

33. Sd 64

$$\frac{\alpha}{B} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$\rightarrow 2\alpha = -3B$

$\alpha = -\frac{3}{2}B.$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \frac{6\alpha - 3B}{5B} = \frac{6 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}B\right) - 3B}{5B} = \frac{-9B - 3B}{5B} = \frac{-12B}{5B}$$

$$= -\frac{12}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \frac{5\alpha}{3\alpha + B} = \frac{5 \left(-\frac{3}{2}B\right)}{3 \left(-\frac{3}{2}B\right) + B} = \frac{-\frac{15}{2}B}{-\frac{9}{2}B + B} =$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{15}{2}B}{-\frac{7}{2}B} = \frac{15}{7} = \frac{15}{7},$$

38. (◎) Av $x^2 - y^2 - 2x = -1$

vdः $y = x - 1$ वा $y = -x + 1$

$x^2 - y^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$,

$x^2 - 2x + 1 - y^2 = 0$

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

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

$x-1-y = 0$

$y = x-1$

$x-1+y = 0$

$y = 1-x$

35. ① $A \vee$, $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 24$ kor $\frac{\alpha}{5} = \frac{\beta}{3} = \frac{\gamma}{4}$

Bpt α, β, γ

$$\frac{\alpha}{5} = \frac{\beta}{3} = \frac{\gamma}{4} = k \Rightarrow \alpha = 5k$$
$$\beta = 3k$$
$$\gamma = 4k$$

$$5k + 3k + 4k = 24$$

$$a = 10$$

$$12k = 24$$

$$\underline{\underline{k = 2}}$$

$$\beta = 6$$

$$\underline{\underline{\gamma = 8}}$$

$$39. \quad \textcircled{B} \quad \left(\frac{a+B}{a-B} \right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{a^{-2}-B^{-2}}{a^{-1}-B^{-1}} =$$

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

$$= \frac{a-B}{a+B} \cdot \frac{\frac{B^2}{a^2B^2} - \frac{a^2}{a^2B^2}}{\frac{B}{aB} - \frac{a}{aB}}$$

$$= \frac{a-B}{a+B} \cdot \frac{\frac{B^2-a^2}{a^2B^2}}{\frac{B-a}{aB}}$$

$$= \frac{a-B}{a+B} \cdot \frac{aB(B^2-a^2)}{a^2B^2(B-a)}$$

~~$$= \frac{a-B}{a+B} \cdot \frac{(B-a)(B+a)}{aB(B-a)} = \frac{a-B}{aB}$$~~

$$40. \quad (6) \quad (3x-1)^3 + (x-2)^3 + (3-4x)^3 = 0,$$

$$\rightarrow 3x-1 + x-2 + 3-4x = 4x - 4x - 3 + 3 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$3(3x-1)(x-2)(3-4x) = 0$$

$$3x-1=0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x-2=0$$

$$x=2$$

$$3-4x=0.$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$(3x-1)^3 - x^3 - (2x-1)^3 = 0,$$

$$(3x-1)^3 + (-x)^3 + (1-2x)^3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 3x-1 - x + 1 - 2x = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$3(3x-1)(-x)(1-2x) = 0$$

$$3x-1=0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-x=0$$

$$x=0$$

$$1-2x=0$$

$$x=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 = 3\alpha\beta\gamma \quad \text{MONO AN} \quad \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$$

Город Мадина

Сибирь 12-1.

На Доске за Окном

Ты Трансформатор

не находишь.

Θεματικά πραγματικά αριθμών

ΘΕΜΑ 2

Αν οι αριθμοί $2\alpha - 1$ και $\beta - 1$ είναι αντίστροφοι, με $\alpha \neq 1$ και $\beta \neq 1$ να δείξετε ότι:

α) $2\alpha + \beta = 2\alpha\beta$.

(Μονάδες 10)

β) Οι αριθμοί $x = \alpha - \beta$ και $y = \alpha(1 - 2\beta) + 2\beta$ είναι αντίθετοι.

(Μονάδες 15)

ΘΕΜΑ 2

Για τους πραγματικούς αριθμούς x και y ισχύει: $\frac{4x+5y}{x-4y} = -2$.

α) Να δείξετε ότι $y = 2x$.

(Μονάδες 12)

β) Για $y = 2x$, να υπολογίσετε την τιμή της παράστασης $A = \frac{2x^2 + 3y^2 + xy}{xy}$.

(Μονάδες 13)

ΘΕΜΑ 2

Έστω x, y πραγματικοί αριθμοί για τους οποίους ισχύει:

$$(x+4y)(x+y) = 9xy.$$

α) Να αποδείξετε ότι

i. $(2y-x)^2 = 0$

(Μονάδες 8)

ii. $y = \frac{x}{2}$.

(Μονάδες 5)

β) Να αποδείξετε ότι $\left(2y - \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(2y + \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = 10y^2$.

(Μονάδες 12)

ΘΕΜΑ 2

Έστω α, β πραγματικοί αριθμοί, διαφορετικοί μεταξύ τους, για τους οποίους ισχύουν $\alpha^2 = 2\alpha + \beta$ και $\beta^2 = 2\beta + \alpha$.

α) Να αποδείξετε ότι:

i. $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = \alpha - \beta$.

ii. $\alpha + \beta = 1$.

(Μονάδες 8)

β) Να βρείτε την τιμή της παράστασης $A = \alpha^2 + \beta^2$.

(Μονάδες 8)

(Μονάδες 9)

ΘΕΜΑ 2

Δίνονται οι πραγματικοί αριθμοί $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ με $\beta \neq 0$ και $\delta \neq \gamma$ ώστε να ισχύουν:

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\beta} = 4 \text{ και } \frac{\gamma}{\delta - \gamma} = \frac{1}{4}$$

α) Να αποδείξετε ότι $\alpha = 3\beta$ και $\delta = 5\gamma$.

(Μονάδες 10)

β) Να βρείτε την τιμή της παράστασης:

$$\Pi = \frac{\alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma}{\beta\delta - \beta\gamma}$$

(Μονάδες 15)

ΘΕΜΑ 2ο

Αν για τους πραγματικούς αριθμούς $\alpha, \beta \neq 0$, ισχύει ότι:

$$(\alpha + \beta) \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) = 4, \text{ τότε να αποδείξετε ότι:}$$

a) $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 2.$

b) $\alpha = \beta.$

(Μονάδες 12)

ΘΕΜΑ 2

Έστω x, y πραγματικοί αριθμοί. Ορίζουμε: $A = 2(x + y)^2 - (x - y)^2 - 6xy - y^2$

α) Να αποδείξετε ότι : $A = x^2$

(Μονάδες 13)

β) Να αποδείξετε ότι ο αριθμός $B = 2 \cdot 2022^2 - 2020^2 - 6 \cdot 2021 - 1$ είναι ίσος με το τετράγωνο φυσικού αριθμού τον οποίο να προσδιορίσετε.

(Μονάδες 12)

ΘΕΜΑ 2

Αν για τους πραγματικούς αριθμούς x, y ισχύει η σχέση

$$(x - 2y)^2 - 2(3 - 2xy) = 5y^2 - 1$$

α) Να αποδείξετε ότι $x^2 - y^2 = 5$.

(Μονάδες 12)

β) Να υπολογίσετε την τιμή της παράστασης $P = (x + y)^3(x - y)^3$.

(Μονάδες 13)

ΘΕΜΑ 2

Έστω α, β, γ πραγματικοί αριθμοί για τους οποίους ισχύουν $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$ και $\alpha\beta\gamma \neq 0$.

α) Να αποδείξετε ότι

i. $\beta + \gamma = -\alpha$.

(Μονάδες 6)

ii. $\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta + \gamma} = -\alpha$.

(Μονάδες 6)

β) Με παρόμοιο τρόπο να απλοποιήσετε τα κλάσματα $\frac{\beta^2}{\gamma + \alpha}, \frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha + \beta}$ και να αποδείξετε ότι

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta + \gamma} + \frac{\beta^2}{\gamma + \alpha} + \frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha + \beta} = 0.$$

Baσικοι κανονικοί στατιγμοί.

