Name:

Using Multiplicative Inverses to Solve Equations

Solve the equation. Check your solution.

1)
$$\frac{4}{9}x = -16$$

2)
$$-\frac{2}{3}x = \frac{6}{7}$$

3)
$$-\frac{7}{12}x = 28$$

4)
$$\frac{1}{3}x + 5 = 11$$

5)
$$\frac{7}{8}x - 9 = 5$$

$$-\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{27}{32}$$

7)
$$\frac{2}{9}x = 12$$

8)
$$-\frac{5}{12}x = 25$$

9)
$$\frac{3}{8}x = 15$$

10)
$$-\frac{1}{6}x = 8$$

11)
$$\frac{2}{5}x = -\frac{8}{15}$$

$$12) \qquad -\frac{17}{22}x = \frac{4}{11}$$

13)
$$\frac{5}{7}x = -\frac{9}{14}$$

$$14) \qquad -\frac{10}{21} x = \frac{2}{3}$$

15) Solve the equation $\frac{3}{7}x = 5$ by using a multiplicative inverse. Then solve the equation by dividing each side of the equation by $\frac{3}{7}$. Compare these two methods of solving the equation. How are they alike? How are they different?

Solve the equation. Check your solution.

16)
$$\frac{4}{9}x + 7 = 31$$

17)
$$\frac{7}{11}x + (^{-}17) = 4$$

18)
$$4 + \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)x = 16$$

19)
$$\frac{5}{14} + \frac{2}{7}x = 1\frac{5}{42}$$

$$\frac{20)}{13} = \frac{8}{13} x + \frac{4}{13}$$

$$21) \qquad -\frac{8}{17} = \frac{11}{17} - \frac{5}{17} x$$

$$\frac{13}{15}x - \frac{7}{9} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$-\frac{5}{48} = -\frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{16}x$$

$$24) \qquad \frac{7}{8}x - \frac{9}{10} = -\frac{1}{8}$$