

# Approximating Solutions

## Home Link 6-1

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For each equation, try to get as close as possible to the exact solution. Use the suggested test numbers to get started. Round numbers to the nearest thousandth.



① Equation:  $r^2 + r = 15$

$r$	$r^2$	$r^2 + r$	Compare ( $r^2 + r$ ) to 15
3	9	12	< 15
4	16	20	> 15
3.5	12.25	15.75	> 15

My closest number: \_\_\_\_\_

② Equation:  $x^2 - 2x = 23$

$x$	$x^2$	$2x$	$x^2 - 2x$	Compare ( $x^2 - 2x$ ) to 23
6	36	12	24	> 23
5	25	10	15	< 23
5.5	30.25	11	19.25	< 23

My closest number: \_\_\_\_\_

## Practice

Rewrite each expression in exponential notation.

③  $9 * 9 * 9$  \_\_\_\_\_

④  $7 * 7 * 7 * 7 * 7$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑤  $6.2 * 6.2$  \_\_\_\_\_

# Solution Sets



- ① The solution set is {all numbers less than 7}.  
Circle inequalities with this solution set.

$j > 4$

$7 < j$

$7 > j$

$j < 7$

- ② a. The solution set is {all numbers greater than 10}.  
Circle inequalities with this solution set.

$m + 10 < 11$

$11 < m + 1$

$6 > 5 + m$

$6 > 5m$

- b. Explain how you found your answer for Problem 2a.

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- ③ Record the solution sets for the equations below.

a.  $3x = 45$

Solution set: \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $x + 138 = 204$

Solution set: \_\_\_\_\_

- ④ Write the letter of the solution set that matches each number sentence.

$x \div 4 = 8$

\_\_\_\_\_

A. {All numbers}

$\frac{4}{x} = 8$

\_\_\_\_\_

B. {0}

$10 - x = 7$

\_\_\_\_\_

C. { }

$3x + x = 16$

\_\_\_\_\_

D.  $\left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$ 

$5x = 0$

\_\_\_\_\_

E.  $\left\{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\}$ 

$12 * x = x * 12$

\_\_\_\_\_

F. {3}

$0.5 = |x|$

\_\_\_\_\_

G. {32}

$x - 5 = x$

\_\_\_\_\_

H. {4}

## Practice

Divide.

⑤  $8.8 \div 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑥  $0.95 \div 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑦  $98 \div 0.2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑧  $198 \div 0.2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

# Modeling and Solving Number Stories

Use bar models to solve these equations. Check your answers.

①  $4a + 12 = 96$  Solution: \_\_\_\_\_ Check: \_\_\_\_\_

②  $6d + 7 = d + 22$  Solution: \_\_\_\_\_ Check: \_\_\_\_\_

Use bar models to solve the problems.

- ③ Jane is 6 years older than twice Martin's age.  
Let  $s$  be Martin's age.  
Write an expression to represent Jane's age. \_\_\_\_\_  
The sum of Jane's and Martin's ages is 39.  
Write an equation to represent the situation. \_\_\_\_\_  
How old are Jane and Martin? Jane: \_\_\_\_\_ Martin: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Try This

- ④ Dan is thinking of a number. He doubles his number and adds 15.  
He multiplies his number by 5 and gets the same answer. Let  $n$  be Dan's number.  
Write an equation to represent the situation. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dan's number: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Practice

 Solve.

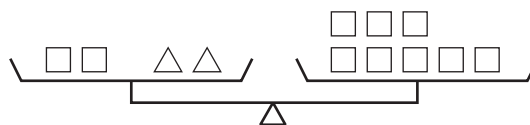
⑤  $5 * (6.8 - 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ ⑥  $8 \div 2 * 3.5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ ⑦  $9.43 - 4.5 + 1.7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

# Pan-Balance Problems

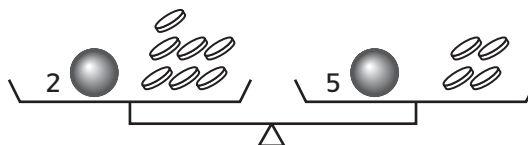


In each figure, the two pans are balanced.  
Solve these pan-balance problems.

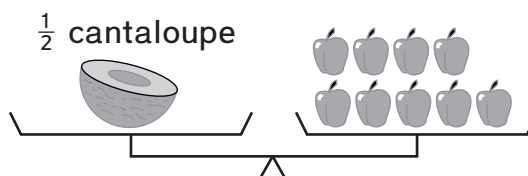
- ① One triangle weighs  
as much as \_\_\_\_\_ squares.



