x+6
\end{gathered}
\]
\[
A=\pi r^{2} \quad P=2 w+2 l
\]
\[
\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{Bh} \quad \underset{\text { height }}{\text { Volume }=\text { base } \mathrm{x}}
\]

Area circle
Perimeter rectangle

\section*{Why Rewrite a Literal Equation?}

Consider linear equations and the three different forms.
\[
y=m x+b \quad \text { Slope-Intercept Form }
\]
\[
y_{2}-y_{1}=m\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right) \quad \text { Point Slope Form }
\]
\[
A x+B y=C
\]

Standard Form
\[
A=\frac{1}{2} b h
\]

Triangle

\section*{FORMULAS}
\(I=\operatorname{Prt}\)
\[
F=\frac{9}{5} C+32
\]

Simple Interest
\[
C=\pi D
\]
\[
A=\pi r^{2} \quad P=2 w+2 l \text { 。 }
\]

\section*{\(V=B h\)}

Volume = base \(x\) height
\[
A=\frac{1}{2} b h
\]

Triangle
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FORMULAS } \\
& \text { I }=\operatorname{Prt} \quad F=\frac{9}{5} C+32
\end{aligned}
\]

Simple Interest
\[
C=\pi D
\]

\section*{\(V=B h\)}

\section*{Your Turn - Solution}

Solve the literal equation for \(y\).
\[
\begin{aligned}
y-4 & =\frac{1}{2}(x-6) \\
y-4 & =\frac{1}{2} x-3 \\
+4 & +4 \\
y & =\frac{1}{2} x+1
\end{aligned}
\]

POINT SLOPE FORM

SLOPE - INTERCEPT FORM

From: W07 Videos Before Class (Mon)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Literal Equation & Has numbers, variables, and symbols. We have to solve for the variable or one of the symbols. The answer is not a number; it's a mix of numbers and variables, such as y \(=m x+b\) which is the slope, intercept form of a linear equation. \\
\hline How to solve a literal equation. & \begin{tabular}{l}
1. Identify the variable \\
2. Isolate the variable: \\
3. Add / subtract to eliminate other terms \\
4. Multiply / divide to eliminate coefficients
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Explain (or show) the steps you would take to solve
\[
20=8 x+4 y \text { for } y
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
1. Identify variable: \(y\) \\
2. Isolate \(y\). Subtract \(8 x\) from both sides \\
3. \(20-8 x=4 y\). Divide both sides by 4 \\
4. \(y=(20-8 x) / 4\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

From W07 Rearranging Formulas (Video)
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline What is a formula? & \(\mathrm{A}=\pi \mathrm{r}^{2}\) \\
& Is the formula for the area of a circle
\end{tabular}

Click and drag the following steps in order to solve the formula for \(\boldsymbol{h}\).
\(\left.A=\frac{1}{2} b h \quad \stackrel{1}{1} 2\right) A=\frac{1}{2} b(h)(2)\)
1


3
3
\(2 A=b h\)
\(\frac{2 A}{b}=h \quad\) or \(h=\frac{2 A}{b}\)
```

