THE
TYPES OF EQUATION

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A. Linear equation

A linear equation is an equation in which the highest power of the variable is 1. It represents a straight line when graphed.
The general form is:

$$ax + b = 0$$

Where:
    a and **b** are constants.
    x is the variable.

Examples : $2x - 2 = 9$
$$3x + 7 = 0$$
$$6x = 2$$

B. Quadratic equation

A quadratic equation is a polynomial equation of degree 2. It represents a parabola when graphed. The general form is:

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

Where:

a, b, and **c** are constants.

x is the variable.

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

$4x^2 + 25x + 7 = 0$

$x^2 + 3x = 0$

$2x^2 - 8 = 0$

C. Simultaneous linear equation

Simultaneous linear equations are a set of two or more linear equations involving the same set of variables. The solution is the point(s) where the equations intersect. The general form for two variables is:

$$a_1 x + b_1 y = c_1$$
$$a_2 x + b_2 y = c_2$$

THANK YOU