

**Riassumiamo e schematizziamo la risoluzione di un'equazione di secondo grado:**

Equazioni incomplete			
Coefficienti	Nome	Equazione	Soluzioni
$b=0, c=0$	Monomia	$ax^2 = 0$	$x_1 = x_2 = 0$
$b=0, c \neq 0$	Pura	$ax^2 + c = 0$	se $a$ e $c$ sono concordi $I.S. = \emptyset$ se $a$ e $c$ sono discordi $+\sqrt{-\frac{c}{a}} \vee x_2 = -\sqrt{-\frac{c}{a}}$
$b \neq 0, c=0$	Spuria	$ax^2 + bx = 0$	$x_1 = 0 \vee x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}$

Equazione $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ completa con $a \neq 0$	
Discriminante	Soluzioni
$\Delta > 0$	Due soluzioni reali e distinte $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$
$\Delta = 0$	Due soluzioni reali e coincidenti $x_1 = x_2 = -\frac{b}{2a}$
$\Delta < 0$	Nessuna soluzione reale $I.S. = \emptyset$

**31**  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

R.  $x_1 = 2 \vee x_2 = 3$

**32**  $x^2 + x - 20 = 0$

R.  $x_1 = -5 \vee x_2 = 4$

**33**  $2x^2 - 6x - 6 = 0$

R.  $x_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{21}}{2} \vee x_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{21}}{2}$

**34**  $x^2 - 3x + 6 = 0$

R.  $I.S. = \emptyset$

**35**  $-x^2 + x + 42 = 0$

R.  $x_1 = -6 \vee x_2 = 7$

**36**  $-x^2 + 10x - 25 = 0$

R.  $x_1 = x_2 = 5$

**37**  $-2x^2 + 7x - 5 = 0$

R.  $x_1 = 1 \vee x_2 = \frac{5}{2}$

**38**  $3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$

R.  $x_1 = -1 \vee x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$

**39**  $2x^2 - \sqrt{5}x - 1 = 0$

R.  $x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{13}}{4} \vee x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{13}}{4}$

**40**  $x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}x - 4 = 0$

R.  $x_1 = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7} \vee x_2 = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7}$

**41**  $-2x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 6 = 0$

R.  $x_1 = -\sqrt{2} \vee x_2 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$

**42**  $-\frac{4}{3}x^2 - x + \frac{3}{2} = 0$

R.  $x_1 = -\frac{3}{2} \vee x_2 = \frac{3}{4}$

**43**  $-\frac{4}{5}x^2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{20} = 0$

R.  $x_1 = \frac{1}{8} \vee x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

Esercizi vari sulle equazioni di 2° grado

- |           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| <b>77</b> | $(x-2)(3-2x)=x-2$                                | R. $x_1=1 \vee x_2=2$                                    |
| <b>78</b> | $(3x+1)\left(\frac{5}{2}+x\right)=2x-1$          | R. $x_1=-1 \vee x_2=-\frac{7}{6}$                        |
| <b>79</b> | $3x-x^2=x^2+3(x-2)$                              | R. $x_1=\sqrt{3} \vee x_2=-\sqrt{3}$                     |
| <b>80</b> | $(2x-3)(2x+3)=27$                                | R. $x_1=-\frac{3}{2} \vee x_2=+\frac{3}{2}$              |
| <b>81</b> | $2(x-1)(x+1)=2$                                  | R. $x_1=-1 \vee x_2=+1$                                  |
| <b>82</b> | $(2x-1)(4-x)-11x=(1-x)^2$                        | R. $I.S.=\emptyset$                                      |
| <b>83</b> | $x(1-5x)=[3-(2+5x)]x-(x^2-1)$                    | R. $x_1=-1 \vee x_2=+1$                                  |
| <b>84</b> | $2x^2=x+x^2-(x+\sqrt{x})(x-\sqrt{x})$            |  |
| <b>85</b> | $(x-3)^2=9-6x$                                   | R. $x_1=x_2=0$   |
| <b>86</b> | $(x-2)^3-1=x^3+12x-11$                           | R. $x_1=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \vee x_2=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ |
| <b>87</b> | $\frac{3x-2}{2}=x^2-2$                           | R. $x_1=2 \vee x_2=-\frac{1}{2}$                         |
| <b>88</b> | $\frac{x-3}{2}-\frac{x^2+2}{3}=1+x$              | R. $I.S.=\emptyset$                                      |
| <b>89</b> | $\frac{x-2}{3}-(3x+3)^2=x$                       | R. $x_1=-1 \vee x_2=-\frac{29}{27}$                      |
| <b>90</b> | $(x+5)^2=5(4x+5)$                                | R. $x_1=0 \vee x_2=10$                                   |
| <b>91</b> | $(x-2)^3-x^3=x^2-4$                              | R. $x_{1,2}=\frac{6\pm 2\sqrt{2}}{7}$                    |
| <b>92</b> | $\frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2-x=2$                         | R. $x_1=0 \vee x_2=6$                                    |
| <b>93</b> | $(x+1)^3-(x+2)^2=\frac{2x^3-1}{2}$               | R. $x_{1,2}=\frac{1\pm\sqrt{21}}{4}$                     |
| <b>94</b> | $\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}-\frac{2x-5}{3}=-\frac{5}{3}x$ | R. $I.S.=\emptyset$                                      |
| <b>95</b> | $(x-1)(x+3)=3x^2-3$                              | R. $x_1=0 \vee x_2=1$                                    |
| <b>96</b> | $(x+2)^3+4x^2=(x-2)^3+16$                        | R. $x_1=x_2=0$   |
| <b>97</b> | $(3x-2)^2-4=6x^2$                                | R. $x_1=0 \vee x_2=4$                                    |
| <b>98</b> | $(2-x)^3-(2-x)^2=\frac{3-4x^3}{4}$               | R. $I.S.=\emptyset$                                      |

