



Solving Algebra Equations Part 2

Solve each equation.

One Step Addition Example

The Opposite of Addition is Subtraction

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

The value which makes the equation true is 6.

1. $a + 4 = 10$
 $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

3. $c + 3 = 24$
 $c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. $d + 12 = 35$
 $d = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

ONE STEP SUBTRACTION EXAMPLE

The Opposite of Subtraction is Addition

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

The value which makes the equation true is 200.

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

6. $f - 7 = 13$
 $f = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7. $g - 14 = 8$
 $g = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8. $h - 22 = 15$
 $h = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Multiplication Example

The Opposite of Multiplication is Division

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

$\frac{3}{3}$ cancels down to become $1/1 = 1$
 $3n$ is simply "n"

The value which makes the equation true is 4.

9. $2i = 16$
 $i = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10. $5j = 25$
 $j = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

11. $6k = 36$
 $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

12. $3m = 21$
 $m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

One Step Division Example

The Opposite of Division is Multiplication

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

$\frac{2}{2}$ cancels down to become $1/1 = 1$
 k is simply "k"

The value which makes the equation true is 32.

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

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

15. $\frac{r}{7} = 6$
 $r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

16. $\frac{t}{3} = 7$
 $t = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$