

2.7

2.6

2.6

b)

$$x^2 + 3x + 2 = f_2(x)$$

$$- f_2(0) = 0^2 + 3 \cdot 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$(0, f_2(0)) = (0, 2)$$

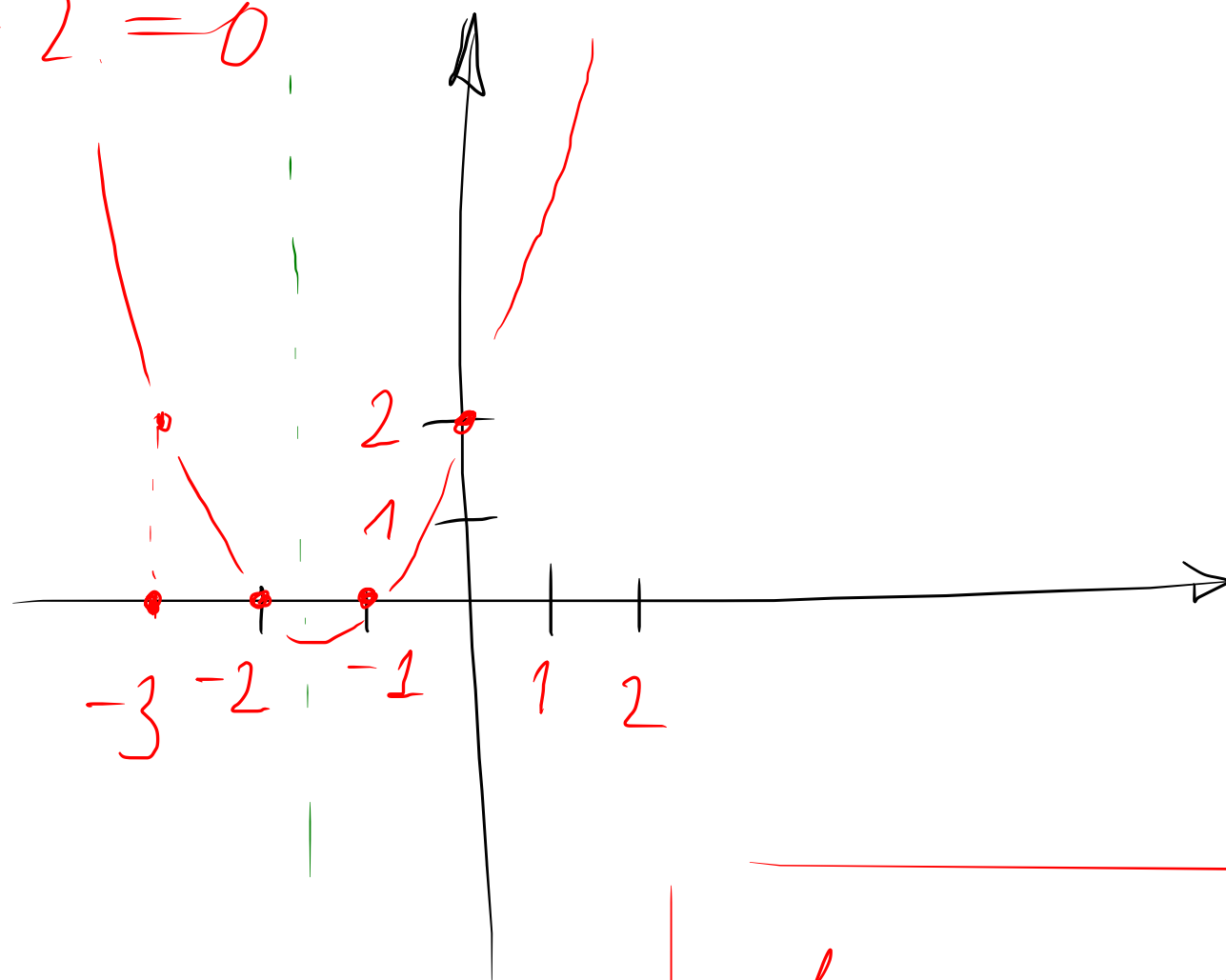
$$- f_2(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 \cdot x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

$a=1 \quad b=+3 \quad c=+2$

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

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2} \begin{cases} -1 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$



$$f_2(-3) = (-3)^2 + 3(-3) + 2 = 9 - 9 + 2$$

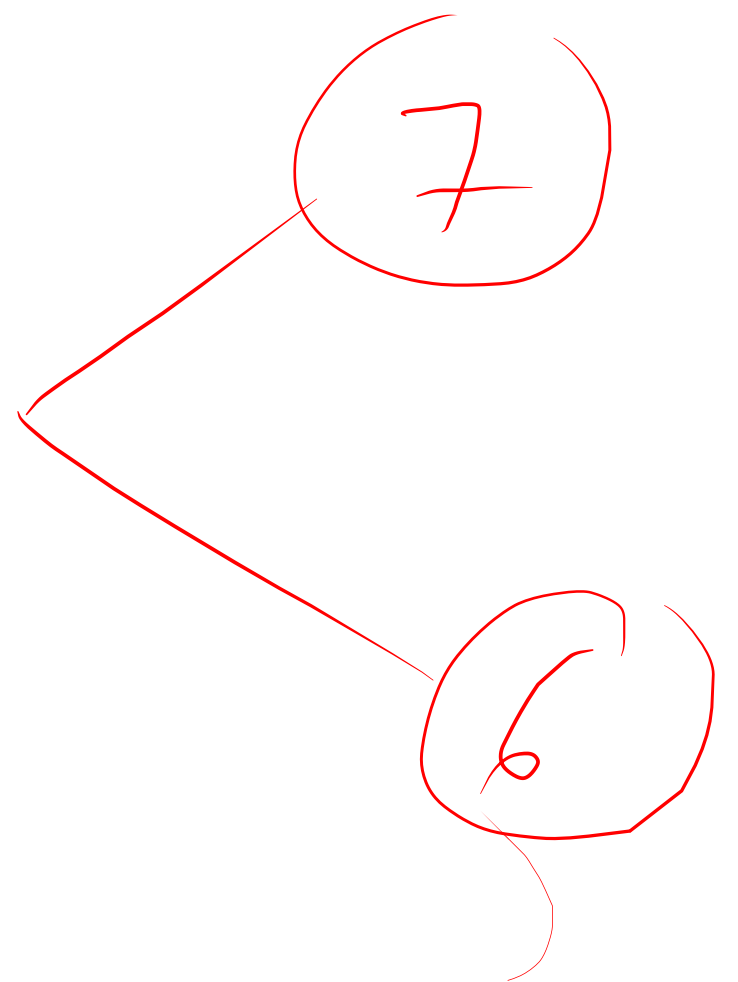
$$x^2 - 13x + 42$$

$$a=1 \quad b=-13 \quad c=+42$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-13)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 42$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{13 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-13) \pm \sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{13 \pm 1}{2}$$



$$-x^2 - 4x + 5$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = -2$$

