

Άσκηση 1

- α) φυσικοί αριθμοί που είναι διαιρετά
του 12.

$$A = \{+1, +2, 3, 4, 6, 12\} \text{ αναγραφή}$$

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} / x \text{ διαιρείται του } 12\} \text{ περιγραφή}$$

- β) Αρτιοί ακέραιοι από 1 ως 100.

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, \dots, 98, 100\}$$

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} / 1 < x \leq 100, x \text{-αρτιός}\}$$

γ) $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$.

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} / 1 < x \leq 10, x = 2k\}$$

Ασκηση 2

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid -2 < x \leq 1\}$$

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^3 = x\}$$

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

$$B = \{0, 1, -1\}$$

σα!

$$\bullet x^3 = x$$

$$x^3 - x = 0$$

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

$$(x=0)$$

ή

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

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

$$x-1=0$$

ή

$$x+1=0$$

$$(x=1)$$

$$(x=-1)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad A = \{ -3, -2, -1, 0, 1 \}.$$

$$A = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid -3 \leq x \leq 1 \}.$$

$$A = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid -4 < x < 2 \}.$$

$$A = \{ x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid -3 \leq x \leq 1 \} \text{ Now do!}$$

Άσκηση 3

Είναι το σύνολο A κενό;

$$A = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid (2x-3)(4x+3) = 0 \}.$$

$$(2x-3)(4x+3) = 0.$$

$$2x-3=0 \quad \vee \quad 4x+3=0$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$A = \emptyset$$

Κενό σύνολο.

Азкис 4

$$K = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 0 \leq x \leq 5\}.$$

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid (x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 9) = 0\}.$$

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

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

$$A \subseteq K$$

очевидно

$$(x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 9) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 = 1^2$$

$$|x| = |1|^{\oplus}$$

$$|x| = 1$$

$$(x=1) \quad (x=-1)$$

и

$$x^2 - 4 = 0$$

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

$$(x=2)$$

$$(x=-2)$$

$$и \quad x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$(x=3)$$

$$(x=-3)$$

Άσκηση 5

Δίνεται σύνολο $\underline{\Omega} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$.

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

$$B = \{1, 2\}.$$

$$C = \{3, 4, 5\}.$$

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

Ένωση

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

κοινά

(Τμή)

$$A' =$$

συμπληρώματα
τω A .

$$A \cap C = \{3, 4\}.$$

Азкиса 6

$$\underline{O} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}.$$

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

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

$$A \cap B = \{3, 4\}.$$

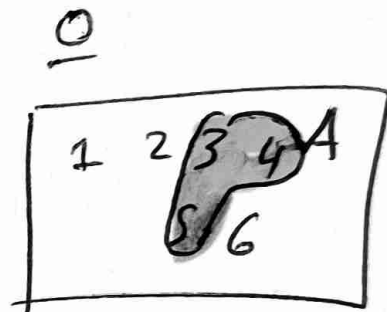
$$A \cup B = \{3, 4, 5, 1, 2\}$$

$$A' = \{1, 2, 6\}.$$

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

$$A - B = \{5\}.$$

$$B - A = \{1, 2\}.$$



2.1 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^k k$

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

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

$$A = \frac{(2x-1)^2}{(x-5)(x-1)} : \frac{2x(2x-1)}{x^2(x-5) - (x-5)}$$

$$A = \frac{(2x-1)^2}{(x-5)(x-1)} : \frac{2x(2x-1)}{(x-5)(x^2-1)}$$

$$A = \frac{(2x-1)^2}{(x-5)(x-1)} \cdot \frac{2x(2x-1)}{(x-5)(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$$A = \frac{(2x-1)^2}{\cancel{(x-5)(x-1)}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(x-5)(x-1)}(x+1)}{2x \cancel{(2x-1)}}$$

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

$$3. \quad \frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{2x-4}{x+1} = \frac{3+2x-4}{x+1} = \frac{2x-1}{x+1}$$

$$4. \quad \frac{4x-1}{x} - \frac{2x+2}{x^2} =$$

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

$$= \frac{4x^2 - x - 2x - 2}{x^2} = \frac{4x^2 - 3x - 2}{x^2}$$

17.

Exercice
5

Ⓐ Nds $\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 - \left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 = 4$

$$a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{a} + \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 - \left(a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{a} + \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2\right) = 4$$

$$a^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{a^2} - \left(a^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{a^2}\right) = 4$$

$$\cancel{a^2} + 2 + \cancel{\frac{1}{a^2}} - \cancel{a^2} + 2 - \cancel{\frac{1}{a^2}} = 4$$

$$4 = 4$$

Ⓑ $A = \left(\frac{999}{1000} + \frac{1000}{999}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{999}{1000} - \frac{1000}{999}\right)^2$

or $a = \frac{999}{1000}$

$$\left(\frac{999}{1000} + \frac{1}{\frac{999}{1000}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{999}{1000} - \frac{1}{\frac{999}{1000}}\right)^2 = 4$$

$$= \left(\frac{999}{1000} + \frac{1000}{999}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{999}{1000} - \frac{1000}{999}\right)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow A = 4$$

Εργασια Μαθημ

Τετάρτη 24/9

Δωβασμ οτι εχω
κανα το πρωτο μιθωρο
γραφουρς ΤΕΣΤ.

1. ασκηση συνδε.
2. Αλγεβρικη παρασταση.
3. Ρητη παρασταση - αλγεβρικη
παραγοντοποιηση

Γα παρτίκων

26/9/25.

Ενοτήτων 6

(25) 024

(26) 024

(27) 024