

$N = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$ φυσικοί αριθμοί.

$Z = \{0, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ Ακέραιοι αριθμοί.

$Q = \left\{ 2, 5, -8, \frac{4}{3}, (0,32) \right\}$ ρητοί

Είναι όλοι οι αριθμοί που μπορούν να γραφούν ως κλάσμα.

Αρρητοί είναι αυτοί που δεν είναι ρητοί

π.χ το $\pi = 3,14$

Προσχηματικοί αριθμοί που είναι οι

ρητοί και οι αρρητοι μαζί.

$R = \left\{ \pi, \sqrt{2}, (0,34), 5, -8, \dots \right\}$

Συμβολα : Όταν λέμε το

$x \in \mathbb{N}$

εννοούμε ότι το x είναι ένας

φυσικός αριθμός ενώ όταν

λέμε $x \notin \mathbb{N}$ εννοούμε ότι

το x δεν είναι ένας φυσικός

Ένα σύνολο μπορεί να το
παρουσιάσω με δύο τρόπους.

αναγραφή

$$A = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \}.$$

περιγραφή

$$A = \{ x \in \mathbb{N} \mid 1 \leq x \leq 5 \}.$$

$$A = \{ x \in \mathbb{N} \mid 0 < x < 6 \}.$$

$$A = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 1 \leq x \leq 5 \}.$$

$$A \subseteq B$$

Το A είναι υποσύνολο του B .

Αυτό σημαίνει ότι το κάθε

στοιχείο του A είναι και

στοιχείο του B .

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{-4, 1, 2, 3, 50\}$$

Αφού το κάθε στοιχείο του A

ανήκει στο B τότε $A \subseteq B$.

$$\text{Αν } A \subseteq B \text{ και } B \subseteq A$$

$$\text{τότε } A = B$$

Ιδιότητες

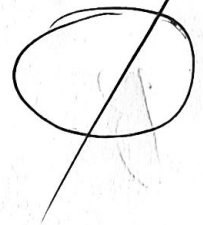
i) $A \subseteq A$

π.χ $A = \{0, 1, 2\}$ και $A = \{0, 1, 2\}$.

ii) $A \subseteq B$ και $B \subseteq \Gamma$ τότε $A \subseteq \Gamma$

iii) $A \subseteq B$ και $B \subseteq A$ τότε $A = B$.

Το κενό σύνολο



είναι το σύνολο που δεν έχει

τιποτα μέσα.

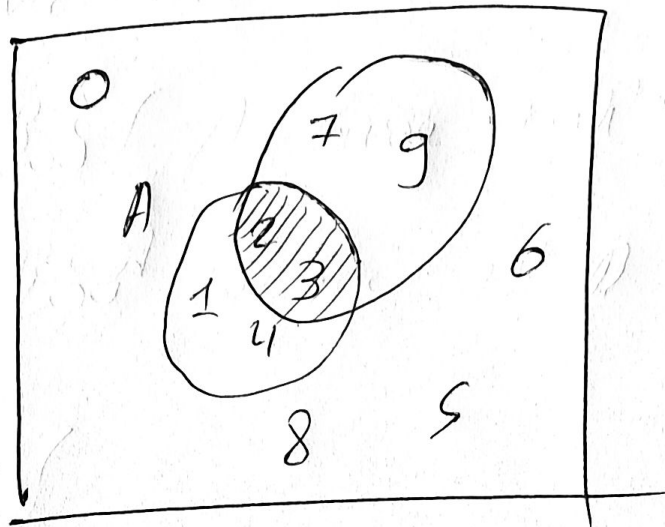
Τομή δύο συνόλων

Εστω ένα πεπεσμένο σύνολο Ω

$$A \cap B = \{x \in \Omega / x \in A \text{ και } x \in B\}$$

$$A \subseteq \Omega$$

$$B \subseteq \Omega$$



Διαγράμμα Venn

π.χ $\Omega = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{2, 3, 7, 9\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{2, 3\}$$

Ερωση δυο συντην

Εστω συντη Ω

και $A \subseteq \underline{\Omega}$ και $B \subseteq \underline{\Omega}$

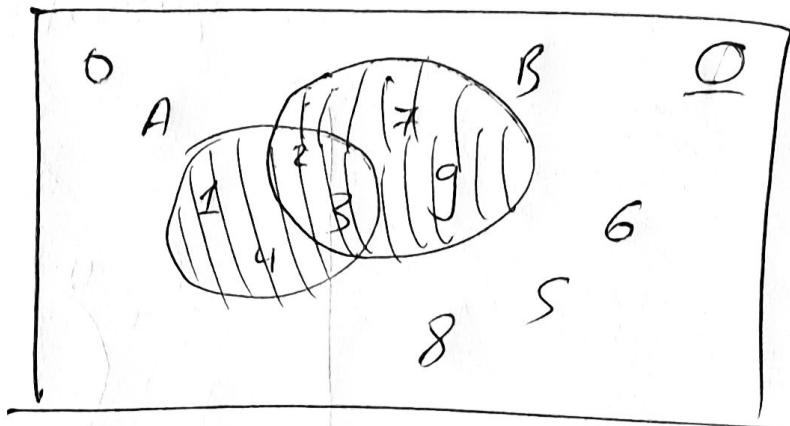
$$A \cup B = \{x \in \underline{\Omega} / x \in A \text{ ή } x \in B\}$$

π.χ $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9\}$.

ομο

ιδιο

αποδειξη



Το συμπλήρωμα ... του A

Έχω το σύνολο $\underline{\underline{O}}$

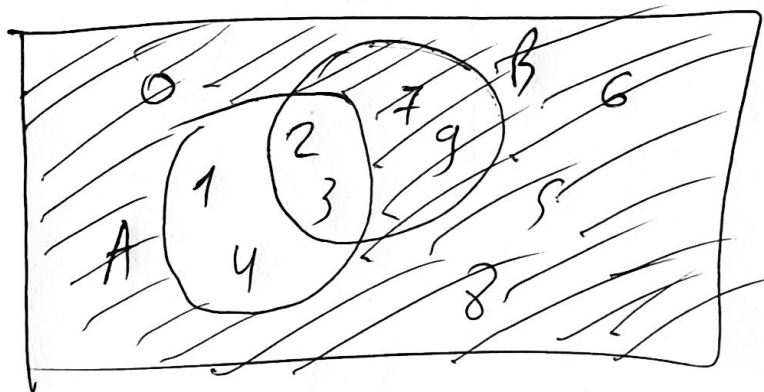
$$A \subseteq \underline{\underline{O}}$$

$$B \subseteq \underline{\underline{O}}$$

$$A' = \{x \in \underline{\underline{O}} / x \notin A\}$$

δηλαδή στο ίδιο παράδειγμα

$$A' = \{0, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$$



Άσκηση Έστω $\underline{O} = \{-3, -1, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$

Έστω $A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x \text{ άρτιος}, 1 < x < 9\}$

Έστω $B = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid (x^2 - 2x)(x^2 + 7x + 12) = 0\}$

α) Να γραφούν με αναγραφή τα σύνολα.

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$B = \{0, 2\}$$

$$\rightarrow (x^2 - 2x)(x^2 + 7x + 12) = 0$$

$$A \cdot B = \emptyset \Rightarrow A = \emptyset \text{ ή } B = \emptyset$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

ή

$$x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$$

$$x \cdot (x - 2) = 0$$

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

$$\Delta = 7^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 12 = 49 - 48 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{x=0} \text{ ή } x-2=0$$

$$\textcircled{x=2}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-7 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{matrix} \textcircled{-3} \\ \textcircled{-4} \end{matrix}$$

$$A \cap B = \{2\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 0\}$$

$$A' = \{-3, -1, 0\}$$

$$B' = \{-3, -1, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$(A \cap B)' = \{-3, -1, 0, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$(A \cup B)' = \{-3, -1\}$$

$$A' \cup B' = \{-3, -1, 0, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$(A \cup B)' \cap B' = \{-3, -1\}$$

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$B = \{0, 2\}$$

$$O = \{-3, -1, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$\text{Εστω } \underline{\Omega} = \{x \in \mathbb{N} / 0 \leq x < 10\}$$

Άσκηση
1

$$\text{και } A = \{x \in \underline{\Omega} / 7 < x \leq 14\}$$

$$\text{και } B = \{x \in \underline{\Omega} / x \text{ άρτιος}\}$$

α) Να βρείτε τα $A, B, \underline{\Omega}$.

