

Equazioni fratte parametriche di secondo grado

- i. $2(a+2) + \frac{3(2a^2+5a)}{x-a} = \frac{a^2-a-12}{x+2}$ $se a \notin \{-2, 0, -5/2, 4\} S = \{-a/2, -a-5\}$
- ii. $\frac{3(\alpha-8)}{(x+4)} + \frac{13(6\alpha^2+\alpha)}{(x-6\alpha)} + 4(3\alpha+2) = 0$ $S = \{-2, -\alpha/2\}$
- iii. $ax + \frac{2(5a^2+2)}{ax-2} + 2 + 5a^2 = 0$ $S = \{0, -5a\}$
- iv. $\frac{a^2-3a+2}{x+2} - \frac{2(2a^2-a)}{x+3a} = 2-3a$ $S = \{-a, -a-1\}$
- v. $\frac{a+1}{2a+x} + \frac{15a-5}{x-2a} + 4 = 0$ $S = \{-3a, a-1\}$
- vi. $3(7a-4) + \frac{2(a^2-7a+6)}{x+2} = \frac{19(5a^2-2a)}{7a+2x}$ $S = \{-a, -a-1\}$
- vii. $2a^2 + 2ax - \frac{7(2a^2-7)}{2ax+7} = 7$ $S = \{0, -a\}$
- viii. $\frac{3(a+2)}{x-2} + 4 = \frac{a}{2a+x}$ $S = \{-a, (1-3a)/2\}$
- ix. $ax - \frac{2}{ax-2} = 1$
- x. $2 + \frac{1}{ax-2} = \frac{3}{ax+2}$
- xi. $a - \frac{2(a+2)}{x+2} - \frac{2}{ax-2} + 1 = 0$
- xii. $\frac{a-4}{x-1} + \frac{2(a^2+2)}{x+2a} = 0$
- xiii. $ax - \frac{12}{ax+2} = 2$
- xiv. $ax = \frac{9}{ax+3} + 5$
- xv. $ax - \frac{2a^2+3}{ax+3} + 1 = 2a^2$
- xvi. $x + \frac{3(a^2-2a)}{a+x} + 2 = 3a$
- xvii. $\frac{2a+3}{x+3} = 3-a + \frac{3(a^2-2a)}{x+a}$
- xviii. $\frac{8}{x} - \frac{3}{x+a} + \frac{1}{a} = 0$
- xix. $\frac{9}{x-7a} + \frac{15}{x+a} + \frac{2}{a} = 0$
- xx. $\frac{7(7a^3-a)}{x-7a} + 1 = \frac{2}{ax+1} - 7a^2$
- xxi. $\frac{3a+1}{x-3} + \frac{2(2a-1)}{ax-1} - 1 + 3a = 0$
- xxii. $\frac{4a+1}{x-3} = \frac{3a+1}{x-2}$
- xxiii. $\frac{1-4a}{x+5} + \frac{3a^2-a-1}{x+3a} = 0$
- xxiv. $\frac{4a}{x+5a} + \frac{a}{2x+a} = 0$