



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form A

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve multi-step linear equations.

Directions: Answer each question and show your work. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1.

What value of x makes the equation below true?

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 15 &= 8x - 9 \\ 2x + 15 &= 8x + -9 \\ \underline{-2x} \quad \underline{-2x} & \\ 15 &= 6x + -9 \\ +9 & \qquad \qquad +9 \\ \hline 24 &= 6x \\ \frac{24}{6} &= \frac{6x}{6} \\ 4 &= x \qquad \qquad \qquad x = 4 \end{aligned}$$

2.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$\begin{aligned} 5(x + 2) &= x - 2 \\ 5x + 5 \cdot 2 &= x + -2 \\ 5x + 10 &= x + -2 \\ \underline{-x} \quad \underline{-x} & \\ 4x + 10 &= -2 \\ \underline{-10} \quad \underline{-10} & \\ 4x &= -12 \\ \frac{4x}{4} &= \frac{-12}{4} \\ x &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form A

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b (Continued)

3.

What value of x makes the following true?

$$2(5x - 4) = 3x + 13$$

$$2(5x + -4) = 3x + 13$$

$$2 \cdot 5x + 2 \cdot -4 = 3x + 13$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10x + -8 = 3x + 13 \\ -3x \qquad \qquad -3x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7x + -8 = 13 \\ +8 \qquad +8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{21}{7}$$

$$x = 3$$

4.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$2(4x + 1) = 3(x - 6)$$

$$2 \cdot 4x + 2 \cdot 1 = 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot -6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x + 2 = 3x + -18 \\ -3x \qquad \qquad -3x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x + 2 = -18 \\ -2 \qquad \qquad -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{-20}{5}$$

$$x = -4$$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form B

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve multi-step linear equations.

Directions: Answer each question and show your work. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1.

What value of x makes the equation below true?

$$3x - 6 = 8x + 9$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + -6 = 8x + 9 \\ -3x \qquad -3x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -6 = 5x + 9 \\ -9 \qquad -9 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-15}{5} = \frac{5x}{5}$$

$$-3 = x$$

$$x = -3$$

2.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$3(x + 2) = 5x - 6$$

$$3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 2 = 5x + -6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 6 = 5x + -6 \\ -3x \qquad -3x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 = 2x + -6 \\ +6 \qquad +6 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{12}{2} = \frac{2x}{2}$$

$$6 = x$$

$$x = 6$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form B

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b (Continued)

3.

What value of x makes the following true?

$$2(4x - 6) = 2x + 12$$

$$2 \cdot 4x + 2 \cdot -6 = 2x + 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x + -12 = 2x + 12 \\ -2x \qquad \qquad -2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x + -12 = 12 \\ \qquad +12 \qquad +12 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{6x}{6} = \frac{24}{6}$$

$$x = 4$$

4.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$4(3x + 6) = 3(x - 7)$$

$$4 \cdot 3x + 4 \cdot 6 = 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot -7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12x + 24 = 3x + -21 \\ -3x \qquad \qquad -3x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9x + 24 = -21 \\ \qquad -24 \qquad -24 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{9x}{9} = \frac{-45}{9}$$

$$x = -5$$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form C

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b

Name Key Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve multi-step linear equations.

Directions: Answer each question and show your work. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1.

What value of x makes the equation below true?

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 6 &= 6x - 10 \\ 2x + 6 &= 6x + -10 \\ \underline{-2x} \quad \underline{-2x} & \\ 6 &= 4x + -10 \\ \underline{+10} \quad \underline{+10} & \\ 16 &= 4x \\ \frac{16}{4} &= \frac{4x}{4} \\ 4 &= x \\ x &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

2.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$\begin{aligned} 3(x + 2) &= x - 8 \\ 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 2 &= x + -8 \\ 3x + 6 &= x + -8 \\ \underline{-x} \quad \underline{-x} & \\ 2x + 6 &= -8 \\ \underline{-6} \quad \underline{-6} & \\ 2x &= -14 \\ \frac{2x}{2} &= \frac{-14}{2} \\ x &= -7 \end{aligned}$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form C

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b (Continued)

3.

What value of x makes the following true?

$$4(3x + 1) = 3x - 14$$

$$4 \cdot 3x + 4 \cdot 1 = 3x + -14$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12x + 4 = 3x + -14 \\ -3x \quad -3x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9x + 4 = -14 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{9x}{9} = \frac{-18}{9}$$

$$x = -2$$

4.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$4(3x - 6) = 2(x + 3)$$

$$4 \cdot 3x + 4 \cdot -6 = 2 \cdot x + 2 \cdot 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12x + -24 = 2x + 6 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10x + -24 = 6 \\ +24 \quad +24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{10x}{10} = \frac{30}{10}$$

$$x = 3$$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form D

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve multi-step linear equations.

Directions: Answer each question and show your work. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1.

What value of x makes the equation below true?

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 10 &= 5x + 2 \\ 2x + -10 &= 5x + 2 \\ \underline{-2x} \quad \quad \quad \underline{-2x} & \\ -10 &= 3x + 2 \\ \underline{-2} \quad \quad \quad \underline{-2} & \\ -12 &= 3x \\ \underline{\quad} \quad \quad \underline{\quad} & \\ \frac{-12}{3} &= \frac{3x}{3} \\ -4 &= x \qquad \qquad x = -4 \end{aligned}$$

2.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$\begin{aligned} 3(x - 3) &= x + 7 \\ 3(x + -3) &= x + 7 \\ 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot -3 &= x + 7 \\ 3x + -9 &= x + 7 \\ \underline{-x} \quad \quad \quad \underline{-x} & \\ 2x + -9 &= 7 \\ \underline{\quad} \quad \quad \underline{\quad} & \\ 2x + -9 &= 7 \\ \underline{+9} \quad \quad \underline{+9} & \\ 2x &= 16 \\ \underline{\quad} \quad \quad \underline{\quad} & \\ \frac{2x}{2} &= \frac{16}{2} \\ x &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

3.

What value of x makes the following true?

$$4(2x - 6) = 3x + 11$$

$$4 \cdot 2x + 4 \cdot -6 = 3x + 11$$

$$8x + -24 = 3x + 11$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x + -24 = 3x + 11 \\ -3x \qquad \qquad -3x \\ \hline 5x + -24 = 11 \\ \qquad +24 \qquad +24 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{35}{5}$$

$$x = 7$$

4.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$2(3x + 1) = 4(x - 2)$$

$$2 \cdot 3x + 2 \cdot 1 = 4 \cdot x + 4 \cdot -2$$

$$6x + 2 = 4x + -8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x + 2 = 4x + -8 \\ -4x \qquad \qquad -4x \\ \hline 2x + 2 = -8 \\ \qquad -2 \qquad -2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-10}{2}$$

$$x = -5$$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form E

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve multi-step linear equations.

Directions: Answer each question and show your work. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1.

What value of x makes the equation below true?

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 15 = 8x - 9 \\ 2x + 15 = 8x + -9 \\ -2x \quad -2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 = 6x + -9 \\ +9 \quad +9 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{24}{6} = \frac{6x}{6}$$

$$4 = x$$

$$x = 4$$

2.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$5(x + 2) = x - 2$$

$$5 \cdot x + 5 \cdot 2 = x + -2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x + 10 = x + -2 \\ -x \quad -x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 10 = -2 \\ -10 \quad -10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{-12}{4}$$

$$x = -3$$

3.

