

**ECUACIONES DE PRIMER GRADO: .- HOJA 1ª**

1.  $5 + 6x = 2 \cdot x = -\frac{1}{2}$

2.  $4x + 1 = -18 \cdot x = -\frac{19}{4}$

3.  $18x - 3 = 0 \cdot x = \frac{1}{6}$

4.  $5 - 2x = 9 \cdot x = -2$

5.  $-3x + 1 = 4 \cdot x = -1$

6.  $-2 - 5x = 0 \cdot x = -\frac{2}{5}$

7.  $6 - x = 7 \cdot x = -1$

8.  $13 - x = 13 \cdot x = 0$

9.  $5x - 9 = 3x + 5 \cdot x = 7$

10.  $2x + 7 = 12 - 3x \cdot x = 1$

11.  $10 - 4x = 7 - 6x \cdot x = -\frac{3}{2}$

12.  $3 + x = 4 + 5x \cdot x = -\frac{1}{4}$

13.  $-3x + 8 = 4 + 3x \cdot x = \frac{2}{3}$

14.  $5x - 3,2 = 2x + 2,8 \cdot x = 2$

15.  $x - 0,5 = 0,5x - 3 \cdot x = -5$

16.  $1,4x + 2,5 = 0,7 - 1,1x \cdot x = -0,72$

17.  $2x - 1 = x + 5 \cdot x = 6$

18.  $5x - 2x + 12 = 35 - 4x - 9 \cdot x = 2$

19.  $5x - 2x - 17 = -1 + 6x - x \cdot x = -8$

20.  $3x - 15 + 2x - 14 = x - 11 \cdot x = \frac{9}{2}$

21.  $12x = 3(3x - 5) \cdot x = -5$

22.  $3x - 1 = 2(x - 1) \cdot x = -1$

23.  $2(x + 2) - 5(2x - 3) = 3 \cdot x = 2$

24.  $x - (x + 1)(x - 3) = 4x - 8 - x^2 \cdot x = 11$

25.  $(x - 3)(x + 3) - (x + 2)(x - 2) - 3x = 8 \cdot x = -\frac{13}{3}$

26.  $x(x + 8) - x(x + 3) = 10 \cdot x = 2$

27.  $2 - (x - 1)(x + 3) + (x + 7)(x - 3) = 10 \cdot x = 13$

28.  $(x - 4)(x - 3) = (x + 4)(x - 6) + 1 \cdot x = 7$

29.  $11x - 2(x - 1)(x + 3) = 4 - (2x - 1)(x + 2) \cdot x = 0$

30.  $(x - 3)^2 - (x - 2)^2 = -5 \cdot x = 5$

31.  $4x - [2x - (3x - 1)] = 4 - 2x \cdot x = \frac{5}{7}$

32.  $3x - 5 + x = -2 + 9 + x \cdot x = \frac{14}{5}$

33.  $5x + 10 - 2x - 3x + 2 + 4x = 0 \cdot x = -3$

34.  $11 - x - 3 = 4x + 2 - 6x \cdot x = -6$

35.  $9x - 8 + 10x = 7x + 15 + 5x \cdot x = \frac{23}{7}$

36.  $48x - 13 + 12x = 72x - 3 - 24x \cdot x = \frac{5}{6}$

37.  $2,4x - 1,5 + 0,1x = 0,5x - 0,3 + 0,8x \cdot x = 1$

38.  $x - 3 + 6x - 9 + 12x - 15 = x \cdot x = -\frac{3}{2}$

39.  $6x + 12x - 9 - 8x + 10 + x = 0 \cdot x = -\frac{1}{11}$

40.  $5x + (4 - x) = 9 - (x - 6) \cdot x = \frac{11}{5}$

41.  $(3x - 1) + 7 = 8x - (3 - 2x) \cdot x = \frac{9}{7}$

42.  $3(x - 2) = -5(4 - 2x) \cdot x = 2$

43.  $11 - 2(x + 3) = 2(1 + x) \cdot x = \frac{3}{4}$

44.  $20 + 5(1 - x) = 2x - 3(x - 2) \cdot x = \frac{19}{4}$

45.  $2(3x - 5) - x = 10 + 3(4x - 6) \cdot x = -\frac{2}{7}$

46.  $5x + 10 - 2x = -3x + 2 + 4x \cdot x = -4$

47.  $48x - 13 + 12x = 72x - 3 - 24x \cdot x = \frac{5}{6}$

48.  $5(3x - 8) - 4(2x - 6) - 9x = 2 \cdot x = -9$

49.  $5x - (20 - 2x) - 9 + 8x = 21 - (3x - 4) \cdot x = 3$

50.  $21 - [5x - (3x - 1)] - x = 5x - 12 \cdot x = 4$

51.  $40x - [24 - (6x + 8) - (5 - 2x)] = 3 - (8x - 12) \cdot x = \frac{1}{2}$

52.  $3[2x - (5 + x) - 1] - 6 = 2x - 9 \cdot x = 15$

53.  $(x + 3)^2 - (x - 4)^2 = (x + 2)^2 - (x - 3)^2 - 38 \cdot x = -9$

54.  $2 - 3(x - 7) - 7x = 4(x - 2) + 8 \cdot x = \frac{23}{14}$

55.  $2(x + 2)^2 - (2x - 5)(x + 1) = -20 \cdot x = -3$