Two-Step Equations

Balance both sides of the equation by using inverse operations to get the variable alone and find its value.

examples: \[2x + 5 = 21\] \[\begin{array}{c} \text{\underline{-5}} \\ \text{\underline{-5}} \end{array} \]
\[2x = 16\] \[\frac{x}{2} = 8\]
\[5 + \frac{y}{6} = 13\] \[\begin{array}{c} \text{\underline{-5}} \\ \text{\underline{-5}} \end{array} \]
\[\frac{y}{6} = 8\] \[y = 48\]

*Be sure to make the same change to both sides of the equal sign.

4. \(8b + 5 = 29\)
5. \(5d - 11 = 24\)
6. \(\frac{e}{4} - 2 = 5\)

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7. \(9f + 3 = 21\)  
8. \(\frac{g}{3} - 2 = 1\)  
9. \(6h + 16 = 46\)

13. \(\frac{m}{4} - 2 = 6\)  
14. \(3n - 4 = 20\)  
15. \(\frac{p}{6} + 5 = 8\)
Two-Step Equations

1. \( \frac{x}{4} - 3 = 2 \)
2. \( 3a + 4 = 16 \)
3. \( \frac{c}{2} - 5 = 25 \)

\[ m = 32 \quad n = 8 \quad p = 18 \]