

# Άσκηση 505 1

---

Δίνεται η εξίσωση

$$x^2 - 4(\lambda + 1)x + 8\lambda - 1 = 0$$

1. Αν η εξίσωση έχει λύση το  $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$   
να βρούμε το  $\lambda$ .

Για  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  έχω  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot (\lambda + 1) \frac{1}{2} + 8\lambda - 1 = 0$

$$\frac{1}{4} - 2(\lambda + 1) + 8\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$1 - 8(\lambda + 1) + 32\lambda - 4 = 0$$

$$1 - 8\lambda - 8 + 32\lambda - 4 = 0$$

$$24\lambda - 11 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{11}{24}$$

2. Ναο η ελίωση εχλ δλο ρίλο  
προγρλτικη και ανίση.

$$\Delta = [-4(\lambda+1)]^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (8\lambda-1) =$$

$$= 16(\lambda+1)^2 - 4(8\lambda-1) = 16(\lambda^2+2\lambda+1) - 32\lambda+4$$

$$= 16\lambda^2 + 32\lambda + 16 - 32\lambda + 4$$

$$= 16\lambda^2 + 20 > 0 \quad \text{αρλ εχλ}$$

δλο ρίλο ανίση  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

3. Εστω οτι  $\lambda = -1$ . Να λυθο η ελίωση

$$\text{Για } \lambda = -1 \text{ εχλ } x^2 - 4 \cdot (1+1)x + 8 \cdot 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4 \cdot 2x + 7 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 7 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 36$$

$$x = 7$$

$$x = 1$$

4. Έστω τριγωνοειδές  $\lambda = 0$

και  $x_1, x_2$  οι ρίζες του εξισώματος.

Να υπολογιστούν τα παρακάτω

(α)  $x_1 + x_2$     (β)  $x_1 x_2$     (γ)  $x_1^2 + x_2^2$     (δ)  $\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2}$

(ε)  $\frac{x_1}{x_2} + \frac{x_2}{x_1}$     (ζ)  $(x_1 - x_2)^2$     (θ)  $(x_1 + x_2)^3$

Για  $\lambda = 0$  έχω  $x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$

(α)  $x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{-4}{1} = 4$      $x_1 + x_2 = 4$

(β)  $x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$      $x_1 \cdot x_2 = -1$

(γ)  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2 = 4^2 - 2(-1) = 18$

$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 18$

(δ)  $\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{x_2 + x_1}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$

$$\textcircled{E} \quad \frac{x_1}{x_2} + \frac{x_2}{x_1} = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{18}{-1} = -18$$

$$\textcircled{J} \quad (x_1 - x_2)^2 = \underbrace{x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2}_{= 20} = 18 - 2(-1) =$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad (x_1 + x_2)^3 = x_1^3 + 3x_1^2 x_2 + 3x_1 x_2^2 + x_2^3 =$$

$$= x_1^3 + x_2^3 + 3x_1 x_2 (x_1^2 + x_2^2)$$

$$= x_1^3 + x_2^3 + 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot 18 = x_1^3 + x_2^3 - 54$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2)(x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 + x_2^2) - 54$$

$$= 4 \cdot (18 - (-1)) - 54$$

$$= 4 \cdot 19 - 54 = 76 - 54 = 22$$

5. Νόσ η παραστάση

$A = (x_1 - 2)(x_2 - 2)$  είναι σταθερή.

$$x^2 - 4(\lambda + 1)x + 8\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$S = x_1 + x_2 = 4(\lambda + 1)$$

$$P = x_1 x_2 = 8\lambda - 1$$

$$A = x_1 x_2 - 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 4$$

$$A = 8\lambda - 1 - 2(x_1 + x_2) + 4$$

$$A = 8\lambda - 1 - 2(4(\lambda + 1)) + 4$$

$$A = 8\lambda - 1 - 8(\lambda + 1) + 4$$

$$A = \cancel{8\lambda} - 1 - \cancel{8\lambda} - 8 + 4$$

$$A = -5$$

6. Na Bpal to  $\lambda$  uszc

$$x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_2 = 64$$

$$x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_1 + x_2 = 64$$

$$x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2) + x_1 + x_2 = 64$$

$$(8\lambda - 1)(4(\lambda + 1)) + 4(\lambda + 1) = 64$$

$$4(8\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1) + 4\lambda + 4 = 64$$

$$4(8\lambda^2 + 8\lambda - \lambda - 1) + 4\lambda + 4 = 64$$

$$4(8\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 1) + 4\lambda + 4 = 64$$

$$32\lambda^2 + 28\lambda - 4 + 4\lambda + 4 = 64$$

$$32\lambda^2 + 32\lambda - 64 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -2$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