Determina l'Insieme Soluzione delle seguenti equazioni frazionarie:

125  $\frac{3}{x} - 2 = x$

R.  $x_1 = -3 \vee x_2 = 1$

126  $\frac{4-3x}{x} = \frac{3-2x}{x^2}$

R.  $x_1 = x_2 = 1$

127  $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x+1} - 1$

R.  $I.S. = \emptyset$

128  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{x+2}{x-2} + 1$

R.  $x_1 = 0 \vee x_2 = 6$

129  $\frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$

R.  $x_1 = -1 \vee x_2 = -2$

130  $\frac{3x}{x^2-9} + \frac{x}{2x-6} = 1$

R.  $x_{1,2} = \frac{9 \pm 3\sqrt{17}}{2}$

131  $\frac{x+9}{x-3} = 2 - \frac{x-3}{x+9}$

R.  $I.S. = \emptyset$

132  $\frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{4}{x+2}$

R.  $x_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{5}$

133  $\frac{4x-3}{x^2-4} - \frac{3x}{x-2} = \frac{4}{2-x} - \frac{4x}{2+x}$

R.  $x_1 = 1 ; x_2 = 5$

134  $\frac{3x+2}{2x^2-2x-12} - \frac{3-x}{4x-12} = -\frac{3}{x+2}$

R.  $x_1 = -19 ; x_2 = 2$

135  $\frac{2x+1}{x} = \frac{x}{2x+1}$

R.  $x_1 = -1 \vee x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$

136  $\frac{4-x}{18-2x^2} + \frac{2}{3-x} = \frac{6x}{4x+12}$

impossibile

138  $\frac{6x-6}{x^2-4x+3} + \frac{x^2-x-6}{x-3} = -2$

R.  $x_1 = -3 ; x_2 = 2$

139  $\frac{x-4}{x-2} + \frac{x-1}{x^2-5x+6} - \frac{4-2x}{3-x} = 0$

R.  $x = -1$

140  $\frac{x-3}{x-1} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{x-1}{x+1} = 0$

R.  $x_{1,2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{10}$

141  $\frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2+x}{x^2+x} = 0$

R.  $x_1 = x_2 = -1$

142  $3\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{9}{3x-1} = 10$

143  $\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2-x}} = \frac{x-2}{x-2\sqrt{2}}$

R.  $x_1 = 0 ; x_2 = \frac{1+3\sqrt{2}}{2}$

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

R.  $x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} ; x_2 = 4$

145  $\frac{1}{2x-4} - \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{x}{x-1} = \frac{1}{x^2-3x+2}$

R.  $x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{97}}{4}$

146  $\frac{2x}{x^2+2x-8} - \frac{2x+7}{x^2-3x-4} = 0$

R.  $x_1 = -2 ; x_2 = \frac{28}{17}$

147  $\frac{1-x}{x^2-4x+3} - \frac{4}{9-x^2} + \frac{x-3}{x^2+4x+3} = -\frac{5}{3-x}$

R.  $x_1 = -5 ; x_2 = -\frac{1}{5}$

148  $\frac{4x-7}{x+2} + \frac{1-6x^2}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{x}{2x^2-2x-12} - 2$

impossibile

*Scomponi in fattori i seguenti trinomi di secondo grado*

**217**  $x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0$

R.  $(x+2)(x-7)$

**218**  $2x^2 + 6x - 8 = 0$

R.  $2(x-1)(x+4)$

**219**  $-3x^2 + \frac{39}{2}x - 9$

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

**220**  $-2x^2 + 7x + 4$

R.  $-2(x-4)\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)$

**221**  $4x^2 + 4x - 15$

R.  $4\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)\left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)$

**222**  $3x^2 + 3x - 6$

R.  $3(x-1)(x+2)$

**223**  $4x^2 - 9x + 2$

R.  $4(x-2)\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)$

**224**  $2x^2 + 2x - \frac{3}{2}$

R.  $2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)$

**225**  $3x^2 + 5x - 2$

R.  $3\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)(x+2)$