

**3<sup>ο</sup> Γυμνάσιο Εχεδώρου**  
**Μαθηματικά Β Γυμνασίου**  
**Επανάληψη στις εξισώσεις**

**Να λύσετε τις εξισώσεις:**

**α)**  $2(x-4)-5(3-x)=3(x-2)-17$

$$2x-8-15+5x=3x-6-17$$

$$2x+5x-3x=8+15-6-17$$

$$4x=0$$

$$\frac{\cancel{4}x}{\cancel{4}} = \frac{0}{4}$$

$$x=0$$

**β)**  $13(2-3x)-4(2x+9)=5(2-9x)$

$$26-\underline{39x}-\underline{8x}-36=10-\underline{45x}$$

$$-39x-8x+45x=-26+36+10$$

$$-2x=20$$

$$\frac{\cancel{-2}x}{\cancel{-2}} = \frac{20}{-2}$$

$$x=-10$$

$$\gamma) \frac{2x-3}{15} - \frac{x-7}{4} = 3 + \frac{8-x}{10} \quad \text{ΕΚΠ}(15,4,10)=60$$

$$\cancel{60} \cdot \frac{2x-3}{\cancel{15}} - \cancel{60} \cdot \frac{x-7}{\cancel{4}} = 60 \cdot 3 + \cancel{60} \cdot \frac{8-x}{\cancel{10}}$$

$$4(2x-3) - 15(x-7) = 180 + 6(8-x)$$

$$8x - 12 - 15x + 105 = 180 + 48 - 6x$$

$$8x - 15x + 6x = 12 - 105 + 180 + 48$$

$$-x = 135$$

$$x = -135$$

$$\delta) \frac{2x-6}{6} - \frac{x+1}{4} + \frac{x}{3} = 0 \quad \text{ΕΚΠ}(6,4,3)=12$$

$$\cancel{12} \cdot \frac{2x-6}{\cancel{6}} - \cancel{12} \cdot \frac{x+1}{\cancel{4}} + \cancel{12} \cdot \frac{x}{\cancel{3}} = 12 \cdot 0$$

$$2(2x-6) - 3(x+1) + 4x = 0$$

$$4x - 12 - 3x - 3 + 4x = 0$$

$$4x - 3x + 4x = 12 + 3$$

$$5x = 15$$

$$\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{15}{5}$$

$$x = 3$$