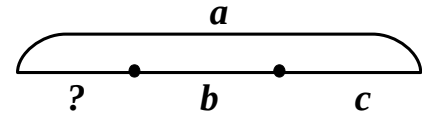


1. Subtracting a sum: $a - (b + c) = a - b - c$



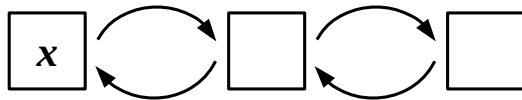
$3x - 2 \cdot (x + 1) =$ _____

$3x - 2 \cdot (x - 1) =$ _____

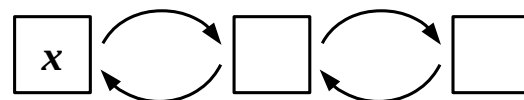
$3x + 2 \cdot (x + 1) =$ _____

$3x + 2 \cdot (x - 1) =$ _____

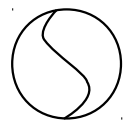
2. Analyze and undo operations in the following equations:



$3 - 6x = 2$



$2 - 6x = 3$



Construct and analyze the whole-object-and-its-parts diagrams for these equations.

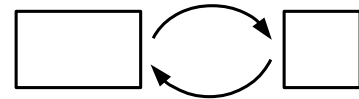
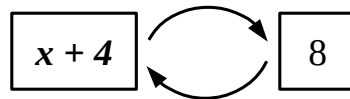
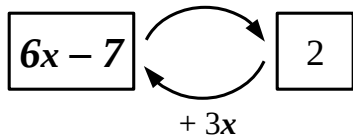
Moving additive terms across equality sign.

3. Transform the equations into standard form

a). $6x - 7 = 3x + 2$

b). $x + 4 = 8 - 3x$

c). $5x - 1 = 2x + 1$



d). $2x + 1 = 11 - 4x$

e). $5 - x = 1 + 2x$

f). $7x - 9 = 3x + 3$



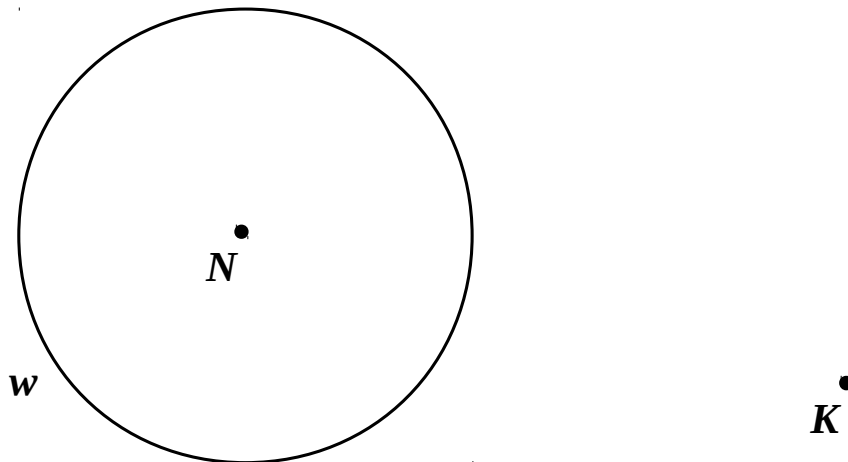
4. Simplify and solve the equation using the following steps:

- Remove parenthesis;
- Collect all ***x*-terms** on the left side and all the ***free terms*** on the right side of the equation;
- Simplify each side of the equation;
- Find ***x*** and check your answer!

a). $2 \times (3x - 1) = 3 \cdot (x + 2) + x - 2$

b). $(6x - 12) : 2 = (4x + 8) \times \frac{1}{2}$

5. Plot a circle around point ***K*** that has only one intersection point with the circle ***w***.

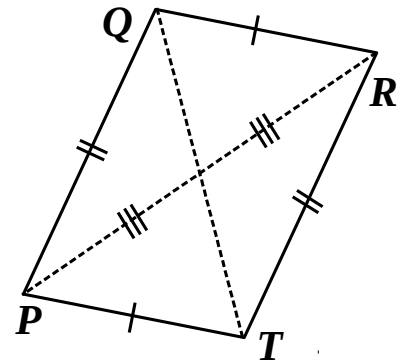


Parallelograms:

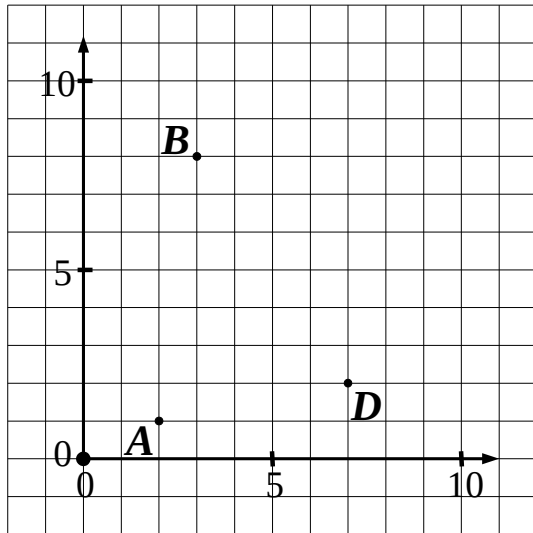
Quadrilaterals with 2 pairs of parallel sides are called **parallelograms**.

Properties of parallelograms:

1. The opposite sides of parallelograms are equal;
2. The opposite angles of parallelograms are equal;
3. Diagonals of parallelograms intersect in the middle.



6. Find the 4th vertex of each parallelogram:



B.

A.

D.

7. Plot triangle $\triangle ABC$ in parallelogram-shaped distorted coordinates:

