

FIND THE VALUE OF X BELOW

FIND THE VALUE OF X BELOW: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO SOLVING ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS

WHEN IT COMES TO ALGEBRA, ONE OF THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS IS FINDING THE VALUE OF AN UNKNOWN VARIABLE, COMMONLY REPRESENTED AS "X." WHETHER YOU'RE A STUDENT PREPARING FOR EXAMS, A TEACHER HELPING STUDENTS UNDERSTAND BASIC ALGEBRA, OR SOMEONE BRUSHING UP ON MATH SKILLS, UNDERSTANDING HOW TO FIND THE VALUE OF X IS ESSENTIAL. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL PROVIDE A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF VARIOUS METHODS TO FIND THE VALUE OF X, INCLUDING STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS, EXAMPLES, TIPS, AND COMMON PITFALLS TO AVOID. BY THE END, YOU'LL BE CONFIDENT IN SOLVING ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS EFFICIENTLY AND ACCURATELY.

UNDERSTANDING THE BASICS OF ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS

BEFORE DIVING INTO METHODS FOR SOLVING FOR X, IT'S IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND WHAT AN ALGEBRAIC EQUATION IS.

WHAT IS AN EQUATION?

AN EQUATION IS A MATHEMATICAL STATEMENT THAT ASSERTS THE EQUALITY OF TWO EXPRESSIONS, OFTEN CONTAINING VARIABLES AND CONSTANTS. FOR EXAMPLE:

- $2x + 3 = 7$
- $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$
- $5x - 10 = 0$

THE GOAL WHEN SOLVING AN EQUATION IS TO FIND THE VALUE OR VALUES OF X THAT MAKE THE EQUATION TRUE.

WHAT DOES "FIND THE VALUE OF X" MEAN?

IT MEANS TO DETERMINE THE SPECIFIC NUMBER(S) THAT CAN REPLACE THE VARIABLE(S) TO SATISFY THE EQUATION, TURNING IT INTO A TRUE STATEMENT.

TYPES OF ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

DIFFERENT EQUATIONS REQUIRE DIFFERENT METHODS OF SOLUTION. HERE ARE SOME COMMON TYPES:

LINEAR EQUATIONS

- FORM: $AX + B = 0$ (WHERE $A \neq 0$)
- SOLUTION: STRAIGHTFORWARD, INVOLVES ISOLATING X

QUADRATIC EQUATIONS

- FORM: $AX^2 + BX + C = 0$
- SOLUTION: FACTORING, COMPLETING THE SQUARE, QUADRATIC FORMULA

POLYNOMIAL EQUATIONS OF HIGHER DEGREE

- FORM: DEGREE 3 OR HIGHER; MAY REQUIRE SYNTHETIC DIVISION, FACTORING, OR NUMERICAL METHODS

RATIONAL EQUATIONS

- INVOLVE FRACTIONS; REQUIRE CLEARING DENOMINATORS

RADICAL EQUATIONS

- CONTAIN ROOTS; OFTEN INVOLVE ISOLATING THE RADICAL AND SQUARING BOTH SIDES

METHODS TO FIND THE VALUE OF X

LET'S EXPLORE VARIOUS STRATEGIES TO SOLVE DIFFERENT TYPES OF EQUATIONS.

1. SOLVING LINEAR EQUATIONS

LINEAR EQUATIONS ARE THE SIMPLEST TO SOLVE.

STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS:

1. IDENTIFY THE EQUATION IN THE FORM $AX + B = C$
2. SUBTRACT OR ADD CONSTANTS TO BOTH SIDES TO ISOLATE THE TERM WITH X
3. DIVIDE BOTH SIDES BY THE COEFFICIENT OF X

EXAMPLE:

SOLVE $3x + 4 = 10$

SOLUTION:

- SUBTRACT 4 FROM BOTH SIDES: $3x = 6$
- DIVIDE BOTH SIDES BY 3: $x = 2$

2. SOLVING QUADRATIC EQUATIONS

QUADRATIC EQUATIONS CAN BE SOLVED IN SEVERAL WAYS:

METHOD A: FACTORING

- FIND TWO NUMBERS THAT MULTIPLY TO C AND ADD TO B
- REWRITE THE EQUATION AS A PRODUCT OF BINOMIALS
- SET EACH FACTOR EQUAL TO ZERO

METHOD B: COMPLETING THE SQUARE

- REWRITE THE QUADRATIC TO COMPLETE THE SQUARE
- SOLVE FOR X

METHOD C: QUADRATIC FORMULA

- USE THE FORMULA: $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

EXAMPLE:

SOLVE $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ USING QUADRATIC FORMULA

SOLUTION:

- $a=1, b=-5, c=6$
- DISCRIMINANT $D = (-5)^2 - 4(1)(6) = 25 - 24 = 1$
- $x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2}$
- $x = (5 + 1)/2 = 6/2 = 3$ OR $x = (5 - 1)/2 = 4/2 = 2$

3. SOLVING POLYNOMIAL EQUATIONS OF HIGHER DEGREE

- FACTORIZATION TECHNIQUES
- RATIONAL ROOT THEOREM
- SYNTHETIC DIVISION
- NUMERICAL METHODS (E.G., NEWTON-RAPHSON)

4. SOLVING RATIONAL EQUATIONS

- FIND COMMON DENOMINATORS
- MULTIPLY BOTH SIDES BY THE LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR (LCD)
- SOLVE THE RESULTING EQUATION
- CHECK FOR EXTRANEOUS SOLUTIONS

5. SOLVING RADICAL EQUATIONS

- ISOLATE THE RADICAL
- SQUARE BOTH SIDES
- SOLVE THE RESULTING EQUATION
- VERIFY SOLUTIONS TO AVOID EXTRANEOUS ROOTS

STEP-BY-STEP EXAMPLE: FIND X IN A LINEAR EQUATION

LET'S WORK THROUGH AN EXAMPLE TO ILLUSTRATE THE PROCESS OF FINDING X.

EQUATION: $4x - 7 = 9$

STEP 1: ADD 7 TO BOTH SIDES

- $4x = 16$

STEP 2: DIVIDE BOTH SIDES BY 4

- $x = 4$

ANSWER: THE VALUE OF X IS 4.

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID WHEN FINDING X

- FORGETTING TO PERFORM THE SAME OPERATION ON BOTH SIDES: ALWAYS APPLY ADDITION, SUBTRACTION, MULTIPLICATION, OR DIVISION EQUALLY TO BOTH SIDES.
- SIGN ERRORS: BE CAUTIOUS WITH NEGATIVE SIGNS.
- DIVIDING BY ZERO: NEVER DIVIDE BY ZERO; CHECK THE COEFFICIENTS BEFORE DIVIDING.
- IGNORING EXTRANEOUS SOLUTIONS: ESPECIALLY WHEN SQUARING BOTH SIDES, ALWAYS VERIFY YOUR SOLUTIONS IN THE ORIGINAL EQUATION.
- MISAPPLYING FORMULAS: UNDERSTAND THE DERIVATION AND APPLICATION OF FORMULAS LIKE THE QUADRATIC FORMULA.

TIPS FOR EFFICIENTLY FINDING THE VALUE OF X

- WRITE DOWN EACH STEP CLEARLY.
- SIMPLIFY EXPRESSIONS BEFORE SOLVING.
- USE SUBSTITUTION TO REDUCE COMPLEX EQUATIONS.
- CHECK SOLUTIONS BY SUBSTITUTING BACK INTO THE ORIGINAL EQUATION.
- PRACTICE WITH A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS TO IMPROVE SPEED AND ACCURACY.