1. Av $\alpha > \beta$ τότε $\alpha - \beta > 0$

2. Av $\begin{cases} \alpha > 0 \\ \beta > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta > 0$

3. Av $\begin{cases} \alpha < 0 \\ \beta < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta < 0$

4. Av $\begin{cases} \alpha > 0 \\ \beta > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha\beta > 0 \text{ καὶ } \frac{\alpha}{\beta} > 0$

5. Av $\begin{cases} \alpha < 0 \\ \beta < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha\beta > 0 \text{ καὶ } \frac{\alpha}{\beta} > 0$

6. Ισχυει πάντα ότι $\alpha^2 \geq 0$

7. Av $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \text{ καὶ } \beta = 0$.

8. Av $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \neq 0 \text{ ή } \beta \neq 0$.

9. $A \vee \alpha > B$ και $B > \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha > \gamma$

10. $A \vee \alpha > B \Rightarrow \alpha + \gamma > B + \gamma$

11. $A \vee \alpha > B$ τότε $\begin{cases} \alpha > B \gamma, \gamma > 0 \\ \alpha \gamma < B \gamma, \gamma < 0 \end{cases}$

12. $\alpha < B \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \gamma < \delta \end{array} \right\} \oplus \alpha + \gamma < B + \delta.$

Προσθέτω αφού Β > γαν μετ

13. $\alpha < B \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha < B \delta \\ \alpha \gamma < B \delta \end{array} \right\} \ominus \alpha \gamma < B \delta$

Ποτήρω καν μετ δεκτικό αντίστροφο

Αν αδιαχώριστο, Αν αφαιρώ

αντίστροφο καν μετ!

14. $\alpha < B \Leftrightarrow \alpha^\vee < B^\vee$
MONO AN α, B, \vee Octukos.

15. $\alpha = B \Leftrightarrow \alpha^\vee = B^\vee$
MONO AN α, B, \vee Octukos.

1. Na givav ou npravat.

$$\textcircled{a} \quad (2-x)^2 - x^2(1-2x)$$

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

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

2. Na zadaniachou ou npravzachou

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \frac{x^2-8x}{x^2-49} \cdot \frac{x^2-7x}{x^2+9x}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \frac{x^2-25}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{x^2-2x+1}{x^2-10x+25}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \frac{x^2-6x+9}{x^2+6xy+9y^2} \cdot \frac{3x^2y+9xy^2}{x-3}$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad \frac{x^2-16}{x+3} : \frac{x^2-7x+2}{x^2-9}$$

1. Av $\alpha < 2 < \beta$ vđo $\alpha^2 + 2\beta > \alpha\beta + 2\alpha$

2. Av $x > 4$ vđo $x^3 > 4x^2 - 3x + 12$

3. Nđo $3(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) + 2\alpha\beta \geq -2(\alpha + 2\beta)^2$

4. Nđo $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2+1} \geq 1$

5. Nđo $(\alpha - \beta)^2 + 8\beta^2 \geq 4\alpha\beta$

6. Nđo $4\alpha^2 - 4\alpha\beta + 2\beta^2 \geq 0$

7. Nđo $2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 \geq 2\alpha(\beta + \gamma)$.

8. Av $\alpha > \beta > 0$ vđo $\alpha^3 - \beta^3 > (\alpha - \beta)^3$

9. $B_{\rho} \subsetneq \mathbb{R}$ vđc

i) $2x^2 + y^2 + 4 = 4x + 2xy$.

ii) $x^2 + y^2 + 10 = 2(x - 3y)$

iii) $3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4 = 2x(y - z + 2)$.

$$1. \quad \text{Av} \quad 0 < 2 < B \quad \text{vd0} \quad \alpha^2 + 2B > \alpha B + 2\alpha.$$

$$\alpha^2 + 2B - \alpha B - 2\alpha > 0$$

, ,

$$\alpha(\alpha - B) - 2(\alpha - B) > 0$$

$$\boxed{(\alpha - B)(\alpha - 2) > 0.}$$

⊖ ⊖

✓

- $\alpha < B \Rightarrow \alpha - B < 0$

- $\alpha < 2 \Rightarrow \alpha - 2 < 0$

$$2. \quad \text{Av} \quad x > 4 \quad \text{vd0} \quad x^3 > 4x^2 - 3x + 12.$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 12 > 0.$$

, ,

$$x^2(x-4) + 3(x-4) > 0$$

$$\boxed{(x-4)(x^2+3) > 0}$$

⊕ ⊕

✓

- $x > 4 \Rightarrow x - 4 > 0$

- $x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3 > 0$

$$3. \text{ Ns} \quad 3(\alpha^2 - B^2) + 2\alpha B \geq -2(\alpha + 2B)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 3B^2 + 2\alpha B \geq -2(\alpha^2 + 4\alpha B + 4B^2)$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 3B^2 + 2\alpha B \geq -2\alpha^2 - 8\alpha B - 8B^2$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 3B^2 + 2\alpha B + 2\alpha^2 + 8\alpha B + 8B^2 \geq 0$$

$$5\alpha^2 + 10\alpha B + 5B^2 \geq 0$$

$$5(\alpha^2 + 2\alpha B + B^2) \geq 0$$

$$5(\alpha + B)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{nun } 10x \text{ vcl},$$

4. vđo $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2+1} \geq 1$,

Đoán narrow pc x^2+1 (①)

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

$$\cancel{x^4+x^2} + \cancel{1} \geq \cancel{x^2+1}$$

$$x^4 \geq 0 \quad \text{nou } 10x^4 \geq 1$$

5. Nđo $(a-B)^2 + 8B^2 \geq 4aB$

$$a^2 - 2aB + B^2 + 8B^2 \geq 4aB$$

$$a^2 - 6aB + 9B^2 \geq 0$$

$$(a-3B)^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

6. Nđo $4a^2 - 4aB + 2B^2 \geq 0$

$$\underbrace{4a^2 - 4aB + B^2}_{(2a-B)^2} + B^2 \geq 0$$

$$(2a-B)^2 + B^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$7. \text{ Ns} \quad 2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 \geq 2\alpha(\beta + \gamma).$$

$$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 \geq 2\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma$$

$$2\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - 2\alpha\beta - 2\alpha\gamma \geq 0$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2}_{(\alpha-\beta)^2} + \underbrace{\gamma^2 - 2\alpha\gamma + \alpha^2}_{(\gamma-\alpha)^2} \geq 0$$

$$8. \text{ Ar } \alpha > \beta > 0 \quad \text{vso } \alpha^3 - \beta^3 > (\alpha - \beta)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2) - (\alpha - \beta)^3 \geq 0$$

$$(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2 - (\alpha - \beta)^2) \geq 0$$

$$(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2 - (\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2)) \geq 0$$

$$(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2 - \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta - \beta^2) \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{(\alpha - \beta) 3\alpha\beta \geq 0}$$

$$\bullet \alpha > \beta \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta > 0$$

$$9. \text{ i) } 2x^2 + y^2 + 4 = 4x + 2xy$$

$$2x^2 + y^2 + 4 - 4x - 2xy = 0$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 4x + 4}_{} + x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(x-2)^2}_{} + \underbrace{(x-y)^2}_{} = 0$$

$$x-2=0 \quad \text{bei} \quad x-y=0$$
$$x=2 \quad x=y$$
$$y=2,$$

$$\text{II), } x^2 + y^2 + 10 = 2(x - 3y)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 10 = 2x - 6y$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 10 - 2x + 6y = 0$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 2x + 1}_{} + \underbrace{y^2 + 6y + 9}_{} = 0$$
$$(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 0$$

$$x-1=0 \quad \text{bei} \quad y+3=0$$
$$x=1 \quad y=-3$$

$$111) \cdot 3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4 = 2x(y - z + 2).$$

$$3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4 = 2xy - 2xz + 4x$$

$$3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4 - 2xy + 2xz - 4x = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + x^2 + 2xz + z^2 + x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$$

$$(x-y)^2 + (x+z)^2 + (x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$x-y=0$$

$$\text{Kann } x+z=0$$

$$2-z=0$$

$$2+z=0$$

$$y=2$$

$$\text{Kann } x-2=0$$

$$x=2$$

$$z=-2$$

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⑥) Av $3(\alpha - \beta) + 1 > 5\alpha - (\beta - 1)$
vđo $\alpha < 2\beta$

$$3\alpha - 3\beta + 1 > 5\alpha + \beta - 1$$

$$3\alpha - 3\beta + 1 - 5\alpha - \beta - 1 > 0$$

$$-2\alpha + 4\beta > 0$$

$$\frac{4\beta}{2} > \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{2\beta > \alpha}$$

