

## **Solving Equations With Parentheses**

When solving equations containing parentheses, we must remove the parentheses by using the

Distributive Property before we can solve. Removing parentheses will often give like terms which can be combined.

## EXAMPLE:

9x - 3(2x - 1) = 15

Use the Distributive Property to remove the parentheses.

$$9x - 6x + 3 = 15$$

Combine like terms.

$$3x + 3 + (-3) = 15 + (-3)$$

Add the opposite of 3 to both sides.

3x = 12

Divide by 3 on both sides

x = 4

**CHECK:** 9(4) - 3[2(4) - 1] = 15 36 - 3[8 - 1] = 15 36 - 3[7] = 15 36 - 21 = 1515 = 15 TRUE



## EXAMPLE:

$$5 - 1(9 - 6x) = 2x - 2$$

$$5 - 9 + 6x = 2x - 2$$

Use the Distributive Property to remove the parentheses.

$$-4 + 6x = 2x - 2$$

Add the opposite of 2x to both sides and combine like terms.

$$-4 + 6x + (-2x) = -2x + 2x - 2$$
$$-4 + 4x = -2$$

Add the opposite of -4 to both sides.

-4 + 4 + 4x = -2 + 44x = 2

Divide by 4 on both sides

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

Some equations have parentheses inside brackets. With these problems we must start from the inside and work our way out.

## **EXAMPLE:**

-3[x + 4(x + 1)] = x + 4

Use the Distributive Property to remove the parentheses.

$$-3[x + 4x + 4] = x + 4$$

Combine like terms inside the brackets.

-3[5x + 4] = x + 4

Use the Distributive Property to remove the brackets.

$$-15x - 12 = x + 4$$

Add the opposite of x to both sides.

-15x + (-x) - 12 = -x + x + 4



Combine like terms on both sides.

$$-16x - 12 = 4$$

Add the opposite of -12 to both sides.

$$-16x - 12 + 12 = 4 + 12$$
$$-16x = 16$$

Divide both sides by -16.

x = -1

CHECK: 
$$-3[x + 4(x + 1)] = x + 4$$
  
 $-3[-1 + 4(-1 + 1) = -1 + 4$   
 $-3[-1 + 4(0)] = -1 + 4$   
 $-3[-1 + 0] = -1 + 4$   
 $-3[-1] = -1 + 4$   
 $3 = 3$  TRUE

**EXERCISES:** Solve and check.

1. 
$$3[2(x + 1) - 4] = 5(x - 2) + 6$$
  
2.  $2(x - 3[2 - (x + 1)]) = 4(x - 1) + 10$   
3.  $4[3(x - 2) + 5] = 2(x + 7) + 3(2x - 1)$   
4.  $5[2x - (3 - x)] = 3(2x + 1) + 4$   
5.  $6[3x - (2 + x)] - 4 = 2(5x - 3) + 8$ 

Answer Key

- 1. x = 32. x = 5
- 3. x = 3
- 4. x = 2
- 5. x = 1