

## Equazioni di primo grado numeriche intere

|    |                                       |                      |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | $\frac{1}{2}x - 1 = 0$                | $x = 2$              |
| 2  | $3x - 2 = 4x + 6$                     | $x = -8$             |
| 3  | $-x + 4 = 7x$                         | $x = \frac{1}{2}$    |
| 4  | $-2x + 5 = 6 - 3x$                    | $x = 1$              |
| 5  | $3(3 + x) - x = 5x + 14$              | $x = -\frac{5}{3}$   |
| 6  | $-8x + 5 = 5 - 8x$                    | <i>indeterminata</i> |
| 7  | $4(x - 3) - 3(x - 5) = 3(x + 1)$      | $x = 0$              |
| 8  | $8(x + 3) = 8x - 24$                  | <i>impossibile</i>   |
| 9  | $6(x + 3) - 3(x + 6) = 2(x - 5)$      | $x = -10$            |
| 10 | $4(2x - 3) - 5(3x - 2) = 8(1 - x)$    | $x = 10$             |
| 11 | $7(x - 18) = 3(x - 14) - 20$          | $x = 16$             |
| 12 | $\frac{1}{4}x + 3 = x - 6$            | $x = 12$             |
| 13 | $3(x - 2) - 40 = 9 + 7(x - 9)$        | $x = 2$              |
| 14 | $\frac{1}{2}x - 1 = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$ | $x = 18$             |

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| 15 | $1 - [2 - 3(x + 1)] = 2(2 + x) - 4x$                               | $x = \frac{2}{5}$    |
| 16 | $5(2x - 10) + 26 = 2(x + 3) + 10$                                  | $x = 5$              |
| 17 | $(x + 2)^2 = x^2$  | $x = -1$             |
| 18 | $x(x + 6) + x + 9 = x + (x + 3)^2$                                 | <i>indeterminata</i> |
| 19 | $(x - 3)(x - 2) = x(x - 6)$  | $x = -6$             |
| 20 | $(x - 6)(x + 6) = (x - 6)^2$                                       | $x = 6$              |
| 21 | $(x - 1)^2 = x(x - 2)$   | <i>impossibile</i>   |
| 22 | $(2x - 3)^2 - (2x + 1)(2x - 1) = 10 - 12x$                         | <i>indeterminata</i> |
| 23 | $(x + 1)^2 = x^2 + 1$  | $x = 0$              |
| 24 | $x(x^2 - 2) - (x + 1)^3 = 3x - (3x^2 + 2)$                         | $x = \frac{1}{8}$    |
| 25 | $[(x - 1)(x + 1)]^2 = (x^2 + 1)^2 - 2(2x^2 + 1) - 2x$              | $x = -1$             |
| 26 | $2(x - 1)(x + 1) + (2 - x)^3 = (4x - 2)(1 + 2x) - x^3 + 8 - 12x$   | <i>indeterminata</i> |
| 27 | $\frac{5 - 3x}{4} + \frac{5}{3}x = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3 - 5x}{3}$ | $x = 1$              |
| 28 | $\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{3}$          | $x = -2$             |

