Ex1) $|x| + 8 = 36$

$-8 \quad -8$

$|x| = 28$

$x = \pm 28$

EX2) $|R| = -12$

NS $\emptyset$

Ex 3) $\sqrt{r} = 4$

$\sqrt{r} = r^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$(\sqrt{r})^2 = (r^{\frac{1}{2}})^2$

$(\sqrt{r})^2 = 4^2$

$r = 16$

Ex 4) $\rightarrow$ $y^2 = 25$

$$\sqrt{y^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$y = \pm 5$$

EX 5) $3(-5n+8)=237$

$-15n+24=237$

$-24 \quad -24$

$\frac{-15n}{-15} = \frac{213}{-15}$

$n = -14.2$

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8c) $|k-1| = 5$

$k-1 = 5$ or $k-1 = -5$

$+1 \quad +1 \qquad +1 \quad +1$

$k = 6$ or $k = -4$

9.c) has two solutions

12 c) $\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{x} - 5$ combine these two

$4\sqrt{x} - 5$

12 g) combine

$3x^2 + 6x^2 = 36$

$\frac{9x^2}{9} = \frac{36}{9}$

$x^2 = 4$

now solve but be careful. There are two solutions!!

16a) $3[4+(3)(-2)] = 3x-(x-10)$

$3[4+-6] = 3x-(x-10)$

$3[-2] = 3x-(x-10)$

$-6 = 3x-1(x-10)$

$-6 = 3x-x+10$

$-6 = 2x+10$

$-10 \qquad -10$

$\frac{-16}{2} = \frac{2x}{2}$

$-8 = x \Rightarrow x = -8$

16c) $15-(9-p)=14\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)-3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$

$15-(9-p)=7-2$

hint: use the distribution property.

now finish

16d) $\frac{1}{4}(8x) - 2(15 - \frac{1}{2}x)$

$2x - 2(15 - \frac{1}{2}x)$

$2x - 30 + x$

now finish