

Προστολή

για το

Διαγώνισμα

5 / 1 / 25

2

1. Оценки

(a) $N\delta_0 \quad |a \cdot b| = |a| \cdot |b|$

Аноду 14

$$|ab| = |a||b|$$

$$|ab|^2 = (|a||b|)^2$$

$$(ab)^2 = |a|^2 |b|^2$$

$$a^2 b^2 = |a|^2 |b|^2$$

(b) $N\delta_0 \quad |a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$

Аноду 15

$$|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

$$|a+b|^2 \leq (|a| + |b|)^2$$

$$(a+b)^2 \leq |a|^2 + 2|a||b| + |b|^2$$

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \leq a^2 + 2|ab| + b^2$$

$$2ab \leq 2|ab|$$

$$ab \leq |ab|$$

на 15х043

$$(8) \text{ Nds } \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{B} = \sqrt[n]{aB}$$

Proof

$$\sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[n]{B} = \sqrt[n]{aB}$$

$$\left(\sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[n]{B} \right)^n = \left(\sqrt[n]{aB} \right)^n$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a}^n \sqrt[n]{B}^n = aB$$

$$a \cdot B = aB$$

⑧.

Ορισμ

Διαβάτω από το σχολικό Βιβλίο.

που έχω υπογραμμισω.

ΣΟΣ

1. Σελ 54 (ορισμ που μου μετρά σελιδων)
2. Σελ 57.
3. Σελ 62 (ορισμ απολυτων τιμων εστιν μετ)
4. Σελ 64 (τα χρωματισμα)
5. Σελ 69 (ορισμ τετραγωνικων πιτων)
6. Σελ 70 (ορισμ ν-οσων πιτων)
7. Σελ 70-71-72 (διαβαση αυτων)

Άσκηση 1

Έστω $|x-2| \leq 3$ και $|2y-1| \leq 3$

α) Να βρεθούν $x \in [-1, 5]$ και $y \in [-1, 2]$

β) Να αντιστοιχιστεί η $A = |6-x| - 2|2y-5|$

γ) Να βρεθεί $-13 \leq A \leq 5$

Λύση

$$\text{α) } |x-2| \leq 3$$

$$-3 \leq x-2 \leq 3$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 5$$

$$x \in [-1, 5]$$

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

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

$$-2 \leq 2y \leq 4$$

$$-1 \leq y \leq 2$$

$$y \in [-1, 2]$$

$$\text{β) } A = |6-x| - 2|2y-5|$$

$$\bullet \quad -1 \leq x \leq 5 \Rightarrow 1 \geq -x \geq -5 \Rightarrow 7 \geq 6-x \geq 1$$

$$\bullet \quad -1 \leq y \leq 2 \Rightarrow -2 \leq 2y \leq 4 \Rightarrow -7 \leq 2y-5 \leq -1$$

$$A = 6-x - 2(-2y+5)$$

$$A = 6-x+4y-10$$

$$A = -x+4y-4$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad A = -x + 4y - 4$$

$$\bullet \quad -1 \leq x \leq 5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1 > -x > -5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -5 \leq -x \leq 1$$

$$\bullet \quad -1 \leq y \leq 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -4 \leq 4y \leq 8 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -8 \leq 4y - 4 \leq 4$$

$$-13 \leq -x + 4y - 4 \leq 5$$

$$\underline{\underline{-13 \leq A \leq 5}}$$

Άσκηση 2

α) Νδσ. $2(a^2 + b^2) - (b^2 - a^2) \geq 2b(3a - b)$

Λύση

$$2a^2 + 2b^2 - b^2 + a^2 \geq 6ab - 2b^2$$

$$3a^2 + 3b^2 - 6ab \geq 0$$

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

$$(a - b)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{που ισχύει.}$$

β) Αν $a < 0$ νδσ $a + \frac{1}{a} \leq -2$. Πότε ισχύει το " " ;

Λύση

$$a + \frac{1}{a} \leq -2$$

Το " " ισχύει

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

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

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

$$(a + 1)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{που ισχύει.}$$

8) Αν a, B θετικοί αριθμοί τότε $(a-B)\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{B}\right) \leq 4$

