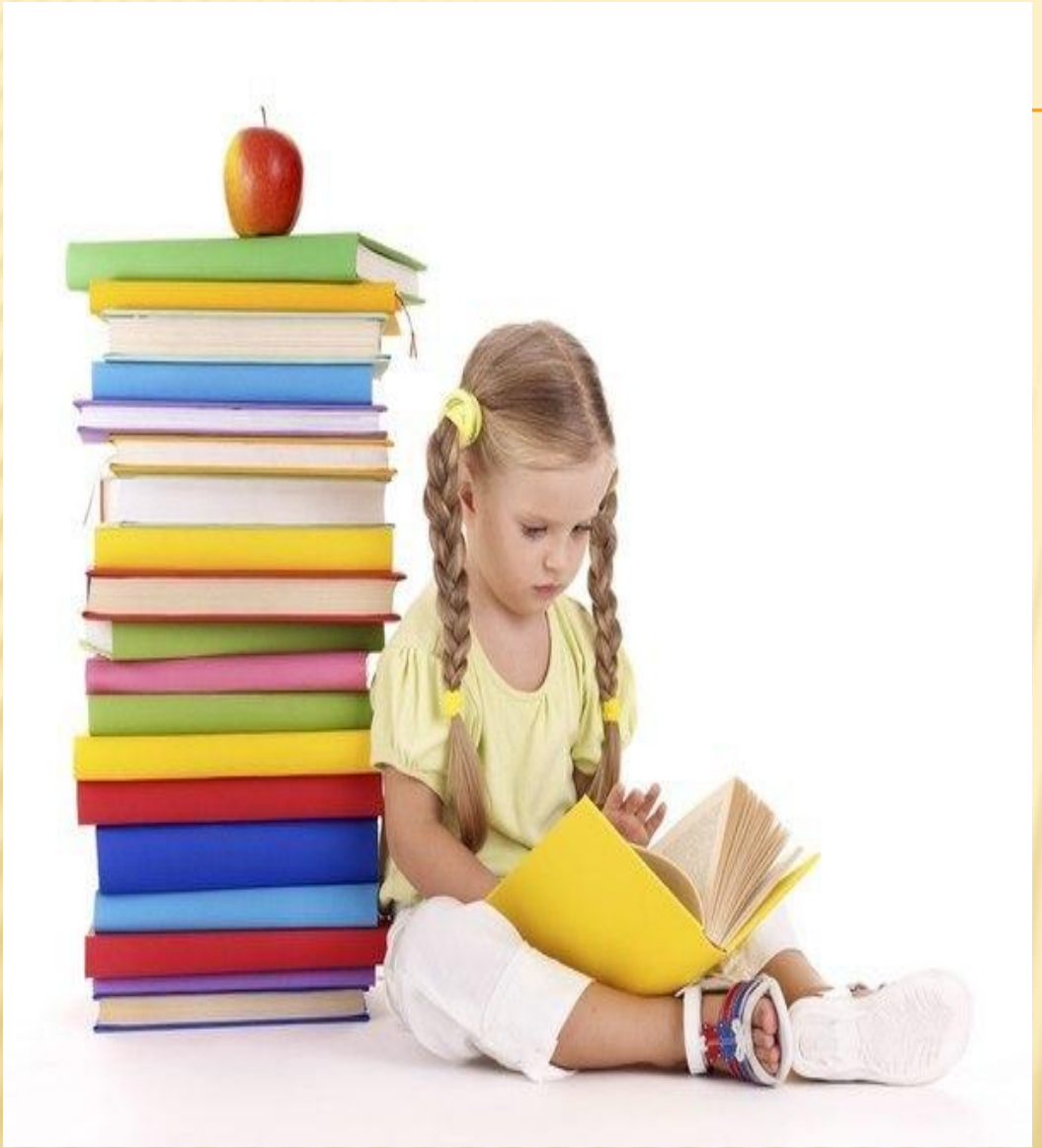
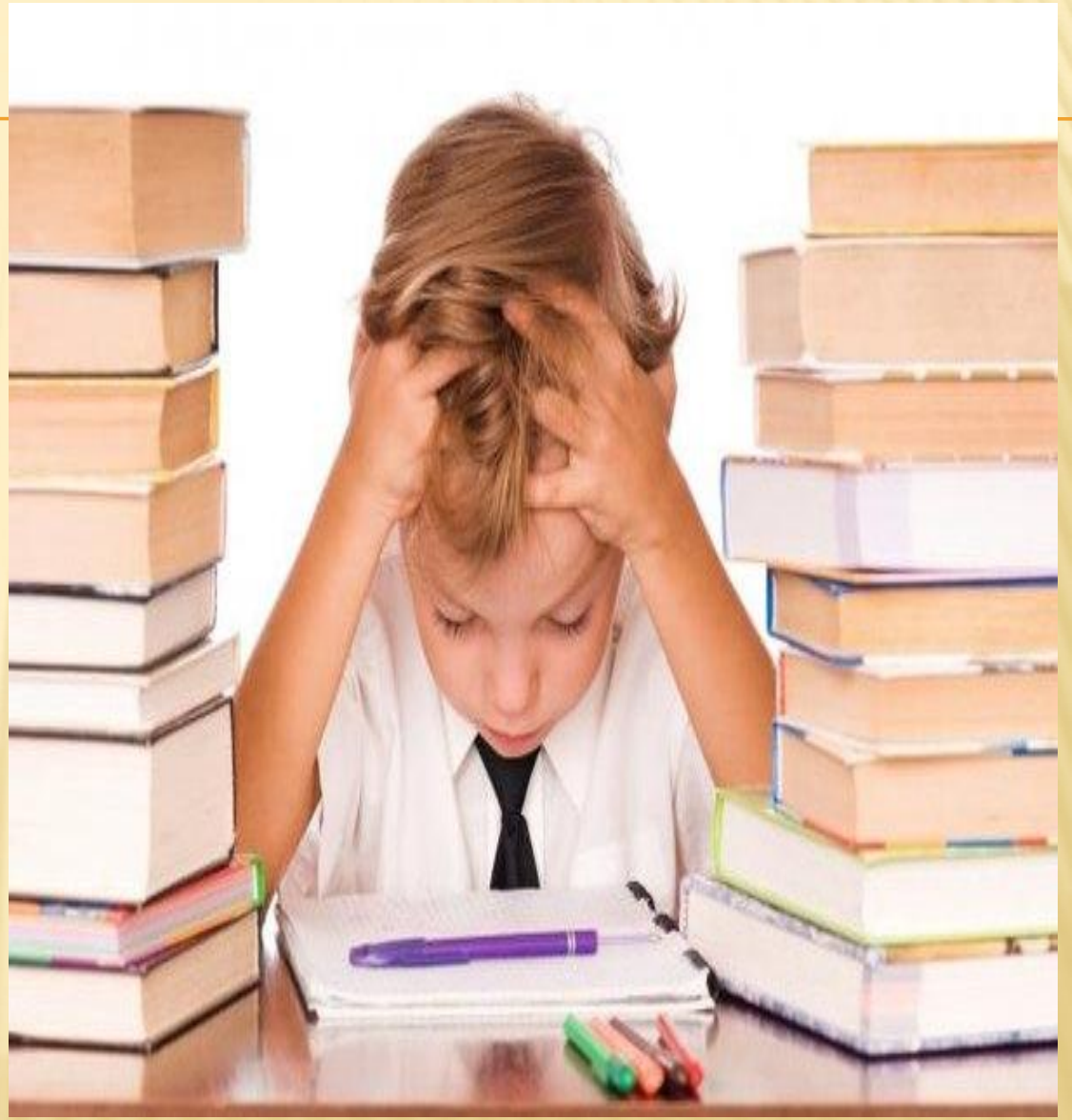
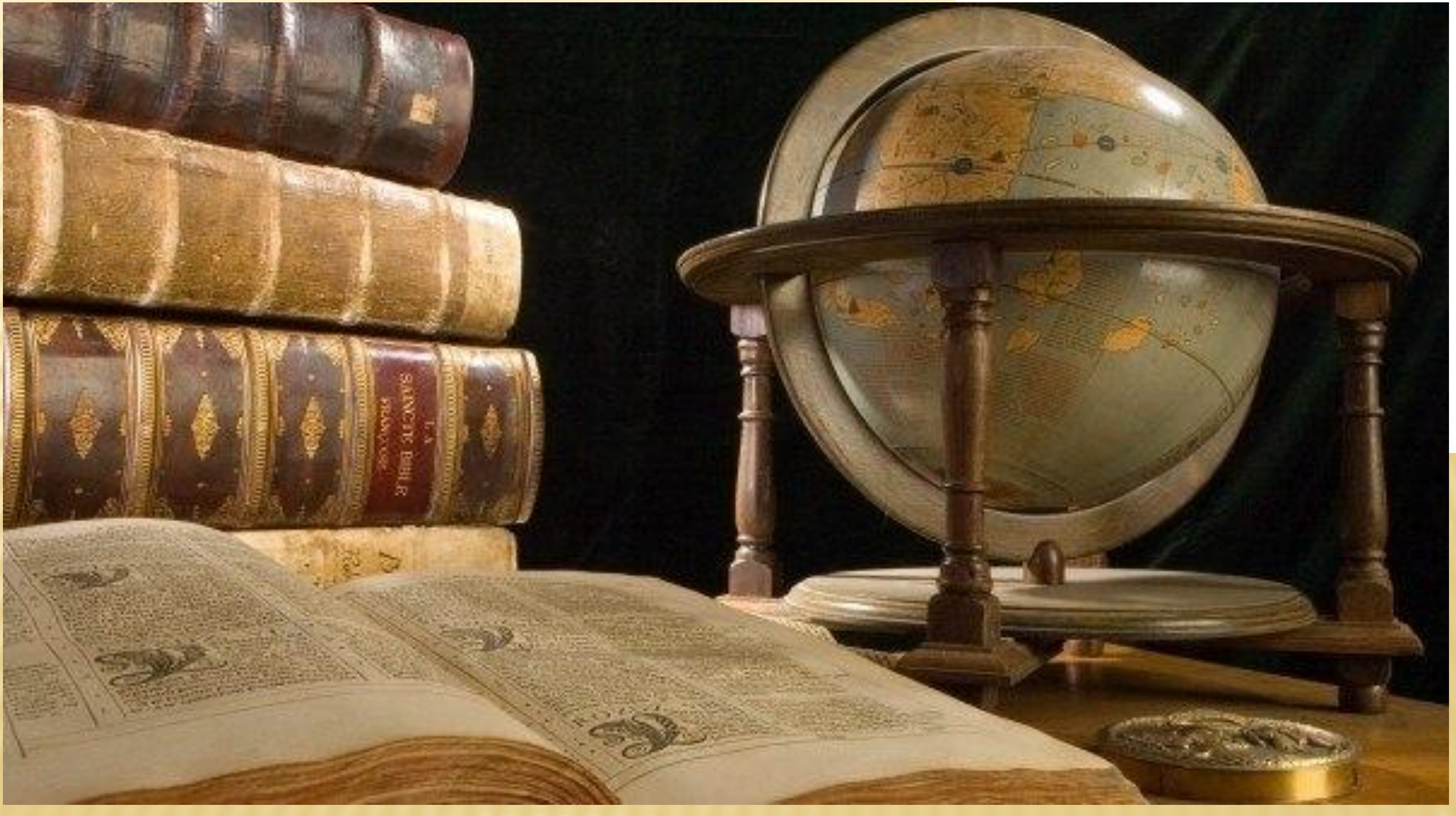
ПРАЗДНИК НАУКИ 2021

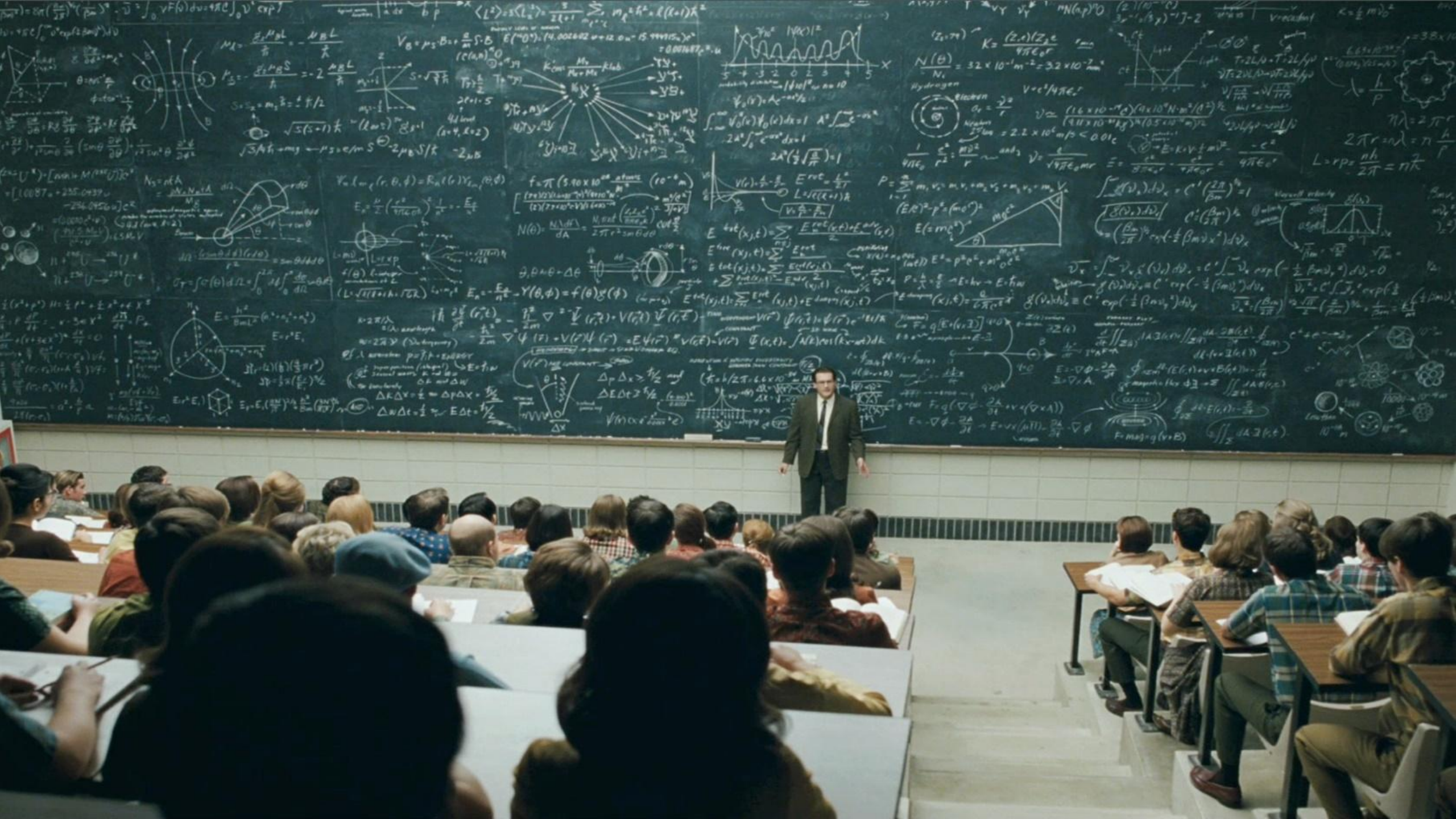

$2ClO_2 + 2O_3 \rightarrow Cl_2O_6$
$H_2 + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2H$

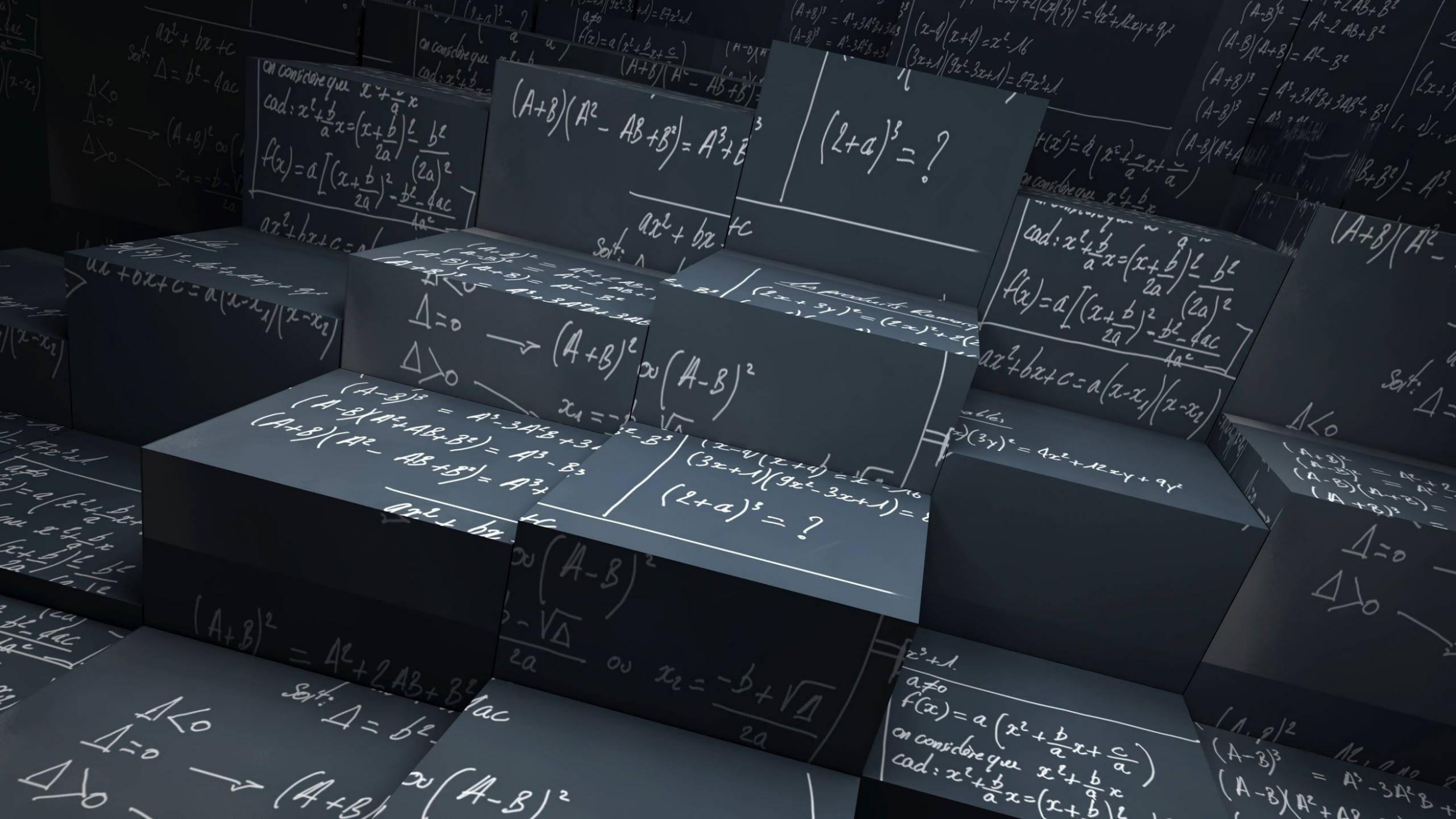





LA
SAINCTE BIBLE
FRANÇOISE


$r = \sin\theta$ for $0 \le \theta \le \pi/2$:
$P_2 \cdot (V_1 - V_2) = P_2 (V_2 - V_1)$
