



9. Refuerza: aplicación de la fórmula de las ecuaciones de segundo grado Soluciones

1 Resuelve aplicando la fórmula:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

a) $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{2} \\ x = \boxed{1} \end{cases}$$

c) $x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{4} \\ x = \boxed{-2} \end{cases}$$

e) $x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{-3} \\ x = \boxed{-4} \end{cases}$$

g) $3x^2 + 7x + 4 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{-1} \\ x = \frac{\boxed{-4}}{\boxed{3}} \end{cases}$$

i) $5x^2 - 11x + 2 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{2} \\ x = \frac{\boxed{1}}{\boxed{5}} \end{cases}$$

k) $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{1} \\ x = \boxed{1} \end{cases}$$

m) $x^2 - 6x + 10 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{\text{X}} \\ x = \boxed{\text{X}} \end{cases}$$

Sin solución

b) $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{2} \\ x = \boxed{3} \end{cases}$$

d) $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{1} \\ x = \boxed{-3} \end{cases}$$

f) $6x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\boxed{1}}{\boxed{2}} \\ x = \frac{\boxed{1}}{\boxed{3}} \end{cases}$$

h) $6x^2 - 12x = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{0} \\ x = \boxed{2} \end{cases}$$

j) $3x^2 - 75 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{5} \\ x = \boxed{-5} \end{cases}$$

l) $x^2 - 11x + 10 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \boxed{10} \\ x = \boxed{1} \end{cases}$$

n) $5x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\boxed{3}}{\boxed{5}} \\ x = \boxed{-1} \end{cases}$$