

quadratische Gleichungen ohne absolutes Glied

Wie löst man Quadratische Gleichungen der Form $ax^2+bx=0$?

$4x^2 + 8x = 0$	$L = \{-2; 0\}$
$y^2 - 4y = 0$	$L = \{0; 4\}$
$3x^2 + 3,9x = 0$	$L = \{-1,3; 0\}$
$3z^2 + 1\frac{1}{2}z = 0$	$L = \{0; -\frac{1}{2}\}$
$-6x^2 - 12x = 0$	$L = \{-2; 0\}$
$3a^2 + 9a = 0$	$L = \{-3; 0\}$
$-2,4x^2 = -6x$	$L = \{-0; 2,5\}$
$-\frac{1}{3}x^2 = -\frac{6}{7}x$	$L = \{-0; 2\frac{4}{7}\}$
$-0,2b^2 - 2,3b = 0$	$L = \{-11,5; 0\}$
$(2-x)(2+x) = (x+2)^2$	$L = \{0; -1\}$