

1512

α) $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) = 1 + 8 = 9 > 0$

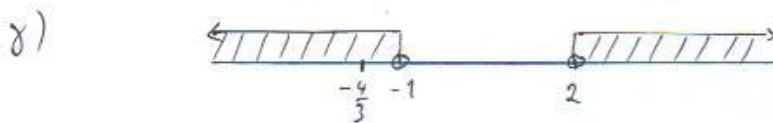
$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{4}{2} = 2$
 $\rightarrow x_2 = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$

β) $x^2 - x - 2 > 0$

αφθ (α) \rightarrow

x	$-\infty$	-1	2	$+\infty$	
$x^2 - x - 2$ $\alpha = 1 > 0$	+	0	-	0	+

άρα: $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$



αφού $-\frac{4}{3} \in (-\infty, -1) \Rightarrow$ το $-\frac{4}{3}$ είναι λύση της

$x^2 - x - 2 > 0$