What value of x makes the following true?

$$2(5x - 4) = 3x + 13$$

$$2(5x + -4) = 3x + 13$$

$$2 \cdot 5x + 2 \cdot -4 = 3x + 13$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10x + -8 = 3x + 13 \\ -3x \quad -3x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7x + -8 = 13 \\ +8 \quad +8 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{21}{7}$$

$$x = 3$$

4.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$2(4x + 1) = 3(x - 6)$$

$$2(4x + 1) = 3(x + -6)$$

$$2 \cdot 4x + 2 \cdot 1 = 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot -6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x + 2 = 3x + -18 \\ -3x \quad -3x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x + 2 = -18 \\ -2 \quad -2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{-20}{5}$$

$$x = -4$$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form F

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve multi-step linear equations.

Directions: Answer each question and show your work. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1.

What value of x makes the equation below true?

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 6 &= 8x + 9 \\ 3x + -6 &= 8x + 9 \\ -3x & \quad -3x \\ -6 &= 5x + 9 \\ -9 & \quad -9 \\ -15 &= 5x \\ \frac{-15}{5} &= \frac{5x}{5} \\ -3 &= x \end{aligned} \qquad x = -3$$

2.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$\begin{aligned} 3(x + 2) &= 5x - 6 \\ 3(x + 2) &= 5x + -6 \\ 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 2 &= 5x + -6 \\ 3x + 6 &= 5x + -6 \\ -3x & \quad -3x \\ 6 &= 2x + -6 \\ +6 & \quad +6 \\ \frac{12}{2} &= \frac{2x}{2} \\ 6 &= x \end{aligned} \qquad x = 6$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form F

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b (Continued)

3.

What value of x makes the following true?

$$2(4x - 6) = 2x + 12$$

$$2(4x + -6) = 2x + 12$$

$$2 \cdot 4x + 2 \cdot -6 = 2x + 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x + -12 = 2x + 12 \\ -2x \qquad \qquad -2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x + -12 = 12 \\ \qquad +12 \quad +12 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{6x}{6} = \frac{24}{6}$$

$$x = 4$$

4.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$4(3x + 6) = 3(x - 7)$$

$$4(3x + 6) = 3(x + -7)$$

$$4 \cdot 3x + 4 \cdot 6 = 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot -7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12x + 24 = 3x + -21 \\ -3x \qquad \qquad -3x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9x + 24 = -21 \\ \qquad -24 \quad -24 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{9x}{9} = \frac{-45}{9}$$

$$x = -5$$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form G

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve multi-step linear equations.

Directions: Answer each question and show your work. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1.

What value of x makes the equation below true?

$$2x + 6 = 6x - 10$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 6 = 6x - 10 \\ -2x \quad -2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 = 4x - 10 \\ +10 \quad +10 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{16}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$$

$$4 = x$$

$$x = 4$$

2.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$3(x + 2) = x - 8$$

$$3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 2 = x - 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 6 = x - 8 \\ -x \quad -x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 6 = -8 \\ -6 \quad -6 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-14}{2}$$

$$x = -7$$

3.

What value of x makes the following true?

$$4(3x + 1) = 3x - 14$$

$$4 \cdot 3x + 4 \cdot 1 = 3x + -14$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12x + 4 = 3x + -14 \\ -3x \quad -3x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9x + 4 = -14 \\ -4 \quad -4 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{9x}{9} = \frac{-18}{9}$$

$$x = -2$$

4.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$4(3x - 6) = 2(x + 3)$$

$$4(3x + -6) = 2(x + 3)$$

$$4 \cdot 3x + 4 \cdot -6 = 2 \cdot x + 2 \cdot 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12x + -24 = 2x + 6 \\ -2x \quad -2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10x + -24 = 6 \\ +24 \quad +24 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{10x}{10} = \frac{30}{10}$$

$$x = 3$$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form H

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve multi-step linear equations.

Directions: Answer each question and show your work. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1.

What value of x makes the equation below true?

$$2x - 10 = 5x + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + -10 = 5x + 2 \\ -2x \qquad -2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -10 = 3x + 2 \\ -2 \qquad -2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-12}{3} = \frac{3x}{3}$$

$$-4 = x$$

$$x = -4$$

2.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$3(x - 3) = x + 7$$

$$3(x + -3) = x + 7$$

$$3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot -3 = x + 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + -9 = x + 7 \\ -x \qquad -x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + -9 = 7 \\ +9 \quad +9 \end{array}$$

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

$$x = 8$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form H

Readiness Standard 1 - 8.EE.7b (Continued)

3.

What value of x makes the following true?

$$4(2x - 6) = 3x + 11$$

$$4(2x + -6) = 3x + 11$$

$$4 \cdot 2x + 4 \cdot -6 = 3x + 11$$

$$8x + -24 = 3x + 11$$

$$-3x \quad -3x$$

$$5x + -24 = 11$$

$$+24 \quad +24$$

$$\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{35}{5}$$

$$x = 7$$

4.

What is the solution to the equation below?

$$2(3x + 1) = 4(x - 2)$$

$$2(3x + 1) = 4(x + -2)$$

$$2 \cdot 3x + 2 \cdot 1 = 4 \cdot x + 4 \cdot -2$$

$$6x + 2 = 4x + -8$$

$$-4x \quad -4x$$

$$2x + 2 = -8$$

$$-2 \quad -2$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-10}{2}$$

$$x = -5$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form A

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 2x + 8 = -2x + 8 \\ +2x \qquad +2x \\ \hline 4x + 8 = 8 \\ -8 \quad -8 \\ \hline 4x = 0 \quad x = 0 \\ \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{0}{4} \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions <u>One Solution</u> Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 6x - 2 = 6x + 2 \\ 6x + -2 = 6x + 2 \\ +2 \qquad +2 \\ \hline 6x = 6x + 4 \\ -6x \quad -6x \\ \hline 0 \neq 4 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions <u>One Solution</u> Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 5x + 6 = 5x + 6 \\ -5x \qquad -5x \\ \hline 6 = 6 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions One Solution <u>Infinitely Many</u></p>	<p>4.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 3x + 9 = -2x - 9 - x \\ 3x + 9 = -3x - 9 \\ 3x + 9 = -3x - 9 \\ +9 \qquad +9 \\ \hline 3x + 18 = -3x - 9 \\ -3x \quad -3x \\ \hline 18 = -6x \quad x = -3 \\ \frac{18}{-6} = \frac{-6x}{-6} \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions <u>One Solution</u> Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 2x + 6 = 2(x + 3) \\ 2x + 6 = 2 \cdot x + 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2x + 6 = 2x + 6 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline 6 = 6 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions One Solution <u>Infinitely Many</u></p>	<p>6.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 6x + 3 = 3(2x + 1) + 1 \\ 6x + 3 = 3 \cdot 2x + 3 + 1 \\ 6x + 3 = 6x + 4 \\ -6x \quad -6x \\ \hline 3 \neq 4 \end{array}$ <p><u>No Solutions</u> One Solution Infinitely Many</p>

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form B

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x + 2 = 8x - 2 \\ -8x \quad -8x \\ \hline 2 \neq -2 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 6 = -3x + 6 \\ +3x \quad +3x \\ \hline 6x - 6 = 6 \\ +6 \quad +6 \\ \hline 6x = 12 \\ \frac{6x}{6} = \frac{12}{6} \\ x = 2 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x - 6 = x - 2 + x - 4 \\ 4x - 6 = 2x - 6 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline 2x - 6 = -6 \\ +6 \quad +6 \\ \hline 2x = 0 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{0}{2} \quad x = 0 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 1 = 3x + 1 \\ -3x \quad -3x \\ \hline 1 = 1 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 8 = 2(x + 3) + 1 \\ 2x + 8 = 2x + 6 + 1 \\ 2x + 8 = 2x + 7 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline 8 \neq 7 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x + 6 = 2(2x + 4) \\ 5x + 6 = 4x + 8 \\ -4x \quad -4x \\ \hline x + 6 = 8 \\ -6 \quad -6 \\ \hline x = 2 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form C

