

Enunciados

Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones. Si la solución no es un número entero, escríbela con cuatro cifras significativas.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 13(x-2) = 2(3x+5)+1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{5x+4}{3} - \frac{2x-13}{9} = 2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 2(x-11000) = \frac{x-41}{5500} + 80$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (x+5)(x-2) = x^2+10x+2$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{2x+1}{5} - \frac{3x+7}{2} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad (x-3)^2 - (x-5)^2 = 1008$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad 17(2x-1)+13(3x+2) = 2(x+2)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad x^2 + \frac{7x+22}{4} = \frac{(2x+9)(2x-9)}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \frac{5(2x+1)}{3} + \frac{2(7x+4)}{7} = 4$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad 7(x-4) - \frac{x-5}{2} = 51$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \left(\frac{x}{2} - 3\right)^2 = \frac{x^2+x-5}{4} - 3$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \frac{7x+4}{2} - \frac{5x-9}{6} = \frac{x+1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad \frac{2(7x-3)}{9} + 3 = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{5(4x-1)}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{14} \quad (7x+2)(7x-2) = (7x+11)^2$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad (3-x)^2 = x^2 - 23x + 17$$

$$\textcircled{16} \quad \frac{(x+2)^2}{3} - \frac{x-53}{27} = \frac{(3x-2)^2}{27}$$

$$\textcircled{17} \quad 17(3x+13) + \frac{x}{2} = 223$$

$$\textcircled{18} \quad (2x-3)^2 = 4 \cdot (x+1)^2 - 7x$$

$$\textcircled{19} \quad -\frac{x+8}{25} = \frac{2x+1}{5} - 3$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad \frac{4x-7}{2} - \frac{3x-8}{6} = \frac{5(x-1)}{3}$$

Soluciones

- ① $x=5,286$
- ② $x=-0,5385$
- ③ $x=11\ 041$
- ④ $x=-1,714$
- ⑤ $x=3,273$
- ⑥ $x=64$
- ⑦ $x=-0,07042$
- ⑧ $x=-14,71$
- ⑨ $x=0,2232$
- ⑩ $x=11,77$
- ⑪ $x=4,077$
- ⑫ $x=-1,357$
- ⑬ $x=1,390$
- ⑭ $x=-0,8117$
- ⑮ $x=0,4706$
- ⑯ $x=-1,809$
- ⑰ $x=0,03883$
- ⑱ $x=0,3846$
- ⑲ $x=5,636$
- ⑳ $x=-3$