PRACTICE PROBLEMS TO FIND THE VALUE OF X

TRY SOLVING THESE PROBLEMS TO REINFORCE YOUR SKILLS:

1. SOLVE $2x + 3 = 11$
2. FIND X IF $x^2 - 9 = 0$
3. SOLVE FOR X: $(x/2) + 4 = 6$
4. DETERMINE X IN THE EQUATION $3x/4 = 9$
5. SOLVE THE QUADRATIC: $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$

CONCLUSION: MASTERING THE ART OF FINDING X

FINDING THE VALUE OF X IS A FOUNDATIONAL SKILL IN ALGEBRA THAT OPENS THE DOOR TO MORE ADVANCED MATHEMATICS AND PROBLEM-SOLVING. BY UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF EQUATIONS AND MASTERING VARIOUS SOLVING TECHNIQUES—SUCH AS ISOLATING VARIABLES, FACTORING, AND APPLYING FORMULAS—YOU CAN CONFIDENTLY TACKLE A WIDE RANGE OF PROBLEMS. REMEMBER TO PRACTICE REGULARLY, DOUBLE-CHECK YOUR SOLUTIONS, AND BE MINDFUL OF COMMON MISTAKES. WITH TIME AND EFFORT, SOLVING FOR X WILL BECOME A STRAIGHTFORWARD AND REWARDING PROCESS.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR LEARNING ALGEBRA

- ALGEBRA TEXTBOOKS AND WORKBOOKS
- ONLINE TUTORIALS AND VIDEO LESSONS
- MATH APPS AND INTERACTIVE PROBLEM SOLVERS
- TUTORING CENTERS AND STUDY GROUPS

BY CONSISTENTLY APPLYING THESE STRATEGIES AND PRACTICING DIVERSE PROBLEMS, YOU'LL BECOME PROFICIENT AT FINDING THE VALUE OF x IN ANY ALGEBRAIC EQUATION YOU ENCOUNTER.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

HOW DO I START SOLVING AN EQUATION TO FIND THE VALUE OF x ?

BEGIN BY SIMPLIFYING BOTH SIDES OF THE EQUATION AND THEN USE INVERSE OPERATIONS TO ISOLATE x STEP BY STEP.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I GET A FRACTIONAL VALUE FOR x ?

IF x IS FRACTIONAL, YOU MAY NEED TO SIMPLIFY THE FRACTION OR CONVERT IT TO A DECIMAL, DEPENDING ON THE QUESTION'S REQUIREMENTS.

HOW CAN I VERIFY MY SOLUTION FOR x ?

SUBSTITUTE THE VALUE OF x BACK INTO THE ORIGINAL EQUATION TO CHECK IF BOTH SIDES ARE EQUAL, CONFIRMING THE CORRECTNESS OF YOUR SOLUTION.

WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON MISTAKE WHEN SOLVING FOR x ?

A COMMON MISTAKE IS FORGETTING TO PERFORM THE SAME OPERATION ON BOTH SIDES OF THE EQUATION OR INCORRECTLY HANDLING NEGATIVE SIGNS.

HOW DO I FIND THE VALUE OF x IN AN ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSION WITH MULTIPLE TERMS?

COMBINE LIKE TERMS, THEN ISOLATE x BY PERFORMING INVERSE OPERATIONS STEP BY STEP UNTIL x IS ALONE ON ONE SIDE.

CAN I USE A CALCULATOR TO FIND THE VALUE OF x ?

YES, CALCULATORS CAN HELP PERFORM ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS, BUT IT'S IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THE ALGEBRAIC STEPS INVOLVED TO SOLVE FOR x ACCURATELY.

WHAT ARE SOME TIPS FOR SOLVING WORD PROBLEMS TO FIND x ?

