Bruchgleichungen	Lösung

1) $\dfrac{-1x + 3}{2} = \dfrac{-2x}{3}$

$\dfrac{-1x + 3}{2} = \dfrac{-2x}{3}$ $| \cdot 2$

$-1x + 3 = \dfrac{-4x}{3}$ $| \cdot 3$

$-3x + 9 = -4x$ $| + 4x$

$1x + 9 = 0$ $| - 9$

$1x = -9$ $| : 1$

$x = -9$

2) $\dfrac{3}{3x + 2} = \dfrac{2}{-2x - 2}$

$\dfrac{3}{3x + 2} = \dfrac{2}{-2x - 2}$ $| \cdot (3x + 2)$

$3 = \dfrac{6x + 4}{-2x - 2}$ $| \cdot (-2x - 2)$

$-6x - 6 = 6x + 4$ $| + 6$

$-6x = 6x + 10$ $| - 6x$

$-12x = 10$ $| : (-12)$

$x = -0{,}83$

3) $\dfrac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{x + 2} = \dfrac{2x + 1}{2}$

$\dfrac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{x + 2} = \dfrac{2x + 1}{2}$ $| \cdot (x + 2)$

$x^2 + 3x - 1 = \dfrac{2x^2 + 5x + 2}{2}$ $| \cdot 2$

$2x^2 + 6x - 2 = 2x^2 + 5x + 2$ $| - 2x^2$

$6x - 2 = +5x + 2$ $| - 5x$

$1x - 2 = 2$ $| + 2$

$1x = 4$ $| : 1$

$x = 4$