

Докажите, что если квадратное уравнение
 $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ имеет корни x_1, x_2 ,
 то верно разложение
 $a * x^2 + b * x + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \\
 &ax^2 + bx + c = \\
 &a[x^2 + (bx)/a + c/a] = \\
 &a[x^2 + 2(bx)/(2a) + c/a] = \\
 &a[x^2 + 2(bx)/(2a) + (b/2a)^2 + c/a - (b/2a)^2] = \\
 &a[(x + (b/2a))^2 + c/a - (b/2a)^2] = \\
 &a[(x + (b/2a))^2 + c/a - b^2/4a^2] = \\
 &a[(x + (b/2a))^2 + 4ac/4a^2 - b^2/4a^2] = \\
 &a[(x + (b/2a))^2 + (4ac - b^2)/4a^2] = \\
 &a[(x + (b/2a))^2 - (-4ac + b^2)/4a^2] = \\
 &a[(x + (b/2a))^2 - v((-4ac + b^2)/4a^2)^2] = \\
 &a[((x + (b/2a)) - v((-4ac + b^2)/4a^2))((x + (b/2a)) + v((-4ac + b^2)/4a^2))] = \\
 &a[((x + (b/2a)) - (v(-4ac + b^2)/2a))((x + (b/2a)) + (v(-4ac + b^2)/2a))] = \\
 &a[((x + (b/2a)) - (vD/2a))((x + (b/2a)) + (vD/2a))] = \\
 &a[(x + (b - vD)/2a)((x + (b + vD)/2a))] = \\
 &a[(x - (-b + vD)/2a)((x - (-b - vD)/2a))] = \\
 &a[(x - x_1)(x - x_2)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x - (-b + vD)/2a) = 0 & \quad (x - (-b - vD)/2a) = 0 \\
 x_1 = (-b + vD)/2a & \quad x_2 = (-b - vD)/2a
 \end{aligned}$$



упростить выражение
 $(x^2 + 5x + 6) / (x + 3) =$
 $= (x + 2)(x + 3) / (x + 3) = x + 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 + 5x + 6 &= 0 \\
 25 - 24 &= 1 \\
 x_1 &= (-5 + 1) / 2 = -2 \\
 x_2 &= (-5 - 1) / 2 = -3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 + 5x + 6 &= a[(x - x_1)(x - x_2)] = \\
 &= 1 * (x - (-2))(x - (-3)) = \\
 &= (x + 2)(x + 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

LIM при $x \rightarrow -3$
 $(x^2 + 5x + 6) / (x + 3) = 0/0$
 $x + 2 = -1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x + y)^2 &= x^2 + 2xy + y^2 \\
 x^2 - y^2 &= (x - y)(x + y)
 \end{aligned}$$