Sometimes, Always, Never – Algebra

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| The next number in the sequence 2, 5, 8, 11, …., is 14. | If you use the letter *n* to stand for a number, then the number one bigger is *m*. | The inverse operation to multiplication is division. |
| Numbers in a sequence always get bigger. | If the length of a rectangle is *l* and the width is *w*, then the area is *l + w*. | The inverse operation to squaring is dividing by 4. |
| The gap between numbers in a sequence is always the same. | The number two less than *n* can be written as *n – 2*. | Squaring a number is the same as doubling it. |
| Letters are used to stand for numbers. | The solution to the equation *3x – 1 = 8* is *x = 3*. | The opposite of doubling is halving. |
| If you think of a number and then multiply by 5, you can get back to your original number by dividing by 5. | If you think of a number, multiply by 3 and then add 7, you can get back to your original number by dividing by 3 and then subtracting 7. | The solution to the equation $\frac{y}{3}$ = 30 is *y* = 10. |