IDENTIFY THE VARIABLES, TRANSLATE THE WORDS INTO ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS, AND CAREFULLY PERFORM OPERATIONS TO ISOLATE x , DOUBLE-CHECKING EACH STEP.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

FIND THE VALUE OF x BELOW: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO SOLVING ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS

WHEN IT COMES TO MATHEMATICS, ALGEBRA OFTEN STANDS AS THE FOUNDATIONAL PILLAR THAT BRIDGES BASIC ARITHMETIC WITH HIGHER-LEVEL PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS. AMONG THE MYRIAD CHALLENGES ALGEBRA PRESENTS, SOLVING FOR AN UNKNOWN VARIABLE—COMMONLY REPRESENTED AS X —IS ONE OF THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL YET ESSENTIAL SKILLS STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS ALIKE MUST MASTER. WHETHER YOU'RE TACKLING HOMEWORK, PREPARING FOR EXAMS, OR APPLYING ALGEBRA IN REAL-WORLD CONTEXTS, UNDERSTANDING HOW TO FIND THE VALUE OF X IS CRUCIAL.

IN THIS DETAILED EXPLORATION, WE'LL DISSECT THE PROCESS OF FINDING X STEP-BY-STEP, EXAMINE VARIOUS TYPES OF ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS, AND SHARE EXPERT STRATEGIES TO STREAMLINE YOUR PROBLEM-SOLVING EFFICIENCY. THINK OF THIS GUIDE AS YOUR ULTIMATE RESOURCE TO CONFIDENTLY NAVIGATE ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS AND UNCOVER THE VALUE OF X WITH CLARITY AND PRECISION.

UNDERSTANDING THE BASICS OF SOLVING FOR X

BEFORE DIVING INTO SPECIFIC METHODS, IT'S IMPORTANT TO ESTABLISH A FOUNDATIONAL UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT IT MEANS TO FIND THE VALUE OF X .

WHAT IS X IN ALGEBRA?

IN ALGEBRA, X TYPICALLY REPRESENTS AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY WITHIN AN EQUATION THAT NEEDS TO BE DETERMINED. THE PRIMARY GOAL IS TO MANIPULATE THE EQUATION—USING VALID MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS—TO ISOLATE X ON ONE SIDE, REVEALING ITS VALUE.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE SIMPLE EQUATION:

$$2X + 3 = 7$$

THE VARIABLE X IS UNKNOWN. THE TASK IS TO FIND THE NUMBER THAT REPLACES X TO MAKE THE EQUATION TRUE.

THE CORE PRINCIPLE: ISOLATING X

THE GENERAL APPROACH INVOLVES:

1. SIMPLIFYING BOTH SIDES OF THE EQUATION IF NECESSARY.
2. USING INVERSE OPERATIONS TO UNDO WHATEVER IS ATTACHED TO X (ADDITION, SUBTRACTION, MULTIPLICATION, OR DIVISION).
3. SOLVING STEP-BY-STEP UNTIL X IS ALONE ON ONE SIDE OF THE EQUATION.

THIS PROCESS HINGES ON A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE: WHATEVER OPERATION YOU PERFORM ON ONE SIDE OF THE EQUATION, YOU MUST PERFORM ON THE OTHER TO MAINTAIN EQUALITY.

TYPES OF EQUATIONS AND STRATEGIES TO FIND X

DIFFERENT EQUATIONS REQUIRE DIFFERENT APPROACHES. LET'S CATEGORIZE COMMON TYPES AND EXPLORE THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR EACH.

1. LINEAR EQUATIONS

DEFINITION: EQUATIONS WHERE THE HIGHEST POWER OF X IS 1 (E.G., $(AX + B = 0)$).

EXAMPLES:

- $(3X + 5 = 20)$
- $(-2X + 7 = 3X - 1)$

METHOD:

- COMBINE LIKE TERMS ON EACH SIDE IF NECESSARY.
- USE ADDITION OR SUBTRACTION TO MOVE CONSTANTS TO THE OTHER SIDE.
- USE DIVISION OR MULTIPLICATION TO SOLVE FOR X .

STEP-BY-STEP EXAMPLE:

SOLVE $(3X + 5 = 20)$:

1. SUBTRACT 5 FROM BOTH SIDES:

$$[3X = 20 - 5]$$

$$[3X = 15]$$

2. DIVIDE BOTH SIDES BY 3:

$$[X = \frac{15}{3}]$$

$$[X = 5]$$

TIP: ALWAYS PERFORM INVERSE OPERATIONS IN REVERSE ORDER—UNDO ADDITION/SUBTRACTION FIRST, THEN MULTIPLICATION/DIVISION.