⑦) Av $\alpha(\alpha - 2) > \alpha^2 - 2\beta$ vđo $\alpha < \beta$.

$$\alpha^2 - 2\alpha > \alpha^2 - 2\beta$$

$$\cancel{\alpha^2} - 2\alpha - \cancel{\alpha^2} + 2\beta > 0$$

$$-2\alpha + 2\beta > 0$$

$$\frac{2\beta}{2} > \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta > \alpha}$$

⑧) $1 - 3(\alpha - \beta) < 2\beta - (\alpha - 1)$ vđo $\alpha > \beta$,

$$\cancel{1} - 6\alpha + 3\beta < 2\beta - 5\alpha + 1$$

$$\cancel{1} - 6\alpha + 3\beta - 2\beta + 5\alpha - \cancel{1} < 0$$

$$-\alpha + \beta < 0$$

$$\boxed{\beta < \alpha}$$

83

⑤. Av $\frac{1-\alpha}{2} - \frac{\beta-2}{4} > 1$ vso $\beta < -2\alpha$.

$$A \frac{1-\alpha}{2} - A \frac{(\beta-2)}{4} > 4 \Rightarrow 2 - 2\alpha - \beta + 2 > 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$4 - 2\alpha - \beta > 4 \Rightarrow -2\alpha > 4 - 4 + \beta \Rightarrow \boxed{-2\alpha > \beta}$$

22

a) $\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1}} \leq 1 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow L \leq x^2 + L \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$

• Ισχύει για κάθε x υπομένω στεγάχων
ναι

• Ισχύει για $x = 0$

(B) $\sqrt{\frac{2(a^2+1)}{a^2+1} - \frac{1}{a^2+1}} \leq \frac{2(a^2+1)}{a^2+1} - \frac{1}{a^2+1} \Rightarrow$

~~$\sqrt{\frac{2(a^2+1)}{a^2+1} - \frac{1}{a^2+1}}$~~

~~$\sqrt{a^2+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+1}}$~~

$$-\frac{L}{2} \leq \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + L} \leq \frac{L}{2}$$

• ~~$\frac{2(\alpha^2+L)}{2} \leq \frac{2(\alpha^2+L)\alpha}{\alpha^2+L} \Rightarrow -\alpha^2 - L \leq 2\alpha \Rightarrow$~~

$$\Rightarrow -\alpha^2 - L - 2\alpha \leq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 + L + 2\alpha \geq 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha + L)^2 \geq 0$$

• Iată ca rezolvare a ~~acestei~~ unei α .

~~$\frac{2(\alpha+L)\alpha}{\alpha^2+L} \leq \frac{2(\alpha^2+L)}{2} \Rightarrow 2\alpha \leq \alpha^2 + L \Rightarrow 0 \leq \alpha^2 + 2\alpha + L \Rightarrow$~~

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha + L)^2 \geq 0$$

OK

$$\textcircled{21} \quad \text{⑥) Av } \alpha < 0 \quad \text{vso } \alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq -2.$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha \frac{1}{\alpha} + 2\alpha \geq 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1 \geq 0$$

$$(\alpha + 1)^2 \geq 0$$

(+)

enew: $\alpha < 0$ vore da additiv

man \rightarrow vora!

$$\textcircled{3) Av } \alpha, \beta > 0 \quad \text{vso}$$

$$\text{i) } \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \geq \frac{4}{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$\alpha \cancel{+} \frac{1}{\alpha} + \alpha \cancel{\times} \frac{1}{\beta} \geq \alpha \cancel{\beta} \frac{4}{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta + \alpha &\geq \frac{\alpha \beta 4}{\alpha + \beta} \\ (\alpha + \beta)\beta + (\alpha + \beta)\alpha &\geq (\alpha + \beta) \frac{\alpha \beta 4}{\alpha + \beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha \beta + \beta^2 + \alpha^2 + \alpha \beta - \alpha \beta 4 \geq 0$$

$$\beta^2 - 2\alpha \beta + \alpha^2 \geq 0$$

$$(\beta - \alpha)^2 \geq 0$$

$$11). \text{ vso } (\alpha - \beta) \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \leq 0$$

$$\alpha \frac{1}{\alpha} - \alpha \frac{1}{\beta} - \beta \frac{1}{\alpha} + \beta \frac{1}{\beta} - 4 \leq 0$$

$$-\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 4 \leq 0$$

$$-\alpha \cancel{\frac{\alpha}{\beta}} - \cancel{\alpha \beta} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 4 \leq 0$$

$$-\alpha^2 - \beta^2 - 4\alpha\beta \leq 0$$

$$-(\alpha + \beta)^2 \leq 0$$

⊕

$$11) \quad \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha} < \frac{\alpha+\beta}{1+\beta},$$

$$(\cancel{\alpha+1})(\cancel{\beta+1}) \frac{\alpha}{\cancel{\alpha+1}} - (\alpha+1)(\cancel{\beta+1}) \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\cancel{\beta+1}} < 0$$

$$(\beta+1)\alpha - (\alpha+1)(\alpha+\beta) < 0$$

$$\alpha\beta + \alpha - (\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \alpha + \beta) < 0$$

$$\alpha\beta + \alpha - \alpha^2 - \alpha\beta - \alpha - \beta < 0$$

$$-\alpha^2 - \beta < 0$$

$$-(\alpha^2 + \beta) < 0$$

⊕

$$44. \text{ Av } 0 > 0 \text{ vso } a + a^2 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a^2} \geq 4$$

$$a \cdot a^2 + a^2 \cdot a^2 + \cancel{a \frac{1}{a}} + a^2 \frac{1}{a^2} - 4a^2 \geq 0$$

$$\cancel{\frac{a^3 + a^4}{a^3(a+1)}} + \cancel{\frac{a + 1}{a^2(a+1)} - \frac{4a^2}{a^2(a+1)}} \geq 0$$

$$\cancel{(a+1)(a^2+1) - (2a)^2 \geq 0}$$

$$\cancel{(a+1)(a+1)(a^2-a+1) - (2a)^2 \geq 0}$$

$$\cancel{(a+1)^2(a^2-a+1) - (2a)^2 \geq 0}$$

$$a^4 - 2a^2 + 1 + a^3 + a - 2a^2 \geq 0$$

$$(a^2 - 1)^2 + a(a^2 - 2a + 1) \geq 0$$

$$(a-1)^2(a+1)^2 + a(a-1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$(a-1)^2 [(a+1)^2 + a] \geq 0$$

$$(a-1)^2 (a^2 + 2a + 1 + a) \geq 0$$

$$(a-1)^2 (a^2 + 3a + 1) \geq 0$$

⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕

$$43. \textcircled{a} \quad \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{\alpha + \beta} \geq \alpha \beta,$$

α, β
δεικνυτές

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha + \beta) \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{(\alpha + \beta)} &= -(\alpha + \beta)\alpha\beta \geq 0 \\ \alpha^3 + \beta^3 - \alpha^2\beta - \alpha\beta^2 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha^2(\alpha - \beta) - \beta^2(\alpha - \beta) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2)(\alpha - \beta) &\geq 0 \\ (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta) &\geq 0 \\ \therefore (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta)^2 &\geq 0 \\ \textcircled{+} & \quad \textcircled{+} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \text{ν.δ.ο} \quad \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{(\alpha + \beta)^3} \geq \frac{1}{4}.$$

~~$$\frac{(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2)}{(\alpha + \beta)^3} \geq \frac{1}{4}$$~~

$$4(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2) - (\alpha + \beta)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\underline{4\alpha^2} - \underline{4\alpha\beta} + \underline{4\beta^2} - \underline{\alpha^2} - 2\alpha\beta - \underline{\beta^2} \geq 0$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 6\alpha\beta + 3\beta^2 \geq 0$$

$$3(\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2) \geq 0$$

$$3(\alpha - \beta)^2 \geq 0$$

\textcircled{+}

50.

