

3 1/2 - U = 3 1/4 WHAT DOES U EQUAL IN THE EQUATION

3 1/2 - U = 3 1/4 WHAT DOES U EQUAL IN THE EQUATION IS A QUESTION THAT OFTEN ARISES IN BASIC ALGEBRA, ESPECIALLY WHEN STUDENTS ARE JUST BEGINNING TO LEARN HOW TO SOLVE FOR AN UNKNOWN VARIABLE. UNDERSTANDING HOW TO MANIPULATE EQUATIONS LIKE THIS IS FUNDAMENTAL TO DEVELOPING ALGEBRAIC SKILLS AND GAINING CONFIDENCE IN SOLVING MORE COMPLEX PROBLEMS. THIS ARTICLE WILL EXPLORE THE STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS OF SOLVING THE EQUATION, PROVIDE EXPLANATIONS OF KEY CONCEPTS INVOLVED, AND OFFER TIPS FOR MASTERING SIMILAR EQUATIONS IN THE FUTURE.

UNDERSTANDING THE EQUATION: BREAKING DOWN THE COMPONENTS

BEFORE DIVING INTO THE SOLUTION, IT'S IMPORTANT TO ANALYZE THE EQUATION'S COMPONENTS:

- 3 1/2 (THREE AND A HALF) IS A MIXED NUMBER.
- U IS THE VARIABLE, REPRESENTING AN UNKNOWN VALUE.
- 3 1/4 (THREE AND A QUARTER) IS ANOTHER MIXED NUMBER.
- THE EQUATION INVOLVES SUBTRACTION OF U FROM 3 1/2, RESULTING IN 3 1/4.

KNOWING HOW TO HANDLE MIXED NUMBERS AND VARIABLES IS CRITICAL IN ALGEBRA. LET'S FIRST UNDERSTAND WHAT MIXED NUMBERS ARE AND HOW THEY CAN BE CONVERTED INTO IMPROPER FRACTIONS FOR EASIER CALCULATION.

MIXED NUMBERS AND IMPROPER FRACTIONS

MIXED NUMBERS COMBINE A WHOLE NUMBER AND A FRACTION. TO PERFORM ALGEBRAIC OPERATIONS EFFICIENTLY, CONVERTING THEM INTO IMPROPER FRACTIONS IS OFTEN RECOMMENDED.

FOR EXAMPLE:

- 3 1/2:
WHOLE NUMBER: 3
FRACTION: 1/2
CONVERSION: $(3 \times 2 + 1)/2 = (6 + 1)/2 = 7/2$

- 3 1/4:
WHOLE NUMBER: 3
FRACTION: 1/4
CONVERSION: $(3 \times 4 + 1)/4 = (12 + 1)/4 = 13/4$

BY CONVERTING MIXED NUMBERS INTO IMPROPER FRACTIONS, SOLVING THE EQUATION BECOMES MORE STRAIGHTFORWARD.

STEP-BY-STEP SOLUTION OF THE EQUATION

THE ORIGINAL EQUATION:

$$\left[3 \frac{1}{2} - U = 3 \frac{1}{4} \right]$$

CAN BE REWRITTEN USING IMPROPER FRACTIONS:

$$\left[\frac{7}{2} - U = \frac{13}{4} \right]$$

OUR GOAL IS TO SOLVE FOR U. TO DO THIS, ISOLATE U ON ONE SIDE OF THE EQUATION.

