

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{1a-2} = 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{5}x^2 + 2x + 2 = x^2 - 2x - 12 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(x-6)(x+2) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{6} \\ -2 \end{matrix} \checkmark$$

$$\Delta \Rightarrow m < 0, \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 20 - 4m^2 > 0 \Rightarrow m < \frac{0}{2}, m > \frac{-20}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta \Rightarrow \frac{-20}{2} < m < 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + p = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{(3+\sqrt{5})(3-\sqrt{5})}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$p = \frac{3-\sqrt{5} + 3+\sqrt{5}}{2} = 3$$

$$x^2 - 2x + \frac{4}{a} = 0$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow 13 = 2 - a \quad (4)$$

$$x^2 + x + (2-a)^2 = 12 \Rightarrow 4x^2 + 4x + 4(2-a)^2 = 12 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$p = \frac{m \pm r}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow m = 4 \quad (a-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$B = 3$$

$$y = a(x-2)^2 + 9 \quad | \delta = 5a + 9 \Rightarrow a = -1 \quad (5)$$

$$y = -(x-2)^2 + 9 = -x^2 + 4x - 4 + 9 = -x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5, -1$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \delta}{-2a} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2}$$

$$AB = \frac{9B}{A} \quad 4B = \alpha^2 B \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 2 \quad \alpha + B = \frac{V}{A}$$

$$\alpha = 2 \rightarrow B = \frac{V}{4} \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{B} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{V} = \frac{V}{4}$$

$$B = \frac{V}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$B^r + mB - P_m = 0 \quad mB = P_m - B^r, \alpha^r = mB = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha^r + B^r - P_m - 1 = 0$$

$$S^r - P^r = P_m - 1 \Rightarrow m = \begin{cases} P \rightarrow \Delta = P_0 \\ -P \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \end{cases} \quad S = -P$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{Pa} = 1 \quad \frac{-(1 - P(m)(\frac{m}{P} + 1))}{P_m} = 1 \Rightarrow m = \begin{cases} P \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \\ -P \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$y = -P\kappa + \kappa + P \Rightarrow \kappa = -1 \quad (\kappa = P) \Rightarrow \kappa = P$$

$$y = a(\kappa - P)^r + P \quad \text{li} \quad P = P_a + P \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{P} \quad (4)$$

$$y = -\frac{\kappa^r}{P} + P\kappa + P = 0 \quad -\kappa^r + P\kappa + P = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\kappa} = \frac{1}{P} + \frac{\kappa + P}{\kappa P} = \frac{P}{\kappa} = -\frac{1}{P}$$

$$\kappa = P \quad P = (P_a + P)P + (P_a^r + P_a + P) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$P - P_a - P + P_a^r + P_a + P = 0$$

$$P_a^r - P_a - 1 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{P} \end{cases}$$

$$a = 1 \Rightarrow \kappa^r - P\kappa + P = 0 \quad (\kappa - P)(\kappa - 1) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \kappa = P \\ \kappa = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{P} \Rightarrow \kappa^r - \frac{1}{P}\kappa + P = 0 \quad \kappa = P, \frac{P}{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \kappa = P, \kappa = \frac{P}{P}$$