## Algebra (Q 2 \& 3, Paper 1)

## Lesson No. 6: Literal Equations \& Substitution

## 2007

2 (b) (i) Find the value of $\frac{x+3 y+5}{2 x+2 y}$ when $x=\frac{5}{2}$ and $y=\frac{1}{3}$.

## 2006

3 (a) Find the value of $\frac{a b-c}{2}$ when $a=3, b=\frac{2}{3}$ and $c=1$.

2005
2 (a) Find the value of $x^{2}-5 x y$ when $x=3$ and $y=-2$.

3 (a) Given that $a x+b=c$, express $x$ in terms of $a, b$ and $c$, where $a \neq 0$.

## 2004

2 (a) Find the value of $3(2 p-q)$ when $p=-4$ and $q=5$.

## 2003

2 (a) Given that $3 x-2 y=4$, find the value of $y$ when $x=-2$.

## 2002

2 (c) (i) Express $b$ in terms of $a$ and $c$ where $\frac{8 a-5 b}{b}=c$.
(ii) Hence, or otherwise, evaluate $b$ when $a=2^{\frac{5}{2}}$ and $c=3^{3}$.

2001
3 (a) Given that $u^{2}+2 a s=v^{2}$, calculate the value of $a$ when $u=10, s=30$ and $v=20$.

## 2000

2 (a) Find the value of $5 x-3 y$ when $x=\frac{5}{2}$ and $y=\frac{2}{3}$.
3 (a) Express $p$ in terms of $t$ and $k$ when

$$
t p-k=7 k, t \neq 0 .
$$

## 1999

3 (a) Express $p$ in terms of $q$ and $r$ when

$$
\frac{p-3 r}{q}=5, q \neq 0 .
$$

## 1998

2 (b) Find the value of

$$
\frac{a-b+1}{a+b+1}
$$

when $a=\frac{1}{8}$ and $b=2$.
3 (a) Express $p$ in terms of $q$ and $t$ when

$$
q+\frac{p}{5 t}=3, t \neq 0
$$

## 1997

3
(a) Express $p$ in terms of $q$ and $t$ when

$$
2 p-q=3(p-t) .
$$

1996
3 (a) Express $q$ in terms of $p$ and $t$ when

$$
2(p-3 q)=t .
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 20072 \text { (b) (i) } \frac{3}{2} \\
& 20063 \text { (a) } \frac{1}{2} \\
& 20052 \text { (a) } 39 \\
& 3 \text { (a) } x=\frac{c-b}{a} \\
& 20042 \text { (a) }-39 \\
& 20032 \text { (a) } y=-5 \\
& 20022 \text { (c) (i) } b=\frac{8 a}{c+5} \\
& \text { (ii) } 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& 20013 \text { (a) } a=5 \\
& 20002 \text { (a) } \frac{21}{2} \\
& 3 \text { (a) } p=\frac{8 k}{t} \\
& 19993 \text { (a) } p=3 r+5 q \\
& 19982 \text { (b) }-\frac{7}{25}=-0.28 \\
& 3 \text { (a) } p=15 t-5 t q \\
& 19973 \text { (a) } p=3 t-q \\
& \text { (a) } q=\frac{2 p-t}{6}
\end{aligned}
$$

