

Dieses Arbeitsblatt hilft euch quadratische Gleichungen zu lösen
Bearbeitet die Aufgaben von oben nach unten (Leicht → Schwer)

Aufgabe 1) Löse die folgenden Gleichungen (Schwierigkeitsstufe leicht)

a) $-2x^2 = 6x - 4$
 c) $-20x^2 - 2 \cdot 4x + 13 = 7x - 28$
 e) $0,5x + 4x = 2x^2 - 11x$

b) $13x^2 + 5 = 14x$
 d) $18x - 51x^2 = 3x + 26x^2 - 38$
 f) $4x^2 - 2x + 6 = 7x^2 + 1$

a) $2x^2 = -6x - 4 \mid -6x + 4$

Tipp: Verwende die Mitternachtsformel (siehe Video)

$$2x^2 + 6x + 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4 * 2 * 4}}{2 * 2}$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 32}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{4}}{4}$$

$$x_1 = -1 \quad x_2 = -2$$



$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

b) $13x^2 + 5 = 14x \mid -14x$

$$13x^2 - 14x + 5 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-14) \pm \sqrt{(-14)^2 - 4 * 8 * 5}}{2 * 8}$$

$$x = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{36}}{16}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{5}{4}$$

c) $-20x^2 - 2 \cdot 4x + 13 = 7x - 28$

$$-20x^2 - 8x + 13 = 7x - 28 \mid -7x + 28$$

$$-20x^2 - 15x + 41 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-15) \pm \sqrt{(-15)^2 - 4 * (-20) * 41}}{2 * (-20)}$$

$$x = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{3505}}{-40}$$

$$x_1 \approx -1,86 \quad x_2 \approx 1,11$$

d) $18x - 51x^2 = 3x - 26x^2 - 38 \mid -3x + 26x^2 + 38$

$$-25x^2 + 15x + 38 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-15 \pm \sqrt{15^2 - 4 * (-25) * 38}}{2 * (-25)}$$

$$x = \frac{-15 \pm \sqrt{4025}}{-50}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{161}}{10} \approx -0,97 \quad x_2 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{161}}{10} \approx 1,57$$

$$e) \quad 0,5x + 4x = 2x^2 - 11x \quad | -2x^2 + 11x$$

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

$$x = \frac{-15 \pm \sqrt{15^2 - 4 * (-2) * 0}}{2 * (-2)}$$

$$x = \frac{-15 \pm \sqrt{225}}{-4}$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 7,5$$

$$f) \quad 4x^2 - 2x + 6 = 7x^2 + 1 \quad | -7x^2 - 1$$

$$-3x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 * (-3) * 5}}{2 * (-3)}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{64}}{-6}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

Aufgabe 2) Löse die folgenden Gleichungen (Schwierigkeitsstufe mittel)

$$a) \quad \frac{2}{5}x^2 - \frac{1}{5} = x - 13$$

$$b) \quad \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x - 2 = \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{7x}{3}$$

$$c) \quad 0,5x + \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{7}{4} = 5,5 - \frac{7}{4}x$$

$$d) \quad \frac{-2}{3}x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{4}x - 2 = -\frac{3}{12}x + \frac{7}{12}$$

$$e) \quad -6x \cdot \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{16}{2} = 3x - \frac{8}{4}$$

$$f) \quad \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{10}{8}x + 3 = 2x - \frac{2}{3}x^2 + 6,25$$

$$a) \quad \frac{2}{5}x^2 - \frac{1}{5} = x - 13 \quad | +x + 13$$

$$\frac{2}{5}x^2 - x + 12,8 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 * \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) * 12,8}}{2 * \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-19,48}}{0,8}$$

Diskriminante negativ = keine Lösung

$$b) \quad \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x - 2 = \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{7x}{3} \quad | -\frac{5}{4}x^2 - \frac{7x}{3}$$

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

$$x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 4 * \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) * (-2)}}{2 * \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-\frac{15}{4}}}{-1}$$