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 4 = -3x + 10 \\ +3x \quad +3x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x + 4 = 10 \\ -4 \quad -4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x = 6 \\ \frac{6x}{6} = \frac{6}{6} \\ x = 1 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x - 1 = 4x - 1 \\ -4x \quad -4x \end{array}$$

$$-1 = -1$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

3.

$$5x + 1 = 3x + 1 + 2x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x + 1 = 5x + 1 \\ -5x \quad -5x \end{array}$$

$$1 = 1$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 4 = -2x - 4 \\ +2x \quad +2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 4 = -4 \\ -4 \quad -4 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{-8}{4} \quad x = -2$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

5.

$$8x + 5 = 4(2x + 1) + 1$$

$$8x + 5 = 8x + 4 + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x + 5 = 8x + 5 \\ -8x \quad -8x \end{array}$$

$$5 = 5$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

6.

$$6x + 4 = 2(3x + 4)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x + 4 = 6x + 8 \\ -6x \quad -6x \end{array}$$

$$4 \neq 8$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form D

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 2x + 4 = -2x + -4 \\ +2x \qquad +2x \\ \hline 4x + 4 = -4 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline 4x = -8 \\ \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{-8}{4} \\ x = -2 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions <input checked="" type="radio"/> One Solution <input type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 6x + 2 = 3x + 14 \\ -3x \qquad -3x \\ \hline 3x + 2 = 14 \\ -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline 3x = 12 \\ \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{12}{3} \\ x = 4 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions <input checked="" type="radio"/> One Solution <input type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 5x + 6 = 3x + 7 + 2x \\ 5x + 6 = 5x + 7 \\ -5x \quad -5x \\ \hline 6 \neq 7 \end{array}$ <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> No Solutions <input type="radio"/> One Solution <input type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>	<p>4.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 3x - 4 = 3x - 4 \\ -3x \qquad -3x \\ \hline -4 = -4 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions <input type="radio"/> One Solution <input checked="" type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 4x + 2 = 2(x + 4) \\ 4x + 2 = 2x + 8 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline 2x + 2 = 8 \\ -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline 2x = 6 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{6}{2} \\ x = 3 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions <input checked="" type="radio"/> One Solution <input type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>	<p>6.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 8x + 1 = 3(2x + 1) + 2x \\ 8x + 1 = 6x + 3 + 2x \\ 8x + 1 = 8x + 3 \\ -8x \quad -8x \\ \hline 1 \neq 3 \end{array}$ <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> No Solutions <input type="radio"/> One Solution <input type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form E

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name Key Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 2x + 8 = -2x + 8 \\ +2x \quad +2x \\ \hline 4x + 8 = 8 \\ -8 \quad -8 \\ \hline 4x = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions <u>One Solution</u> Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 6x - 2 = 6x + 2 \\ 6x + -2 = 6x + 2 \\ +2 \quad +2 \\ \hline 6x = 6x + 4 \\ -6x \quad -6x \\ \hline 0 \neq 4 \end{array}$ <p><u>No Solutions</u> One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 5x + 6 = 5x + 6 \\ -5x \quad -5x \\ \hline 6 = 6 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions One Solution <u>Infinitely Many</u></p>	<p>4.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 3x + 9 = -2x - 9 - x \\ 3x + 9 = -3x - 9 \\ +3x \quad +3x \\ \hline 6x + 9 = -9 \\ -9 \quad -9 \\ \hline 6x = -18 \\ \frac{6x}{6} = \frac{-18}{6} \\ x = -3 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions <u>One Solution</u> Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 2x + 6 = 2(x + 3) \\ 2x + 6 = 2 \cdot x + 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2x + 6 = 2x + 6 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline 6 = 6 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions One Solution <u>Infinitely Many</u></p>	<p>6.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 6x + 3 = 3(2x + 1) + 1 \\ 6x + 3 = 3 \cdot 2x + 3 \cdot 1 + 1 \\ 6x + 3 = 6x + 3 + 1 \\ 6x + 3 = 6x + 4 \\ -6x \quad -6x \\ \hline 3 \neq 4 \end{array}$ <p><u>No Solutions</u> One Solution Infinitely Many</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form F

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 8x + 2 = 8x - 2 \\ -8x \quad -8x \end{array}$ $2 \neq -2$ <p>No Solutions <input checked="" type="radio"/> One Solution <input type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 3x - 6 = -3x + 6 \\ +3x \quad +3x \end{array}$ $6x - 6 = 6$ $\begin{array}{r} +6 \quad +6 \end{array}$ $\frac{6x}{6} = \frac{12}{6}$ $x = 2$ <p>No Solutions <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> One Solution <input type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $4x - 6 = x - 2 + x - 4$ $\begin{array}{r} 4x - 6 = 2x - 6 \\ -2x \quad -2x \end{array}$ $2x - 6 = -6$ $\begin{array}{r} +6 \quad +6 \end{array}$ $\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{0}{2} \quad x = 0$ <p>No Solutions <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> One Solution <input type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>	<p>4.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 3x + 1 = 3x + 1 \\ -3x \quad -3x \end{array}$ $1 = 1$ <p>No Solutions <input type="radio"/> One Solution <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $2x + 8 = 2(x + 3) + 1$ $2x + 8 = 2x + 6 + 1$ $\begin{array}{r} 2x + 8 = 2x + 7 \\ -2x \quad -2x \end{array}$ $8 \neq 7$ <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> No Solutions <input type="radio"/> One Solution <input type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>	<p>6.</p> $5x + 6 = 2(2x + 4)$ $5x + 6 = 4x + 8$ $\begin{array}{r} -4x \quad -4x \end{array}$ $x + 6 = 8$ $\begin{array}{r} -6 \quad -6 \end{array}$ $x = 2$ <p>No Solutions <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> One Solution <input type="radio"/> Infinitely Many</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form G

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 3x + 4 = -3x + 10 \\ +3x \quad +3x \\ \hline 6x + 4 = 10 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline 6x = 6 \\ \frac{6x}{6} = \frac{6}{6} \\ x = 1 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions <u>One Solution</u> Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 4x - 1 = 4x - 1 \\ -4x \quad -4x \\ \hline -1 = -1 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions One Solution <u>Infinitely Many</u></p>
<p>3.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 5x + 1 = 3x + 1 + 2x \\ 5x + 1 = 5x + 1 \\ -5x \quad -5x \\ \hline 1 = 1 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions One Solution <u>Infinitely Many</u></p>	<p>4.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 2x + 4 = -2x - 4 \\ +2x \quad +2x \\ \hline 4x + 4 = -4 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline 4x = -8 \\ \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{-8}{4} \quad x = -2 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions <u>One Solution</u> Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 8x + 5 = 4(2x + 1) + 1 \\ 8x + 5 = 8x + 4 + 1 \\ 8x + 5 = 8x + 5 \\ -8x \quad -8x \\ \hline 5 = 5 \end{array}$ <p>No Solutions One Solution <u>Infinitely Many</u></p>	<p>6.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 6x + 4 = 2(3x + 4) \\ 6x + 4 = 6x + 8 \\ -6x \quad -6x \\ \hline 4 \neq 8 \end{array}$ <p><u>No Solutions</u> One Solution Infinitely Many</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form H

