Suppose $u = [\underline{u}, \overline{u}]$ and $v = [\underline{v}, \overline{v}]$ are two interval numbers and known; and $x = [\underline{x}, \overline{x}]$ is an unknown interval number. Consider the following equivalent equations:

1. $x = u + v$
2. $x - u = v$
3. $x - v = u$
4. $x - u - v = 0$

Based on the standard interval the equations above are not equivalent and respectively are translated to:

1. $\begin{cases} \underline{x} = \underline{u} + \underline{v} \\ \overline{x} = \overline{u} + \overline{v} \end{cases}$
2. $\begin{cases} \underline{x} = \overline{u} + \underline{v} \\ \overline{x} = \underline{u} + \overline{v} \end{cases}$
3. $\begin{cases} \underline{x} = \underline{u} + \overline{v} \\ \overline{x} = \overline{u} + \underline{v} \end{cases}$
4. $\begin{cases} \underline{x} = \overline{u} + \overline{v} \\ \overline{x} = \underline{u} + \underline{v} \end{cases}$