

Ecuacion cuadratica incompleta

It corresponds to the session GA 2.9 PURAS AND MIXTAS On several occasions, when translating the statement of a problem into algebraic language, an equation may have more than one unknown, or it may happen that your only unknown is elevated to a certain power. For example, consider the following situation. The local folk dance group will participate in a regional competition. To prepare your choreography well, it is necessary to know the dimensions of the room informs them that the floor on which they will dance has an area of 70 m2 and that it is 3 m wider. So what are its dimensions? To find the solution to the problem must proceed as follows: a) If the width of the dance floor is representative figure is a rectangle, its area is obtained by multiplying the length by width, i.e.: (x - 3) x 70 When performing the multiplication indicated by means of the bracket, you have: x2 x 3x x 70 In this equation, the greatest exponent of the unknown is two, so it is called a second degree or quadratic equation. If you remove the independent term (70) of the second member, you must: x2 - 3x - 70 x 70 - 70 x 2 - 3x - 70 x 0 This is the classic form of a complete quadratic equation, the general form of what is: ax2 - bx - c s 0 Comparing the equation that was obtained from the problem with the general shape of the complete quadratic , it is observed that: x2 - 3x - 70 x 0 ax2 - bx - c s 0 where a is the coefficient of x2 (which in this case is not it is written because it is one), for example a s 1, b is the coefficient of x, i.e., x x s 3 and this is the independent term. So c' - 70. It should be considered that in a second degree or quadratic equation, the term ax2 because in this case the equation would no longer be second degree. These equations are called incomplete quadratics. If the term bx is missing, the equation is incomplete and will be in the form: ax2 - c s 0 This is called pure quadratic. If the independent term c is missing, the equation is incomplete and will be in the form: ax2 - bx x 0. This is called the mixed quadratic. Naturally, the procedure to solve them must be different, given the different shape of them: ax2 c s 0 and a2 bx s 0 So you have quadratic equations of the form ax2 c .0 Solve the following equation: 3x2 - 48 x 0 As its general way to get , with it, a which applies to such equations. Please note that it is necessary to use the equality and perform the stated operations, leaving in the first member to the independent term (c), as seen below. The two square roots of 16 are: On the other hand, the expression can be used as a formula to solve pure quadratic equations. Examples: a) 5x2 -20 x 0 a s 5 c s -20 Replacement: Check b) 2x2 - 18 x 0 to 2 cs -18 Replacement: Check as well, there are quadratic equations of the shape ax2 - bx s 0 Solve the following equation 3x2 - 6x x 0. When it is noted that its overall shape is ax2 bx .0, it is advisable to simultaneously solve the equation and its general shape to obtain a formula that can be applied when solving equations of this type, using factorization and a very special feature of multiplication: If any of the factors is zero, the product is zero, the product is zero. Equation 3x2 - 6x x 0 Global Shape ax2 - bx s 0 It is taken into account that x is a common factor in the first member and is taken into account: x (3x - 6) x 0 x (ax - b) s 0 So the product of any number per 0 is considered 0, which means that one of the factors (x or 3 x - 6) is 0, or both factors equal to 0, since 0 x 0 x 0. If x s 0, then it is expressed .0. If 3x - 6 x 0 and axe - b s 0, you have: So, in a mixed quadratic the unknown has 2 values, one of them being 0, that is: The expression can be applied as a formula to get the solution of the mixed quadratics. Examples: Check when incomplete quadratic equations can be solved at the beginning of this text gave rise to the equation x2 - 3x - 70 x 0, which is a complete quadratic equation. The resolution procedure will be seen later corresponds to the session PURAS and MIXTAS GA 2.9 On several occasions, when the statement of a problem is translated into algebraic language, an equation is obtained. This equation may have more than one unknown, or it may happen that your only unknown is elevated to a certain power. For example, consider the following situation. The local folk dance group will participate in a regional competition. To prepare your choreography well, it is necessary to know the dimensions of the room in which they will dance has an area of 70 m2 and that it is 3 m wider. So what are its dimensions? To find the solution to the problem, you have to proceed like this: a) If the width of the dance floor is represented with x, the length is x 3 and, if the representative figure drawn, drawn, you must: b) As the figure is a rectangle, its area is obtained by multiplying the length by width, i.e.: (x 3) x 70 When performing the multiplication indicated by means of parentheses, you have: x2 x 2 x 3x x 70 In this equation in the second degree or quadratic. If you remove the independent term (70) of the second member, you must: x2 - 3x - 70 x 70 - 70 x2 - 3x - 70 x 0 This is the classic form of a complete quadratic equation, the general form the problem with the general shape of the complete quadratic , it is observed that: x2 - 3x - 70 x 0 ax2 - bx - c s 0 where a is the coefficient of x2 (which in this case is not it is written because it is one), for example a s 1, b is the coefficient of x, i.e., x x s 3 and this is the independent term. So c' - 70. It should be considered that in a second degree or quadratic equation, the term bx or the independent term c may be missing, but not the term ax2 because in this case the equation would no longer be second degree. These equations are called incomplete quadratics. If the term bx is missing, the equation is incomplete and will be in the form: ax2 - c s 0 This is called the mixed quadratic. Naturally, the procedure to solve them must be different, given the different shape of them: ax2 c s 0 and a2 bx s 0 So you have quadratic equation: 3x2 - 48 x 0 As its general form is ax2 - c 0, it is advisable to solve simultaneously both the equation and its general way to get, with it, a formula that applies to such equations. Note that it is necessary to use the properties of equality and perform the stated operations, leaving the term (c), as seen below. The two square roots of 16 are: On the other hand, the expression can be used as a formula to solve pure quadratic equations. Examples: a) 5x2 - 20 x 0 a s 5 c s - 20 Replacement: Check b) 2x2 - 18 x 0 to 2 cs .0, it is advisable to simultaneously solve the equation and its general shape to obtain a formula that can be applied when solving equations of the factors is zero, the product is zero. Zero. 3x2 - 6x x 0 General shape ax2 - bx x 0 It is taken into account that x is common factor in the first member and is taken into account: x (3x - 6) x 0 x (ax -b) s 0 Then, The product of any number per 0 is considered 0, which means that one of the factors 0, since 0 x 0 x 0. If x s 0, then it is expressed .0. If 3x - 6 x 0 and axe - b s 0, you have: So, in a mixed quadratic the unknown has 2 values, one of them being 0, that is: The expression can be applied as a formula to get the solution of the mixed quadratics. Examples: Check when incomplete quadratic equations can be solved safely and efficiently, you have the ability to solve a lot of problems. However, the problem reported at the beginning of this text gave rise to the equation x2 - 3x - 70 x 0, which is a complete quadratic equation. The procedure for solving it will be seen later Basic Concepts Basic Concepts Basic Concepts Basic Concepts We remember that the general form of a quadratic or second degree equation is where a ≠ 0, b and c coefficients. A quadratic equation is incomplete when the coefficient b x 0 or c is 0. Therefore, we have 3 types of incomplete equations: Each of these types resolves itself in a different way. First type: If the equation is the shape we release the x by passing the term c and the coefficient on the right side: Make the root square, we get both roots: But it is necessary that the radicando (inside the root) is nonnegative. Otherwise, there are no (real) solutions. Second type: If the equation is of the form We extract common x factor: Therefore, the solutions of the equation is of the equation Pages with second degree equations: degree:

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