$$\alpha > 0 \quad \beta > 0$$

Ⓐ $\forall \alpha \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha + \frac{4}{\alpha} \geq 4$

$$\alpha \cdot \alpha + \alpha \frac{4}{\alpha} \geq 4\alpha$$

$$\alpha^2 + 4 \geq 4\alpha$$

$$\alpha^2 + 4 - 4\alpha \geq 0$$

$$(\alpha - 2)^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

H 100cm20 10x10

$\forall \alpha \alpha = 2$

Ⓑ $\forall \alpha \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\alpha + \frac{4}{\alpha})(\beta + \frac{4}{\beta}) \geq 16$.

$$\bullet \alpha + \frac{4}{\alpha} \geq 4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad \forall \alpha > 0$$

$$\bullet \beta + \frac{4}{\beta} \geq 4$$

$$\left(\alpha + \frac{4}{\alpha} \right) \left(\beta + \frac{4}{\beta} \right) \geq 16$$



27

a) $2x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 0$

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + x^2 = 0$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ \text{or} \\ y=0 \end{array}$$

b) $2x^2 + 1 + 2xy - 2x + y^2 = 0$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 0$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ \text{or} \\ y=-x \end{array}$$

$$y=-1$$

53

$$⑥ \quad x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x + 4y + 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2y^2 + 4y + 2 = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 + 2y + 1 + y^2 + 4y + 1 = 0$$

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

$$x = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad y = -1$$

ΑσυμβαΣ για Τρίτη

1. Να υπολογιστε και παρασταση

$$A = \frac{(x^3y^2)^{-2} \cdot (x^{-4}y^3)^{-1}}{(x^3:y^2)^{-2}}$$

2. Να υπολογιστε και παρασταση

$$A = (2x-1)^2 + (3x+1)^2 - (x+1)^3 + (-x+5)(x+5).$$

3. @ Νδο $\alpha(\alpha-2) - (\alpha-1)^2 = -1$

③ Να υπολογιστε την παρασταση

$$A = 2025 \cdot 2023 - 2024^2$$

4. Να αντανακτει και παρασταση

$$\frac{x^3+x^2+3x+3}{x^3-4x} : \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2-5x+6}$$

5. ② Ns $2(a^2 + b^2) - (b^2 - a^2) \geq 2b(3a - b)$

③ Ar $a \leq -1 \vee 0 < a \leq 1 \Rightarrow a^2 + 1 \leq a^2 + a$

④ Ar $a > 1 > b \vee 0 < a < b \Rightarrow a + b > 1 + ab$

6. Bpd w.r.t. x, y, λ $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$

$$6x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2 + \lambda^2 - 12x + 2x\lambda + 9 = 0$$

3

$$\textcircled{a} \quad a^2 - 4a + 4 \geq 0$$

$$(a-2)^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad a^2 + 25 \geq 10a$$

$$a^2 - 10a + 25 \geq 0$$

$$(a-5)^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad a(a+2) \geq -1$$

$$a^2 + 2a + 1 \geq 0$$

$$(a+1)^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad (a+B)^2 \geq 4aB$$

$$a^2 + 2aB + B^2 - 4aB \geq 0$$

$$a^2 - 2aB + B^2 \geq 0$$

$$(a-B)^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 2(a^2 + b^2) \geq (a - b)^2$$

$$2a^2 + 2b^2 \geq a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$2a^2 + 2b^2 - a^2 + 2ab - b^2 \geq 0$$

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \geq 0$$

$$(a+b)^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{57} \quad 2(a^2 + 9) \geq (a + 3)^2$$

$$2a^2 + 18 \geq a^2 + 6a + 9$$

$$2a^2 + 18 - a^2 - 6a - 9 \geq 0$$

$$a^2 - 6a + 9 \geq 0$$

$$(a - 3)^2 \geq 0$$

5. ① $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 1 \geq 0$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 2x + 1}_{} + y^2 \geq 0$$
$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

② $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y \geq -13$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y + 13 \geq 0$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 4x + 4}_{} + y^2 + 6y + 9 \geq 0$$
$$(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

6. ① $x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 0$

$$x^2 + (y-3)^2 = 0$$
$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$
$$\boxed{x=0} \quad \boxed{y-3=0}$$
$$\boxed{y=3}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 2y + 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + y^2 + 2y + 5 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 4x + 4}_{(x-2)^2} + y^2 + 2y + 1 = 0$$

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

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$

$$x-2=0 \qquad y+1=0$$

$$\boxed{x=2}$$

$$\boxed{y=-1}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 4y = -29$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 4y + 29 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 10x + 25}_{(x-5)^2} + y^2 + 4y + 4 = 0$$

$$(x-5)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x-5=0$$

$$\boxed{x=5}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$y+2=0$$

$$\boxed{y=-2},$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad x^2 + 4y^2 - 2x - 4y + 2 \leq 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 4y^2 - 4y + 2 \leq 0$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 2x + 1}_{(x-1)^2} + \underbrace{4y^2 - 4y + 1}_{(2y-1)^2} \leq 0$$

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

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ x-1=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ 2y-1=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$\boxed{y=\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{7.} \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6x + 2y - 4z + 14 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 + 2y + 1 + z^2 - 4z + 4 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ x-3=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ y+1=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ z-2=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\boxed{x=3}$$

$$\boxed{y=-1}$$

$$\boxed{z=2}$$

$$23. \textcircled{a} \quad \text{Av} \quad \alpha < 1 \quad \text{vfo} \quad \alpha(\alpha-1)^2 < 1 - \alpha^2$$

$$\alpha(\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1) < 1 - \alpha^2$$

$$\alpha^3 - 2\alpha^2 + \alpha < 1 - \alpha^2$$

$$\alpha^3 - 2\alpha^2 + \alpha - 1 + \alpha^2 < 0$$

$$\alpha^3 - \alpha^2 + \alpha - 1 < 0$$

$$\overbrace{\alpha^2(\alpha-1) + \alpha - 1} < 0$$

$$(\textcircled{-}) (\textcircled{+}) < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha < 1 \Rightarrow \alpha - 1 < 0$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \text{Av} \quad \alpha < \beta \quad \text{vfo} \quad \alpha^3 - \beta^3 \leq \alpha\beta^2 - \alpha^2\beta$$

$$\alpha^3 - \beta^3 - \alpha\beta^2 + \alpha^2\beta \leq 0$$

$$\overbrace{\alpha(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) + \beta(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} \leq 0$$

$$(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)(\alpha + \beta) \leq 0$$

$$(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha + \beta) \leq 0$$

$$(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta)^2 \leq 0$$

$$(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta)^2 \leq 0$$

$$\alpha < \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha - \beta < 0$$

$$25. \text{ Av } x > 1 \text{ vso } x^2 - 3x + 3 > \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x > 1$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 > 0$$

$$(x-1)^3 > 0$$

$$\bullet x > 1 \Rightarrow x-1 > 0$$

$$26. \textcircled{a} x^3 y^2 + x^3 > 2x^3 y \quad \text{f} x \geq 0$$

$$x^3 y^2 + x^3 - 2x^3 y \geq 0$$

$$x^3 (y^2 + 1 - 2y) \geq 0$$

$$x^3 (y^2 - 2y + 1) \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{x^3 (y-1)^2 \geq 0}$$

$$\bullet x \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad x^2 + y^2 + 3x^2 + y^2 + 3 \geq 2xy^2 + 6x$$

$$x^2y^2 + 3x^2 + y^2 + 3 - 2xy^2 - 6x \geq 0$$

↓

$$x^2(y^2 + 3) + y^2 + 3 - 2x(y^2 + 3) \geq 0$$

$$(y^2 + 3)(x^2 + 1 - 2x) \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{(y^2 + 3)(x-1)^2 \geq 0}$$

⊕ ⊕

✓

$$27. \quad \textcircled{a} \quad 2x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 0$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 0$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$x-y=0$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & y=x \\ \boxed{y=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad 2x^2 + 1 + 2xy - 2x + y^2 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 + x^2 + 2xy + y^2}_{(x+y)^2} + 1 - 2x = 0$$

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

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

$$\downarrow \\ x+y=0$$

$$\boxed{y=-1}$$

$$\downarrow \\ x-1=0$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x + 4y + 3 = 0,$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2y^2 + 4y + 2 = 0$$

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

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

$$\downarrow \\ x-1=0$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$\downarrow \\ y+1=0$$

$$\boxed{y=-1}$$

$$28. \textcircled{a} \quad x^2 - 4x + 5 > 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + 1 > 0$$

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

$$\textcircled{b} \quad 9x^2 - 6x + 2 > 0.$$

$$9x^2 - 6x + 1 + 1 > 0$$

$$(3x-1)^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad 2x^2 + 2x + 1 > 0$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 > 0$$

$$x^2 + (x+1)^2 > 0$$

Прогнозы

1. Ответ на кризис от ТСФР и Японии
 - Европейские автомобили в Японии.
 - Азиатские автомобили в Европе.
2. Ответ на изоляцию Японии на автомобилей
 - Китай в Японии
3. Продолжение изоляции Японии на автомобилей
 - Китай Европейские автомобили в Японии.
 - Или азиатские автомобили в Японии.
 - Давление - Давление Японии на автомобили.

