

Solving Equations in the Form $ax + b = cx + d$

In equations in the form $ax + b = cx + d$, ax and cx are variable terms and b and d are constants.

EXAMPLES: $ax + b = cx + d$

$$6x + 2 = x + 17$$

$$8y = 3y + 20 \text{ (Note: } b \text{ is zero)}$$

$$n - 2 = -3n + 6$$

NOTE that $8y = 3y + 20$ still fits the form as $8y$ could be written as $8y + 0 = 3y + 20$.

Our goal in solving these equations is to simplify the equation to the point where we have a variable equal to a constant.

These equations will require us to use both the Addition Property of Equations and the Multiplication Property of Equations.

EXAMPLE: Solve: $6x + 2 = x + 17$

We must first get the variable terms on the same side of the equation.

$-x + 6x + 2 = -x + x + 17$	Add the opposite of x to both sides
$5x + 2 = 17$	Combine like terms on both sides
$5x + 2 + (-2) = 17 + (-2)$	Add the opposite of 2 to both sides
$5x = 15$	Combine like terms on both sides

$\frac{1}{5} \times 5x = 15 \times \frac{1}{5}$	Multiply both sides by the reciprocal of 5
$1x = 3$	
$x = 3$	

CHECK:

$$6(3) + 2 = 3 + 17$$
$$18 + 2 = 3 + 17$$
$$20 = 20 \quad \text{TRUE}$$

SOLVE:

$8y = 3y + 20$	Add the opposite of $3y$ to both sides
$8y + (-3y) = -3y + 3y + 20$	Combine like terms on both sides
$5y = 20$	Multiply both sides by the reciprocal of 5
$\frac{1}{5} \times 5y = 20 \times \frac{1}{5}$	
$y = 4$	

$$\begin{aligned}
 1y &= 4 \\
 y &= 4 \\
 \mathbf{CHEC} \\
 \mathbf{K:} & 8(4) \\
 &= 3(4) + \\
 & 20 \\
 32 &= 12 + 20 \\
 32 &= 32 \quad \text{TRUE}
 \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE: $n - 2 = -3n + 6$

$$3n + n - 2 = -3n + 3n + 6 \quad \text{Add the opposite of } -3n \text{ to both sides}$$

$$4n - 2 = 6 \quad \text{Combine like terms on both sides}$$

$$4n - 2 + 2 = 6 + 2 \quad \text{Add the opposite of } -2 \text{ to both sides}$$

$$4n = 8 \quad \text{Combine like terms on both sides}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times 4n = 8 \times \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{Multiply both sides by the reciprocal of 4}$$

$$1n = 2$$

$$n = 2$$

CHECK: $n - 2 = -3n + 6$

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

$$0 = -6 + 6$$

$$0 = 0 \quad \text{TRUE}$$

NOTE that in some equations you must combine like terms before you begin to solve.

$$3x + 4 - 5x = 2 - 4x$$

$$-5x + 3x + 4 = 2 - 4x$$

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$$-2x + 4 = 2 - 4x$$

Now this is in the $ax + b = cx + d$ form.
Can you finish it? The solution is -1 .

EXERCISES: Solve and Check.

1. $9x - 10 = 3x + 2$

6. $5a + 7 = 2a + 7$

2. $-5y - 3 = 2y + 18$

7. $3 - 2x = 15 + 4x$

3. $4x - 2 = -16 - 3x$

8. $8y - 2 = 4y - 5$

4. $-10a + 4 = -a - 14$

9. $5 - 7a = 2 - 6a$

5. $6x - 1 = 2x + 2$

10. $10y - 3 = 3y - 1$

KEY:

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|----|----------|-----|----------|---|
| 1. | $x = 2$ | 6. | $a = 0$ | |
| 2. | $y = -3$ | 7. | $x = -2$ | |
| | | | | 3 |
| 3. | $x = -2$ | 8. | $y = -$ | |
| | | | | 4 |
| 4. | $a = 2$ | 9. | $a = 3$ | |
| | 3 | | | 2 |
| 5. | $x =$ | 10. | $y = -$ | |
| | 4 | | | 7 |