

# Résolution d'Équations Quadratiques (A)

Calculer les solutions des équations suivantes.

1.  $x^2 - 3x - 28 = 0$

7.  $2x^2 + 13x + 20 = 0$

2.  $-4x^2 - 28x - 48 = 0$

8.  $2x^2 - x - 3 = 0$

3.  $-2x^2 - 7x - 3 = 0$

9.  $-2x^2 + 4x + 6 = 0$

4.  $-2x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$

10.  $-2x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$

5.  $2x^2 + 9x + 9 = 0$

11.  $x^2 + 4x - 45 = 0$

6.  $2x^2 - 22x + 48 = 0$

12.  $-2x^2 - 20x - 42 = 0$

## Résolution d'Équations Quadratiques (A) Réponses

Calculer les solutions des équations suivantes.

1.  $x^2 - 3x - 28 = 0$   
 $(x - 7)(x + 4) = 0$   
 $x = 7, -4$

7.  $2x^2 + 13x + 20 = 0$   
 $(2x + 5)(x + 4) = 0$   
 $x = -2 \frac{1}{2}, -4$

2.  $-4x^2 - 28x - 48 = 0$   
 $(2x + 6)(2x + 8) = 0$   
 $x = -3, -4$

8.  $2x^2 - x - 3 = 0$   
 $(2x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$   
 $x = 1 \frac{1}{2}, -1$

3.  $-2x^2 - 7x - 3 = 0$   
 $(x + 3)(2x + 1) = 0$   
 $x = -3, -\frac{1}{2}$

9.  $-2x^2 + 4x + 6 = 0$   
 $-(2x + 2)(x - 3) = 0$   
 $x = -1, 3$

4.  $-2x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$   
 $-(2x + 1)(x + 1) = 0$   
 $x = -\frac{1}{2}, -1$

10.  $-2x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$   
 $-(2x - 2)(x + 2) = 0$   
 $x = 1, -2$

5.  $2x^2 + 9x + 9 = 0$   
 $(2x + 3)(x + 3) = 0$   
 $x = -1 \frac{1}{2}, -3$

11.  $x^2 + 4x - 45 = 0$   
 $(x + 9)(x - 5) = 0$   
 $x = -9, 5$

6.  $2x^2 - 22x + 48 = 0$   
 $(2x - 6)(x - 8) = 0$   
 $x = 3, 8$

12.  $-2x^2 - 20x - 42 = 0$   
 $-(2x + 6)(x + 7) = 0$   
 $x = -3, -7$