STEP 1: REWRITE THE EQUATION

EXPRESSED IN IMPROPER FRACTIONS:

$$\left[\frac{7}{2} - U = \frac{13}{4} \right]$$

STEP 2: ISOLATE U

TO ISOLATE U, SUBTRACT $\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)$ FROM BOTH SIDES:

$$\left[-U = \frac{13}{4} - \frac{7}{2} \right]$$

STEP 3: FIND A COMMON DENOMINATOR AND SUBTRACT

THE FRACTIONS $\left(\frac{13}{4}\right)$ AND $\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)$ NEED A COMMON DENOMINATOR. SINCE 4 IS THE DENOMINATOR OF THE FIRST FRACTION, CONVERT $\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)$ TO FOURTHS:

$$\left[\frac{7}{2} = \frac{7 \times 2}{2 \times 2} = \frac{14}{4} \right]$$

NOW, SUBTRACT:

$$\left[-U = \frac{13}{4} - \frac{14}{4} = \frac{13 - 14}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \right]$$

STEP 4: SOLVE FOR U

SINCE:

$$\left[-U = -\frac{1}{4} \right]$$

MULTIPLY BOTH SIDES BY -1 TO SOLVE FOR U:

$$\left[U = \frac{1}{4} \right]$$

ANSWER: U EQUALS $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$.

INTERPRETING THE RESULT IN MIXED NUMBER FORM

THE SOLUTION $U = 1/4$ CAN BE EXPRESSED AS A MIXED NUMBER, ALTHOUGH IN THIS CASE, IT REMAINS A PROPER FRACTION:

- $1/4$ IS LESS THAN 1, SO IT REMAINS AS IS.

IF NEEDED, IT CAN BE WRITTEN AS A DECIMAL:

$$[U = 0.25]$$

OR AS A MIXED NUMBER (WHICH IS NOT NECESSARY HERE):

$$[0 \frac{1}{4}]$$

KEY CONCEPTS AND TIPS FOR SOLVING SIMILAR EQUATIONS

UNDERSTANDING THE PROCESS USED HERE CAN HELP YOU SOLVE A VARIETY OF ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS INVOLVING MIXED NUMBERS AND VARIABLES.

1. CONVERTING MIXED NUMBERS TO IMPROPER FRACTIONS

- ALWAYS CONVERT MIXED NUMBERS INTO IMPROPER FRACTIONS FOR EASIER CALCULATION.
- USE THE FORMULA: $((\text{WHOLE NUMBER} \times \text{DENOMINATOR} + \text{NUMERATOR}) / \text{DENOMINATOR})$.

2. FINDING COMMON DENOMINATORS

- WHEN SUBTRACTING OR ADDING FRACTIONS, IDENTIFY THE LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR (LCD).
- CONVERT FRACTIONS TO EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS WITH THE LCD BEFORE PERFORMING OPERATIONS.

3. ISOLATING THE VARIABLE

- PERFORM INVERSE OPERATIONS TO ISOLATE THE VARIABLE.
- KEEP TRACK OF SIGNS AND OPERATIONS CAREFULLY TO AVOID MISTAKES.

4. HANDLING NEGATIVE SIGNS

- BE CAUTIOUS WHEN MULTIPLYING OR DIVIDING BOTH SIDES BY NEGATIVE NUMBERS.
- REMEMBER THAT MULTIPLYING OR DIVIDING BOTH SIDES OF AN INEQUALITY BY A NEGATIVE REVERSES THE INEQUALITY SIGN.

5. CONVERTING BACK TO MIXED NUMBERS OR DECIMALS

- AFTER SOLVING, CONVERT IMPROPER FRACTIONS BACK TO MIXED NUMBERS IF DESIRED.

- FOR CLARITY, ESPECIALLY IN REAL-WORLD CONTEXTS, CONVERTING TO DECIMALS CAN BE HELPFUL.

REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS OF SOLVING EQUATIONS LIKE THIS

UNDERSTANDING HOW TO SOLVE SUCH EQUATIONS EXTENDS BEYOND PURE MATHEMATICS. HERE ARE SOME PRACTICAL SCENARIOS:

- FINANCIAL CALCULATIONS: DETERMINING UNKNOWN PAYMENTS OR INTEREST RATES.
- COOKING AND RECIPES: ADJUSTING INGREDIENT QUANTITIES WHEN SCALING RECIPES.
- CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING: CALCULATING MEASUREMENTS OR MATERIAL QUANTITIES BASED ON GIVEN CONSTRAINTS.
- EDUCATION AND TUTORING: DEVELOPING PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS FOR STUDENTS LEARNING ALGEBRA.

