VAMOS TESTAR SEUS CONHECIMENTOS SOBRE EQUAÇÃO DO 2° GRAU COMPLETAS????

Determine o as raizes das equações :

A) $x^2 - x - 12 = 0$

a=

b=

c=

$$\triangle . b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\triangle = (\square)^2 - 4(\square)(\square)$$

$$\triangle = \square$$

$$x = \frac{-\square \pm \sqrt{\square}}{2 \cdot \square} \qquad x = \frac{\square \pm \square}{\square}$$

$$x' = \frac{\square + \square}{\square} \qquad x'' = \frac{\square - \square}{\square}$$

$$x' = \square \qquad x'' = \square$$

e

B)$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$.

a=

$$\triangle . b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\triangle = (\square)^2 - 4(\square)(\square)$$

$$\triangle = \square$$

b=

c=

$$x = \frac{-\square \pm \sqrt{\square}}{2 \cdot \square} \qquad x = \frac{\square \pm \square}{\square}$$

$$x' = \frac{\square + \square}{\square} \qquad x'' = \frac{\square - \square}{\square}$$

$$x' = \square \qquad x'' = \square$$

e

c) **$4x^2 - 16 = 0$**

a=

$$\triangle . b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\triangle = (\square)^2 - 4(\square)(\square)$$

$$\triangle = \square$$

b=

c=

$$x = \frac{-\square \pm \sqrt{\square}}{2 \cdot \square} \qquad x = \frac{\square \pm \square}{\square}$$

$$x' = \frac{\square + \square}{\square} \qquad x'' = \frac{\square - \square}{\square}$$

$$x' = \square \qquad x'' = \square$$

e