

010001100

17 29

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

22 7 π

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

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

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

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

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