

21/11

1) $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$
 $a=1, b=-1, \gamma=-2$

2) $4x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$
 $a=4, b=3, \gamma=-1$

3) $2w^2 + w + 6 = 0$
 $a=2, b=1, \gamma=6$

4) $2z^2 - 3z + 1 = 0$
 $a=2, b=-3, \gamma=1$

5) $-25t^2 + 10t - 1 = 0$
 $a=-25, b=10, \gamma=-1$

6) $4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$
 $a=4, b=-12, \gamma=9$

Τύπος εξίσωσης 2ου βαθμού.

$ax^2 + bx + \gamma = 0$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4a\gamma$

→ Αν $\Delta < 0$ τότε η εξίσωση είναι αδύνατη

→ Αν $\Delta > 0$ τότε $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$ (δύο λύσεις)

→ Αν $\Delta = 0$ τότε $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ (μια λύση)

Πχ
 $2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$

$a=2, b=5, \gamma=3$
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4a\gamma = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 25 - 24 = 1$
 $\Delta > 0$ δύο λύσεις
 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 2} = \begin{cases} \frac{-5 + 1}{4} = \frac{-4}{4} = -1 \\ \frac{-5 - 1}{4} = \frac{-6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$

Πχ
 $-16x^2 + 8x - 1 = 0$

$a=-16, b=8, \gamma=-1$
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4a\gamma = 8^2 - 4 \cdot (-16) \cdot (-1) = 64 - 64 = 0$
 $\Delta = 0$ μία λύση
 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2 \cdot (-16)} = \frac{-8}{-32} = \frac{1}{4}$