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID

WHILE SOLVING EQUATIONS LIKE $(3 \frac{1}{2} - U = 3 \frac{1}{4})$, BE MINDFUL OF THESE TYPICAL ERRORS:

- FORGETTING TO CONVERT MIXED NUMBERS TO IMPROPER FRACTIONS.
- MAKING ARITHMETIC MISTAKES DURING SUBTRACTION OR ADDITION.
- LOSING TRACK OF NEGATIVE SIGNS WHEN ISOLATING THE VARIABLE.
- CONFUSING THE DIRECTION OF INEQUALITY WHEN MULTIPLYING OR DIVIDING BY NEGATIVES (NOT APPLICABLE HERE, BUT GOOD TO KEEP IN MIND).

SUMMARY OF THE SOLUTION PROCESS

TO RECAP, SOLVING THE EQUATION:

$$[3 \frac{1}{2} - U = 3 \frac{1}{4}]$$

INVOLVED THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

1. CONVERT MIXED NUMBERS TO IMPROPER FRACTIONS: $(\frac{7}{2})$ AND $(\frac{13}{4})$.
2. REWRITE THE EQUATION: $(\frac{7}{2} - U = \frac{13}{4})$.
3. SUBTRACT $(\frac{7}{2})$ FROM BOTH SIDES, REQUIRING A COMMON DENOMINATOR.
4. SIMPLIFY THE RIGHT SIDE: $(\frac{13}{4} - \frac{14}{4} = -\frac{1}{4})$.
5. MULTIPLY BOTH SIDES BY -1 TO ISOLATE U : $(U = \frac{1}{4})$.

THE SOLUTION IS STRAIGHTFORWARD ONCE YOU UNDERSTAND THE CONVERSION BETWEEN MIXED NUMBERS AND IMPROPER FRACTIONS AND CAREFULLY PERFORM ALGEBRAIC OPERATIONS.

FINAL THOUGHTS

MASTERING THE PROCESS OF SOLVING EQUATIONS INVOLVING MIXED NUMBERS AND VARIABLES IS ESSENTIAL FOR PROGRESSING IN ALGEBRA AND MATHEMATICS AS A WHOLE. PRACTICE WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF EQUATIONS, AND BECOME COMFORTABLE WITH CONVERSIONS AND OPERATIONS INVOLVING FRACTIONS. REMEMBER, PATIENCE AND ATTENTION TO DETAIL ARE KEY TO AVOIDING COMMON PITFALLS AND ARRIVING AT CORRECT SOLUTIONS.

IF YOU ENCOUNTER MORE COMPLEX EQUATIONS OR NEED TO REINFORCE THESE SKILLS, CONSIDER WORKING THROUGH ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS OR SEEKING GUIDANCE FROM EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES. WITH TIME AND PRACTICE, SOLVING FOR UNKNOWN IN VARIOUS CONTEXTS WILL BECOME SECOND NATURE.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF U IN THE EQUATION $3\frac{1}{2} - U = 3\frac{1}{4}$?

U EQUALS $\frac{1}{4}$ BECAUSE $3\frac{1}{2}$ MINUS $\frac{1}{4}$ EQUALS $3\frac{1}{4}$.

HOW DO I SOLVE FOR U IN THE EQUATION $3\frac{1}{2} - U = 3\frac{1}{4}$?

SUBTRACT $3\frac{1}{4}$ FROM $3\frac{1}{2}$ TO FIND U . CONVERT TO IMPROPER FRACTIONS: $\frac{7}{2} - \frac{13}{4}$. FIND COMMON DENOMINATOR AND SUBTRACT TO GET $U = \frac{1}{4}$.

WHY IS U EQUAL TO $\frac{1}{4}$ IN THE EQUATION $3\frac{1}{2} - U = 3\frac{1}{4}$?

