

# ECUACIONES

## EXERCICIOS (3)

**1º** Resolve as seguintes ecuacións de segundo grao sen utilizar a fórmula de resolución:

a)  $3x^2 - 12x = 0$

b)  $2x^2 - 5x = 0$

c)  $x^2 + 6x = 0$

d)  $x^2 - 16 = 0$

e)  $3x^2 - 75 = 0$

f)  $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

g)  $5x^2 = 0$

h)  $20x - 4x^2 = 0$

i)  $10 - 4x^2 = 0$

j)  $4x^2 = 100$

**2º** Di cantas solucións teñen as seguintes ecuacións (sen resovelas):

a)  $2x^2 + 12x + 9 = 0$

b)  $4x^2 + 12x + 9 = 0$

c)  $3x^2 + 2x + 5 = 0$

d)  $x^2 + x - 1 = 0$

e)  $-4x^2 + 2x + 7 = 0$

f)  $(x - 3)(x - 2) = 0$

g)  $(4x - 28)^2 = 0$

h)  $3x(5-x) + 2x = 10 - (1+x)$

i)  $(2x-6)^2 + (2x+6)^2 - (2x+6)(2x-6) = 0$

j)  $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{7}{x} = x - 8$

k)  $x - 20 + \frac{100}{x} = 0$

**3º** Resolve as ecuacións:

a)  $x^2 + 4x - 21 = 0$

b)  $9x^2 - 12x + 4 = 0$

c)  $4x^2 + 28x + 49 = 0$

d)  $4x^2 - 40x + 100 = 0$

e)  $25x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0$

$$\text{f)} \quad 3x^2 + 6x - 24 = 0$$

$$\text{g)} \quad 9x^2 - 36x + 36 = 0$$

$$\text{h)} \quad 4x^2 - 20x + 25 = 0$$

$$\text{i)} \quad x^2 + 9x + 20 = 0$$

$$\text{j)} \quad -x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{k)} \quad (x+1)(x-3) = 5$$

$$\text{l)} \quad (2x-3)(2x+3) - x(x+1) - 5 = 0$$

$$\text{m)} \quad (x-5)(x-11) = 0$$

$$\text{n)} \quad (2x+5)(3x-9) = 0$$

$$\text{o)} \quad -(2x-1)^2 = 8x - (x+4)^2$$

$$\text{o)} \quad (2x+1)^2 - 4 = (x+2)(x-2)$$

$$\text{p)} \quad -6(2x-8)^2 = 0$$

$$\text{q)} \quad (x-7)^2 + (x-7)^2 + (x-7)(x+7) = 0$$

$$\text{r)} \quad \frac{(5x-4)(5x+4)}{4} = \frac{(3x-1)^2 - 9}{2}$$

$$\text{s)} \quad \frac{x}{3}(x-1) = \frac{x}{4}(x+1) - \frac{3x+4}{12}$$

$$\text{t)} \quad \frac{x-3}{3} + 1 = \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{12} - \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{6}$$

$$\text{u)} \quad \frac{x+1}{5} = \frac{(x-1)^2 - 3x+1}{15}$$

$$\text{v)} \quad \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{4} - \frac{x+2}{3} + \frac{(x-2)^2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{w)} \quad \frac{12+x}{5x} = \frac{x}{30}$$

$$\text{x)} \quad 4 + \frac{4}{x} = -x$$

$$\text{y)} \quad 1 + x + \frac{3}{x} = 2x + 3$$

$$\text{z)} \quad \left(\frac{5+x}{x}\right)^2 = 4$$

$$\text{x)} \quad 1 + x + \frac{3}{x} = 2x + 3$$

$$\text{z)} \quad \left(\frac{5+x}{x}\right)^2 = 4$$