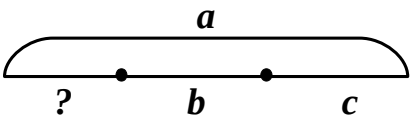
1. Subtracting a sum: $\boldsymbol{a - (b + c) = a - b - c}$



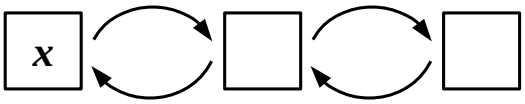
$3x - 2 \cdot (x + 1) =$ _____

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

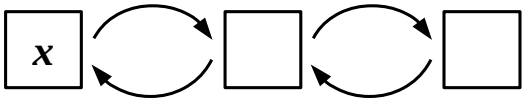
$3x + 2 \cdot (x + 1) =$ _____

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

2. Analyze and undo operations in the following equations:



$3 - 6x = 2$

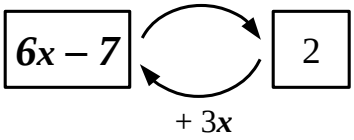


$2 - 6x = 3$

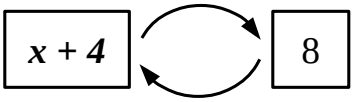
Construct and analyze the whole-object-and-its-parts diagrams for these equations.

Moving additive terms across equality sign.

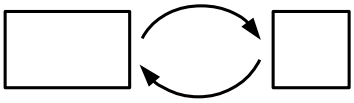
a). $6x - 7 = 3x + 2$



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



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



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

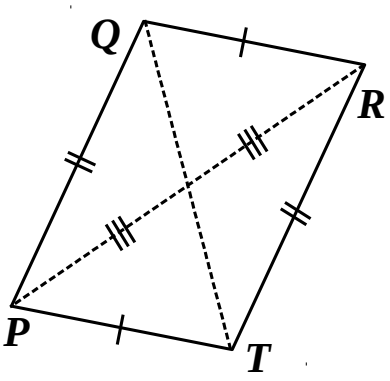
b). $(6x - 12) : 2 = (4x + 8) \times \frac{1}{2}$

Parallelograms:

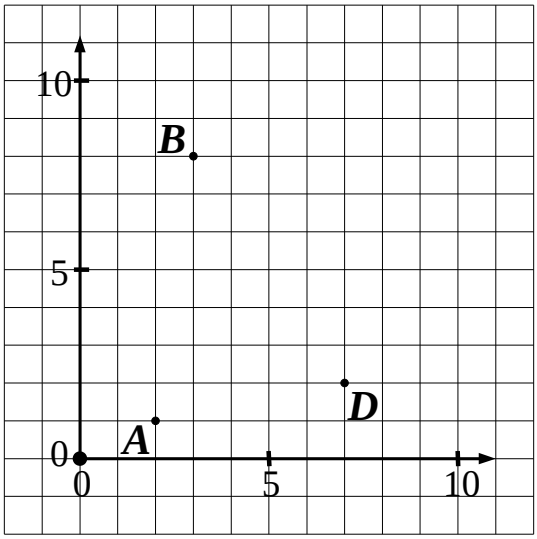
*Quadrilaterals with 2 pairs of parallel sides are called **parallelograms**.*

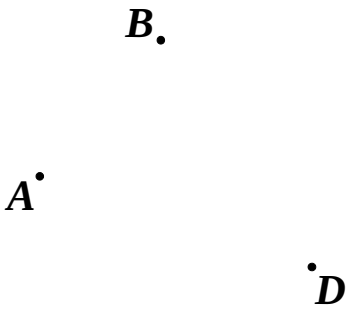
Properties of parallelograms:

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



4. Find the 4th vertex of each parallelogram:





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