

1.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \textcircled{a} & x^2 - 5x + 7 \\ & \underline{-(x^2 - 3x)} \\ & -2x + 7 \\ & \underline{-(-2x + 6)} \\ & 1 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 7 = (x-3)(x-2) + 1$$

$$\textcircled{8} (x^3 + 2x - 1) : (x-2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad -1 \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \downarrow \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 12 \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 6 \quad \underline{\underline{11}} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x^3 + 2x - 1 = (x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 6) + 11.$$

4.

(a)

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2 & x^2 - 1 \\
 \hline
 -(x^3 - x) & \\
 \hline
 2x^2 - 2 & \\
 -(2x^2 - 2) & \\
 \hline
 0 & \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

0

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

(B)

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

$$= x + 2$$

$$6. \textcircled{a} P(x) = (3x^3 + 5)(x^2 - 3) + 2x - 1$$

$$P(x) = 3x^5 - 9x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x - 16$$

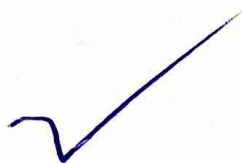
$$\textcircled{b} Q(x) = P(x) - 2x + 1$$

$$Q(x) = 3x^5 - 9x^3 + 5x^2 + \cancel{2x} - 16 - \cancel{2x} + 1$$

$$Q(x) = 3x^5 - 9x^3 + 5x^2 - 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3x^5 - 9x^3 + 5x^2 - 15 & x^2 - 3 \\ \hline & 3x^3 + 5 \\ \hline - (3x^5 - 9x^3) & \\ \hline & 5x^2 - 15 \\ & - (5x^2 - 15) \\ \hline & 0 \end{array}$$

0



$$8. \textcircled{a} \underbrace{(x^3 - x + 1)}_{p(x)} : (x - 2) \quad \underline{\underline{U = P(2) = 7}}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad p(x) : (x + 3) \quad U = P(-3) = -27 + 45 - 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{U = 17}}$$

$$9. \text{ To undoing } \text{TH} \quad p(x) : (x + 2) \rightarrow 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P(-2) = 5}}$$

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

$$P(-2) = (-2)^2 + k(-2) - 1 = 5$$

$$4 - 2k - 1 = 5$$

$$3 - 2k = 5$$

$$3 - 5 = 2k$$

$$-2 = 2k \quad \underline{\underline{k = -1}}$$

$$8. \textcircled{a} \underbrace{(x^3 - x + 1)}_{p(x)} : (x - 2) \quad \underline{\underline{U = P(2) = 7}}$$

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$$4 - 2k - 1 = 5$$

$$3 - 2k = 5$$

$$3 - 5 = 2k$$

$$-2 = 2k \quad \underline{\underline{k = -1}}$$

10. $P(x) : (x+1) \longrightarrow \bullet U = 1$

$$\underline{\underline{P(-1) = 1}}$$

$$P(x) = x^3 + ax + a^2$$

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

$$a^2 - a - 2 = 0$$

$$a = 2$$

$$a = -1$$

14. $P(x) : (x+1) \longrightarrow 3 \quad \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P(-1) = 3}}$

$$P(x) : x \longrightarrow 2 \quad \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P(0) = 2}}$$

$$P(x) = x^3 - ax + b - 1$$

$$P(-1) = -1 + a + b - 1 = 3 \quad \Rightarrow a + b = 5$$

$$P(0) = b - 1 = 2 \quad \Rightarrow b = 3$$

$$a = 2$$

22.

 $P(x) = x^3 + \alpha x + \beta$ έχει παραγοντα το x .

$$P(x) : (x+2) \xrightarrow{v} -4$$

$$P(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\beta = 0}}$$

$$P(-2) = -4 \Rightarrow -8 - 2\alpha + \beta = -4$$

$$-8 - 2\alpha + 0 = -4$$

$$-8 + 4 = 2\alpha$$

$$2\alpha = -4$$

$$\alpha = -2$$

$\Sigma \chi_0 \lambda_{10}$

Όταν το $x-p$ είναι παραγοντα του $P(x)$

$$\Rightarrow P(p) = 0.$$

Όταν το υπόλοιπο της $P(x) : (x-p)$ είναι F

$$\Rightarrow P(p) = F.$$

25. $P(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + x + b$ εχ ν

παράγοντα το $x+a$

Ν δ ο εχ ν παράγοντα το $x+b$.

Αφ ω το $P(x)$ εχ ν παράγοντα το $x+a$

$$\Rightarrow P(-a) = 0$$

$$(-a)^3 + a(-a)^2 - a + b = 0$$

$$-a^3 + a \cdot a^2 - a + b = 0$$

$$\cancel{-a^3} + \cancel{a^3} - a + b = 0$$

$$\alpha = b$$

Αφ κ ι ν δ ο $P(-b) = 0$.

$$P(-b) = (-b)^3 + a(-b)^2 - \cancel{b} + \cancel{b} =$$

$$= -b^3 + a \cdot b^2 = \cancel{-b^3} + \cancel{b^3} = 0 \checkmark$$

27. To $P(x) = x^3 - ax^2 + bx + 4$ divisible

by $x^2 - 4$.

Find a, b .

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 4 = (x-2)(x+2)$$

↓
divisible
by $P(x)$

→ divisible
by $P(x)$

$$\underline{\underline{P(2) = 0}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P(-2) = 0}}$$

$$P(2) = 2^3 - a \cdot 2^2 + b \cdot 2 + 4 = 0$$

$$8 - 4a + 2b + 4 = 0$$

$$-4a + 2b = -12$$

$$\boxed{-2a + b = -6}$$

$$P(-2) = (-2)^3 - a(-2)^2 + b(-2) + 4 = 0$$

$$-8 - 4a - 2b + 4 = 0$$

$$-4a - 2b = 4$$

$$\boxed{-2a - b = 2}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2a + b = -6 \\ -2a - b = 2 \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{+} \quad \longrightarrow \quad -2 - b = 2$$

$$-4a = -4$$

$$\textcircled{a = 1}$$

$$b = -4$$

$$\underline{\underline{b = -4}}$$

B' трон!

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 - ax^2 + bx + 4 & x^2 - 4 \\ -(x^3 - 4x) & x - a \\ \hline -ax^2 + (b+4)x + 4 & \\ -(-ax^2 + 4a) & \end{array}$$

$$\underline{(b+4)x + 4 - 4a} \xrightarrow{\text{Answer}} 0 = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$b+4=0$$

$$\underline{\underline{b = -4}}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$4 - 4a = 0$$

$$4 = 4a$$

$$\underline{\underline{a = 1}}$$

γ' трон

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

$$(x^3 - ax^2 + bx + 4) : (x - 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad -a \quad b \quad 4 \quad (2) \\ \downarrow \quad 2 \quad 4-2a \quad 8-4a+2b \\ 1 \quad 2-a \quad 4-2a+b \quad \underline{-4a+2b+12} \\ \phantom{\underline{-4a+2b+12}} \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$a = 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 2-a \quad 4-2a+b \quad (-2) \\ \downarrow \quad -2 \quad 2a \\ 1 \quad -a \quad \underline{b+4} \\ \phantom{\underline{b+4}} \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$b = -4$

28. $P(x) = \alpha x^3 - (\alpha - \gamma) x^2 - 2\beta x + \gamma - 1$

Εχουμε παραγοντα το $x^3 - x$

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

$$P(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma - 1 = 0 \quad \gamma = 1$$

$$P(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha - (\alpha - \gamma) - 2\beta = 0$$

$$P(-1) = 0, \quad \gamma - 2\beta = 0$$

↓

$$-\alpha - (\alpha - \gamma) + 2\beta + \gamma - 1 = 0$$

$$1 - 2\beta = 0$$

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

$$-\alpha - \alpha + \gamma + 2\beta + 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$-2\alpha + 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$-2\alpha + 1 + 1 = 0$$

$$-2\alpha + 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

17.

$$P(x) : (x+2) \xrightarrow{\text{υιτωλ}} 2 \quad \text{---} \quad \underline{\underline{P(-2) = 2}}$$
$$Q(x) = P(9x+7) + x^3 - 10$$

Βρίτ το υνδλ. τω $Q(x) : (x+1)$

T_1 φαχνω; T_0 υνδλσινσ τω $Q(x) : (x+1)$

φαχνω το $Q(-1)$

$$Q(-1) = P(-2) - 1^3 - 10 = P(-2) - 11$$
$$= 2 - 11 = -9$$

$$\underline{\underline{Q(-1) = -9}}$$

18. $P(x) : (x^3 + x - 2) \xrightarrow{v} x^2 - 3$

Βρού το υπόλοιπο της $P(x) : (x-1)$

ψάχνω $P(1)$

$$P(x) = (x^3 + x - 2) \pi(x) + x^2 - 3$$

$$P(1) = 1^2 - 3 = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

39.

$$P(x) : (x-1) \xrightarrow{\text{unol.}} 4 \Rightarrow P(1) = 4$$

$$P(x) : (x+1) \xrightarrow{\text{unol.}} 2 \Rightarrow P(-1) = 2$$

BpJ ω unoloino tw $P(x) : (x^2 - 1)$

$$P(x) = (x^2 - 1) \pi(x) + u(x)$$

$\downarrow$
 δ

$\downarrow$
 100

$$P(x) = (x^2 - 1) \pi(x) + \alpha x + \beta$$

$$P(1) = \underline{\underline{\alpha + \beta = 4}}$$

$$P(-1) = \underline{\underline{-\alpha + \beta = 2}} \quad (+) \quad 2\beta = 6$$

$$\underline{\underline{\beta = 3}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\alpha = 1}}$$

$$U(x) = x + 3$$

41. To x είναι παράγωγο του $P(x)$ $P(0)=0$

$$H \quad P(x) : (x-1) \xrightarrow{v} 2$$

$$P(1)=2$$

$$H \quad P(x) : (x+1) \xrightarrow{v} 3$$

$$P(-1)=3$$

Βρω το υπόλοιπο του $P(x) : (x^3 - x)$

$$P(x) = (x^3 - x) \pi(x) + u(x)$$

↓
3ου

↓
2ου

$$P(x) = (x^3 - x) \pi(x) + ax^2 + bx + \gamma$$

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

$$P(0) = \gamma = 0$$

$$P(1) = a + b + \gamma = 2 \Rightarrow a + b = 2$$

(4)

$$P(-1) = a - b + \gamma = 3 \Rightarrow a - b = 3$$

$$\frac{5}{2} + b = 2$$

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

$$2a = 5$$

$$a = \frac{5}{2}$$