

☺ Solve.

$$(1) 2\left(\frac{3}{x} - 1\right) - 1 = 3$$

$$(2) 3\left(\frac{5}{2x} + 2\right) + 3 = 25$$

$$(3) -2\left(\frac{6}{x} - 1\right) + 5 = 3$$

$$(4) -5\left(\frac{7}{4x} + 1\right) - 1 = 4$$

$$(5) 4\left(\frac{13}{x} + 2\right) + 1 = 13$$

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$$(6) 2\left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) - 3 = a$$

$$(7) 3\left(\frac{2}{x} + 2\right) + n = m$$

$$(8) 4\left(\frac{3}{x} - c\right) - b = a$$

$$(9) m\left(\frac{n}{x} - 1\right) + 2 = 5$$

$$(10) c\left(\frac{2}{bx} + 2\right) + 1 = a$$

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$$(11) 3\left(\frac{2}{x} + 3\right) = 4\left(\frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

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

$$(13) 2\left(\frac{3}{x} + 2\right) - 1 = 5\left(\frac{1}{x} - 3\right) + 4$$

$$(14) 5\left(-\frac{3}{x} - 2\right) - 10 = 2\left(\frac{4}{x} + 2\right) - 5$$

$$(15) 3\left(-\frac{4}{3x} + 1\right) - 6 = 2\left(-\frac{1}{3x} + 2\right) + 8$$

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$$(16) 2\left(\frac{a}{x} + 1\right) = 3\left(\frac{b}{x} - 2\right)$$

$$(17) 2\left(\frac{1}{x} - a\right) = 5\left(\frac{2}{x} + b\right) + 3$$

$$(18) m\left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right) - n = n\left(\frac{3}{x} - 1\right) + m$$

$$(19) a\left(\frac{b}{x} - 1\right) + c = b\left(\frac{c}{x} + 2\right) + 3c$$

$$(20) m\left(\frac{a}{x} + b\right) - 2 = n\left(\frac{b}{x} - a\right) + 5$$

© Solve.

$$(21) 2\left(\frac{3}{x} + 2\right) + 3\left(\frac{4}{x} - 2\right) = 7$$

$$(22) 5\left(\frac{1}{x} - 3\right) + 4\left(\frac{3}{x} + 7\right) = -1$$

$$(23) 3\left(\frac{5}{2x} + 1\right) - 6\left(\frac{4}{3x} - 3\right) = 20$$

$$(24) -4\left(\frac{2}{x} - 3\right) + 3\left(\frac{2}{x} + 6\right) = 5$$

$$(25) -2\left(\frac{1}{3x} + 2\right) - 3\left(\frac{7}{5x} - 1\right) = -4$$

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$$(26) 3\left(\frac{a}{x} - b\right) + 2\left(\frac{b}{x} - 2a\right) = 1$$

$$(27) 2\left(\frac{m}{3x} + n\right) - 4\left(\frac{m}{2x} + 3n\right) = 5n - m$$

$$(28) a\left(\frac{b}{x} + 1\right) + b\left(\frac{c}{x} + 1\right) = a + b + c$$

$$(29) m\left(\frac{a}{x} - n\right) - n\left(\frac{b}{x} + 2m\right) = m^2$$

$$(30) h\left(\frac{b}{ax} - 1\right) + k\left(\frac{a}{bx} + 2\right) = ab$$

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$$(31) -2\left(\frac{2}{x}-1\right)-3\left(\frac{4}{x}+5\right)=2\left(\frac{1}{x}+3\right)+6\left(\frac{5}{x}-2\right)$$

$$(32) 5\left(\frac{5}{2x}-2\right)-4\left(\frac{3}{x}-1\right)=-3\left(\frac{5}{3x}+2\right)+2\left(\frac{1}{x}-4\right)+10$$

$$(33) 3\left(\frac{7}{x}+2\right)+2\left(\frac{4}{5x}-1\right)=-5\left(\frac{1}{2x}+2\right)+6\left(\frac{1}{3x}-2\right)-1$$

$$(34) 2\left(-\frac{3}{x}-2\right)+5\left(\frac{3}{10x}+1\right)-1=2\left(\frac{7}{4x}+2\right)+3\left(\frac{3}{x}-6\right)$$

$$(35) -4\left(-\frac{2}{x}+2\right)+3\left(-\frac{3}{x}+3\right)+2=3\left(\frac{1}{2x}-1\right)+2\left(\frac{1}{3x}-3\right)-3$$