○ Танкік озу

$$2 \leq x \leq 5$$

Ендіктерге тоғаптасу

$$x \in [2, 5]$$

" x анықта ат" "2 және 5 күнөсө

Енгізу орны
2 < $x \leq 5$

Тәсіл
 $x \in (2, 5)$ "x анықта ат" "2 және 5
орындаған

Енгізу
2 < $x \leq 5$

$$x \in (2, 5]$$

$$x \in (2, +\infty).$$

Енгізу
 $x > 2$ Тәсіл

Енгізу
 $x \leq 2$ орны
 $x \in (-\infty, 2]$.

Λυραν Ασκηση 1

ΣΟΤΩ

$$2 < x < 4.$$

(a)

$$x+2$$

$$2 < x < 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 2+2 < x+2 < 4+2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 < x+2 < 6$$

(b)

$$x-3$$

$$2 < x < 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 2-3 < x-3 < 4-3$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 < x-3 < 1$$

(c)

$$3x$$

$$2 < x < 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cdot 2 < 3 \cdot x < 3 \cdot 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 < 3x < 12$$

(d)

$$-4x$$

$$2 < x < 4$$

$$\Rightarrow -8 > -4x > -16$$

(e)

$$2x^2$$

$$2 < x < 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^2 < x^2 < 4^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 < x^2 < 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 < 2x^2 < 32$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{x} < x^3$$

• $2 < x < 4 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{4} \right] \quad \textcircled{+}$

• $2 < x < 4 \Rightarrow 2^3 < x^3 < 4^3 \Rightarrow 8 < x^3 < 64$

$\Rightarrow \left[-8 > -x^3 > -64 \right]$

$$\frac{1}{2} - 8 > \frac{1}{x} - x^3 > \frac{1}{4} - 64$$

$$\left[-\frac{15}{2} > \frac{1}{x} - x^3 > -\frac{255}{4} \right]$$

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

• $2 < x < 4 \Rightarrow 1 < x-1 < 3 \Rightarrow 1^2 < (x-1)^2 < 3^2$

$1 < (x-1)^2 < 9$

$2 < 2(x-1)^2 < 18 \quad \boxed{ }$

• $2 < x < 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} > 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} > 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}$

$1 > \frac{2}{x} > \frac{2}{4} \quad \textcircled{+}$

$\left[\frac{2}{4} < \frac{2}{x} < 1 \right]$

$$2 + \frac{2}{4} < 2(x-1)^2 + \frac{2}{x} < 19$$

Λυρανη ασκηση 2

Εστω $1 < x < 2$ και $2 < y < 3$

(a)

$$x+y$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot 1 < x < 2 \\ & \cdot 2 < y < 3 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \textcircled{+} \quad \boxed{3 < x+y < 5} \right.$$

(b)

$$x \cdot y$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot 1 < x < 2 \\ & \cdot 2 < y < 3 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \textcircled{+} \quad \boxed{2 < xy < 6} \right.$$

(c)

$$x-y$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot 1 < x < 2 \quad \Rightarrow 2 > x > 1 \\ & \cdot 2 < y < 3 \quad \Rightarrow -2 > -y > -1 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \textcircled{+} \quad \boxed{0 > x-y > -2} \right.$$

(d)

$$\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot 1 < x < 2 \quad \Rightarrow 2 > x > 1 \\ & \cdot 2 < y < 3 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{y} > \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \textcircled{+} \quad \boxed{1 > \frac{x}{y} > \frac{1}{3}} \right.$$

$$12. \quad 1 < x < 2$$

Ⓐ $x^2 + 1$ $\cdot 1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow$
 $1^2 < x^2 < 4 \Rightarrow 1+1 < x^2 + 1 < 4+1 \Rightarrow$
$$\boxed{2 < x^2 + 1 < 5}$$

Ⓑ $2x^3 - 1$
 $\cdot 1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow 1 < x^3 < 8 \Rightarrow 2 < 2x^3 < 16$
$$\boxed{1 < 2x^3 - 1 < 15}$$

⓫ $1 - \frac{4}{x^2}$
 $\cdot 1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow 1 < x^2 < 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} > \frac{1}{x^2} > \frac{1}{4}$

$$-4 < -\frac{4}{x^2} < -1$$

$$\underline{-3 < 1 - \frac{4}{x^2} < 0}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad (x+1)^2 - 2 \quad | \quad 1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow$$
$$2 < x+1 < 3 \Rightarrow 4 < (x+1)^2 < 9$$
$$4-2 < (x+1)^2 - 2 < 9-2 \Rightarrow$$
$$2 < (x+1)^2 - 2 < 7$$

11.

$$1 < x < 3$$

$$1000$$

$$2 < y < 5$$

(a) $x+y$

$1 < x < 3$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \oplus 3 < x+y < 8$
$2 < y < 5$	

(b) xy

$1 < x < 3$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 2 < xy < 15$
$2 < y < 5$	

(c) $2x+y$

$1 < x < 3 \Rightarrow 2 < 2x < 6$	
$2 < y < 5$	$\longrightarrow \oplus$

$4 < 2x+y < 11$

(d) $x-3y$

$1 < x < 3 \Rightarrow 3 > x > 1$	
$2 < y < 5 \Rightarrow -6 > -3y > -15$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} -3 > x-3y > -14$

$-3 > x-3y > -14$

(E)

$$x-y$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 < x < 3 \\ 2 < y < 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 > x > 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} 1 > x - y \\ -2 > -y > -5 \end{array}$$

(F)

$$\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 < x < 3 \\ 2 < y < 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 > x > 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times \\ \div \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{2} > \frac{x}{y} > \frac{1}{5} \end{array}$$

$$36. \quad x \in [3, 5] \quad \text{mit} \quad y \in [-2, -1]$$

② $y - x$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot 3 \leq x \leq 5 \Rightarrow -3 \geq -x \geq -5 \\ & \cdot -2 \leq y \leq -1 \Rightarrow -1 \geq y \geq -2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{③ } -4 \geq y - x \geq -7 \\ \text{④ } 1 \leq x - y \leq 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

③ $x^2 + y^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot 3 \leq x \leq 5 \Rightarrow 3^2 \geq x^2 \geq 5^2 \Rightarrow 9 \geq x^2 \geq 25 \\ & \cdot -2 \leq y \leq -1 \Rightarrow (-2)^2 \geq y^2 \geq (-1)^2 \Rightarrow 4 \geq y^2 \geq 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{⑤ } 13 \geq x^2 + y^2 \geq 26 \\ \text{⑥ } 5 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq \sqrt{26} \end{array} \right\}$$

④ $\frac{x}{y}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot 3 \leq x \leq 5 \Rightarrow 3 \geq x \geq 5 \Rightarrow 3 \leq x \leq 5 \\ & \cdot -2 \leq y \leq -1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{y} \geq -1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{y} \leq 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{⑦ } \frac{3}{2} \leq \frac{x}{y} \leq 5 \\ \text{⑧ } -\frac{5}{2} \leq \frac{x}{y} \leq -1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \leq \frac{x}{y} \leq 5$$

$$35. \quad x \in [2, 3] \Rightarrow 2 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$y \in [1, 2] \Rightarrow 1 \leq y \leq 2$$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad x+y = 3 \leq x+y \leq 5$$

- $2 \leq x \leq 3$
- $1 \leq y \leq 2$

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} \oplus \uparrow$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad 2x - 3y =$$

