

**Equacions de Segon Grau**

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|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>1.</b> $3x^2 - 5x - 6 = 2x^2 - 8x - 8$                        | $x_1 = -1$ i $x_2 = -2$                   |
| <b>2.</b> $(x + 2)(2x - 3) - 4 = 0$                              | $x_1 = 2$ i $x_2 = -\frac{5}{2}$          |
| <b>3.</b> $\frac{3x - 2}{5} + 7 = \frac{(x + 1)(x - 2)}{3}$      | $x_1 = -3,47$ i $x_2 = 6,27$              |
| <b>4.</b> $2x - 3 = 5 - x^2$                                     | $x_1 = 2$ i $x_2 = -4$                    |
| <b>5.</b> $7 - (3x - x^2) = 5 + x$                               | $x_1 = 3,42$ i $x_2 = 0,59$               |
| <b>6.</b> $x + 5(2 - x) = x^2 + 3$                               | $x_1 = -5,32$ i $x_2 = 1,32$              |
| <b>7.</b> $2(x - 3) - 3(x^2 - 4x) = 0$                           | $x_1 = 0,48$ i $x_2 = 4,19$               |
| <b>8.</b> $2x + 1 = x(x + 2)$                                    | $x_1 = -1$ i $x_2 = 1$                    |
| <b>9.</b> $(x + 3)(2x - 5) + 12 = 0$                             | $x_1 = 1$ i $x_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$          |
| <b>10.</b> $x(2x - 1) + 3 = (x - 1)(x + 1) + 4$                  | $x_1 = 1$ i $x_2 = 0$                     |
| <b>11.</b> $2x^2 - 5x + 7 = x^2 + 3x - 5$                        | $x_1 = 6$ i $x_2 = 2$                     |
| <b>12.</b> $7x + 5x^2 - 6 = 2 - 3x + 4x^2$                       | $x_1 = 0,75$ i $x_2 = -10,75$             |
| <b>13.</b> $1 - (x^2 - 3x) = 2 - 5(x + 1)$                       | $x_1 = -0,47$ i $x_2 = 8,47$              |
| <b>14.</b> $(x - 2)(1 - 3x) + 7 = 0$                             | $x_1 = -0,57$ i $x_2 = 2,91$              |
| <b>15.</b> $(2x + 1)(2x - 1) = 2(2x - 1)$                        | $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ i $x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ |
| <b>16.</b> $3x^2 - (7x - 3) = x(x - 2)$                          | $x_1 = \frac{3}{2}$ i $x_2 = 1$           |
| <b>17.</b> $3 - 2(x^2 - 5x + 1) = (x - 2)(x + 1)$                | $x_1 = -0,26$ i $x_2 = 3,92$              |
| <b>18.</b> $\frac{2x + 5}{3} - \frac{7}{6} = \frac{x^2 - 3x}{2}$ | $x_1 = -0,22$ i $x_2 = 4,55$              |
| <b>19.</b> $1 - \frac{2(3x - 2)}{9} = \frac{(x + 5)(x - 1)}{6}$  | $x_1 = -9,45$ i $x_2 = 1,45$              |
| <b>20.</b> $\frac{(2x - 3)(x + 1)}{5} - 6 = \frac{3x + 4}{2}$    | $x_1 = 7,23$ i $x_2 = -2,98$              |

**Segon Grau Incompletes**

És important que aprengueu a resoldre aquest tipus d'equació sense utilitzar la fórmula general de l'equació de segon grau. Resoleu-les aïllant o traient factor comú.

1.  $x^2 - 64 = 0$
2.  $3x^2 - 75 = 0$
3.  $x^2 + 1 = 0$
4.  $7x^2 - 7 = 0$
5.  $3x^4 - 48 = 0$
6.  $x^2 + 121 = 0$
7.  $2x^2 - 162 = 0$
8.  $5x^3 + 40 = 0$
9.  $x^4 - 625 = 0$
10.  $2x^3 + 686 = 0$
11.  $x^2 - 25 = 0$
12.  $2x^2 - 128 = 0$
13.  $3x^2 - 147 = 0$
14.  $x^2 + 4 = 0$
15.  $7x^3 - 56 = 0$
16.  $x^2 - 36 = 0$
17.  $-2x^4 + 243 = 0$
18.  $x^2 + 100 = 0$
19.  $2x^3 + 250 = 0$
20.  $3x^2 - 12 = 0$

1.  $x^2 - 3x = 0$
2.  $5x^2 + 2x = 0$
3.  $7x^2 - 6x = 0$
4.  $x^2 - 4x = 0$
5.  $x^2 - x = 0$
6.  $4x^2 + 6x = 0$
7.  $2x^2 - 10x = 0$
8.  $x^3 - x^2 = 0$
9.  $-5x^2 + 7x = 0$
10.  $x^2 + 9x = 0$
11.  $x^2 - 5x = 0$
12.  $8x^2 + 24x = 0$
13.  $4x^2 - 2x = 0$
14.  $-6x^2 + 10x = 0$
15.  $x^3 - 4x = 0$
16.  $x^3 + x = 0$
17.  $5x^3 - 20x = 0$
18.  $-3x^2 + 6x = 0$
19.  $2x^3 + 7x^2 = 0$
20.  $x^4 - x^2 = 0$