

risolvi le seguenti equazioni lineari intere

|    |                                |                |
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| 1  | $2x - 3 = -5$                  | -1             |
| 2  | $6x - 26 = 16x - 56$           | 3              |
| 3  | $8x - 9x = 6x + 12 - 12x$      | $\frac{12}{5}$ |
| 4  | $3x - 2 = 4x + 6$              | -8             |
| 5  | $-x + 4 = 7x$                  | $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| 6  | $-2x + 5 = 6 - 3x$             | 1              |
| 7  | $-8x + 5 = 5 - 8x$             | indeterminata  |
| 8  | $3x - 15 = 2x - 20$            | -5             |
| 9  | $3(7x - 5) = 15x - 1$          | $\frac{7}{3}$  |
| 10 | $4(3x - 1) = 4x - 2$           | $\frac{1}{4}$  |
| 11 | $3(3x - 1) + x = 1 - 5x$       | $\frac{4}{15}$ |
| 12 | $40 + x = 3(15 + x)$           | $-\frac{5}{2}$ |
| 13 | $2(x - 4) = 3(x - 5)$          | 7              |
| 14 | $5x - 3 = 2(x - 1) + 5$        | 2              |
| 15 | $x - 3(x + 1) = 5x - 4(x - 1)$ | $-\frac{7}{3}$ |

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| 16 | $5x + 2(x + 1) - 3x = 4x - 3 + x$         | 5                  |
| 17 | $3x - 5 + 2(x - 3) = 1 + 5x$              | <i>impossibile</i> |
| 18 | $2(5 + x) = 5x + 1$                       | 3                  |
| 19 | $3(3 + x) - x = 5x + 14$                  | $-\frac{5}{3}$     |
| 20 | $4(x - 3) - 3(x - 5) = 3(x + 1)$          | 0                  |
| 21 | $8(x + 3) = 8x - 24$                      | <i>impossibile</i> |
| 22 | $6(x + 3) - 3(x + 6) = 2(x - 5)$          | -10                |
| 23 | $4(2x - 3) - 5(3x - 2) = 8(1 - x)$        | 10                 |
| 24 | $7(x - 18) = 3(x - 14) - 20$              | 16                 |
| 25 | $3(x - 2) - 40 = 9 + 7(x - 9)$            | 2                  |
| 26 | $5(2x - 10) + 26 = 2(x + 3) + 10$         | 5                  |
| 27 | $(x - 3)(x - 2) = x(x - 6)$               | -6                 |
| 28 | $3(3 - 2x) = 24 + 4(2x - 1)$              | $-\frac{11}{14}$   |
| 29 | $2(x + 1) - 3x = x - 3(x - 1)$            | 1                  |
| 30 | $4(1 - 2x) - 2x + 4 = 2(3x - 1) + 4$      | $\frac{3}{8}$      |
| 31 | $3(x + 2) + 4(x + 3) = 2x - 9(x - 1) + x$ | $-\frac{9}{13}$    |

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| 32 | $2(x + 1) - 3(x + 2) = 4x - 2(x + 1)$        | $-\frac{2}{3}$  |
| 33 | $3(1 - x) + 5(1 - x) = 3(x - 1) + 1$         | $\frac{10}{11}$ |
| 34 | $3(1 - x) + 2(3 - 2x) = 4(1 - x) + 3(x - 2)$ | $\frac{11}{6}$  |
| 35 | $3(x - 1) - 2x + 5 = 4(x - 2) + 4$           | 2               |
| 36 | $3(2x + 1) = 3 + 6x$                         | indeterminata   |
| 37 | $2 + x + 2(60x + 30x) = 542 + x$             | 3               |
| 38 | $2x + 5(x - 6) = x + 6(x + 1)$               | impossibile     |
| 39 | $5(2 + x) = 3(1 + x) - 2x - 4(2 - x)$        | impossibile     |
| 40 | $(7 - 3x)2 + x = 5 - 3(5 - x)$               | 3               |
| 41 | $2(x - 3) - 4(1 - 2x) = 3(x - 1)$            | 1               |
| 42 | $(x + 2)^2 = x^2$                            | -1              |
| 43 | $x(x + 6) + x + 9 = x + (x + 3)^2$           | indeterminata   |
| 44 | $(x - 6)(x + 6) = (x - 6)^2$                 | 6               |
| 45 | $(x - 1)^2 = x(x - 2)$                       | impossibile     |
| 46 | $(2x - 3)^2 - (2x + 1)(2x - 1) = 10 - 12x$   | indeterminata   |
| 47 | $(x + 1)^2 = x^2 + 1$                        | 0               |