- ② One ball weighs  
as much as \_\_\_\_\_ coin(s).  
Note: Remember that 2● means ●●.



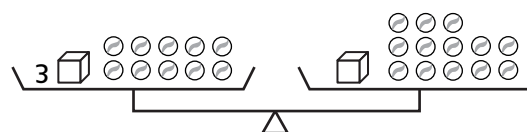
- ③ Two cantaloupes weigh  
as much as \_\_\_\_\_ apples.



- ④ One cube weighs  
as much as \_\_\_\_\_ coin(s).



- ⑤ One cube weighs  
as much as \_\_\_\_\_ marbles.



## Practice

Solve.

⑥  $1 = \frac{3}{5} * \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑦  $\frac{1}{6} * \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1$

⑧  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} * 1\frac{1}{2} = 1$

⑨  $1 = 1\frac{5}{6} * \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

# Solving Pan-Balance Problems

## Home Link 6-5

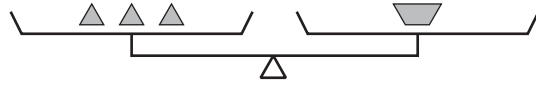
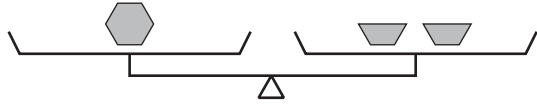
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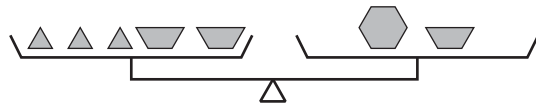
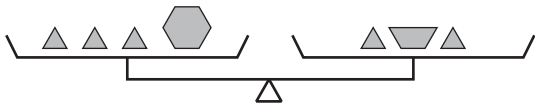
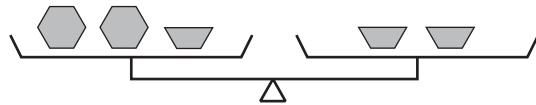
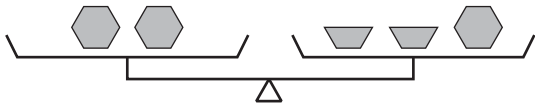
TIME \_\_\_\_\_



① These two pan balances are in perfect balance.



a. Use the relationships in the pan balances shown above to determine which of the pan balances below are balanced. Circle the ones that are in balance.

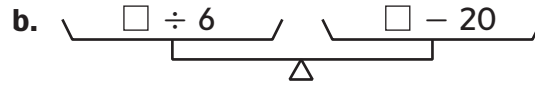


b. For any pan balance above that you did not circle, add or cross out objects to balance the pans.

② Find the value of the missing number that will balance each set of pans below. The same number is missing from both sides of a pan balance.



$\square = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$\square = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

③ Make up two of your own missing-number pan balances.



$\square = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$\square = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Fill in the missing numbers for the pan-balance problems you made.

### Practice Solve.

④  $4.3 * 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑤  $0.2 * 1.5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑥  $1.9 * 2.3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

# Simplifying Expressions

## Home Link 6-6

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① Simplify each expression by combining the like terms.

a.  $42x + 12x$  \_\_\_\_\_ b.  $17w - 8w$  \_\_\_\_\_

c.  $25.42e - 23.3e$  \_\_\_\_\_ d.  $88h + 30.5h$  \_\_\_\_\_

② Simplify. Check that your expressions are equivalent.

a.  $12m + 24m$  b.  $90a - 30a$

c.  $14b + 15b + 8$

d.  $58d + 25 - 22d$

e.  $3(14 + 15f) + 79$

f.  $20(18 + 5t) - 47 + 28t$

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## Practice

Insert =, <, or >.

③  $-5$  \_\_\_\_\_  $-10$     ④  $0.23$  \_\_\_\_\_  $0.009$     ⑤  $-11$  \_\_\_\_\_  $1$     ⑥  $0.092$  \_\_\_\_\_  $0.0920$

# Exploring Equivalent Equations

## Home Link 6-7

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- ① a. Use the Commutative Property (turn-around rule) to create an equivalent expression in which like terms are next to each other.



$12k + 2 * 3 + 3k + 1$  \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Combine like terms from Problem 1a and write a simplified equivalent expression. \_\_\_\_\_

Write the expressions in simplest form.

②  $4a + 5 - a + 10$  \_\_\_\_\_

③  $10(b + 5) + 15 + w$  \_\_\_\_\_

For Problems 4–5, identify the equations that are equivalent to the given equation. Circle ALL that apply.

