

Solving Linear Equations (D)

ANSWERS



Section A

1) $\frac{2x+5}{3} = 11$	14	5) $8x + \frac{1-4x}{8} = 7$	$\frac{11}{12}$	9) $2 + \frac{4x}{3} - 7 = 1$	$\frac{9}{2}$
2) $\frac{8-3x}{2} = 5$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	6) $\frac{5}{x} = -6$	$-\frac{5}{6}$	10) $4 - \frac{3x}{2} = 3x + 5$	$-\frac{2}{9}$
3) $\frac{5-9x}{6} = -2$	$\frac{17}{9}$	7) $\frac{11}{4x} + 9 = 3$	$-\frac{11}{24}$	11) $6 - \frac{2}{x} = 10$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
4) $\frac{7x+6}{3} - 9 = -12$	$-\frac{15}{7}$	8) $5 - \frac{3x}{4} = 8x$	$\frac{4}{7}$	12) $4 - \frac{2x}{9} + x = -1$	$-\frac{45}{7}$

Section B

1) $4(2x - 3) = 8(2x + 5)$	$-\frac{12}{2}$	7) $7(4 - 3x) = 2(8x - 9) + 6$	$\frac{40}{37}$
2) $3(4x - 5) = 5(2x - 5)$	-5	8) $-6(3 - 4x) + 2x = 8(x + 11)$	$\frac{53}{9}$
3) $8(6x + 2) = 5(x - 2)$	$-\frac{26}{43}$	9) $3(2x - 6) = 3 - 4(3 - x)$	$\frac{9}{2}$
4) $2(3x - 4) = 7(11 - 2x)$	$\frac{17}{4}$	10) $9(2x - 1) - 3x = 3(12 + x)$	$\frac{5}{2}$
5) $7(5 - x) = -4(x - 11)$	-3	11) $4x - (2x - 8) = 5(1 + 2x)$	$\frac{3}{8}$
6) $-4(x - 8) = -6(4 + 3x)$	-4	12) $10 - 6(8x - 2) = 9x - (3 + 4x)$	$\frac{25}{53}$

Section C

1) $\frac{5x-2}{3} = \frac{4x+1}{2}$	$-\frac{7}{2}$	8) $\frac{1}{2}(5x + 7) = \frac{3}{4}(3x - 1)$	-17
2) $\frac{7x-8}{5} = \frac{2x+5}{4}$	$\frac{19}{6}$	9) $\frac{5}{3x+1} = 12$	$-\frac{7}{36}$
3) $\frac{-8x-1}{2} = \frac{5-3x}{6}$	$-\frac{8}{21}$	10) $\frac{x+2}{x+3} = 4$	$-\frac{10}{3}$
4) $\frac{5(x+11)}{3} = \frac{3(1+x)}{2}$	-101	11) $\frac{2x-9}{3x-2} = -3$	$\frac{15}{11}$
5) $\frac{3(2+5x)}{4} = \frac{2(6x-3)}{5}$	-2	12) $\frac{2}{3x+10} = \frac{1}{x-1}$	-12
6) $\frac{2(3x-5)}{3} = \frac{-4(x-2)}{7}$	$-\frac{13}{27}$	13) $\frac{2}{7x+3} = \frac{9}{2x-5}$	$-\frac{37}{59}$
7) $\frac{1}{2}(2x-6) = \frac{1}{4}(8-12x)$	$\frac{5}{4}$	14) $\frac{8}{6x+12} = -\frac{11}{7x-10}$	$-\frac{26}{61}$

Hint: Leave your answers as simplified fractions or as decimals.