

Algebra calculator solve for x

Continue

$$b) \log_7(x+4) - \log_7(x-4) = \log_7(5)$$

$$\log_7\left(\frac{x+4}{x-4}\right) = \log_7 5$$

$$\frac{x+4}{x-4} = 5$$

$$x+4 = 5(x-4)$$

15 Solving Linear Equations (B)

Solve the equations to find x.

Section A

1) $7x - 9 = 23$	4) $9x - 5 = 41$	7) $10x - 2 = 72$	10) $4x + 7 = 8$
2) $5x - 7 = 42$	5) $4x + 2 = 34$	8) $7x + 3 = 52$	11) $8x + 11 = 15$
3) $4x + 3 = 51$	6) $11x + 3 = 36$	9) $6x + 5 = 17$	12) $4x + 17 = 18$

Section B

1) $1 - 6x = 19$	4) $11 - 5x = 71$	7) $23 - x = 8$	10) $13 - 11x = 4x$
2) $9 + 7x = 30$	5) $5 + 3x = 32$	8) $28 - 3x = 1$	11) $7 - 8x = 3$
3) $3 + 2x = 17$	6) $4 + 5x = 44$	9) $53 - 8x = 5$	12) $12 - 7 = 15x$

Section C

1) $4x - 1 = 31$	4) $8x - 2 = 46$	7) $9x - 4 = 32$	10) $2x - 1 = 2$
2) $3x - 4 = 29$	5) $2x - 7 = 21$	8) $5x - 1 = 64$	11) $4x - 8 = 10$
3) $6x - 5 = 31$	6) $7x - 3 = 18$	9) $12x - 9 = 39$	12) $15x - 2 = 3$

Section D

1) $x - 3 = -2$	4) $x + 3 = 2$	7) $2x - 3 = -9$	10) $2x + 5 = 1$
2) $x - 5 = -1$	5) $x + 9 = 4$	8) $2x - 10 = -2$	11) $2x + 14 = 4$
3) $x - 6 = -4$	6) $x + 10 = -5$	9) $2x - 18 = -20$	12) $2x + 11 = -5$

Section E

1) $5 - x = 2$	4) $8 - x = 14$	7) $3 - 2x = 5$	10) $2 - 3x = 14$
2) $9 - x = 5$	5) $2 - x = 15$	8) $5 - 2x = 15$	11) $6 - 3x = 27$
3) $6 - x = 3$	6) $7 - x = 21$	9) $8 - 2x = 12$	12) $16 - 5x = 61$

Section F

1) $3x - 1 = 14$	5) $1 - x = 6$	9) $34 = 6 + 5x$	13) $3 - 2x = 5$
2) $x - 4 = -3$	6) $8 + 5x = 63$	10) $6 + 15x = -5$	14) $8x + 42 = -54$
3) $5 + 2x = 17$	7) $15 - 2x = 40$	11) $-29 = 3 + 4x$	15) $6x - 16 = -70$
4) $7x - 6 = 50$	8) $34 = 6 - 4x$	12) $6x + 13 = 25$	16) $-9 - 4x = -53$

Algebra - Level 5 - Equations - Solving Linear Equations (B)

