Equazioni di primo grado numeriche intere

1	$2x-3=-5$	$R: x=-1$
2	$2(x-4)=3(x-5)$	$R: x=7$
3	$5x+2(x+1)-3x=4x-3+x$	$R: x=5$
4	$3x-5+2(x-3)=1+5x$	$R: impossibile$
5	$x-\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{9}(x-2)+\frac{1}{3}(x+2)=\left(x-\frac{2}{3}\right)+3x-1$	$R: x=\frac{13}{23}$
6	$-\frac{x-2}{4}+\frac{x-2}{3}+\frac{1}{3}(x-2)=\frac{x-1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$	$R: x=-1$
7	$7x-\frac{2}{5}+x-3=x-3+7x-\frac{2}{5}$	$R: indeterminata$
8	$2-\frac{1}{2}x+3(x-2)=\frac{1}{4}+3x-1$	$R: x=-\frac{13}{2}$
9	$4(x-3)(x+3)+1=4x^2-5x$	$R: x=7$
10	$\frac{x+2}{2}-\frac{x-3}{6}+\frac{3-x}{12}=\frac{10-x}{6}-\frac{5}{3}-x+1$	$R: x=-\frac{9}{17}$
11	$2\left(\frac{3x-2}{4}-\frac{x-1}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right)=x-3-\frac{5+x}{2}+\left(5-\frac{x}{2}\right)$	$R: indeterminata$
12	$(x+2)^2-\frac{3x-5}{2}=(x-3)^2-\frac{6-x}{2}+\frac{3-x}{4}+5$	$R: x=\frac{7}{11}$
13	$\left[3\left(1-\frac{x}{4}\right)+2x-\frac{3-2x}{2}\right]+(3-x)^2-\frac{2-3x}{2}=(x-3)^2-\frac{6-x}{2}$	$R: x=-\frac{14}{13}$
14	$2-x+\frac{x-3}{5}-\left[2(x+1)-\frac{1}{5}(2x-3)\right]=\frac{x-3}{9}-2x-1$	$R: x=\frac{6}{23}$
15	$3-\frac{x}{2}(1-2x)^2-\frac{x(3-x)^2}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{(x+3)(x+1)^2}{2}-\frac{(3-x)^3}{2}-\frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{2}\right]=-\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{(2x-3)(x-3)}{4}-\frac{11}{4}x^3+\frac{45}{8}x^2$	$R: x=\frac{32}{59}$
16	$3(7x-5)=15x-1$	$R:\ x=\frac{7}{3}$
17	$4(3x-1)=4x-2$	$R:\ x=\frac{1}{4}$
18	$4(1-2x)-2x+4=2(3x-1)+4$	$R:\ x=\frac{3}{8}$
19	$3(x+2)+4(x+3)=2x-9(x-1)+x$	$R:\ x=-\frac{9}{13}$
20	$2(x+1)-3(x+2)=4x-2(x+1)$	$R:\ x=-\frac{2}{3}$
21	$40+x=3(15+x)$	$R:\ x=-\frac{5}{2}$

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22	$2 + x + 2(60x + 30x) = 542 + x$	R: $x = 3$
23	$2x + 5(x - 6) = x + 6(x + 1)$	R: *impossibile*
24	$5(2 + x) = 3(1 + x) - 2x - 4(2 - x)$	R: *impossibile*
25	$2(x - 3) - 4(1 - 2x) = 3(x - 1)$	R: $x = 1$
26	$3(x - 1) - 2x + 5 = 4(x - 2) + 4$	R: $x = 2$
27	$3(2x + 1) = 3 + 6x$	R: *indeterminata*
28	$\frac{2x + 5}{3} - \frac{x + 10}{6} = 0$	R: $x = 0$
29	$\frac{x + 1}{3} = 2x - 3$	R: $x = 2$
30	$\frac{0,\bar{2}x - 0,\bar{3}}{0,\bar{1}} = 0,5$	R: $x = 1,75$
31	$\frac{2 - x}{3} - \left[\frac{1}{3}(x + 1) - \left(1 + \frac{x}{3}\right)\right] - 1 = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}(x - 3)$	R: $x = -2$
32	$\frac{1}{4}(5x - 3) + \frac{6 - x}{8} = 0$	R: $x = 0$
33	$\frac{x + 0,1}{0,2} = 1,85 + 0,5x$	R: $x = 0,3$
34	$\frac{2}{3}\left[\frac{1}{2}(2x - 1) + \frac{1}{4}(2x + 1)\right] = \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{1}{2}(x + 1) - \frac{1}{2}x\right] + \frac{1}{6}$	R: $x = \frac{1}{2}$
35	$\left(\frac{2x + 1}{2} - \frac{2x - 1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{2x + 1}{2} + \frac{2x - 1}{3}\right) - \frac{4}{3}x$	R: *indeterminata*
36	$\frac{1 - 3x}{2} + \frac{1}{3}x = \frac{x - 1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}$	R: $x = \frac{5}{16}$
37	$\frac{7}{3} + \frac{2 - x}{6} = \frac{1 + 2x}{6} - \frac{1 - x}{2}$	R: $x = 3$
38	$\frac{1}{4}(2x - 1) = \frac{35}{4} - x$	R: $x = 6$
39	$5 - [-(x - 1) - 5(2x - 1)] = 2 + x + (2x - 3)$	R: $x = 0$
40	$x - 1 + 5(x - 3) + (-2)^2 = 6x - 2$	R: *impossibile*