

## Equazioni lineari numeriche

### indice

1. Equazioni lineari intere [pag. 2](#)
2. Equazioni lineari intere con frazioni numeriche [pag. 6](#)
3. Equazioni lineari intere a coefficienti irrazionali [pag. 15](#)
4. Equazioni lineari intere a coefficienti irrazionali e frazioni numeriche [pag. 17](#)
5. Equazioni lineari frazionarie [pag. 18](#)
6. Equazioni lineari frazionarie a coefficienti irrazionali [pag. 27](#)

Gli esercizi sono proposti in ordine di difficoltà crescente.

**nota:** in un file così lungo e complesso può accadere che sia presente un errore di diversa natura nonostante gli esercizi siano stati controllati più volte.

Saremo grati di ricevere segnalazioni di eventuali refusi o suggerimenti di qualsiasi natura.

## 1. equazioni lineari intere



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	$-8x + 5 = 5 - 8x$	<i>indeterminata</i>
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	$x - 3(x + 1) = 5x - 4(x - 1)$	$-\frac{7}{3}$

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	$3(x + 2) + 4(x + 3) = 2x - 9(x - 1) + x$	$-\frac{9}{13}$

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	$3(2x + 1) = 3 + 6x$	<i>indeterminata</i>
37	$2 + x + 2(60x + 30x) = 542 + x$	3
38	$2x + 5(x - 6) = x + 6(x + 1)$	<i>impossibile</i>
39	$5(2 + x) = 3(1 + x) - 2x - 4(2 - x)$	<i>impossibile</i>
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	$x(x + 6) + x + 9 = x + (x + 3)^2$	<i>indeterminata</i>
44	$(x - 6)(x + 6) = (x - 6)^2$	6
45	$(x - 1)^2 = x(x - 2)$	<i>impossibile</i>
46	$(2x - 3)^2 - (2x + 1)(2x - 1) = 10 - 12x$	<i>indeterminata</i>
47	$(x + 1)^2 = x^2 + 1$	0

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

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

## 2. equazioni lineari intere con frazioni numeriche



69	$\frac{1}{5}x - 9 = 2x$	-5
70	$\frac{1}{2}x - 1 = 0$	2
71	$\frac{1}{4}x + 3 = x - 6$	12
72	$\frac{1}{2}x - 1 = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$	18
73	$\frac{2x+5}{3} - \frac{x+10}{6} = 0$	0
74	$\frac{x+1}{3} = 2x - 3$	2

75	$\frac{7}{3} + \frac{2-x}{6} = \frac{1+2x}{6} - \frac{1-x}{2}$	3
76	$\frac{5-3x}{4} + \frac{5}{3}x = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3-5x}{3}$	1
77	$\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{3}$	-2
78	$\frac{x+1}{4} + \frac{5-4x}{6} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}x + 3$	26
79	$x + 2 - \frac{1}{4}x = \frac{2x-5}{3} + \frac{x+10}{2} - 1$	$-\frac{4}{5}$
80	$\frac{2x+1}{6} + \frac{2x-4}{5} - 6 = \frac{20-x}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$	12
81	$\frac{x+2}{3} + \frac{5-2x}{5} + 1 = \frac{2x-5}{15} + \frac{2x+7}{3} - x$	-5
82	$\frac{x-4}{2} - \frac{x-3}{4} = 1 + \frac{x-2}{8}$	16
83	$x - \frac{x+3}{2} - 3 = \frac{1-x}{3} + 1$	7
84	$\frac{3x+5}{9} - \frac{2x+3}{6} - \frac{1-2x}{2} = 0$	$\frac{4}{9}$
85	$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x+1}{7} = x - 2$	6
86	$\frac{x+1}{10} - \frac{2x+1}{5} = \frac{2x-1}{5} - \frac{x-1}{2} + 1$	-7
87	$\frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}x = \frac{4-3x}{5} + \frac{3}{4}$	3

88	$\frac{1-3x}{2} + \frac{1}{3}x = \frac{x-1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$
89	$\frac{x+2}{8} - \frac{2x-3}{12} + \frac{1+x}{24} = \frac{5-x}{12} - \frac{5}{4}$	$-\frac{33}{2}$
90	$\frac{x+2}{2} - \frac{x-3}{6} + \frac{3-x}{12} = \frac{10-x}{6} - \frac{5}{3} - x + 1$	$-\frac{9}{17}$
91	$\frac{2x-1}{2} - 5 = 2x - 9 - \frac{1-2x}{2}$	2
92	$\frac{3x-6}{2} - \frac{5x-7}{9} = \frac{4x-5}{3} - \frac{x+3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$	5
93	$\frac{4x+1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2x-1}{3}$	<i>impossibile</i>
94	$7x - \frac{2}{5} + x - 3 = x - 3 + 7x - \frac{2}{5}$	<i>indeterminata</i>
95	$\frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{x-1}{4} + \frac{3x-1}{4} = \frac{2x-1}{2}$	<i>impossibile</i>
96	$\frac{7-5x}{2} - 2x = -\frac{14x-11}{3} - \frac{1-x}{6}$	<i>indeterminata</i>
97	$\frac{4+5x}{2} - \frac{5}{6} + \frac{8-12x}{11} = \frac{6-7x}{3} - \frac{12x-8}{11}$	$\frac{5}{29}$
98	$\frac{6-2x}{5} + \frac{2-5x}{-5} = \frac{3x-5}{10} - \frac{x+4}{-3}$	-1
99	$\frac{1}{4}(2x-1) = \frac{35}{4} - x$	6
100	$\frac{5(3x+8)}{3} - \frac{3(5x+8)}{5} = 8$	$-\frac{4}{15}$