Solving Equations

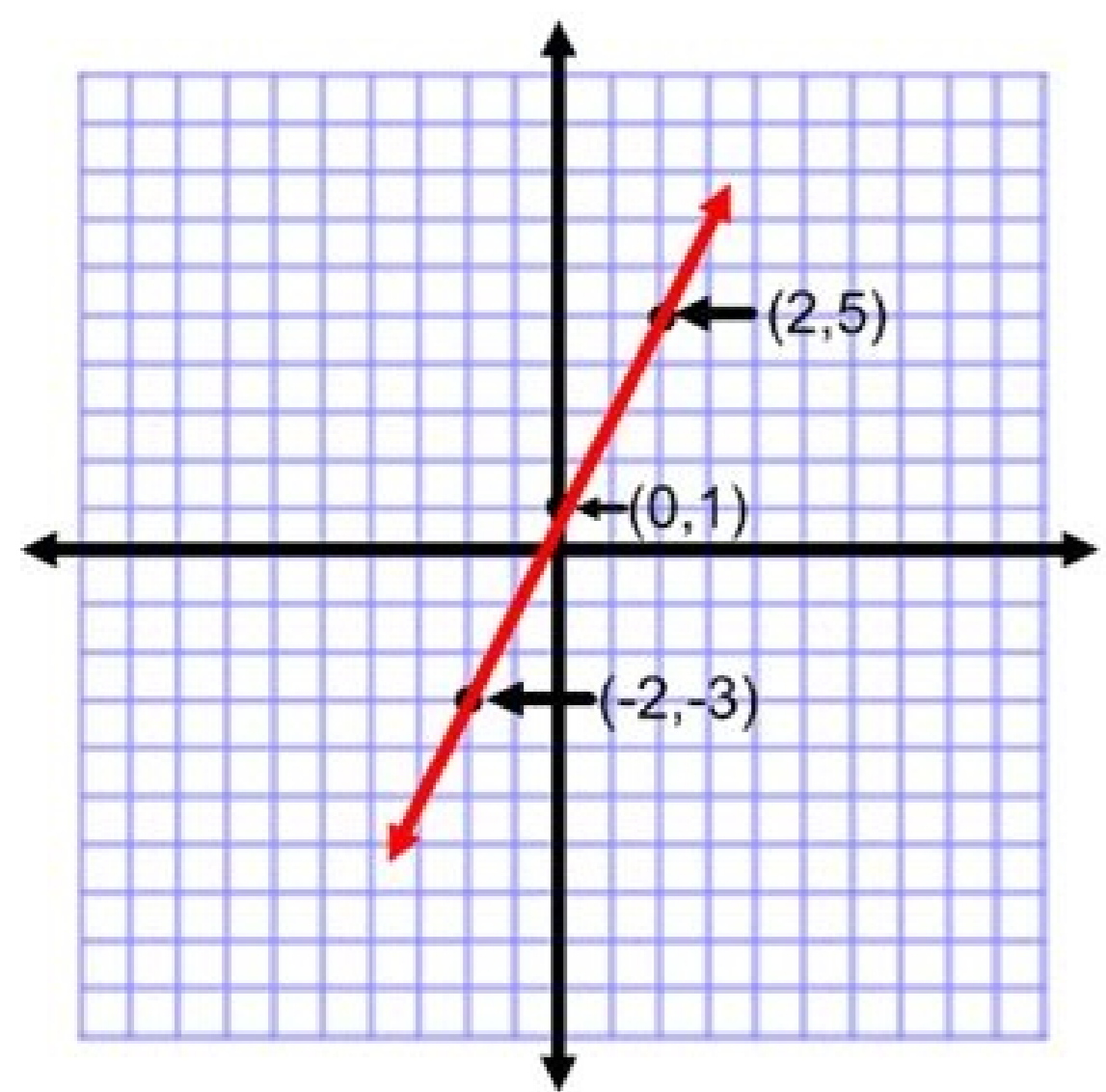
#2 Solve

Variable Terms	Constant Terms
$5x - 2 = 3x + 4$	
$-3x$	$-3x$
$2x - 2 = 4$	
$+2$	$+2$
$2x = 6$	
$x = 3$	

Example 1:

Graph the line for: $y = 2x + 1$

x	$2x + 1$	y	Ordered Pairs
-2	$2(-2) + 1$	-3	$(-2, -3)$
0	$2(0) + 1$	1	$(0, 1)$
2	$2(2) + 1$	5	$(2, 5)$