- ~~$2 \leq x \leq 3 \Rightarrow 2 \leq 2x \leq 6 \Rightarrow 2 \leq 2x - 3y \leq 6 - 3y \Rightarrow 2 \leq 2x - 3y \leq 6$~~
- ~~$1 \leq y \leq 2 \Rightarrow 3 \geq -3y \geq -6 \Rightarrow 2 \leq 2x - 3y \leq 6$~~
- $2 \leq x \leq 3 \Rightarrow 4 \leq 2x \leq 6 \Rightarrow 6 \geq 2x - 3y \geq 4$
- $1 \leq y \leq 2 \Rightarrow -3 \geq -3y \geq -6 \Rightarrow 3 \geq 2x - 3y \geq -2$

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} \oplus$

$$\textcircled{C} \quad \frac{x}{y}$$

~~$x > 2$~~

$$2 \leq x \leq 3 \Rightarrow x > 2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} 1 > \frac{x}{y} > 1$$

$$1 \leq y \leq 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} > \frac{1}{y} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad x^2 - y^2$$

$$2 \leq x \leq 3 \Rightarrow 4 \leq x^2 \leq 9 \Rightarrow 4 \leq x^2 - y^2 \leq 9$$

$$1 \leq y \leq 2 \Rightarrow 1 \leq y^2 \leq 4 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x^2 - y^2 \leq 5$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow 4 \leq x^2 - y^2 \leq 9$$

Город Мадуре

Документ

в pdf

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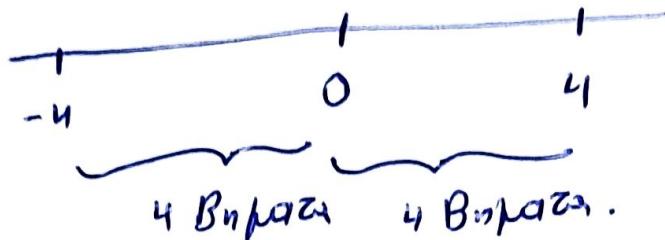
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(2)

(13).

Απόδοση Τεμν

1.



• $|4| = 4$

• $|-4| = 4$

2.

Σημαντική ιδωματ.

(a) $|x^+| = x$

(g) $|x+y| \leq |x| + |y|$

(b) $|x^-| = -x$

(i) $|x| \geq x$

(d) $|x| \geq 0$

(k) $|x| \geq -x$

(e) $|x| = |-x|$

(f) $|x|^2 = x^2$

(j) $|xy| = |x||y|$

(m) $\left|\frac{x}{y}\right| = \frac{|x|}{|y|}$

$$1. \quad \textcircled{E} \quad \left| 1 + \boxed{|-2|} \right| - \left| 3 - \boxed{|-5|} \right| =$$

$$= \left| 1+2 \right| - \left| 3-5 \right| = |3| - |-2| =$$

$$= 3 - 2 = 1.$$

$$3. \quad \textcircled{B} \quad B = \left| \overset{\ominus}{\pi - 4} \right| + \left| \overset{\ominus}{\sqrt{2} - 2} \right| - \left| \overset{\ominus}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}} \right|$$

- $\pi < 4 \Rightarrow \pi - 4 < 4 - 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{\pi - 4 < 0}$
- $\sqrt{2} < 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\sqrt{2} - 2 < 0}$
- $\sqrt{2} < \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} < 0}$

$$B = -\pi + 4 - \sqrt{2} + 2 - (-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$$

$$B = -\pi + 4 - \cancel{\sqrt{2}} + 2 + \cancel{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\boxed{B = -\pi + 6 - \sqrt{3}.}$$

$$4. \textcircled{d} \quad | -x^2 + 10x - 25 | = | x^2 - 10x + 25 | =$$

$$= | (x-5)^2 | = (x-5)^2$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad | \overset{+}{|x|+1} | - |x| . = |x| + 1 - |x| = 1$$

$$7. \textcircled{b} \quad B = | 2 - | \overset{+}{x-3} | | = | 2 - (x-3) | =$$

$$\therefore 3 < x < 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{0 < x-3 < 2}$$

$$= | 2-x+3 | = | \overset{+}{5-x} | = 5-x .$$

$$\therefore 3 < x < 5 \Rightarrow -3 > -x > -5 \Rightarrow \boxed{2 > 5-x > 0}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad F = | \overset{+}{x-2} | + | \overset{-}{x-6} | + | \overset{+}{x} | = -2 - x + 6 + x = 4$$

$$\therefore 3 < x < 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{1 < x-2 < 3}$$

$$\therefore 3 < x < 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{-3 < x-6 < -1}$$

$$\therefore 3 < x < 5$$

$$8. \quad ⑧ A = |x-2| - |x-3| = x-2 - (x-3) = x-2-x+3 = 1$$

- $x > 3 \Rightarrow |x-2| > 1$
- $x > 3 \Rightarrow |x-3| > 0$

$$10. \quad ⑨ B = |a-\beta| + |\beta-\gamma| = |a+\gamma - \beta - \beta| = |\alpha + \gamma - 2\beta|$$

$\boxed{\alpha < \beta < \gamma}$

- $\alpha < \beta \Rightarrow a - \beta < 0$

- $\beta < \gamma \Rightarrow \beta - \gamma < 0$

- $\gamma > 0 \Rightarrow \gamma - a > 0$

Асмосас

1. На унодоғызуға және негаварзану

$$A = \frac{(x^{-2}y)^3 : [(x^2)^2 y]}{x^3 : (x^{-2})^2} \text{ және } x = -1, y = 1.$$

2. На жылда және оңтандыру.

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

3. Несо $(x-1)^2 - x(x-2) = 1$ кал соң

ондайда және унодоғызуға тәртіб негаварзану

$$2023^2 - 2024 \cdot 2022.$$

4. На аңтандыруда және негаварзану

$$\frac{x^2-9}{x^3-3x^2+2x-6} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{x^3+3x}$$

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

Берілген $A \cup B$, $A \cap B$, A' , B' .

6. Av $\alpha < 2 < \beta$ vđo $\alpha^2 + 2\beta > \alpha\beta + 2\alpha$

7. Nđo $3(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) + 2\alpha\beta \geq -2(\alpha + 2\beta)^2$

8. Nđo $4\alpha^2 - 4\alpha\beta + 2\beta^2 \geq 0$

9. Av $\alpha < \beta$ vđo $\alpha^{2025} + \frac{1}{\alpha} < \beta^{2025} + \frac{1}{\beta}$,

10. Bpt x, y wđc $x^2 + y^2 + 10 = 2(x - 3y)$

11. Gav $1 < x < 2$ kđu $2 < y < 3$.

(a) $2x - 3$ (B) $x^3 - xy$.

Επόπας

Μαδιμέ

1. Αννούpc αf ακμωt.

2. Ναι εχουpc σχολiko BiBi's

3. Θα γνωστή προετοίμαση διαγωνισμάτων.

$$1. A = \frac{(x^{-2}y)^3 : [(x^2)^2 y]}{x^3 : (x^{-2})^2} \quad A \vee x=-1 \text{ and } y=1.$$

$$A = \frac{(x^{-6}y^3) : (x^4y)}{x^3 : x^{-4}} = \frac{x^{-10}y^2}{x^7} = x^{-17}y^2$$

$$A = \frac{1}{x^{17}y^2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{(-1)^{17}} \cdot 1^2 = -1 \cdot 1 = -1.$$

$$2. A = (2x-1)^2 - (-x+1)(2+x) - (1-x)^3 - x(x^2-x)$$

$$A = 4x^2 - 4x + 1 - (1 - x^2) - (1 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1) - x^3 + x^2$$

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

$$A = -x^3 + 9x^2 - 7x$$

$$3. \quad (x-1)^2 - x(x-2) = 1.$$

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

$$0 = 0.$$

Причи на B_{pw} и α_{pw} да B_{dw}

само B_{dw} то x ще е

и прокарвам и падавам $A = 2023^2 - 2024 \cdot 2022$

Ако $B_{dw} \quad x=2024$

$$(2024-1)^2 - 2024 \cdot (2024-2) = 1$$

$$\boxed{2023^2 - 2024 \cdot 2022 = 1}$$

$$4. \quad \frac{x^2-9}{x^3-3x^2+2x-6} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{x^3+3x} =$$

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

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

5. Given $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$.
 Now $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ $B = \{1, 2\}$

