SOLVING EQUATIONS—THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY #1

Directions: Solve for *x* in each equation below. You can attack this problem several ways. *Example 1* shows you how to use the distributive property to simplify the equations, then use inverse operations to isolate the variable. *Example 2* shows you how to divide both sides by the number being distributed, then use inverse operations to isolate the variable.

Examples:	3(2x + 10) = 48 6x + 30 = 48 6x = 18 x = 3	(distribute 3 t (subtract 30 from (divide both	o each term)) both sides) sides by 6)	5(3 + 2x) = 253 + 2x = 52x = 2x = 1	(divide by 5 on both sides) (subtract 3 from both sides) (divide both sides by 2)
1) $3(2x + 10) = 54$	2) 6((4x + 1) = 78	3) 2(<i>x</i>	+ 10) = 60	4) $4(3x+2) = 68$
<i>x</i> =	<i>x</i> =	=	\boldsymbol{x} =		<i>x</i> =
5) $9(2+3x) = 45$	6) 8(4	(x + x) = 64	7) 2(10 +	(-10x) = 60	8) $4(3+2x) = 76$
x =	x =	=	x =		<i>x</i> =
9) $5(2x + 10) = 50$	10) 2((12+3x) = 42	11) 15	(x+3) = 60	12) $2(20+2x) = 80$

r —	r —	r —
X		
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x = _____