641
$$ax^2 - a + x^2 + 2x - 3 =$$

$$= a(x^{2}-1) + (x+3)(x-1) =$$

$$= \alpha (x-1)(x+1) + (x+3)(x-1) =$$

$$= (x-1) \left[\alpha (x+1) + (x+3) \right] =$$

$$= (x-1)(ax+a+x+3)$$

$$647 \quad x^{3n+2} + 4x^n - 4x^{2n+1} =$$

$$= X^{m} \left(X^{2m+2} + 4 - 4 \times^{m+1} \right) =$$

$$= \times^{m} \left(\times^{m+1} - 2 \right)^{2}$$

646
$$ax - a + a^2x^2 + 3a^2x - 4a^2 =$$

$$= a(x-1+ax^2+3ax-4a)=$$

$$= a(x-1+a(x^2+3x-4))=$$

$$= a((x-1) + a(x+4)(x-1)) =$$

$$= \alpha ((x-1)(1+\alpha(x+4)))=$$

622
$$3x^3 - x^2y - 14xy^2 =$$

$$= \times (3 \times^2 - \times y - 14 y^2) =$$

$$= \times (3 \times^2 - 7 \times y + 6 \times y - 14y^2) =$$

$$S = -1$$
 $\Rightarrow -7,+6$ $\Rightarrow -7,+6$

$$= \times \left[\times (3 \times - 7 y) + 2 y (3 \times - 7 y) \right] =$$

$$= \times (3 \times -7 y) (x + 2 y)$$

DOMANDA

$$\Delta = l^2 - 4ac = (-3)^2 - 4.7.2 = 9 - 56 = -4740$$

2

$$\alpha \times + b \times + c$$

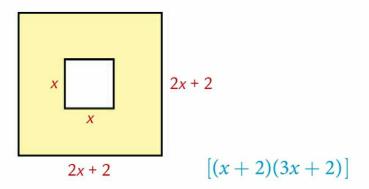
NO, NOV É SCOMPONIBILE

$$x^{2} - 5 \times +4 = (x - 4)(x - 4)$$

$$x^{2}-7x+1$$
 = xomponilile?
 $\Delta = (-7)^{2}-4\cdot 1\cdot 1=43-4=45>0$ Si

$$\Delta = (-7)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 48 - 4 = 45 > 0$$
 SI

676 Esprimi, tramite un polinomio scomposto in fattori irriducibili, la misura dell'area della regione colorata in figura.



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

6777 Esprimi, tramite un polinomio scomposto in fattori irriducibili, l'area della figura rappresentata.

$$\begin{array}{c}
2x+2 \\
4x+3
\end{array}$$

$$[(x+1)(2x+3)]$$

$$A = (4 \times + 3)(x + 1) - x(2 \times + 2) = (4 \times + 3)(x + 1) - 2 \times (x + 1) = (x + 1)(4 \times + 3 - 2 \times) = (x + 1)(2 \times + 3)$$

COU RUFFINI $4x^{2}-8x+3$ DIV. colf. gods max DW. t. nots <u>†</u>1 ±1 +> +0 ±3 > ≠0 altri tentatini + 1 + 1 + 3 + 3 $\frac{1}{2} \mapsto 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 = 1 - 4 + 3 = 0$ OK $(4x-6)(x-\frac{1}{2})=2(2x-3)(x-\frac{1}{2})=$ $= (2 \times -3) (2 \times -1)$ stens unitets stenilile Col trinomis speciale