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

$$A \cap B = \{1, 2\}$$

$$A' = \{5, 6\}.$$

$$B' = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}.$$

6. $A \vee \alpha < 2 < B$ $\text{vdo } a^2 + 2B > aB + 2\alpha$.

$$\underline{\alpha^2 + 2B - aB - 2\alpha > 0}$$

$$\alpha(\alpha - B) - 2(a - B) > 0$$

$$\boxed{(\alpha - B)(\alpha - 2) > 0}$$

$$\bullet \alpha < B \Rightarrow \alpha - B < 0$$

$$\bullet \alpha < 2 \Rightarrow \alpha - 2 < 0$$

$$7. \quad 3(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) + 2\alpha\beta \geq -2(\alpha + 2\beta)^2$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 3\beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta \geq -2(\alpha^2 + 4\alpha\beta + 4\beta^2)$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 3\beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta \geq -2\alpha^2 - 8\alpha\beta - 8\beta^2$$

$$5\alpha^2 + 10\alpha\beta + 5\beta^2 \geq 0$$

$$5(\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2) \geq 0$$

$$5(\alpha + \beta)^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$8. \quad \text{Nds} \quad 4\alpha^2 - 4\alpha\beta + 2\beta^2 \geq 0$$

$$2\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 \geq 0.$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 \geq 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + (\alpha - \beta)^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$9. \text{ Av } \alpha < \beta \text{ vds } \alpha^{2025} - \frac{1}{\alpha} < \beta^{2025} - \frac{1}{\beta}.$$

- $\alpha < \beta \Rightarrow \alpha^{2025} < \beta^{2025} \quad \boxed{\oplus}$
- $\alpha < \beta \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} > \frac{1}{\beta} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\alpha} < -\frac{1}{\beta}$

$$\boxed{\alpha^{2025} - \frac{1}{\alpha} < \beta^{2025} - \frac{1}{\beta}},$$

$$10. \quad x^2 + y^2 + 10 = 2(x - 3y)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 10 = 2x - 6y$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 2x + 1}_{(x-1)^2} + y^2 + 6y + 9 = 0.$$

$$+ \underbrace{(y+3)^2}_{= 0} = 0$$

$$x-1=0$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$y+3=0$$

$$\boxed{y=-3}.$$

II. Eav $1 < x < 2$ $1 < y < 3$

a) $2x - 3$

$1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow 2 < 2x < 4 \Rightarrow -1 < 2x - 3 < 1$

b) $x^3 - xy$

$1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow 1 < x^3 < 8 \Rightarrow 8 > x^3 > 1$

$1 < x < 2$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 < x < 2 \\ 2 < y < 3 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{1} \quad 2 < xy < 6 \Rightarrow -2 > -xy > -6$

$6 > x^3 - xy > -5$

Λυμαν ασκησ συζ ανολυτες Τεμεντ

1. Να απλοισθει η παρωτα.

$$A = |\pi - 5| - |\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}| - |2 - \sqrt{3}| \quad \text{---}$$

$$\bullet \pi < 5 \Rightarrow \pi - 5 < 0$$

$$\bullet \sqrt{2} < \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} < 0$$

$$\bullet 2 > \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 2 - \sqrt{3} > 0$$

βοήθος
Εστω $2 < \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 2^2 < \sqrt{3}^2 \Rightarrow 4 < 3$ Ατοπό!

Άρα $2 > \sqrt{3}$.

$$\text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad -\pi + 5 - (-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) - (2 - \sqrt{3}) =$$

$$= -\pi + 5 + \sqrt{2} - \cancel{\sqrt{3}} - 2 + \cancel{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2} + 3 - \pi .$$

2. Na aandelen in napaschen.

$$A = \left| 2x^2 + 1 \right| - \left| -x^2 - 1 \right| + \left| x^2 + 2x + 1 \right| - \left| -x^2 + 6x - 9 \right|$$

$$\bullet \quad x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$\bullet \quad x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 - 1 \leq -1$$

$$A = 2x^2 + 1 - \left(x^2 + 1 \right) + \left(x+1 \right)^2 - \left| x^2 - 6x + 9 \right|$$

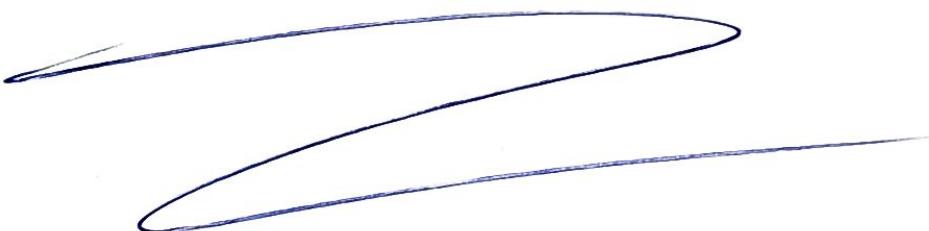
$$A = 2x^2 + 1 - x^2 - 1 + (x+1)^2 - \left| (x-3)^2 \right|$$

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

$$A = 2x^2 + 2x + 1 - (x^2 - 6x + 9)$$

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

$$A = x^2 + 8x - 8$$



3. $\int_{\sigma \infty}^{\infty}$

$$1 < x < 2$$

va

andontoinde u napaxwexy

$$A = |3x-1| - |2-2x| - \left| -1 - |x-1| \right|$$

- $1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow 3 < 3x < 6 \Rightarrow 2 < 3x-1 < 5$
- $1 < x < 2 \rightarrow -2 > -2x > -4 \Rightarrow -1 > 1-2x > -3$
- $1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow 0 < x-1 < 1.$

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

$$A = 3x-1 + 1 - 2x - \left| -1 - x + 1 \right|$$

$$A = x - \left| -x \right| = x - (+x) = x - x = 0$$

- $1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow -1 > -x > -2$

$$4. \quad \text{Graf} \quad 1 < x < 2 \quad \text{und} \quad 2 < y < 3$$

Nur an den Enden der x -Achse

$$A = |2x-y| - |1-xy|.$$

$$\bullet 1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow 2 < 2x < 4 \Rightarrow 2 > 2x > 4$$

$$\bullet 2 < y < 3 \Rightarrow -2 > -y > -3 \quad \downarrow \oplus$$

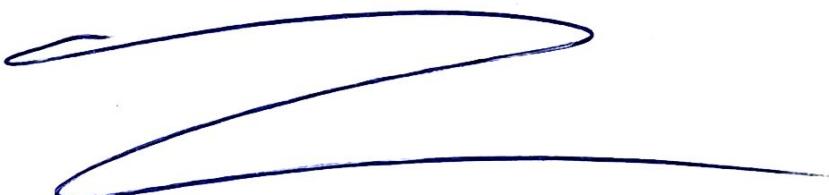
$$0 > 2x - y > 1.$$

$$\bullet 1 < x < 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 < xy < 6 \\ -2 > -xy > -6 \end{array} \right.$$

$$-1 > 1 - xy > -5$$

$$A = 2x - y - (-1 + xy)$$

$$A = 2x - y + 1 - xy$$



Enzyme Modifiers

Set III

- ① $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta$
- ② $\alpha \gamma H$
- ③ $\alpha \gamma$
- ④ $\alpha \beta \gamma$
- ⑤ $\alpha \beta$
- ⑥
- ⑦ $\alpha \cdot$
- ⑧ $\alpha \beta \cdot$
- ⑨ $\alpha \beta$
- ⑩ α
- ⑪ $\alpha \beta$
- ⑫ $\alpha \beta \gamma$
- ⑬ $\alpha \beta \gamma$.

1.

