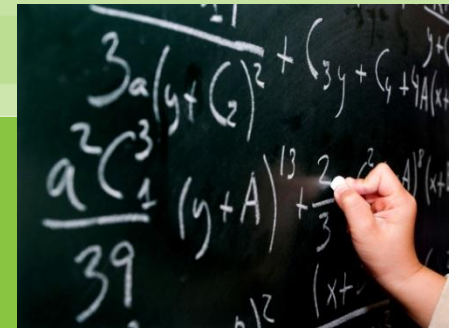


“Neat and Picky” Algebraic Format Rules to Live by



By Kevin



Introducing “Neat and Picky” Rules



The “Neat and Picky” algebraic format rules are very important.

In this presentation I will teach you about all the rules.

If you do follow these rules, you will thank me in the future.

Rule #1 Show
Your Work in a
Under the Equation

What it Means

Rule #1 states to show your work clearly under the equation. The result is your next equation line.

Example: $2W-1=1$ Check: $2(1)-1=1$

Showed work $2w=2$ $2-1=1$

clearly under $/2 \quad /2$

the equation. $W=1$

Rule #2 Write in a Vertical Arrangement

What it Means

Rule #2 states to write in a vertical way.
Your last answer should be on the last line.



$5+w-2=1$ check:

$$+2 \quad +2 \quad 5+-2-2=1$$

$$5+w=3 \quad 3-2=1$$

$$-5 \quad -5$$

$$w=-2$$



$5+w-2=1=5+w2+2=1+2=5+w=3=$

$$5+w-5=3-5=w=-2$$

$$\text{check: } 5+-2-2=1=3-2=1$$

Rule #3 Equal
Signs Should
Line Up

What is means

Rule #3 states that equal signs have to be lined up in algebra no matter what.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} e-4+23 & = & 0 \\ -23 & -23 & \\ e-4 & = & -23 \\ +4 & +4 & \\ e & = & -19 \end{array}$$

Correct!

$$\begin{array}{rcl} e-4+23 & = & 0 \\ -23 & -23 & \\ e+4 & = & -23 \\ +4 & +4 & \\ e & = & -19 \end{array}$$

Wrong!

Rule #4 Balance Your Equations

What it Means

Rule #4 states to balance your equations and what ever you do to one side, you have to do to the other side.

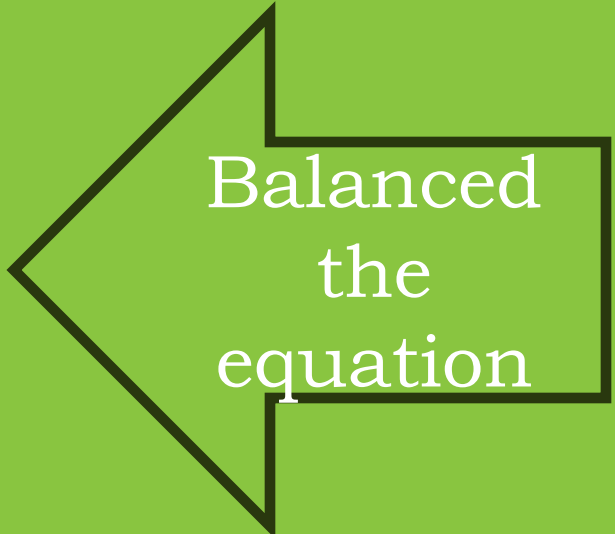
$$t - 7 / 1 = 8$$

$$\times 1 \quad \times 1$$

$$t - 7 = 8$$

$$+ 7 \quad + 7$$

$$t = 15$$



Balanced
the
equation

Rule #5 The Solution
Should be Written on
the Right Side of the
Equal Sign

What it Means

Rule #5 states that the solution should be on the right side and the variable should be on the left side. If not change it.

The answer is on the right and the variable is on the left side of the equal sign.

$$5 = 68 - m + 9$$

$$-68 \quad -68$$

$$-63 = m + 9$$

$$-9 \quad -9$$

$$-72 = m$$

$$m = -72$$

check:

$$5 = 68 + 9 + (-72)$$

$$5 = 77 + (-72)$$

Rule #6 Show a Check

What is Means

Rule #6 states you *must* show a check. You'll know if your answer is correct if you do a check. You could put a .

$$\begin{array}{r} 7u - 5 = -33 \\ +5 \quad +5 \\ 7u = -28 \\ /7 \quad /7 \\ u = -4 \end{array}$$



Check:

$$\begin{array}{l} 7(-4) - 5 = -33 \\ -28 - 5 = -33 \end{array}$$

Showed
a
check.

Rule #7

Write Neatly

What it Means

Rule #7 states to write neatly. If it is too messy no one can read what it is.

Ex: $3+e+1=2$ check:

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \quad -1 \\ 3+-2+1=2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3+e=1 \\ 1+1=2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3 \quad -3 \end{array}$$

$$e=-2$$

Yes

Ex: $3+e+1=2$ check:

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \quad -1 \\ 3+-2+1=2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3+e=1 \\ 1+1=2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3 \quad -3 \end{array}$$

$$e=-2$$

No

Conclusion

After reading this PowerPoint, I hope that you have learned a lot from the

“Neat and Picky” rules.



Credits

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