

## Bài : Phương trình đưa được về dạng $ax + b = 0$

### Đáp án

**Bài 1.** Giải các phương trình sau:

a)  $(x-3)(x-4) - 2(3x-2) = (x-4)^2$

b)  $(x-1)^2 - (2x+3) = x(x+3) - 2(x+3)$

c)  $(x+2)^2 + 2(x-4) = (x-4)(x-2)$

d)  $(x+1)(2x-3) - 3(x-2) = 2(x-1)^2$

Giải:

a)  $(x-3)(x-4) - 2(3x-2) = (x-4)^2$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-3)(x-4) - 2(3x-2) - (x-4)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-3)(x-4) - (x-4)^2 - 2(3x-2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-4)(x-3-x+4) - 2(3x-2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-4) - (6x-4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-4-6x+4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -5x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = 0$

b)  $(x-1)^2 - (2x+3) = x(x+3) - 2(x+3)$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 - (2x+3) = x(x+3) - 2(x+3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 - 2x - 3 = x^2 + 3x - 2x - 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x - 2 = x^2 + x - 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x - 2 - x^2 - x + 6 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -5x + 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -5x = -4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = (-4) : (-5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4}{5}$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = \frac{4}{5}$

c)  $(x+2)^2 + 2(x-4) = (x-4)(x-2)$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+2)^2 + 2(x-4) = (x-4)(x-2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x + 4 + 2x - 8 = x^2 - 4x - 2x + 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x - 4 = x^2 - 6x + 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x - x^2 + 6x = 4 + 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 12x = 12$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = 1$

$$d) (x+1)(2x-3) - 3(x-2) = 2(x-1)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)(2x-3) - 3(x-2) = 2(x-1)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 2x - 3x - 3 - 3x + 6 - 2(x^2 - 2x + 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = 0 \text{ (vô lý)}$$

Vậy phương trình vô nghiệm.

**Bài 2.** Giải các phương trình sau:

$$a) \frac{5x-2}{3} = \frac{5-3x}{2}$$

$$b) \frac{10x+3}{12} = 1 + \frac{6x+8}{9}$$

$$c) \frac{7x-1}{6} + 2x = \frac{16-x}{5}$$

$$d) 4(0,5 - 1,5x) = -\frac{5x-6}{3}$$

$$e) \frac{7x^2 - 14x - 5}{15} = \frac{(2x+1)^2}{5} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{3}$$

$$f) \frac{x-1}{13} - \frac{2x-13}{15} = \frac{3x-15}{27} - \frac{4x-27}{29}$$

Giải:

$$a) \frac{5x-2}{3} = \frac{5-3x}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5x-2}{3} - \frac{5-3x}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2(5x-2)}{6} - \frac{3(5-3x)}{6} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (10x-4) - (15-9x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10x - 4 - 15 + 9x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 19x - 19 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 19x = 19$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = 1$

$$b) \frac{10x+3}{12} = 1 + \frac{6x+8}{9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{10x+3}{12} = 1 + \frac{6x+8}{9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{10x+3}{12} - 1 - \frac{6x+8}{9} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3(10x+3)}{36} - \frac{36}{36} - \frac{4(6x+8)}{36} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (30x + 9) - 36 - (24x + 32) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 30x + 9 - 36 - 24x - 32 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x - 59 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x = 59$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{59}{6}$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = \frac{59}{6}$

$$\text{c) } \frac{7x-1}{6} + 2x = \frac{16-x}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{7x-1}{6} + 2x = \frac{16-x}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{7x-1}{6} + 2x - \frac{16-x}{5} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5(7x-1)}{30} + \frac{2x \cdot 30}{30} - \frac{6(16-x)}{30} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (35x - 5) + 60x - (96 - 6x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 35x - 5 + 60 - 96 + 6x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 41x - 41 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 41x = 41$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

Vậy phương trình có tập nghiệm là  $S = \{1\}$

$$\text{d) } 4(0,5 - 1,5x) = -\frac{5x-6}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 - 4x + \frac{5x-6}{3} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3(2-4x)}{3} + \frac{5x-6}{3} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3(2-4x) + 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6 - 12x + 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-12 + 5x) + (6 - 6) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -7x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = 0$

$$\text{e) } \frac{7x^2 - 14x - 5}{15} = \frac{(2x+1)^2}{5} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{7x^2 - 14x - 5}{15} - \frac{(2x+1)^2}{5} + \frac{(x-1)^2}{3} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{7x^2 - 14x - 5}{15} - \frac{3(4x^2 + 4x + 1)}{15} + \frac{5(x^2 - 2x + 1)}{15} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow 7x^2 - 14x - 5 - (12x^2 + 12x + 3) + (5x^2 - 10x + 5) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow 7x^2 - 14x - 5 - 12x^2 - 12x - 3 + 5x^2 - 10x + 5 = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow -36x - 3 = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow -36x = 3 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = 3 : (-36) \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1}{12}
\end{aligned}$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = \frac{-1}{12}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{f) } &\frac{x-1}{13} - \frac{2x-13}{15} = \frac{3x-15}{27} - \frac{4x-27}{29} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x-1}{13} - 1\right) - \left(\frac{2x-13}{15} - 1\right) = \left(\frac{3x-15}{27} - 1\right) - \left(\frac{4x-27}{29} - 1\right) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-14}{13} - \frac{2x-28}{15} = \frac{3x-42}{27} - \frac{4x-56}{29} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-14}{13} - \frac{2(x-14)}{15} = \frac{3(x-14)}{27} - \frac{4(x-14)}{29} \\
&\Leftrightarrow (x-14) \left(\frac{1}{13} - \frac{2}{15} - \frac{3}{27} + \frac{4}{29}\right) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x-14 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 14
\end{aligned}$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = 14$ .

