

COMPITI MATEMATICA
classi prime Sabbatoli

Equazioni a coefficienti interi

$$10(x+2) + 20 + x = 6(x-2) + 22$$

$$[x=-6]$$

$$4x + 28 = 40 + 5x - 4x$$

$$[x=-4]$$

$$1 + 6(4x-1) = 7(4x+2) + 1$$

$$[x=-5]$$

$$7(x-3) - 2 = 2(x-3) - 7$$

$$[x=+2]$$

$$5x - 20 + 12x + 28 = 6x + 20 + 8x$$

$$[x=4]$$

$$4(-3-x) - 14(x+2) + 10 + x = -20 - 7x$$

$$[x=-1]$$

$$2(2x-1) - 5(x+4) = -2(3x+1) - (2x-1)$$

$$[x=3]$$

$$x - 9 + 2(x+3) = 3[(x+1) - x]$$

$$[x=2]$$

$$x + 6(x-1) - 3(2x-1) = 10 + 4x - 2(3-x)$$

$$[x=1]$$

$$7x + 1 - 4(3x-2) + 2 = 2 - 10x + 3(3x-1)$$

$$[x=3]$$

$$3(2x-1) = -2(3x+1) + 5(x+4)$$

$$[x=3]$$

$$4(3x-1) - 6(2x+5) = 2(2x+7)$$

$$[x=7]$$

$$-2x - \{2x - [6 - 2(1-x) - 10] + 2(x-1)\} = 0$$

$$[x=-1]$$

Risolvere ciascuna delle seguenti equazioni numeriche intere a coefficienti frazionari e per ognuna fare la verifica, nel caso che sia possibile⁽¹⁾.

$$\frac{x}{2} + 1 = 3 - x; \quad 5x + 3 = 11 - \frac{x}{3}; \quad \frac{4}{3}x - 1 = \frac{5}{3}x. \quad \left[\frac{4}{3}; \frac{3}{2}; -3\right]$$

$$\frac{x}{5} + 3 = \frac{6}{5} - x; \quad 3x - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{7}{3}x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{7x}{6}; \quad 2x + \frac{17-x}{2} = \frac{8-3x}{3} + \frac{25}{3}. \quad \left[-\frac{3}{2}; \frac{13}{11}; 1\right]$$

$$\frac{x+12}{7} = \frac{x}{3} + 2; \quad \frac{5x}{3} - \frac{x}{2} = 1 - \frac{3x}{4}; \quad \frac{5}{4}x + \frac{x}{6} + \frac{x}{8} = 2x - 11. \quad \left[-\frac{3}{2}; \frac{12}{23}; 2\frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{5} - \frac{x-1}{2} + \frac{17}{10}; \quad \frac{x-1}{7} - 7 = \frac{x-23}{5} - 1 - \frac{x}{4}. \quad \left[\frac{3}{2}; 8\right]$$

$$\frac{x+6}{4} - \frac{25}{6} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2x+3}{6} - \frac{x}{4}; \quad \frac{3x-1}{4} + \frac{5-x}{2} = x + 2 - \frac{1+2x}{4} + \frac{1}{2}. \quad [27; 0]$$

$$2 + \frac{9-x}{6} - \frac{2x}{5} = \frac{3x+1}{15} - \frac{2x}{5} + \frac{2}{15}; \quad \frac{3x+1}{4} + \frac{9x+3}{2} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2(x-2)}{3} - \frac{4x}{3}. \quad \left[9; -\frac{29}{71}\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(1-2x) + \frac{1}{2} = 2x + \frac{1}{3}\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) + 8; \quad 4\left(\frac{x}{3} + 2\right) + \frac{x}{5} - 5\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{7}{10} + x + \frac{x}{30}. \quad \left[-3; -\frac{23}{30}\right]$$