

198)

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

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$$\cancel{4x^2} + \frac{9}{16} \cancel{-3x} + \frac{2}{5}x - \cancel{4x^2} + \frac{3}{5} = \cancel{\frac{x^2}{4}} + \frac{1}{4} \cancel{-6x} - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{6}{5} + \cancel{3x} + \frac{2}{5}x$$

-3x

$$\frac{9}{16} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{6}{5}$$

impossibile



$$\frac{9}{16} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{9}{5}$$

$$\frac{5}{16} = -\frac{9}{5}$$