|    |                                                       |                    |
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| 48 | $x(x^2 - 2) - (x + 1)^3 = 3x - (3x^2 + 2)$            | $\frac{1}{8}$      |
| 49 | $5x - (x - 2)^2 - 3(2x + 5) = 4 - (x - 1)(x + 1) - 3$ | 7                  |
| 50 | $x - 1 + 5(x - 3) + (-2)^2 = 6x - 2$                  | <i>impossibile</i> |
| 51 | $(2x + 3)(x - 2) + (x - 2)(x - 3) = 3x(x - 3)$        | 0                  |
| 52 | $(1 - 3x)(1 + 3x) - 2(x - 5) = 3 - 9x^2$              | 4                  |
| 53 | $(3x - 4)^2 - 3x(3x - 5) + 2 = 0$                     | 2                  |
| 54 | $(5x - 1)^2 - 7x(3x - 2) = (2x - 3)^2$                | $\frac{1}{2}$      |
| 55 | $(x - 2)^2 = (x - 1)^2 + 5$                           | -1                 |
| 56 | $(3x - 2)^2 + 2x - 1 = (2x + 1)^2 + 5x(x - 2) - 3$    | $\frac{5}{4}$      |
| 57 | $(x - 2)^3 + 3x(2 + x) = (x - 1)^3 + 2$               | $\frac{3}{5}$      |
| 58 | $(3x - 4)^3 - 2(3x - 1)^2(x - 8) - 3x^2(3x + 16) = 0$ | $\frac{24}{23}$    |
| 59 | $4(x - 3)(x + 3) - 1 = 4x^2 - 2x$                     | $\frac{37}{2}$     |
| 60 | $1 - [2 - 3(x + 1)] = 2(2 + x) - 4x$                  | $\frac{2}{5}$      |
| 61 | $[(x - 1)(x + 1)]^2 = (x^2 + 1)^2 - 2(2x^2 + 1) - 2x$ | -1                 |

|                            |                                                                   |                           |
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| 62                         | $2(x-1)(x+1) + (2-x)^3 = (4x-2)(1+2x) - x^3 + 8 - 12x$            | <i>indeterminata</i>      |
| 63                         | $8 - 3[2x - 3(x-2) + 5] - 2(4x-5) = 0$                            | -3                        |
| 64                         | $5 - [-(x-1) - 5(2x-1)] = 2 + x + (2x-3)$                         | 0                         |
| 65                         | $2 - \{2x - 3(2x-1) - 5[2x - (3x+1) + 3]\} = 0$                   | 9                         |
| 66                         | $2x - [x - 1 - (2x+1) - 3] = x + 1$                               | -2                        |
| 67                         | $[(x-6) - 3 - 2x - (x-5)] + 2(5x+4) = -2x$                        | $-\frac{2}{5}$            |
| 68                         | $8 - (1+2x) - \{1 - 2[3(x-5)] - 5x + 4(2x+2) - 1\} = 0$           | 31                        |
| a coefficienti irrazionali |                                                                   |                           |
| 69                         | $\sqrt{3}(x-1) = 3$                                               | $\sqrt{3} + 1$            |
| 70                         | $\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3} = 1 + x$                                    | $\sqrt{3} + 2$            |
| 71                         | $\sqrt{2}x + 4x = 3\sqrt{2}x - 4$                                 | $-\sqrt{2} - 2$           |
| 72                         | $2\sqrt{3}x + 2 + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}(2\sqrt{2} + 1) + \sqrt{2}x$ | $\sqrt{2}$                |
| 73                         | $\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3}(x+2) = 2(\sqrt{2} - x)$                     | $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$     |
| 74                         | $3x + 3\sqrt{3} = 2x + 2(x + \sqrt{3})$                           | $\sqrt{3}$                |
| 75                         | $(3x-1)\sqrt{2} = 3 + \sqrt{2}$                                   | $\frac{3\sqrt{2} + 4}{6}$ |

