9. Refuerza: aplicación de la fórmula de las ecuaciones de segundo grado

1 Resuelve aplicando la fórmula:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

a) $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array}\right.$

b) $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array}\right.$

c) $x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array}\right.$

d) $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array}\right.$

e) $x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array}\right.$

f) $6x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \dfrac{\square}{\square} \\ x = \dfrac{\square}{\square} \end{array}\right.$

g) $3x^2 + 7x + 4 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \dfrac{\square}{\square} \end{array}\right.$

h) $6x^2 - 12x = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array}\right.$

i) $5x^2 - 11x + 2 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \dfrac{\square}{\square} \end{array}\right.$

j) $3x^2 - 75 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array}\right.$

k) $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array}\right.$

l) $x^2 - 11x + 10 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array}\right.$

m) $x^2 - 6x + 10 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \square \\ x = \square \end{array}\right.$

n) $5x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \dfrac{\square}{\square} \\ x = \square \end{array}\right.$