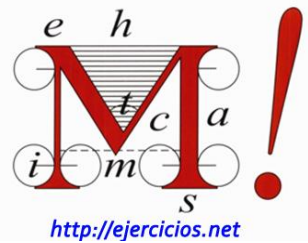


## Algebra

Ecuaciones de 1º y 2º grado



### Resuelve:

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

$$\text{b) } 2x^2 + 3x - 3 = -5 - 2x + 2$$

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

$$\frac{3x-3}{4} - \frac{2x-5}{5} + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5x}{1}$$

$$\frac{30x-30}{40} - \frac{16x-40}{40} + \frac{10x}{40} + \frac{5}{40} = \frac{200x}{40}$$

$$30x - 30 - 16x + 40 + 10x + 5 = 200x$$

$$30x - 16x + 10x - 200x = 30 - 40 - 5$$

$$-176x = -15$$

$$x = \frac{15}{176}$$

$$\text{b) } 2x^2 + 3x - 3 = -5 - 2x + 2 \rightarrow 2x^2 + 5x = 0 \rightarrow x(2x+5) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{matrix} f \\ x_1 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$, 2x+5=0 \rightarrow 2x=-5 \rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{5}{2}$$