



GUÍA N°4: ECUACIÓN CUADRÁTICA COMPLETA

2º MEDIO

NOMBRE: _____ FECHA _____

RESOLUCIÓN DE ECUACIONES CUADRÁTICAS MEDIANTE LA FÓRMULA GENERAL

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

$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Ecuaciones	$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$	Solución(es)
$x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$2x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$4x^2 + 8x + 3 = 0$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$20 - 10x + x^2 = 0$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$5x^2 = -125$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$3x^2 - 7x = 0$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$4x^2 - 8x + 20 = -6$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$12x^2 = -6x$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x = -4$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$-3x^2 - 11 = 0$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$-5x + 8x^2 = -12$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
$-4x^2 - 1 + x + 2x^2 = 4x$	$\frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)}}{2(\)} =$	$x_1 =$ $x_2 =$