|              |                                                                                      |                           |
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| 76           | $(1 + \sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt{2}) = x(2 - \sqrt{2}) - x(1 - \sqrt{2})$                   | $1 + \sqrt{2}$            |
| 77           | $2(\sqrt{5} + x) + \sqrt{5}(6 - x) = x(2 + \sqrt{5})$                                | 4                         |
| 78           | $(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^2 + (x + 2\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}) - 2 = 0$            | $-\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}$   |
| 79           | $\sqrt{3} \cdot (x + 2) + \sqrt{3}x(\sqrt{3} + 3) = \sqrt{3}(1 - 2\sqrt{3}) - x + 3$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$     |
| 80           | $\sqrt{3}(1 - 2\sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{3}(x - 2) = x + \sqrt{3}x(\sqrt{3} - 3) - 3$        | $\frac{2\sqrt{3} + 3}{4}$ |
| con frazioni |                                                                                      |                           |
| 81           | $\frac{1}{5}x - 9 = 2x$                                                              | -5                        |
| 82           | $\frac{1}{2}x - 1 = 0$                                                               | 2                         |
| 83           | $\frac{1}{4}x + 3 = x - 6$                                                           | 12                        |
| 84           | $\frac{1}{2}x - 1 = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$                                                | 18                        |
| 85           | $\frac{2x + 5}{3} - \frac{x + 10}{6} = 0$                                            | 0                         |
| 86           | $\frac{x + 1}{3} = 2x - 3$                                                           | 2                         |
| 87           | $\frac{7}{3} + \frac{2 - x}{6} = \frac{1 + 2x}{6} - \frac{1 - x}{2}$                 | 3                         |
| 88           | $\frac{5 - 3x}{4} + \frac{5}{3}x = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3 - 5x}{3}$                   | 1                         |
| 89           | $\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{3}$                            | -2                        |

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| 90  | $\frac{x+1}{4} + \frac{5-4x}{6} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}x + 3$                       | 26              |
| 91  | $x + 2 - \frac{1}{4}x = \frac{2x-5}{3} + \frac{x+10}{2} - 1$                            | $-\frac{4}{5}$  |
| 92  | $\frac{2x+1}{6} + \frac{2x-4}{5} - 6 = \frac{20-x}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$                    | 12              |
| 93  | $\frac{x+2}{3} + \frac{5-2x}{5} + 1 = \frac{2x-5}{15} + \frac{2x+7}{3} - x$             | -5              |
| 94  | $\frac{x-4}{2} - \frac{x-3}{4} = 1 + \frac{x-2}{8}$                                     | 16              |
| 95  | $x - \frac{x+3}{2} - 3 = \frac{1-x}{3} + 1$                                             | 7               |
| 96  | $\frac{3x+5}{9} - \frac{2x+3}{6} - \frac{1-2x}{2} = 0$                                  | $\frac{4}{9}$   |
| 97  | $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x+1}{7} = x - 2$                                                   | 6               |
| 98  | $\frac{x+1}{10} - \frac{2x+1}{5} = \frac{2x-1}{5} - \frac{x-1}{2} + 1$                  | -7              |
| 99  | $\frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}x = \frac{4-3x}{5} + \frac{3}{4}$                           | 3               |
| 100 | $\frac{1-3x}{2} + \frac{1}{3}x = \frac{x-1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}$                           | $\frac{5}{16}$  |
| 101 | $\frac{x+2}{8} - \frac{2x-3}{12} + \frac{1+x}{24} = \frac{5-x}{12} - \frac{5}{4}$       | $-\frac{33}{2}$ |
| 102 | $\frac{x+2}{2} - \frac{x-3}{6} + \frac{3-x}{12} = \frac{10-x}{6} - \frac{5}{3} - x + 1$ | $-\frac{9}{17}$ |
| 103 | $\frac{2x-1}{2} - 5 = 2x - 9 - \frac{1-2x}{2}$                                          | 2               |