**Bài 3.** Giải phương trình:

$$\text{a) } \frac{x+1}{65} + \frac{x+3}{63} = \frac{x+5}{61} + \frac{x+7}{59}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{x}{2013} + \frac{x+1}{2012} = \frac{x+2}{2011} + \frac{x+3}{2010}$$

$$\text{c) } \frac{x+1}{15} + \frac{x+2}{14} + \frac{x+3}{13} = \frac{x+4}{12} + \frac{x+5}{11} + \frac{x+6}{10}$$

$$\text{d) } \frac{x-85}{15} + \frac{x-74}{13} + \frac{x-67}{11} + \frac{x-64}{9} = 10$$

Giải:

$$\text{a) } \frac{x+1}{65} + \frac{x+3}{63} = \frac{x+5}{61} + \frac{x+7}{59}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{65} + \frac{x+3}{63} = \frac{x+5}{61} + \frac{x+7}{59} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x+1}{65} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{x+3}{63} + 1\right) = \left(\frac{x+5}{61} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{x+7}{59} + 1\right) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x+1}{65} + \frac{65}{65}\right) + \left(\frac{x+3}{63} + \frac{63}{63}\right) = \left(\frac{x+5}{61} + \frac{61}{61}\right) + \left(\frac{x+7}{59} + \frac{59}{59}\right) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1+65}{65} + \frac{x+3+63}{63} = \frac{x+5+61}{61} + \frac{x+7+59}{59} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+66}{65} + \frac{x+66}{63} - \frac{x+66}{61} - \frac{x+66}{59} = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow (x+66) \left(\frac{1}{65} + \frac{1}{63} - \frac{1}{61} - \frac{1}{59}\right) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x+66 = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = -66
\end{aligned}$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = 66$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b) } &\frac{x}{2013} + \frac{x+1}{2012} = \frac{x+2}{2011} + \frac{x+3}{2010} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2013} + \frac{x+1}{2012} = \frac{x+2}{2011} + \frac{x+3}{2010} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{2013} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{x+1}{2012} + 1\right) - \left(\frac{x+2}{2011} + 1\right) - \left(\frac{x+3}{2010} + 1\right) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{2013} + \frac{2013}{2013}\right) + \left(\frac{x+1}{2012} + \frac{2012}{2012}\right) - \left(\frac{x+2}{2011} + \frac{2011}{2011}\right) - \left(\frac{x+3}{2010} + \frac{2010}{2010}\right) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+2013}{2013} + \frac{x+1+2012}{2012} - \frac{x+2+2011}{2011} - \frac{x+3+2010}{2010} = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+2013}{2013} + \frac{x+2013}{2012} - \frac{x+2013}{2011} - \frac{x+2013}{2010} = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow (x+2013) \left(\frac{1}{2013} + \frac{1}{2012} - \frac{1}{2011} - \frac{1}{2010}\right) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x+2013 = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = -2013
\end{aligned}$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = -2013$

$$\text{c) } \frac{x+1}{15} + \frac{x+2}{14} + \frac{x+3}{13} = \frac{x+4}{12} + \frac{x+5}{11} + \frac{x+6}{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{15} + \frac{x+2}{14} + \frac{x+3}{13} = \frac{x+4}{12} + \frac{x+5}{11} + \frac{x+6}{10} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x+1}{15} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{x+2}{14} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{x+3}{13} + 1\right) = \left(\frac{x+4}{12} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{x+5}{11} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{x+6}{10} + 1\right) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x+1}{15} + \frac{15}{15}\right) + \left(\frac{x+2}{14} + \frac{14}{14}\right) + \left(\frac{x+3}{13} + \frac{13}{13}\right) = \left(\frac{x+4}{12} + \frac{12}{12}\right) + \left(\frac{x+5}{11} + \frac{11}{11}\right) + \left(\frac{x+6}{10} + \frac{10}{10}\right) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+16}{15} + \frac{x+16}{14} + \frac{x+16}{13} = \frac{x+16}{12} + \frac{x+16}{11} + \frac{x+16}{10} \\
&\Leftrightarrow (x+16)\left(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{13}\right) = (x+16)\left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{10}\right) \\
&\Leftrightarrow (x+16)\left(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{13}\right) - (x+16)\left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{10}\right) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow (x+16)\left(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{10}\right) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x+16 = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = -16
\end{aligned}$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = -16$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{d) } &\frac{x-85}{15} + \frac{x-74}{13} + \frac{x-67}{11} + \frac{x-64}{9} = 10 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-85}{15} + \frac{x-74}{13} + \frac{x-67}{11} + \frac{x-64}{9} = 10 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-85}{15} - 1 + \frac{x-74}{13} - 2 + \frac{x-67}{11} - 3 + \frac{x-64}{9} - 4 = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x-85}{15} - 1\right) + \left(\frac{x-74}{13} - 2\right) + \left(\frac{x-67}{11} - 3\right) + \left(\frac{x-64}{9} - 4\right) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x-85}{15} - \frac{15}{15}\right) + \left(\frac{x-74}{13} - \frac{26}{13}\right) + \left(\frac{x-67}{11} - \frac{33}{11}\right) + \left(\frac{x-64}{9} - \frac{36}{9}\right) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-85-15}{15} + \frac{x-74-26}{13} + \frac{x-67-33}{11} + \frac{x-64-36}{9} = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-100}{15} + \frac{x-100}{13} + \frac{x-100}{11} + \frac{x-100}{9} = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow (x-100)\left(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{9}\right) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x-100 = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = 100
\end{aligned}$$

Vậy phương trình có nghiệm là  $x = 100$