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1-step backtracking: Questions

The diagram illustrates the relationship between  $x$  and  $5$  using two boxes connected by arrows. The left box is divided into three horizontal sections: the top section contains  $x$ , the middle section contains  $=$ , and the bottom section is empty. The right box is also divided into three horizontal sections: the top section is empty, the middle section contains  $=$ , and the bottom section contains  $5$ . An arrow points from the left box to the right box, labeled  $\div 5$  above it. A second arrow points from the right box back to the left box, labeled  $\times 5$  below it.

The diagram illustrates the subtraction of 6 from  $x$ . It shows two boxes connected by arrows. The left box contains  $x$  in the top section and an equals sign (=) in the middle section. The right box contains an equals sign (=) in the top section and 10 in the bottom section. An arrow points from the left box to the right box, with  $-6$  written above it. Another arrow points from the right box back to the left box.

The diagram illustrates the relationship between  $x$  and 10. On the left is a box divided into three horizontal sections: the top section contains  $x$ , the middle section contains an equals sign ( $=$ ), and the bottom section is empty. On the right is a similar box: the top section is empty, the middle section contains an equals sign ( $=$ ), and the bottom section contains 10. A horizontal arrow points from the left box to the right box, with  $\div 2$  written above it. A second horizontal arrow points from the right box back to the left box, positioned below the first arrow.

The diagram illustrates the inverse relationship between multiplication and division. It consists of two boxes connected by two horizontal arrows. The left box is divided into three horizontal sections: the top section contains the variable  $x$ , the middle section contains an equals sign ( $=$ ), and the bottom section is empty. An arrow points from this box to the right, with the label  $\div 7$  positioned above it. The right box is also divided into three horizontal sections: the top section is empty, the middle section contains an equals sign ( $=$ ), and the bottom section contains the number 5. An arrow points from this box back to the left.

Diagram illustrating the relationship between  $x$  and 18:

$x$
=

=
18

Arrows indicate the operation:  $\times 9$  from left to right, and a return arrow from right to left.

Diagram illustrating the relationship between  $x$  and 14:

$x$
=

=
14

Arrows indicate the operations:  $\times 2$  (from left to right) and  $\div 2$  (from right to left).

The diagram illustrates the addition of 4 to both sides of the equation  $x = 7$ . It shows two equations in a box:  $x = 7$  on the left and  $x + 4 = 7 + 4$  on the right. A horizontal arrow points from the first equation to the second, with  $-4$  written above it, indicating the operation performed.

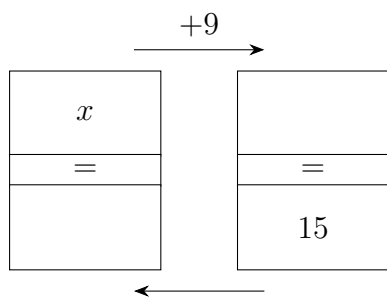
Diagram illustrating the inverse operation of multiplication:

$x$
$=$

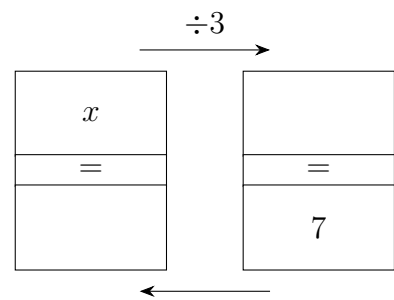
 $\xrightarrow{\div 5}$ 

$=$
$7$

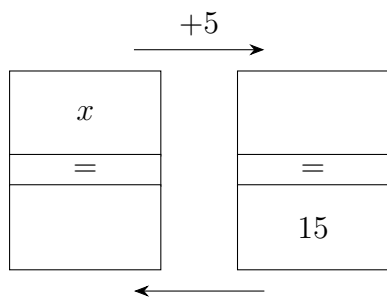
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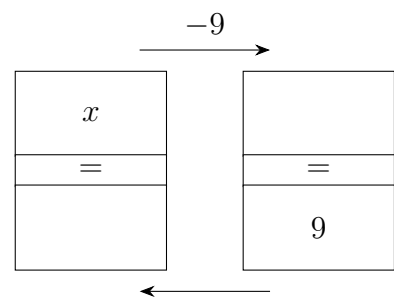
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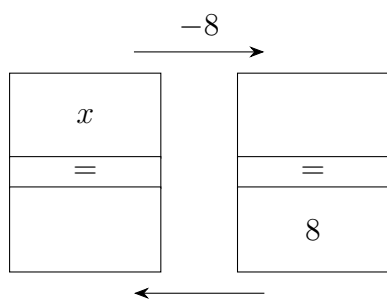
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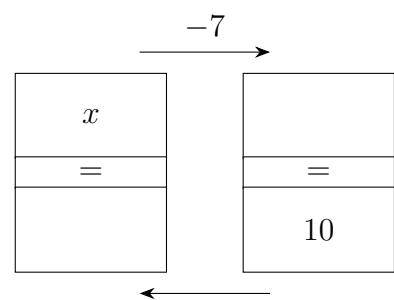
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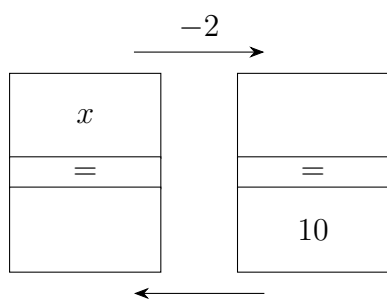
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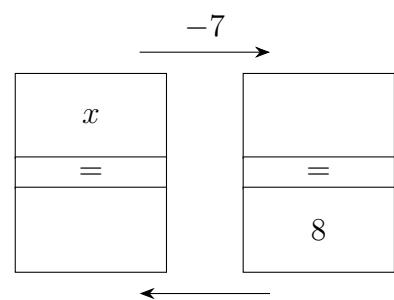
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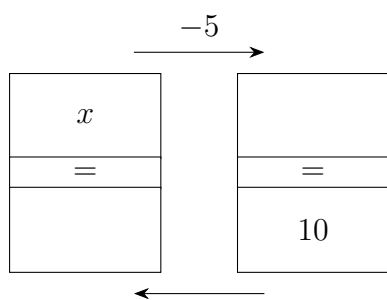
(14)



(19)



(15)



(20)