β) Να βρείτε τα $A \cup B, A \cap B, A', B'$

γ) Να βρείτε $(A \cup B)'$ και $A' \cap B'$

δ) $(A' \cup B)' \cap (B' \cap A)$.

Λύση

α) $\underline{\Omega} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$.

$$A = \{8, 9\}$$

$$B = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

β) $A \cup B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 9\}$

$$A \cap B = \{8\}$$

$$A' = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$B' = \{0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad (A \cup B)' = \{0, 1, 3, 5, 7\}.$$

$$A' \cap B' = \{0, 1, 3, 5, 7\}.$$

$$\textcircled{8}. \quad (A' \cup B)' \cap (B' \cap A) = \{9\}.$$

$$\rightarrow A' \cup B = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}.$$

$$\rightarrow (A' \cup B)' = \{9\}.$$

$$\rightarrow B' \cap A = \{9\}.$$

$$\underline{O} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}.$$

$$A = \{0, 1, 5\}.$$

$$B = \{1, 3, 4, 5\}.$$

Άσκηση
2

Βρείτε με ω

$$(A' \cup B)' \cap (B' \cap A) = \{0\}.$$

$$\bullet A' = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\bullet A' \cup B = \{2, 3, 4, 1, 5\}.$$

$$\bullet (A' \cup B)' = \{0\}.$$

$$\bullet B' = \{0, 2\}.$$

$$\bullet B' \cap A = \{0\}.$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad Av \quad \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{km} \quad B = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$A = 1 - 2(\alpha - B) + 3(2\alpha - 3B) - \alpha$$

~~$$A = (2\alpha - 2B) + (6\alpha - 9B) - \alpha$$~~

A =

$$A = 1 - 2(\alpha - B) + 3(2\alpha - 3B) - \alpha$$

$$A = 1 - 2\alpha + 2B + 6\alpha - 9B - \alpha$$

$$A = 3\alpha - 7B + 1$$

$$A = 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - 7\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + 1$$

$$A = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{14}{3} + 1$$

$$A = -\frac{9}{6} + \frac{28}{6} + \frac{6}{6}$$

$$A = \frac{25}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \textcircled{B} -2 - 3 - 1 = -6$$

$$\textcircled{8} -5 + 3 - \cancel{17} - 4 + \cancel{17} + 1 = -5$$

$$\textcircled{52} 1 - (-7 + 3) + (-2 - 3) = \\ 1 + 7 - 3 - 2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{6} \textcircled{B} -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{8} 2 - \frac{7}{3} = \frac{6}{3} - \frac{7}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{20} -\frac{7}{5} + 1 = -\frac{7}{5} + \frac{5}{5} = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad K = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{x-2}$$

α) Βρείτε το x ώστε να οριστεί
η K .

πρέπει $x \neq 0$ και $x-2 \neq 0$
 $x \neq 2$

Η παράσταση K ορίζεται

για όλα τα $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, 2\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{B}. \quad K &= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{x-2} = \frac{x-2}{x(x-2)} + \frac{x^2}{x(x-2)} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x(x-2)}. \end{aligned}$$

14

(B)

$$\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{2}{3y} = \frac{3y}{6xy} - \frac{2 \cdot 2x}{6xy}$$

$$= \frac{3y - 4x}{6xy}$$

(8)

$$\frac{1}{a} - 2 = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{2}{1} = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{2a}{a} = \frac{1-2a}{a}$$

(20)

$$\frac{x}{x-2} - \frac{1}{1} = \frac{x}{x-2} - \frac{x-2}{x-2} = \frac{\cancel{x} - \cancel{x} + 2}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{2}{x-2}$$

(13)

$$\alpha, \beta \text{ αντιστρέφονται} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 0$$

$$x, y \text{ αντιστρέφονται} \Rightarrow x \cdot y = 1$$

$$(B) \quad 1 - 2(\alpha - 1) - x(3y - \beta) + \beta(-x - 2)$$

$$1 - 2\alpha + 2 - 3yx + x\beta - \beta x - 2\beta$$

$$1 - 2\alpha + 2 - 3 + x\beta - \beta x - 2\beta$$

$$3 - 3 - 2\alpha + x\beta - \beta x - 2\beta$$

$$~~-2\alpha + x\beta - \beta x - 2\beta~~$$

$$-2\alpha - 2\beta$$

$$-2(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$-2 \cdot 0$$

$$0$$

11

$$x+y=3$$

$$B) (x-3)(y-1) - x(y+2) =$$

$$B = \cancel{x \cdot y} - \cancel{x \cdot 1} - \cancel{3 \cdot y} - \cancel{3 \cdot 1} - \cancel{x \cdot y} - \cancel{x \cdot 2} - \cancel{3 \cdot y} - \cancel{3 \cdot 1}$$

$$B = -3x - 3y + 3$$

$$B = -3(x+y) + 3$$

$$B = -3 \cdot 3 + 3$$

$$B = -9 + 3$$

$$B = -6$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{7}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{7}{2}\right) = -\frac{21}{10}$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad \frac{3}{2} \cdot (-2) = -\left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{4}{4} = -1$$

$$\textcircled{52} \quad \frac{2}{3} - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{2} - \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6} - \frac{15}{6} - \frac{6}{6} = -\frac{17}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad B = -2x + 3(1-x) - 2(-x+3) =$$
$$= -2x + 3 - 3x + 2x - 6 = -3x - 3$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 1 - 3(-2x+1) - (6x-3)$$

$$1 + 6x - 3 - 6x + 3 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

12

(B) $\alpha + \beta = -3$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad \Lambda = \alpha + \frac{\beta}{6} - \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta-1}{3}$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{6\alpha}{6} + \frac{\beta}{6} - \frac{3\alpha}{6} + \frac{2(\beta-1)}{6}$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{6\alpha}{6} + \frac{\beta}{6} - \frac{3\alpha}{6} + \frac{2\beta-2}{6}$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{6\alpha + \beta - 3\alpha + 2\beta - 2}{6}$$

6

$$\Lambda = \frac{3\alpha + 3\beta - 2}{6}$$

6

$$\Lambda = \frac{3(a+b) - 2}{6}$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{3(-3) - 2}{6}$$

6

$$\Lambda = -\frac{-9+2}{6} = -\frac{7}{6} \quad \checkmark$$

5^(B)

$$B = 2\alpha - 5\beta - \gamma$$

$$\beta = 2(-3) - 5(-2) - (-1)$$

$$\beta = -6 + 10 + 1$$

$$\beta = 5$$

$$\alpha = -3$$

$$\beta = -2$$

$$\gamma = -1$$

$$\textcircled{8} \Delta = 1 - 2\alpha\beta - \alpha\beta\gamma,$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 2(-3)(-2) - (-3)(-2)(-1)$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 12 + 6$$

$$\Delta = -5.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad 4 \cdot (-5) = -20$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad 3 - 3 \cdot 5 = -12$$

$$\textcircled{E} \quad 9 - 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-5) = 9 - 15 = -6$$

$$\textcircled{H} \quad 1 \cdot (3 - 5) \cdot (-7 + 2) = 1 \cdot (-21 + 6 + 35 - 10) =$$
$$= 10$$



4

$$\textcircled{B} \quad \underline{5-5} \cdot (-3+5) - (7-8) \cdot (-5+3) =$$
$$= 5-5 \cdot (2) - (-1) \cdot (-2) =$$

$$= 5-10-2$$

$$= -7.$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 1-2 \cdot (7-8) - 3 \cdot [5+4 \cdot (7-2 \cdot 5)] =$$

$$= 1-2 \cdot (-1) - 3 \cdot [5+4 \cdot (7-10)] =$$

$$= 1-2 \cdot (-1) - 3 \cdot [5+4 \cdot (-3)] =$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-1) - 3 \cdot [9 \cdot (-3)] =$$

$$= 1-3 \cdot [-27] =$$

$$= -2 \cdot (-27) =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{54}}.$$

