1.8

Solving Equations Using Algebra Tiles

Focus

Use algebra tiles and symbols to solve simple equations.

We can use tiles to represent an expression. One yellow tile \square can represent $+1$.	
We call it a unit tile .	
We also use tiles to represent variables. This tile represents x. We call it an x-tile, or a variable tile.	A unit tile and a variable tile are collectively algebra tiles.
What algebraic expression do these tiles represent?	

In this lesson, you will learn how to use tiles to solve equations. In Unit 6, you will learn other ways to solve equations.

Explore

Alison had \$13.
She bought 5 gift bags.
Each bag costs the same amount.
Alison then had \$3 left.
How much was each gift bag?

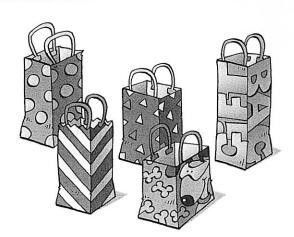
- ➤ Let *d* dollars represent the cost of 1 gift bag. Write an equation to represent the problem.
- ➤ Use tiles. Solve the equation to find the value of *d*. How much was each gift bag?

Reflect & Share

Compare your equation with that of another pair of classmates. If the equations are different, try to find out why.

Discuss your strategies for using tiles to solve the equation.





Connect

Owen collects model cars.

His friend gives him 2 cars.

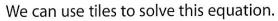
Owen then has 7 cars.

How many cars did he have at the start?

We can write an equation that we can solve to find out. Let *x* represent the number of cars Owen had at the start.

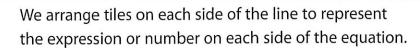
2 more than x is: x + 2

The equation is: x + 2 = 7



We draw a vertical line in the centre of the page.

It represents the equals sign in the equation.



We want to get the x-tile on its own.

This is called isolating the variable.

When we solve an equation, we must preserve the equality.

That is, whatever we do to one side of the equation, we must also do to the other side.

To solve the equation x + 2 = 7:

On the left side, put tiles

to represent x + 2.

On the right side, put tiles to represent 7.





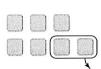


To isolate the *x*-tile, remove the 2 unit tiles from the left side.

To preserve the equality, remove 2 unit tiles from the right side, too.







The tiles show the solution is x = 5.

To *verify* the solution, replace *x* with 5 yellow tiles.

Right side:

→ 7 yellow tiles

Since the left side and right side have equal numbers of tiles, the solution x=5 is correct.

Example

Two more than three times a number is 14.

- a) Write an equation you can solve to find the number.
- b) Use tiles to solve the equation.
- c) Verify the solution.

Owen had 5 cars at the start.

A Solution

a) Two more than three times a number is 14. Let *x* represent the number.

Three times x: 3x

Two more than 3x: 3x + 2

The equation is: 3x + 2 = 14

b) 3x + 2 = 14



Remove 2 unit tiles from each side to isolate the *x*-tiles.

There are 3 x-tiles.

Arrange the tiles remaining on each side into 3 equal groups.













One x-tile equals 4 unit tiles.

$$So, x = 4$$

c) To verify the solution, replace x with 4 yellow tiles.

Left side:



14 yellow tiles

Right side:



14 yellow tiles

Since the left side and right side have equal numbers of tiles, the solution x = 4 is correct.

Practice

Use tiles to solve each equation.

1. Draw pictures to represent the steps you took to solve each equation.

a)
$$x + 6 = 13$$

b)
$$4 + x = 12$$

c)
$$11 = x + 7$$

d)
$$2x = 16$$

e)
$$18 = 3x$$

f)
$$4x = 12$$

- 2. Seven more than a number is 12.
 - a) Write an equation for this sentence.
 - b) Solve the equation. Verify the solution.
- **3.** For each equation in question 1, identify a constant term, the numerical coefficient, and the variable.

- 4. At the used bookstore, one paperback book costs \$3.
 - How many books can be bought for \$12?
 - a) Write an equation you can solve to find how many books can be bought.
 - b) Solve the equation. Verify the solution.
- **5.** Kiera shared 20 hockey cards equally among her friends. Each friend had 4 cards.
 - a) Write an equation that describes this situation.
 - b) Solve the equation to find how many friends shared the cards.
- 6. In Nirmala's Grade 7 class, 13 students walk to school. There are 20 students in the class.
 - a) Write an equation you can solve to find how many students do not walk to school.
 - b) Solve the equation. Verify the solution.
- 7. Jacob is thinking of a number. He multiplies it by 3 and then adds 4. The result is 16.
 - a) Write an equation to represent this situation.
 - b) Solve the equation to find Jacob's number.
- **8. Assessment Focus** Tarana had 2 paper plates. She bought 4 packages of paper plates. Each package had the same number of plates. Tarana now has a total of 18 plates. How many paper plates were in each package?
 - a) Write an equation you can solve to find how many plates were in each package.
 - b) Solve the equation. Verify the solution.
- **9.** Take It Further Dominique has 20 comic books. She gives 5 to her sister, then gives 3 to each of her friends. Dominique has no comic books left.
 - a) Write an equation you can solve to find how many friends were given comic books.
 - b) Solve the equation. Verify the solution.

10. Take It Further

- a) Write an equation whose solution is x = 4.
- b) Write a sentence for your equation.
- c) Solve the equation.
- d) Describe a situation that can be represented by your equation.

Reflect

When you solve an equation, how can you be sure that your solution is correct?