

1.ಸೂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ: $x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0$

Solve using the formula : $x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0$

a = b = c =

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

$$x = \frac{-() \pm \sqrt{()^2 - 4()()}}{2()}$$

$$x = \frac{\pm \sqrt{+}}{+}$$

$$x = \frac{\pm \sqrt{+}}{+}$$

$$x = \frac{\pm}{+}$$

$$x = \frac{+}{+}$$

$$x = \frac{-}{+}$$

$$x = -$$

$$x = -$$

$$x =$$

$$x =$$

2. $2x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$ ಸಮೀಕರಣದ ಶೋಧಕ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದು, ಮೂಲಗಳ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ವಿವೇಚಿಸಿ.

Find the discriminant of $2x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$ and hence find the nature of its roots.

a = b = c =

ಶೋಧಕ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$$(\text{Discriminant}) \quad \Delta = ()^2 - 4()()$$

$$\Delta = -$$

$$\Delta =$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$\therefore$

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