BECAUSE SUBTRACTING $\frac{1}{4}$ FROM $3\frac{1}{2}$ (WHICH IS $\frac{7}{2}$) RESULTS IN $3\frac{1}{4}$ (WHICH IS $\frac{13}{4}$), SO U MUST BE $\frac{1}{4}$.

CAN I VERIFY MY SOLUTION FOR U IN THE EQUATION $3\frac{1}{2} - U = 3\frac{1}{4}$?

YES, SUBSTITUTE $U = \frac{1}{4}$ BACK INTO THE EQUATION: $3\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$ EQUALS $3\frac{1}{4}$, CONFIRMING THE SOLUTION IS CORRECT.

WHAT ARE THE STEPS TO FIND U IN THE EQUATION $3\frac{1}{2} - U = 3\frac{1}{4}$?

CONVERT MIXED NUMBERS TO IMPROPER FRACTIONS, SUBTRACT $3\frac{1}{4}$ FROM $3\frac{1}{2}$, AND SIMPLIFY TO FIND $U = \frac{1}{4}$.

IS U POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE IN THE EQUATION $3\frac{1}{2} - U = 3\frac{1}{4}$?

U IS POSITIVE, SPECIFICALLY $\frac{1}{4}$, BECAUSE SUBTRACTING $\frac{1}{4}$ FROM $3\frac{1}{2}$ GIVES $3\frac{1}{4}$.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

UNDERSTANDING THE EQUATION: $3\frac{1}{2} - U = 3\frac{1}{4}$ — WHAT DOES U EQUAL?

WHEN ENCOUNTERING ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS LIKE $3\frac{1}{2} - U = 3\frac{1}{4}$, MANY STUDENTS AND MATH ENTHUSIASTS FIND THEMSELVES ASKING, "WHAT DOES U EQUAL?" WHILE ON THE SURFACE THIS LOOKS LIKE A SIMPLE SUBTRACTION PROBLEM, THE PRESENCE OF MIXED NUMBERS ADDS LAYERS OF COMPLEXITY THAT REQUIRE CAREFUL ATTENTION. IN THIS COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW, WE WILL EXPLORE THE PROBLEM STEP BY STEP, DELVE INTO THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MIXED NUMBERS, AND PROVIDE A CLEAR METHODOLOGY TO FIND THE VALUE OF U . WHETHER YOU'RE A BEGINNER OR LOOKING TO REFINE YOUR ALGEBRA SKILLS, THIS GUIDE AIMS TO BE BOTH THOROUGH AND ACCESSIBLE.

BREAKING DOWN THE EQUATION

THE EQUATION AT HAND IS:

$$3 \frac{1}{2} - U = 3 \frac{1}{4}$$

LET'S ANALYZE THIS PIECE BY PIECE.

WHAT ARE MIXED NUMBERS?

- MIXED NUMBERS COMBINE A WHOLE NUMBER WITH A FRACTION (E.G., $3 \frac{1}{2}$).
- THEY ARE OFTEN USED IN EVERYDAY CONTEXTS LIKE MEASUREMENTS OR RECIPES.
- TO PERFORM ALGEBRAIC OPERATIONS, IT IS OFTEN EASIER TO CONVERT MIXED NUMBERS INTO IMPROPER FRACTIONS.

WHY CONVERT MIXED NUMBERS?

- IMPROPER FRACTIONS FACILITATE EASIER ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS.
- THEY ALLOW US TO APPLY COMMON DENOMINATORS AND STANDARD FRACTION RULES.
- ONCE CONVERTED, THE EQUATION BECOMES MORE STRAIGHTFORWARD TO SOLVE.

CONVERTING MIXED NUMBERS TO IMPROPER FRACTIONS

LET'S CONVERT BOTH MIXED NUMBERS IN THE EQUATION INTO IMPROPER FRACTIONS FOR CLARITY.

