

WORK PROBLEMS IN ALGEBRA WITH SOLUTIONS

WORK PROBLEMS IN ALGEBRA WITH SOLUTIONS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS ALIKE, AS THEY PROVIDE PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS. THESE PROBLEMS OFTEN INVOLVE FINDING THE UNKNOWN, MODELING REAL-WORLD SITUATIONS, AND APPLYING FORMULAS TO SOLVE FOR SPECIFIC VARIABLES. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL EXPLORE VARIOUS TYPES OF WORK PROBLEMS IN ALGEBRA, PROVIDE DETAILED SOLUTIONS, AND OFFER TIPS ON HOW TO APPROACH THESE PROBLEMS EFFECTIVELY.

UNDERSTANDING WORK PROBLEMS IN ALGEBRA

WORK PROBLEMS TYPICALLY INVOLVE SCENARIOS WHERE INDIVIDUALS OR MACHINES COMPLETE TASKS OVER TIME. THE KEY TO SOLVING THESE PROBLEMS IS TO UNDERSTAND THE RATE AT WHICH WORK IS DONE, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS A FRACTION OF THE WORK COMPLETED PER UNIT OF TIME.

TYPES OF WORK PROBLEMS

THERE ARE SEVERAL COMMON TYPES OF WORK PROBLEMS, INCLUDING:

- **SINGLE WORKER PROBLEMS:** INVOLVES ONE INDIVIDUAL COMPLETING A TASK ALONE.
- **COLLABORATIVE WORK PROBLEMS:** INVOLVES TWO OR MORE INDIVIDUALS WORKING TOGETHER TO COMPLETE A TASK.
- **COMBINED WORK PROBLEMS:** INVOLVES INDIVIDUALS OR MACHINES THAT WORK ON DIFFERENT TASKS SIMULTANEOUSLY.
- **VARIABLE RATE PROBLEMS:** INVOLVES WORKERS OR MACHINES THAT CHANGE THEIR WORK RATE OVER TIME.

SOLVING SINGLE WORKER PROBLEMS

LET'S BEGIN WITH A SIMPLE SINGLE WORKER PROBLEM.

EXAMPLE 1: SINGLE WORKER PROBLEM

PROBLEM: IF JOHN CAN PAINT A HOUSE IN 4 HOURS, HOW MUCH OF THE HOUSE CAN HE PAINT IN 1 HOUR?

SOLUTION:

1. DETERMINE THE RATE OF WORK. SINCE JOHN PAINTS THE ENTIRE HOUSE IN 4 HOURS, HIS RATE IS:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate} &= \frac{1 \text{ house}}{4 \text{ hours}} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ houses per hour} \end{aligned}$$

2. IN 1 HOUR, HE CAN PAINT:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Houses painted in 1 hour} &= 1 \text{ hour} \times \frac{1}{4} \text{ houses per hour} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ of the house} \end{aligned}$$

JOHN CAN PAINT $\frac{1}{4}$ OF THE HOUSE IN 1 HOUR.

COLLABORATIVE WORK PROBLEMS

NOW, LET'S LOOK AT COLLABORATIVE WORK PROBLEMS WHERE TWO OR MORE WORKERS CONTRIBUTE TO A TASK.

EXAMPLE 2: COLLABORATIVE WORK PROBLEM

PROBLEM: IF ALICE CAN COMPLETE A TASK IN 6 HOURS AND BOB CAN COMPLETE IT IN 3 HOURS, HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE THEM TO COMPLETE THE TASK TOGETHER?

