$$\frac{15-a}{3} = -9$$

$$8. \frac{15-a}{3} = -9$$

$$\frac{15-a}{3} = -9$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{3}{n+2} = \frac{5}{n+4}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+4} = \frac{1}{n+4} = \frac{3}{n+4}$$

$$\frac{3}{n+4} = \frac{1}{n+4} = \frac{3}{n+4}$$

$$\frac{3}{n+4} = \frac{3}{n+4} = \frac{3}{n+4}$$

$$\frac{3}{n+4} = \frac{3}{n+4} = \frac{3}{n+4}$$

2-4 Solving Equations with Variables on Each side

$$3\omega + 2 = 7\omega$$
 -3ω
 $= \frac{4}{4}\omega$
 $= \frac{1}{4}\omega$
 $= \frac{1}{4}\omega$

$$5a + 2 = 6 - 7a$$

 $+7a$
 $12a + 3 = 6$
 $12a = 4$
 $a = 4$
 $a = 4$

$$5(\frac{1}{3})+2=6-7(\frac{1}{3})$$

 $\sqrt{33}=3\frac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{59}{4} + 2 = 4 - 7a$$
 $\frac{-5a}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$
 $\frac{-4}{5}$
 $\frac{-4}{5}$
 $\frac{-4}{5}$
 $\frac{-13}{5}$

$$\frac{x}{3} + 1 = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}x$$

$$\frac{x}{3} + 1 = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}x$$

$$\frac{x}{3} + 1 = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}x +$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{4}x - 4$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{4}x - 4$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{4}x - 14$$

$$\frac{2}{4}x - \frac{2}{4}x$$

$$8\Delta - 10 = 3(4-20)$$

 $8\Delta - 10 = 18 - 6\Delta$

$$7x + 5(x-1) = -5 + 12x$$

 $7x + 5(x-1) = -5 + 12x$
 $12x - 5 = -5 + 12x$
 $12x = 12x$
 $x = 12x$
 $x = 12x$

$$6(y-s)=2(10+3y)$$

 $6(y-s)=2(10+3y)$
 $-6y-30=20+6y$
 $-6y-6y$
 $-30\neq 20$
 $y=N0 SOLUTION$

Two times the least of three consecutive odd integers exceeds three times the greatest by fifteen. What are the integers?

$$2n$$
 $3(n+4)$
This side is 15 bigger

to equal we need to subtract the IS to get it equal.

$$-n=27$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -27 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix}$$

Three consecutive odd mtegers