STEP 1: CONVERT $3 \frac{1}{2}$

- WHOLE NUMBER: 3
- FRACTION: $\frac{1}{2}$

THE IMPROPER FRACTION:

$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash[\\ 3 \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{(3 \times 2) + 1}{2} = \frac{6 + 1}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \\ & \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

STEP 2: CONVERT $3 \frac{1}{4}$

- WHOLE NUMBER: 3
- FRACTION: $\frac{1}{4}$

THE IMPROPER FRACTION:

$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash[\\ 3 \frac{1}{4} &= \frac{(3 \times 4) + 1}{4} = \frac{12 + 1}{4} = \frac{13}{4} \\ & \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

REVISED EQUATION IN IMPROPER FRACTIONS:

$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash[\\ \frac{7}{2} - U &= \frac{13}{4} \\ & \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

NOW, THE EQUATION IS:

$$\frac{7}{2} - U = \frac{13}{4}$$

SOLVING FOR U: STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH

STEP 1: ISOLATE U

REARRANGED EQUATION:

$$U = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{13}{4}$$

STEP 2: FIND A COMMON DENOMINATOR

- DENOMINATORS ARE 2 AND 4.
- THE LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR (LCD) IS 4.

CONVERT $\frac{7}{2}$ TO HAVE DENOMINATOR 4:

$$\frac{7}{2} = \frac{7 \times 2}{2 \times 2} = \frac{14}{4}$$

NOW, THE SUBTRACTION BECOMES:

$$U = \frac{14}{4} - \frac{13}{4}$$

STEP 3: PERFORM THE SUBTRACTION

SINCE BOTH FRACTIONS SHARE THE SAME DENOMINATOR:

$$U = \frac{14 - 13}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

RESULT:

$$U = \frac{1}{4}$$

IN MIXED NUMBER FORM:

$$U = 0 \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

VERIFYING THE SOLUTION

IT'S ALWAYS GOOD PRACTICE TO VERIFY THE SOLUTION BY PLUGGING U BACK INTO THE ORIGINAL EQUATION.

ORIGINAL EQUATION:

$$3\frac{1}{2} - U = 3\frac{1}{4}$$

SUBSTITUTE $(U = \frac{1}{4})$:

$$3\frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = 3\frac{13}{4}$$

CALCULATE THE LEFT SIDE:

- CONVERT $(\frac{7}{2})$ TO $(\frac{14}{4})$:

$$\frac{14}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$$

WHICH MATCHES THE RIGHT SIDE. THEREFORE, THE SOLUTION IS CONFIRMED.

UNDERSTANDING THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

WHY CONVERTING TO IMPROPER FRACTIONS IS KEY

- SIMPLIFIES THE COMPUTATION PROCESS.
- AVOIDS CONFUSION THAT CAN ARISE FROM MIXED NUMBERS.
- FACILITATES CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF FRACTION ARITHMETIC RULES.

HANDLING MIXED NUMBERS IN EQUATIONS

- ALWAYS CONVERT MIXED NUMBERS INTO IMPROPER FRACTIONS BEFORE PERFORMING OPERATIONS.
- FIND THE LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR WHEN ADDING OR SUBTRACTING FRACTIONS.
- SIMPLIFY THE RESULTING FRACTIONS IF POSSIBLE.

ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR SOLVING

WHILE CONVERTING TO IMPROPER FRACTIONS IS THE MOST STRAIGHTFORWARD METHOD, HERE ARE ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES:

METHOD 1: CONVERT MIXED NUMBERS TO DECIMALS

- $3\frac{1}{2} = 3.5$
- $3\frac{1}{4} = 3.25$

EQUATION BECOMES:

$$3.5 - U = 3.25$$

SOLVE FOR U:

$$U = 3.5 - 3.25 = 0.25$$

RESULT:

$$U = 0.25 = \frac{1}{4}$$

NOTE: THIS METHOD IS QUICK BUT MAY INTRODUCE ROUNDING ERRORS IF NOT HANDLED CAREFULLY.

