$\qquad$ Algebra I $\square$ Block

A literal equation is an equation in which the $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ have been replaced by letters.

Solving a literal equation is simply solving a formula for a given variable.
So "solving literal equations" seems to be another way of saying
"taking an equation with lots of letters and solving it for one letter in particular."
We use the same steps we have used to solve equations.

Ex. 1
The formula for area of a rectangle is $A=l w$.
(What if the problem were: $4=2 w$ )
(A) Solve for $w$
(B) Solve for $l$

Ex. 2
The formula for distance is $d=r t$.
(A) Solve for $r$
(B) Solve for $t$

## Ex. 3

The formula for the area of a triangle is $A=\frac{1}{2} b h$.
(A) Solve for $b$.
(B) Solve for $h$.

## Ex. 4

The formula for the perimeter of a rectangle is $P=2 l+2 w$. (What if it were: $3=2+2 w$ ) Solve for $w$.

## Ex. 5

The formula for the volume of a rectangular prism is $V=l_{w h}$.
(A) Solve for $l$
(B) Solve for $w$
(C) Solve for $h$

Ex. 6
The formula for the area of a trapezoid is $A=\frac{1}{2}\left(b_{1}+b_{2}\right) h$.
(A) Solve for $h$.
(B) Solve for $b_{1}$

## 3.8 - Solving for Y Notes

As we move ahead in Algebra I, we will see equations that contain two variables, like:

$$
x+y=8 \quad 5 x+4 y=20
$$

In order to work with these types of equations, we need to be able to rewrite them in various forms (so we can graph, etc.).

We want to rewrite those equations so they are in " $y=$ " form (we call this function form.)

We also call this "solving for $y$."

Ex. 1

Solve for $y: \quad y+9=x$
Since we want to get " $y$ " by itself, $\qquad$ FBS.

Remember - you can only combine LIKE terms

Your Turn

| 1. $y+8=2 x$ | 2. $y-7=x$ | $3.9+y=5 x$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $4 .-6+y=4 x$ | $5 . y+8=2 x$ | $6 . y-9=7 x$ |

Ex. 2
Solve for $y$ : $\quad y+3 x=5$
We want to get y by itself, so $\qquad$ FBS
*NOTE: write the x-term first! This will be important when graphing.

Your Turn

| $y+3 x=9$ | $y-4 x=2$ | $y+x=8$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Ex. 3
Solve for $y$ : $\quad 2 x-y=8$
we want $y$ by itself, so $\qquad$ FBS
we want POSITIVE $y$, so $\qquad$
(remember to divide every term by -1!)

Your Turn

| $7 x-y=8$ | $x-y=-9$ | $9-y=2 x$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $8-y=6 x$ | $-5 x-y=-7$ | $-y+7 x=3$ |

Ex. 4
Solve for $y$ : $\quad 2 x+4 y=7$
Get the " $y$ " term by itself by $\qquad$
Now divide EVERY term by $\qquad$
Then simplify

## Your Turn

| 1. $x+3 y=9$ | 2. $8 x-4 y=12$ | 3. $-6 y-8=3 x$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4. $5+6 y=18 x$ | $5.2 y+6 x=10$ | $6 .-4+6 y=9 x$ |

