- α . $2(x-1) = 4 \dot{\eta} 2x 2 = 4 \dot{\eta} 2x = 4 + 2 \dot{\eta} 2x = 6 \dot{\eta} \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{6}{2} \dot{\eta} x = 3$
- β. $1 3(1 x) = 4 ή 1 3 + 3x = 4 ή 3x = 4 1 + 3 ή 3x = 6 ή \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{6}{3} ή x = 2$
- $\gamma. \ 3(2x-1) = 2(1-x) \ \dot{\eta} \ 6x 3 = 2 2x \ \dot{\eta} \ 6x 2x = 2 + 3 \ \dot{\eta} \ 4x = 5 \ \dot{\eta} \ \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{5}{4} \ \dot{\eta} \ x = \frac{5}{4}$
- δ. $5(1-x) + 7 = 6 (x+2) \dot{\eta} 5 5x + 7 = 6 x 2 \dot{\eta} 5x + x = 6 2 5 7 \dot{\eta} 4x = -8 \dot{\eta}$ $\frac{-4x}{-4} = \frac{-8}{-4} \dot{\eta} x = 2$