

1. Calculate:

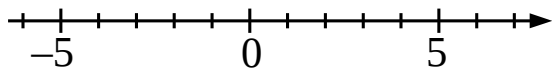
$|5| =$

$|-5| =$

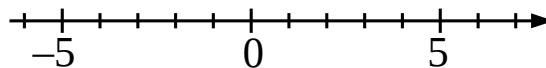
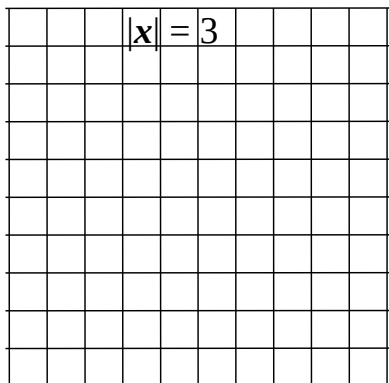
$|5 - 2| =$

$|2 - 5| =$

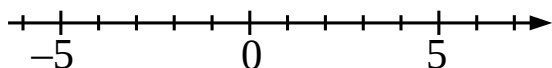
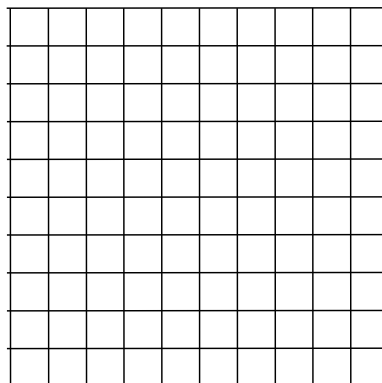
$|-2 + (-7)| =$

2. **Cross out** the equations that are *impossible to solve*; solve the rest of them:

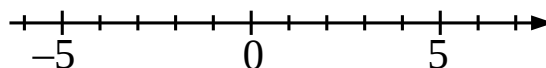
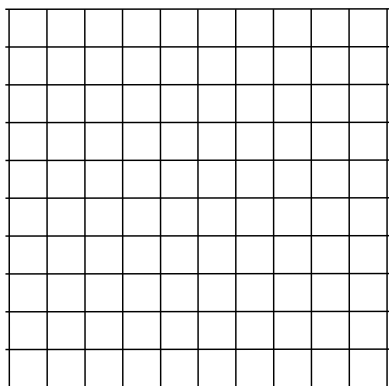
$|x| = 3$



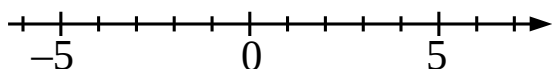
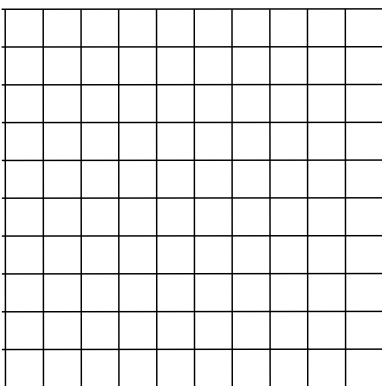
$|y| = 5$



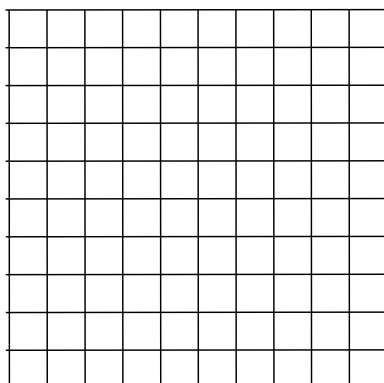
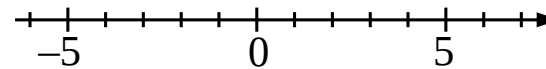
$|x| = -5$



$|x - 2| = 3$



$|x - 2| = -3$



3. Solve the equations:

$$\frac{2}{5}x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}y = \frac{1}{4}$$

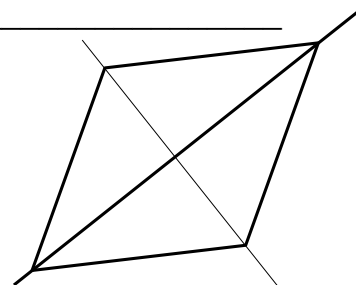
4. Remove parentheses:

$$(10 - 3x) \cdot 4 + (2x - 4y) : 2 = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$$(5 + \frac{1}{2}x) \cdot 3 + (x - 4) : 2 = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

Property of a rhombus:
diagonals of a rhombus are perpendicular.



5. Plot a rhombus $ABCD$ such that $|AB| = x$

$A^\bullet$

$C^\bullet$

x

6. Plot a straight line m perpendicular to the line RT .

$R^\bullet$

$T^\bullet$