

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

Determine o as raizes das equações :



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

a=

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

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

$$\Delta = \square$$

b=

c=

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

$$x^I = \frac{\square + \square}{\square} \quad x^{II} = \frac{\square - \square}{\square}$$

$$x^I = \square$$

$$x^{II} = \square$$

e

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

a=

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

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

$$\Delta = \square$$

b=

c=

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

$$x^I = \frac{\square + \square}{\square} \quad x^{II} = \frac{\square - \square}{\square}$$

$$x^I = \square$$

$$x^{II} = \square$$

e

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

a=

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

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

$$\Delta = \square$$

b=

c=

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

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

$$x' = \square \quad x'' = \square$$

e

prontinho....terminou!!

