

Raccolta di equazioni di primo grado con frazioni
 First-Degree Equations
 Résolution des équations du premier degré

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- 1.** $7x - 3 = \frac{1}{2}$ $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$
- 2.** $6 + x = 7 + \frac{3}{2}x$ [-2]
- 3.** $5x - 7 = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ $\left[\frac{16}{9}\right]$
- 4.** $5x - \frac{1}{2}x = -7 + 2$ $\left[-\frac{10}{9}\right]$
- 5.** $4x - \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{3}{4}x + 2$ $\left[\frac{8}{11}\right]$
- 6.** $8x - x = \frac{3}{2}x + 4$ $\left[\frac{8}{11}\right]$
- 7.** $\frac{1}{2}x + 4 = 3x - 5$ $\left[\frac{18}{5}\right]$
- 8.** $\frac{1}{2}x - 3x = 4 - 5$ $\left[\frac{2}{5}\right]$
- 9.** $6x - \frac{3}{4}x = \frac{1}{2}x + 5$ $\left[\frac{20}{19}\right]$
- 10.** $12x - \frac{3}{2}x = x + 10$ $\left[\frac{20}{19}\right]$
- 11.** $\frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{12}x + \frac{1}{7}x + 5 + \frac{1}{2}x + 4 = x$ [84]
- 12.** $2x - \frac{2}{3} + x + \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{x+1}{3} - \frac{2}{9}$ $\left[-\frac{1}{6}\right]$
- 13.** $\frac{3x-2}{3} + \frac{3+x}{12} = \frac{3x+3}{4} - \frac{1}{6}$ [3]
- 14.** $\frac{2-x}{2} + \frac{3-2x}{11} = \frac{x+1}{3} + 5$ [-1]
- 15.** $\frac{5x-3}{2} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{x-7}{2} - \frac{7-x}{5}$ [-2]

$$16. \frac{1-2x}{2} + \frac{4-4x}{10} = \frac{2x-13}{10} - \frac{4x-3}{5} \quad [2]$$

$$17. \frac{2x-3}{6} + \frac{21-x}{3} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{21-x}{3} - \frac{x+1}{12} \quad [3]$$

$$18. 4x - \frac{x+3}{4} - \frac{5 \cdot (x+1)}{3} = \frac{3 \cdot (x-2)}{2} - \frac{4 \cdot (x+1)}{3} \quad [-1]$$

$$19. \frac{3x-1}{6} + \frac{3x-1}{4} - \frac{4-x}{3} = \frac{x+2}{12} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{11}{12} \quad \left[\frac{7}{3} \right]$$

$$20. \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{3-x}{4} = 2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot (6-2x) \quad [3]$$

$$21. \frac{3 \cdot (2x-5)}{4} - \frac{4 \cdot (x-2)}{5} + \frac{-10x+10}{10} = \frac{x-12}{10} \quad \left[\frac{1}{8} \right]$$

$$22. \frac{3 \cdot (2x+1)}{5} - \frac{3 \cdot (1+x)}{15} = 2 + \frac{15x-2}{20} \quad [6]$$

$$23. 3 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{x+16}{4} \right) - (x-2) - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{2x+1}{4} \quad [-2]$$

$$24. \frac{2x+1}{4} - (x-2) = -3 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{x+16}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \quad [-2]$$

$$25. \frac{3 \cdot (x-2)}{4} + \frac{1}{2}x - x = \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{2 \cdot (x+3)}{4} + \frac{1}{6} \quad \left[-\frac{4}{3} \right]$$

$$26. 2x - \frac{9}{4} + 3 \cdot (x-1) = 2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{5}{6} \quad \left[\frac{5}{4} \right]$$

$$27. \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{x+2}{6} \right) = x + \frac{3}{2} \quad \left[-\frac{11}{6} \right]$$

