

Lezione 28

$$\begin{array}{l}
 R_1 \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 4z = 9 \\ 3x - 2y + z = 8 \\ 11x - 5y + 7z = 30 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_2 \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 4z = 9 \\ 12x - 8y + 4z = 32 \\ 11x - 5y + 7z = 30 \end{cases} \\
 R_3 \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 4z = 9 \\ 3x - 2y + z = 8 \\ 11x - 5y + 7z = 30 \end{cases} \\
 R_1 - 4R_2 \begin{cases} -10x + 5y = -23 \\ 12x - 8y + 4z = 32 \\ 11x - 5y + 7z = 30 \end{cases} \\
 P_1 - 4R_2 \begin{cases} -10x + 5y = -23 \\ 12x - 8y + 4z = 32 \\ 4x - \frac{36}{7}y + 4z = \frac{128}{7} \end{cases} \\
 R_1 - 4R_3 \begin{cases} -10x + 5y = -23 \\ 12x - 8y + 4z = 32 \\ 4x - \frac{36}{7}y + 4z = \frac{128}{7} \end{cases} \\
 4R_1 - \frac{4}{7}R_3 \begin{cases} -10x + 5y = -23 \\ (12 - \frac{44}{7})x + (-8 + \frac{26}{7})y = (32 - \frac{128}{7}) \\ 4x - \frac{36}{7}y + 4z = \frac{128}{7} \end{cases} \\
 \begin{cases} -10x + 5y = -23 \\ (\frac{84-44}{7})x + (-\frac{56+38}{7})y = \frac{224-128}{7} \\ -10x + 5y = -23 \end{cases} \\
 \begin{cases} -10x + 5y = -23 \\ 40x - 20y = 96 \\ -10x + 5y = -23 \end{cases} \\
 \begin{cases} -10x + 5y = -23 \\ 10x - 5y = 24 \end{cases} \\
 R_1 \begin{cases} 10x - 5y = 23 \\ 10x - 5y = 24 \end{cases} \\
 R_2 \begin{cases} 10x - 5y = 23 \\ 10x - 5y = 24 \end{cases} \\
 R_1 - R_2 \begin{cases} 0 = -1 \end{cases} \\
 \text{SISTEMA IMPOSSIBILE}
 \end{array}$$

(+1, 10, 24)



Equation of 2nd grade

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad a \neq 0 \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

1) $b=0, c=0$

Equation of 1st grade

$$ax^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$x=0$ only one solution

2) $b=0, c \neq 0$

Equation of 2nd grade

$$ax^2 + c = 0$$

$$x^2 = -\frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a}}$$

$a > 0$
 $\downarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$

$c < 0$!!!

For instance for radical equation

$$x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{4} = \pm 2$$

$c = -4$

$$x^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -4$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{-4} \quad ?!$$

~~$x \in \mathbb{R}$~~

3) $b \neq 0, c=0$

Equation of 2nd grade

$$ax^2 + bx = 0$$

$$x \cdot (ax + b) = 0$$

1st $x = 0$ $ax + b = 0 \Rightarrow ax = -b \Rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{a}$

ES. $2x^2 + 4x = 0$

$$x = 0 \quad x = -\frac{4}{2} = -2$$

$2x(x+2) = 0$

$2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ $x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$

4) $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$ax^2 + bx = -c$
 $(2a)(ax^2 + bx) = -(2a)c$
 $4ax^2 + 4abx = -4ac$
 $(2ax)^2 + 2(2ax)b = -4ac$
amplificamos por 2a

$(4ax^2 + 4abx + b^2) - b^2 = -4ac$

$(2ax + b)^2 = b^2 - 4ac$

$X^2 = b^2 - 4ac$ $2ax + b = X$

$X = \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$

$2ax + b = \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$

$2ax = -b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$\frac{b^2 - 4ac > 0}{b^2 - 4ac = 0}{b^2 - 4ac < 0}$

2 sol. reales distintas
 2 sol. reales coincidentes
 2 sol. complejas conjugadas

$\sqrt{-1} = i$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$