

When $(a \neq 0)$, there are two solutions to $(ax^2 + bx + c = 0)$ and they are $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$.

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$
 $ax^2 + bx = -c$
 $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x = -\frac{c}{a}$ Divide out leading coefficient.
 $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} = -\frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a}$
 $(x + \frac{b}{2a})^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$ Complete the square.
 $(x + \frac{b}{2a})^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$ Discriminant revealed.
 $(x + \frac{b}{2a})^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$
 $x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}}$
 $x = -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ There's the vertex formula.

010001100 4.56 4.56 4 5 4 5 4.56 4.56 $\pi e e i i \gamma \infty$ 17 29

$$\int_0^1 dx (a+1)x = \pi$$

$$\int E(\alpha f + \beta g) d\mu = \alpha \int E f d\mu + \beta \int E g d\mu$$

$$A=(9\,8\,6\,1\,2\,7\,4\,9\,2\,6\,0\,5) \text{ or } A=[9\,8\,6\,1\,2\,7\,4\,9\,2\,6\,0\,5]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}-\lambda & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn}-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$x-3+3x+3xx-3+iy^2(r+x)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t f(2n) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t f(2n+1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{t+1} f(n)$$

$$x^2=|x|=\left\{ \begin{array}{l} +x, \text{ if } x>0 \\ 0, \text{ if } x=0 \\ -x, \text{ if } x<0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$H(j\omega)=\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-j\omega\sigma\,0\,\text{for}\,|\omega|<\omega\sigma \\ 0\,\text{for}\,|\omega|\geq\omega\sigma \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k + k^2 (1-q)(1-q^2) \dots (1-q^k) = \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{5j+2})(1 - q^{5j+3}), \text{ for } |q| < 1$$