

2.7 Solving Equations in One Variable

Ex 1 Clear Fractions

$$\times \left(x + \frac{3}{x} = 4 \right)$$

$$x^2 + 3 = 4x$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-3) = 0$$

Solve $x=1, 3$

check

$$1 + \frac{3}{1} = 4$$

$$1 + 3 = 4 \checkmark$$

$$3 + \frac{3}{3} = 4$$

$$3 + 1 = 4 \checkmark$$

Ex 2 Rational

$$(x-4) \left(x + \frac{1}{x-4} = 0 \right)$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

QF

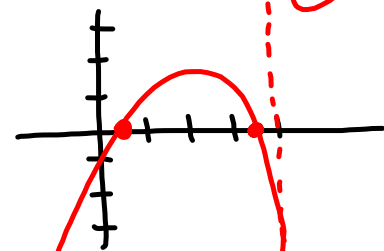
$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(1)(1)}}{2}$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} \approx 2 \pm \sqrt{3} \approx x \approx 3.732$$

$$\approx 0.267$$

Can check graphically



$$y = x + \frac{1}{x-4}$$

Ex 3 Extraneous

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{x-3}\right) \frac{2x}{x-1} \left(\frac{x-1}{x-1}\right) \frac{1}{x-3} = \frac{2}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$$

$(x-1)(x-3)$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 6x}{(x-3)(x-1)} + \frac{x-1}{(x-3)(x-1)} = \frac{2}{(x-3)(x-1)}$$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 1 = 2$$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$$

$$(2x+1)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}, 3$$

CHECK FOR
Extraneous in
ORIGINAL EQ.

FYI, could elim.
 $x=3$ b/c of
it causing a zero
in the denominator
 $\therefore x=3$ is extraneous

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$ is a solution

Ex 4 Extraneous

$$\left(\frac{x+2}{x+2}\right) \frac{x-3}{x} \left(\frac{x}{x}\right) \frac{3}{x+2} + \frac{6}{x^2 + 2x} = 0$$

$x(x+2)$

$$x^2 - x - 6 + 3x + 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$x(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = 0, -2$$

CHECK

both x -values are
extraneous b/c each
will cause a zero in the
denominator.

\therefore this eq. has
no solutions

Ex 5 Mixture (different method)

How much pure acid must be added to 50 mL of a 35% solution to produce a mixture that is 75% acid?

how much pure acid in here?
 $50 \times 0.35 = 17.5$

$$\frac{\text{parts}}{\text{Whole}} = \frac{\text{new} + \text{old}}{\text{new} + \text{old}} = \text{end\%}$$

$$\frac{1x + 17.5}{x + 50} = 0.75$$

y_1 y_2 • in graphing calc then look for intersection
 (80, 0.75) → Add 80 mL of pure acid

Ex 7 Designing a Juice Can (application)

Stewart Cannery will package tomato juice in a 2-L cylindrical cans. Find the radius and height of the can if they have a surface area of 1000 cubic cm.

FACT
 $1L = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$2000 = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{\pi r^2} h$$

$$\frac{2000}{\pi r^2} = h$$

$$S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

$$1000 = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

$$1000 = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \left(\frac{2000}{\pi r^2} \right)$$

$$1000 = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{4000}{r}$$

Graphically y_1 y_2
 (x, y) (r, S) again look for intersections

2 possible radius

use $\frac{2000}{\pi r^2} = h$ → $r = 4.62 \text{ cm}$ or $r = 9.65 \text{ cm}$
 $h = 29.83 \text{ cm}$ or $h = 6.83 \text{ cm}$

p253 # 6, 8, 12, 13,
 15, 17, 19, 24, 28,
 30, 31, 35, 36, 37