

## Lineární rovnice

$$\frac{2x-3}{10} - \frac{x-4}{5} = \frac{x+6}{4} - \frac{x+5}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x+2) - (x-5)^2 = 7,5 - x^2$$

$$4 \cdot [y - 3 \cdot (2y - 1)] = 2 \cdot [y - 2 \cdot (3y + 2)]$$

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

$$5 - \frac{3-7x}{10} - \frac{x+1}{3} = 6 - \frac{7-3x}{5}$$

$$\frac{3-x}{2} - \left( \frac{7-x}{3} - \frac{x+3}{4} \right) + \frac{7-x}{6} - \frac{9+7x}{8} + x = 0$$

$$1 - \frac{5x+1}{6} = \frac{3x-1}{4} - \frac{7x-3}{8}$$

$$x - \left( 0,25 - \frac{3}{8}x \right) = 2 + \left( \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{12} \right)$$

$$4 - \frac{x+1}{2} = 3 - \frac{3-7x}{10} + \frac{7-3x}{5}$$

$$\frac{2x-3}{3} - \frac{1-x}{2} + (x-2)^2 = x \cdot (x-1) - \frac{7}{6}$$

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

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

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

$$(x+1) \cdot (x-4) - \frac{3x-6}{2} = (x-2)^2$$

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

$$2x^2 + 32 = 2 \cdot (x+4)^2$$

$$2 - \frac{5x-2}{7} = \frac{x-10}{2}$$

$$12 - [10 - (5k-7)] = 4k - 1$$

$$\frac{2x-5}{6} + \frac{x+2}{4} = \frac{5-2x}{3} - \frac{6-7x}{4} - x$$

$$3x - \frac{2 \cdot (7x-2)}{3} = \frac{5}{6} - 2x$$

$$x + \frac{x+0,4}{3} = 9,8 - \frac{1,8x-3}{2} - \frac{7+1,6x}{6}$$

$$(x-3) \cdot (x+3) - (x+2)^2 = \frac{x+1}{2}$$