Επορας Μαθημα

Τεταρτη 5:30 - 7

Σελ 18 - 19

①

②

③

④

⑤

⑥

⑦

⑪

Παράσταση Συνόλου - Τσα σύνολα

1. Έστω Ω το σύνολο των ψηφίων ενός αριθμού και τα υποσύνολά του:
 $A = \{x \in \Omega / x \text{ ψηφίο του αριθμού } 2100\}$ και
 $B = \{x \in \Omega / x \text{ ψηφίο του αριθμού } 2021\}$

- α. Να γράψετε τα σύνολα A και B με αναγραφή των στοιχείων τους.
 β. Να εξετάσετε, αν τα σύνολα A και B είναι ίσα.
 γ. Το σύνολο $\Gamma = \{0, 2\}$ είναι υποσύνολο του A ;

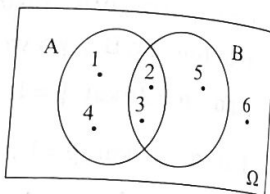
2. Δίνονται τα σύνολα:

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} / 1 \leq x < 5\} \text{ και } B = \{x \in \mathbb{N} / x \text{ διαιρέτης του } 8\}$$

- α. Να γράψετε τα σύνολα A και B με αναγραφή των στοιχείων τους.
 β. Να εξετάσετε, αν τα σύνολα A και B είναι ίσα.
 γ. Ισχύει $A \subseteq B$;

Πράξεις με σύνολα

3. Στο διπλανό σχήμα έχουμε το διάγραμμα Venn για τα υποσύνολα A και B ενός βασικού συνόλου Ω .
 Να βρείτε τα σύνολα:



α. Ω, A, B

β. $A \cup B, A \cap B, A', (A \cup B)', (A \cap B)'$

4. Έστω $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ ένα βασικό σύνολο και τα υποσύνολά του:

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \text{ και } B = \{4, 5, 6\}$$

Να παραστήσετε με αναγραφή των στοιχείων τους και στη συνέχεια με διάγραμμα Venn τα σύνολα:

α. $A \cup B$

β. $A \cap B$

γ. A'

5. Έστω $\Omega = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ ένα βασικό σύνολο και τα υποσύνολά του $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ και $B = \{0, 2, 4\}$. Να παραστήσετε με αναγραφή των στοιχείων τους και στη συνέχεια με διάγραμμα Venn τα σύνολα:

α. $A \cup B$

β. $A \cap B$

γ. $(A \cup B)'$

δ. $A \cap B'$

ε. $B \cap A'$

6. Αν $A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} / x \text{ διαιρέτης του } 12\}$ και
 $B = \{x \in \mathbb{N} / x \text{ πολλαπλάσιο του } 3 \text{ και } x < 17\}$,

να βρείτε τα σύνολα $A \cup B$ και $A \cap B$.

Β' ΟΜΑΔΑΣ

7. Έστω $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ ένα βασικό σύνολο και δύο υποσύνολά του:

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \text{ και } B = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}.$$

Να βρείτε τα παρακάτω σύνολα και στη συνέχεια να τα παραστήσετε με διάγραμμα Venn.

α. $(A \cup B)'$ και $A' \cap B'$. Τι παρατηρείτε;

β. $(A \cap B)'$ και $A' \cup B'$. Τι παρατηρείτε;

8. Έστω A, B και Γ τρία υποσύνολα του βασικού συνόλου $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$, για τα οποία ισχύουν:

$$A \cap B = \{1, 2\}, A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}, B \cap \Gamma = \{2, 3\} \text{ και } B \cup \Gamma = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

Να κάνετε το διάγραμμα Venn και στη συνέχεια, να βρείτε τα σύνολα A, B και Γ .

9. Να βρείτε τις τιμές του γ , για τις οποίες το σύνολο $A = \{0, \gamma\}$ είναι υποσύνολο του συνόλου $B = \{0, \gamma+1, 2-\gamma\}$.

10. Να βρείτε τις τιμές των α, β , για τις οποίες τα σύνολα:

$$A = \{0, \alpha, 1\}, B = \{0, \beta, 2\}$$

είναι ίσα και στη συνέχεια το σύνολο P που έχει ως στοιχεία τα υποσύνολα του A .

ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗΣ

11. Να χαρακτηρίσετε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις, ως Σωστές (Σ) ή Λανθασμένες (Λ).

α. Δύο σύνολα λέγονται ίσα, όταν έχουν τα ίδια ακριβώς στοιχεία.

β. $\emptyset \subseteq A$

Αν Ω το βασικό σύνολο και A, B δύο υποσύνολά του, τότε:

γ. $A \subseteq A \cup B$

δ. $A \cap B \subseteq A$

ε. $(A')' = A$

στ. $A \cup A' = \Omega$

ζ. $\Omega' = \emptyset$

α.	β.	γ.	δ.	ε.	στ.	ζ.

Σχολικό

Σελ: 52

$$1. A = \left[(x^2 y^3)^{-2} (x y^3)^4 \right] : \left(\frac{x^3}{y^{-1}} \right)^{-3}$$

i) Νόμο $A = x^9 y^9$

$$A = \left[\underbrace{(x^{-4} y^{-6} x^4 y^{12})} \right] : \left(\frac{y^{-1}}{x^3} \right)^3$$

$$A = \left(x^{-4+4} y^{-6+12} \right) : \frac{y^{-3}}{x^9}$$

$$A = x^0 y^6 \cdot \frac{x^9}{y^{-3}}$$

$$A = 1 \cdot y^6 \cdot \frac{x^9}{y^{-3}} = \frac{y^6 x^9}{y^{-3}} = y^{6-(-3)} x^9$$

$$A = y^9 x^9$$

$$11/. \quad Av \quad x = 2010 \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{1}{2010}$$

$$A = x^9 y^9$$

$$A = (xy)^9$$

$$A = \left(2010 \cdot \frac{1}{2010} \right)^9$$

$$A = 1^9 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$2. \quad A = \left[(xy^{-1})^2 : (x^3y^7)^{-1} \right]^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} x = 0,4 \\ y = -2,5 \end{array}$$

$$A = \left(x^2y^{-2} : x^{-3}y^{-7} \right)^2$$

$$A = \left[x^{2-(-3)} y^{-2-(-7)} \right]^2$$

$$A = \left(x^5 y^5 \right)^2 = x^{10} y^{10} = (xy)^{10}$$

$$A = \left[(0,4)(-2,5) \right]^{10} = 1^{10} = 1$$

$$3. \quad i) \quad 1001^2 - 999^2 = (1001 - 999)(1001 + 999)$$

$$2 \cdot 2000 = 4000$$

$$\boxed{a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)}$$

$$ii). \quad 99 \cdot 101 = (100-1)(100+1) = 100^2 - 1^2 = 10000 - 1 = 9999$$

$$iii). \quad \frac{7,23^2 - (4,23)^2}{11,46} = \frac{(7,23-4,23)(7,23+4,23)}{11,46}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 11,46}{11,46} = 3$$

$$4. \text{ i) NDB } (a+B)^2 - (a-B)^2 = 4aB$$

$$a^2 + 2aB + B^2 - (a^2 - 2aB + B^2) = 4aB$$

$$\cancel{a^2} + 2aB + \cancel{B^2} - \cancel{a^2} + 2aB - \cancel{B^2} = 4aB$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} (a+B)^2 &= a^2 + 2aB + B^2 \\ (a-B)^2 &= a^2 - 2aB + B^2 \end{aligned}}$$

$$4aB = 4aB$$

$$0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{ii). } \left(\frac{999}{1000} + \frac{1000}{999} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{999}{1000} - \frac{1000}{999} \right)^2 =$$

$$\text{ca. } a = \frac{999}{1000}$$

$$\text{ca. } B = \frac{1000}{999}$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{\cancel{999}}{1000} \frac{\cancel{1000}}{\cancel{999}} = 4$$

5. i) vdo $a^2 - (a-1)(a+1) = 1$

$$a^2 - (a^2 - 1^2) = 1$$

$$\cancel{a^2} - \cancel{a^2} + 1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

ii). $1,3265^2 - 0,3265 \cdot 2,3265$

$\sqrt{a} \quad a = 1,3265$

$$1,3265^2 - (1,3265 - 1)(1,3265 + 1) = 1$$

$$1,3265^2 - 0,3265 \cdot 2,3265 = 1$$

6. 1ος x

2ος $x+1$

$$\text{Νδο } (x+1)^2 - x^2 = x + x + 1$$

$$\cancel{x^2} + 2x + 1 - \cancel{x^2} = 2x + 1$$

$$2x + 1 = 2x + 1$$

$$0 = 0$$

7. $v \in \mathbb{N}$ νδο $2^v + 2^{v+1} + 2^{v+2}$
οτις ακολουθα αυ 7.