101	$-\frac{x-2}{4} + \frac{x-2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}(x-2) = \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$	-1
102	$2 - \frac{1}{2}x + 3(x-2) = \frac{1}{4} + 3x - 1$	$-\frac{13}{2}$
103	$x - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{9}(x-2) + \frac{1}{3}(x+2) = \left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right) + 3x - 1$	$\frac{13}{23}$
104	$\frac{1}{4}(5x-3) + \frac{6-x}{8} = 0$	0
105	$\frac{2x-1}{2} : \frac{3}{4} - \left(2x - \frac{1}{3}\right) : \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{5}{4}x$	4
106	$\frac{x-2}{6} = \frac{x-2}{2} - \frac{x-2}{3}$	<i>indeterminata</i>
107	$\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{x}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{2x-5}{6} - 1\right) = 1$	-74
108	$\frac{x}{60} + \frac{2}{15}(3x-1) + \frac{2x-1}{10} = \frac{3x+1}{3} - 9$	22
109	$\frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{4} - \frac{3x^2-2x}{12} + \frac{1-2x}{3} = -\frac{1-x}{2} - \frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{13}{12}$
110	$2\left(\frac{3x-2}{4} - \frac{x-1}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) = x - 3 - \frac{5+x}{2} + \left(5 - \frac{x}{2}\right)$	<i>indeterminata</i>
111	$\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3}x\right) = \frac{x}{6} - \frac{2x-1}{6}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
112	$\frac{x-1}{2} + \frac{1}{16}x - 2 = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3(3x-1)}{8}$	$-\frac{30}{17}$
113	$\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{5(x+2)}{12} - \frac{2x+1}{2} + \frac{2(3x-1)}{3} = 0$	$\frac{12}{5}$

114	$\frac{2x-3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 2 = 3x - 5 - (2-x) - 3x$	<i>impossibile</i>
115	$\frac{x+2}{3} - \frac{x-1}{2} + 2 = \frac{19-x}{6}$	<i>indeterminata</i>
116	$\frac{4x+3}{7} - \frac{2(x+2)}{2} = \frac{6x-5}{14} - (x-1)$	$\frac{31}{2}$
117	$\frac{x^2+2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(3x+1) = \frac{1}{4}(1-x)(2x+1) + x(x-1)$	3
118	$\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{x(x+8)}{4} = \frac{4-x}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$
119	$\frac{(x+2)^2}{12} + \frac{(x-4)(x-6)}{8} = \frac{(5x-2)(x-8)}{24} + \frac{28}{3}$	8
120	$(2x-1)^2 = \left(2x + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(2x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$	$\frac{5}{16}$
121	$4x(x+1) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) = (2x+1)^2 - x(x+1)$	$\frac{3}{4}$
122	$(x+2)^2 - \frac{3x-5}{2} = (x-3)^2 - \frac{6-x}{2} + \frac{3-x}{4} + 5$	$\frac{7}{11}$
123	$\frac{1}{4}(3x-2) + \frac{1}{3}(2x-1) = \frac{1}{4}(5x+6) + \frac{1}{3}(4x+5)$	$-\frac{24}{7}$
124	$\frac{2(x-3)}{5} + \frac{1}{10}(5-x) = 6 - \frac{3-2x}{2}$	$-\frac{52}{7}$
125	$\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{7}{6} - x\right) - 2\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right) + \frac{4}{3} - 1$	1
126	$x - \frac{4(4-x)}{9} = 1 - 2\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{3}(2x+3)$	1