7. Έστω  $\lambda = 0$  και  $x_1, x_2$  ρίζες

Να κατασκευασθεί εξίσωση 2ου

Βαθμίου με ρίζες  $2x_1 - 3$  και  $2x_2 - 3$

Για  $\lambda = 0$   $x^2 - 4x - 1$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 4$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = -1$$

Η εξίσωση που ψάχνω είναι

$$x^2 - Sx + P = 0$$

$$S = 2x_1 - 3 + 2x_2 - 3 = 2(x_1 + x_2) - 6 \\ = 2 \cdot 4 - 6 = 2$$

$$P = (2x_1 - 3)(2x_2 - 3) = 4x_1x_2 - 6x_1 - 6x_2 + 9$$

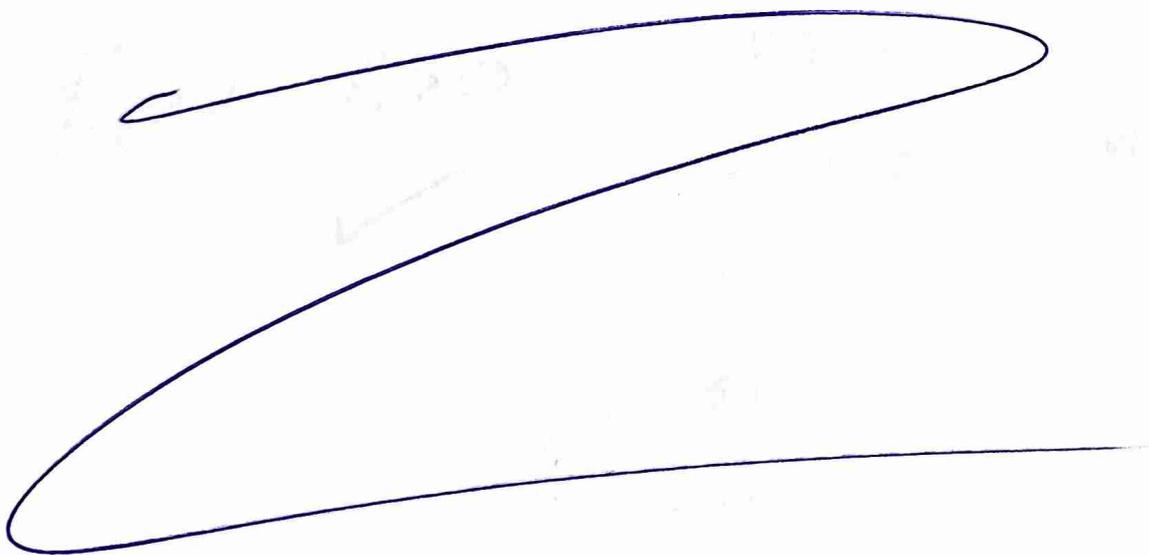
$$= 4 \cdot (-1) - 6(x_1 + x_2) + 9 =$$

$$= -4 - 6 \cdot 4 + 9 = -19$$

Αρα η ελάχιστη τιμή

ψαχών

$$x^2 - 2x - 19 = 0$$



8. Να βρω τα  $\lambda$  ώστε η  
 εξίσωση να έχει 2 ρίζες

(α) αρνητικά.

$$x^2 - 4(\lambda + 1)x + 8\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$S = 4(\lambda + 1)$$

$$P = 8\lambda - 1$$

Πρέπει  $\Delta > 0$   
 ✓

$$P > 0$$

$$8\lambda - 1 > 0$$

$$8\lambda > 1$$

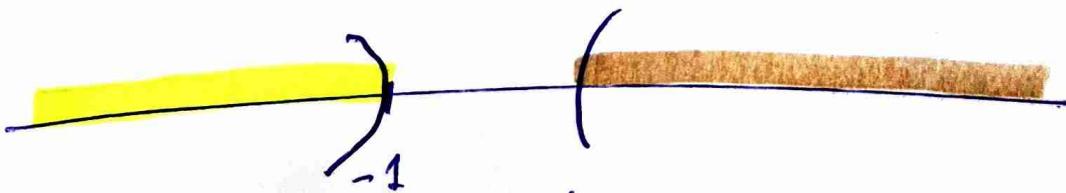
$$\lambda > \frac{1}{8}$$

$$S < 0$$

$$4(\lambda + 1) < 0$$

$$\lambda + 1 < 0$$

$$\lambda < -1$$



Δω υπάρχουν κοινά λ.

