

126 a)
126 b)
130 d)

Линейные уравнения

$$\textcircled{26} \text{ a) } \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{1-x}{2} - \frac{1+x}{2} + 2 = 0 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \frac{x-1}{2}}{1} - \frac{2 \cdot \frac{x+1}{2}}{1} - \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1-x}{2}}{1} - \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1+x}{2}}{1} + 2 \cdot 2 = 0 \cdot 2$$

$$x-1 - (x+1) - (1-x) - (1+x) + 4 = 0$$

$$\underline{x} - 1 - \underline{x} - 1 - 1 + \underline{x} - 1 - \underline{x} + 4 = 0$$

$$-4 + 4 = 0$$

$$\boxed{0=0}$$

* Итого же $0=0$ уравнения имеет бесконечно решений $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{b) } \frac{x-4}{3} + \frac{2(x+1)}{4} - 1 = \frac{5(x-3)}{2} + 2x - \frac{11x+43}{6} \quad | \cdot 12$$

$$\frac{12}{1} \cdot \frac{x-4}{3} + \frac{12}{1} \cdot \frac{2(x+1)}{4} - 12 \cdot 1 = \frac{12}{1} \cdot \frac{5(x-3)}{2} + 12 \cdot 2x - \frac{12}{1} \cdot \frac{11x+43}{6}$$

$$4 \cdot (x-4) + 3 \cdot (2x+2) - 12 = 6 \cdot (5x-15) + 24x - 2 \cdot (11x+43)$$

$$\underline{4x} - 16 + \underline{6x} + 6 - 12 = \underline{30x} - 90 + \underline{24x} - \underline{22x} - 86$$

$$10x - 10 - 12 = 32x - 176$$

$$10x - 22 = 32x - 176$$

$$10x - 32x = -176 + 22 \quad -22 + 176 = 32x - 10x$$

$$-22x = -15x$$

$$15x = 22x$$

$$x = \frac{-15x}{-22} = \frac{15x}{22} = \frac{15x}{22} = \underline{\underline{17}}$$

$$136 \quad a) (2x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2 = 0$$



$$(2x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 1 + 1^2 - (x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 1 + 1^2) = 0$$

$$\underline{4x^2} - \underline{4x+1} - \underline{x^2} - \underline{2x-1} = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$3x \cdot (x-2) = 0$$



$$3x = 0 \quad x - 2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

$$\boxed{x=2}$$