

Math B'Kius Exam

Solve for the variable: Equations

$$1) x + 1 = -6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ \hline x = \boxed{-7} \end{array}$$

$$5) 5 + 2x + 1 = 28$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 + 2x = 28 \\ -6 \quad -6 \\ \hline 2x = 22 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{22}{2} = \boxed{11} \end{array}$$

$$9) \frac{2}{3}x = 48$$

$$\frac{2}{3}x = 48 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \boxed{32}$$

$$2) 2 = r - 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +8 \\ \hline \boxed{10} \end{array}$$

$$6) 3(x+1) = 27$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 3 = 27 \\ -3 \quad -3 \\ \hline 3x = 24 \\ \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{24}{3} \\ \boxed{x = 8} \end{array}$$

$$10) \frac{3}{5} = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{-2}{-1} = \frac{r}{2} \cdot \frac{-2}{-1}$$

$$\frac{-6}{5} = r$$

90

$$3) 3 - x = 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3 \\ \hline -x = 12 \\ \frac{-x}{-1} = \frac{12}{-1} \\ \boxed{x = -12} \end{array}$$

$$7) -(6 - 3r) = 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -6 + 3r = 15 \\ +6 \quad +6 \\ \hline 3r = 21 \\ \frac{3r}{3} = \frac{21}{3} \\ \boxed{r = 7} \end{array}$$

~~$\frac{3}{2}x = 48$~~

$$4) \frac{r}{4} + 3 = 9$$

$$\frac{r}{4} = 12 \cdot 4$$

$$r = \boxed{48}$$

$$8) 3n + 6 = -7n + 26$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +7n \\ \hline 10n = 20 \\ \frac{10n}{10} = \frac{20}{10} \\ \boxed{n = 2} \end{array}$$

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10-11. 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$3(x+1) = 12$$

$$3x + 3 = 12 + 3$$