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name Key Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 4 = -2x + -4 \\ +2x \qquad +2x \\ \hline 4x + 4 = -4 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline 4x = -8 \\ \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{-8}{4} \\ x = -2 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x + 2 = 3x + 14 \\ -3x \qquad -3x \\ \hline 3x + 2 = 14 \\ -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline 3x = 12 \\ \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{12}{3} \\ x = 4 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x + 6 = 3x + 7 + 2x \\ \hline 5x + 6 = 5x + 7 \\ -5x \quad -5x \\ \hline 6 \neq 7 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 4 = 3x - 4 \\ -3x \qquad -3x \\ \hline -4 = -4 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 2 = 2(x + 4) \\ \hline 4x + 2 = 2x + 8 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline 2x + 2 = 8 \\ -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline 2x = 6 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{6}{2} \\ x = 3 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x + 1 = 3(2x + 1) + 2x \\ \hline 8x + 1 = 6x + 3 + 2x \\ \hline 8x + 1 = 8x + 3 \\ -8x \quad -8x \\ \hline 1 \neq 3 \end{array}$$

No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many



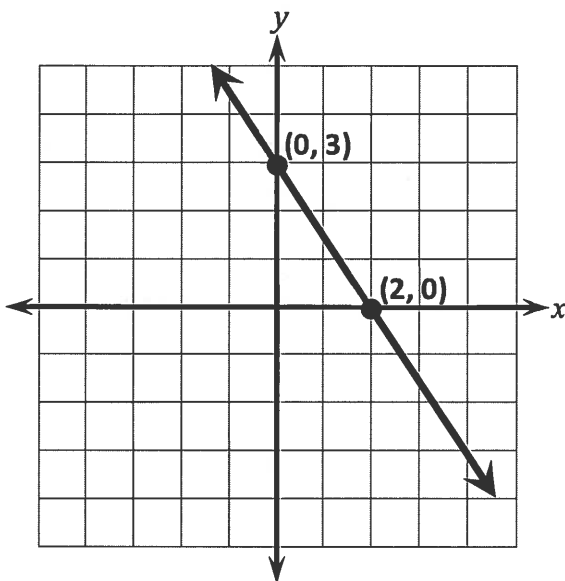
Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form A

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4

Name Key Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the equation of a line. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1. Complete the equation of the line represented in the graph.



$$y = \boxed{-\frac{3}{2}}x + \boxed{3}$$

2. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-1	6
0	4
1	2
2	0
3	-2

$(0,4)(1,2)$

$$m = \frac{2-4}{1-0} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$2 = -2(1) + b$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 = -2 + b \\ +2 \quad +2 \end{array}$$

$$4 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{-2}x + \boxed{4}$$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form A

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4 (continued)

3. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-2	-1
0	5
2	11
4	17
6	23

$$(0, 5)(2, 11)$$

$$m = \frac{11-5}{2-0} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$5 = 3(0) + b$$

$$5 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{3}x + \boxed{5}$$

4. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

$$(-3, -2) \text{ and } (4, 12)$$

$$m = \frac{12 - -2}{4 - -3} = \frac{14}{7} = 2$$

$$y = mx + b \text{ (4, 12)}$$

$$12 = 2(4) + b$$

$$12 = 8 + b$$

$$4 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{2}x + \boxed{4}$$

5. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

$$(3, 9) \text{ and } (15, 17)$$

$$m = \frac{17-9}{15-3} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = mx + b \text{ (15, 17)}$$

$$17 = \frac{2}{3}(\frac{15}{1}) + b$$

$$17 = 10 + b$$

$$7 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}x + \boxed{7}$$



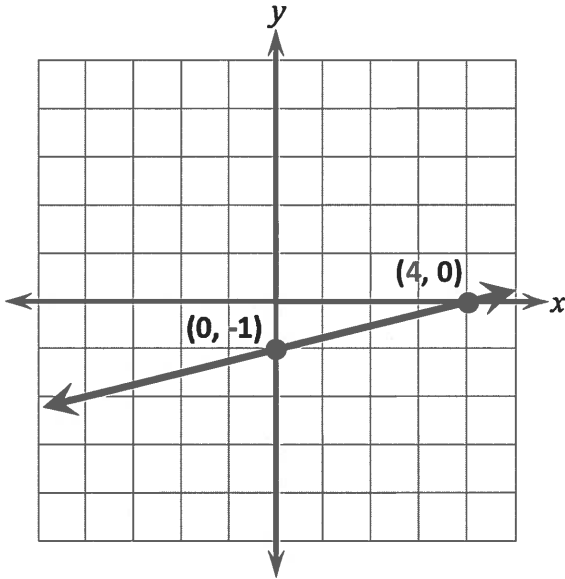
Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form B

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4

Name Key Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the equation of a line. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1. Complete the equation of the line represented in the graph.



$$y = \boxed{4}x + \boxed{-1}$$

2. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-3	0
-2	-3
-1	-6
0	-9
1	-12

intercept →

x's increase by 1 →

↑ y's decrease by 3

$$(-3, 0) (-2, -3) m = \frac{-3 - 0}{-2 - (-3)} = \frac{-3}{1} = -3$$

$$y = mx + b \text{ when using } (-3, 0)$$

$$0 = -3(-3) + b$$

$$0 = 9 + b$$

$$b = -9$$

$$\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{-3}{1} = -3$$

$$y = \boxed{-3}x + \boxed{-9}$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form B

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4 (continued)

3. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-6	-28
-3	-13
0	2
3	17
6	32

$$m = \frac{17-2}{3-0} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$2 = 0(5) + b$$

$$2 = b$$

$$\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{+15}{+3} = 5$$

+3 inc +15 inc

$$y = \boxed{5}x + \boxed{2}$$

4. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

(-3, -4) and (3, 14)

$$m = \frac{14 - (-4)}{3 - (-3)} = \frac{18}{6} = 3$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$14 = 3(3) + b$$

$$14 = 9 + b$$

$$5 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{3}x + \boxed{5}$$

5. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

(5, 7) and (15, 13)

$$m = \frac{13-7}{15-5} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$13 = 15\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + b$$

$$13 = 9 + b$$

$$-9 \quad -9$$

$$4 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{\frac{3}{5}}x + \boxed{4}$$



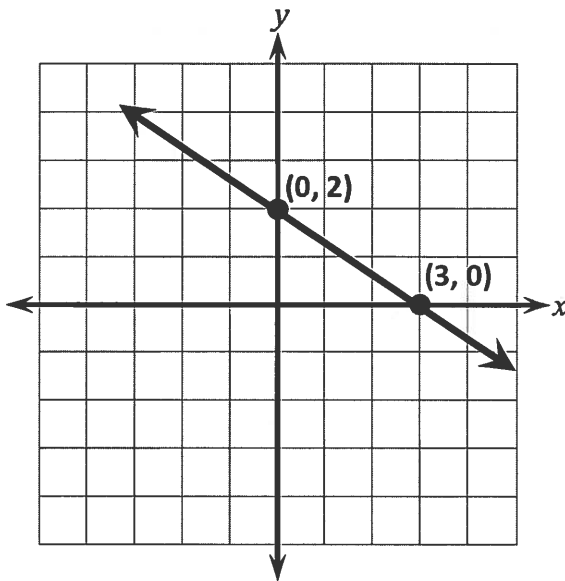
Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form C

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4

Name Key Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the equation of a line. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1. Complete the equation of the line represented in the graph.



$$y = \boxed{-\frac{2}{3}}x + \boxed{2}$$

2. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

$(0, 6)(1, 9)$

x	y
-2	0
-1	3
0	6
1	9
2	12

$$m = \frac{9-6}{1-0} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$6 = 3(0) + b$$

$$6 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{3}x + \boxed{6}$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form C

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4 (continued)

3. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

$(2, 11)(0, 3)$

x	y
-4	-13
-2	-5
0	3
2	11
4	19

$$m = \frac{11-3}{2-0} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$3 = 4(0) + b$$

$$3 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{4}x + \boxed{3}$$

4. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

$(-4, -5)$ and $(2, 7)$

$$m = \frac{7-(-5)}{2-(-4)} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$7 = 2(2) + b$$

$$7 = 4 + b$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -4 \end{array}$$

$$3 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{2}x + \boxed{3}$$

5. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

$(4, 5)$ and $(12, 11)$

$$m = \frac{11-5}{12-4} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$11 = 12\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + b$$

$$11 = 9 + b$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -9 \quad -9 \\ \hline 2 = b \end{array}$$

$$y = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}x + \boxed{2}$$



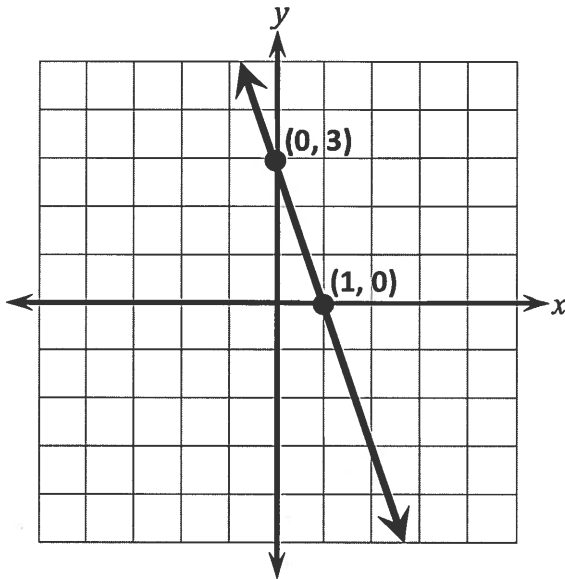
Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form D

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4

Name Key Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the equation of a line. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1. Complete the equation of the line represented in the graph.



$$y = \boxed{-3}x + \boxed{3}$$

2. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
0	6
1	4
2	2
3	0
4	-2

$$m = \frac{6-4}{0-1} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$0 = -2(3) + b$$

$$0 = -6 + b$$

$$b = 6$$

$$y = \boxed{-2}x + \boxed{6}$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form D

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4 (continued)

3. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-6	-7
-3	-1
0	5
3	11
6	17

$$m = \frac{11 - 5}{3 - 0} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$5 = 2(0) + b$$

$$5 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{2}x + \boxed{5}$$

4. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

(-2, -5) and (2, 11)

$$m = \frac{11 - (-5)}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$11 = 4(2) + b$$

$$11 = 8 + b$$

$$-8 \quad -8$$

$$3 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{4}x + \boxed{3}$$

5. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

(5, 8) and (20, 14)

$$m = \frac{14 - 8}{20 - 5} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$14 = \frac{2}{5}(\frac{20}{1}) + b$$

$$14 = 8 + b$$

$$-8 \quad -8$$

$$6 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{\frac{2}{5}}x + \boxed{6}$$



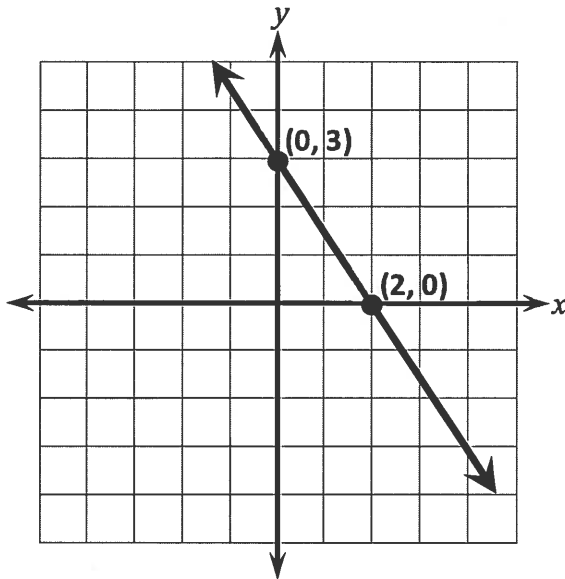
Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form E

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4

Name Key Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the equation of a line. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1. Complete the equation of the line represented in the graph.



$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3$$

2. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-1	6
0	4
1	2
2	0
3	-2

$$(0,4)(1,2)$$

$$m = \frac{2-4}{1-0} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$2 = -2(1) + b$$

$$2 = -2 + b$$

$$4 = b$$

$$y = -2x + 4$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form E

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4 (continued)

3. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-2	-1
0	5
2	11
4	17
6	23

$$(0, 5) \quad (2, 11)$$

$$m = \frac{11 - 5}{2 - 0} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$5 = 3(0) + b$$

$$5 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{3}x + \boxed{5}$$

4. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

$(-3, -2)$ and $(4, 12)$

$$m = \frac{12 - (-2)}{4 - (-3)} = \frac{14}{7} = 2$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$12 = 2(4) + b$$

$$12 = 8 + b$$

$$4 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{2}x + \boxed{4}$$

5. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

$(3, 9)$ and $(15, 17)$

$$m = \frac{17 - 9}{15 - 3} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$17 = \frac{2}{3}(15) + b$$

$$17 = 10 + b$$

$$7 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}x + \boxed{7}$$



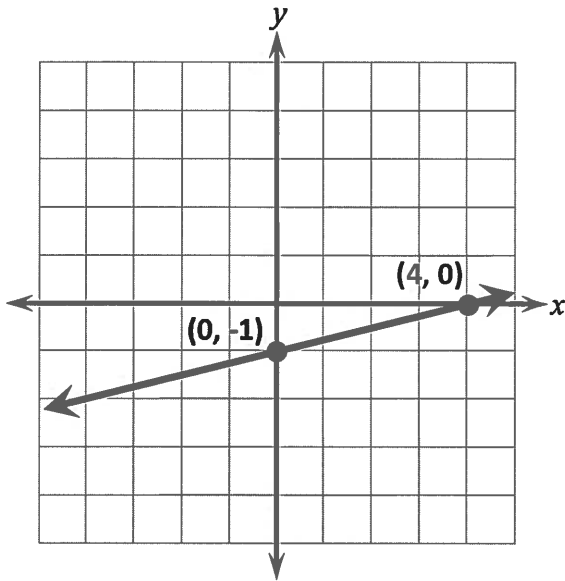
Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form F

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the equation of a line. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1. Complete the equation of the line represented in the graph.



$$y = \boxed{4}x + \boxed{-1}$$

2. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-3	0
-2	-3
-1	-6
0	-9
1	-12

$$m = \frac{0 - -3}{-3 - -2} = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$0 = -3(-3) + b$$

$$0 = 9 + b$$

$$b = -9$$

$$y = \boxed{-3}x + \boxed{-9}$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form F

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4 (continued)

3. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-6	-28
-3	-13
0	2
3	17
6	32

$$m = \frac{17-2}{3-0} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$2 = 0(5) + b$$

$$2 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{5}x + \boxed{2}$$

4. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

(-3, -4) and (3, 14)

$$m = \frac{14 - (-4)}{3 - (-3)} = \frac{18}{6} = 3$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$14 = 3(3) + b$$

$$14 = 9 + b$$

$$-9 \quad -9$$

$$5 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{3}x + \boxed{5}$$

5. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

(5, 7) and (15, 13)

$$m = \frac{13-7}{15-5} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$13 = 15\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + b$$

$$13 = 9 + b$$

$$-9 \quad -9$$

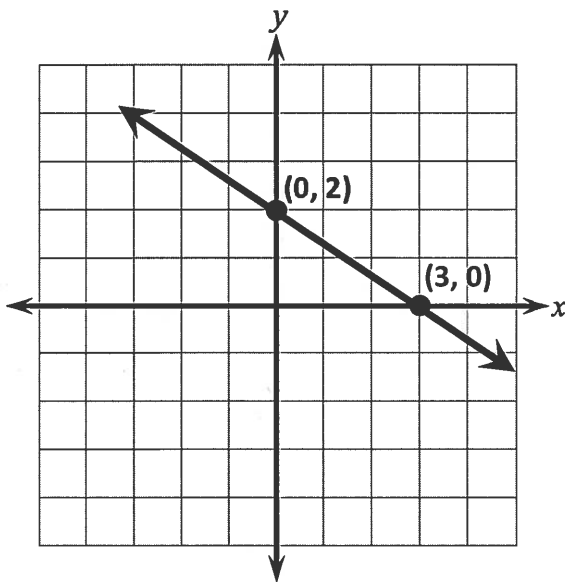
$$4 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{\frac{3}{5}}x + \boxed{4}$$

Name key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the equation of a line. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1. Complete the equation of the line represented in the graph.



$$y = \boxed{-\frac{2}{3}}x + \boxed{2}$$

2. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-2	0
-1	3
0	6
1	9
2	12

$$m = \frac{9-6}{1-0} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$6 = 3(0) + b$$

$$6 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{3}x + \boxed{6}$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form G

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4 (continued)

3. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-4	-13
-2	-5
0	3
2	11
4	19

$(2, 11), (0, 3)$

$$m = \frac{11-3}{2-0} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$3 = 4(0) + b$$

$$3 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{4}x + \boxed{3}$$

4. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

$(-4, -5)$ and $(2, 7)$

$$m = \frac{7 - (-5)}{2 - (-4)} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$7 = 2(2) + b$$

$$7 = 4 + b$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -4 \end{array}$$

$$3 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{2}x + \boxed{3}$$

5. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

$(4, 5)$ and $(12, 11)$

$$m = \frac{11-5}{12-4} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$11 = 12\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + b$$

$$11 = 9 + b$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -9 \\ -9 \end{array}$$

$$2 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}x + \boxed{2}$$



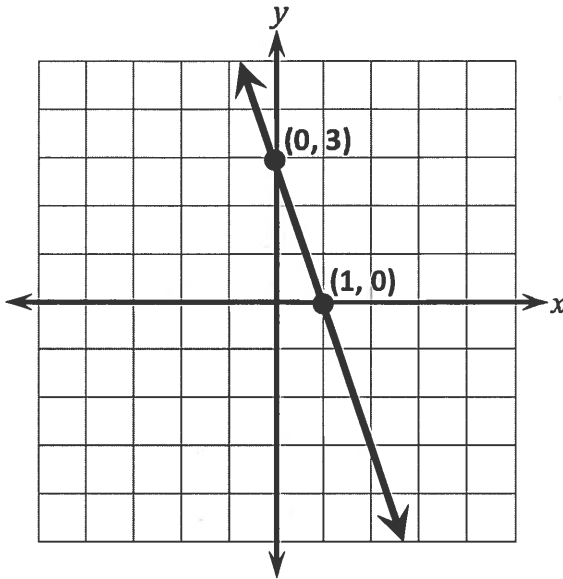
Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form H

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the equation of a line. (Work time: 5 minutes)

1. Complete the equation of the line represented in the graph.



$$y = \boxed{-3}x + \boxed{3}$$

2. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
0	6
1	4
2	2
3	0
4	-2

$$m = \frac{6-4}{0-1} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$6 = -2(0) + b$$

$$6 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{-2}x + \boxed{6}$$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form H

Readiness Standard 3 - 8.F.4 (continued)

3. Complete the equation of the line represented in the table.

x	y
-6	-7
-3	-1
0	5
3	11
6	17

$$m = \frac{5-11}{0-3} = \frac{-6}{-3} = 2$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$5 = 0(2) + b$$

$$5 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{2}x + \boxed{5}$$

4. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

(-2, -5) and (2, 11)

$$m = \frac{11 - (-5)}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$11 = 2(4) + b$$

$$11 = 8 + b$$

$$-8 \quad -8$$

$$3 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{4}x + \boxed{3}$$

5. Complete the equation of the line that contains the two points.

(5, 8) and (20, 14)

$$m = \frac{14-8}{20-5} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$14 = \frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{20}{1}\right) + b$$

$$14 = 8 + b$$

$$-8 \quad -8$$

$$6 = b$$

$$y = \boxed{\frac{2}{5}}x + \boxed{6}$$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form A

Readiness Standard 4 - 8.EE.1

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find equivalent numerical expressions using properties of integer exponents.

Directions: Circle the equivalent expression for each problem. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $5^6 \times 5^4$ <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 5^{10} <input type="radio"/> 5^{24} <input type="radio"/> 25^{10} <input type="radio"/> 10^{24}</p>	<p>2.</p> $4^3 \times 4^7$ <p><input type="radio"/> 16^{10} <input type="radio"/> 8^{21} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4^{10} <input type="radio"/> 4^{21}</p>
<p>3.</p> $\frac{2^8}{2^4}$ <p><input type="radio"/> 2^{-4} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2^4 <input type="radio"/> 1^2 <input type="radio"/> 1^4</p>	<p>4.</p> $\frac{8^3}{8^9}$ <p><input type="radio"/> 1^6 <input type="radio"/> 1^{-3} <input type="radio"/> 8^6 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8^{-6}</p>
<p>5.</p> $(5^6)^2$ <p><input type="radio"/> 5^8 <input type="radio"/> 5^4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5^{12} <input type="radio"/> 5^3</p>	<p>6.</p> $(3^4)^8$ <p><input type="radio"/> 3^4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 3^{32} <input type="radio"/> 3^{12} <input type="radio"/> 3^2</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form B

Readiness Standard 4 - 8.EE.1

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find equivalent numerical expressions using properties of integer exponents.

Directions: Circle the equivalent expression for each problem. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $3^4 \times 3^2$ <p>3^8 <u>3^6</u> 6^8 9^6</p>	<p>2.</p> $7^3 \times 7^6$ <p>14^{18} 49^9 7^{18} <u>7^9</u></p>
<p>3.</p> $\frac{4^2}{4^6}$ <p>1^{-4} 4^4 1^{-3} <u>4^{-4}</u></p>	<p>4.</p> $\frac{9^8}{9^4}$ <p><u>9^4</u> 9^{-4} 1^2 1^{-4}</p>
<p>5.</p> $(6^4)^2$ <p>6^6 <u>6^8</u> 6^2 6^{-2}</p>	<p>6.</p> $(2^3)^6$ <p>2^3 2^2 2^9 <u>2^{18}</u></p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form C

Readiness Standard 4 - 8.EE.1

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find equivalent numerical expressions using properties of integer exponents.

Directions: Circle the equivalent expression for each problem. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $6^2 \times 6^5$ <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 6^7 12^{10} 36^7 6^{10}</p>	<p>2.</p> $2^7 \times 2^3$ <p>2^{21} 4^{10} 4^{21} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2^{10}</p>
<p>3.</p> $\frac{5^{12}}{5^4}$ <p>5^{-8} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5^8 1^3 5^{-3}</p>	<p>4.</p> $\frac{4^5}{4^{15}}$ <p>4^{10} 1^{-3} 4^{-3} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4^{-10}</p>
<p>5.</p> $(8^2)^{10}$ <p>8^{-8} 8^{12} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8^{20} 8^5</p>	<p>6.</p> $(6^9)^3$ <p>6^6 6^3 6^{12} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 6^{27}</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form D

Readiness Standard 4 - 8.EE.1

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find equivalent numerical expressions using properties of integer exponents.