Πολλω αυ 7 \exists $7k$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$2^v + 2^{v+1} + 2^{v+2} = 2^v + 2^v \cdot 2^1 + 2^v \cdot 2^2 =$$

$$= 2^v + 2 \cdot 2^v + 4 \cdot 2^v =$$

$$= 7 \cdot 2^v \text{ ακολου αυ 7.}$$

Σχολια (Σελ 53)

1. i) $\frac{a^3 - 2a^2 + a}{a^2 - a} = \frac{\cancel{a}(a^2 - 2a + 1)}{\cancel{a}(a-1)} = \frac{(a-1)^2}{\cancel{a-1}}$

ii) $\frac{(a^2 - a) + 2a - 2}{a^2 - 1} = a - 1$

$= \frac{a(a-1) + 2(a-1)}{(a-1)(a+1)} = \frac{\cancel{(a-1)}(a+2)}{\cancel{(a-1)}(a+1)} = \frac{a+2}{a-1}$

2. i) $\left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{a^3 + a^2}{(a+1)^3} = \left(\frac{a^2 - 1}{a}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{a^2 \cancel{(a+1)}}{(a+1)^3}$

$= \left(\frac{a^2 - 1}{a}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{a^2}{(a+1)^2} =$

$= \left(\frac{(a-1)(a+1)}{a}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{a^2}{(a+1)^2} = \frac{(a-1)^2 \cancel{(a+1)^2}}{\cancel{a^2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{a^2}}{\cancel{(a+1)^2}}$

$= (a-1)^2$

$$11). \frac{a^2+a+1}{a+1} \cdot \frac{a^2-1}{a^3-1} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{a^2+a+1}}{\cancel{a+1}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(a-1)}\cancel{(a+1)}}{\cancel{(a-1)}\cancel{(a^2+a+1)}} = \underline{1}$$

$$a^3 - B^3 = (a - B)(a^2 + aB + B^2)$$

$$3. \quad i) (x+y)^2 \cdot (x^{-1} + y^{-1})^{-2} =$$

$$= (x+y)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)^{-2} =$$

$$= (x+y)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{y}{xy} + \frac{x}{xy}\right)^{-2} =$$

$$= (x+y)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{x+y}{xy}\right)^{-2} = (x+y)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{xy}{x+y}\right)^2 =$$

$$= \cancel{(x+y)^2} \cdot \frac{(xy)^2}{\cancel{(x+y)^2}} = x^2 y^2$$

$$11). \frac{x+y}{x-y} \cdot \frac{x^{-1}-y^{-1}}{x^{-2}-y^{-2}} = \frac{x+y}{x-y} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}}{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{x+y}{x-y} \cdot \frac{\frac{y}{xy} - \frac{x}{xy}}{\frac{y^2}{x^2y^2} - \frac{x^2}{x^2y^2}} = \frac{x+y}{x-y} \cdot \frac{\frac{y-x}{xy}}{\frac{y^2-x^2}{x^2y^2}}$$

$$= \frac{x+y}{x-y} \cdot \frac{(y-x)x^2y^2}{xy(y^2-x^2)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{x+y}}{\cancel{x-y}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(x-y)}(xy)}{\cancel{xy}(y-x)(y+x)} = \frac{-xy}{y-x}$$

4. Ndo $\left(\frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2-y^2} \right) : \left(\frac{x^2}{x-y} - y \right) = 1$

$$\frac{(x+y)(x^2-xy+y^2)}{(x-y)(x+y)} : \left(\frac{x^2}{x-y} - \frac{y(x-y)}{x-y} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2-xy+y^2}{x-y} : \frac{x^2-yx+y^2}{x-y} = 1 (=)$$

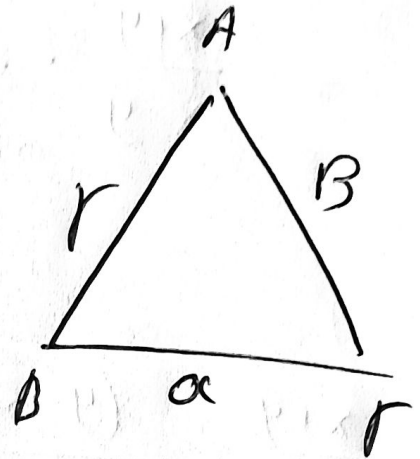
$$\frac{x^2 - xy + y^2}{x - y} \cdot \frac{x - y}{x^2 - xy + y^2} = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

5. i) $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\beta}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha}$

υδο $\triangle ABC$ ισοσημο

Αρα υδο $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$.



Ισχυρι οτι $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\beta}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} = k \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta k$

$$\beta = \gamma k$$

$$\gamma = \alpha k$$

$$\gamma = \beta \cdot k \cdot k$$

$$\gamma = \beta \cdot k^2$$

$$\gamma = \gamma k \cdot k^2$$

$$\cancel{\gamma} = \cancel{\gamma} k^3 \quad \gamma \neq 0$$

$$1 = k^3$$

$$\underline{\underline{k = 1}}$$

Συνεπ

$$\alpha = \beta$$

$$\beta = \gamma$$

$$\alpha = \gamma$$

ισοσημο.

$$11). \text{ Ar } \alpha - \beta = \beta - \gamma = \gamma - \alpha = k$$

$$\alpha = \beta + k$$

$$\beta = \gamma + k$$

$$\gamma = \alpha + k.$$

Ar

$$\alpha = \beta + k$$

$$\alpha = \gamma + k + k$$

$$\alpha = \gamma + 2k$$

$$0 = \alpha + k + 2k$$

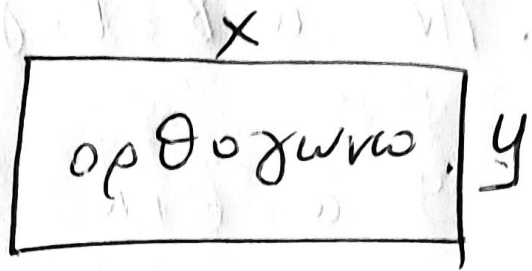
$$\alpha = \alpha + 3k$$

$$0 = 3k.$$

$$\underline{\underline{k=0}}$$

Ar $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$.

6. $L = 4a$
 $E = a^2$



Νόσο το ορθογώνιο είναι τετράγωνο με πλευρά a .

$L = 2x + 2y = 4a \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x + y = 2a$

↓
 Περικύβω

οπότε

$E = a^2$

$xy = a^2$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 2a & \Rightarrow y = 2a - x \\ xy = a^2 & \swarrow \end{cases}$$

$x(2a - x) = a^2$

$2ax - x^2 = a^2$

$0 = x^2 - 2ax + a^2$

$0 = (x - a)^2$

$0 = x - a$

$x = a$

$a + y = 2a$

$y = a$



7

i) Αν α ρητός και β άρρητος
τότε $\alpha + \beta$ άρρητος.

Ρητός είναι αλλ αριθμός που μπορεί
να γραφεί ως κλάσμα.

αρα $\alpha = \frac{k}{\lambda}$

- οτω $\alpha + \beta$ είναι ρητός,

Αφω $\alpha + \beta$ είναι ρητός γραφεται
ως αναγυγο κλάσμα.

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{\mu}{\nu}$$

$$\frac{k}{\lambda} + \beta = \frac{\mu}{\nu}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\mu}{\nu} - \frac{k}{\lambda}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\mu\lambda}{\nu\lambda} - \frac{k\nu}{\lambda\nu} = \frac{\mu\lambda - k\nu}{\lambda\nu}$$

γιατι β άρρητος

$$\beta = \frac{\mu\lambda - k\nu}{\lambda\nu}$$

Αρα.

