

EQUACIONS DE SEGON GRAU

$$(x+2) \cdot (x-2) = 2 \cdot (x+3) + 5$$

1. Opera fins obtenir la forma $ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow a = \square \quad b = \square \quad c = \square$

2. Substitueix :

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{^2 - 4 \cdot (\) \cdot (\)}}{2 \cdot (\)} = \frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2 \cdot (\)}$$

3. Solucions: $x_1 = \frac{(\) + (\)}{2} = \square$ i $x_2 = \frac{(\) - (\)}{2} = \square$

$$\frac{2x^2}{3} - \frac{x+3}{2} = 3$$

1. Troba el Mcm, per elimina els denominadors= $\square$

2. Opera fins obtenir la forma $ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow a = \square \quad b = \square \quad c = \square$

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4. Solucions: $x_1 = \frac{(\) + (\)}{2} = \square$ i $x_2 = \frac{(\) - (\)}{2} = \square$

$$12x^2 - 108 = 0$$

1. Indica els valors $\rightarrow a = \square \quad b = \square \quad c = \square$

2. Resol:

$$(\)x^2 = (\) \rightarrow x^2 = - \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{} \rightarrow x = \pm (\)$$

$$3x^2 - 12x = 0$$

1. Indica els valors $\rightarrow a = \square \quad b = \square \quad c = \square$

Solució $x_1 = 0$ i $x_2 = \square$