Directions: Circle the equivalent expression for each problem. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $4^5 \times 4^3$ <p>4^{15} <u>4^8</u> 8^{15} 16^8</p>	<p>2.</p> $9^4 \times 9^6$ <p>81^{10} 9^{24} 18^{24} <u>9^{10}</u></p>
<p>3.</p> $\frac{7^2}{7^{10}}$ <p>7^{12} <u>7^{-8}</u> 7^{-5} 1^{-8}</p>	<p>4.</p> $\frac{2^9}{2^3}$ <p>2^{12} 2^3 1^3 <u>2^6</u></p>
<p>5.</p> $(5^4)^8$ <p>5^{12} <u>5^{32}</u> 5^2 5^{-4}</p>	<p>6.</p> $(9^2)^6$ <p><u>9^{12}</u> 9^{-3} 9^8 9^{-4}</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form E

Readiness Standard 4 - 8.EE.1

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find equivalent numerical expressions using properties of integer exponents.

Directions: Circle the equivalent expression for each problem. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $5^6 \times 5^4$ <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 5^{10} 5^{24} 25^{10} 10^{24}</p>	<p>2.</p> $4^3 \times 4^7$ <p>16^{10} 8^{21} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4^{10} 4^{21}</p>
<p>3.</p> $\frac{2^8}{2^4}$ <p>2^{-4} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2^4 1^2 1^4</p>	<p>4.</p> $\frac{8^3}{8^9}$ <p>1^6 1^{-3} 8^6 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8^{-6}</p>
<p>5.</p> $(5^6)^2$ <p>5^8 5^4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5^{12} 5^3</p>	<p>6.</p> $(3^4)^8$ <p>3^4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 3^{32} 3^{12} 3^2</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form F

Readiness Standard 4 - 8.EE.1

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find equivalent numerical expressions using properties of integer exponents.

Directions: Circle the equivalent expression for each problem. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $3^4 \times 3^2$ <p>3^8 <u>3^6</u> 6^8 9^6</p>	<p>2.</p> $7^3 \times 7^6$ <p>14^{18} 49^9 7^{18} <u>7^9</u></p>
<p>3.</p> $\frac{4^2}{4^6}$ <p>1^{-4} 4^4 1^{-3} <u>4^{-4}</u></p>	<p>4.</p> $\frac{9^8}{9^4}$ <p><u>9^4</u> 9^{-4} 1^2 1^{-4}</p>
<p>5.</p> $(6^4)^2$ <p>6^6 <u>6^8</u> 6^2 6^{-2}</p>	<p>6.</p> $(2^3)^6$ <p>2^3 2^2 2^9 <u>2^{18}</u></p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form G

Readiness Standard 4 - 8.EE.1

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find equivalent numerical expressions using properties of integer exponents.

Directions: Circle the equivalent expression for each problem. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $6^3 \times 6^5$ <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 6^8 12^{10} 36^7 6^{10}</p>	<p>2.</p> $2^7 \times 2^4$ <p>2^{21} 4^{10} 4^{21} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2^{11}</p>
<p>3.</p> $\frac{5^{12}}{5^4}$ <p>5^{-8} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5^8 1^3 5^{-3}</p>	<p>4.</p> $\frac{4^5}{4^{12}}$ <p>4^{10} 1^{-3} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4^{-7} 4^{-10}</p>
<p>5.</p> $(8^2)^{10}$ <p>8^{-8} 8^{12} <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8^{20} 8^5</p>	<p>6.</p> $(6^5)^3$ <p>6^6 6^3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 6^{15} 6^{27}</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form H

Readiness Standard 4 - 8.EE.1

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find equivalent numerical expressions using properties of integer exponents.

Directions: Circle the equivalent expression for each problem. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $4^5 \times 4^3$ <p>4^{15} <u>4^8</u> 8^{15} 16^8</p>	<p>2.</p> $9^4 \times 9^6$ <p>81^{10} 9^{24} 18^{24} <u>9^{10}</u></p>
<p>3.</p> $\frac{7^2}{7^{10}}$ <p>7^{12} <u>7^{-8}</u> 7^{-5} 1^{-8}</p>	<p>4.</p> $\frac{2^9}{2^3}$ <p>2^{12} 2^3 1^3 <u>2^6</u></p>
<p>5.</p> $(5^4)^8$ <p>5^{12} <u>5^{32}</u> 5^2 5^{-4}</p>	<p>6.</p> $(9^2)^6$ <p><u>9^{12}</u> 9^{-3} 9^8 9^{-4}</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form A

Readiness Standard 5 - 8.EE.2

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve non-linear equations using square roots and cube roots.

Directions: Circle the solution to each equation. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $x^2 = 4$ $x \cdot x = 2 \cdot 2 \text{ or } -2 \cdot -2$ $x = \pm 2$	<p>2.</p> $x^2 = 36$ $x \cdot x = 6 \cdot 6 \text{ or } -6 \cdot -6$ $x = \pm 6$
<p>3.</p> $x^3 = 125$ $x \cdot x \cdot x = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $x = 5$	<p>4.</p> $x^3 = -27$ $x \cdot x \cdot x = -3 \cdot -3 \cdot -3$ $x = -3$
<p>5.</p> $x^2 = \frac{9}{16}$ $x \cdot x = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \text{ or } \frac{-3}{4} \cdot \frac{-3}{4}$ $x = \pm \frac{3}{4}$	<p>6.</p> $x^2 = \frac{81}{49}$ $x \cdot x = \frac{9}{7} \cdot \frac{9}{7} \text{ or } \frac{-9}{7} \cdot \frac{-9}{7}$ $x = \pm \frac{9}{7}$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form B

Readiness Standard 5 - 8.EE.2

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve non-linear equations using square roots and cube roots.

Directions: Circle the solution to each equation. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $x^2 = 100$ $x \cdot x = 10 \cdot 10 \text{ or } x \cdot x = -10 \cdot -10$ $x = 10 \text{ or } x = -10$ $x = \pm 10$	<p>2.</p> $x^2 = 36$ $x \cdot x = 6 \cdot 6 \text{ or } x \cdot x = -6 \cdot -6$ $x = 6 \text{ or } x = -6$ $x = \pm 6$
<p>3.</p> $x^3 = -8$ $x \cdot x \cdot x = -8$ $x \cdot x \cdot x = -2 \cdot -2 \cdot -2$ $x = -2$	<p>4.</p> $x^3 = 216$ $x \cdot x \cdot x = 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6$ $x = 6$
<p>5.</p> $x^2 = \frac{81}{49}$ $x \cdot x = \frac{9 \cdot 9}{7 \cdot 7} \text{ or } x \cdot x = \frac{-9 \cdot -9}{7 \cdot 7}$ $x = \pm \frac{9}{7}$	<p>6.</p> $x^2 = \frac{25}{64}$ $x \cdot x = \frac{5 \cdot 5}{8 \cdot 8} \text{ or } x \cdot x = \frac{-5 \cdot -5}{8 \cdot 8}$ $x = \pm \frac{5}{8}$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form C

Readiness Standard 5 - 8.EE.2

Name Key Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve non-linear equations using square roots and cube roots.

