

Two Step Equations

Just as in one step equations, the goal of solving two step equations is to isolate the variable

Use inverse operations to isolate the variable.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x - 8 = 26 & \text{Start by } \underline{\text{undoing}} \text{ addition or subtraction first.} \\ 2 + 8 & + 8 \\ \hline x & = 34 \end{array}$$

2. $\frac{x}{2} = 34 \cdot 2$

X = 68

Once this inverse operation has been completed, the

equation should look like a one step equation

that will need to be solved using the inverse

of division ^{which is!} or multiplication

Let's try another two step problem:

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 7c + 9 = 37 \\ -9 & -9 \\ \hline 7c & = 28 \end{array}$$

Use the inverse of addition which

is subtraction. Now the equation is a 1-step.

$\frac{7c}{7} = \frac{28}{7}$ Use the inverse of multiplication which is division to solve for the variable.

$c = 4$ By using the inverse operation we isolate the variable in its most basic form (simplest terms).

TRY:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad \frac{c}{4} - 6 = -4 \\ \quad \quad +6 \quad +6 \\ \hline \frac{c}{4} = 2 \\ \cdot 4 \quad \quad \cdot 4 \\ \hline c = 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad 9x + 10 = 37 \\ \quad \quad -10 \quad -10 \\ \hline 9x = 27 \\ \frac{9x}{9} = \frac{27}{9} \\ \hline \boxed{x = 3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad \frac{v}{-2} + 12 = 8 \\ \quad \quad -12 \quad -12 \\ \hline \frac{v}{-2} = -4 \\ \cdot -2 \quad \quad \cdot -2 \\ \hline \boxed{v = 8} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad 4 - \frac{n}{6} = 1 \\ \quad \quad -4 \quad \quad -4 \\ \hline -\frac{n}{6} = -3 \\ \cdot -6 \quad \quad \cdot -6 \\ \hline \boxed{n = -18} \end{array}$$