

Solve these equations:

$x + 5 = 12$

$8x = 32$

$4x = 48$

$8 + x = 16$

$n + 20 = 23$

$x + 9 = 27$

$x - 4 = 11$

$n + 28 = 47$

$2x = 26$

$x - 9 = 19$

$n \times 5 = 15$

$2x + 3 = 21$

$x + 9 = 27$

$n \div 5 = 3$

$3x - 5 = 13$

$4x = 20 =$

$7n = 63$

$10 + x = 7$

$7x = 21 =$

$n \div 5 = 3$

$5x - 3 = 37$

$3x = 33 =$

$x + 5 = 12$

$4x + 5 = 41$

$4x = 48 =$

$4x = 20$

$2x + 1 = 14$

$2x = 26 =$

$8 + x = 16$

$4x - 3 = 7$

$x + 6 = 12$

$7x = 21$

$2x - 5 = 6$

$x - 15 = 3$

$x - 4 = 11$

$3x = 4$

$5x = 30$

$3x = 33$

$4x - 6 = 24$

I am thinking of a number multiplying by 6 and adding 7
I get the same answer as if I multiply it by 4 and add 19

What is the equation to this problem?

What is the solution?

I am thinking of a number, multiplying it by 8 and adding 4
I get the same answer as if I multiply it by 4 and subtract 20

What is the equation to this problem?

What is the solution?

Solve these equations:

$3x + 5 = 5 + x$

$3 + 2x = x + 6$

$5 + 6x = 4x + 11$

$9 - x = 15 - 2x$

$x + 3 = 21 - 2x$

$6x - 21 = 5x - 15$

$11 + 7x = x + 23$

$7 - x = 11 - 5x$

$5x + 4 = 2x + 13$

$2x - 4 = 8 - x$

$4x - 17 = 18 - x$

$6x - 2 = x + 8$

$3x + 6 = 10 + x$

$2x - 13 = 1 - 5x$

$49 - 3x = x + 21$

Solve these equations to find the value of x .

$1) \quad 2(x + 1) = 8$

$2) \quad 3(x - 1) = 9$

$3) \quad 5(x + 2) = 15$

$4) \quad 4(x + 2) = 36$

$5) \quad 7(x - 2) = 21$

$6) \quad 2(2x + 1) = 26$

$7) \quad 3(2x - 1) = 27$

$8) \quad 2(5x + 4) = 28$

$9) \quad 3(3x - 7) = 15$

And now these

$10) \quad 2(x + 1) = 3x$

$11) \quad 4(x - 2) = 3x$

$12) \quad 5(x + 6) = 15x$

$13) \quad 2(2x + 3) = 10x$

$14) \quad 3(2x - 5) = 3x$

$15) \quad 6(2x + 7) = 33x$

And finally these...

$16) \quad 3(2x + 1) = 8x - 5$

$17) \quad 6(x - 6) = 4x + 4$

$18) \quad 4(3x + 2) = 11x + 18$

$19) \quad 4(x + 3) = 5(3x - 2)$

$20) \quad 2(x + 3) = 4(2x - 9)$

$21) \quad 3(2x - 1) = 5(3x - 15)$

$22) \quad 2(x + 1) + x = 11$

$23) \quad 3(2x - 2) + x = 29$

$24) \quad 5(3x + 2) - 4x = 87$