127	$\frac{5x+3}{4} - 1 + \frac{7}{20} = \frac{x}{60} - \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{2x+1}{3}\right)$	$\frac{5}{3}$
128	$(3x-2)(3x+2) - \left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 8x^2 = \frac{2}{3}(3x+2) - \frac{32}{9}$	$-\frac{10}{3}$
129	$\left(\frac{5}{3}x + \frac{10}{3}\right)^2 - x\left(\frac{25}{9}x + 3\right) + \frac{46}{9} = 0$	-2
130	$\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + x\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right) - x^3 = \frac{x}{2}\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right) - \frac{8}{27}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
131	$\left(3x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{3}\left(x - \frac{1}{6}\right) + 2 = \left(3x - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(3x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + 12x$	$\frac{1}{6}$
132	$(2x+1)^2 - 2\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)(2x-1) + x + \frac{7}{2} = 3$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
133	$\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)^2 - 3\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right) + \frac{2x}{5} - x = -\frac{34}{5} + \frac{x^2}{4}$	$\frac{48}{11}$
134	$\frac{(x+1)^2}{3} + \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{2} - 3x = \frac{3(x+1)^2}{2} - \frac{2x^2-11}{3}$	-1
135	$\frac{(x-3)^2}{2} + 2(x-3)(x+3) + 5x = x(x-3) + \frac{x(3x+1)}{2}$	3
136	$\frac{2x-25}{5} + \frac{(9-x)^2}{3} + x^2 - 20 = 2 + \frac{4x(x-1)}{3}$	0
137	$2x - \left[\frac{x-2}{3} - \frac{1-x}{3} - \left(5x + \frac{2x+1}{2}\right)\right] = \frac{3}{2}$	0
138	$\frac{2-x}{3} - \left[\frac{1}{3}(x+1) - \left(1 + \frac{x}{3}\right)\right] - 1 = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}(x-3)$	-2
139	$\frac{3x-1}{2} - \left[\frac{x-1}{4} - \left(\frac{x+3}{2} - 2\right)\right] + \frac{17}{4} = 0$	-2

140	$\frac{4}{5} - \left[ -\frac{2}{3} - \left( \frac{x}{5} - \frac{19}{4} \right) - \left( \frac{2x+1}{4} + \frac{8}{5} \right) \right] = \frac{2}{3}$	3
141	$\frac{2x}{5} - 3 \left[ \frac{2x-3}{2} - \left( 2 - \frac{2x+1}{3} \right) \right] - \frac{13}{5} = 0$	$\frac{3}{2}$
142	$\left[ 3 \left( 1 - \frac{x}{4} \right) + 2x - \frac{3-2x}{2} \right] + (3-x)^2 - \frac{2-3x}{2} = (x-3)^2 - \frac{6-x}{2}$	$-\frac{14}{13}$
143	$(x-1)^3 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{5x-1}{6} = x^3 - 2x + \frac{x-3}{9} - 3x^2 - 2x + 7$	$\frac{27}{23}$
144	$2 - x + \frac{x-3}{5} - \left[ 2(x+1) - \frac{1}{5}(2x-3) \right] = \frac{x-3}{9} - 2x - 1$	$\frac{6}{23}$
145	$\frac{2}{15} - \left[ \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2x-35}{10} - \left( \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2x+5}{4} + \frac{1}{6} \right) \right] = 0$	3
146	$2 \left[ \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2} \left( x-1 - \frac{2x-1}{3} - \frac{2-x}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{7x+1}{3} = 0$	$-\frac{2}{3}$
147	$\frac{x}{3} - \left\{ -\frac{x}{2} - \left[ \frac{x-1}{3} - \left( \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{2x}{3} \right) \right] \right\} = 0$	$\frac{5}{8}$
148	$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4}x - x \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[ 3x + \frac{1}{3} \left( 2 - x + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{8}(x-3) + \frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
149	$\frac{4}{5} \left[ (x-2)^2 + \left( -\frac{1}{2}x - 2 \right) \left( 2 - \frac{1}{2}x \right) \right] = x(x-5) - \frac{1}{5}x + 1$	$\frac{1}{2}$
150	$\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{x + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{x}{6} = \frac{x-1}{3} - \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{5}{3}$	$-\frac{6}{5}$
151	$\frac{2x + \frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{2}{5}} - 1 = \frac{x - \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{7}{2}$	2