Ex2.111

$$\textcircled{A} \quad |+5| = 5$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad |-3| = 3$$

$$\textcircled{Y} \quad |0| = 0$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad |-7| + |+3| - |-3| = 7 + 3 - |-2| = 10 - 2 = 8$$

$$2. \quad \textcircled{A} \quad |n-3| = n-3$$

$$\bullet n > 3 \Rightarrow n-3 > 0$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad |4-n| = 4-n$$

$$\bullet 4 > n \Rightarrow 4-n > 0$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad |6-2n| = 2|3-n| = 2(-3+n) = -6+2n$$

$$\bullet 3 < n \Rightarrow 3-n < 0$$

$$\textcircled{E} \quad |\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}| = \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}$$

$$\bullet \sqrt{3} > \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2} > 0$$

$$\textcircled{F} \quad |\sqrt{5}-3| = -\sqrt{5}+3$$

$$\bullet \sqrt{5} < 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{5}-3 < 0$$

$$\textcircled{G} \quad |\sqrt{2}-1| = \sqrt{2}-1$$

$$\bullet \sqrt{2} > 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}-1 > 0$$

$$3. \textcircled{a} A = |\overset{\oplus}{n-3}| + |\overset{\oplus}{\sqrt{2}-1}| - |\overset{\ominus}{\sqrt{3}-2}|$$

- $n > 3 \Rightarrow n-3 > 0$
- $\sqrt{2} > 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}-1 > 0$
- $\sqrt{3} < 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}-2 < 0$

$$A = n-3 + \sqrt{2}-1 - (-\sqrt{3}+2)$$

$$A = n+\sqrt{2}-4 + \sqrt{3}-2 = n+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}-6,$$

$$4. \textcircled{a} |\overset{\oplus}{x^2+1}| = x^2+1$$

$$\bullet x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2+1 \geq 1$$

$$\textcircled{b} |\overset{\ominus}{-x^2}| = x^2$$

$$\bullet x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 \leq 0$$

$$\textcircled{c} |\overset{\oplus}{x^2-2x+1}| = |\overset{\oplus}{(x-1)^2}| = (x-1)^2 = x^2-2x+1$$

$$5. \textcircled{a} A = |x^2 - 4x + 4| - |-x^2 - 3|$$

$$A = |(x-2)^2| - |-x^2 - 3|$$

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

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

$$\boxed{A = -4x + 1}$$

$$\textcircled{b} B = |6x - 9 - x^2| - |x^4 + 1|$$

$$B = |-6x + 9 + x^2| - (x^4 + 1)$$

$$B = |(x-3)^2| - x^4 - 1$$

$$B = x^2 - 6x + 9 - x^4 - 1$$

$$B = x^2 - 6x - x^4 + 8$$

6.

$$5 < x < 10$$

$$A = \frac{|x-5|}{x-5} + \frac{|x-10|}{x-10}$$

- $5 < x < 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{0 < x-5 < 5}$
- $5 < x < 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{-5 < x-10 < 0}$

$$A = \frac{x-5}{x-5} + \frac{-x+10}{x-10} = 1 - \frac{x-10}{x-10} = 1-1=0.$$

7. a) $A = |x-3| + |x-5|$

- $3 < x < 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{0 < x-3 < 2}$
- $3 < x < 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{-2 < x-5 < 0}$

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

8. $A = |x-2| - |x-3|$

① $\bullet 2 \leq x \leq 3 \Rightarrow |0 \leq x-2 \leq 1|$
 $\bullet 2 \leq x \leq 3 \Rightarrow |-1 \leq x-3 \leq 0|$

$$A = x-2 - (-x+3)$$

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

② $A = |x-2| - |x-3|$

$\bullet x < 2 \Rightarrow |x-2 < 0|$
 $\bullet x < 2 \Rightarrow |x-3 < -1|$

$$A = -x+2 - (-x+3)$$

$$A = -x+2 + x-3$$

$$A = -1$$

Етандыңи

1 оу

Дағыштағы

Майдыра ақар

Basicel | bounded condition

$$1. |x| = \theta \Leftrightarrow x = \theta \text{ or } x = -\theta$$

$$2. |x| = |y| \Leftrightarrow x = y \text{ or } x = -y$$

$$3. |x| < \theta \Leftrightarrow -\theta < x < \theta \\ \Rightarrow x \in (-\theta, \theta).$$

$$4. |x| > \theta \Leftrightarrow x > \theta \text{ or } x < -\theta \\ x \in (-\infty, -\theta) \cup (\theta, +\infty).$$

1

Bpd 計算問題

$$\textcircled{a} \quad |2x-4| = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x-4 = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x = 6 \\ \boxed{x=3} \end{array}$$

$$2x-4 = -2$$

$$2x = 4-2$$

$$2x = 2$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad |2x-3| = |1-3x|$$

$$2x-3 = 1-3x$$

$$2x+3x = 1+3$$

$$5x = 4$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{4}{5}}$$

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

$$2x-3x = 3-1$$

$$-x = 2$$

$$\boxed{x = -2}$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad |3x-2| < 1$$

$$-1 < 3x-2 < 1$$

$$1 < 3x < 3$$

$$\frac{1}{3} < x < 1 \quad x \in \left(\frac{1}{3}, 1 \right).$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad |3x| > 3$$

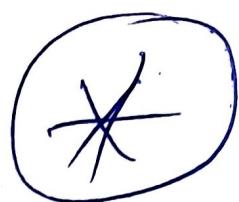
$$3x > 3 \quad \begin{matrix} \\ \cup \\ \end{matrix} \quad 3x < -3$$

$$x > 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \\ \cup \\ \end{matrix} \quad x < -1$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

~

$$2. \text{ Nס} \quad |\alpha\beta| = |\alpha| \cdot |\beta|$$



Anoduy

$$|\alpha\beta| = |\alpha||\beta|$$

$$|\alpha\beta|^2 \stackrel{(\Rightarrow)}{=} (\alpha||\beta|)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha\beta)^2 &= |\alpha|^2 |\beta|^2 \\ \alpha^2 \beta^2 &= \alpha^2 \beta^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$Nס \quad |\alpha+\beta| \leq |\alpha| + |\beta|$$



Anoduy

$$|\alpha+\beta| \leq |\alpha| + |\beta|$$

$$|\alpha+\beta|^2 \stackrel{(\Rightarrow)}{\leq} (|\alpha| + |\beta|)^2$$

$$(\alpha+\beta)^2 \stackrel{(\Rightarrow)}{\leq} |\alpha|^2 + 2|\alpha||\beta| + |\beta|^2$$

$$\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 \stackrel{(\Rightarrow)}{\leq} \alpha^2 + 2|\alpha\beta| + \beta^2 \stackrel{(\Rightarrow)}{=} 2\alpha\beta \leq 2|\alpha\beta|$$

$$\alpha\beta \leq |\alpha\beta| \checkmark$$

3. Baslikd protocal Daurvel.

Xenoyrd yew $\Sigma - 1$.

1. $\alpha \cdot \beta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0 \text{ or } \beta = 0$

2. $\alpha \cdot \beta \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \neq 0 \text{ and } \beta \neq 0$

3. $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0 \text{ and } \beta = 0$

4. $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \neq 0 \text{ or } \beta \neq 0$.

5. $\alpha = \beta \Leftrightarrow \alpha\gamma = \beta\gamma \text{ and } \gamma \neq 0$

6. $\alpha < \beta \Rightarrow \alpha\gamma < \beta\gamma \text{ and } \gamma > 0$

7. $\alpha < \beta \Rightarrow \alpha\gamma > \beta\gamma \text{ and } \gamma < 0$

8. $\begin{cases} \alpha < \beta \\ \gamma < \delta \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \oplus \\ \alpha\gamma < \beta\delta \end{array} \right\} \alpha + \gamma < \beta + \delta$

Проделан ако $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ реални
числа и не са нули.

9. $\begin{cases} \alpha < \beta \\ \gamma < \delta \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \oplus \\ \alpha\gamma < \beta\delta \end{array} \right\}$

MONO AN $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ реални

Полупреконачните реални числа

10. ACN ахырда AGN байрана каса теги.

11. $\alpha > \beta \Leftrightarrow \alpha^v > \beta^v$
MONO AN α, β KU \vee DECURSI

12. $\alpha > \beta \Leftrightarrow \alpha^v > \beta^v$

lozuchu ciwut ar $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

alga o \vee NGOLTTUS.

13. $\alpha = \beta \Leftrightarrow \alpha^v = \beta^v$

MONO AN α, β KU \vee DECURSI.

14. $|\alpha| = \alpha$ ar $\alpha \geq 0$

15. $|\alpha| = -\alpha$ ar $\alpha \leq 0$

16. $|\alpha\beta| = |\alpha||\beta|$

17. $\left| \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right| = \frac{|\alpha|}{|\beta|}$

18. $|\alpha + \beta| \leq |\alpha| + |\beta|$.

4.

← ոչաղնչութեան օշ

(օշ 47) Reward System

կա շահագուշ.