

A.L Combined Maths

Basics

Date = 29 / 09 / 2023

இயற்கணிதம் - 2^{வது} பகுதி

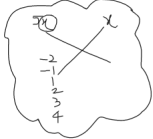
eg:- $5x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$ ✓

$x^2 - 5x + 0 = 0$ ✓

~~$x^2 + 5x^2 + 6x + 7 = 0$~~ ✗
 $7x^2 = 0$ ✓

* $5x^2 + 3x - 2$

$x = (-1) \Rightarrow 5(-1)^2 + 3(-1) - 2 = 5 - 3 - 2 = 0$



$x = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

இயற்கணிதம் - 2^{வது} பகுதி

பொது வடிவம் :- $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

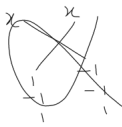
$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$
 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

eg:- 1) $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$

$a = 1$

$b = 1$

$c = 1$



$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 1}}{2 \times 1} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$

$x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{-3}}{2}, \frac{-1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}$

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

$a = 1$

$b = -2$

$c = 1$

1 ✓

2 ✓

3 ✓

$(x-1)^2$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 1}}{2 \times 1}$

$= \frac{+2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2}$

$= \frac{2 \pm 0}{2}$

$= \frac{2}{2}$

$= 1$

$x = 1, 1 //$