To solve addition equations, use the inverse operation.

The inverse of addition is subtraction.

1) $x + 4 = 9$
$-4 \quad -4$
$x = 5$
$(5) + 4 = 9$ ✓

2.) $y + 7 = 20$
$-7 \quad -7$
$y = 13$
$(13) + 7 = 20$ ✓

3. $m + 10 = 43$
$-10 \quad -10$
$m = 33$
$(33) + 10 = 43$ ✓

To solve subtraction equations use the inverse of subtraction.

The inverse of subtraction is addition.

1) $c - 10 = 12$
$+10 \quad +10$
$c = 22$
$(22) - 10 = 12$ ✓

2. $h - 15 = 25$
$+15 \quad +15$
$h = 40$
$(40) - 15 = 25$ ✓

To solve multiplication equations, use the inverse of multiplication.

The inverse of multiplication is division.

1) $\frac{4y}{4} = \frac{24}{4}$
$y = 6$
$4(6) = 24$ ✓

2) $\frac{10x}{10} = \frac{50}{10}$
$x = 5$
$10(5) = 50$ ✓

3) $\frac{12m}{12} = \frac{144}{12}$
$m = 12$
$12(12) = 144$ ✓

To solve division equations, use the inverse of division.

The inverse of division is multiplication.

1) $\frac{1}{5}m = 10$
$\frac{5}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{5}m = 10 \cdot 5$
$m = 50$
$\frac{1}{5}(50) = \frac{50}{5} = 10$ ✓

2) $\frac{1}{8}k = 3$
$\frac{8}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{8}k = 3 \cdot 8$
$k = 24$
$\frac{1}{8}(24) = \frac{24}{8} = 3$ ✓