

LCOL Algebra 5 — Introduction To Equations

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ON THE LCOL PAST PAPERS · Examined in 17 question-parts, 2015–2025 (main sittings)
| 2025: P1 Q4(a), P1 Q9(b)(vi) · 2024: P1 Q4(a), P1 Q4(c)(ii), P1 Q9(c)(ii) · 2023: P1 Q3(a) · 2022: P1 Q2(a) · 2021: P1 Q4(a) · 2018: P1 Q1(c), P1 Q7(f)(ii) · 2017: P1 Q4(a), P1 Q9(b), P1 Q9(d) · 2016: P1 Q1(a), P1 Q1(c), P1 Q3(a) · 2015: P1 Q9(b)

How to use this sheet: these are the exact questions worked in this tutorial, in order. Try each one yourself first — the time it is posed in the video is shown, so you can pause before Paul solves it. Final answers are at the back; the full method is in the video.

Worked examples (in the video)

Example 1. $3(x - 6)$ — an expression (no equals sign), so just simplify. (worked 00:15–00:41).

Example 2. Solve $3(x - 6) = 6$. (worked 00:46–06:46).

Example 3. Solve $7(x - 2) = 21$. (worked 06:57–11:16).

Example 4. Solve $3(2x + 4) - 5(4x - 4) = 2(4 + x) - x$ on both sides. (worked 11:21–17:49).

Questions

Q1. Solve $3(2x - 5) = 51$.

Posed at 18:26 in the tutorial.

Q2. Solve $2(x - 6) + 4(\frac{x}{2} - 6) = 12$.

Posed at 19:52 in the tutorial.

Q3. Solve $12(x - 5) + 3(5x - 1) = -9$.

Posed at 21:56 in the tutorial.

Answers

Final answers only — pause the video and check yourself; the worked method is in the tutorial.

Example 1. $3x - 18$ (nothing to solve)

Example 2. $x = 8$

Example 3. $x = 5$

Example 4. $x = \frac{3}{2}$

Q1. $x = 11$

Q2. $x = 12$

Q3. $x = 2$

Overlaps with these tutorials

LCOL Algebra 1-3 (Signs, Grouping, Multiplying out). Every solve uses all three — make sure they're solid first.

LCOL Algebra 6 — Fractions 1. Solving equations that contain fractions. Comes next.