## Objective

TSW solve linear equations with one variable

Linear equations
can be used to solve
mathematical and realworld problems. A linear
equation with one variable
can have one solution, no
solution, or infinitely many
solutions.

 Common Core State Standards 8.EE.7 Solve linear equations with one variable

8EE 7 Solve linear equations in one variable.

8EE 7a Give examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinity many solutions, or no solutions 8EE 7b Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients

 Mathematical Practices 1 Solve problems/persevere 2 Reason 4 Model Mathematics 7 Look for and use structure

## Math Warm Up: We Do

Interpreting and Writing Algebraic E	xpressions:
Add two to any number	

## We Do:

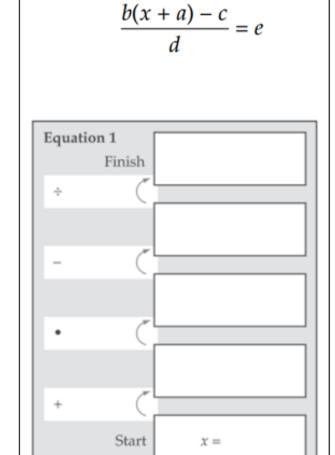
### Interpreting and Writing Algebraic Expressions:

Add two to any number

$$\times + 2$$

Math Warm Up

"Growing your own Equation"



Equation

X=

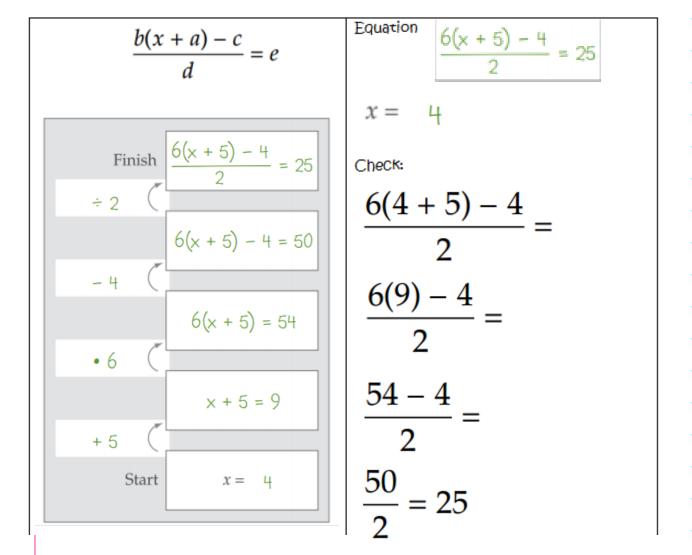
Check:

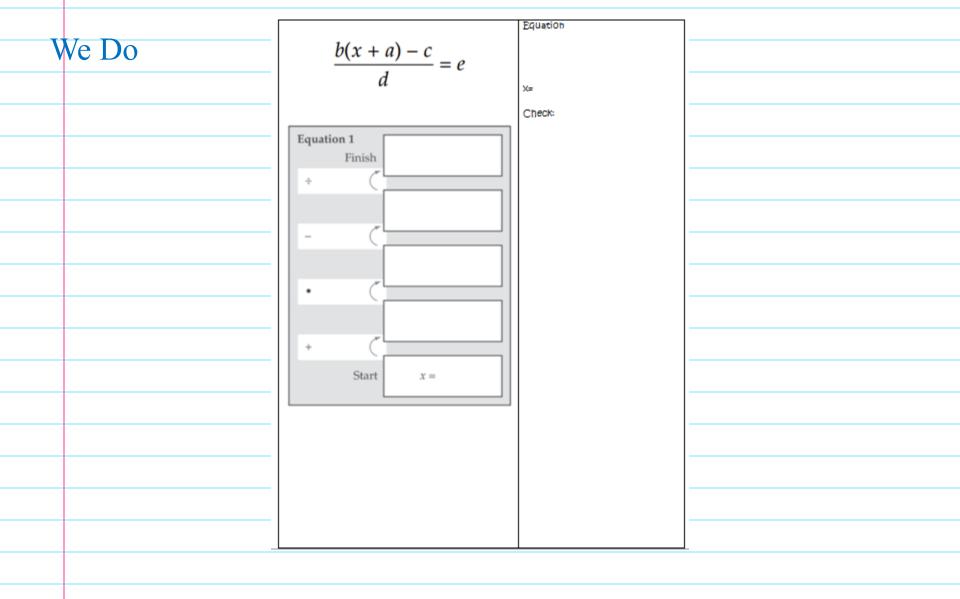
### Remember:

- \*we planted the answer to the equation
- \*we will now "grow" this equation from this answer
  - \*Be sure to add, subtract, multiply, or divide on BOTH sides of the equation

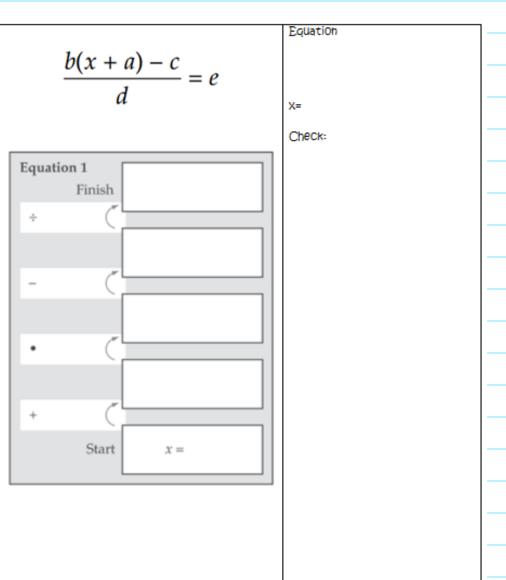
Math Warm Up

"Growing your own Equation"

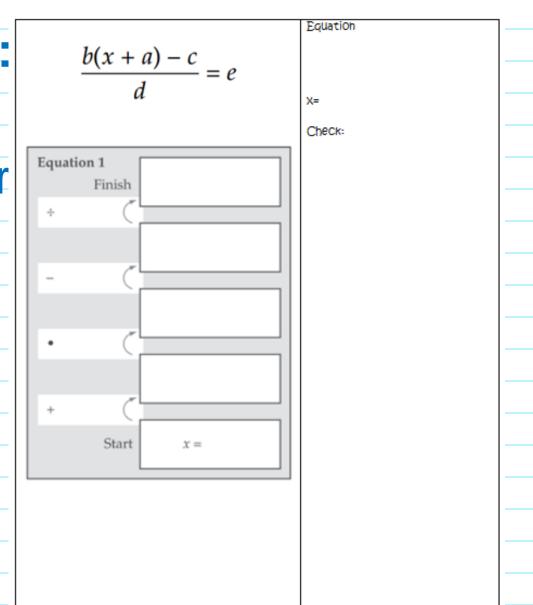


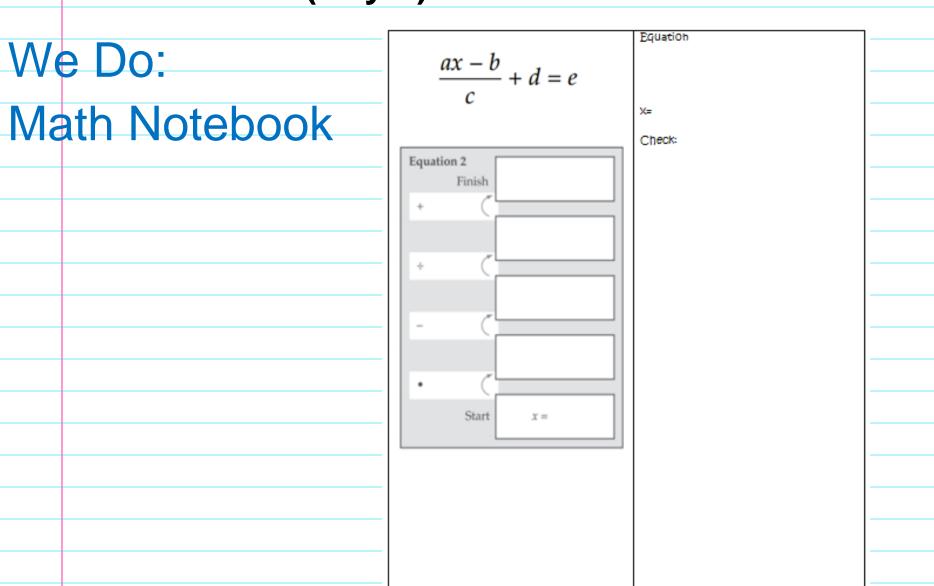


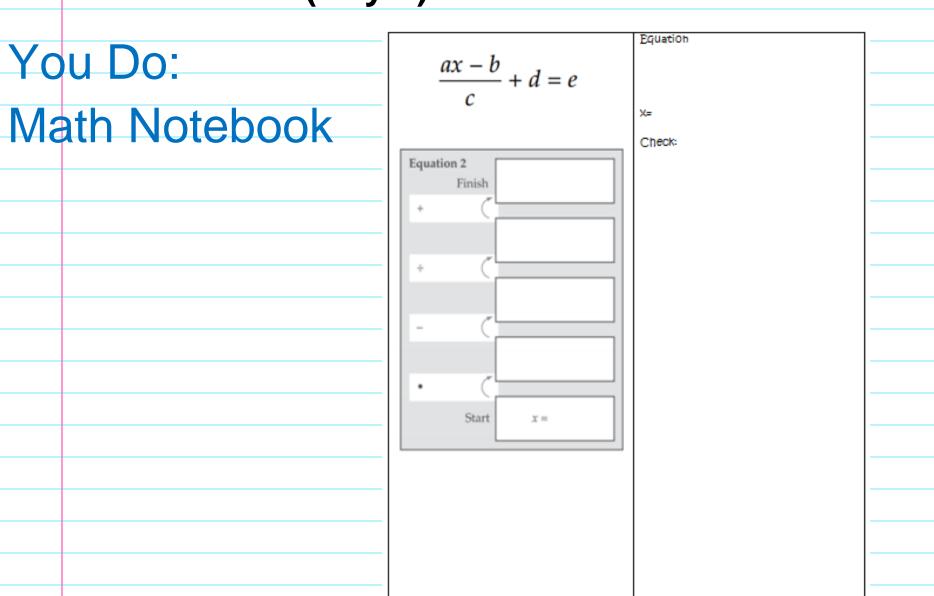
# You Do: Math Notebook



## Sage and Scribe: For Equation 1 TELL your partner each step. Your partner will write what you say. Then, partner 2 will check your work







## Sage and Scribe:

Write in notebook

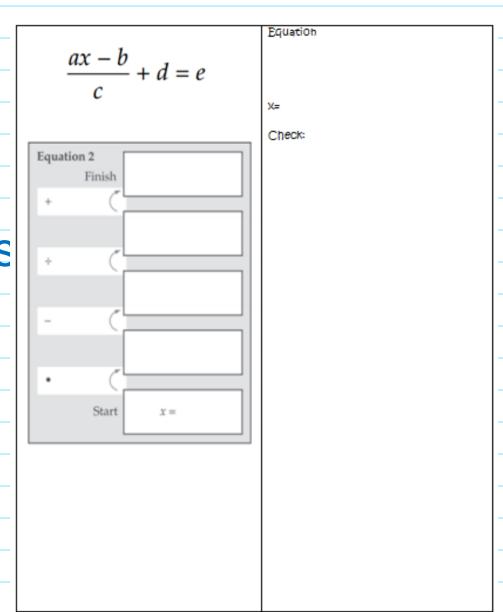
SCRIBE and SAGE.

Below write the steps

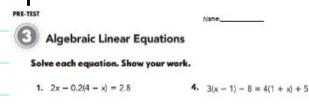
your partner states

WITHOUT the

graphic organizer.



### Independent Practice #Pre-Test



**2.** 
$$3(x+3) - \frac{2x+1}{2} = 0.5$$
 **5.**  $\frac{4x-2}{8} + \frac{3+x}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$5. \quad \frac{4x-2}{8} + \frac{3+x}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3. 
$$-\frac{x+2}{3} - \frac{4-2x}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Express each decimal as a fraction. Show your work.

6. 0.06

### Homework

Wednesday Homework- Solve Numerical Expressions					
_	P	parentheses			
	Е	exponents		$(4^3+2) \div 3$	
	M	multiplication	break the tie	( - ) -	
	D	division	→by going left to right	$2^4 + 2 \cdot 3$	
	Α	addition	break the tie		
_	S	subtraction	→by going left to right		

#### Evaluate each expression

3) 
$$(6-3)^2$$

1)  $(7-2) \div 5$ 

4) 
$$5 + (16 + 2) \div 3$$

2)  $(3+3)^2$ 

5)  $(-6 \times 2) \div -3$ 

8) 
$$-3 \times 2 \times 2(-3-1)$$



Lesson Check –Results from pre-test will determine area of growth and strength