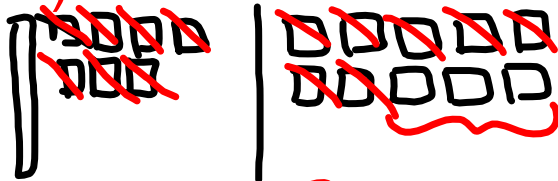


Warm-up:

Model:

1) $a + 7 = 10$



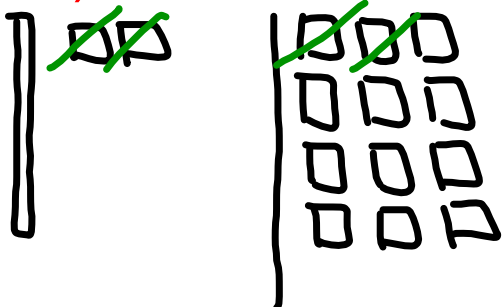
$a = 3$

2) $3 + v = 5$



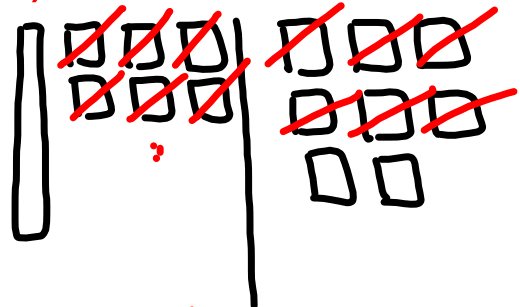
$v = 2$

3) $x + 2 = 12$



$x = 10$

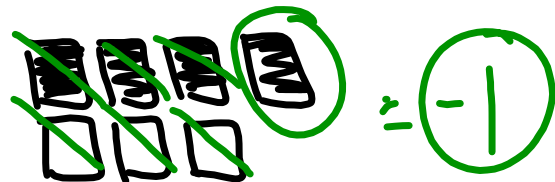
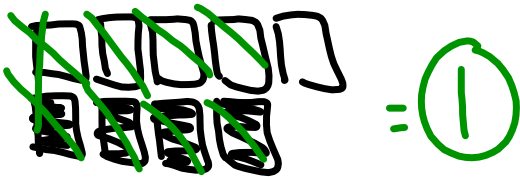
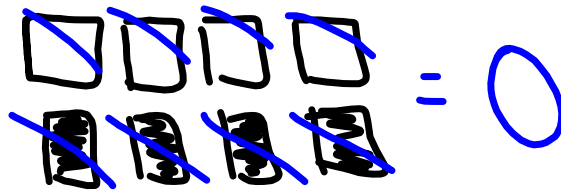
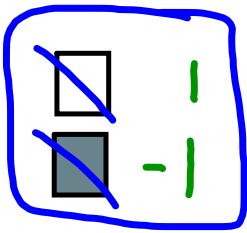
4) $6 + n = 8$



$n = 2$

REVIEW FROM YESTERDAY:

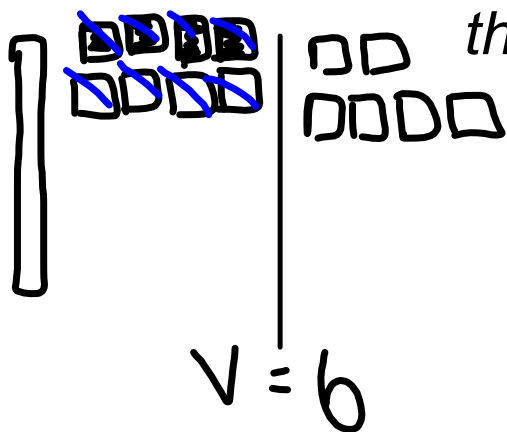
What happens when we draw one shaded and one unshaded (look at your notes if you do not remember!)



Now....subtraction

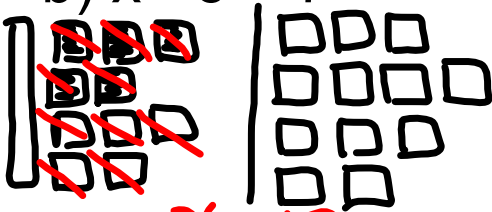
a) $v - 4 = 2$ *So how would we model*

this???