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| 104 | $\frac{3x-6}{2} - \frac{5x-7}{9} = \frac{4x-5}{3} - \frac{x+3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$                           | 5               |
| 105 | $\frac{4x+1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2x-1}{3}$                                                            | impossibile     |
| 106 | $7x - \frac{2}{5} + x - 3 = x - 3 + 7x - \frac{2}{5}$                                                      | indeterminata   |
| 107 | $\frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{x-1}{4} + \frac{3x-1}{4} = \frac{2x-1}{2}$                                          | impossibile     |
| 108 | $\frac{7-5x}{2} - 2x = -\frac{14x-11}{3} - \frac{1-x}{6}$                                                  | indeterminata   |
| 109 | $\frac{4+5x}{2} - \frac{5}{6} + \frac{8-12x}{11} = \frac{6-7x}{3} - \frac{12x-8}{11}$                      | $\frac{5}{29}$  |
| 110 | $\frac{6-2x}{5} + \frac{2-5x}{-5} = \frac{3x-5}{10} - \frac{x+4}{-3}$                                      | -1              |
| 111 | $\frac{1}{4}(2x-1) = \frac{35}{4} - x$                                                                     | 6               |
| 112 | $-\frac{x-2}{4} + \frac{x-2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}(x-2) = \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$                          | -1              |
| 113 | $2 - \frac{1}{2}x + 3(x-2) = \frac{1}{4} + 3x - 1$                                                         | $-\frac{13}{2}$ |
| 114 | $x - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{9}(x-2) + \frac{1}{3}(x+2) = \left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right) + 3x - 1$            | $\frac{13}{23}$ |
| 115 | $\frac{1}{4}(5x-3) + \frac{6-x}{8} = 0$                                                                    | 0               |
| 116 | $\frac{2x-1}{2} : \frac{3}{4} - \left(2x - \frac{1}{3}\right) : \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{5}{4}x$ | 4               |
| 117 | $\frac{x-2}{6} = \frac{x-2}{2} - \frac{x-2}{3}$                                                            | indeterminata   |



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| 118 | $\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{x}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{2x-5}{6} - 1 \right) = 1$           | -74              |
| 119 | $\frac{x}{60} + \frac{2}{15} (3x-1) + \frac{2x-1}{10} = \frac{3x+1}{3} - 9$                                            | 22               |
| 120 | $\frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{4} - \frac{3x^2-2x}{12} + \frac{1-2x}{3} = -\frac{1-x}{2} - \frac{5}{4}$                            | $\frac{13}{12}$  |
| 121 | $2 \left( \frac{3x-2}{4} - \frac{x-1}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right) = x-3 - \frac{5+x}{2} + \left( 5 - \frac{x}{2} \right)$ | indeterminata    |
| 122 | $\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3} x \right) = \frac{x}{6} - \frac{2x-1}{6}$                                | $\frac{3}{5}$    |
| 123 | $\frac{x-1}{2} + \frac{1}{16} x - 2 = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3(3x-1)}{8}$                                   | $-\frac{30}{17}$ |
| 124 | $\frac{1}{4} x - \frac{5(x+2)}{12} - \frac{2x+1}{2} + \frac{2(3x-1)}{3} = 0$                                           | $\frac{12}{5}$   |
| 125 | $\frac{2x-3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 2 = 3x-5 - (2-x) - 3x$                                                                 | impossibile      |
| 126 | $\frac{x+2}{3} - \frac{x-1}{2} + 2 = \frac{19-x}{6}$                                                                   | indeterminata    |
| 127 | $\frac{4x+3}{7} - \frac{2(x+2)}{2} = \frac{6x-5}{14} - (x-1)$                                                          | $\frac{31}{2}$   |
| 128 | $\frac{x^2+2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (3x+1) = \frac{1}{4} (1-x)(2x+1) + x(x-1)$                                             | 3                |
| 129 | $\left( \frac{x-2}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{x(x+8)}{4} = \frac{4-x}{3}$                                                    | $-\frac{1}{8}$   |
| 130 | $\frac{(x+2)^2}{12} + \frac{(x-4)(x-6)}{8} = \frac{(5x-2)(x-8)}{24} + \frac{28}{3}$                                    | 8                |
| 131 | $(2x-1)^2 = \left( 2x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( 2x - \frac{1}{2} \right)$                                           | $\frac{5}{16}$   |

