

Resolver las ecuaciones de 2do. grado con una incógnita. Resolver con la ecuación general

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

1.

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

$$x = \frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)^2 - 4(\)(\)}}{2(\)}$$

$$x = \frac{(\) \pm (\)}{(\)}$$

$$x_1 =$$

$$x_2 =$$

2.

$$4x^2 + 3x - 22 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)^2 - 4(\)(\)}}{2(\)}$$

$$x = \frac{(\) \pm (\)}{(\)}$$

$$x_1 =$$

$$x_2 =$$

3.

$$x^2 + 11x = -24$$

$$x = \frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)^2 - 4(\)(\)}}{2(\)}$$

$$x = \frac{(\) \pm (\)}{(\)}$$

$$x_1 =$$

$$x_2 =$$

4.

$$x^2 = 16x - 63$$

$$x = \frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)^2 - 4(\)(\)}}{2(\)}$$

$$x = \frac{(\) \pm (\)}{(\)}$$

$$x_1 =$$

$$x_2 =$$

5.

$$12x - 4 - 9x^2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)^2 - 4(\)(\)}}{2(\)}$$

$$x = \frac{(\) \pm (\)}{(\)}$$

$$x_1 =$$

$$x_2 =$$

6.

$$5x^2 - 7x - 90 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)^2 - 4(\)(\)}}{2(\)}$$

$$x = \frac{(\) \pm (\)}{(\)}$$

$$x_1 =$$

$$x_2 =$$