Look at the equation. Are there any
grouping symbols like ( ) or $\{3$ ?

| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{1} \\ & \frac{1}{1} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Use the distributive property to multiply the number outside the parentheses by every term inside the parentheses: <br> $3\left(x^{2}+x-2\right)$ is the same as $3 x^{2}+3 x-6$ <br> Or $\quad-(x-7)$ is the same as $-x+7$ |  | $Y$ $E$ $S$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Combine like terms on the left side of the equal sign. Combine like terms on the right side of the equal sign.$\begin{gathered} 4 x+3 x \text { is the same as } 7 x \\ 5 x^{2}-x^{2} \text { is the same as } 4 x^{2} \end{gathered}$ |  | $Y$ $E$ $S$ |
| $\frac{\text { U }}{\text { O }}$ | Choose the variable with the smaller coefficient. Undo that variable by adding the opposite to both sides of the equation. $3 x+2=4 x-1$ <br> Add $a-3 x$ to both sides of the eauation. |  | $Y$ E S |
| Q $\square$ 0 | Choose the constant that is on the same side as the variable. Undo that constant by adding the opposite to both sides of the equation. $7=5 x-3$ <br> Add positive 3 to both sides of the eauation. |  | $Y$ $E$ $S$ |
| $\underset{\longmapsto}{Z}$ | Undo the coefficient of the variable by doing the opposite operation (multiply or divide). |  | Y |
| $\bigcirc$ | $3 x=12$ <br> Divide by 3 | $\frac{x}{4}=6 \quad$ Multiply by 4 | S |
|  | Solution: $\mathrm{x}=5$ <br> Original equation: $2(x-3)=x-1$ $\begin{array}{ll} 2(5-3) & =5-1 \\ 2(2) & =4 \\ 4 & =4 \end{array}$ |  | $Y$ $E$ $S$ |


|  | There are no grouping symbols. <br> Go to the next step | N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Each side of the equation is simplified, no <br> terms can be combined. <br> Go to the next step. | N |  |

