If A= alpha and B = beta are the zeroes of the polynomial p(x) = ax^2+bx+c, then evaluate A-B.

Vieta's formula for the second degree polynomial $(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$:

roots α and β of the equation $p(x) = 0$ satisfy

$\alpha + \beta = -b/a \quad \alpha\beta = c/a$

Therefore:

$(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 - 4\alpha\beta = \alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 = (\alpha - \beta)^2$

$(\alpha - \beta)^2 = \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 - \frac{4c}{a} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 - \frac{4c}{a}$

$\alpha - \beta = \pm\sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 - \frac{4c}{a}} = \pm\frac{1}{a}\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{D}}{a}$

D – discriminant

Answer: $\alpha - \beta = \pm\frac{1}{a}\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$