

## Παραγοντοποίηση τριωνύμου με διάσπαση συντελεστών.

$$(x+a) \cdot (x+b) = x^2 + \beta x + ax + ab$$

$$= x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$$

$\pi_x$

$$(x+3) \cdot (x+2) = x^2 + 2x + 3x + 3 \cdot 2$$

$$= x^2 + (2+3)x + 6$$

$$= x^2 + 5x + 6$$

$$x^2 + (a+b)x + a \cdot b = (x+a) \cdot (x+b)$$

$\pi_x$

$$x^2 + 7x + 12 =$$

→	1 · 12 = 12	⊗	1 + 12 = 13 ≠ 7
→	2 · 6 = 12	⊗	2 + 6 = 8 ≠ 7
→	3 · 4 = 12	⊙	3 + 4 = 7 !!!

$$x^2 + 7x + 12 = x^2 + (3+4) \cdot x + 3 \cdot 4$$

$$= (x+3) \cdot (x+4)$$

$\pi_x$

$$x^2 + 5x + 6 = x^2 + (2+3)x + 2 \cdot 3 = (x+2)(x+3)$$

├	1 · 6 →	1 + 6 = 7 ⊗
├	2 · 3 →	2 + 3 = 5 ⊙

$\pi_x$

$$x^2 + 10x + 21 = x^2 + (3+7)x + 3 \cdot 7 = (x+3)(x+7)$$

├	1 · 21
├	3 · 7

$\pi_x$

$$x^2 + 22x + 21 = x^2 + (1+21)x + 21 \cdot 1 = (x+1)(x+21)$$

├	1 · 21
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