

Autoevaluación 2, intento 2

4) $bx^2 + cx + a = 0$

$$a = b \quad \Delta = c^2 - 4b.a$$

$$b = c$$

$$c = a$$

5)
$$\begin{cases} 9x - 6y = 3 \\ 12x - 8y = 3. \end{cases}$$

$$x = 2$$

$$y = 3$$

$$9.2 - 6.3 = 3$$

$$18 - 18 = 3$$

$$0 =$$

$$12.2 - 8.3 = 3$$

$$24 - 24 = 3$$

$$0$$

Indique cuáles son las raíces de la siguiente ecuación de segundo grado

$$5x^2 - 2x - \frac{3}{5} = 0$$

$$a = 5, b = -2, c = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{+2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2.5}$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \pm \frac{\sqrt{8}}{10}i \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{8}}{10}i$$

$$\frac{1}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{8}}{10}i$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4.a.c$$

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4.5.\frac{3}{5}$$

$$= 4 - 20.\frac{3}{5}$$

$$= 4 - 12$$

$$= -8$$

El siguiente sistema de ecuaciones lineales es compatible determinado

$$-\frac{1}{2}x = y - 3$$

$$2y + x = 6$$

$$+3 - \frac{1}{2}x = y$$

$$3 - \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{x-6}{-2}$$

$$3 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = y$$

$$x - 6 = -2y$$

$$-2\left(3 - \frac{1}{2}x\right) = x - 6$$

$$\frac{3-1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = y$$

$$\frac{x-6}{-2} = y$$

$$-6 + 1 - 2x = x - 6$$

$$\frac{6 \cdot 3 - 1}{6} = y$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{17}{6} - \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\cancel{-6+6} \quad 1 = x + 2x$$

$$1 = 3x$$

$$\frac{17}{6} = y$$

$$-\frac{1}{6} = \frac{17 - 3 \cdot 6}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = x$$

$$\frac{-1}{6} = \frac{-1}{6}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 15 \\ \underline{15} \\ 175 \\ \underline{15} \\ 225 \end{array}$$

Indique cuáles son las raíces de la siguiente ecuación grado 4

$$x^4 - 15x^2 - 16 = 0$$

- ☐ $-i$
- ☐ i
- ☐ -4
- ☐ $4i$
- ☐ 1
- ☐ $-4i$
- ☐ 4
- ☐ -1

$$y^2 - 15y - 16 = 0$$

$$a=1, b=-15, c=-16$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = +225$$