152	$\frac{1}{8}(x+7) - 3 = \frac{x+1}{2} - \left[ \frac{1}{5}(6-x) + 1 + \frac{1}{3}(2+x) \right]$	1
153	$\frac{x - \frac{5}{4}}{3 + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\frac{4x+3}{6}}{2 - \frac{5}{6}} = \left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right) : \left(2 - \frac{4}{3}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{6}{7}\right)$	$\frac{1}{5}$
154	$\frac{3x-1}{2} + \frac{\frac{13x-16}{9}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{4x-1}{3} - \frac{6-5x}{4}$	<i>indeterminata</i>
155	$4 \left\{ x - 3 \left[ 1 - x + \frac{2x-5}{6} - 2 \left( 2x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \right\} - 10 = 60x$	<i>indeterminata</i>
156	$\frac{7(7-x)}{6} = \frac{3(17-2x)}{9} + \frac{4x-9}{7} - \frac{13-x}{2} + 4$	4
157	$\frac{\frac{4x-1}{3} - \frac{x+1}{2}}{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{\frac{x}{2} - 1}{3} = \frac{3 \left( \frac{x+1}{4} - 2 \right)}{\frac{3}{4}}$	-73
158	$\frac{2 \left( \frac{3x-1}{2} - \frac{5}{3} \right) - \frac{2x-3}{4}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{3x-2}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{x+4}{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
159	$\frac{\frac{2x-1}{4} - \frac{4x-6}{5}}{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{4}{5}} - \frac{\frac{x}{3} + \frac{7}{12} - \frac{x-1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{7}{2} = 0$	2
160	$\frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2}(2x-1) + \frac{1}{4}(2x+1) \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2}(x+1) - \frac{1}{2}x \right] + \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
161	$2x - \frac{1}{3} + \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \left( x - \frac{1}{5} \right) = (x+1) \left( 2 - \frac{1}{5} \right) + 3x - \frac{2}{15}$	-1
162	$\left( \frac{2x+1}{2} - \frac{2x-1}{3} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{5}{6} \left( \frac{2x+1}{2} + \frac{2x-1}{3} \right) - \frac{4}{3}x$	<i>indeterminata</i>

163	$\frac{x + 0,1}{0,2} = 1,85 + 0,5x$	$\frac{3}{10}$
164	$(0,2x + 1)(0,5x - 3) = 10(0,1x - 0,5)^2$	$\frac{55}{9}$
165	$10x - \frac{x + 4}{0,4} = \frac{x - 4}{2} + \frac{x - 4}{0,2}$	-6
166	$\frac{x - 0,2}{2} - \frac{x - 0,3}{3} + \frac{x + 0,4}{4} - \frac{x + 1}{12} = \frac{x - 0,1}{3} - \frac{x + 1}{12}$	$-\frac{8}{5}$
167	$\frac{x - 0,5}{4} - \frac{x - 0,5}{3} - \frac{2x - 1}{2} = x - \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
168	$\frac{0,2x - 0,3}{0,1} = 0,5$	$\frac{7}{4}$
169	$\frac{0,5x + 0,3}{0,5} - \frac{0,5x - 0,3}{0,2} + x = 2x - \frac{x + 3}{7} + \frac{9}{7} - \frac{x}{6}$	$\frac{31}{46}$
170	$\frac{0,6 + 0,5 - x}{0,6} + \frac{0,6 - x}{0,5} = \frac{0,5 - x}{0,6} + \frac{0,6 - 0,5x}{0,5}$	1
171	$\frac{x + 3}{\frac{1}{2}} - 11 = \frac{1 - x}{\frac{1}{8}} - \frac{2x - 1}{\frac{1}{3}}$	1
172	$x - (0,3x^2 + 1)(0,3x^2 - 1) + 3x \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \right)^3 - \frac{2}{9}x(x + 2) - \frac{8}{27} \right] = 1$	0
173	$\frac{x - 4}{\frac{1}{5}} - \frac{x^2 - 1}{\frac{1}{2}} = - \left[ 7x + \frac{(x - 3)^2}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$	<i>indeterminata</i>
174	$10 \left( \frac{3 - \frac{x}{3}}{2 - \frac{1}{3}} \right) = \left( \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x + \frac{3}{2}}{1 - \frac{5}{2}} \right) : \left( 3 - \frac{43}{15} \right)$	$\frac{6}{5}$

175	$\frac{5}{3} \left( \frac{4x-3}{5} + \frac{3}{4} \right) - \left( \frac{3x-11}{20} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8(3x-1)}{15}$	7
176	$\frac{\frac{1}{2} - x}{\frac{1}{2} - 1} - \frac{x + \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} - 1} - \frac{x}{6} = \frac{x-1}{3} - \frac{5}{3} - \frac{x+1}{2}$	$-\frac{4}{7}$
177	$2 \left( 1 + \frac{2x - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4} \left( \frac{x - \frac{2}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right) + \frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{13}{2}$
178	$\frac{\frac{2-x}{3} - \frac{3-x}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}} + 1$	5

## 3. equazioni lineari intere a coefficienti irrazionali



179	$\sqrt{3}(x-1) = 3$	$\sqrt{3} + 1$
180	$\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3} = 1 + x$	$\sqrt{3} + 2$
181	$\sqrt{2}x + 4x = 3\sqrt{2}x - 4$	$-\sqrt{2} - 2$
182	$2\sqrt{3}x + 2 + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}(2\sqrt{2} + 1) + \sqrt{2}x$	$\sqrt{2}$
183	$\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3}(x+2) = 2(\sqrt{2} - x)$	$\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$
184	$3x + 3\sqrt{3} = 2x + 2(x + \sqrt{3})$	$\sqrt{3}$
185	$(3x-1)\sqrt{2} = 3 + \sqrt{2}$	$\frac{3\sqrt{2} + 4}{6}$
186	$x\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3} = x\sqrt{3}$	$2(\sqrt{6} + 3)$

