AQA, OCR, Edexcel

GCSE

GCSE Maths

Solving Linear Equations
Answers

Name:

M M E

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Total Marks: /31

Solving Linear Equations

1. Solve the following linear equations:
   a. $5x + 7 = 42$ $x = 7$
   b. $6x - 5 = 2x + 15$ $x = 5$
   c. $-4x - 30 = 10x + 110$ $x = -10$
   d. $-10x + 90 = -21x + 2$ $x = -8$

(7 Marks)

2. Solve the following equations:
   a. $3(x + 10) = 63$ $x = 11$
   b. $2(x + 4) = x + 10$ $x = 2$
   c. $3(2x + 12) = 2(2x - 10)$ $x = -28$
   d. $2(x + 4) = 3(x + 10) - 2$ $x = -20$

(6 Marks)

3. Solve the following, leaving your answer as a fractions where appropriate:
   a. $3(x + 12) = -4(3x - 8)$ $x = -\frac{4}{15}$
   b. $10(2x + 12) = -7(x + 12)$ $x = -\frac{68}{9}$
   c. $3(3x - 12) = -4(4x - 9)$ $x = \frac{72}{25}$

(6 Marks)

4. Solve the following equations, leaving your answer as a fraction where appropriate:

a. $\frac{3x+2}{2} = 6x + 4$ $x = -\frac{2}{3}$

b. $\frac{5x+10}{5} = -x + 10$ $x = 4$

c. $\frac{3x+9}{6} = \frac{2x+10}{3}$ $x = -11$

(6 Marks)

5. Solve the following equations:

a. $\frac{3x+4}{3} + \frac{2x+2}{2} = 6$ $x = \frac{11}{6}$

b. $3x^2 = 12$ $x = -2$ *and* $x = 2$

c. $4(x^2 + 2) = 44$ $x = -3$ *and* $x = 3$

(6 Marks)