

Solving Algebraic Equations Containing Fractions (Clear of Fractions)

(Sheet B)

MrB4math.com

- 1) You must convert mixed number to improper fraction before multiplying.

$$-2\frac{1}{7}x = \frac{20}{21}$$

$$-\frac{15}{7}x = \frac{20}{21}$$

$$-45x = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$x = -\frac{4}{9}$$

21
LCD

$$a + \frac{3}{5} - \frac{a}{6} = -\frac{5}{15}$$

$$30a + 18 - 5a = -10$$

$$25a = -28$$

$$a = -\frac{28}{25} \text{ or } -1\frac{3}{25}$$

30
LCD

$$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2r}{9} - \frac{6}{3} = \frac{13}{18}r$$

$$15 - 2r - 6 = 13r$$

$$9 = 15r$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = r$$

18
LCD

$$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{y}{10} + y$$

$$5 - 12 = 2y + 20y$$

$$-7 = 22y$$

$$-\frac{7}{22} = y$$

20
LCD

$$\frac{2}{7} = -x + \frac{3}{35}$$

$$10 = -35x + 3$$

$$7 = -35x$$

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

35
LCD

$$\frac{y}{8} = -\frac{3}{10} + 1$$

$$5y = -12 + 40$$

$$5y = 28$$

$$y = \frac{28}{5} \text{ or } 5\frac{3}{5}$$

40
LCD

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{k}{6} + 2$$

$$3 + 10 = 4k + 48$$

$$13 = 4k + 48$$

$$-35 = 4k$$

$$-8\frac{3}{4} \text{ or } -\frac{35}{4} = k$$

24
LCD

$$\frac{1}{10} + x = \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{3}x$$

$$3 + 30x = 24 + 5 - 20x$$

$$3 + 50x = 29$$

$$50x = 26$$

$$x = \frac{13}{25}$$

30
LCD

$$\frac{5}{9} = \frac{2}{27}y$$

$$15 = 2y$$

$$\frac{15}{2} = y$$

$$\text{or } 7\frac{1}{2}$$

27
LCD