187	$3x\sqrt{2} = 2 + x\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{2}$
188	$(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})x + \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5} = 0$	$-1$
189	$(1 + \sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt{2}) = x(2 - \sqrt{2}) - x(1 - \sqrt{2})$	$1 + \sqrt{2}$
190	$2(\sqrt{5} + x) + \sqrt{5}(6 - x) = x(2 + \sqrt{5})$	$4$
191	$(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^2 + (x + 2\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}) - 2 = 0$	$-\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}$
192	$\sqrt{3} \cdot (x + 2) + \sqrt{3}x(\sqrt{3} + 3) = \sqrt{3}(1 - 2\sqrt{3}) - x + 3$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
193	$\sqrt{3}(1 - 2\sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{3}(x - 2) = x + \sqrt{3}x(\sqrt{3} - 3) - 3$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3} + 3}{4}$
194	$\sqrt{3}x - (\sqrt{3} + 1) = \sqrt{27}x - 1$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
195	$\sqrt{7}(x - \sqrt{7} + 3) = x + 2$	$\sqrt{7} - 2$
196	$\sqrt{5}(x - \sqrt{5}) - \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} - x) = 2\sqrt{10}$	$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$
197	$\sqrt{2}(x + \sqrt{2}) + \sqrt{5}(x - \sqrt{5}) = 0$	$-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$
198	$\sqrt{2}(x - 1) + 1 = \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3} + 2)$	$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} + 1$
199	$x\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} + 1) = \sqrt{2}(1 + x) + \sqrt{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
200	$(2 - \sqrt{3})x - 2x - \sqrt{6} = -\sqrt{3}(2\sqrt{2} + 1)$	$\sqrt{2} + 1$



201	$(2\sqrt{7} - 5\sqrt{5})(2x - 1) + (4\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{7})(x - 3) = 0$	$\frac{5\sqrt{35} - 77}{76}$
202	$(x + \sqrt{2})^2 - (x + \sqrt{3})^2 = 6$	$\frac{7}{2(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})}$
203	$x(\sqrt{3} - 1)^2 = 2(2x - \sqrt{6})$	$\sqrt{2}$

## 4. equazioni lineari intere a coefficienti irrazionali e frazioni numeriche



204	$\frac{x - 1}{2\sqrt{2} - 2} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = 1$	$\frac{10\sqrt{2} + 9}{17}$
205	$\frac{1 - x}{2} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{2} - 2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{2} - 1}$	$\frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{7}$
206	$\frac{x}{3 + \sqrt{3}} + 2 - \frac{x}{3 - \sqrt{3}} = 0$	$2\sqrt{3}$
207	$\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}}x - \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2}x$	$-\frac{3}{4}$
208	$\frac{5x - 2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x - 3}{2} - \frac{11x - 1}{3\sqrt{2}} = 0$	$\frac{9\sqrt{2} + 1}{23}$
209	$\frac{x + 1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x - 1}{2}$	$-\sqrt{2} - 1$
210	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{2} + 3} - \frac{x}{3 - \sqrt{2}} + \frac{8}{7} = 0$	$2\sqrt{2}$
211	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{6}{\sqrt{5} - 1} = \frac{x(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{5 - \sqrt{5}}$	$10 + 2\sqrt{10}$
212	$(\sqrt{15} - \sqrt{5} + 2)x = \frac{3(2x + 1)}{\sqrt{3}} - 1$	$\sqrt{5} + 2$

213	$\frac{3(x - 3\sqrt{2})}{4\sqrt{3}} - \frac{x - 2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$	$2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2}$
214	$\frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} - \frac{x + 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} + x = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 2}{1 + \sqrt{2}}$	$\sqrt{2}$
215	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{3} - 1} - \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$
216	$\frac{x + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} + 1} - \frac{x - 2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} + 2\sqrt{3} = 0$	$\frac{9 + 5\sqrt{3}}{2}$
217	$\frac{2\sqrt{2} - 2x + 4}{2} + 3 = \frac{x - 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	5
218	$\frac{3x}{\sqrt{2} + 1} + 7 = \frac{7 - x}{\sqrt{2} - 1}$	$\frac{4 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$
219	$\frac{x - 3}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{x + 3}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$	$3\sqrt{3}$
220	$\frac{2x}{3 + \sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{x - 2}{3 - \sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{3} + 1$
221	$\frac{x - 2\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{x + 3}{2\sqrt{3}} = 0$	$2\sqrt{3} - 3$
222	$\frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot (x - \sqrt{5}) - (x - 1)}{\sqrt{5} + 1} - \frac{x - \sqrt{5}x}{4} = 1$	$\sqrt{5} + 1$