Λύση Γίνεται να ισχύει το " $=$ "

$$(a-B)\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{B}\right) \leq 4$$

$$a \frac{1}{a} - a \frac{1}{B} - B \frac{1}{a} + B \frac{1}{B} \leq 4$$

$$1 - \frac{a}{B} - \frac{B}{a} + 1 \leq 4$$

$$2 - \frac{a}{B} - \frac{B}{a} \leq 4$$

$$0 \leq 4 - 2 + \frac{a}{B} + \frac{B}{a}$$

$$0 \leq 2 + \frac{a}{B} + \frac{B}{a}$$

$$0 \leq 2aB + a^2 + B^2$$

$$0 \leq (a+B)^2$$

Για να ισχύει το " $=$ " πρέπει

$$a+B=0$$

a, B αντιστοίχως,

Αυτο δεν γίνεται για a, B θετικούς.

8) Αν a, B θετικοί

i) $\forall \delta > 0 \quad a + \frac{4}{a} \geq 4$

ii) $\forall \delta > 0 \quad \left(a + \frac{4}{a}\right)\left(B + \frac{4}{B}\right) \geq 16$

Λύση

i) $a + \frac{4}{a} \geq 4 \Rightarrow a^2 + 4 \geq 4a \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a + 4 \geq 0$

$(a-2)^2 \geq 0$ που ισχύει.

ii). Πριν εδωτά ότι $\forall a > 0$ ισχύει ως εβν

$$a + \frac{4}{a} \geq 4$$

Επίσης $B > 0$ ισχύει ότι $B + \frac{4}{B} \geq 4$

} 0

$$\left(a + \frac{4}{a}\right)\left(B + \frac{4}{B}\right) \geq 16$$

② NDB $|a| + \left| \frac{1}{a} \right| \geq 2$. Ноже исхуу то "v" j

Нүүн

$$|a| + \frac{|1|}{|a|} \geq 2 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad |a| + \frac{1}{|a|} \geq 2 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad |a|^2 + 1 \geq 2|a|$$

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

$$(|a| - 1)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{ноу исхуу,}$$

То "v" исхуу озан $|a| - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow |a| = 1$
 $\underline{\underline{a = 1}}$ н $\underline{\underline{a = -1}}$

③ NDB $\left| \frac{a}{a^2 + 9} \right| \leq \frac{1}{6}$

Нүүн

$$\frac{|a|}{|a^2 + 9|} \leq \frac{1}{6} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \frac{|a|}{a^2 + 9} \leq \frac{1}{6} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 6|a| \leq a^2 + 9$$

$$0 \leq a^2 + 9 - 6|a|$$

$$0 \leq |a|^2 - 6|a| + 9$$

$$0 \leq (|a| - 3)^2 \quad \text{ноу исхуу} \rightarrow$$

④ Av λoxuα oα $\left| \frac{3a+1}{a+3} \right| < 1$ vδo $|a| < 1$

Λογμ

$$\frac{|3a+1|}{|a+3|} < 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad |3a+1| < |a+3|$$

$$|3a+1|^2 < |a+3|^2$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) (3a+1)^2 < (a+3)^2 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) 9a^2 + 6a + 1 < a^2 + 6a + 9$$

$$8a^2 < 8 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) a^2 < 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) |a| < 1$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) |a| < 1.$$

⑤ Nδo $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y \geq -13$

Λογμ

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

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 6y + 9 \geq 0$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{που ισχυρα!}$$

⑥ Nδo $2x^2 - 2x + 1 + 4xy + 4y^2 \geq 0$

Λογμ

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 \geq 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (x+2y)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{που ισχυρα.}$$

(k) Ndo $a^2 - aB + B^2 \geq 0$. Ποτε ισχυου εω " = "

Λυση

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

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

$$a^2 + (a-B)^2 + B^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{δων ισχυου!}$$

Το " = " ισχυου μονο εαν $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ a-B=0 \\ B=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=B$

Ассуми 3

а) $\forall \alpha \leq -1 \quad \forall \beta \quad \alpha^3 + 1 \leq \alpha^2 + \alpha$

