

# метод выделения полного квадрата

$$q^2 + 2eq + e^2 = (q+e)^2$$

$$s^2 - d^2 = (s-d)(s+d)$$

координаты  
вершины  
параболы  
 $x = -b/2a$

если  $a > 0$  то можно  
найти минимум  
 $x = -b/2a$   
если  $a < 0$  то можно  
найти максимум  
 $x = -b/2a$

ф-лы для  
решения самого  
квадратного ур-ия  
 $D = b^2 - 4ac$   
 $x_{1,2} = (-b \pm \sqrt{D})/2a$

$ax^2 + bx + c =$   
 $= a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$ , где  
 $x_1, x_2$  - корни



$$\begin{aligned} ax^2 + bx + c &= a(x^2 + bx/a) + c = a(x^2 + 2bx/2a) + c = \\ &= a(x^2 + 2bx/2a + (b/2a)^2 - (b/2a)^2) + c = \\ &= a[(x + b/2a)^2 - (b/2a)^2] + c = a(x + b/2a)^2 - a(b/2a)^2 + c \end{aligned}$$

$$y = f(x) = a(x + b/2a)^2 - a(b/2a)^2 + c = a(x + b/2a)^2 + \text{ЧИСЛО}$$

$a < 0$

$$y = a(x + b/2a)^2 + \text{ЧИСЛО} \quad x + b/2a = 0 \quad x_{\text{max}} = -b/2a$$

$a > 0$

$$y = a(x + b/2a)^2 + \text{ЧИСЛО} \quad x + b/2a = 0 \quad x_{\text{min}} = -b/2a$$

$$\begin{aligned} ax^2 + bx + c &= a(x^2 + bx/a) + c = a(x^2 + 2bx/2a) + c = \\ &= a(x^2 + 2bx/2a + (b/2a)^2 - (b/2a)^2) + c = \\ &= a[(x + b/2a)^2 - (b/2a)^2] + c = a(x + b/2a)^2 - a(b/2a)^2 + c \end{aligned}$$

$$= a(x + b/2a)^2 - a(b/2a)^2 + c = a(x + b/2a)^2 - a \cdot b^2/4a^2 + c =$$

$$= a(x + b/2a)^2 - b^2/4a + c = a(x + b/2a)^2 - b^2/4a + c/1 =$$

$$= a(x + b/2a)^2 - b^2/4a + 4ac/4a = a(x + b/2a)^2 + (-b^2 + 4ac)/4a =$$

$$= a(x + b/2a)^2 - (+b^2 - 4ac)/4a = a[(x + b/2a)^2 - (b^2 - 4ac)/4a^2] =$$

$$= a \left[ \frac{(x + b/2a)^2 - [V(b^2 - 4ac)]^2 / (2a)^2}{(2a)^2} \right] =$$

$$= a \left[ \frac{(x + b/2a)^2 - [V(b^2 - 4ac)/(2a)]^2}{(2a)^2} \right] =$$

$$= a \left[ \frac{(x + b/2a) - [V(b^2 - 4ac)/(2a)]}{(2a)} \right] \left[ \frac{(x + b/2a) + [V(b^2 - 4ac)/(2a)]}{(2a)} \right] =$$

$$= a \left[ \frac{x + b/2a - V(b^2 - 4ac)/(2a)}{(2a)} \right] \left[ \frac{x + b/2a + V(b^2 - 4ac)/(2a)}{(2a)} \right] =$$

$$= a \left[ \frac{x + \{b - V(b^2 - 4ac)\}/(2a)}{(2a)} \right] \left[ \frac{x + \{b + V(b^2 - 4ac)\}/(2a)}{(2a)} \right] =$$

$$= a \left[ \frac{x - \{-b + V(b^2 - 4ac)\}/(2a)}{(2a)} \right] \left[ \frac{x - \{-b - V(b^2 - 4ac)\}/(2a)}{(2a)} \right] =$$

$$= a \left[ \frac{x - \{-b + VD\}/(2a)}{(2a)} \right] \left[ \frac{x - \{-b - VD\}/(2a)}{(2a)} \right] =$$

$$= a[x - \text{число1}] [x - \text{число2}]$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$