## 5. equazioni lineari frazionarie



223	$4 - \frac{5}{x} = 0$	$\frac{5}{4}$
224	$\frac{6}{x} - 2 = 4$	1

225	$\frac{7x + 14}{x - 2} = 0$	-2
226	$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} = 4$	$\frac{2}{7}$
227	$\frac{3}{x - 2} = 0$	<i>impossibile</i>
228	$\frac{3}{x - 10} + 1 = 0$	7
229	$\frac{3x - 16}{x} = \frac{5}{3}$	12
230	$\frac{4}{3x - 1} = \frac{1}{2 + x}$	-9
231	$\frac{1}{3} \left( 9 - \frac{42}{x} \right) = \frac{4}{x} - 6$	2
232	$\frac{2y - 3y^2}{y + 1} = \frac{5}{y + 1} - 3y$	1
233	$\left( \frac{4}{x} + \frac{x}{4} \right) : \left( \frac{4}{x} - \frac{x}{4} \right) = \frac{x^2 - 2x}{16 - x^2}$	-8
234	$\frac{2}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{x} \right) + \frac{3}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{3}{x} \right) = 1$	5
235	$\frac{2}{x + 1} = \frac{1}{x - 3}$	7
236	$\frac{2}{x + 1} = \frac{3}{x - 1}$	-5
237	$\frac{y - 2}{y + 1} = \frac{y - 4}{y + 3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

238	$\frac{x+1}{x-2} + \frac{x-1}{x+2} = 2$	<i>impossibile</i>
239	$\frac{4(x-3)}{x+3} - 4 = \frac{3}{x-3}$	$\frac{7}{3}$
240	$\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{x-1} = 1$	<i>impossibile</i>
241	$\frac{1}{x-3} = -\frac{2}{x+5}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
242	$\frac{x^2+3}{x+4} = x-2$	$\frac{11}{2}$
243	$\frac{4}{x-4} = \frac{4}{x+4}$	<i>impossibile</i>
244	$\frac{2-x}{3x+6} + \frac{1-3x}{2+x} = 2$	$-\frac{7}{16}$
245	$\frac{y+2}{y-4} = \frac{y+1}{y-3}$	1
246	$\frac{z+1}{z-1} - \frac{2z-2}{z+1} = \frac{z+1}{1-z}$	0
247	$\frac{5x}{2x+3} = 1 + \frac{3x}{2x-3}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
248	$\frac{2x-4}{2x+2} = \frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x}$	1
249	$\frac{4}{x+1} - \frac{3x}{x-3} = \frac{9x}{9-3x}$	<i>impossibile</i>
250	$\frac{x-3}{x+1} = -5\frac{2x-1}{x+1}$	$\frac{8}{11}$

251	$\frac{3}{x-1} = \frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{11}{2}$
252	$\frac{1}{2x-1} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x+2}$	2
253	$\frac{x}{2x+6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x+1}{x+3}$	$-\frac{5}{2}$
254	$\frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3x+3} + \frac{2}{3}$	3
255	$\frac{2x^2-1}{2x+4} + 1 = \frac{x^2}{x+2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$
256	$\frac{1+x}{x} - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{1+x}{x-1}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
257	$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{2}{x-3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$
258	$\frac{x^2-1}{2x+3} - \frac{3x+1}{4x+6} = \frac{x}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
259	$\left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)(x+1) + 2x + 1 = (x-1)\left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right)$	-2
260	$\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{4}{x+2} = \frac{1}{x+5} - \frac{4}{x+3}$	1
261	$\frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{6}{x-5} = \frac{1}{x-7} + \frac{9}{x-3}$	9
262	$\frac{4x}{5+x} - \frac{10}{x} = \frac{4(5+x)}{x}$	-3

263	$\frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{x} - \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{x} = 1$	1
264	$\frac{x}{2(x+1)} = \frac{x^2}{x+1} - x - 1$	$-\frac{2}{5}$
265	$5 + \frac{4-2x}{x+2} + \frac{5}{1-x} = \frac{3x+2}{x-1}$	-14
266	$\frac{1}{x^2-x} = \frac{1}{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x}$	<i>impossibile</i>
267	$3 \left[ \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{4}{x} \right] = \frac{1+3x}{2}$	6
268	$\frac{2}{x-3} - \frac{2x-5}{x^2-9} = 0$	<i>impossibile</i>
269	$\frac{x-7}{x^2-x} - \frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{3}{x}$	-1
270	$\frac{1+3x}{x} + \frac{4}{x-2x^2} = \frac{6x}{2x-1}$	-5
271	$\frac{2y}{y-2} - \frac{1-y}{2y-y^2} - 2 = \frac{1}{y}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$
272	$\frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{3+6x}{x+1} = \frac{3x-5x^2+6}{(x+1)(x-1)}$	<i>impossibile</i>
273	$\frac{1}{2-3x} - \frac{6}{3x^2-2x} = \frac{5}{x}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
274	$\frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{8}{x^2-1} = 0$	2

