



Soluciones

1 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones de primer grado:

$$\text{a) } 1 + \frac{x}{2} = x \rightarrow x = \boxed{2}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{1}{3} + x = \frac{x}{3} - 1 \rightarrow x = \boxed{-2}$$

$$\text{c) } 4 - \frac{3x}{5} = \frac{2}{5} + 3x \rightarrow x = \boxed{1}$$

$$\text{d) } \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = x \rightarrow x = \frac{\boxed{2}}{\boxed{3}}$$

$$\text{e) } \frac{1}{3} - \frac{x}{9} = 1 \rightarrow x = \boxed{-6}$$

$$\text{f) } \frac{2x}{4} - 1 = \frac{x}{6} \rightarrow x = \boxed{3}$$

$$\text{g) } 4 = \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{2x}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow x = \boxed{2}$$

$$\text{h) } 1 - \frac{x}{12} + \frac{x}{3} = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{x}{6} \rightarrow x = -\frac{\boxed{9}}{\boxed{10}}$$

$$\text{i) } \frac{2}{3} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3x}{4} + 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{\boxed{2}}{\boxed{21}}$$

$$\text{j) } 2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{4}\right) = 3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{9}\right) \rightarrow x = \boxed{-6}$$