

Solving Linear Equations pt.1

Lineaire vergelijkingen oplossen pt. I

5.1. 1) $x + 5 = -2$; 2) $7 + x = 3$; 3) $x + (-2) = -5$; 4) $(-6) + x = 0$.

5.2. 1) $3x - 2 = -17$; 2) $4a + 3 = -13$; 3) $34 - 3x = -20$; 4) $\frac{a}{5} + 3 = -7$.

5.3. 1) $3\frac{5}{6} - 4\frac{1}{5}x = -2\frac{7}{12}$; 2) $1\frac{1}{4}x - 5\frac{3}{8} = -6\frac{1}{2}$;

3) $0,4x - 12,03 = 0,13$; 4) $0,1 - 0,01x = -1$.

5.4. 1) $0,12 - 2,5x = -0,8$; 2) $4,8x - 0,5 = 4,2 \cdot (-3,5)$;

3) $1\frac{3}{4} - 5x = 2\frac{3}{4} : \left(-3\frac{2}{3}\right)$; 4) $20x + 0,4 \cdot \left(-6\frac{1}{4}\right) = 4\frac{2}{3} : \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)$.

5.5. 1) $8a - 10 + a + 2 - 4a = 17$; 2) $5x + 7 - 8x + 6x = 13$;

3) $-3 + 9y + 135 - 5y = 22$; 4) $-x + 6 - 2x - 8x + 18 = 13$.

5.6.1) $2x + \left(\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{5}{7}x\right) = 57$; 2) $(25x - 5) + (0,2x - 2,7x) + 0,5x = 6,5$;

3) $3 + 2,25x + 2,6 = 2x + 5 + 0,4x$; 4) $0,75x - 2x = 9 + 0,6x - 0,5$.

5.7. 1) $\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{5x}{2} = 19$; 2) $\frac{4x}{9} - \frac{5x}{12} = 1$;

3) $\frac{3x}{2} + \frac{x}{6} - \frac{2x}{9} = 13$; 4) $\frac{x-3}{3} = 4$.

5.8. 1) $\frac{5x-4}{2} = \frac{16x+1}{7}$; 2) $\frac{5-z}{8} = \frac{18-5z}{12}$;

3) $\frac{1-9y}{5} = \frac{19+3y}{8}$; 4) $\frac{4t+33}{21} = \frac{17+t}{14}$.

5.9. 1) $\frac{6x+7}{7} - 3 = \frac{5x-3}{8}$; 2) $\frac{x-4}{5} = \frac{2x-41}{9}$;

3) $10 - \frac{3x-1}{2} = \frac{6x+3}{11}$; 4) $2 - \frac{3x-7}{4} + \frac{x+17}{5} = 0$.