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1729

4.56 4.56 4 5 4 5 4.56 4.56 π ⅇ ⅇ ⅈ ⅈ y^∞

227 π

$a_{11} a_{12} \dots a_{1n} a_{21} a_{22} \dots a_{2n} \dots a_{m1} a_{m2} \dots a_{mn} x_1 x_2 \dots x_n = b_1 b_2 \dots b_n$

$f(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f_j \frac{x^j}{j!}$

$x^2 - 9 = (x - 3)(x + 3)$

$x^2 - 9 = (x - 3)^2$

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