METHOD 2: USING ALGEBRAIC VARIABLES

- ASSIGN VARIABLES TO MIXED NUMBERS:

$$A = 3 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = 3 \frac{1}{4}$$

- SET THE EQUATION:

$$A - U = B$$

- SOLVE FOR U:

$$U = A - B$$

- CONVERT TO IMPROPER FRACTIONS AND SUBTRACT AS SHOWN ABOVE.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS AND CONTEXTS

UNDERSTANDING HOW TO MANIPULATE MIXED NUMBERS AND SOLVE EQUATIONS LIKE $3 \frac{1}{2} - U = 3 \frac{1}{4}$ IS USEFUL BEYOND PURE MATHEMATICS.

REAL-WORLD SITUATIONS

- COOKING AND RECIPES: ADJUSTING INGREDIENT QUANTITIES MEASURED IN MIXED UNITS.
- CONSTRUCTION: WORKING WITH MEASUREMENTS THAT INCLUDE FRACTIONS OR MIXED UNITS.
- FINANCE: HANDLING FRACTIONAL SHARES OR PARTIAL PAYMENTS.

- EDUCATION: DEVELOPING FOUNDATIONAL ALGEBRA SKILLS.

EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

- REINFORCES THE IMPORTANCE OF FRACTION CONVERSION.
- ENHANCES PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS.
- PREPARES STUDENTS FOR MORE ADVANCED ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS.

COMMON MISTAKES AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

- FORGET TO CONVERT MIXED NUMBERS INTO IMPROPER FRACTIONS: ALWAYS CONVERT TO FACILITATE CALCULATION.
- INCORRECT COMMON DENOMINATOR: ALWAYS IDENTIFY THE LCD BEFORE SUBTRACTING FRACTIONS.
- SIGN ERRORS: BE CAUTIOUS WITH SUBTRACTION TO AVOID SIGN MISTAKES.
- SIMPLIFICATION ERRORS: SIMPLIFY FRACTIONS AFTER CALCULATION FOR CLARITY.

SUMMARY AND FINAL THOUGHTS

THE KEY TO SOLVING THE EQUATION $3 \frac{1}{2} - U = 3 \frac{1}{4}$ LIES IN CONVERTING MIXED NUMBERS TO IMPROPER FRACTIONS, FINDING A COMMON DENOMINATOR, PERFORMING THE SUBTRACTION, AND SIMPLIFYING THE RESULT. THE PROCESS ILLUSTRATES FUNDAMENTAL ALGEBRAIC PRINCIPLES, INCLUDING FRACTION MANIPULATION AND VARIABLE ISOLATION.

FINAL ANSWER:

$$\boxed{U = \frac{1}{4}}$$

THIS OUTCOME NOT ONLY SOLVES THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM BUT ALSO REINFORCES CORE MATHEMATICAL SKILLS ESSENTIAL FOR TACKLING MORE COMPLEX EQUATIONS INVOLVING MIXED NUMBERS AND FRACTIONS.

ADDITIONAL TIPS FOR LEARNERS

- PRACTICE CONVERTING MIXED NUMBERS REGULARLY TO DEVELOP FLUENCY.
- ALWAYS DOUBLE-CHECK YOUR WORK, ESPECIALLY WHEN DEALING WITH FRACTIONS.
- USE VISUAL AIDS LIKE FRACTION BARS OR NUMBER LINES FOR BETTER CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING.
- WHEN IN DOUBT, CONVERT TO DECIMALS TO VERIFY RESULTS, THEN REVERT TO FRACTIONS FOR EXACTNESS.

IN CONCLUSION, MASTERING THE PROCESS OF HANDLING MIXED NUMBERS IN EQUATIONS LIKE $3 \frac{1}{2} - U = 3 \frac{1}{4}$ BUILDS A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR ALGEBRA AND BEYOND. BY UNDERSTANDING THE CONVERSION PROCESS, APPLYING CONSISTENT FRACTION RULES, AND VERIFYING SOLUTIONS, LEARNERS CAN CONFIDENTLY APPROACH SIMILAR PROBLEMS WITH CLARITY AND PRECISION.

3 1 2 U 3 1 4 What Does U Equal In The Equation

3 1 2 U 3 1 4 What Does U Equal In The Equation

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