

Resolver las siguientes ecuaciones de primer grado

$$1. \frac{x}{5} + 1 = 7$$

$$2. \frac{3x}{5} + 10 = x$$

$$3. \frac{x}{3} - \frac{7}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$4. \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{6}$$

$$5. \frac{5}{3} = \frac{x-5}{2}$$

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

$$7. \frac{x-5}{2} = \frac{8-x}{4}$$

$$8. \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{5} - \frac{3x}{7} = 38$$

$$9. \frac{2x}{5} - x = 12 - 3x$$

$$10. \frac{2x-7}{3} + 3 = 1 - x$$

$$11. \frac{x}{2} + x - 21 = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{5}$$

$$12. \frac{x}{2} - \frac{3x}{4} = 5 - \frac{2x}{3}$$

$$13. -\frac{4}{7}x = 4 - x$$

$$14. \frac{x}{3} + 1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{x}{6}$$

$$15. \frac{2}{3} + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{3x}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$16. \frac{-11}{6} - \frac{x-5}{9} = 4x - 2$$

$$17. \frac{2x-4}{3} + \frac{3x+6}{2} = x - 2$$

$$18. \frac{7-5x}{3} = \frac{13-3x}{2} - 11$$

$$19. \frac{x}{12} - \frac{x+16}{10} = 22 - x$$

$$20. \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{x-4}{4} = 13$$

$$21. \frac{x+5}{8} - \frac{x-1}{10} = -\frac{x+1}{12}$$

$$22. \frac{x-4}{3} - \frac{5x-1}{2} = \frac{2x+1}{6}$$

$$23. \frac{2x-4}{3} - \frac{3x+6}{2} = x - 2$$

$$24. \frac{3}{4} + 3x = 3\left(\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)$$

$$25. \frac{2(x-3)}{3} - \frac{6(2-x)}{5} = 0$$

$$26. \frac{2(3-x)}{3} - \frac{4(x-2)}{5} = 8$$

$$27. \frac{2(x+3)}{9} - \frac{4x-9}{15} = 1$$

$$28. 2(x-7) - \frac{x+3}{4} = x - 5$$

$$29. \frac{3(-1)}{2} - \frac{5(3-x)}{4} = 2x$$

$$30. \frac{2(x-2)}{3} - x + 2 = \frac{3(-2)}{5}$$

$$31. \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4(-5)}{3} - \frac{3x}{4} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2(x+3)}{3}$$

$$32. \frac{-2}{5} - 2\left(\frac{x}{7} - \frac{1}{5}\right) = 3x$$

$$33. 3\left(\frac{x}{2} - 5\right) = \frac{3}{2}(3x - 2)$$

$$34. \frac{3x}{4} + 1 = 3\left(\frac{3x}{2} - \frac{x}{3}\right)$$

$$35. \frac{x+5}{3} + 2\left(\frac{3x}{2} - x\right) = -1$$

$$36. 5\left(\frac{-3}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\right) = 9\left(5 - \frac{2x}{3}\right)$$

$$37. 3\left(\frac{5x}{3} + 1\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{x}{5}\right)$$

$$38. \frac{5x}{3} - 3\left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{4}{5}\right) = 3\left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{2x}{3}\right) - 38$$

$$39. \frac{5x-4}{3} + 3\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right) = 2\left(4 + \frac{3x}{2}\right)$$

Soluciones

1. $x = 30$

2. $x = 25$

3. $x = 18$

4. Es una identidad

5. $x = 5$

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

7. $x = 6$

8. $x = 140$

9. $x = 5$

10. $x = \frac{1}{5}$

11. $x = 20$

12. $x = 12$

13. $x = 7$

14. $x = -\frac{4}{11}$

15. $x = \frac{2}{3}$

16. $x = \frac{13}{71}$

17. $x = -\frac{22}{7}$

18. $x = 41$

19. $x = 24$

20. $x = \frac{180}{13}$

21. $x = -\frac{97}{13}$

22. $x = -\frac{2}{5}$

23. $x = -\frac{14}{11}$

24. $x = -\frac{4}{3}$

25. $x = \frac{33}{14}$

26. $x = -3$

27. $x = 6$

28. $x = 13$

29. $x = 7$

30. $x = -7$

31. $x = 6$

32. $x = \frac{7}{54}$

33. $x = -4$

34. $x = \frac{4}{11}$

35. $x = -2$

36. $x = \frac{195}{34}$

37. $x = -\frac{35}{81}$

38. $x = -12$

39. $x = 38$