Diskriminante negativ = keine Lösung

$$c) \quad 0,5x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{7}{4} = 5,5 - \frac{7}{4}x \quad | - 5,5 + \frac{7}{4}x$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2,25x - 6,25 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(2,25) \pm \sqrt{(2,25)^2 - 4 * \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) * (-6,25)}}{2 * \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}$$

$$x = \frac{-2,25 \pm \sqrt{\frac{181}{16}}}{0,5}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-9+\sqrt{181}}{2} \approx 2,23 \quad x_2 = -\frac{9+\sqrt{181}}{2} \approx 11,23$$

$$d) \quad \frac{-2}{3}x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{4}x - 2 = -\frac{3}{12}x + \frac{7}{12} \quad | - \frac{3}{12}x - \frac{7}{12}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{31}{12} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(-\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - 4 * \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) * \left(-\frac{31}{12}\right)}}{2 * \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)}$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{335}}{10}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{335}}{10} \approx 2,13 \quad x_2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{335}}{10} \approx -1,53$$

$$e) \quad -6x \cdot \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{16}{2} = 3x - \frac{8}{4} \quad | - 3x + \frac{8}{4}$$

$$-2x^2 - 3x + 10 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 * (-2) * (10)}}{2 * (-2)}$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{89}}{-4}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{89}}{-4} \approx -3,11 \quad x_2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{89}}{-4} \approx 1,61$$

$$f) \quad \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{10}{8}x + 3 = 2x - \frac{2}{3}x^2 + 6,25$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{10}{8}x + 3 = 2x - \frac{2}{3}x^2 + 6,25 \quad | - 2x + \frac{2}{3}x^2 - 6,25$$

$$-\frac{5}{12}x^2 - \frac{13}{4}x - 3,25 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-\left(-\frac{5}{12}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(-\frac{13}{4}\right)^2 - 4 * \left(-\frac{5}{12}\right) * (-3,25)}}{2 * \left(-\frac{5}{12}\right)}$$

Aufgabe 3) Löse die folgenden Gleichungen (Schwierigkeitsstufe schwer)

a) $\frac{1}{4}x(x-2) + 3x = 2x(x-1)$

b) $-(x+1) = (x+1)^2$

c) $2x\left(\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 4x + 14$

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

e) $2x - 4 = 4x^2 - 7$

f) $0,2 - 0,25x^2 = 0,625x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3$

a) $\frac{1}{4}x(x-2) + 3x = 2x(x-1)$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x = 2x^2 - 2x \quad |-2x^2 + 2x$$

$$-\frac{7}{4}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-\frac{9}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 - 4 * \left(-\frac{7}{4}\right) * 0}}{2 * \left(-\frac{7}{4}\right)}$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = \frac{18}{7}$$

b) $-(x+1) = (x+1)^2$

$$-(x+1) = (x-1) * (x-1)$$

$$-(x+1) = x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad | -x^2 + 2x - 1$$

$$-x^2 + 2x - 1 - (x+1) = 0$$

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

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 * (-1) * (-2)}}{2 * (-1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{-2} \quad \text{Diskriminante negativ = keine Lösung}$$

c) $2x\left(\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 4x + 14$

$$\frac{4}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x = 4x + 14 \quad | -4x - 14$$

$$\frac{4}{3}x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x - 14 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-\left(-\frac{9}{2}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(-\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 - 4 * \frac{4}{3} * (-14)}}{2 * \frac{4}{3}}$$

$$x_1 \approx 5,341$$

$$x_2 \approx -1,966$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d)} \quad & 3x^2 + (x + 1) = 2 - (\frac{4}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x) \\
 & 3x^2 + x + 1 = 2 - \frac{4}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x \quad | + \frac{4}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - 2 \\
 & \frac{12}{3}x^2 + 1,5x - 1 = 0 \\
 & x = \frac{-(1,5) \pm \sqrt{(1,5)^2 - 4 * \frac{12}{3} * (-1)}}{2 * \frac{12}{3}} \\
 & x_1 = \frac{-9 + \sqrt{705}}{52} \approx 0,338 \quad x_2 = -\frac{9 + \sqrt{705}}{52} \approx -0,684
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{e)} \quad & 2x - 4 = 4x^2 - 7 \quad | -4x^2 + 7 \\
 & -4x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0 \\
 & x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 * (-4) * 3}}{2 * (-4)} \\
 & x_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{4} \approx -0,651 \quad x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{4} \approx 1,151
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{f)} \quad & 0,2 - 0,25x^2 = 0,625x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3 \\
 & 0,25x^2 - 0,2 = 1,125x^2 - 3 \quad | -1,125x^2 + 3 \\
 & -0,875x^2 + 2,8 = 0 \\
 & x = \frac{-0 \pm \sqrt{0^2 - 4 * (-0,875) * 2,8}}{2 * (-0,875)} \\
 & x_1 = -\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} \approx -1,789 \quad x_2 = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} \approx 1,789
 \end{aligned}$$