

M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen	M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen	M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen
$\frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x-3}$	$\frac{5}{6x+4} = \frac{1}{5x-1,1}$	$\frac{3}{6x+9} = \frac{4}{8x+2}$
M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen	M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen	M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen
$20x - 24 = \frac{81}{x}$	$-3x - 15 = \frac{12}{x}$	$0,5x + 0,1 = -\frac{9}{5x}$
M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen	M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen	M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen
$\frac{2}{x+1} - 3 = 0,5x - 2,5$	$\frac{3}{x+5} + 1 = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{4}{x+2} + 1 = 0,5x + 1$
M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen	M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen	M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen
$\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4} = 0,5$	$\frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + 5} = -1$	$\frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 + 9} = 2$
M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen	M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen	M_10_L_36 Bruchgleichungen
$\frac{2x^2 + 6,6x + 5,2}{(x-1)(x+2)} = 0$	$\frac{0,5x^2 - x - 7,5}{(x-5)(x+6)} = 0$	$\frac{2x^2 - 21x - 27}{2(x-3)(x+1)} = 2$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ -\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x+3 &= 2x+0,5 \\ 3 &= 0,5 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \{ \}$$

03

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}; 0,22 \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1,2x+0,8 &= 5x-1,1 \\ 1,9 &= 3,8x \\ 2 &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \{ 2 \}$$

02

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ -1; 3 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x+1}{2} &= \frac{x-3}{1} \\ 0,5x+0,5 &= x-3 \\ 3,5 &= 0,5x \\ 7 &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \{ 7 \}$$

01

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ 0 \}$$

$$-2,5x^2 - 0,5x = -9$$

$$-2,5x^2 - 0,5x + 9 = 0$$

$$L = \{ -2; 1,8 \}$$

06

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ 0 \}$$

$$-3x^2 - 15x = 12$$

$$-3x^2 - 15x - 12 = 0$$

$$L = \{ -4; -1 \}$$

05

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ 0 \}$$

$$20x^2 - 24x = 81$$

$$20x^2 - 24x - 81 = 0$$

$$L = \{ -1,5; 2,7 \}$$

04

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ -2 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4}{x+2} &= 0,5x \\ 4 &= 0,5x(x+2) \\ 0 &= 0,5x^2 + x - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \{ -4; 2 \}$$

09

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ -5 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{x+5} &= \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3} \\ 3 &= \left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3} \right)(x+5) \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \{ -4; -2 \}$$

08

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ -1 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{x+1} &= 0,5x + 0,5 \\ 2 &= (0,5x + 0,5)(x+1) \\ 0 &= 0,5x^2 + 1x - 1,5 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \{ -3; 1 \}$$

07

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 9 &= 2x^2 + 9 \\ -x^2 &= 18 \\ x^2 &= -18 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \{ \}$$

12

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 5 &= -x^2 - 5 \\ 2x^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \{ 0 \}$$

11

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 4 &= 0,5x^2 + 2 \\ 0,5x^2 &= 6 \\ x^2 &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \{ -2\sqrt{3}; +2\sqrt{3} \}$$

10

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ -1; 3 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 - 21x - 27 &= 4(x-3)(x+1) \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{21}{4}x - \frac{27}{4} &= x^2 - 2x - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = 0,5x^2 + 3,25x + 3,75$$

$$x_1 = -5 ; x_2 = -1,5$$

$$L = \{ -5; -1,5 \}$$

15

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ -6; 5 \}$$

$$0,5x^2 - x - 7,5 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 5 ; x_2 = -3$$

$$L = \{ -3 \}$$

14

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ -2; 1 \}$$

$$2x^2 + 6,6x + 5,2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -1,3 ; x_2 = -2$$

$$L = \{ -1,3 \}$$

13