Because as θ is between π and 2π, $r = \sin\theta$ it retraces its steps.
$r = |\sin\theta|$ is
results from $0 \le \theta \le \pi$
results from $\pi \le \theta \le 2\pi$
$r = \sin\theta$
θ | r
$7\pi/6$ | $-1/2$
$4\pi/3$ | $-\sqrt{3}/2$
θ | r
$\pi/6$ | $1/2$
$\pi/3$ | $\sqrt{3}/2$
$\theta = \pi/3$
$\theta = \pi/6$
$\theta = 7\pi/6$
$\theta = 4\pi/3$
$r = \cos\theta$ for $0 \le \theta \le \pi/2$
$r = |\cos\theta|$
$r = \cos\theta$ for $0 \le \theta \le \pi$
$\frac{3}{2} nR(T_3 - T_2) = \frac{3}{2} nR \left[\frac{P_2 V_1}{nR} - \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} \right]$
$\frac{3}{2} P_2 (V_1 - V_2)$
$\Delta U = W$
$\frac{5}{2} P_2 (V_1 - V_2)$




$(2+a)^3 = ?$
$(A+B)(A^2 - AB + B^2) = A^3 + B^3$
$ax^2 + bx + c$
$(A-B)^2$
$(A+B)^2$
$\Delta = 0$
$\Delta > 0$
$\Delta < 0$
$f(x) = a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}\right]$
$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$ ou $x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$
$(A-B)^3 = A^3 - 3A^2B + 3AB^2 - B^3$
$(A+B)^3 = A^3 + 3A^2B + 3AB^2 + B^3$
$(A-B)(A^2 + AB + B^2) = A^3 - B^3$
$(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$
$(A-B)^2 = A^2 - 2AB + B^2$
$(A-B)(A+B) = A^2 - B^2$
$(3x+1)(9x^2 - 3x + 1) = 27x^3 + 1$
$(x-4)(x+4) = x^2 - 16$
$(3y)^2 = 9y^2$
$(2x+3y)^2 = 4x^2 + 12xy + 9y^2$
$a \neq 0$
$f(x) = a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}\right)$
on considère que $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x$
$cad : x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x = \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{(2a)^2}$
$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$
Les produits Remarq
Soit : $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$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