

## One Step Equations:

Perform the inverse operation to get the indicated variable on its own side of the equal sign – aka SOLVING

1) $x + 3 = 9$	2) $x - 7 = 14$	3) $4x = 16$	4) $\frac{x}{12} = 2$
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## Two step Equations:

There is more than one step to be done in this case. Do the addition or subtraction FIRST, then multiply or divide to get “x” on its own side of the equal sign

5) $2x + 3 = 11$	6) $3x - 4 = 14$	7) $\frac{x}{4} + 12 = 17$	8) $\frac{x}{2} - 1 = 7$	9) $4 - 3x = 1$
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**Multistep equations:** a little bit trickier, you’ll need to make sure the right side and the left side of the equal sign are SIMPLIFIED before you begin solving

10) $2x + 3 - x = 20$	11) $-2(x + 4) = 30$	12) $32 = -2x + 4 + 9x$	13) $12 = 3(x + 1) - 6x$
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**X's on both sides:** you must simplify each side and then make sure all of your x's are on the same side of the equal sign

14) $4x + 6 - 2x = 4x - 2$	15) $2x - (5x + 3) = 3x + 17$	16) $12x + 4 = 10x - 2$
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**All mixed up – can you figure out what to do??**

17) $-12 + g = 7$	18) $3(x - 5) + 4 = 19$	19) $4x + 3 - 2x = -17$
20) $4x - 9 = 7$	21) $2x + 4(x - 1) = 5(x - 1)$	22) $\frac{x}{5} = 25$