

Forming and Solving Equations (F)

Intervention Booklet

Name:			
Class:			

Useful websites:

www.mathswatchvle.com

(Video explanations and questions) Username: STH...@twgash Password: stmaths

www.methodmaths.com

(Past papers online that get instantly marked) Centre ID: wga Username: firstname Password: lastname

www.hegartymaths.com

(Online tutorials and quizzes) Login: first name and last name are case sensitive

www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/maths

Solving Equations

Things to remember:

- "Solve" means to find the value of the variable (what number the letter represents).
- The inverse of + is and the inverse of x is ÷
- Work one step at a time, keeping you = signs in line on each new row of working.
- **Questions:** 1. (a) Solve 2y = 8 y = (1) Solve t – 4 = 7 (b) t = (1) $\frac{x}{4} = 3$ (c) Solve x = (1) (3 marks) <u>y</u> = 6 3 2. (a) Solve y = (1) 7y = 54 Solve (b) y = (1) 2t - 5 = 9(c) Solve

t =	
	(2)
	(4 marks)

3. (a) Solve 4w	= 20
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w =(1)	x - 6 = 3	Solve	(b)	
x =(1)	$\frac{y}{3} = 7$	Solve	(c)	
y =				
(1) (3 marks)	b – 7 = 12	Solve	. (a)	4.
b =(1)	5e = 40	Solve	(b)	
e =(1)	4m + 6 = 15	Solve	(c)	
m =(2)	5w – 6 = 10	Solve	(d)	

5. (a) Solve 4x + 1 = 9

(b) Solve	Solve 2x – 5 = 4	x =(2)
(c) Solve	Solve 2y – 1 = 12	x =(2)
(a) Solve	Solve 4x + 1 = 19	x =(2) (6 marks)
(b) Solve	Solve 4x + 3 = 19	x =(2)
(c) Solve	Solve 2q + 7 = 1	x =(2)

q =	
	(2)
r 6)	narks)

7.	(a)	Solve	x + x + x = 15
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8.

x =(2)	6x – 7 = 38	Solve	(b)
x =(2)	7x + 18 = 74	Solve	(c)
x =(2) (6 marks)	2y + 3 = g	Solve	(a)
x =(2)	5(t – 3) = 25	Solve	(b)
t =(2)	4(5y – 2) = 48	Solve	(c)

y =(2) (6 marks)

x =(3 marks)

10. Solve 5y + 1 = 3y + 13

y =(3 marks)

11. Solve 3y + 10 = 5y + 3

y =(3 marks)

12. Solve 2y + 17 = 6g + 5

y =(3 marks)

Rearranging Formulae

Things to remember:

- Firstly decide what needs to be on its own.
- Secondly move all terms that contain that letter to one side. Remember to move all terms if it appears in more than one.
- Thirdly separate out the required letter on its own.

Questions:

1. Make *u* the subject of the formula $D = ut + kt^2$

u = (Total 2 marks) 2. Solve 4(x + 3) = 6(a) *x* = (3) (b) Make *t* the subject of the formula v = u + 5t*t* = (2) (Total 5 marks) 3. Expand and simplify (a) $(x - y)^2$ (2) Rearrange a(q - c) = d to make q the subject. (b)

> Q =(3) (Total 5 marks)

4. Make x the subject of 5(x-3) = y(4-3x)

x =(Total 4 marks)

$$P = \frac{n^2 + a}{n + a}$$

5.

6.

A =....(Total 4 marks)

$$\frac{x}{x+c} = \frac{p}{q}$$

Make *x* the subject of the formula.

X =..... (Total 4 marks)

Linear Simultaneous Equations

Things to remember:

- 1. Scale up (if necessary)
- 2. Add or subtract (to eliminate)
- 3. Solve (to find x)
- 4. Substitute (to find y) (or the other way around)

Questions:

*1. The Singh family and the Peterson family go to the cinema. The Singh family buy 2 adult tickets and 3 child tickets. They pay £28.20 for the tickets. The Peterson family buy 3 adult tickets and 5 child tickets.

They pay £44.75 for the tickets.

Find the cost of each adult ticket and each child ticket.

(Total for question = 5 marks)

2. Solve

 $2x + 3y = \frac{2}{3}$ 3x - 4y = 18

<i>x</i> =	
<i>y</i> =(Total for Question is 4 marks)	

Solve the simultaneous equations 3. 4x + y = 25x - 3y = 16

> *x* = y =(Total for Question is 3 marks)

Solve the simultaneous equations 4. 3x - 2y = 77x + 2y = 13

> *x* = y =(Total for Question is 3 marks)

 A cinema sells adult tickets and child tickets. The total cost of 3 adult tickets and 1 child ticket is £30 The total cost of 1 adult ticket and 3 child tickets is £22 Work out the cost of an adult ticket and the cost of a child ticket.

 *6. Paper clips are sold in small boxes and in large boxes. There is a total of 1115 paper clips in 4 small boxes and 5 large boxes. There is a total of 530 paper clips in 3 small boxes and 2 large boxes. Work out the number of paper clips in each small box and in each large box.

(Total for Question is 5 marks)