

12/12/24

Agk 2 62 97

1) $x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$

$a=1$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-5)$

$b=-4$ $\Delta = 16 + 20 = 36$

$c=-5$ $\Delta > 0$ Δύο λύσεις

$-b=4$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 6}{2}$$

$\rightarrow \frac{4+6}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$
 $\rightarrow \frac{4-6}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$

$x_1 = 5$
 $x_2 = -1$

X

0) $x^2 - 3x + 7 = 0$

$a=1$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 7 = 9 - 28 = -19$
 $b=-3$ $\Delta < 0$ αδύνατη
 $c=7$
 $-b=3$

ε) $-25t^2 + 10t - 1 = 0$

$a=-25$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 10^2 - 4 \cdot (-25) \cdot (-1) = 100 - 100 = 0$

$b=10$ $\Delta = 0$ Σιγά 1 λύση

$c=-1$
 $-b=-10$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2 \cdot (-25)} = \frac{-10}{-50} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$3x^2 - 2(x-1) = 2x+1$

$3x^2 - 2x + 2 = 2x + 1$

$3x^2 - 2x - 2x + 2 - 1 = 0$

$3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$

$a=3$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = 16 - 12 = 4$

$b=-4$ $\Delta > 0$ Δύο λύσεις

$c=1$
 $-b=4$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{6}$$

$\rightarrow \frac{4+2}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$
 $\rightarrow \frac{4-2}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$