(1)   Finde die Lösung durch Überlegen.

     a) $\dfrac{36}{x} = 9$ b) $\dfrac{56}{x} = 8$

     c) $\dfrac{45}{x} = 9$ d) $\dfrac{64}{x} = 4$

(2)   a) $\dfrac{12}{x} + \dfrac{3}{2} = 3$ b) $\dfrac{11}{x} - \dfrac{3}{4} = 2$

     c) $\dfrac{19}{12} + \dfrac{5}{x} = 2$ d) $\dfrac{11}{3x} - \dfrac{2}{9} = 1$

(3)   a) $\dfrac{9}{2x} + \dfrac{15}{12} = 2$ b) $\dfrac{7}{2x} + \dfrac{11}{18} = 1$

     c) $\dfrac{22}{x} - \dfrac{3}{2} = 4$ d) $\dfrac{13}{4} - \dfrac{1}{x} = \dfrac{3}{x} + \dfrac{5}{4}$

(4)   a) $\dfrac{2}{3x} + \dfrac{1}{4} = \dfrac{11}{12}$ b) $\dfrac{26}{x} - \dfrac{13}{2} = 0$

     c) $\dfrac{15}{3x} + \dfrac{1}{6} = \dfrac{13}{2x} - \dfrac{1}{12}$ d) $\dfrac{x-2}{x} - \dfrac{5}{2} = -\dfrac{7}{4}$

(5)   a) $\dfrac{x-1}{2} : \dfrac{x-2}{2} = \dfrac{1}{7} : \dfrac{3}{7}$ b) $\dfrac{x+3}{4} : \dfrac{3}{4} = 1 : 1$

     c) $\dfrac{4}{2x-3} + \dfrac{5}{3} = \dfrac{1}{2} : \dfrac{2}{5}$ d) $\dfrac{5 \cdot (x-3)}{x+7} : 2 = 0.5 : 0.6$