275	$\frac{2}{1-2x} + \frac{1}{2x-1} = \frac{1-5x}{1-4x^2}$	0
276	$\frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{6}{3-x} = \frac{32}{x+6-x^2}$	$-\frac{19}{4}$
277	$\frac{1+y}{y+3} + \frac{y+1}{y-3} = \frac{2(y^2+3)}{y^2-9} - \frac{1}{y+3}$	<i>impossibile</i>
278	$\frac{x+1}{x} - \frac{x}{x+4} = \frac{x+2}{x^2+4x}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
279	$\frac{4}{x} + \frac{4x}{x-3} + \frac{13-4x^2}{x^2-3x} = 0$	$-\frac{1}{4}$
280	$\frac{4-25x}{x^2+2x} + 3 - \frac{3x+1}{x} = 0$	$\frac{1}{13}$
281	$\frac{3x+3}{3x+1} = \frac{3x^2}{3x^2+x} - \frac{1}{x}$	$-\frac{1}{6}$
282	$\frac{1}{x^2-3x} + \frac{1}{x^2+x} = \frac{4}{x^2-2x-3}$	<i>impossibile</i>
283	$\frac{1}{x^2+4x+3} - \frac{1}{x^2-2x-3} = \frac{1}{x^2-9}$	-7
284	$\frac{1}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-x^2} = \frac{2}{x^2+x}$	<i>impossibile</i>
285	$\frac{1}{2x-4} - \frac{2}{x+2} = \frac{x+5}{3x^2-12}$	$\frac{20}{11}$
286	$\frac{10}{(x-5)^2} + \frac{x}{x-1} = 1$	<i>impossibile</i>
287	$\frac{4+x}{x-3} - \frac{3+x}{x-2} = \frac{5}{x^2-x-6}$	<i>impossibile</i>

288	$\frac{x+5}{x+3} - \frac{3x}{x+2} = \frac{6-2x^2}{x^2+5x+6}$	2
289	$\frac{1}{x^2-9} = \frac{3}{x+3} - \frac{2}{2x+6}$	$\frac{7}{2}$
290	$\frac{1}{3(x+4)} + \frac{4}{3x} = \frac{x-1}{8x+2x^2}$	-5
291	$\frac{2}{x^2-x} - \frac{1}{x^2+x} = \frac{4}{(x-1)(x+1)}$	<i>impossibile</i>
292	$\frac{2}{x^2-1} = \frac{3}{x^2-4} - \frac{1}{x^2+x-2}$	-7
293	$\frac{3x-12}{x^2-16} = 0$	<i>impossibile</i>
294	$\left(\frac{3}{2x-2} - \frac{3}{2x+2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2x+2} = \frac{1}{x}$	-5
295	$\frac{1}{2x-x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{2}{x^2+2x}$	1
296	$\frac{1}{2x+4} - \frac{1}{4-2x} = \frac{x+1}{x^2-4}$	<i>impossibile</i>
297	$\frac{5}{y^3-1} + \frac{y}{y^2+y+1} = \frac{1}{y-1}$	2
298	$\frac{1}{x^2+4x+3} = \frac{3}{18-2x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2-2x-3}$	<i>impossibile</i>
299	$\frac{x-2}{x^3-x} + \frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{2}{x^2+x}$	<i>per <math>x \neq 0</math> <math>x \neq \pm 1</math> indeterminata</i>



300	$\frac{4}{3x-4} - \frac{4}{3x+4} = \frac{6(2x+5)}{9x^2-16} - \frac{1}{3x-4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
301	$\frac{2(x^2+2)}{x^2-4} - 1 = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$	<i>impossibile</i>
302	$\frac{3}{x+3} = \left( \frac{x-3}{x+3} - \frac{x+3}{x-3} \right) : \left( \frac{x-3}{x+3} + 1 \right)$	-1
303	$\frac{1}{x^2+2x-3} - \frac{1}{x^2-3x+2} = -\frac{1}{(x-2)(x+3)}$	6
304	$\frac{2x}{x^2+1} = \left( \frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right) : \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)$	$\forall x \neq \pm 1$ <i>indeterminata</i>
305	$\frac{2+x}{x+2} + \frac{x+1}{x-2} = \frac{2(x^2+2)}{x^2-4}$	<i>impossibile</i>
306	$\frac{2}{x^2-x-2} + \frac{1}{3x^2+2x-1} = \frac{7x-11}{3x^3-4x^2-5x+2}$	<i>impossibile</i>
307	$\frac{4x-x^2}{x^4-16} + \frac{1}{4x-8} = \frac{1}{4x+8}$	-1
308	$\frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3}} : \frac{x^2+3x}{3x-9} - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{2x-3}{6} = 2$	$-\frac{6}{5}$
309	$\frac{\frac{1}{y-2} + \frac{1}{y+2}}{\frac{1}{y+2} - \frac{1}{y-2}} = 2$	-4
310	$\frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{x - \frac{1}{2}} = 2 - \frac{x+4}{x-4}$	$\frac{8}{9}$
311	$\frac{1-2z}{z^2+3z} + \frac{4z-6}{2z^2-6z} + \frac{12}{9-z^2} = 0$	-6

