



Biggest Rule to live by in "Algebraic World"

By: Sunny

REAT & PICKP RULES $(x+a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k a^{n-k}$ sinh





Rule #1:

Show each step in solving the equation. The result is your next equation line. Neat:

 $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_{\text{free}}$ $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$ $\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}_{\text{free}} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$ and *then* there was

light.





Rule #2:

Write in a vertical arrangement so that your solution is the last line. Example: y = x + 5 y = 2x + 2 x + 5 = 2x + 2

$$-x -x$$

$$5 = x + 2$$

$$-2 - 2$$

$$3 = x$$

$$4$$

$$y = 2x + 2$$

$$y = 2(3) + 2 = 8$$
Solution: (3, 8)



Rule #4



- Balance your equation! What ever you so to one side of the equation you must do to the other side.
- Example:





Rule #5

- The solution must be written with the variable on the left of the equal sign.
- Examples:
- X=5
- 5+x=10X=5



Rule #6

 You must show a check! Substitute your solution to show it works your answer will always be correct

Examples:

$$\begin{aligned} x^{2} + 3x - 5x - 7 &= 0\\ x^{2} - 2x - 7 &= 0\\ x &= \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^{2} - 4(1)(-7)}}{2(1)}\\ &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 28}}{2}\\ &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 28}}{2}\\ &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2}\\ &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2}\\ &= \frac{2 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2}\\ &= \frac{2}{2} \pm \frac{4}{2}\sqrt{2}\\ &= 1 \pm 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$



Write neatly!!

2x-3=5	
A 2(4)-3=5	B 2x-3=5 +3 +3
so X=4	$\frac{2X = 8}{4}$ $X = 4$
	2(4)-3=5-

Now you have learned algebra rules to live by.

You will live happier than ever.





Algebra ROCKS

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