Αρα
 $\alpha + \beta$ άρρητος

ii) Αν α ρητός και Β άρρητος /
τότε α·Β άρρητος /

Αφού α ρητός γράφεται ως κλάσμα

$$\alpha = \frac{\kappa}{\lambda}$$

Εστω αΒ είναι ρητός /

οπότε $\alpha B = \frac{\nu}{\mu}$

$$\frac{\kappa}{\lambda} B = \frac{\nu}{\mu}$$

$$\mu \kappa B = \lambda \nu$$

$$B = \frac{\lambda \nu}{\mu \kappa}$$

Το Β γράφεται
σαν κλάσμα
οπότε είναι
ρητός /

Άρα

το αβ άρρητος /

Απόδειξη!

Δυναμω

1. $(-2)^2 = 2^2 = 4$

$-2^2 = -4$

$(-2)^3 = -2^3 = -8$

$-2^3 = -8$

2. $a^0 = 1$

$1^v = 1$

$a^1 = a$

3. $a^{-v} = \frac{1}{a^v}$

$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-v} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^v$

4. $a^v \cdot a^p = a^{v+p}$

$a^v : a^p = a^{v-p}$

$\frac{a^v}{a^p} = a^{v-p}$

(Idid Basas)

5.

$a^v \cdot b^v = (ab)^v$

$a^v : b^v = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^v$

$\frac{a^v}{b^v} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^v$

6. $(a^v)^p = a^{v \cdot p}$

Επορευο Μαθημα

Σαββατο 12-1

Σελ. 27

- ④ α γ
- ⑤ α γ

Σελ 28

- ⑫ α
- ⑬ α

Σελ 35

- ① β δ
- ② β δ ζ
- ⑤ ο λ η

Σελ 37

⑮

Σελ 36

- ⑩
- ⑪

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad \left(2x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 2x \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad \textcircled{a} \quad \text{No} \quad a(a-2) - (a-1)^2 = -1$$

$$= a^2 - 2a - (a^2 - 2a + 1) =$$

$$= a^2 - 2a - a^2 + 2a - 1$$

$$= -1$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad A = 2022 \cdot 2020 - 2021^2$$

~~$$2022 \cdot 2020 - 2021^2 = 2022(2022-2) - 2021^2$$~~

2022

$$2022(2022-2) - (2022-1)^2 = -1$$

$$= 2022 \cdot 2020 - 2021^2 = A = -1$$

11

52

$$-10x^2 + 2(x+3)^3 - (2x-1)^2$$

$$-10x^2 + 2(x^3 + 3x^2 \cdot 3 + 3x(3)^2 + 3^3) - (2x^2 - 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 1 + 1^2)$$

$$-10x^2 + 2(x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 27) - (4x^2 - 4x + 1)$$

$$\underline{-10x^2} + \underline{2x^3} + \underline{18x^2} + \underline{54x} + \underline{54} - \underline{4x^2} + \underline{4x} - \underline{1}$$

$$4x^2 + 2x^3 + 58x + 53$$



9

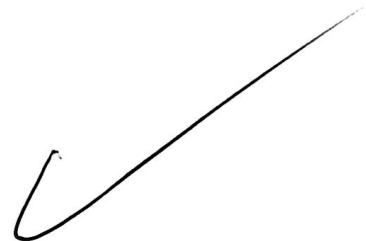
$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{B} \quad & x^3 - 3x(2x-1) - (x-1)^3 = \\ & x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x - [x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1] = \\ & x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x - x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x + 1 = \\ & -3x^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{D} \quad & x^2 - 2x(1-x) - (2x-1)^2 = \cancel{x^2 - 2x + 2x^2 - 2x + 2 \cdot 2x \cdot (-1) + (-1)^2} \\ & = \cancel{x^2 - 2x + 2x^2 - 2x^2 - 4x - 1} \\ & = \cancel{x^2 - 4x - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= x^2 - 2x + 2x^2 - (2x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 1 + 1^2$$

$$= 3x^2 - 2x - 4x^2 + 4x - 1 = -x^2 + 2x - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{52} \quad & 8x(x-1)(x+1) - (2x-1)^3 = \\ & 8x(x^2 - 1^2) - [2x^3 - 3(2x)^2 \cdot 1 + 3(2x) \cdot 1^2 - 1^3] = \\ & 8x^3 - 8x - [8x^3 - 3(4x^2) + 6x - 1] = \\ & 8x^3 - 8x - 8x^3 + 12x^2 - 6x + 1 = \\ & -14x + 12x^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$



13

(B) $(a^2-3)^2 - a(a-1)/(a-5) = (a-1)(a^3-5) + 4$

~~$(a^4 - 3^2) - a(a^2 + 5a - a + 5) = (a^4 - 5a - a^3 + 5) + 4$~~

~~$-a^4 + 3^2 - a(a^2 - 4a + 5) = -a^4 + 5a + a^3 - 5 + 4$~~

~~$-a^4 + 3^2 - a^3 + 4a^2 - 5a = -a^4 + 5a + a^3 - 5 + 4$~~

~~$-a^4 + a^4 - a^3 - a^3 + 4a^2 - 5a - 5a = -5 + 4 - 9$~~

$(a^2)^2 - 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot 3 + 3^2 - a(a^2 - 5a - a + 5) = a^4 - 5a - a^3 + 5 + 4$

~~$a^4 - 6a^2 + 9 - a^3 + 5a^2 + a^2 - 5a = a^4 - 5a - a^3 + 9$~~

~~$-6a^2 + 6a^2 = 0$~~

$0=0$ ✓

(8) $(x^2-1)/(a^2-9) + (3x-a)^2 = (ax-3)^2$

~~$(x-1)(x+1)(a-3)(a+3) + (9x^2 - 2 \cdot 3x \cdot a - a^2) = (ax^2 - 2ax + 3^2)$~~

~~$x^2 a^2 - 9x^2 - a^2 + 9 + 9x^2 - 6xa + a^2 = a^2 x^2 - 6xa + 9$~~

$0=0$

10

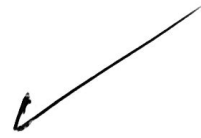
$$(B) 1 - 2x(-x+1) - (3x-1)^2 =$$

$$1 + 2x^2 - 2x - [(3x)^2 + 2 \cdot 3x \cdot (-1) + (-1)^2] =$$

$$1 + 2x^2 - 2x - [9x^2 - 6x + 1] =$$

$$1 + 2x^2 - 2x - 9x^2 + 6x - 1 =$$

$$4x - 7x^2$$



$$(8) 1 - 8x^2(x-2) - (2x-1)^3 =$$

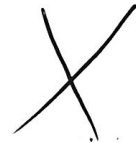
$$1 - 8x^3 + 16x^2 -$$

$$- [(2x)^3 + 3 \cdot (2x)^2 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot (2x) \cdot (-1)^2 + (-1)^3] =$$

$$= 1 - 8x^3 + 16x^2 - [8x^3 - 6x + 6x - 1] =$$

$$= 1 - 8x^3 + 16x^2 - 8x^3 + 12x + 1 =$$

$$2 - 16x^3 + 16x^2 + 12x$$



$$\rightarrow (1-x^2)^2$$

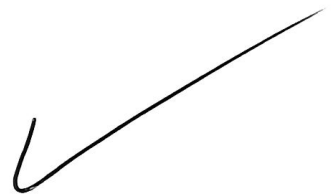
$$(29) x^5 - (-x-2)(x-2) - x(-x^2+1)^2 =$$

$$= x^5 - (2^2 - x^2) - x(x^2)^2 - 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot 1 + 1^2 =$$

$$= x^5 - 2^2 + x^2 - x(x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) =$$

$$= x^5 - 2^2 + x^2 - x^5 - 2x^3 - x =$$

$$-4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - x$$



$$= -4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - x$$

12

$$(B) (a-b)^2 + 4ab = (a+b)^2$$

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + 4ab = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 - a^2 - 2ab - b^2 + 4ab = 0$$

$$-4ab + 4ab = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$(5) (a+b)^3 - (a-b)^3 - 6a^2b = 2b^3$$

$$(a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3) - (a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3) - 6a^2b = 2b^3$$

$$a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 - a^3 + 3a^2b - 3ab^2 + b^3 - 6a^2b - 2b^3 = 0$$

$$6a^2b - 6a^2b + 2b^3 - 2b^3 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$(E) (a-1)^2 - 2(a-1)(a+1) + (a+1)^2 = 4$$