④  $6x + (7 - 2) * x = 8 + 3x - 4$        $6x + 5x = 8 + 3x - 4$

$6x + (7 - 2) * x = 3x + 12$

$11x = 3x + 4$

⑤  $b + 2b - 10 = 10(b + 5) + 15 + b$        $3b - 10 = 10(b + 5) + 15 + b$

$b + 2b - 10 = 10b + 50 + 15b$

$b(1 + 2) - 10 = 10b + 50 + 15 + b$

- ⑥ Use a bar model or pan-balance model to solve one of the equations you circled in Problem 4.

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## Practice

Multiply.

⑦  $2\frac{1}{3} * \frac{3}{7} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑧  $1\frac{2}{3} * 2\frac{1}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑨ \_\_\_\_\_  $= 3\frac{7}{10} * 2\frac{1}{4}$

⑩  $5\frac{3}{4} * 4\frac{2}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

# Comparing Racing Times

## Home Link 6-8

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Katya runs at a rate of 6.25 meters per second. Her younger cousin, Liova, runs 2.5 meters per second. Because Katya runs faster than Liova, she gives Liova a 100-meter head start in a 200-meter race.

- ① Using the variable  $t$  to represent the number of seconds, write two expressions—one for Katya and one for Liova—that model how far from the start line they will be after  $t$  seconds.

Expression for Katya: \_\_\_\_\_ Expression for Liova: \_\_\_\_\_

- ② Use your expressions from Problem 1 to figure out who will win the race. Show your work and explain your answer.

Winner: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Practice

Solve.

- ③ 5% of 66 is \_\_\_\_\_.                      ④ 18% of 50 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
⑤ 45% of 120 is \_\_\_\_\_.                    ⑥ 90% of 8,000 is \_\_\_\_\_.



# Using Inverse Operations

- ① Linda has a secret number. She doubles the number, adds 5, and then subtracts 7. Her result is 8.



What was her original secret number? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain what you did to find her secret number.

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For Problems 2–5, solve the equations using the inverse-operations strategy. Show all of your steps and check your work.

②  $257 = a - 105$

③  $12 = \frac{r}{4}$

Check:

Check:

④  $j + 3\frac{3}{4} = 8$

⑤  $6.72 = 4u$

Check:

Check:

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## Practice

Write a unit rate for each rate below.

⑥ 55 pages in 10 minutes \_\_\_\_\_

⑦ \$46.50 for 6 hours \_\_\_\_\_

# Solving Pan-Balance Equations



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- ① Build an equation with two operations that is equivalent to the equation  $k = 19$ . Record the operations that you use to create each equation below.

Original equation:

**Operation (in words)**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\quad k \quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \\ \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \\ \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \end{array}$$

- ② Check that 19 is a solution to your equations.
- ③ Find the mistake in the work below.

Original pan-balance equation:

**Operation (in words)**

Subtract 10.

Divide by 2.

Describe the mistake and how to correct it.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} \underbrace{\quad 2x + 10 \quad} = \underbrace{\quad 28 \quad} \\ \quad \quad \quad \triangle \\ \underbrace{\quad 2x \quad} = \underbrace{\quad 38 \quad} \\ \quad \quad \quad \triangle \\ \underbrace{\quad x \quad} = \underbrace{\quad 19 \quad} \\ \quad \quad \quad \triangle \end{array}$$

- ④ Record the operations you use to create equivalent equations and solve the equation.

Original equation:

**Operation (in words)**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} \underbrace{\quad 3m - 7 \quad} = \underbrace{\quad 80 \quad} \\ \quad \quad \quad \triangle \\ \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad} = \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad} \\ \quad \quad \quad \triangle \\ \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad} = \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad} \\ \quad \quad \quad \triangle \end{array}$$

# Solving Multistep Equations

## Home Link 6-11

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Solve the equations below. Use each of these strategies once:

Trial and Error    Bar Model    Pan-Balance Model    Inverse-Operations Strategy



Plan ahead to make sure you use the strategy or model that you think works better for each equation.

①  $54 = 4m + 2$

②  $6n + 8 = 10n + 4$

Strategy: \_\_\_\_\_

Strategy: \_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

③  $3p + 3 = 2p + 4.5$

④  $\frac{2}{3}q + 8 = q - 10$

Strategy: \_\_\_\_\_

Strategy: \_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

**Practice** List the numbers in order from least to greatest.

⑤  $\frac{9}{4}, 2.35, \frac{1}{8}, 1.5, \frac{3}{8}$