ACHTUNG!!!
Beim Ausrechnen ergeben sich ABSICHTLICH auch Sonderfälle! *(keine bzw ∞ viele Lösungen)*

If you double the number and add four, you get twenty.	If you subtract twelve from three times the number, you get eighteen.	If you multiply three times the number by eight, you get twenty-four times the number.
The result is two if you subtract thirty-two from double the number.	The quotient of three times the number and the number itself is three.	If you subtract three from double the number, the result is the same as adding five to the number.
The result of four times the number minus twenty is two.	Increasing twelve times the number by three results in eighteen.	The product of eight with a number is twenty-four times greater than three times the number.
If you reduce a number by three, you get the quotient of the number and three.	Three times the number is thirty-two greater than four times the number minus the number.	If you increase a number by four times and increase the result by eight, the result is thirty-two.
$2\cdot x + 4 = 20$	$3\cdot a - 12 = 18$	$3\cdot x\cdot 8 = 24\cdot x$
$2\cdot b - 32 = 2$	$\frac{3\cdot z}{z} = 3$	$2\cdot c - 3 = c + 5$
$4\cdot a - 20 = 2$	$3 + 12\cdot z = 18$	$8\cdot x - 24 = 3\cdot x$
$g - 3 = \frac{g}{3}$	$3\cdot x - 32 = 4\cdot x - x$	$4\cdot d + 8 = 32$

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