③ Ανιστοσύνη.

$$P = 1$$

$$8\lambda - 1 = 1$$

$$8\lambda = 2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$$

# κοινές λύσεις ανισώσεων

$$\begin{cases} x^2 \leq 4 \\ x^2 > x \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 \leq 4$$

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

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

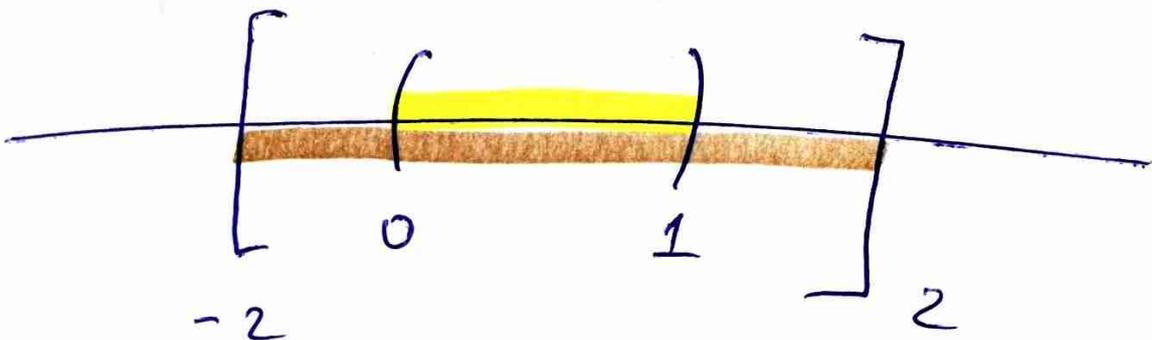
$$x \in [-2, 2]$$

$$x^2 > x$$

$$x^2 - x > 0$$

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

$$x \in (0, 1)$$



$$\text{κοινές λύσεις} = (0, 1)$$

# ΕΥΟΤΗΤΑ 19

α

x	-2/5		
$5x^2 - 3x - 2$	+	0	+

β

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

2. α

x	1/2	
$4x^2 - 4x + 1$	+	+

β

x	
$x^2 + x + 2$	+

γ  $x^2 + 3$

x	
$x^2 + 3$	+

f. (a) 

$x$	
$x^2 - x + 1$	$+$

 $x \in \mathbb{R}.$

(b)  $3x^2 > 2x - 1$

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

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

 $x \in \mathbb{R}.$

3.

01

x	2	3
$x^2 - 5x + 6$	+ 0 -	- 0 +

$$x \in (-\infty, 2) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$(1) \quad x - 5x^2 \geq -4$$

$$-5x^2 + x + 4 \geq 0$$

x	$-\frac{4}{5}$	1
$-5x^2 + x + 4$	- 0 +	+ 0 -

$$x \in \left[-\frac{4}{5}, 1\right]$$

$$(8) \quad x(1-2x) > -1$$

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

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

x	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
$-2x^2 + x + 1$	- 0 +	+ 0 -

$$x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$(52) \quad \frac{x-1}{5} < \frac{x^2-1}{2}$$

$$2(x-1) < 5x^2-5$$

$$-5x^2 + 2x + 3 < 0$$

x	$-\frac{3}{5}$	1
$-5x^2 + 2x + 3$	- 0 +	+ 0 -

$$x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{5}\right) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

6.

$$(a) x^2 - 6x + 9 \geq 0$$

x	3
$x^2 - 6x + 9$	+ 0 +

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(b) 6x - 1 \geq 9x^2$$

$$-9x^2 + 6x - 1 \geq 0$$

$$9x^2 - 6x + 1 \leq 0$$

x	1/3
$9x^2 - 6x + 1$	+ 0 +

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

5. (a)  $x^2 - 3x + 2 < 0$

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

$$x \in (1, 2)$$

(B)  $x^2 - x - 2 > 0$

x	-1	2	
$x^2 - x - 2$	+	-	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

(C)  $-x^2 < x - 6$

$$-x^2 - x + 6 < 0$$

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

x	-3	2	
$x^2 + x - 6$	+	-	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

4. (a)  $x^2 < x$

$$x^2 - x < 0$$

$$x(x-1) < 0$$

① ②

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

$$x \in (0, 1)$$

(b)  $\frac{3x}{2} \leq x^2$

$$3x \leq 2x^2$$

$$-2x^2 + 3x \leq 0$$

$$x(-2x+3) \leq 0$$

$x$	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	
$-2x^2 + 3x$	-	+	-

$$x \in (-\infty, 0] \cup \left[\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

(c)  $x^2 < 1$

$$x^2 - 1 < 0$$

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

$x$	-1	1	
$x^2 - 1$	+	-	+

$$x \in (-1, 1)$$

# Άσκηση 505 2

Να λυθούν οι παρακάτω εξισώσεις.

