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Unit 6, Lesson 3: Staying in Balance

Let's use balanced hangers to help us solve equations.

3.1: Hanging Around

- 1. For diagram A, find:
 - a. One thing that *must* be true
 - b. One thing that *could* be true or false
 - c. One thing that cannot possibly be true
- 2. For diagram B, find:
 - a. One thing that *must* be true
 - b. One thing that *could* be true or false
 - c. One thing that *cannot possibly* be true

3.2: Match Equations and Hangers



1. Match each hanger to an equation. Complete the equation by writing *x*, *y*, *z*, or *w* in the empty box.

$$\Box + 3 = 6 \qquad \qquad 3 \cdot \Box = 6 \qquad \qquad 6 = \Box + 1 \qquad \qquad 6 = 3 \cdot \Box$$



2. Find a solution to each equation. Use the hangers to explain what each solution

3.3: Connecting Diagrams to Equations and Solutions

Here are some balanced hangers. Each piece is labeled with its weight.





For each diagram:

means.

- 1. Write an equation.
- 2. Explain how to reason with the diagram to find the weight of a piece with a letter.
- 3. Explain how to reason with the equation to find the weight of a piece with a letter.

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Lesson 3 Summary

A hanger stays balanced when the weights on both sides are equal. We can change the weights and the hanger will stay balanced as long as both sides are changed in the same way. For example, adding 2 pounds to each side of a balanced hanger will keep it balanced. Removing half of the weight from each side will also keep it balanced.

An equation can be compared to a balanced hanger. We can change the equation, but for a true equation to remain true, the same thing must be done to both sides of the equal sign. If we add or subtract the same number on each side, or multiply or divide each side by the same number, the new equation will still be true.

This way of thinking can help us find solutions to equations. Instead of checking different values, we can think about subtracting the same amount from each side or dividing each side by the same number.





Diagram A can be represented by the equation 3x = 11.

If we break the 11 into 3 equal parts, each part will have the same weight as a block with an *x*.

Splitting each side of the hanger into 3 equal parts is the same as dividing each side of the equation by 3.

- 3*x* divided by 3 is *x*.
- 11 divided by 3 is $\frac{11}{3}$.

• If
$$3x = 11$$
 is true, then $x = \frac{11}{3}$ is true.

• The solution to
$$3x = 11$$
 is $\frac{11}{3}$.

Diagram B can be represented with the equation 11 = y + 5.

If we remove a weight of 5 from each side of the hanger, it will stay in balance.

Removing 5 from each side of the hanger is the same as subtracting 5 from each side of the equation.

- 11 5 is 6.
- y + 5 5 is y.
- If 11 = y + 5 is true, then 6 = y is true.
- The solution to 11 = y + 5 is 6.

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1. Select **all** the equations that represent the hanger.



2. Write an equation to represent each hanger.



- 3. a. Write an equation to represent the hanger.
 - b. Explain how to reason with the hanger to find the value of *x*.



- c. Explain how to reason with the equation to find the value of *x*.
- 4. Andre says that *x* is 7 because he can move the two 1s with the *x* to the other side.



5. Match each equation to one of the diagrams.



(from Unit 6, Lesson 1)

- 6. The area of a rectangle is 14 square units. It has side lengths *a* and *b*. Given the following values for *a*, find *b*.
 - 1. $a = 2\frac{1}{3}$ 2. $a = 4\frac{1}{5}$ 3. $a = \frac{7}{6}$

(from Unit 4, Lesson 13)

7. Lin needs to save up \$20 for a new game. How much money does she have if she has saved the following percentages of her goal. Explain your reasoning.

a. 25% b. 75% c. 125%

(from Unit 3, Lesson 11)