SOLUTION:

1. DETERMINE INDIVIDUAL WORK RATES:

- ALICE'S RATE:

$$\text{RATE}_A = \frac{1 \text{ TASK}}{6 \text{ HOURS}} = \frac{1}{6} \text{ TASKS PER HOUR}$$

- BOB'S RATE:

$$\text{RATE}_B = \frac{1 \text{ TASK}}{3 \text{ HOURS}} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ TASKS PER HOUR}$$

2. COMBINE THE RATES:

$$\text{COMBINED RATE} = \text{RATE}_A + \text{RATE}_B = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}$$

TO ADD THESE FRACTIONS, WE NEED A COMMON DENOMINATOR:

$$\text{COMBINED RATE} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ TASKS PER HOUR}$$

3. DETERMINE THE TIME TO COMPLETE ONE TASK TOGETHER:

$$\text{TIME} = \frac{1 \text{ TASK}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ TASKS PER HOUR}} = 2 \text{ HOURS}$$

ALICE AND BOB CAN COMPLETE THE TASK TOGETHER IN 2 HOURS.

COMBINED WORK PROBLEMS

NEXT, WE WILL ADDRESS COMBINED WORK PROBLEMS WHERE DIFFERENT TASKS ARE PERFORMED SIMULTANEOUSLY.

EXAMPLE 3: COMBINED WORK PROBLEM

PROBLEM: A MACHINE CAN PRODUCE 100 UNITS IN 5 HOURS, WHILE ANOTHER MACHINE CAN PRODUCE 200 UNITS IN 10 HOURS. HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE BOTH MACHINES TO PRODUCE 300 UNITS TOGETHER?

SOLUTION:

1. DETERMINE THE RATES OF EACH MACHINE:

- MACHINE 1'S RATE:

$$\text{RATE}_1 = \frac{100 \text{ UNITS}}{5 \text{ HOURS}} = 20 \text{ UNITS PER HOUR}$$

- MACHINE 2'S RATE:

$$\text{RATE}_2 = \frac{200 \text{ UNITS}}{10 \text{ HOURS}} = 20 \text{ UNITS PER HOUR}$$

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2. COMBINE THE RATES:

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$$\text{COMBINED RATE} = 20 + 20 = 40 \text{ UNITS PER HOUR}$$

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3. DETERMINE THE TIME TO PRODUCE 300 UNITS:

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$$\text{TIME} = \frac{300 \text{ UNITS}}{40 \text{ UNITS PER HOUR}} = 7.5 \text{ HOURS}$$

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BOTH MACHINES WILL TAKE 7.5 HOURS TO PRODUCE 300 UNITS TOGETHER.

VARIABLE RATE PROBLEMS

FINALLY, LET'S CONSIDER VARIABLE RATE PROBLEMS WHERE THE WORK RATE CHANGES OVER TIME.

EXAMPLE 4: VARIABLE RATE PROBLEM

PROBLEM: A WORKER STARTS A TASK AND WORKS AT A RATE OF 5 UNITS PER HOUR FOR THE FIRST 3 HOURS, THEN INCREASES THE RATE TO 7 UNITS PER HOUR FOR THE NEXT 4 HOURS. HOW MANY TOTAL UNITS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED?

SOLUTION:

1. CALCULATE THE OUTPUT FOR THE FIRST 3 HOURS:

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$$\text{OUTPUT}_1 = 5 \text{ UNITS PER HOUR} \times 3 \text{ HOURS} = 15 \text{ UNITS}$$

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2. CALCULATE THE OUTPUT FOR THE NEXT 4 HOURS:

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$$\text{OUTPUT}_2 = 7 \text{ UNITS PER HOUR} \times 4 \text{ HOURS} = 28 \text{ UNITS}$$

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3. CALCULATE TOTAL OUTPUT:

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$$\text{TOTAL OUTPUT} = \text{OUTPUT}_1 + \text{OUTPUT}_2 = 15 + 28 = 43 \text{ UNITS}$$

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THE WORKER HAS PRODUCED A TOTAL OF 43 UNITS.

TIPS FOR SOLVING WORK PROBLEMS IN ALGEBRA

TO EFFECTIVELY TACKLE WORK PROBLEMS IN ALGEBRA, CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING TIPS:

1. IDENTIFY THE RATES: ALWAYS START BY DETERMINING THE WORK RATE FOR EACH WORKER OR MACHINE INVOLVED IN THE PROBLEM.
2. USE COMMON DENOMINATORS: WHEN ADDING OR COMPARING RATES, MAKE SURE TO USE COMMON DENOMINATORS FOR FRACTIONS.
3. BREAK DOWN COMPLEX PROBLEMS: FOR MORE COMPLICATED SCENARIOS, BREAK THE PROBLEM DOWN INTO SMALLER, MANAGEABLE PARTS.
4. PRACTICE REGULARLY: WORK PROBLEMS CAN VARY WIDELY, SO PRACTICING DIFFERENT TYPES WILL BUILD YOUR CONFIDENCE AND PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS.

