Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## Modelling and Solving Two-Step Equations: a(x + b) = c

MathLinks 8, pages 394–399

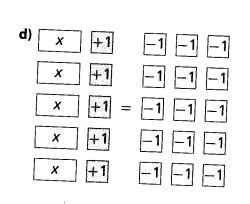
## **Key Ideas Review**

For #1 to #4, unscramble the letters to form a word that correctly completes the statement.

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1.	To solve an equation, OITSLAE the variable on one side of the
	When the operations performed on the variable, use
	PTIOOPES operations.
3.	Solve equations in the form $a(x + b) = c$ by Using the DDGIIINV first, or by
	BDEIIISRTTUV property.
4.	Check your AENRSW by substituting it back into the equation.
	Both should have the same value.

## **Practise and Apply**

5.	Solve the equation modelled by
	each diagram. Check your solution



Model and then solve each equation. Check your solution.

a) 
$$4(t-5) = 8$$

8. Beth would like to put a 2-m wide grass border around a square garden that has a perimeter of 44 m.



a) What equation models this situation?

**b)** 5(r+7) = -55

b) If she wants a fence around the outside of the grass border, what length of fencing will she have to buy?

7. Solve each equation. Check your answer.

a) 
$$-3(x-8) = 12$$

**b)** 
$$600 = 4(s + 4)$$

- 9. Aaron is driving to his friend's place 180 km away. If he can average a speed that is 5 km/h more than his current speed and then triple that, he will arrive in two hours.
  - a) Using s for his current speed, what equation models this situation?
    - b) Determine Aaron's speed.