Álgebra

① $2x - 6 = \dfrac{9}{5}$ $\quad | +6$ (suma)

$2x = \dfrac{9}{5} + 6$ $\quad | \cdot 2$ *multiplicación*

$x = \left(9/5 + 6\right) 2 = \left(\dfrac{9}{5} + \dfrac{30}{5}\right) 2 = \dfrac{39}{5} \cdot 2$

$\quad = 7.8 \cdot 2 = 15.6$

$2(2x - 3) = 6 + x$
$4x - 3 = 6 + x$ $\quad | -x \quad | +3$
$3x = 9$ $\quad | : 3$
$x = 3$

$\dfrac{x-1}{6} + \dfrac{x-3}{2} = -1$ $\quad \boxed{} \; | \cdot \overset{1}{2}$

$\dfrac{x-1}{6} + (x - 3) = \dfrac{-1}{2}$ $\quad | +3$

$\dfrac{x-1}{6} + x = -\dfrac{1}{2} + 3$ $\quad | \cdot \;^1/_6$

$x - 1 + x = -\dfrac{1}{12} + 3$ $\quad | + 1$

$2x = -\dfrac{1}{12} + 4$ $\quad | : 2$

$x = -\dfrac{1}{6} + 2 = \dfrac{-13}{6} \approx -2,16$

$2(x + 1) - 3(x - 2) = x + 6 \quad | \cdot 2$

$x + 1 - 3(x - 2) = 2x + 6 \quad | \cdot 3$

$(x + 1) - (x - 2) = 6x + 6 \quad | - 6x$

$-6x + (x + 1) - (x - 2) = 6$

$-6x + 3 = 6 \quad | - 3$

$-6x = 3 \quad | : -6$

$x = 0.5$