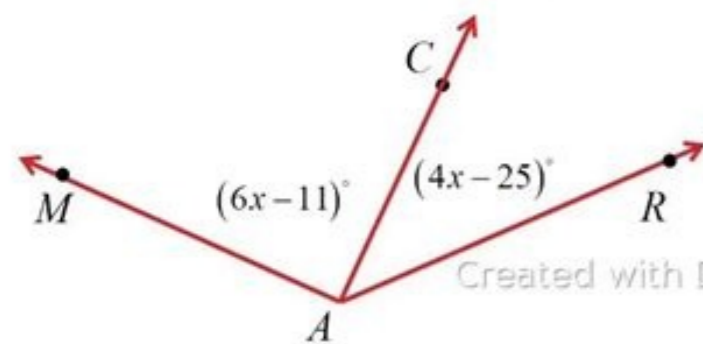


Ex) Use the given angle measure to find the indicated values.

$$m\angle MAR = 124^\circ \quad m\angle MAR = m\angle MAC + m\angle CAR$$

a) Find the value of x.

$$124 = (6x - 11) + (4x - 25)$$
$$124 = 10x - 36$$



Algebra calculator solve for x and y. Angles of parallel lines with algebra solve for x calculator. Solve for x calculator tiger algebra. How do i solve for x. How to simplify algebra calculator. Fraction algebra calculator solve for x. Can a calculator solve for x. Is there a calculator that solves algebra.

