




Maths
Junior Certificate
Ordinary Level

Past Exam Questions on
Fractions in Algebra

Q2 Part (c) 2010 Paper 1

- (c) (i) Express $\frac{5x-1}{2} + \frac{4x-9}{3}$ as a single fraction.

Give your answer in its simplest form.

 $\frac{5x-1}{2} + \frac{4x-9}{3} =$

- (ii) Verify your answer to part (i) by substituting $x = 3$ into $\frac{5x-1}{2} + \frac{4x-9}{3}$ and into your answer in part (i).



- (iii) Multiply $(x - 2)$ by $(x^2 - 3x + 11)$.
Give your answer in its simplest form.




Q5 Part (c) 2009 Paper 1

- 5(c) (i) Express $\frac{5x+1}{3} - \frac{x+6}{5}$ as a single fraction.
Give your answer in its simplest form.



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- (ii) Verify your answer to part (i) by substituting $x = 4$ into $\frac{5x+1}{3} - \frac{x+6}{5}$
and into your answer to part (i).




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Q5 Part (c) 2008 Paper 1

- 5(c) (i) Express $\frac{x-1}{5} - \frac{x-2}{7}$ as a single fraction and give your answer in its simplest form.

 $\frac{x-1}{5} - \frac{x-2}{7} =$

- (ii) Hence, or otherwise, solve the equation

 $\frac{x-1}{5} - \frac{x-2}{7} = 1$

Q5 Part (c) 2007 Paper 1

- 5(c) (i) Express $\frac{2x-1}{5} + \frac{x+7}{2}$ as a single fraction. Give your answer in its simplest form.




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- (ii) Hence, or otherwise, solve the equation $\frac{2x-1}{5} + \frac{x+7}{2} = 6$.



A large empty rectangular box for writing the answer to part (ii).


- (iii) Solve the equation $x^2 + 5x - 36 = 0$.




A large empty rectangular box for writing the answer to part (iii).

Q5 Part (c) 2005 Paper 1

- 5(c) (i) Express $\frac{x+5}{4} + \frac{x+2}{3}$ as a single fraction.
Give your answer in its simplest form.

 $\frac{x+5}{4} + \frac{x+2}{3} =$

- (ii) Hence, or otherwise, solve the equation

 $\frac{x+5}{4} + \frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{5}{2}$