

Raccolta di equazioni di primo grado senza frazioni

Solved Linear Equations

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- 1.** $3x - 9 = -3$ [2]
- 2.** $2x - 9 = x + 5$ [14]
- 3.** $3x - 10 = 5x - 6$ [-2]
- 4.** $6x - 7 = 2x + 4x + 2$ [impossibile]
- 5.** $6x - 6 - 4x - 2 = 6 - 8x - 12$ $\left[\frac{1}{5}\right]$
- 6.** $6x + 10 = 12 + 4x$ [1]
- 7.** $4 + 2x = 6x - 4$ [2]
- 8.** $11x + 2 = 8x + 8$ [2]
- 9.** $8x - 1 = 11x - 7$ [2]
- 10.** $5x + 13 = 3x + 29$ [8]
- 11.** $15x + 13 = x - 1$ [-1]
- 12.** $-2x + 3 = -2x - 5$ [impossibile]
- 13.** $9x - 10x - 10 = -2x + 2 - 9$ [3]
- 14.** $3x - 5x + 2 = 8 - 15 + 7x$ [1]
- 15.** $4 - 8x + 4x - 12 = 2 - 6x - 14$ [-2]
- 16.** $3 \cdot (5x + 5) + 3 = x + 4$ [-1]
- 17.** $2x + 12x + 28 = 6x + 40 + 5x$ [4]
- 18.** $x + 13 - 2x - 12 = -4x - 11 + 4x + 10$ [2]
- 19.** $12x - 5 \cdot (x - 3) - 6x = 1 - 4 - 4(3x - 11)$ [2]
- 20.** $3x + 2 \cdot (x - 1) + 4x = 5(x + 1) + 1$ [2]
- 21.** $6 \cdot (3x - 1) = 7 \cdot (4x + 2)$ [-2]

- 22.** $6 \cdot (4x - 1) = 7 \cdot (4x + 2)$ [-5]
- 23.** $6 \cdot (x + 1) - 3 \cdot (2x - 1) = 10 + 3x - 2 \cdot (3 - x)$ [1]
- 24.** $5x + 2 - 4 \cdot (3x - 2) + 2 = 3 - 12x + 3 \cdot (3x - 1)$ [3]
- 25.** $3 \cdot (2x - 1) - 5 \cdot (x + 4) = -2 \cdot (3x + 1)$ [3]
- 26.** $5(2x - 3) - 2(3x - 1) = 7x - (4x + 5)$ [8]
- 27.** $3x - \{2x - [6 - 2 \cdot (1 - x) - 10] + 2 \cdot (x - 1)\} = 5x$ [-1]
- 28.** $20x - 10 - (15x + 20 - 18x) - 3x = 30x + 5 - 3x$ [-5]
- 29.** $4 \cdot (3x - 1) - 6 \cdot (2x + 5) = 4x + 14$ [-12]
- 30.** $2 \cdot (x - 3) + 3 \cdot (x - 1) = 5x + 4 \cdot (x - 4)$ $\left[\frac{7}{4} \right]$
- 31.** $7 \cdot (x - 3) - 1 = 2 \cdot (x - 3) - 6$ [-2]
- 32.** $-5 \cdot (x - 2) - (x + 2) = 3 \cdot (1 - x) - 6x$ $\left[-\frac{5}{3} \right]$
- 33.** $1 - 5x = 2(x - 3) + 3(x - 1)$ [1]
- 34.** $6(x + 2) - 3(x + 4) + 3 = 2x + 4(x + 1)$ $\left[-\frac{1}{3} \right]$ (*)
- 35.** $3x - 4(x + 1) - 5x + 9 = 5(2x + 7) - 6$ $\left[-\frac{3}{2} \right]$
- 36.** $2(x - 4) = 7x - 3(x + 1) + 5(2x + 5)$ $\left[\frac{15}{6} \right]$
- 37.** $10(x + 2) + 20 = 6(x - 2) + 22 - x$ [-6]
- 38.** $2x + 28 = 40 + 5x - 6x$ [4]
- 39.** $4(-3 - x) - 14(x + 2) + 15 = -15 - 8x$ [-1]
- 40.** $4x - 9 + 2 \cdot (x + 3) = 3 \cdot (x + 1)$ [2]
- 41.** $2(2x - 1) - 2x = 2(5x - 5)$ [2]
- 42.** $3(x - 1) - 2x = 4(x - 2) - 1$ [2] (*)
- 43.** $3(x - 1) - 2x = 4(x - 2) - 1$ [2] (*)

- 44.** $2(x-3) - 5(1+x) - 1 = x + 2(1-2x)$ [imposs.] (*)
- 45.** $(x-3)(x+3) + 1 - 3x = (x-2)(x+2) + 4x - 5$ $\left[\frac{1}{7}\right]$ (*)
- 46.** $2x - 3(3+x) = 3x - 4(1+x) - 5$ [indeterminata]
- 47.** $-2(3x-1) - 16x = 24x$ $\left[\frac{1}{23}\right]$
- 48.** $2(x-4) - 1 = 2x - x$ [9]
- 49.** $-2(2x-1) + 1 = -4 + x$ $\left[\frac{7}{5}\right]$
- 50.** $6x - 3(x+3) - 18 = 2(1-x) + 6$ [7]
- 51.** $3(2x-3) - 3(x+6) = 2(1-x) + 1$ [6]

(*) gentile concessione della Commissione e-learning IPSSCART B. Stringher – Udine