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| 132 | $4x(x+1) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) = (2x+1)^2 - x(x+1)$                                                                               | $\frac{3}{4}$   |
| 133 | $(x+2)^2 - \frac{3x-5}{2} = (x-3)^2 - \frac{6-x}{2} + \frac{3-x}{4} + 5$                                                                                               | $\frac{7}{11}$  |
| 134 | $\frac{1}{4}(3x-2) + \frac{1}{3}(2x-1) = \frac{1}{4}(5x+6) + \frac{1}{3}(4x+5)$                                                                                        | $-\frac{24}{7}$ |
| 135 | $\frac{2(x-3)}{5} + \frac{1}{10}(5-x) = 6 - \frac{3-2x}{2}$                                                                                                            | $-\frac{52}{7}$ |
| 136 | $\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{7}{6} - x\right) - 2\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right) + \frac{4}{3} - 1$                                  | 1               |
| 137 | $x - \frac{4(4-x)}{9} = 1 - 2\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{3}(2x+3)$                                                                                         | 1               |
| 138 | $\frac{5x+3}{4} - 1 + \frac{7}{20} = \frac{x}{60} - \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{2x+1}{3}\right)$                                                          | $\frac{5}{3}$   |
| 139 | $(3x-2)(3x+2) - \left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 8x^2 = \frac{2}{3}(3x+2) - \frac{32}{9}$                                                                              | $-\frac{10}{3}$ |
| 140 | $\left(\frac{5}{3}x + \frac{10}{3}\right)^2 - x\left(\frac{25}{9}x + 3\right) + \frac{46}{9} = 0$                                                                      | -2              |
| 141 | $\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + x\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right) - x^3 = \frac{x}{2}\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right) - \frac{8}{27}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$   |
| 142 | $\left(3x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{3}\left(x - \frac{1}{6}\right) + 2 = \left(3x - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(3x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + 12x$                     | $\frac{1}{6}$   |
| 143 | $(2x+1)^2 - 2\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)(2x-1) + x + \frac{7}{2} = 3$                                                                                                 | $-\frac{1}{2}$  |
| 144 | $\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)^2 - 3\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right) + \frac{2x}{5} - x = -\frac{34}{5} + \frac{x^2}{4}$                                                    | $\frac{48}{11}$ |
| 145 | $\frac{(x+1)^2}{3} + \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{2} - 3x = \frac{3(x+1)^2}{2} - \frac{2x^2-11}{3}$                                                                               | -1              |

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| 146 | $\frac{(x-3)^2}{2} + 2(x-3)(x+3) + 5x = x(x-3) + \frac{x(3x+1)}{2}$                                                                                             | 3                |
| 147 | $\frac{2x-25}{5} + \frac{(9-x)^2}{3} + x^2 - 20 = 2 + \frac{4x(x-1)}{3}$                                                                                        | 0                |
| 148 | $2x - \left[ \frac{x-2}{3} - \frac{1-x}{3} - \left( 5x + \frac{2x+1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{3}{2}$                                                          | 0                |
| 149 | $\frac{2-x}{3} - \left[ \frac{1}{3}(x+1) - \left( 1 + \frac{x}{3} \right) \right] - 1 = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}(x-3)$                                        | -2               |
| 150 | $\frac{3x-1}{2} - \left[ \frac{x-1}{4} - \left( \frac{x+3}{2} - 2 \right) \right] + \frac{17}{4} = 0$                                                           | -2               |
| 151 | $\frac{4}{5} - \left[ -\frac{2}{3} - \left( \frac{x}{5} - \frac{19}{4} \right) - \left( \frac{2x+1}{4} + \frac{8}{5} \right) \right] = \frac{2}{3}$             | 3                |
| 152 | $\frac{2x}{5} - 3 \left[ \frac{2x-3}{2} - \left( 2 - \frac{2x+1}{3} \right) \right] - \frac{13}{5} = 0$                                                         | $\frac{3}{2}$    |
| 153 | $\left[ 3 \left( 1 - \frac{x}{4} \right) + 2x - \frac{3-2x}{2} \right] + (3-x)^2 - \frac{2-3x}{2} = (x-3)^2 - \frac{6-x}{2}$                                    | $-\frac{14}{13}$ |
| 154 | $(x-1)^3 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{5x-1}{6} = x^3 - 2x + \frac{x-3}{9} - 3x^2 - 2x + 7$                                                                            | $\frac{27}{23}$  |
| 155 | $2 - x + \frac{x-3}{5} - \left[ 2(x+1) - \frac{1}{5}(2x-3) \right] = \frac{x-3}{9} - 2x - 1$                                                                    | $\frac{6}{23}$   |
| 156 | $\frac{2}{15} - \left[ \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2x-35}{10} - \left( \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2x+5}{4} + \frac{1}{6} \right) \right] = 0$                                  | 3                |
| 157 | $2 \left[ \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2} \left( x-1 - \frac{2x-1}{3} - \frac{2-x}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{7x+1}{3} = 0$                                          | $-\frac{2}{3}$   |
| 158 | $\frac{x}{3} - \left\{ -\frac{x}{2} - \left[ \frac{x-1}{3} - \left( \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{2x}{3} \right) \right] \right\} = 0$                                  | $\frac{5}{8}$    |
| 159 | $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4}x - x \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[ 3x + \frac{1}{3} \left( 2 - x + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{8}(x-3) + \frac{1}{3}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$   |

