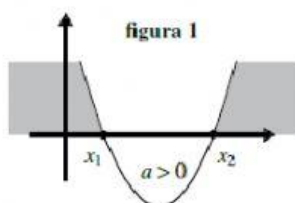


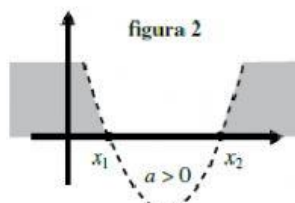
DESIGUALDADES CUADRÁTICAS

Método gráfico

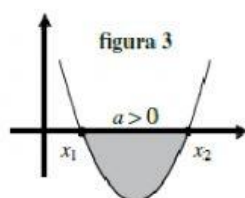
En las siguientes gráficas la parte sombreada representa al conjunto solución de las diferentes desigualdades cuadráticas, la línea continua representa un intervalo cerrado y la línea discontinua o punteada indica que el intervalo solución es abierto, éste se determina al encontrar las raíces de la ecuación de segundo grado.



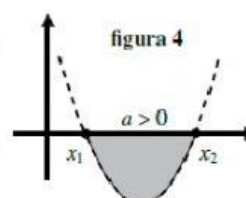
$$ax^2 + bx + c \geq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, x_1] \cup [x_2, \infty)$$



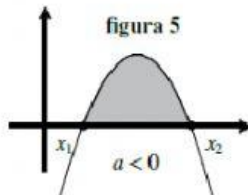
$$ax^2 + bx + c > 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, x_1) \cup (x_2, \infty)$$



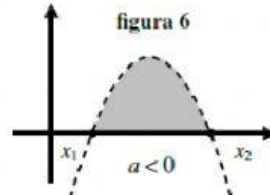
$$ax^2 + bx + c \leq 0 \rightarrow [x_1, x_2]$$



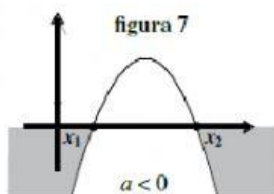
$$ax^2 + bx + c < 0 \rightarrow (x_1, x_2)$$



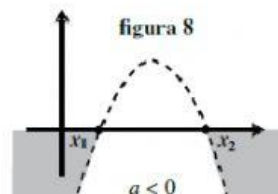
$$ax^2 + bx + c \geq 0 \rightarrow [x_1, x_2]$$



$$ax^2 + bx + c > 0 \rightarrow (x_1, x_2)$$



$$ax^2 + bx + c \leq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, x_1] \cup [x_2, \infty)$$



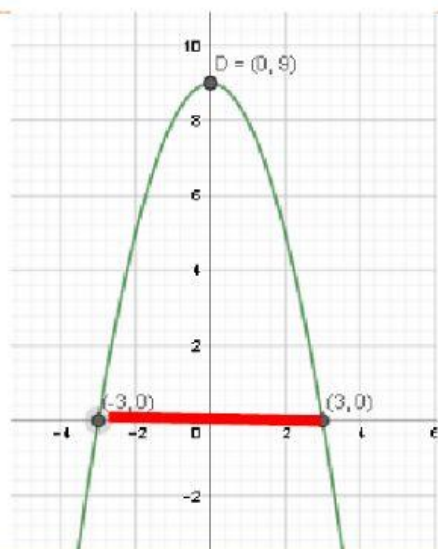
$$ax^2 + bx + c < 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, x_1) \cup (x_2, \infty)$$



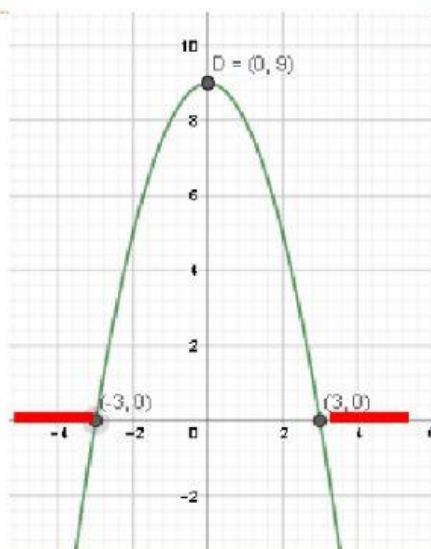


Resuelve las siguientes desigualdades selecciona la gráfica y el intervalo correcto. Recuerda que los procedimientos van en tus apuntes.

