



1. $-3(x - 2) = \frac{1}{3} + 2$

2. $2(3x - 5) = 2(4x - 8)$

3. $\frac{1}{2}(x - 20) = \frac{1}{4}(x + 40)$

1.

$$-3(x - 2) = \frac{1}{3} + 2$$

$$-3(x - 2) = \frac{1}{\cancel{3}} + 2$$

$$-9(x - 2) = 1 + 6$$

$$-9x + 18 = 7$$

$$-9x = 7 - 18$$

$$-9x = -11$$

$$x = 11/9$$



2.

$x \neq \#$

$$2(3x - 5) = 2(4x - 8)$$

$$6x - 10 = 8x - 16$$

$$6x = 8x - 16 + 10$$

$$6x = 8x - 6$$

$$6x - 8x = -6$$

$$\underline{-2x} = \underline{-6}$$

$$x = 3$$



3.



$$\frac{1}{2}(x - 20) = \frac{1}{4}(x + 40)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x - 20) = \frac{1}{4}(x + 40)$$

$$\frac{4}{2}(x - 20) = 1(x + 40)$$

$$2(x - 20) = x + 40$$

$$2x - 40 = x + 40$$

$$2x = x + 40 + 40$$

$$2x = x + 80$$

$$2x - x = 80$$

$$x = 80$$