$$a^2 - 2a + 1 - 2(a-1)(a+1) + (a^2 + 2a + 1) = 4$$

$$a^2 - 2a + 1 - 2(a^2 - 1) + a^2 + 2a + 1 = 4$$

$$a^2 - 2a + 1 - 2a^2 + 2 + a^2 + 2a + 1 = 4$$

$$2a^2 - 2a^2 + 1 - 2a^2 + 2 + 1 = 4$$

$$4 = 4$$

Σ 7 46

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad (x+7)^2 = x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 7 + 7^2 = x^2 + 14x + 49$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{F} \quad (x-5)^2 = x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot 5 + 5^2 = x^2 - 10x + 25$$

$$\textcircled{E} \quad (2x+3)^2 = (2x)^2 + 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 3 + 3^2 = 4x^2 + 12x + 9$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad (3x^2-1)^2 = (3x^2)^2 - 2 \cdot 3x^2 \cdot 1 + 1^2 = \\ = 9x^4 - 6x^2 + 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{a} \quad (x+2)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot x \cdot 2^2 + 2^3 = x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot a \cdot b^2 + b^3$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{d} \quad (x^2-4)^3 &= (x^2)^3 - 3 \cdot (x^2)^2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot 4^2 - 4^3 \\ &= x^6 - 12x^4 + 48x^2 - 64 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \textcircled{e} \quad (3x^2-5)(3x^2+5) = (3x^2)^2 - 5^2 = 9x^4 - 25$$

$$(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5c} \quad \left(y^2 - \frac{2}{3}\right) \left(y^2 + \frac{2}{3}\right) &= (y^2)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \\ &= y^4 - \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

ex try

$$(-x+2)(-x-2) = x^2 - 2^2$$

Εποραο Μαθημα

Τεταρτη 5:30-7

(1) α δ γ σ ζ η

(2) α γ

(3) β γ

(5) α β γ δ

(9) α γ ε

(10) α γ ε

(11) α β γ δ ε

(12) α γ

(13) α γ

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad 7x - 7y = 7(x - y)$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad 3x - 12 = 3(x - 4)$$

$$\textcircled{52} \quad 9x - 6 = 3(3x - 2)$$

$$\textcircled{N} \quad 10x - 2 = 2(5x - 1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad x^2 - 2xy = x(x - 2y)$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad 2x^2 + 6x = 2x(x + 3)$$

$$\textcircled{52} \quad 14x^3 - 21x^2 = 7x^2(2x - 3)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad x^2 - x = x(x - 1)$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad x^3 - x^2 + x = x(x^2 - x + 1)$$

$$\textcircled{52} \quad 6x^4 + 2x^2 = 2x^2(3x^2 + 1)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad x^2 - 4 = x^2 - 2^2 = (x - 2)(x + 2)$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad x^2 - 1 = x^2 - 1^2 = (x - 1)(x + 1)$$

$$\textcircled{52} \quad 49y^2 - 16 = (7y)^2 - 4^2 = (7y - 4)(7y + 4)$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \textcircled{\beta} \quad y^2 - \frac{1}{4} = y^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(y + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{\delta} \quad x^4 - 81 = (x^2)^2 - 9^2 = (x^2 - 9)(x^2 + 9) = (x-3)(x+3)(x^2 + 9)$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \textcircled{\beta} \quad x^3 - 4x = x(x^2 - 4) = x(x-2)(x+2)$$

$$\textcircled{\delta} \quad 2x^3 - 18x = 2x(x^2 - 9) = 2x(x-3)(x+3)$$

$$\textcircled{\sigma\tau} \quad 3x^4 - 12x^2 = 3x^2(x^2 - 4) = 3x^2(x-2)(x+2)$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad \textcircled{\alpha} \quad x^3 + 8 = x^3 + 2^3 = (x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)$$

$$\textcircled{\beta} \quad x^3 - 1 = x^3 - 1^3 = (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad \textcircled{\beta} \quad y^2 - 10y + 25 = (y - 5)^2$$

$$\textcircled{\sigma\tau} \quad x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4} = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\textcircled{16} \quad \textcircled{\alpha} \quad 4x^2 - 4x + 1 = (2x - 1)^2$$

$$\textcircled{\sigma\tau} \quad 16x^4 - 8x^2 + 1 = (4x^2 - 1)^2$$

20

(B)

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 \Rightarrow (x - x_1) \cdot (x - x_2) = (x - (-1)) \cdot (x - (-2)) = (x + 1) \cdot (x + 2)$$
$$= b^2 - 4ac = 3^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 9 - 8 = \underline{\underline{1}} > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2 \cdot a} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \begin{cases} \frac{-3+1}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = (-1) \\ \frac{-3-1}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = (-2) \end{cases}$$

4

(B) $x(2x-1) - 3(2x-1) = (2x-1)(x-3)$

(8) $(x-2)^2 - 3(2-x)(x+1) = (x-2)^2 + 3(x-2)(x+1)$

$$= (x-2) \left(x-2 + 3(x+1) \right)$$

$$= (x-2)(4x+1)$$

(82) $x(2x-1) - 2x+1 =$

$$x(2x-1) - (2x-1)$$

$$(2x-1)(x-1)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \textcircled{B} (x-2)^2 + \underline{3x-6} = (x-2)^2 + 3(x-2) = (x-2)[x-2+3] \\ = (x-2)(x+1)$$

$$\textcircled{F} (x-3)^2 - 2x+6 = (x-3)^2 - 2(x-3) = (x-3)(x-3-2) \\ (x-3)(x-5)$$

$$\textcircled{DZ} (3x-2)^2 - 3x+2 = (3x-2)^2 - (3x-2) = \\ = (3x-2)(3x-2-1) = (3x-2)(3x-3)$$

$$\textcircled{u} [-(2x-1)]^2 + 4(1-2x) =$$

$$(2x-1)^2 + 4(1-2x) = (2x-1)^2 - 4(2x-1)$$

$$= (2x-1)(2x-1-4)$$

$$= (2x-1)(2x-5),$$

$$\textcircled{17} \textcircled{E} \cdot x^2 - y^2 + 6y - 9 =$$

$$= x^2 - (y^2 - 6y + 9) =$$

$$= x^2 - (y-3)^2 =$$

$$= (x-y+3)(x-y-3).$$

$$\textcircled{6} \textcircled{B} \underbrace{\alpha x - \alpha y} - \underbrace{\beta x + \beta y} =$$

$$= \alpha(x-y) - \beta(x-y)$$

$$= (x-y)(\alpha - \beta).$$

$$\textcircled{8} \underbrace{\alpha x - \alpha y} - x + y =$$

$$= \alpha(x-y) - (x-y)$$

$$= (x-y)(\alpha - 1).$$

(20)

$$\textcircled{E} \quad x^2 - x - 6 = 2(x-2)(x-(-3)) \neq$$

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

$$(2x-4)(x+3)$$

$$\Delta = x^2 + 4 \cdot x \cdot (-6)$$

$$\Delta = x^2 + 24x$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6)$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 24$$

$$\Delta = 25$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2}$$

②

③

19

$$\textcircled{\beta} \quad 2x^2 + x - 1 = 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)(x - (-1)) = (2x - 1)(x + 1)$$

$$\Delta = B^2 - 4\alpha\gamma$$

$$x = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2\alpha}$$

$$\Delta = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1 + 3}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1 - 3}{4} = (-1)$$

$$\textcircled{\gamma} \quad x^2 - x - 2 = (x - 2)(x + 1)$$

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2)$$

$$x = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2\alpha} = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{9}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} \begin{cases} 2 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 8$$

$$\Delta = 9$$

$$\textcircled{\delta} \quad x^2 + x + 1 \quad \text{δεν παραγοντοποιείται,}$$

$$\Delta = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -3 < 0$$

17

20

$$(x^2+1)^2 - 4x^2 =$$



~~$$(x^2+1)(x^2+1) - 4x^2$$~~

$$(x^2+1)^2 - (2x)^2$$

$$= (x^2+1-2x)(x^2+1+2x)$$

$$= (x-1)^2 (x+1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{17} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad & 2x^3 - 12x^2 + 18x = \\
 & = 2x(x^2 - 6x + 9) \\
 & = 2x(x-3)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{8} \quad & 4x^3 - x^2 - 4x^4 = \\
 & = x^2(4x - 1 - 4x^2) \\
 & = -x^2(4x^2 - 4x + 1) \\
 & = -x^2(2x-1)^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{7} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad & \underbrace{x^3 - x^2}_{x^2(x-1)} + x - 1 = \\
 & = x^2(x-1) + x - 1 \\
 & = (x-1)(x^2+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{8} \quad & \underbrace{xy - x}_{x(y-1)} - \underbrace{y + 1}_{(y+1)} = \\
 & = (y-1)(x-1).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad \textcircled{y} \quad x^2 - 8x + 15 =$$

$$\Delta = B^2 - 4af = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 15 = 64 - 60 = 4$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{8 \pm 2}{2 \cdot 1} = \begin{cases} \frac{10}{2} = 5 \\ \frac{6}{2} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$= 1(x-5)(x-3)$$