2. QUADRATIC EQUATIONS

DEFINITION: EQUATIONS WHERE THE HIGHEST POWER OF X IS 2 (E.G., $(AX^2 + BX + C = 0)$).

EXAMPLES:

- $(X^2 - 5X + 6 = 0)$

METHODS:

- FACTORING
- COMPLETING THE SQUARE
- QUADRATIC FORMULA

FACTORING EXAMPLE:

SOLVE $(X^2 - 5X + 6 = 0)$:

1. FIND TWO NUMBERS THAT MULTIPLY TO 6 AND ADD TO -5 (THESE ARE -2 AND -3).

2. REWRITE THE EQUATION:

$$[(X - 2)(X - 3) = 0]$$

3. SET EACH FACTOR EQUAL TO ZERO:

$$[X - 2 = 0 \rightarrow X = 2]$$

$$[X - 3 = 0 \rightarrow X = 3]$$

EXPERT TIP: WHEN FACTORING IS DIFFICULT, THE QUADRATIC FORMULA:

$$[X = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A}]$$

\]

IS A RELIABLE FALLBACK.

3. RATIONAL EQUATIONS

DEFINITION: EQUATIONS INVOLVING FRACTIONS WITH VARIABLES IN THE NUMERATOR OR DENOMINATOR.

EXAMPLE:

$$-\left(\frac{X + 2}{3} = \frac{X - 1}{2}\right)$$

APPROACH:

- FIND COMMON DENOMINATORS OR CROSS-MULTIPLY.
- SOLVE THE RESULTING LINEAR EQUATION.

CROSS-MULTIPLIED EXAMPLE:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\right. \\ & 2(X + 2) = 3(X - 1) \\ & \left. \right] \end{aligned}$$

EXPAND:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\right. \\ & 2X + 4 = 3X - 3 \\ & \left. \right] \end{aligned}$$

BRING ALL X TERMS TO ONE SIDE:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\right. \\ & 2X - 3X = -3 - 4 \\ & \left. \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\right. \\ & -X = -7 \\ & \left. \right] \end{aligned}$$

DIVIDE BOTH SIDES BY -1 :

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\right. \\ & X = 7 \\ & \left. \right] \end{aligned}$$

TIP: ALWAYS CHECK FOR RESTRICTIONS—DENOMINATORS CANNOT BE ZERO.

4. ABSOLUTE VALUE EQUATIONS

DEFINITION: EQUATIONS INVOLVING $\left(|X|\right)$.

EXAMPLE:

$$-\left(|X - 3| = 5\right)$$

SOLUTION STRATEGY:

- SET UP TWO EQUATIONS:
- $(X - 3 = 5)$
- $(X - 3 = -5)$

SOLVE EACH:

1. $(X = 8)$
2. $(X = -2)$

ADVANCED TECHNIQUES AND TIPS FOR FINDING X

WHILE THE ABOVE METHODS COVER MOST SCENARIOS, SOME EQUATIONS MAY REQUIRE MORE ADVANCED TECHNIQUES OR STRATEGIC THINKING.

1. USING SUBSTITUTION

WHEN EQUATIONS INVOLVE MULTIPLE VARIABLES, SUBSTITUTION SIMPLIFIES THE PROCESS:

- SOLVE ONE EQUATION FOR ONE VARIABLE.
- SUBSTITUTE INTO THE OTHER TO FIND THE VALUE OF X.

2. ELIMINATING VARIABLES

IN SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS, ADDITION/SUBTRACTION CAN ELIMINATE VARIABLES TO SOLVE FOR X.

3. GRAPHICAL INTERPRETATION

PLOTTING EQUATIONS CAN PROVIDE VISUAL INSIGHTS INTO THE VALUE(S) OF X, ESPECIALLY FOR COMPLEX EQUATIONS.

