$5x^2-8x+2=0$ $\pm (x+3)(x+3)-13+4x^2$

R: $x=\frac{8+2\sqrt{6}}{10}=1,8989795$ $x=\frac{8-2\sqrt{6}}{10}=0,3102051$

30/11/2018

f) $2x^2-5x+1=0$ $x=\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$

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

$x=\frac{5\pm\sqrt{25-8}}{4}$ $=x=\frac{5\pm\sqrt{17}}{4}\times 4=20\pm\sqrt{68}$

$x=\frac{5+\sqrt{17}}{4}$ V

$x=\frac{5-\sqrt{17}}{4}$ V

4) COMBINE EXPONENTS IN:

a) $a^2a^3=a^{2+3}=a^5$ c) $5^2 5^3=5^{2+2+3}=5^6$ e) $b^6/b^2=b^{6-2}=b^4$

b) $(a^2)^3=a^{2\times3}=a^6$ d) $a^4/a^8=a^{4-8}=a^{-4}$ f) $(x^2y^5)/(x^4y^5)=$

$x^{2-4}y^{5-5}=x^{-2}y^0$

5) FIND THE VALUE OF:

a) $\sqrt{12}\times\sqrt{3}=\sqrt{12\times3}=\sqrt{36}=6$ b) $\sqrt{8}\div\sqrt{2}=\sqrt{8\div2}=\sqrt{4}=2$

c) $\sqrt{18}\times\sqrt{8}=\sqrt{18\times8}=\sqrt{144}=12$ d) $\sqrt{56}\div\sqrt{14}=\sqrt{56\div14}=\sqrt{4}=2$

6) FIND THE ROOTS OF $x^3-5x^2+2x+8=0$.

$(-1)^3-5(-1)^2+2(-1)+8=(-1)-5-2+8=-8+8=0$ ✓

$(2)^3-5(2)^2+2(2)+8=8-20+4+8=20-20=0$ ✓

$(4)^3-5(4)^2+2(4)+8=64-80+8+8=80-80=0$ ✓

$(x+1)\sqrt{x^3-5x^2+2x+8}=0$

x^2 x^3+x^2

$4x$ $-4x^2+4x$

-6 $-6x-6$

$6x$ $+2$

$(x+1)(x^2+4x+8)+2$

$x^3+4x^2+8x+x^2+4x+8$

$x^3+5x^2+12x+8$

± 6

7) VERIFY THE ANSWER TO PROBLEM 6 BY GRAPH.

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CHAPTER 3. THE MEANING OF PLANE GEOMETRY

02/12/2018

42. INTRODUCTION

AS PART OF OUR PRIMITIVE HERITAGE, WE TEND TO REACT HOSTILELY TO WHAT WITH IS DIFFERENT. IN OUR THINKING, IS AN EASY TRANSITION FROM DIFFERENT TO "STRANGE" TO "FOREIGN" TO "ENEMY", AND AS SOON WE CLASSIFY ANYTHING AS ENEMY, WE REJECT IT AND TRY TO DESTROY IT. BUT WHEN THINGS TAKE ON AIR OF FAMILIARITY, WE NO LONGER FEAR THEM - WHAT WE KNOW AND UNDERSTAND, WE ACCEPT. APPARENTLY, EVEN, MORE UNDERSTANDING IS AN INDISPENSABLE

2020/10/13