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| 160 | $\frac{4}{5} \left[ (x-2)^2 + \left( -\frac{1}{2}x - 2 \right) \left( 2 - \frac{1}{2}x \right) \right] = x(x-5) - \frac{1}{5}x + 1$                                                   | $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| 161 | $\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{x + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{x}{6} = \frac{x-1}{3} - \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{5}{3}$                                       | $-\frac{6}{5}$ |
| 162 | $\frac{2x + \frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{2}{5}} - 1 = \frac{x - \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{7}{2}$                                                                     | 2              |
| 163 | $\frac{1}{8}(x+7) - 3 = \frac{x+1}{2} - \left[ \frac{1}{5}(6-x) + 1 + \frac{1}{3}(2+x) \right]$                                                                                       | 1              |
| 164 | $\frac{x - \frac{5}{4}}{3 + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\frac{4x+3}{6}}{2 - \frac{5}{6}} = \left( x - \frac{2}{3} \right) : \left( 2 - \frac{4}{3} \right) - \left( 1 - \frac{6}{7} \right)$ | $\frac{1}{5}$  |
| 165 | $\frac{3x-1}{2} + \frac{\frac{13x-16}{9}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{4x-1}{3} - \frac{6-5x}{4}$                                                                                         | indeterminata  |
| 166 | $4 \left\{ x - 3 \left[ 1 - x + \frac{2x-5}{6} - 2 \left( 2x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \right\} - 10 = 60x$                                                                       | indeterminata  |
| 167 | $\frac{7(7-x)}{6} = \frac{3(17-2x)}{9} + \frac{4x-9}{7} - \frac{13-x}{2} + 4$                                                                                                         | 4              |
| 168 | $\frac{\frac{4x-1}{3} - \frac{x+1}{2}}{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{\frac{x}{2} - 1}{3} = \frac{3 \left( \frac{x+1}{4} - 2 \right)}{\frac{3}{4}}$                                             | -73            |
| 169 | $\frac{2 \left( \frac{3x-1}{2} - \frac{5}{3} \right) - \frac{2x-3}{4}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{3x-2}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{x+4}{\frac{1}{2}}$                               | $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| 170 | $\frac{\frac{2x-1}{4} - \frac{4x-6}{5}}{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{4}{5}} - \frac{\frac{x}{3} + \frac{7}{12} - \frac{x-1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{7}{2} = 0$                  | 2              |