Dark matter and antimatter are two of the most mysterious substances in the universe. It turns out that a single—and for now, hypothetical—particle could explain them both. In a paper called “Unified Origin for Baryonic Visible Matter and Antibaryonic Dark Matter,” published in Physical Review Letters, a team of physicists have proposed a single theory that could explain why nearly all of the protons and neutrons we observe are matter and not antimatter, and why dark matter is so much more abundant in the universe than the matter we can see and touch. As io9 explains, while we know that the universe is mostly matter, we have no idea why this should be: “Matter and antimatter are on a more or less equal footing, and any inequality isn’t enough to explain the current dominance of normal matter. “The physicists, Hooman Davoudiasl of Brookhaven National Laboratory, US, David Morrissey and Sean Tulin of TRIUMF National Laboratory, and Kris Sigurdson of the University of British Columbia, propose starting with the idea of a “hidden sector” in the universe. It would contain a collection of particles and fields that could “extend the reach of the standard model of particle physics,” yet only couple weakly to existing particles. This is not a new idea in and of itself. The difference here is that the physicists suggest a new X particle and anti-X particle pair that couple to neutrons and to dark matter, and that may also link to the hidden sector. The math works out in such a way that the decay patterns resolve the proton and neutron asymmetry in the universe. “If matter and antimatter were created in equal amounts in the early universe, they would all have annihilated [each other],” Tulin told Wired. “There has to be some asymmetry that was left over.” The goal is to figure out if all the missing antimatter is actually hidden away as dark matter. There’s even a way to test the theory: use existing data from SuperKamiokande, the massive underground water tank in Japan that was originally designed to search for decaying protons. It’s possible data from those experiments could still reveal traces of dark matter, the Wired report suggests. A huge underground water tank, dark matter, antimatter: Who needs science fiction when you’ve got this kind of stuff to work with? (Image credit: Kamioka Observatory, ICRR, the University of Tokyo) Deep in the heart of the constellation Cygnus, the Swan lies an otherwise-invisible object called Cygnus X-1. Its name comes from the fact that it was the first galactic x-ray source ever discovered. Its detection came during the Cold War between the U.S. and Soviet Union when sounding rockets began to carry x-ray-sensitive instruments above Earth’s atmosphere. Not only did astronomers want to find these sources, but it was important to distinguish high-energy events in space from likely events caused by incoming missiles. So, in 1964, a series of rockets went up, and the first detection was this mysterious object in Cygnus. It was very strong in x-rays, but there was no visible-light counterpart. What could it be? The discovery of Cygnus X-1 was a big step in x-ray astronomy. As better instruments were turned to look at Cygnus X-1, astronomers began to get a good feel for what it might be. It also emitted naturally-occurring radio signals, which helped astronomers figure out exactly where the source was. It appeared to be very close to a star called HDE 226868. However, that wasn’t the source of the x-ray and radio emissions. It wasn’t hot enough to generate such strong radiation. So, there had to be something else there. Something massive and powerful. But what? Further observations revealed something massive enough to be a stellar black hole orbiting in a system with a blue supergiant star. The system itself could be about five billion years old, which is about the right age for a 40-solar-mass star to live, lose a bunch of its mass, and then collapse to form a black hole. The radiation is likely coming from a pair of jets that extend out from the black hole — which would be strong enough to emit strong x-ray and radio signals. Astronomers call Cygnus X-1 a galactic x-ray source and characterize the object as a high-mass x-ray binary system. That simply means there are two objects (binary) orbiting a common center of mass. There’s a great deal of material in a disk around the black hole that gets heated to extremely high temperatures, which generates the x-rays. The jets carry material away from the black hole region at a very high rate of speed. Interestingly, astronomers also think of the Cygnus X-1 system as a microquasar. This means that it has many properties in common with quasars (short for quasi-stellar radio sources). These are compact, massive, and very bright in x-rays. Quasars are seen from across the universe and are thought to be very active galactic nuclei with supermassive black holes. A microquasar is also very compact, but much smaller, and also bright in x-rays. The creation of Cygnus X-1 happened in a grouping of stars called an OB3 association. These are fairly young but very massive stars. They live short lives and can leave behind beautiful and intriguing objects, such as supernova remnants or black holes. The star that created the black hole in the system is called a “progenitor” star and may have lost as much as three-quarters of its mass before it became a black hole. The material in the system then began to swirl around, drawn in by the gravity of the black hole. As it moves in an accretion disk, it is heated by friction and magnetic field activity. That action causes it to give off x-rays. Some material is funneled into jets that are also superheated. They give off radio emissions. Due to actions in the cloud and jets, the signals can oscillate (pulse) over short periods of time. These missions and pulsations are what caught the attention of astronomers. In addition, the companion star is also losing mass through its stellar wind. That material gets drawn into the accretion disk around the black hole, adding to the complex actions going on in the system. Astronomers continue to study Cygnus X-1 to determine more about its past and future. It’s a fascinating example of how stars and their evolution can create strange and wonderful new objects that give clues to their existence across the light-years of space. (Image credit: HyperX) The Xbox Series X and Xbox Series S are some of the most sought-after consoles right now, but there’s one big problem with Microsoft’s latest consoles — the controller’s use disposable AA batteries. And some users are finding they’re running through those batteries at an alarming rate. If a solution was going to come from anywhere, it was CES 2021, and the technology conference has delivered. The HyperX ChargePlay Duo — a charging station for Xbox controllers — was announced at the conference. The Duo comes with two rechargeable battery packs so you can charge two controllers at a time, and an LED light informs you when the controller is fully charged. If you want to get your hands on a console, then see our Xbox Series X post. You can also take a look at our guide to the best Xbox deals if you’re keen to save some cash. Elsewhere, you can check out our best retro game consoles or PS5 restock article. The charging station is nice and solid, so your controllers won’t fall over (Image credit: HyperX) The HyperX ChargePlay Duo Controller Charging Station is currently available for Xbox One (see video below), but the version for the new consoles goes on sale in the US in February for \$39.99. There’s no news on pricing elsewhere in the world yet, but we expect these stations to be available in the UK and Europe, too. So while for now you may have to hang on to your batteries, fingers crossed you can ditch them soon. If you’re in the market for a new console, see today’s best deals below. Read more: Thank you for reading 5 articles this month* Join now for unlimited access Enjoy your first month for just £1 / \$1 / €1 *Read 5 free articles per month without a subscription Join now for unlimited access Try first month for just £1 / \$1 / €1