

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Solving Algebra Equations Part 2

Solve each equation.

**One Step Addition Example**

The Opposite of Addition is Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} y + 14 = 20 \\ -14 \quad -14 \\ \hline y = 6 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

The value which makes the equation true is 6.

1.  $a + 4 = 10$   
 $a = \underline{\quad}$

2.  $b + 6 = 19$   
 $b = \underline{\quad}$

3.  $c + 3 = 24$   
 $c = \underline{\quad}$

4.  $d + 12 = 35$   
 $d = \underline{\quad}$

**ONE STEP SUBTRACTION EXAMPLE**

The Opposite of Subtraction is Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 120 = 80 \\ +120 \quad +120 \\ \hline x = 200 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

The value which makes the equation true is 200.

5.  $e - 2 = 8$   
 $e = \underline{\quad}$

6.  $f - 7 = 13$   
 $f = \underline{\quad}$

7.  $g - 14 = 8$   
 $g = \underline{\quad}$

8.  $h - 22 = 15$   
 $h = \underline{\quad}$

**Multiplication Example**

The Opposite of Multiplication is Division

$$\begin{array}{r} 3n = 12 \\ \cancel{3}n = 12 \\ \cancel{3} \quad 3 \\ \hline n = 4 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

$3/3$  cancels down to become  $1/1 = 1$   
 $1n$  is simply "n"

The value which makes the equation true is 4.

9.  $2i = 16$   
 $i = \underline{\quad}$

10.  $5j = 25$   
 $j = \underline{\quad}$

11.  $6k = 36$   
 $k = \underline{\quad}$

12.  $3m = 21$   
 $m = \underline{\quad}$

**One Step Division Example**

The Opposite of Division is Multiplication.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{k}{2} = 16 \\ \frac{k}{2} \times 2 = 16 \times 2 \\ \cancel{2} \quad 2 \\ \hline k = 32 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

$k$  is divided by 2, so we need to multiply both sides by 2  
 $2/2$  cancels down to become  $1/1 = 1$   
 $1k$  is simply "k"

The value which makes the equation true is 32.

13.  $\frac{n}{5} = 2$   
 $n = \underline{\quad}$

14.  $\frac{p}{2} = 4$   
 $p = \underline{\quad}$

15.  $\frac{r}{7} = 6$   
 $r = \underline{\quad}$

16.  $\frac{t}{3} = 7$   
 $t = \underline{\quad}$