I

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

$-3 \quad -1$

$x_1 = 3 \quad x_2 = 1$

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

$3 \quad 1$

$x_1, x_2 = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot -3}}{4}$

$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+24}}{4}$

$x_1 = \frac{4+\sqrt{40}}{4} = \frac{2+\sqrt{10}}{2}$

$x_2 = \frac{4-\sqrt{40}}{4} = \frac{2-\sqrt{10}}{2}$

3) $2x^2 - x - 5 = 0$

$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-5)}}{4}$

$x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{41}}{4} \quad x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{41}}{4}$

4 $x^2 - 6x - 5 = 0$

$$\frac{6 \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4.1.-5}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{6 + \sqrt{56}}{2} = 3 + \sqrt{14}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{6 - \sqrt{56}}{2} = 3 - \sqrt{14}$$

5 $3x^2 - 5x + 9 = 0$ → $25 - 108$

$x \notin R$

//

$\nexists$

$y = x^2 - 2x - 8$

$-4 \quad 2$

$x_1 = 4$

$x_2 = -2$

$A = 2$

$B = -8$

$C = 4^2 + (-2)^2 = (4 + (-2))^2 - 2(4).(-2)$

$16 + 4 = 4 + 16$

$20 = 20$ → Benar

D. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{-2} = \frac{4+(-2)}{4-2}$

$-\frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$ → Benar

E. $(4+2)^2 = (4-2)^2 - 4.4.(-2)$

$64 = 4 + 32$

$64 = 36$ → Salah

F. $4^3 + (-2)^3 = 4+(-2)^3 - 3.4.-2(4+(-2))$

$64 = 4 + 48$

$64 = 52$ → Salah

2 A. $(x+2)(x-6) = 0$

$x^2 - 6x + 2x - 12 = 0$

$x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$

B. $(x+4)(x+3)$

$x^2 + 3x + 4x + 12 = 0$

$x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$