21

8

$$7x^2 - 13x + 6 = 7(x-1) \cdot (x - \frac{6}{7})$$

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

$$\Delta = 13^2 - 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 6$$

$$\Delta = 169 - 168$$

$$\Delta = 1$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2 \cdot a} = \frac{-(-13) \pm \sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 7} = \frac{13 \pm 1}{14} = \begin{matrix} x_1 = \frac{13+1}{14} = 1 \\ \text{---} \\ x_2 = \frac{13-1}{14} = \frac{12}{14} = \frac{6}{7} \end{matrix}$$

Παραγοντοποίηση τριωνύμου

$$\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma = \alpha (x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta > 0$$

$$\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma = \alpha (x - x_1)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta = 0$$

$\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma$ δεν παραγοντοποιείται

οταν $\Delta < 0$.

Οδηγός παραγοντοποίησης

1. Όταν έχω δύο όρους.

i) κοινός παραγοντάς.

ii) διαφορά τετραγώνων $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$.

iii) αθροισμα - διαφορά κυβων $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

2. Όταν έχω τρεις όρους.

i) κοινός παραγοντάς.

ii) $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$ ή $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

iii) παραγοντοποίηση τριωνομίου $ax^2 + bx + \gamma = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$.

3. Όταν έχω τέσσερις όρους.

i) κοινός παραγοντάς.

ii) ομαδοποίηση

iii) ομαδοποίηση κυβων $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 = (a+b)^3$

iv) Σωδίκη παραγοντοποίηση $(3+1)$.

Επιγραφή Μουσική

① α γ ε τ θ

⑮ α ς

② α γ ε

⑯ ς ε.

③ α γ ε

⑳ α δ.

④ α γ ε

⑤ α γ ε τ

⑥ α γ

⑦ α γ

⑧ α γ ε

⑨ α γ ε

⑩ α γ ε

$$16. \textcircled{B} \quad 9x^2 - 12x + 4 = \frac{3x - 2}{(3x - 2)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad x^4 - 2x^2 + 1 = (x^2 - 1)^2$$

$$19. \textcircled{C} \quad x^2 - 6x + 9 = (x - 3)^2$$

$$\textcircled{E} \quad 4x^2 - 4x + 1 = (2x - 1)^2$$

$$21. \textcircled{a} \quad 4x^2 - 9x + 5 =$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-9)^2 - (4 \cdot 4 \cdot 5) = 81 - 80 = 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2 \cdot a} = \frac{9 \pm 1}{8} = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{8} = 1 \\ \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \quad 4 \left(x - 1 \right) \left(x + \frac{5}{4} \right)$$

$$17. \textcircled{a} 3x^2 + 6x + 3 = 3(x^2 + 2x + 1) = 3(x+1)^2$$

$$\textcircled{b} x^2 + 2x + 1 - y^2$$

$$= (x+1)^2 - y^2$$

$$= (x+1-y)(x+1+y)$$

$$18. \textcircled{a} x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 = (x-1)^3$$

~~$$x(x^2 - 3x + 3) = (x-1)^3 = (x-1-1)(x^2 - 3x + 3 - 1)$$~~

$$\textcircled{b} x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8 = (x-2)^3$$

$$15. \quad \textcircled{5} \quad x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x-1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{E} \quad x^2 - 8x + 16 &= (x-16)^2 - 8x = \\ &= x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot 16 + 16^2 - 8x = \\ &= x^2 - 32x + 256 - 8x = \\ &= x^2 - 40x + 256. \end{aligned}$$

$(x-4)^2$



$$19. \quad \textcircled{a} \quad 3x^2 + x - 2 =$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-2) = 1 + 24 = 25.$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-1-5}{6} &= \frac{-6}{6} = -1. \\ \frac{-1+5}{6} &= \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \cdot (x-x_1)(x-x_2) &= \\ &= 3 \cdot (x - (-1)) \cdot (x - \frac{2}{3}) = \\ &= 3 \cdot (x+1) \cdot (x - \frac{2}{3}). \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \textcircled{a} \quad x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18 = x^2(x-2) - 9(x-2)$$

$$(x-2)(x^2-9) = (x-2)(x-3)(x+3)$$

$$12. \textcircled{b} \quad 4x^3 - 8x^2 - x + 2 = x(4x^2 - 1) - 2(4x^2 - 1)$$

$$(4x^2 - 1)(x - 2)$$

$$(2x - 1)(2x + 1)(x - 2)$$

$$13. \textcircled{c} \quad 27x^3 - 125 = (3x)^3 - 5^3 = (3x - 5)$$

$$(\cancel{9}x^2 + \cancel{30}x + 25)$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad (2x-1)^3 - x^3 = \underline{(2x-1)^3} - x^3 =$$

$$(2x-1-x)(4x^2-4x+1 + \cancel{4x-2}x + x^2)$$

$$(2x-1-x)(4x^2-4x+1+4x^2-2+x^2)$$

$$25. \quad \textcircled{\alpha} \quad \frac{x^2+2x}{3x+6} = \frac{x(x+2)}{3(x+2)} = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{\beta} \quad \frac{3x^2-x}{6x-2} = \frac{x(3x-1)}{2(3x-1)} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{\gamma} \quad \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+x} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x-1}{x}$$

$$27. \quad \textcircled{\alpha} \quad \frac{x^3-x}{x^2-x} = \frac{x(x^2-1)}{x(x-1)} = \frac{x(x-1)(x+1)}{x(x-1)} = \frac{x(x+1)}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{\beta} \quad \frac{x^3-2x^2+x}{x^2-1} = \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{(x+1)^2}{(x-1)}$$

$$\textcircled{\gamma} \quad \frac{x^4-x}{x^2-x} = \frac{x^3(x-1)}{x(x-1)} = \frac{x(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}{x(x-1)} = \frac{x(x^2+x+1)}{x}$$

$$a^3-b^3 = (a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$$

$$14. \textcircled{a} x^4 - x = x(x^3 - 1) = x(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$\textcircled{b} 2x^5 - 16x^2 = 2x^2(x^3 - 8) = \\ 2x^2[(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)]$$

$$\textcircled{c} x^4 - 2x^3 - x + 2 = x^3(x-2) - (x-2) = \\ (x-2)(x^3 - 1) = \\ (x-2)[(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)]$$

$$\textcircled{d} x^5 - x^3 + 8x^2 - 8 = x^3(x^2 - 1) + 8(x^2 - 1) = \\ (x^2 - 1)(x^3 + 8) = \\ (x-1)(x+1)[(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)]$$

$$\textcircled{e} x^7 - x^4 - x^3 + 1 = x^4(x^3 - 1) - (x^3 + 1) = \\ (x^3 - 1)(x^4 - 1) =$$

$$[(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)](x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)$$

$$26. \textcircled{a} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 - 2x} = \frac{\cancel{(x-2)}^2}{x\cancel{(x-2)}} = \frac{x-2}{x} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{b} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 6x + 9} = \frac{\cancel{(x-3)}(x+3)}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{x+3}{x-3}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \frac{9x^2 - 6x + 1}{9x^2 - 1} = \frac{\cancel{(3x-1)}^2}{(3x-1)(3x+1)} = \frac{3x-1}{3x+1}$$

25.

