EQUATIONS TEST - 2° ESO

Exercise 1: (1.75 ptos) Solve the following linear equations:

a)
$$6x-5+7x-2+x-9=8x-1-3x-5-6-4x$$

b)
$$7(x-3)-(x-5)=4(2x-5)$$

c)
$$2(5x-1)-4(x-7)=3x+3(x-4)$$

Exercise 2: (1.75 ptos) Solve these equations:

a)
$$\frac{2(x-4)}{3} - \frac{x-7}{4} = 1 - \frac{5x-3}{6}$$

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

c)
$$\frac{10-4x}{5x+9} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Exercise 3: (0.5 ptos) The sum of a number and its consecutive is one hundred and ninety-five. Find the numbers.

Exercise 4: (2 ptos) Solve the following quadratic equations without using the formula:

a)
$$3x^2 - 108 = 0$$

b)
$$5x^2 + 3x = 0$$

c)
$$49x^2 - 25 = 0$$

d)
$$25x^2 - 5x = 0$$

Exercise 5: (2 ptos) Solve the following quadratic equations:

a)
$$x^2 + 8x + 7 = 0$$

b)
$$x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$$

c)
$$x^2 - 14x + 49 = 0$$

d)
$$6x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

Exercise 6: (0.75 ptos) In an isosceles triangle, the length of the height is $7 \, m$ less than the length of the base and its area measures $22 \, m^2$. What's the length of the base?

Exercise 7: (1.25 ptos) Solve:

a)
$$(x-3)^2 - 2x = 2(x-6)$$

b)
$$\frac{x^2 - 2x}{3x - 4} = \frac{x}{2}$$