1. $-x^2 + 9 > 0$

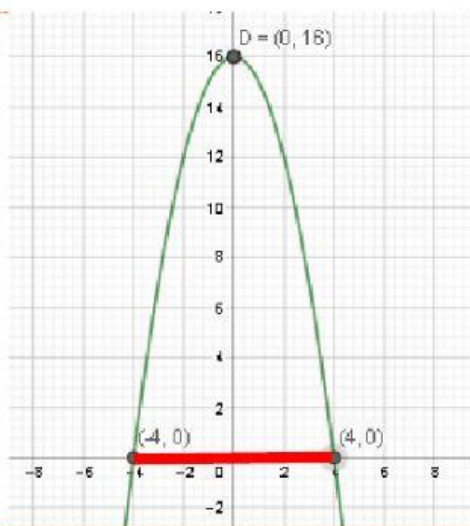


$(-3, 3)$

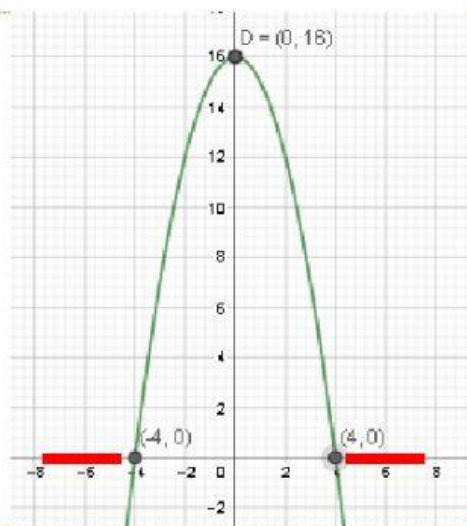


$(-\infty, -3) \cup (3, +\infty)$

2. $16 - x^2 \geq 0$



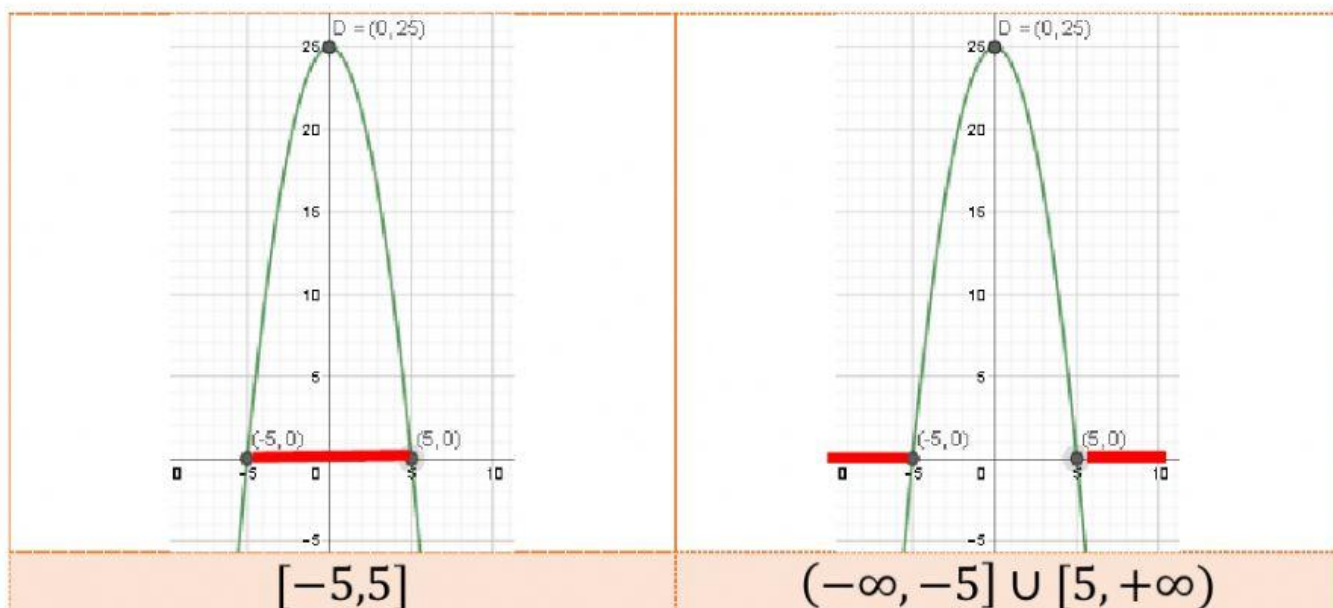
$[-4, 4]$



$(-\infty, -4] \cup [4, +\infty)$



3. $25 - x^2 \leq 0$



4. $x^2 - 36 > 0$