|     |                                                                                                                                                                                |                 |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 171 | $\frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (2x - 1) + \frac{1}{4} (2x + 1) \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (x + 1) - \frac{1}{2} x \right] + \frac{1}{6}$                        | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| 172 | $2x - \frac{1}{3} + \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \left( x - \frac{1}{5} \right) = (x + 1) \left( 2 - \frac{1}{5} \right) + 3x - \frac{2}{15}$                                | -1              |
| 173 | $\left( \frac{2x + 1}{2} - \frac{2x - 1}{3} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{5}{6} \left( \frac{2x + 1}{2} + \frac{2x - 1}{3} \right) - \frac{4}{3} x$ | indeterminata   |
| 174 | $\frac{x + 0,1}{0,2} = 1,85 + 0,5x$                                                                                                                                            | $\frac{3}{10}$  |
| 175 | $(0,2x + 1)(0,5x - 3) = 10(0,1x - 0,5)^2$                                                                                                                                      | $\frac{55}{9}$  |
| 176 | $10x - \frac{x + 4}{0,4} = \frac{x - 4}{2} + \frac{x - 4}{0,2}$                                                                                                                | -6              |
| 177 | $\frac{x - 0,2}{2} - \frac{x - 0,3}{3} + \frac{x + 0,4}{4} - \frac{x + 1}{12} = \frac{x - 0,1}{3} - \frac{x + 1}{12}$                                                          | $-\frac{8}{5}$  |
| 178 | $\frac{x - 0,5}{4} - \frac{x - 0,5}{3} - \frac{2x - 1}{2} = x - \frac{1}{2}$                                                                                                   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| 179 | $\frac{0, \bar{2}x - 0, \bar{3}}{0, \bar{1}} = 0,5$                                                                                                                            | $\frac{7}{4}$   |
| 180 | $\frac{0,5x + 0, \bar{3}}{0,5} - \frac{0,5x - 0, \bar{3}}{0,2} + x = 2x - \frac{x + 3}{7} + \frac{9}{7} - \frac{x}{6}$                                                         | $\frac{31}{46}$ |
| 181 | $\frac{0, \bar{6} + 0,5 - x}{0, \bar{6}} + \frac{0, \bar{6} - x}{0,5} = \frac{0,5 - x}{0, \bar{6}} + \frac{0, \bar{6} - 0,5x}{0,5}$                                            | 1               |
| 182 | $\frac{x + 3}{\frac{1}{2}} - 11 = \frac{1 - x}{\frac{1}{8}} - \frac{2x - 1}{\frac{1}{3}}$                                                                                      | 1               |
| 183 | $x - (0, \bar{3}x^2 + 1)(0, \bar{3}x^2 - 1) + 3x \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \right)^3 - \frac{2}{9}x(x + 2) - \frac{8}{27} \right] = 1$                          | 0               |
| 184 | $\frac{x - 4}{\frac{1}{5}} - \frac{x^2 - 1}{\frac{1}{2}} = - \left[ 7x + \frac{(x - 3)^2}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$                                                                | indeterminata   |

|                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 185                                     | $10 \left( \frac{3 - \frac{x}{3}}{2 - \frac{1}{3}} \right) = \left( \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x + \frac{3}{2}}{1 - \frac{5}{2}} \right) : \left( 3 - \frac{43}{15} \right)$ | $\frac{6}{5}$            |
| 186                                     | $\frac{5}{3} \left( \frac{4x - 3}{5} + \frac{3}{4} \right) - \left( \frac{3x - 11}{20} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8(3x - 1)}{15}$                                                | 7                        |
| 187                                     | $\frac{\frac{1}{2} - x}{\frac{1}{2} - 1} - \frac{x + \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} - 1} - \frac{x}{6} = \frac{x - 1}{3} - \frac{5}{3} - \frac{x + 1}{2}$                                               | $-\frac{4}{7}$           |
| 188                                     | $2 \left( 1 + \frac{2x - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4} \left( \frac{x - \frac{2}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right) + \frac{3}{4}$                | $-\frac{13}{2}$          |
| 189                                     | $\frac{\frac{2-x}{3} - \frac{3-x}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}} + 1$                                                                         | 5                        |
| con frazioni a coefficienti irrazionali |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                          |
| 190                                     | $\frac{2\sqrt{2} - 2x + 4}{2} + 3 = \frac{x - 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$                                                                                                                                      | 5                        |
| 191                                     | $\frac{3x}{\sqrt{2} + 1} + 7 = \frac{7 - x}{\sqrt{2} - 1}$                                                                                                                                        | $\frac{4 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$ |
| 192                                     | $\frac{x - 3}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{x + 3}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$                                                                                                                                         | $3\sqrt{3}$              |
| 193                                     | $\frac{2x}{3 + \sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{x - 2}{3 - \sqrt{3}}$                                                                                                                                 | $\sqrt{3} + 1$           |
| 194                                     | $\frac{x - 2\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{x + 3}{2\sqrt{3}} = 0$                                                                                                                                           | $2\sqrt{3} - 3$          |
| 195                                     | $\frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot (x - \sqrt{5}) - (x - 1)}{\sqrt{5} + 1} - \frac{x - \sqrt{5}x}{4} = 1$                                                                                                      | $\sqrt{5} + 1$           |