

Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

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| a) $5 + x = 17 - 2x$ | m) $-3x + 6 = 7x + 6 - 10x$ |
| b) $21 - 2x = x + 6$ | n) $5(2 - 3x) - 9 = 10(1 - x) + 1$ |
| c) $5x - 3 = -x - 9$ | o) $7x - 20 + 10x + 5 = 17x - 5$ |
| d) $-x + 3 = 2x - 18$ | p) $x - (5x + 2) = 5(x + 2) - 16$ |
| e) $8 + 2x - 5 = 3x + 22$ | q) $3(5 - 2x) - 2(x - 3) = 1 - (8x + 3)$ |
| f) $38 - 6x = 6 - 2x$ | r) $x - (3x - 2) = 5x - 2(3x + 6)$ |
| g) $5x + 2x - 8 = 3 + 10x - 1$ | s) $x - (2 + 3x) = 7(x - 5) - 9(x + 1) + 43$ |
| h) $5x + 4 = 3x - 4$ | t) $5(x + 23) - (12 - 3x) = 5 - (x - 10)$ |
| i) $4x + 5 + x = 2 + 3x + 3$ | u) $-2(5x - 3) - (2 - 3x) = 5 - (x - 10)$ |
| j) $2(x - 6) = 3x - 4 - x$ | v) $5x - (7 - 2x) = 4(-x + 5) - 2(3x - 1) + x$ |
| k) $3(x + 5) - x = 5(1 - x) + 2$ | w) $9x - 15 - 9x - 7(3x - 6) - 3(x + 1) = 3$ |
| l) $2x - 3(2x + 4) = 5x - 8(3x - 1)$ | x) $2(12x + 3) - 3(1 - 3x) = 6(x - 10)$ |

Resuelve:

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| a) $\frac{x-2}{4} = 2$ | l) $\frac{5x-4}{7} + \frac{7-x}{2} = 5 - \frac{x+1}{6}$ |
| b) $\frac{3x-12}{3} = \frac{4x}{2}$ | m) $\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{5x-5}{5} = \frac{2x+4}{10} + \frac{4x-3}{3}$ |
| c) $\frac{5x-2}{3} = \frac{10}{6}$ | n) $\frac{5(x-4)+10}{7} + \frac{2-(x-9)}{4} = \frac{3x-4(x-6)}{6}$ |
| d) $\frac{3(x-2)}{5} = \frac{1-x}{15}$ | o) $\frac{3x+6}{12} + \frac{2x-2}{6} = \frac{5x+10}{4} - \frac{x+4}{2}$ |
| e) $\frac{1-(x-2)}{4} = \frac{x-2}{30}$ | p) $\frac{x-6}{7} - \frac{9-x}{3} + \frac{3x+3}{21} = 0$ |
| f) $\frac{2-3(x+1)}{4} = \frac{x+2}{2}$ | q) $\frac{5-x}{6} - \frac{3x-1}{2} = \frac{1-3x}{2} + x$ |
| g) $\frac{x+1}{2} + \frac{2x+1}{3} = 2$ | r) $\frac{1-(5x+4)}{3} - \frac{3+5(x-2)}{18} - \frac{2-4x}{9} = \frac{3}{4}$ |
| h) $\frac{2x-5}{5} + \frac{6-x}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$ | s) $\frac{13-8x}{5} + \frac{6-(5x+4)}{15} - \frac{1+2x}{6} = \frac{1+5x}{4}$ |
| i) $\frac{x+3}{6} + \frac{4+x}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ | t) $\frac{5x-7}{12} = 3 - \frac{3-7x}{6}$ |
| j) $\frac{x-4}{6} + \frac{2-5x}{15} = \frac{2x-2}{10}$ | u) $\frac{2x-3}{7} + \frac{x-5}{4} = \frac{7-x}{2}$ |
| k) $\frac{x+5}{3} + \frac{2x-4}{2} = 1$ | v) $\frac{x+3}{4} - \frac{2(1-x)}{8} = \frac{x+1}{6}$ |

Resuelve:

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| a) $2(x-3) - 5(x+1) + 2 - (1-8x) = 10$ | e) $\frac{4x-6}{6} - \frac{7x-4}{2} = \frac{4x-1}{12} - 3$ |
| b) $\frac{5x-3}{4} - \frac{4(x-2)}{6} - \frac{2x+3}{9} = 5$ | f) $\frac{2x-4}{5} - \frac{3x-1}{6} = \frac{2(3x-5)+5}{3} - \frac{3x-6}{7}$ |
| c) $\frac{x-3}{2} - \frac{8x-5}{4} = \frac{7x-1}{6} - \frac{5x-3}{10}$ | g) $\frac{3(4x-7)}{5} - \frac{4x-5}{6} = \frac{3x-2}{4} + \frac{5x-2}{5} - 3x - 1$ |
| d) $\frac{2x-6}{2} - \frac{6x+5}{6} - \frac{2x-3}{5} = 4$ | |