



8. Ayuda: resolución de ecuaciones de segundo grado incompletas

RESOLUCIÓN DE ECUACIONES DEL TIPO $ax^2 + c = 0$

PROCEDIMIENTO:

- Despejar x^2 .

$$ax^2 + c = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{-c}{a} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-c}{a}}$$

1 Resuelve.

a) $2x^2 - 18 = 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array} \right.$

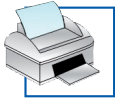
b) $5x^2 - 5 = 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array} \right.$

c) $3x^2 - 12 = 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array} \right.$

d) $9x^2 + 2 = 3$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\square}{\square} \\ x = \frac{\square}{\square} \end{array} \right.$

e) $25x^2 - 9 = 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\square}{\square} \\ x = \frac{\square}{\square} \end{array} \right.$

f) $27x^2 + 13 = 25$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\square}{\square} \\ x = \frac{\square}{\square} \end{array} \right.$



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RESOLUCIÓN DE ECUACIONES DEL TIPO $ax^2 + bx = 0$

PROCEDIMIENTO:

- Sacar x factor común.

$$ax^2 + bx = 0 \rightarrow x \cdot (ax + b) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{a} \end{cases}$$

2 Resuelve.

a) $x^2 - 7x = 0$ $\begin{cases} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{cases}$

b) $x^2 + 5x = 0$ $\begin{cases} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{cases}$

c) $3x^2 - 6x = 0$ $\begin{cases} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{cases}$

d) $5x^2 + x = 0$ $\begin{cases} x = \square \\ x = \frac{\square}{\square} \end{cases}$

e) $x^2 - 4x = 2x$ $\begin{cases} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{cases}$

f) $2x^2 + x = 2x - x^2$ $\begin{cases} x = \square \\ x = \frac{\square}{\square} \end{cases}$