

## Primo principio di equivalenza

Risolvi le seguenti equazioni utilizzando il primo principio di equivalenza.

1.  $3x = 2x - 4$   $[x = -4]$

2.  $x + 4x = 3x - 2$   $[x = -1]$

3.  $\frac{1}{2} + 4 = 3x + 5$   $[x = -\frac{1}{6}]$

4.  $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = 2x$   $[x = \frac{5}{8}]$

5.  $12x - \frac{3}{5} = 5 - \frac{2}{3}$   $[x = \frac{37}{90}]$

6.  $8x + 3 = \frac{4}{9} - 12$   $[x = -\frac{131}{72}]$

7.  $2x + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{3} - 2x$   $[x = \frac{1}{24}]$

8.  $8x + 6 = 2x + 22 + 6$   $[x = \frac{11}{3}]$

9.  $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}x = 3x - 2 - \frac{1}{4}x$   $[x = \frac{32}{33}]$

10.  $\frac{4}{7} - \frac{29}{35} + 1 = x + 1$   $[x = -\frac{9}{35}]$

11.  $\frac{9}{2}x - \frac{7}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{4}x$   $[x = \frac{16}{25}]$

12.  $13x - \frac{5}{3}x = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{67}{6}$   $[x = 1]$

13.  $11x^2 \left( \frac{28}{3x} + \frac{62}{3x} \right) = 33$   $[x = \frac{1}{10}]$

14.  $\frac{4}{7}x - \frac{29}{35} + 4 = x + 4$   $[x = -\frac{29}{15}]$

15.  $\frac{9}{2} + \frac{7}{4}x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{2}$   $[x = -\frac{2}{7}]$