

# PERSAMAAN KUADRAT

KELAS 9 SMP/MTs





## TUJUAN

Menentukan akar persamaan kuadrat dengan cara menggunakan Rumus kuadratik (Rumus abc)



# Bentuk Umum Persamaan Kuadrat

$$\textcircled{a}x^2 + \textcircled{b}x + \textcircled{c} = 0$$

koefisien  $x^2$

koefisien  $x$

konstanta

dengan :

**$a, b, c \in \text{real } a \neq 0$**

Contoh :

Tentukan  $a, b, c$  pada PK berikut :

$$\bullet x^2 + 6x + 5 = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 6$$

$$c = 5$$

$$\bullet 2x^2 - 6x = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 6x + 0 = 0$$

$$a = 2$$

$$b = -6$$

$$c = 0$$



●  $2x^2 - 8 = 0 \longrightarrow 2x^2 - 0x - 8 = 0$

$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$   
 $a = 2 \qquad b = 0 \qquad c = -8$

●  $2x^2 - 3x = 6 - 5x$   
 $2x^2 - 3x + 5x - 6 = 0$

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

$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$   
 $a = 2 \qquad b = 2 \qquad c = -6$





**CARA  
MENENTUKAN  
PERSAMAAN  
KUADRAT**



**faktorisasi**



**Rumus kuadrat**

## Bentuk Umum

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\times 4a \Rightarrow \underline{4a^2x^2 + 4abx + 4ac = 0} - 4ac$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{4a^2x^2 + 4abx = -4ac} + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a^2x^2 + 4abx + b^2 = -4ac + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(2ax + b)^2 = b^2 - 4ac} \Rightarrow 2ax + b = \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2ax = -b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

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



Menentukan faktor persamaan kuadrat dengan rumus kuadrat

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

Contoh :

$$x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0$$

↓            ↓            ↓

$$a = 1 \quad b = 5 \quad c = 4$$

$$\longrightarrow x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{(5)^2 - 4(1)(4)}}{2(1)}$$

$$\longrightarrow x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{2}$$

$$\longrightarrow x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$\longrightarrow x = \frac{-5+3}{2} \quad \text{atau} \quad x = \frac{-5-3}{2}$$

$$\longrightarrow x_1 = -1 \quad \text{atau} \quad x_2 = -4$$



Contoh 2 :

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

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

$a = 2$   $b = 1$   $c = -3$

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

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

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-1+5}{4} \quad \text{atau} \quad x = \frac{-1-5}{4}$$

$$x_1 = -1 \quad \text{atau} \quad x_2 = \frac{-3}{2}$$

Jadi akarnya

adalah 1 dan  $\frac{-3}{2}$



Contoh 3 :

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

$$x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$a = 2$        $b = 0$        $c = -9$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{(0)^2 - 4(1)(-9)}}{2(1)}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{\pm \sqrt{0 + 36}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{\pm \sqrt{36}}{2} = \frac{\pm 6}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{6}{2} \quad \text{atau} \quad x = \frac{-6}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = 3 \quad \text{atau} \quad x_2 = -3$$

Jadi akarnya

adalah **3** dan **-3**

Rumus Kuadratik (Rumus abc)

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

Sekian Materi

Kita kali ini...

Semoga

Ananda bisa memahaminya