$$\textcircled{8} \frac{3x - x^2}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{\cancel{x} \cdot (x-3)}{\cancel{(x-3)} \cdot (x+3)} = \frac{x}{x+3}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \frac{x^2 - 25}{10x - 2x^2} = \frac{(x-5)(x+5)}{2x(5-x)} = \frac{\cancel{(x-5)}(x+5)}{-2x\cancel{(x-5)}} = \frac{x+5}{-2x}$$

$$\textcircled{57} \frac{1 - 9x^2}{6x^2 - 2x} = \frac{(1-3x)(1+3x)}{2x \cdot (3x-1)} = \frac{-\cancel{(3x-1)}(1+3x)}{2x\cancel{(3x-1)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. \quad \textcircled{a} \quad & (2x-1) \cdot (x+3) - x^2 + 9 = \\
 & = (2x-1) \cdot (x+3) - (x-3) \cdot (x+3) = \\
 & = (x+3) (2x-1 - x+3) \\
 & = (x+3) (x+2) \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{b} \quad & x^3 - 2x^2 + (2x-1)(2-x) = \\
 & = x^2 \cdot (x-2) + (2x-1) \cdot (2-x) = \\
 & = \cancel{x^2(x-2)} \\
 & = x^2(x-2) - (2x-1)(x-2) \\
 & = (x-2) (x^2 - 2x + 1) \\
 & = (x-2) (x-1)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$12. \quad \textcircled{a} \quad 101^2 - 99^2 = (101 - 99) \cdot (101 + 99) = 2 \cdot 200 = 400$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \frac{11,36^2 - 7,52^2}{\underline{384}} = \frac{(11,36 - 7,52) \cdot (11,36 + 7,52)}{\underline{384}} = \frac{3,84 \cdot 18,88}{\underline{384}} = 18,88$$

$$27. \quad \textcircled{8} \quad \frac{8x^3 - 2x}{2x^2 + x} = \frac{2x(4x^2 - 1)}{x(2x+1)} = \frac{2(2x-1)(2x+1)}{2x+1}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \frac{x^5 - 16x}{x^3 + 4x} = \frac{x(x^4 - 16)}{x(x^2 + 4)} = \frac{x^4 - 16}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4)}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$= (x-2)(x+2)$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad \frac{(x+1)^3 - 1^3}{x} = \frac{(x+1-1)[(x+1)^2 + (x+1) + 1]}{x}$$

$$= \frac{x(x^2 + 2x + 1 + x + 1 + 1)}{x}$$

$$= x^2 + 3x + 3$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$26. \textcircled{8} \frac{x^3+1}{x^2+x} = \frac{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x^2-x+1}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \frac{x^4-1}{x^3-1} = \frac{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}$$

$$\textcircled{25} \frac{x^2-2x+1}{x^3-3x^2+3x-1} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

21. (B) $2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 2\left(x-1\right)\left(x-\frac{2}{3}\right)$.

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 25 - 24 = 1$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{4} = \frac{5+1}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$

$x_2 = \frac{5-1}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

23. (01) $x^2 - x = 0 =$
 $= x \cdot (x-1) = 0$ ✓

$x=0$ $x-1=0$
 $x=0$ $x=1$

(B) $3x^2 - 6x = 0$

* ~~$3x=0$~~ $x=2$

$3x(x-2) = 0$

$3x=0$ $x-2=0$
 $x=0$ $x=2$

(8) $x^2 - 1 = 0 =$
 $= (x-1) \cdot (x+1) = 0$ ✓
 $x-1=0$ $x+1=0$
 $x=1$ $x=-1$

(9) $x^3 = x$ ~~$-x^3 - x = 0$~~ $= x^2 \cdot (x-1) = 0$
 ~~$-x^3 - x = 0$~~ $x^2=0$ $x-1=0$
 $x^2=0$ $x=1$

(E) $x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 = 0$
 ~~$x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 = 0$~~
 ~~$x^3 + 1 - x^2 - x =$~~
 $= (x+1) \cdot (x^2 + x + 1) - x \cdot (x+1) =$
 $= (x+1) \cdot (x^2 + x + 1) - x \cdot (x+1) = 0$
 ~~$x+1=0$~~ ~~$x^2 + x + 1 = 0$~~
 $x = -1$ $x^3 + 1 = 0$
 $x^3 = -1$

(20) $3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0 =$

~~$3x^2 - 3x = 0$~~
 ~~$3x \cdot (x-1) = 0$~~
 ~~$3x=0$ $x-1=0$~~
 ~~$x=0$ $x=1$~~

~~$x^3 = -1$~~

$$(x+1)(x^2-x+1) - x(x+1) = 0 \quad \therefore$$

$$(x+1)(x^2-x+1-x) = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x^2-2x+1) = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-1)^2 = 0$$

$$x+1 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = -1}}$$

or

$$(x-1)^2 = 0$$

$$x-1 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 1}}$$

$$24. \textcircled{a} (x-2)^2 - (2-x)(4+x) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{a} (x-2)^2 + (x-2)(4+x) = 0$$

$$~~(x-2)(x-1) = 0~~$$

$$(x-2)(x-2+4+x) = 0$$

$$x-2=0 \quad \vee \quad 2x+2=0$$

$$x=2$$

$$2x = -2$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\textcircled{b} (x+1)^2 + x^2 - 1 = 0.$$

$$= (x+1)^2 + (x+1)(x-1) = 0$$

$$= (x+1)(x-1)$$

$$~~(x+1)=0 \vee (x-1)=0~~$$

$$(x+1)(x+1+x-1) = 0$$

$$(x+1)(2x) = 0$$

$$x+1=0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\vee \quad 2x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{7} (x^2-4)(x+1) = (x^2-1)(x-2).$$

$$\underline{(x-2)}(x+2)\underline{(x-1)} - \underline{(x-1)}(x+1)\underline{(x-2)} = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x-1) [x+2 - x - 1] = 0$$

$$\boxed{(x-2)(x-1) = 0}$$

$$x-2=0$$

$$\textcircled{x=2}$$

∨

$$x-1=0$$

$$\textcircled{x=1}$$

$$\textcircled{8} x(x-2)^2 = x^2-4x+4$$

$$x(x-2)^2 - \textcircled{x}x(x-4)(x+4)+4 = 0$$

$$x(x-2)^2 = (x-2)^2$$

$$x(x-2)^2 - (x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$(x-2)^2 (x-1) = 0$$

$$(x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{x=2}$$

∨

$$x-1=0$$

$$\textcircled{x=1}$$

$$32. \textcircled{a} \text{ Ndo } \frac{a^3 + b^3}{a + b} - ab = (a - b)^2$$

$$\frac{(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)}{a+b} - ab = (a-b)^2$$

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

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

$$(a-b)^2 = (a-b)^2$$

$$\textcircled{B} \frac{1002^3 + 8}{1004} - 2004$$

~~$\frac{1002^3 + 8}{1004} - 2004$~~

~~$$\frac{1002^3 + 8^3}{1002 + 8} - (1002 - 8) = (1002 - 8)^2$$~~

~~$$(1002^2 + 8^2) - (1002 - 8) = (1002 - 8)^2$$~~

~~$$(1002 - 8)(1002 + 8) - (1002 + 8) = (1002 - 8)^2$$~~

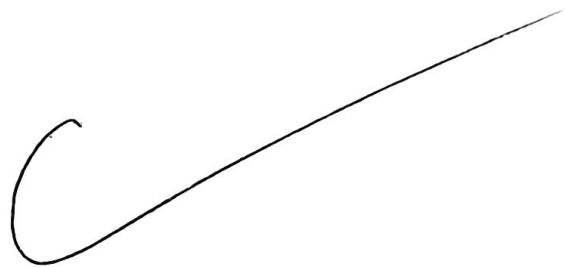
$$a = 1002$$

$$b = 2$$



$$\frac{1002^3 + 2^3}{1002 + 2} - 2 \cdot 1002 = (1002 - 2)^2$$

$$\frac{1002^3 + 8}{1004} - 2004 = 1000^2$$



$$31. \text{ NSO } \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 - b^2} : \left(\frac{a^2}{a+b} + b \right) = 1,$$

$$\frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 - b^2} : \left(\frac{a^2}{a+b} + \frac{b}{1} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{(a-b)(a+b)} : \left(\frac{a^2}{a+b} + \frac{(a+b)b}{a+b} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{(a^2 - 2ab + b^2)}{(a+b)} : \left(\frac{a^3 + b^2}{a+b} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}{(a+b)} \cdot \frac{a+b}{a^3 + b^3} = 1$$

$$\frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{a+b} : \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{a+b} = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$