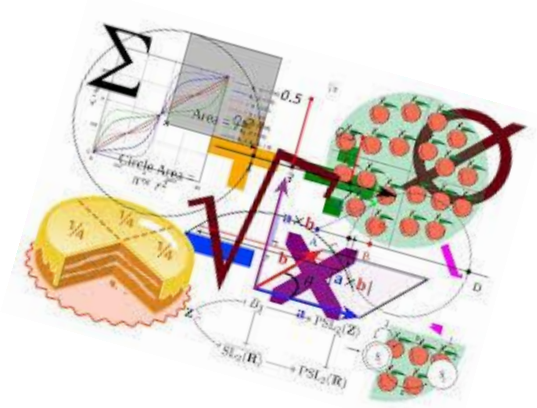


Sieben Algebra Aufgaben



a) $2(x - 4)^2 - 4(x + 5) = x^2 - 7$

b) $\frac{2x-x^2}{2x-1} + 1 = \frac{x^2+x}{4x-2}$

c) (1) $2x + 3y = 15$

(2) $3(2x + y) - 2(3y + x) = 21$

d) $\frac{x}{2x-3} - \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{3}{4x-6}$

e) (1) $\frac{7x-3}{2} + y = 4$

(2) $4(y - 1) - 3x = 1$

f) $2(x - 2)^2 - (x - 1)(x - 5) = 5 - x$

g) $\frac{3x-4}{x^2-x} - 1 = \frac{x-2}{x-1}$

$$\mathbb{P}\{I; \mathcal{Q}I\} = \mathbb{J}$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}; \mathcal{S}\} = \mathbb{J}$$

$$\mathbb{P}I = \varphi; \partial = x$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{I\} = \mathbb{J}; I = \varepsilon x; \partial, I = \mathbb{1}x$$

$$\mathbb{P}\mathcal{S} = \varphi; I = x$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{\varepsilon-; \mathcal{A}\} = \mathbb{J}$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{\mathcal{S}\} = \mathbb{J}; \mathcal{S} = \varepsilon x; I = \mathbb{1}x$$

Bildquelle: <https://pixabay.com/de/mathematik-formel-physik-schule-989120/>