4. CHECKING YOUR WORK

ALWAYS VERIFY YOUR SOLUTION BY SUBSTITUTING THE FOUND VALUE BACK INTO THE ORIGINAL EQUATION TO CONFIRM IT SATISFIES THE EQUATION.

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID

EVEN EXPERIENCED STUDENTS CAN FALL INTO PITFALLS. BE MINDFUL OF:

- INCORRECT OPERATIONS: FORGETTING TO PERFORM THE SAME OPERATION ON BOTH SIDES.
- SIGN ERRORS: LOSING TRACK OF POSITIVE/NEGATIVE SIGNS DURING CALCULATIONS.
- DIVIDING BY ZERO: RECOGNIZING THAT CERTAIN VALUES MAKE DENOMINATORS ZERO, WHICH INVALIDATES SOLUTIONS.

- OVERLOOKING EXTRANEOUS SOLUTIONS: PARTICULARLY IN RATIONAL OR RADICAL EQUATIONS.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES AND APPLICATIONS

LET'S EXAMINE SOME REAL-WORLD SCENARIOS WHERE FINDING X IS ESSENTIAL.

FINANCIAL CALCULATIONS

SUPPOSE YOU'RE CALCULATING THE NUMBER OF UNITS NEEDED TO REACH A FINANCIAL GOAL:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{PRICE} \times X = \text{TOTAL REVENUE} \end{aligned}$$

IF $(\text{PRICE} = \$50)$ AND $(\text{TOTAL REVENUE} = \$2000)$, SOLVE FOR X :

$$\begin{aligned} & 50X = 2000 \\ & X = \frac{2000}{50} = 40 \end{aligned}$$

YOU NEED TO SELL 40 UNITS.

PHYSICS AND ENGINEERING

IN PHYSICS, SOLVING FOR X OFTEN INVOLVES EQUATIONS LIKE:

$$D = VT + \frac{1}{2}AT^2$$

WHERE (D) IS DISPLACEMENT, (V) INITIAL VELOCITY, (A) ACCELERATION, AND (T) TIME. TO FIND (T) , REARRANGEMENT INVOLVES SOLVING QUADRATIC EQUATIONS.

SUMMARY AND FINAL TIPS

MASTERING THE SKILL OF FINDING X IN ALGEBRA INVOLVES UNDERSTANDING THE TYPES OF EQUATIONS, APPLYING APPROPRIATE METHODS, AND PRACTICING REGULARLY. REMEMBER:

- ALWAYS SIMPLIFY THE EQUATION FIRST.
- USE INVERSE OPERATIONS SYSTEMATICALLY.
- CHECK YOUR SOLUTIONS BY SUBSTITUTING BACK.
- BE CAUTIOUS OF RESTRICTIONS, ESPECIALLY WITH FRACTIONS AND RADICALS.
- PRACTICE A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS TO BECOME VERSATILE.

WITH DILIGENT PRACTICE AND A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF CORE PRINCIPLES, YOU CAN CONFIDENTLY SOLVE FOR X IN ANY ALGEBRAIC EQUATION YOU ENCOUNTER, TURNING COMPLEX PROBLEMS INTO MANAGEABLE STEPS.

IN CONCLUSION, FINDING THE VALUE OF X IS MORE THAN JUST A PROCEDURAL TASK—IT'S A CRITICAL THINKING PROCESS THAT SHARPENS PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS AND ENHANCES MATHEMATICAL LITERACY. APPROACH EACH PROBLEM METHODICALLY, UTILIZE THE RIGHT TECHNIQUES, AND VERIFY YOUR SOLUTIONS TO SUCCEED. WHETHER IN ACADEMICS, PROFESSIONAL SCENARIOS, OR EVERYDAY LIFE, THE ABILITY TO UNLOCK THE MYSTERY OF X EMPOWERS YOU TO TACKLE CHALLENGES WITH CONFIDENCE AND PRECISION.

Find The Value Of X Below

Find The Value Of X Below

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