

# Andragrads ekvationer

Enkla:  $x^2 = 9$   $x^2 - 16 = 0$   $x^2 + 25 = 0$

Produktform:  $x^2 - 2x = 0 \iff x(x - 2) = 0$

$$(x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$$

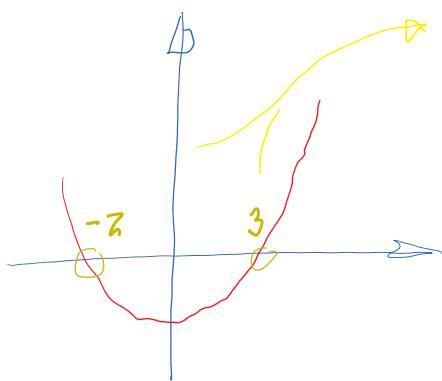
$$(x + 4)^2 = 0$$

pq-formeln:  $x^2 - 3x + 7 = 0$

$$3x^2 + 15x - 9 = 0$$

Komplexa  
icke-reella  
rötter.

Skapa andragrads ekvationer:



$$(x + 2)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$x_1 = -2 \quad x_2 = 3$$

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

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

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{24}{4}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -2 \quad x_2 = 3$$

Samma  
ekvationer