$$28. \frac{3}{4} \cdot (2x-5) - \frac{4 \cdot (x-2)}{5} - \frac{3x-3}{3} = \frac{x-12}{10} \quad \left[\frac{1}{8} \right]$$

$$29. \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3x-1}{2} - \frac{x+2}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{9}x - \frac{4}{9} \quad \left[-\frac{1}{5} \right]$$

$$30. \frac{3 \cdot (2x-1)}{4} - \frac{5 \cdot (3x-5)}{3} = \frac{7-4x}{12} + \frac{2}{3} \quad [2]$$

$$31. -\frac{x}{2} = \frac{x+2}{5} - \frac{7}{10}x \quad [\text{imposs.}]$$

- 32.** $\frac{5x-6}{4} + 1 - \frac{2x+1}{3} = x$ [-2]
- 33.** $\frac{1}{6} \cdot (4+x) = 1 - \frac{1}{9} \cdot (1-2x)$ [0]
- 34.** $\frac{1+3x}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{x+6}{6} + \frac{x-2}{2}$ [-1]
(*)
- 35.** $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x-4}{2} = \frac{6-x}{6} + 1$ [indeterm.]
(*)
- 36.** $\frac{1-x}{4} - \frac{2x-1}{2} = \frac{3x-1}{4} - x - \frac{2}{3}$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 3 \end{array} \right]$
(*)
- 37.** $\frac{1}{3} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{x-4}{2}$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ (*) \end{array} \right]$
- 38.** $\frac{3x-1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2(2x+3)}{5} - \frac{x+3}{2}$ [1]
- 39.** $\frac{2x+3}{2} - \frac{3(x+2)}{4} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2-x}{3}$ [4]
- 40.** $\frac{2(x+3)}{15} = \frac{2x+1}{3} - \frac{x-2}{5}$ [-1]
- 41.** $\frac{x-7}{3} - \frac{2x-1}{15} - \frac{8}{15} = \frac{3x-1}{10} - \frac{x-1}{2}$ [8]
- 42.** $\frac{13x-2}{12} + \frac{2-3x}{10} - \frac{x+1}{5} = 1$ [2]
- 43.** $\frac{3x-9}{2} + 3x - 3 = \frac{x+1}{4} + x + 2$ [3]
- 44.** $\frac{3 \cdot (x+1) - x}{3} + 4x = 3 + \frac{2x-2}{3}$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \end{array} \right]$
- 45.** $\frac{x-2}{5} - \frac{2x+1}{3} + \frac{2x+6}{15} = 0$ [-1]
- 46.** $\frac{2(x+2)}{3} - \frac{3x-1}{2} = 1 + \frac{2(x-1)}{3}$ [1]

$$47. \frac{2(x-5)}{3} - \frac{2x+3}{5} = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2(-x-25)}{15} \quad [9]$$

$$48. 4 + \frac{1-x}{3} = x - \frac{x+3}{2} \quad [2]$$

$$49. \frac{9-x}{2} + \frac{1}{20}x = \frac{29}{20} - \frac{x-5}{2} + \frac{x-1}{5} \quad [5]$$

$$50. \frac{x+6}{2} + \frac{7}{6}x = \frac{2x+3}{3} - 3 \quad [-5]$$

$$51. x + \frac{x+2}{4} + \frac{1}{3}x = 3 + \frac{1}{3}x \quad [2]$$

$$52. -\frac{x+6}{2} + \frac{1}{3}x = -\frac{2x+3}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \quad [5]$$

$$53. \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{2(x+6)}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2x+3}{2} + x \quad [-13]$$

$$54. \frac{2x-3}{4} + \frac{2x+3}{3} = 1 + \frac{5}{12}x \quad [1]$$

$$55. \frac{3 \cdot (x-2)}{2} - \frac{4 \cdot (x+1)}{3} = 4x - \frac{x+3}{4} - \frac{5 \cdot (x+1)}{3} \quad [-1]$$

(*) Per gentile concessione della Commissione e-learning IPSSCART B. Stringher – Udine