SOLUTIONS TO EQUATIONS #3

Directions: Match each equation on the left to the correct solution on the right. The correct solution will make both sides of the equation equal each other. Write the letter of the correct solution in the space provided.

Examples:  

1. \(x = 2\) is a solution to \(5x + 4x - 3 = 15\) because \(5(2) + 4(2) - 3 = 15\)

2. \(x = 2\) is not a solution to \(5x + 3x - 3 = 11\) because \(5(2) + 3(2) - 3 \neq 11\)

___ 1) \(5x + 8 - 2x = -10\)  

A) \(x = 1/5\)

___ 2) \(-3x - x - 14 = 18\)  

B) \(x = -2\)

___ 3) \(20 = 10x + 19 - 5x\)  

C) \(x = 1/2\)

___ 4) \(-3x + (-33) + (-10x) = 6\)  

D) \(x = -8\)

___ 5) \(8x - 12x = 18 - 17\)  

E) \(x = 0\)

___ 6) \(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + (-18) = 10x - 1\)  

F) \(x = -6\)

___ 7) \(6x + \frac{1}{2}x + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\)  

G) \(x = 2/3\)

___ 8) \(-19 + 12x - 10x = -18\)  

H) \(x = -1/4\)

___ 9) \(100 + \frac{x}{5} = -10x + -10x - 1\)  

I) \(x = -3\)

___ 10) \(12x - 4 = 3x - 2 + 6x\)  

J) \(x = -5\)