

Lineare Gleichungen

- 1) a) $8 + 6x = 20 \Leftrightarrow 6x = 12 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 2}$
 b) $-3 + 5x = 17 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 20 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 4}$
 c) $4x - 12 = 44 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 56 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 14}$
 d) $10 = 24 - 7x \Leftrightarrow 7x = 14 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 2}$
- 2) a) $8x + 22 - x = 100 - 11x - 42 \Leftrightarrow 7x + 22 = 58 - 11x \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow 18x = 36 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 2}$
 b) $9x = 7x + 16 + 5x + 7 + 10x \Leftrightarrow 9x = 23 + 22x \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow 13x = -23 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = -\frac{23}{13}}$
 c) $19 - 3x - 23 = 10 + 2x - 34 \Leftrightarrow -4 - 3x = 2x - 24$
 $\Leftrightarrow 5x = 20 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 4}$
 d) $29x + 39 - 34x = 49 - 20x - 10 \Leftrightarrow -5x + 39 = 39 - 20x \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow 15x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 0}$
- 3) a) $5(5 + 2x) = 9 + 4x \Leftrightarrow 25 + 10x = 9 + 4x \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow 6x = -16 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = -\frac{8}{3}}$
 b) $0 = 4(10 - 2x) - 3(x - 5) \Leftrightarrow 0 = 40 - 8x - 3x + 15$
 $\Leftrightarrow 0 = 55 - 11x \Leftrightarrow 11x = 55 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 5}$
 c) $2^3(x - 3^2) = 3^2(x - 2^3) \Leftrightarrow 8(x - 9) = 9(x - 8) \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow 8x - 72 = 9x - 72 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 0}$
 d) $5x - (1 + 2x) = 11 \Leftrightarrow 5x - 1 - 2x = 11 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 12 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 4}$
 e) $x - (x - (x - 1) - 1) - 1 = x - 1 \Leftrightarrow x - (x - x + 1 - 1) - 1 = x - 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x - 1 = x - 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 = 0 \text{ (w)} \Rightarrow \underline{L = D}$
 f) $1 - 2(x - 3(x - 4(x - 5))) = 11^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2(x - 3(x - 4x + 20)) = 121$
 $\Leftrightarrow 1 - 2(x - 3(-3x + 20)) = 121 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2(x + 9x - 60) = 121$
 $\Leftrightarrow 1 - 2(10x - 60) = 121 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 20x + 120 = 121 \Leftrightarrow -20x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 0}$

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$$4) a) \frac{0,27}{3}x + 2(x-3) = (-0,3)^2(5+x) + 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0,9x + 2x - 6 = 4,5 + 0,9x + 2x \Leftrightarrow -6 = 4,5 \text{ (f)} \Rightarrow \underline{L = \{\}} \text{ }$$

$$b) 4x - \frac{8x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(2x-7) = 0,7(x-5) + x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x - 4x + x - \frac{7}{2} = 0,7x - 3,5 + x \Leftrightarrow 0,7x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0; \underline{L = \{0\}} \text{ }$$

$$c) 5x - \frac{1}{3}(2x+7) = 5 - 13 \cdot (2 - \frac{x}{3})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5x - \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{7}{3} = 5 - 26 + \frac{13}{3}x \Leftrightarrow -\frac{7}{3} = -21 \text{ (f)} \Rightarrow \underline{L = \{\}} \text{ }$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{10}{3} + 2x = 2x - \frac{10}{3} + \frac{2}{3}x \Leftrightarrow 0 = 0 \text{ (w)} \Rightarrow \underline{L = \mathbb{D}} \text{ }$$

$$5) a) \frac{5x}{12} + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad | \cdot 12 \Leftrightarrow 5x + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = -\frac{4}{5}} \text{ }$$

$$b) \frac{2x+5}{7} = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2x+5 = 14 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 4,5} \text{ }$$

$$c) \frac{2x+4}{3} = \frac{2-7x}{3} \Leftrightarrow 2x+4 = 2-7x \Leftrightarrow 9x = -2 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = -\frac{2}{9}} \text{ }$$

$$d) \frac{2x+6}{3} = x+1 \Leftrightarrow 2x+6 = 3x+3 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 3} \text{ }$$

$$e) 6x - \frac{x-3}{2} = 5x + \frac{3+x}{2} \Leftrightarrow 12x - (x-3) = 10x + 3 + x \Leftrightarrow 11x = 11x \text{ (w)} \Rightarrow \underline{L = \mathbb{D}} \text{ }$$

$$f) 5 \cdot \frac{x-2}{9} - (2x-1) \cdot 3 = \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{9x+10}{5} \quad | \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 25(x-2) - 135(2x-1) = 21(9x+10)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 25x - 50 - 270x + 135 = 189x + 210$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -434x = 125 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = -\frac{125}{434}} \text{ }$$

