PLAY W/ THE SIGNS...

$d = \alpha - \beta$
$p = \alpha \cdot \beta$
} α, β = roots of $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$.

if you know the diff. of roots rather than the sum, what is that equivalent to?

1) $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \neq g(x)$

2) $g(x) = a(x^2 + dx - p) = a(x+\alpha)(x-\beta)$

$\neq a(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) = f(x)$

$\neq a(x^2 - sx + p) = f(x)$

th same a as in th std. form.

g(x) maps to another foo that differs on the sign of one f th roots, here α

$\therefore$ The roots f $f(x)$ are: α & β.
$\therefore$ -11- -11- $g(x)$ are: $-\alpha$ & β
} they share one root β.