$$1. \quad \lambda(2x+1) - 4(1+\lambda x) = \lambda^2(x-1) + \lambda$$

$$2\lambda x + \lambda - 4 - 4\lambda x = \lambda^2 x - \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

$$2\lambda x - 4\lambda x - \lambda^2 x = -\lambda + 4 - \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

$$(2\lambda - 4\lambda - \lambda^2) x = 4 - \lambda^2$$

$$(-2\lambda - \lambda^2) x = 4 - \lambda^2$$

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

1. Αν  $\lambda = 0$  τότε  $0x = 4$  Άδυνατα

2. Αν  $\lambda = -2$  τότε  $0x = 0$  Αόριστο

3. Αν  $\lambda \neq 0, -2$  τότε  $x = \frac{(2-\lambda)(2+\lambda)}{\lambda(-2-\lambda)} = \frac{(2-\lambda)(2+\lambda)}{-\lambda(\lambda+2)}$

$$2. \quad \frac{4}{x+2} - \frac{3x}{2-x} = \frac{3x^2-8}{x^2-4}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{4}{x+2} + \frac{3x}{x-2} = \frac{3x^2-8}{(x-2)(x+2)}}$$

$$\bullet x+2=0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x=-2}}$$

спору

$$\bullet x-2=0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x=2}}$$

$x \neq 2$      $x \neq -2$

$$\bullet (x-2)(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x-2=0 \quad \vee \quad x+2=0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x=2}}$$

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

$$E(10) \ni (x-2)(x+2)$$

$$\cancel{(x-2)(x+2)} \frac{4}{\cancel{x+2}} + \cancel{(x-2)(x+2)} \frac{3x}{\cancel{x-2}} = \cancel{(x-2)(x+2)} \frac{3x^2-8}{\cancel{(x-2)(x+2)}}$$

$$4(x-2) + 3x(x+2) = 3x^2-8$$

$$4x-8 + 3x^2+6x = 3x^2-8$$

$$10x = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

$$3. \quad ||x+1|-2| = 3$$

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

∨

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

$$|x+1| = 5$$

$$|x+1| = -1$$

$$x+1 = 5 \quad \vee \quad x+1 = -5$$

Answer:

$$x = 4$$

$$x = -6$$

$$4. \quad ||x+1|-2x| = 4$$

$$|x+1|-2x = 4$$

∨

$$|x+1|-2x = -4$$

$$|x+1| = 2x+4$$

$$|x+1| = 2x-4$$

$$\underline{2x-4 \geq 0}$$

$$\underline{2x+4 \geq 0}$$

$$x+1 = 2x-4 \quad \vee \quad x+1 = -2x+4$$

$$x+1 = 2x+4$$

$$\vee \quad x+1 = -2x-4$$

$$5 = x$$

$$3x = 3$$

$$\underline{\underline{-3 = x}}$$

$$3x = -5$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

✓

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

$$5. \quad | |x+1| - 2x | = | 1 - 2x |$$

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

$$\vee \quad |x+1| - 2x = -1 + 2x$$

$$|x+1| = 1$$

$$|x+1| = 4x - 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{4x - 1 \geq 0}}$$

$$x+1 = 1 \quad \vee \quad x+1 = -1$$

$$x+1 = 4x - 1 \quad \vee \quad x+1 = -4x+1$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = -2$$

$$-3x = -2$$

$$5x = 0$$

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

$$\cancel{x = 0}$$

6.

$$x^2(x-4)^2 + 2(4x - x^2) - 15 = 0$$

$$x^2(x-4)^2 + 2x(4-x) - 15 = 0$$

$$x^2(x-4)^2 - 2x(x-4) - 15 = 0$$

$$[x(x-4)]^2 - 2x(x-4) - 15 = 0$$

$$\text{Обозначим } x(x-4) = \omega$$


---

$$\omega^2 - 2 \cdot \omega - 15 = 0$$

$$\omega = 5$$

$$x(x-4) = 5$$

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

$$x = 5$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\omega = -3$$

$$x(x-4) = -3$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$7. \left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 - \frac{5x^2 - 10}{x} + 4 = 0.$$

$$\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 - 5 \frac{x^2 - 2}{x} + 4 = 0$$

$$\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 - 5 \left(\frac{x^2}{x} - \frac{2}{x}\right) + 4 = 0$$

$$\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 - 5 \left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right) + 4 = 0$$

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

$$t^2 - 5t + 4 = 0$$

$$t = 4$$

$$t = 1$$

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

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

$$x^2 - 2 = 4x$$

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

$$x^2 - 4x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 20$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2}$$

$$x = 2 \quad x = -1$$

# Εποραο Μαδιμα

---

19

(9)

(10)

15

(17)

(18)

(19)

(10)

(22) α