Solving Linear Equations (D)

cazoom!

Section A

1) $\dfrac{2x + 5}{3} = 11$ _____

2) $\dfrac{8 - 3x}{2} = 5$ _____

3) $\dfrac{5 - 9x}{6} = -2$ _____

4) $\dfrac{7x + 6}{3} - 9 = -12$ _____

5) $8x + \dfrac{1 - 4x}{8} = 7$ _____

6) $\dfrac{5}{x} = -6$ _____

7) $\dfrac{11}{4x} + 9 = 3$ _____

8) $5 - \dfrac{3x}{4} = 8x$ _____

9) $2 + \dfrac{4x}{3} - 7 = 1$ _____

10) $4 - \dfrac{3x}{2} = 3x + 5$ _____

11) $6 - \dfrac{2}{x} = 10$ _____

12) $4 - \dfrac{2x}{9} + x = -1$ _____

Section B

1) $4(2x - 3) = 8(2x + 5)$ _____

2) $3(4x - 5) = 5(2x - 5)$ _____

3) $8(6x + 2) = 5(x - 2)$ _____

4) $2(3x - 4) = 7(11 - 2x)$ _____

5) $7(5 - x) = -4(x - 11)$ _____

6) $-4(x - 8) = -6(4 + 3x)$ _____

7) $7(4 - 3x) = 2(8x - 9) + 6$ _____

8) $-6(3 - 4x) + 2x = 8(x + 11)$ _____

9) $3(2x - 6) = 3 - 4(3 - x)$ _____

10) $9(2x - 1) - 3x = 3(12 + x)$ _____

11) $4x - (2x - 8) = 5(1 + 2x)$ _____

12) $10 - 6(8x - 2) = 9x - (3 + 4x)$ _____

Section C

1) $\dfrac{5x - 2}{3} = \dfrac{4x + 1}{2}$ _____

2) $\dfrac{7x - 8}{5} = \dfrac{2x + 5}{4}$ _____

3) $\dfrac{-8x - 1}{2} = \dfrac{5 - 3x}{6}$ _____

4) $\dfrac{5(x + 11)}{3} = \dfrac{3(1 + x)}{2}$ _____

5) $\dfrac{3(2 + 5x)}{4} = \dfrac{2(6x - 3)}{5}$ _____

6) $\dfrac{2(3x - 5)}{3} = \dfrac{-4(x - 2)}{7}$ _____

7) $\dfrac{1}{2}(2x - 6) = \dfrac{1}{4}(8 - 12x)$ _____

8) $\dfrac{1}{2}(5x + 7) = \dfrac{3}{4}(3x - 1)$ _____

9) $\dfrac{5}{3x + 1} = 12$ _____

10) $\dfrac{x + 2}{x + 3} = 4$ _____

11) $\dfrac{2x - 9}{3x - 2} = -3$ _____

12) $\dfrac{2}{3x + 10} = \dfrac{1}{x - 1}$ _____

13) $\dfrac{2}{7x + 3} = \dfrac{9}{2x - 5}$ _____

14) $\dfrac{8}{6x + 12} = -\dfrac{11}{7x - 10}$ _____

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

GCSE Tier:
Foundation/ Higher