

11/3/25

Άσκ 3 ii 6ε2 112

$$4x^2 - 4x + 1$$

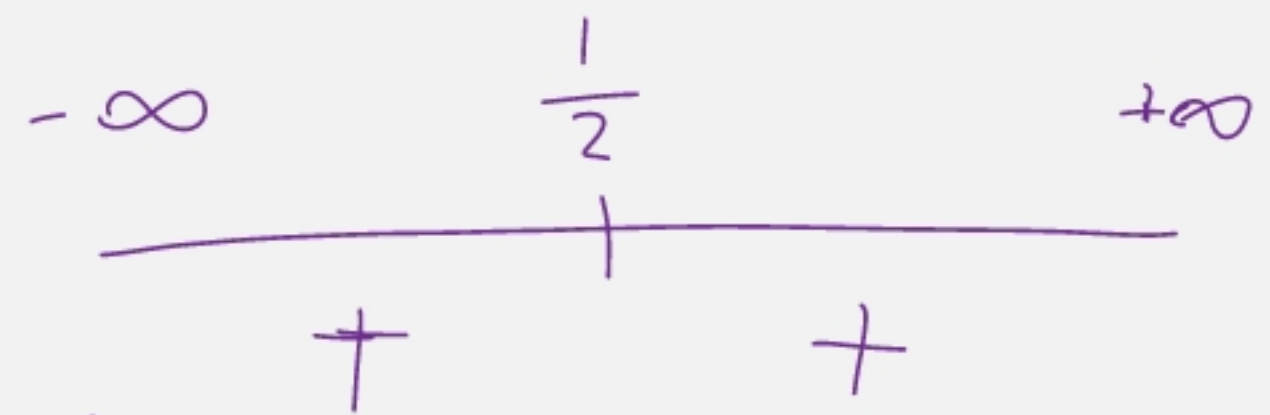
$$a = 4$$

$$b = -4$$

$$c = 1$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 16 - 16 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{4 \pm 0}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$



Άσκ 4 ii 6ε2 112

$$-9x^2 + 6x - 1$$

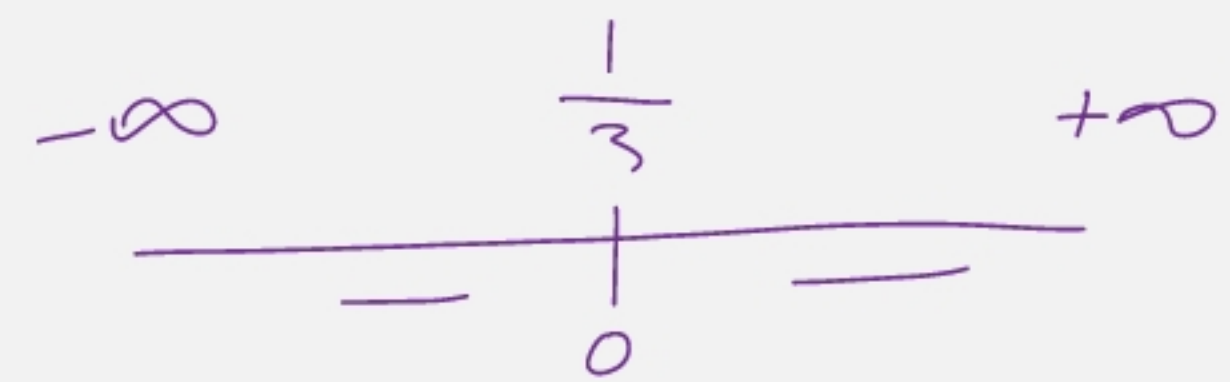
$$a = -9$$

$$b = 6$$

$$c = -1$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 6^2 - 4 \cdot (-9) \cdot (-1) = 36 - 36 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-6 \pm 0}{2 \cdot (-9)} = \frac{-6}{-18} = \frac{1}{3}$$



Τρίτη 21/9/27

Θεμα 4

α) Να βρεις τις ρίζες του $x^2 + x - 12$

$$x^2 + x - 12$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 1$$

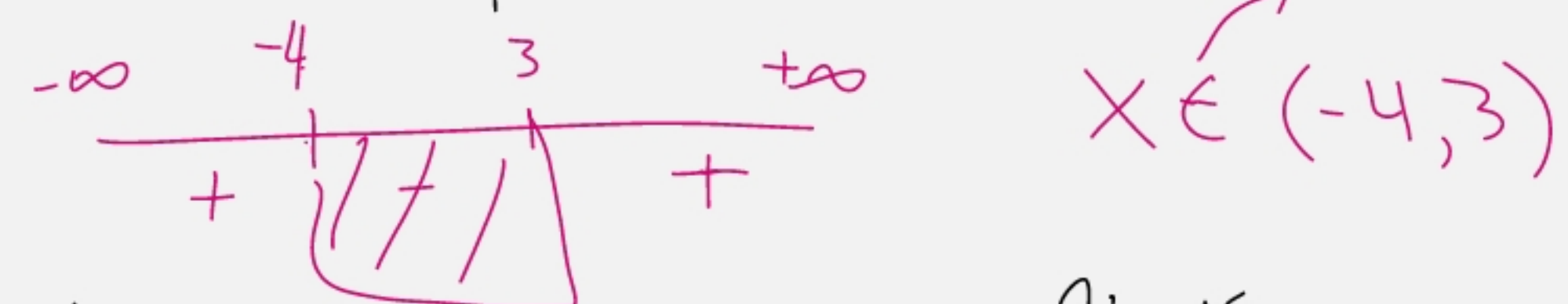
$$c = -12$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1^2 - 4 \cdot (-12) = 1 + 48 = 49$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{-1+7}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ \frac{-1-7}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = -4 \end{cases}$$

β) Αν οι ρίζες είναι $x_1 = 3$ και $x_2 = -4$

Να λυθεί η $x^2 + x - 12 < 0$



γ) Να βρεις τις ακέραιες λύσεις.

$-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$