

数学科 方程式マスター G-①

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次の方程式を解きなさい。

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{7}x - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}x - 3$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad x + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}x + 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x + \frac{3}{7} = -\frac{3}{2}x - 2$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad -\frac{1}{4}x + 3 = -\frac{4}{3}x + 4$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad -\frac{1}{8}x - 3 = -\frac{5}{4}x - 2$$

次の方程式を解きなさい。

⑦
7と2の最小公倍数
である14を両辺に
かけて分母をはらおう!

① $\frac{1}{7}x - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}x - 3$

$14(\frac{1}{7}x - 2) = 14(-\frac{1}{2}x - 3)$

$14 \times \frac{1}{7}x - 28 = 14 \times (-\frac{1}{2}x) - 42$

$2x - 28 = -7x - 42$

$2x + 7x = 28 - 42$

$9x = -14$

$9x \div 9 = -14 \div 9$

$x = -\frac{14}{9}$

② $x + \frac{3}{7} = -\frac{3}{2}x - 2$

$14(x + \frac{3}{7}) = 14(-\frac{3}{2}x - 2)$

$14x + 14 \times \frac{3}{7} = 14 \times (-\frac{3}{2}x) - 28$

$14x + 6 = -21x - 28$

$14x + 21x = -6 - 28$

$35x = -34$

$35x \div 35 = -34 \div 35$

$x = -\frac{34}{35}$

③ $-\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{2}{3}$

$12(-\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{5}{4}) = 12(-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{2}{3})$

$12 \times (-\frac{2}{3}x) + 12 \times \frac{5}{4} = 12 \times (-\frac{1}{4}x) + 12 \times \frac{2}{3}$

$-8x + 15 = -3x + 8$

$-8x + 3x = -15 + 8$

$-5x = -7$

$-5x \div (-5) = -7 \div (-5)$

$x = \frac{7}{5}$

④ $-\frac{1}{8}x - 3 = -\frac{5}{4}x - 2$

$8(-\frac{1}{8}x - 3) = 8(-\frac{5}{4}x - 2)$

$8 \times (-\frac{1}{8}x) - 24 = 8 \times (-\frac{5}{4}x) - 16$

$-x - 24 = -10x - 16$

$-x + 10x = 24 - 16$

$9x = 8$

$9x \div 9 = 8 \div 9$

$x = \frac{8}{9}$

⑤ $x + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}x + 2$

$5(x + \frac{1}{5}) = 5(\frac{3}{5}x + 2)$

$5x + 5 \times \frac{1}{5} = 5 \times \frac{3}{5}x + 10$

$5x + 1 = 3x + 10$

$5x - 3x = -1 + 10$

$2x = 9$

$2x \div 2 = 9 \div 2$

$x = \frac{9}{2}$

⑥ $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}$

$10(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}) = 10(-\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5})$

$10 \times \frac{1}{2}x + 10 \times \frac{3}{2} = 10 \times (-\frac{1}{5}x) + 10 \times \frac{2}{5}$

$5x + 15 = -2x + 4$

$5x + 2x = -15 + 4$

$7x = -11$

$7x \div 7 = -11 \div 7$

$x = -\frac{11}{7}$

⑦ $-\frac{1}{4}x + 3 = -\frac{4}{3}x + 4$

$12(-\frac{1}{4}x + 3) = 12(-\frac{4}{3}x + 4)$

$12 \times (-\frac{1}{4}x) + 36 = 12 \times (-\frac{4}{3}x) + 48$

$-3x + 36 = -16x + 48$

$-3x + 16x = -36 + 48$

$13x = 12$

$13x \div 13 = 12 \div 13$

$x = \frac{12}{13}$