Directions: Circle the solution to each equation. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $x^2 = 16$ $x \cdot x = 4 \cdot 4 \text{ or } x \cdot x = -4 \cdot -4$ <p>OR</p> $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{16}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 4} \text{ or } \sqrt{-4 \cdot -4}$ $x = 4 \text{ or } x = -4$ $x = \pm 4$	<p>2.</p> $x^2 = 64$ $x \cdot x = 8 \cdot 8 \text{ or } x \cdot x = -8 \cdot -8$ <p>OR</p> $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{64}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{8 \cdot 8} \text{ or } \sqrt{-8 \cdot -8}$ $x = 8 \text{ or } -8$ $x = \pm 8$
<p>3.</p> $x^3 = 27$ $x \cdot x \cdot x = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$ <p>OR</p> $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{27}$ $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}$ $x = 3$	<p>4.</p> $x^3 = -64$ $x \cdot x \cdot x = -4 \cdot -4 \cdot -4$ <p>OR</p> $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{-64}$ $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{-4 \cdot -4 \cdot -4}$ $x = -4$
<p>5.</p> $x^2 = \frac{49}{100}$ <p>OR</p> $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{49}{100}}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{7 \cdot 7}{10 \cdot 10}} \text{ or } \sqrt{\frac{-7 \cdot -7}{10 \cdot 10}}$ $x = \pm \frac{7}{10}$	<p>6.</p> $x^2 = \frac{81}{16}$ <p>OR</p> $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{16}}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 4}} \text{ or } \sqrt{\frac{-9 \cdot -9}{4 \cdot 4}}$ $x = \pm \frac{9}{4}$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form D

Readiness Standard 5 - 8.EE.2

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve non-linear equations using square roots and cube roots.

Directions: Circle the solution to each equation. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $x^2 = 49$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{49}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{7 \cdot 7} \text{ or } \sqrt{-7 \cdot -7}$ $x = 7 \text{ or } x = -7$ $x = \pm 7$	<p>2.</p> $x^2 = 81$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{81}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 9} \text{ or } \sqrt{-9 \cdot -9}$ $x = 9 \text{ or } x = -9$ $x = \pm 9$
<p>3.</p> $x^3 = -216$ $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{-216}$ $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{-6 \cdot -6 \cdot -6}$ $x = -6$	<p>4.</p> $x^3 = 8$ $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{8}$ $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}$ $x = 2$
<p>5.</p> $x^2 = \frac{25}{16}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{5 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 4}} \text{ or } \sqrt{\frac{-5 \cdot -5}{4 \cdot 4}}$ $x = \pm \frac{5}{4}$	<p>6.</p> $x^2 = \frac{64}{81}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{64}{81}}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 8}{9 \cdot 9}} \text{ or } \sqrt{\frac{-8 \cdot -8}{9 \cdot 9}}$ $x = \frac{8}{9} \text{ or } -\frac{8}{9}$ $x = \pm \frac{8}{9}$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form E

Readiness Standard 5 - 8.EE.2

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve non-linear equations using square roots and cube roots.

Directions: Circle the solution to each equation. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $x^2 = 4$ $X \cdot X = 2 \cdot 2 \text{ or } X \cdot X = -2 \cdot -2$ $X = 2 \text{ or } X = -2$ $x = \pm 2$	<p>2.</p> $x^2 = 36$ $X \cdot X = 6 \cdot 6 \text{ or } X \cdot X = -6 \cdot -6$ $X = 6 \text{ or } X = -6$ $x = \pm 6$
<p>3.</p> $x^3 = 125$ $X \cdot X \cdot X = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $x = 5$	<p>4.</p> $x^3 = -27$ $X \cdot X \cdot X = -3 \cdot -3 \cdot -3$ $x = -3$
<p>5.</p> $x^2 = \frac{9}{16}$ $X \cdot X = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \text{ or } X \cdot X = \frac{-3}{4} \cdot \frac{-3}{4}$ $X = \frac{3}{4} \text{ or } X = \frac{-3}{4}$ $x = \pm \frac{3}{4}$	<p>6.</p> $x^2 = \frac{81}{49}$ $X \cdot X = \frac{81}{49} = \frac{9}{7} \cdot \frac{9}{7} \text{ or } X \cdot X = \frac{-9}{7} \cdot \frac{-9}{7}$ $X = \frac{9}{7} \text{ or } X = \frac{-9}{7}$ $x = \pm \frac{9}{7}$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form F

Readiness Standard 5 - 8.EE.2

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve non-linear equations using square roots and cube roots.

Directions: Circle the solution to each equation. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $x^2 = 100$ $x \cdot x = 10 \cdot 10 \text{ or } x \cdot x = -10 \cdot -10$ $x = 10 \text{ or } x = -10$ $x = \pm 10$	<p>2.</p> $x^2 = 36$ $x \cdot x = 6 \cdot 6 \text{ or } x \cdot x = -6 \cdot -6$ $x = 6 \text{ or } x = -6$ $x = \pm 6$
<p>3.</p> $x^3 = -8$ $x \cdot x \cdot x = -2 \cdot -2 \cdot -2$ $x = -2$	<p>4.</p> $x^3 = 216$ $x \cdot x \cdot x = 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6$ $x = 6$
<p>5.</p> $x^2 = \frac{81}{49}$ $x \cdot x = \frac{9 \cdot 9}{7 \cdot 7} \text{ or } x \cdot x = \frac{-9 \cdot -9}{7 \cdot 7}$ $x = \pm \frac{9}{7}$	<p>6.</p> $x^2 = \frac{25}{64}$ $x \cdot x = \frac{5 \cdot 5}{8 \cdot 8} \text{ or } x \cdot x = \frac{-5 \cdot -5}{8 \cdot 8}$ $x = \pm \frac{5}{8}$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form G

Readiness Standard 5 - 8.EE.2

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve non-linear equations using square roots and cube roots.

Directions: Circle the solution to each equation. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $x^2 = 16$ $x \cdot x = 4 \cdot 4 \text{ or } x \cdot x = -4 \cdot -4$ $x = 4 \text{ or } x = -4$ $x = \pm 4$	<p>2.</p> $x^2 = 64$ $x \cdot x = 8 \cdot 8 \text{ or } x \cdot x = -8 \cdot -8$ $x = 8 \text{ or } x = -8$ $x = \pm 8$
<p>3.</p> $x^3 = 27$ $x \cdot x \cdot x = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$ $x = 3$	<p>4.</p> $x^3 = -64$ $x \cdot x \cdot x = -4 \cdot -4 \cdot -4$ $x = -4$
<p>5.</p> $x^2 = \frac{49}{100}$ $x \cdot x = \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{10} \text{ or } x \cdot x = \frac{-7}{10} \cdot \frac{-7}{10}$ $x = \pm \frac{7}{10}$	<p>6.</p> $x^2 = \frac{81}{16}$ $x \cdot x = \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{9}{4} \text{ or } x \cdot x = \frac{-9}{4} \cdot \frac{-9}{4}$ $x = \pm \frac{9}{4}$



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form H

Readiness Standard 5 - 8.EE.2

Name Key _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will solve non-linear equations using square roots and cube roots.

Directions: Circle the solution to each equation. (Work time: 3 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $x^2 = 49$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{49}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{7 \cdot 7} \text{ or } \sqrt{-7 \cdot -7}$ $x = \pm 7$	<p>2.</p> $x^2 = 81$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{81}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 9} \text{ or } \sqrt{-9 \cdot -9}$ $x = \pm 9$
<p>3.</p> $x^3 = -216$ $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{-216}$ $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6}$ $x = -6$	<p>4.</p> $x^3 = 8$ $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{8}$ $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}$ $x = 2$
<p>5.</p> $x^2 = \frac{25}{16} \quad \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} \text{ or } \sqrt{\frac{-5}{4}}$ $x = \pm \frac{5}{4}$	<p>6.</p> $x^2 = \frac{64}{81} \quad \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{64}{81}}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 8}{9 \cdot 9}} \text{ or } \sqrt{\frac{-8 \cdot -8}{9 \cdot 9}}$ $x = \pm \frac{8}{9}$