

Ecuaciones de 2^{do} Grado con una Incógnita

Indicaciones Encuentre la(s) solución(es) de las siguientes ecuaciones de segundo grado.

1. $9x^2 - 4 = 0$ $S = \{\frac{2}{3}, \frac{-2}{3}\}$
2. $49x^2 - 9 = 0$ $S = \{\frac{3}{7}, \frac{-3}{7}\}$
3. $3x^2 - 27 = 0$ $S = \{3, -3\}$
4. $64x^2 - 9 = 0$ $S = \{\frac{3}{8}, \frac{-3}{8}\}$
5. $x^2 + 4 = 0$ $S = \emptyset$
6. $6x^2 + 24 = 0$ $S = \emptyset$
7. $x^2 + 5 = 0$ $S = \emptyset$
8. $16x^2 - 1 = 0$ $S = \{\frac{1}{4}, \frac{-1}{4}\}$
9. $7x^2 - 28 = 0$ $S = \{2, -2\}$
10. $2x^2 - 18 = 0$ $S = \{3, -3\}$
11. $3x^2 - 12 = 0$ $S = \{2, -2\}$
12. $3x^2 + 21 = 0$ $S = \emptyset$
13. $25x^2 - 36 = 0$ $S = \{\frac{6}{5}, \frac{-6}{5}\}$
14. $8x^2 + 50 = 0$ $S = \emptyset$
15. $10x^2 + 100 = 0$ $S = \emptyset$
16. $x^2 + 3x = 0$ $S = \{0, -3\}$
17. $x^2 - 7x = 0$ $S = \{0, 7\}$
18. $x^2 + 20x = 0$ $S = \{0, -20\}$
19. $x^2 = -14x$ $S = \{0, -14\}$

20. $3x^2 = 36x$ $S = \{0, 12\}$
21. $2x^2 + 48x = 0$ $S = \{0, -24\}$
22. $5x^2 = -45x$ $S = \{0, -9\}$
23. $7x^2 + 63x = 0$ $S = \{0, -9\}$
24. $x^2 + 24x + 144 = 0$ $S = \{-12\}$
25. $4x^2 + 28x + 49 = 0$ $S = \{-\frac{7}{2}\}$
26. $25x^2 - 90x = -81$ $S = \{\frac{9}{5}\}$
27. $25x^2 - 40x = -16$ $S = \{\frac{4}{5}\}$
28. $8x^2 + 88x = 0$ $S = \{0, -11\}$
29. $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$ $S = \{2, -1\}$
30. $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$ $S = \{3, -2\}$
31. $x^2 + 625 = -50x$ $S = \{-25\}$
32. $x^2 + x = 12$ $S = \{3, -4\}$
33. $x^2 - 20x + 100 = 0$ $S = \{10\}$
34. $-x^2 - x = -20$ $S = \{-5, 4\}$
35. $x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$ $S = \{-1, -3\}$
36. $9x^2 = -12x - 4$ $S = \{-\frac{3}{2}\}$
37. $x^2 + 2 = 3x$ $S = \{2, 1\}$
38. $-2x^2 - 7x - 3 = 0$ $S = \{-3, -\frac{1}{2}\}$
39. $4x^2 = 11x + 3$ $S = \{3, \frac{-1}{4}\}$
40. $-121 = x^2 - 22x$ $S = \{11\}$
41. $6x^2 - 6 = 5x$ $S = \{\frac{3}{2}, \frac{-2}{3}\}$
42. $15x^2 + 14x = 8$ $S = \{\frac{2}{5}, \frac{-4}{3}\}$

43. $33x = 40x^2 - 18$ $S = \left\{\frac{6}{5}, \frac{-3}{8}\right\}$
44. $-14 = -54x^2 + 51x$ $S = \left\{\frac{-2}{9}, \frac{7}{6}\right\}$
45. $7x = 15 - 36x^2$ $S = \left\{\frac{5}{9}, \frac{-3}{4}\right\}$
46. $0 = 4x^2 + 169 + 52x$ $S = \left\{-\frac{13}{2}\right\}$
47. $35x^2 + 94x + 24 = 0$ $S = \left\{\frac{-2}{7}, \frac{-12}{5}\right\}$
48. $4x^2 + 8x + 7 = 0$ $S = \emptyset$
49. $9x^2 - 12x + 5 = 0$ $S = \emptyset$
50. $2x^2 + 5 = 6x$ $S = \emptyset$
51. $36x^2 + 69x + 28 = 0$ $S = \left\{\frac{-7}{12}, \frac{-4}{3}\right\}$
52. $-34x - 15 = -72x^2$ $S = \left\{\frac{3}{4}, \frac{-5}{18}\right\}$
53. $14 = 54x^2 - 51x$ $S = \left\{\frac{7}{6}, \frac{-2}{9}\right\}$
54. $3x^2 - 2 = 7x$ $S = \{2,59, -0,26\}$
55. $14x - 1 = 49x^2$ $S = \left\{\frac{1}{7}\right\}$
56. $-3x^2 - 14x + 15 = 0$ $S = \{-5,57, 0,90\}$
57. $-14x^2 + 43x - 20 = 0$ $S = \left\{\frac{4}{7}, \frac{5}{2}\right\}$
58. $-x^2 + 14x - 33 = 0$ $S = \{3, 11\}$
59. $-13x^2 - 16x - 3 = 0$ $S = \left\{-1, \frac{-3}{13}\right\}$
60. $x^2 + x + 8 = 0$ $S = \emptyset$

Bibliografía

[1] Rees, Paul y Fred Sparks. Algebra.