$$6) \underline{x = 1} \text{ }$$

Lineare Gleichungen

NR. 8

Blatt

$$8) a) a + bx = 1 \Leftrightarrow bx = a - 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{a-1}{b}$$

$$b) (a+b)x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{a+b}$$

$$c) 7 + (a-b)x = 3 \Leftrightarrow (a-b)x = -4 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-4}{a-b} = \frac{4}{b-a}$$

$$d) ax = 1 - bx \Leftrightarrow ax + bx = 1 \Leftrightarrow x(a+b) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{a+b}$$

$$e) 4 - (a+2b)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a+2b)x = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4}{a+2b}$$

$$f) (x+a) \cdot b = 2a \Leftrightarrow bx + ab = 2a \Leftrightarrow bx = 2a - ab \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2a-ab}{b}$$

$$g) 2(x+a) = 8a \Leftrightarrow x+a = 4a \Leftrightarrow x = 3a$$

$$h) 2x - 4a = ax \Leftrightarrow 2x - ax = 4a \Leftrightarrow x(2-a) = 4a \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4a}{2-a}$$

$$i) 1 - 2ax + 2a = x \Leftrightarrow x + 2ax = 1 + 2a \Leftrightarrow x(1+2a) = 1+2a \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$$j) 2x - ax = 4 + ax \Leftrightarrow 2x - 2ax = 4 \Leftrightarrow x(2-2a) = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{1-a}$$

$$k) 3a + 6x = 4ax + 3 \Leftrightarrow 6x - 4ax = 3 - 3a \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3-3a}{6-4a}$$

$$l) 12a^2x + 12ax = 6 \Leftrightarrow x(12a^2 + 12a) = 6 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{6(2a^2 + 2a)} = \frac{1}{2a^2 + 2a}$$

$$7) a) 3(x^2 - 4) - 3x^2 - 15x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 12 - 3x^2 - 15x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$b) (2+x)^2 + (x-3) \cdot 2x - (-2x)^2 = 1 - (1-x)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^2 + 4x + x^2 + 2x^2 - 6x - 4x^2 = 1 - 1 + 2x - x^2 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$$c) (x-1)^2 - 3(x-2) - x(1+x) = 2x-3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 - 3x + 6 - x^2 - x^2 = 2x - 3 \Leftrightarrow -8x = -10 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$d) (x+5)^2 + (x-5)^2 = (x+5)(x-5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 10x + 25 + x^2 - 10x + 25 = x^2 - 25 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = -75 \Rightarrow L = \{\}$$

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g)

a) $2 + \frac{x}{a} = 3 \Leftrightarrow 2a + x = 3a \Leftrightarrow x = a$

b) $\frac{4}{b} + \frac{x}{a} = 8 \Leftrightarrow 4a + bx = 8ab \Leftrightarrow bx = 8ab - 4a \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{8ab - 4a}{b}$

c) $\frac{4}{b} - \frac{x}{ab} = 8b \Leftrightarrow 4a - x = 8ab^2 \Leftrightarrow x = 4a - 8ab^2$

d) $\frac{4}{b} - \frac{x}{ab} = \frac{x}{a} \Leftrightarrow 4b - x = bx \Leftrightarrow bx + x = 4b \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4b}{b+1}$

e) $\frac{x}{a-b} = ax \Leftrightarrow x = ax(a-b) \Leftrightarrow x = a^2x - abx$
 $\Leftrightarrow a^2x - abx - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(a^2 - ab - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

f) $\frac{a+2x}{a+2b} = 4x \Leftrightarrow a+2x = 4x(a+2b) \Leftrightarrow a+2x = 4ax+8bx$
 $\Leftrightarrow 4ax+8bx-2x = a \Leftrightarrow x(4a+8b-2) = a \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{a}{4a+8b-2}$

g) $\frac{x+2a}{2-a} + \frac{2-x}{a-2} + \frac{a^2}{2} = 1$; $\frac{(2-x) \cdot (-1)}{(a-2) \cdot (-1)} = \frac{-2+x}{-a+2} = \frac{x-2}{2-a}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+2a}{2-a} + \frac{x-2}{2-a} + \frac{a^2}{2} = 1 \quad | \cdot 2(2-a)$

$\Leftrightarrow 2(x+2a) + 2(x-2) + a^2(2-a) = 2(2-a)$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x + 4a + 2x - 4 + 2a^2 - a^3 = 4 - 2a$

$\Leftrightarrow 4x = 8 - 6a + 2a^2 + a^3$

$\Leftrightarrow x = 2 - \frac{3}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^3$

Eine gute Übung in Bruchrechnen ist die Probe:

z.B. 8b): linke Seite: $\frac{4}{b} + \frac{8ab-4a}{b \cdot a} = \frac{4a}{ab} + \frac{8ab-4a}{ab} = 8$

 \Rightarrow linke Seite = rechte Seite \Rightarrow L ist ok.