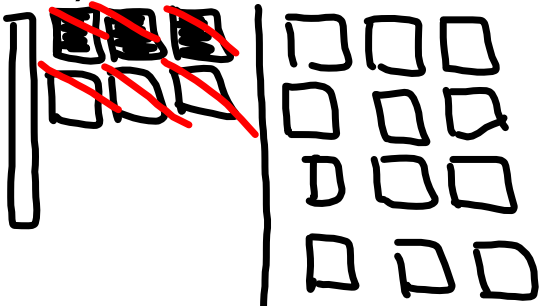
Let's do these together

b) $x - 5 = 7$



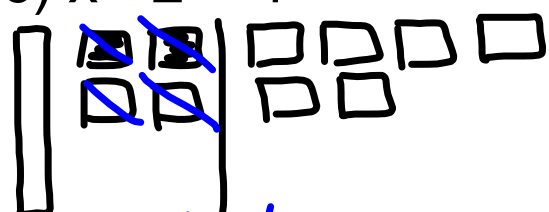
$x = 12$

d) $x - 3 = 9$



$x = 12$

c) $x - 2 = 4$



$x = 6$

d) $x - 1 = 11$

Try on your own

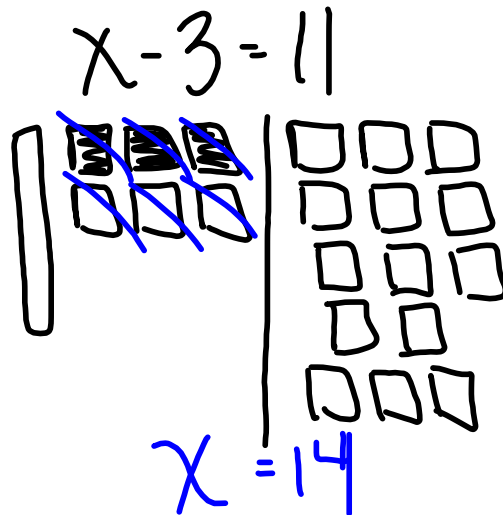
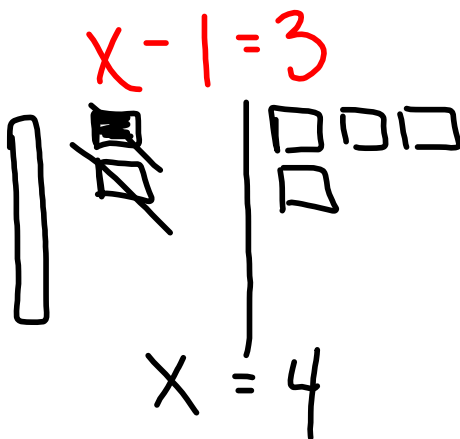
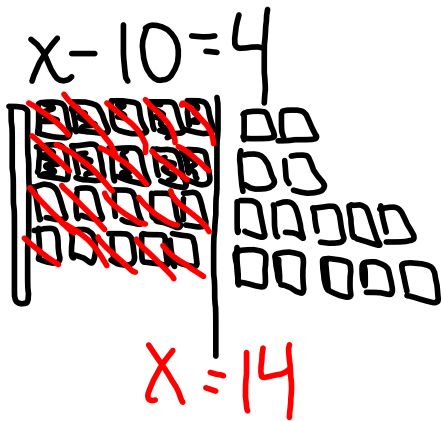
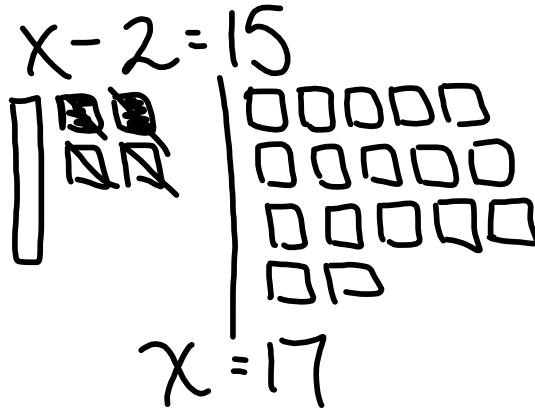
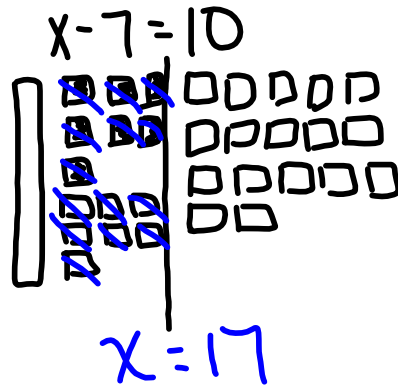
1) $x - 7 = 10$

2) $x - 2 = 15$

3) $x - 10 = 4$

4) $x - 1 = 3$

5) $x - 3 = 11$



How do we feel about modelling?



$$7 = b + 7 *$$

$$b + 7 = 7 \text{ BUUUUUT....}$$

we still have to practice

HOMEWORK: worksheet



**** MODEL EACH ONE**

Attachments

equations_one-step_integer-add-sub-level1-4.pdf