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| 29 | $\frac{x+1}{4} + \frac{5-4x}{6} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}x + 3$  | $x = 26$             |
| 30 | $x + 2 - \frac{1}{4}x = \frac{2x-5}{3} + \frac{x+10}{2} - 1$   | $x = -\frac{4}{5}$   |
| 31 | $\frac{4x+3}{7} - \frac{2(x+2)}{2} = \frac{6x-5}{14} - (x-1)$  | $x = \frac{31}{2}$   |
| 32 | $\frac{x^2+2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(3x+1) = \frac{1}{4}(1-x)(2x+1) + x(x-1)$   | $x = 3$              |
| 33 | $\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{x(x+8)}{4} = \frac{4-x}{3}$  | $x = -\frac{1}{8}$   |
| 34 | $\frac{(x+2)^2}{12} + \frac{(x-4)(x-6)}{8} = \frac{(5x-2)(x-8)}{24} + \frac{28}{3}$  | $x = 8$              |
| 35 | $\frac{1}{4}(3x-2) + \frac{1}{3}(2x-1) = \frac{1}{4}(5x+6) + \frac{1}{3}(4x+5)$  | $x = -\frac{24}{7}$  |
| 36 | $\frac{2(x-3)}{5} + \frac{1}{10}(5-x) = 6 - \frac{3-2x}{2}$  | $x = -\frac{52}{7}$  |
| 37 | $\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{7}{6}-x\right) - 2\left(x-\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right) + \frac{4}{3} - 1$                | $x = 1$              |
| 38 | $\frac{7-5x}{2} - 2x = -\frac{14x-11}{3} - \frac{1-x}{6}$  | <i>indeterminata</i> |
| 39 | $\frac{4+5x}{2} - \frac{5}{6} + \frac{8-12x}{11} = \frac{6-7x}{3} - \frac{12x-8}{11}$  | $x = \frac{5}{29}$   |
| 40 | $\frac{6-2x}{5} + \frac{2-5x}{-5} = \frac{3x-5}{10} - \frac{x+4}{-3}$  | $x = -1$             |
| 41 | $(2x-1)^2 = \left(2x+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(2x-\frac{1}{2}\right)$  | $x = \frac{5}{16}$   |
| 42 | $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4}x-x\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left[3x+\frac{1}{3}\left(2-x+\frac{1}{4}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{8}(x-3) + \frac{1}{3}$ | $x = -\frac{1}{2}$   |

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| 43 | $4x(x+1) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) = (2x+1)^2 - x(x+1)$   | $x = \frac{3}{4}$    |
| 44 | $\frac{4}{5}\left[(x-2)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}x - 2\right)\left(2 - \frac{1}{2}x\right)\right] = x(x-5) - \frac{1}{5}x + 1$  | $x = \frac{1}{2}$    |
| 45 | $10x - \frac{x+4}{0,4} = \frac{x-4}{2} + \frac{x-4}{0,2}$  | $x = -6$             |
| 46 | $(0,2x+1)(0,5x-3) = 10(0,1x-0,5)^2$  | $x = \frac{55}{9}$   |
| 47 | $x - (0,3x^2+1)(0,3x^2-1) + 3x\left[\left(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}\right)^3 - \frac{2}{9}x(x+2) - \frac{8}{27}\right] = 1$   | $x = 0$              |
| 48 | $\frac{x+3}{\frac{1}{2}} - 11 = \frac{1-x}{\frac{1}{8}} - \frac{2x-1}{\frac{1}{3}}$  | $x = 1$              |
| 49 | $\frac{x-4}{\frac{1}{5}} - \frac{x^2-1}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\left[7x + \frac{(x-3)^2}{\frac{1}{2}}\right]$   | <i>indeterminata</i> |
| 50 | $10\left(\frac{3-\frac{x}{3}}{2-\frac{1}{3}}\right) = \left(\frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{1+\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x+\frac{3}{2}}{1-\frac{5}{2}}\right) : \left(3 - \frac{43}{15}\right)$ | $x = \frac{6}{5}$    |
| 51 | $\frac{5}{3}\left(\frac{4x-3}{5} + \frac{3}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{3x-11}{20} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8(3x-1)}{15}$  | $x = 7$              |
| 52 | $\frac{\frac{1}{2}-x}{\frac{1}{2}-1} - \frac{x+\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}-1} - \frac{x}{6} = \frac{x-1}{3} - \frac{5}{3} - \frac{x+1}{2}$  | $x = -\frac{4}{7}$   |
| 53 | $2\left(1 + \frac{2x-\frac{1}{2}}{1+\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}\left(\frac{x-\frac{2}{3}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} - 1\right) + \frac{3}{4}$           | $x = -\frac{13}{2}$  |
| 54 | $\frac{\frac{2-x}{3} - \frac{3-x}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}} + 1$  | $x = 5$              |
| 55 | $\frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{x-1}{4} + \frac{3x-1}{4} = \frac{2x-1}{2}$  | <i>impossibile</i>   |