



## Equazioni differenziate

Ecco una serie di equazioni con un livello tendenzialmente crescente di difficoltà. Accanto a ogni equazione, tra parentesi trovi l'insieme delle soluzioni.

Cerca di capire quali situazioni sai gestire con sicurezza e quali richiedono ancora dell'approfondimento.

### Parte 1: recupero:

#### 1. Risolvi le equazioni

a)  $4x - 6 = 2x + 4 \quad S = \{ 5 \}$

b)  $-3x + 9 = x + 21 \quad S = \{ -3 \}$

c)  $5t - 2 + 3t = 12 \quad S = \left\{ \frac{7}{4} \right\}$

d)  $-2a + 10 = 5a + 36 \quad S = \left\{ -\frac{26}{7} \right\}$

e)  $(2 + x) \cdot 3 = 12 \quad S = \{ 2 \}$

f)  $(4k - 1) \cdot 3 = 2(-4 + 6k) \quad S = \{ \ }$

g)  $-2(3 - 5x) = (3x - 7) \cdot (-4) \quad S = \left\{ \frac{17}{11} \right\}$

h)  $4 \cdot (3 - k) - 2 = 4 - 2k \quad S = \{ 3 \}$

i)  $-3(2 - 2x) + 1 = (3 - 4x) \cdot 5 - 2 \quad S = \left\{ \frac{9}{13} \right\}$

j)  $\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{2} = x + 2 \quad S = \left\{ -\frac{15}{2} \right\}$

k)  $-\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{2}{3} - x \quad S = \left\{ \frac{32}{75} \right\}$

l)  $-\frac{3}{2}p + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{7} - \frac{p}{2} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{8}{21} \right\}$

m)  $\frac{2a}{3} - \frac{a}{2} = 3 + a \quad S = \left\{ -\frac{18}{5} \right\}$

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$$\text{n)} \quad \frac{3}{4}t - \frac{4}{7} = 3 - \frac{4t}{3} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{12}{7} \right\}$$

$$\text{o)} \quad (4-x) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{3} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{69}{20} \right\}$$

$$\text{p)} \quad -3 \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5}x \right) = 1 - \frac{x}{3} + 1 \quad S = \left\{ \frac{60}{41} \right\}$$

$$\text{q)} \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{p}{3} - \frac{4}{5} \right) = 3 - \frac{2p}{3} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{102}{25} \right\}$$

$$\text{r)} \quad \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{x}{2} \right) \cdot (-3) - 1 = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left( \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{2}x \right) \quad S = \left\{ \frac{20}{9} \right\}$$

$$\text{s)} \quad 2 \cdot (3-a) - \frac{1}{2} = (22-2a) \cdot \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3a}{2} \quad S = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{t)} \quad 12 = 4 - \frac{2x-3}{3} \quad S = \left\{ -\frac{21}{2} \right\}$$

$$\text{u)} \quad 3 - \frac{4-2x}{7} = \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}x \right) \cdot 5 \quad S = \left\{ -\frac{3}{58} \right\}$$

## Parte 2: consolidamento/approfondimento

2. Risolvi le equazioni:

$$\text{a)} \quad \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{2-t}{5} = 0 \quad S = \left\{ \frac{6}{13} \right\}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad -\frac{2}{5} \left( \frac{7k}{3} - 5 \right) - \frac{2k+k}{2} = -\frac{5k-7}{3} \quad S = \left\{ -\frac{10}{23} \right\}$$

$$\text{c)} \quad -\frac{2+3-t}{5} + \frac{2^4+2}{2^2} = t - \frac{1}{3} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{115}{24} \right\}$$

$$\text{d)} \quad -\frac{1+x}{2} - \frac{3+x}{5} \cdot 2 = \left( \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{4}{7} \quad S = \left\{ -\frac{79}{83} \right\}$$

$$\text{e)} \quad \frac{2}{3} \cdot (1-k) - \frac{4-3k}{5} = k - \left( \frac{2k}{15} - 1 \right) \cdot 8 \quad S = \{ \}$$

$$\text{f)} \quad \left( \frac{7}{3} - \frac{5-3x}{2} \right) \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^2 \right] = \left( 2 - \frac{1}{6}x \right) \frac{3}{5} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{349}{252} \right\}$$

$$\text{g)} \quad -\frac{1-t}{2} - \frac{2-t}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{3-t}{5} - 3 \cdot \frac{4-t}{7} = \left( \frac{t}{5} - \frac{1}{2}t \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{3}{7} \right) \quad S = \left\{ \frac{857}{322} \right\}$$

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