312	$\frac{x+2}{x^2-2x} - \frac{8}{x^2-4} = \frac{2x}{x^2-4} - \frac{x-2}{x^2-2x}$	<i>impossibile</i>
313	$-\frac{4}{x} - \frac{4}{1-x} - \frac{5}{x+x^2} = \frac{5}{x^2-1}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
314	$\frac{2x}{x^2-3x} + \frac{12}{9-x^2} = \frac{2x}{x^2+3x}$	<i>per <math>x \neq -3</math> indeterminata</i>
315	$\frac{1}{5x+5} + \frac{1}{5x-5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{x^2+5}{5+5x^2-10x}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
316	$\frac{3}{x^2-x} + \frac{3}{x^2+x} + \frac{3}{x} = \frac{x-3x^2}{x-x^3}$	$\frac{3}{7}$
317	$\frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{x+1}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{x-5}{x^2-6x+8}$	$\frac{13}{3}$
318	$\frac{x+3}{x-1} + \frac{1-x}{x+3} = \frac{4x+28}{x^2+2x-3}$	5
319	$\frac{x+3}{x+2} + \frac{4}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{2x+1}{2x-2}$	0
320	$\frac{20-6x}{x^2-8x+15} - \frac{5}{5-x} = \frac{2}{3-x}$	<i>impossibile</i>
321	$\frac{x-2}{x^2-2x+1} - \frac{1}{2x-2} = \frac{2}{x-1}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
322	$\frac{2x-6}{x^2-2x-15} = \frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{2}{x-5}$	-7
323	$\frac{x^2}{2} - 9\frac{x-3}{4x-6} + \frac{2x^3}{3-2x} = \frac{6x^2-9x}{6-4x}$	<i>impossibile</i>
324	$\frac{x}{x-3} = \frac{x}{x+3} + \frac{2}{x^2-9} + 1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2-9}$	$-\frac{7}{6}$

325	$\frac{x}{x-5} = \frac{2}{x^2-25} + 1$	$-\frac{23}{5}$
326	$\frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{2x+1}{2x+2} + \frac{3}{x^2-1}$	-5
327	$\frac{6x+4}{4x^2+4x+1} - \frac{4x}{4x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2x+2} - \frac{2}{4x^2-1}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$
328	$\frac{x^2}{x^2-5x-14} + \frac{3x}{x+2} + \frac{2x}{x-7} = \frac{5x+6}{x+2} + 1$	$-\frac{56}{17}$
329	$\frac{x+7}{x+2} + x = \frac{x^2-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{3-2x^2}{x^2+x+2}$	<i>impossibile</i>
330	$\frac{x^2-1}{x^2-x} = \frac{x}{x-4} - \frac{3x^2}{x(x-1)(x-4)}$	<i>impossibile</i>
331	$\frac{1}{-x^2+2x-1} = -\frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{2}{3x-3}$	$\frac{14}{11}$
332	$\frac{4x-1}{4x^2-1} = -\frac{3x+5}{1-2x} + \frac{1-3x}{2x+1}$	$-\frac{5}{14}$
333	$\frac{2x}{x-3} - \frac{x^2}{x-2} + \frac{3x-x^2}{2-x} = \frac{x-x^2}{x^2-5x+6}$	0
334	$\frac{2x+1}{x+1} + \frac{5}{1-x} = \frac{2}{x^2-1}$	4
335	$\frac{5}{4x^2-4x+1} - \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} - \frac{3}{(4x^2-1)^2} = \frac{20x^2+27}{16x^4-8x^2+1} - \frac{1}{4x^2-1}$	$\frac{9}{8}$

## 6. equazioni lineari frazionarie a coefficienti irrazionali



336	$\frac{x+\sqrt{5}}{x-\sqrt{5}} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$	$\sqrt{5} - 5\sqrt{2}$
-----	---	------------------------

337	$\frac{1 + 3\sqrt{2}}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{x - 2} - \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{x + 2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3}}{6}$
338	$\frac{3x + 2\sqrt{3}}{3x - 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6x + 4\sqrt{3}}{3x - 2\sqrt{3}} - 3$	$\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}$
339	$\frac{x - 2\sqrt{2}}{x - \sqrt{2}} - \frac{x - \sqrt{2}}{x - 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{2} - 2x}$	$3\sqrt{2}$