CONCLUSION

WORK PROBLEMS IN ALGEBRA WITH SOLUTIONS ARE NOT ONLY ESSENTIAL FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS BUT ALSO VALUABLE IN REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS. BY UNDERSTANDING HOW TO APPROACH THESE PROBLEMS, YOU CAN ENHANCE YOUR MATHEMATICAL SKILLS AND APPLY ALGEBRA TO VARIOUS PRACTICAL SITUATIONS. WHETHER YOU'RE DEALING WITH SINGLE WORKER SCENARIOS OR COLLABORATIVE TASKS, MASTERING THESE TECHNIQUES WILL MAKE YOU A PROFICIENT PROBLEM-SOLVER IN ALGEBRA.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE FORMULA TO SOLVE A WORK PROBLEM INVOLVING TWO PEOPLE WORKING TOGETHER?

THE FORMULA IS $1/(1/A + 1/B) = T$, WHERE A IS THE TIME TAKEN BY THE FIRST PERSON TO COMPLETE THE WORK ALONE, B IS THE TIME TAKEN BY THE SECOND PERSON, AND T IS THE TOTAL TIME TAKEN WHEN BOTH WORK TOGETHER.

IF ALICE CAN COMPLETE A TASK IN 6 HOURS AND BOB CAN COMPLETE IT IN 4 HOURS, HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE THEM TO COMPLETE THE TASK TOGETHER?

USING THE FORMULA: $1/(1/6 + 1/4) = 1/(2/12 + 3/12) = 1/(5/12) = 12/5$ HOURS OR 2.4 HOURS.

HOW CAN I SET UP AN EQUATION FOR A WORK PROBLEM WHERE A PERSON WORKS PART OF THE TIME AND THEN IS REPLACED?

LET x BE THE TIME WORKED BY THE FIRST PERSON. SET UP THE EQUATION BASED ON THE WORK DONE: $(x/A) + ((T - x)/B) = 1$, WHERE T IS THE TOTAL TIME, A IS THE FIRST PERSON'S WORK RATE, AND B IS THE SECOND PERSON'S WORK RATE.

IN A SCENARIO WHERE THREE PEOPLE WORK TOGETHER TO COMPLETE A TASK IN 2 HOURS, HOW CAN I FIND OUT HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE IF ONLY TWO OF THEM WORKED?

FIRST, FIND THE COMBINED WORK RATE OF ALL THREE, WHICH IS $1/2$ JOBS/HOUR. IF TWO PEOPLE HAVE A COMBINED RATE OF R , THEN $R = (\text{COMBINED RATE OF THREE}) - (\text{RATE OF THE THIRD PERSON})$. USE R TO FIND HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE THEM ALONE: $T = 1/R$.

WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RATES IN WORK PROBLEMS?

RATES ARE CRUCIAL IN WORK PROBLEMS AS THEY REPRESENT THE AMOUNT OF WORK DONE PER UNIT OF TIME. THEY HELP TO FORMULATE EQUATIONS THAT ALLOW FOR THE CALCULATION OF TOTAL TIME OR WORK WHEN MULTIPLE INDIVIDUALS ARE INVOLVED.

IF A MACHINE CAN DO A JOB IN 10 HOURS AND ANOTHER MACHINE CAN DO THE SAME JOB IN 5 HOURS, HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE FOR BOTH MACHINES TO COMPLETE THE JOB TOGETHER?

USING THE WORK FORMULA: $1/(1/10 + 1/5) = 1/(1/10 + 2/10) = 1/(3/10) = 10/3$ HOURS OR APPROXIMATELY 3.33 HOURS.

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