Доказ

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

$$\alpha^2(\alpha - 1) - (\alpha - 1) \leq 0$$

$$(\alpha - 1)(\alpha^2 - 1) \leq 0$$

$$(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 1) \leq 0$$

$$\boxed{(\alpha - 1)^2 (\alpha + 1) \leq 0}$$

⊕ ⊖

• $\alpha \leq -1 \Rightarrow \alpha + 1 \leq 0$

б) $\forall \alpha > 1 > \beta \quad \forall \beta \quad \alpha + \beta > 1 + \alpha\beta$

Доказ

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

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

$$\alpha - 1 - \beta(\alpha - 1) > 0$$

$$\boxed{(\alpha - 1)(1 - \beta) > 0}$$

⊕ ⊕

• $\alpha > 1 \Rightarrow \alpha - 1 > 0$

• $1 > \beta \Rightarrow 1 - \beta > 0$

Άσκηση 4

Βρείτε τα $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ ώστε

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

Λύση

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

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

↓

↓

$$x-1=0 \quad \text{και} \quad x+2y=0$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$



$$1+2y=0$$

$$2y=-1$$

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

Άσκηση 5

Να λύσει οι κάτωθι εξισώσεις-αισωμές.

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

Λύση

$$2x-3=1$$

ή

$$2x-3=-1$$

$$2x=4$$

$$2x=2$$

$$\textcircled{x=2}$$

$$\textcircled{x=1}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad d(3x, 1-x) = d(1, -x-1)$$

Λύση

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

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

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

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

ή

$$4x-1=-2-x$$

$$3x=3$$

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

$$5x=-1$$

$$\textcircled{x=1}$$

$$\textcircled{x=-\frac{1}{5}}$$

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

Ausw

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

$$-3 \leq -3x \leq 1$$

$$\boxed{1 > x > -\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} |2-4x| - |2x-2| > d(7, -2)$$

Ausw

$$2|1-2x| - |1-2x| > |7-(-2)|$$

$$|1-2x| > |9|$$

$$|1-2x| > 9$$

$$1-2x > 9$$

$$-2x > 8$$

$$x < -4$$

$$\vee 1-2x < -9$$

$$-2x < -10$$

$$x > 5$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (5, +\infty)$$

Άσκηση 6

Να γραφεί χωρίς απόλυτα - παράσταση

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

και στη συνέχεια να λυθεί η εξίσωση

$$A = 2$$

Λύση

Διακρίνω περιπτώσεις.

1. Αν $x-1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1$ τότε

$$A = |x-1|^{\oplus} - 2x + 1 = x-1 - 2x + 1 = -x$$

2. Αν $x-1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 1$ τότε

$$A = |x-1|^{\ominus} - 2x + 1 = 1-x - 2x + 1 = 2-3x$$

$$A = \begin{cases} -x, & x \geq 1 \\ 2-3x, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{x \geq 1}$$

$$A = 2$$

$$-x = 2$$

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

$$\underline{x < 1}$$

$$A = 2$$

$$2-3x = 2$$

$$-3x = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

Άσκηση 7

Έστω $1 \leq x \leq 2$ και $2 \leq y \leq 3$
Να βρω τα όρια μέγιστο των οποίων
βρίσκονται οι παραστάσεις.

Ⓐ $2x - 3y$

• $1 \leq x \leq 2 \Rightarrow 2 \leq 2x \leq 4 \Rightarrow 4 \geq 2x \geq 2$

• $2 \leq y \leq 3 \Rightarrow -6 \geq -3y \geq -9$ } ⊕ $-2 \geq 2x - 3y \geq -7$

Ⓑ $x^2 - \frac{x}{y}$

• $1 \leq x \leq 2 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x^2 \leq 4$

• $1 \leq x \leq 2 \Rightarrow 2 \geq x \geq 1$

• $2 \leq y \leq 3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{y} \geq \frac{1}{3}$

Ⓛ $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \geq \frac{x}{y} \geq \frac{1}{3} \\ -1 \leq -\frac{x}{y} \leq -\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right\}$

$0 \leq x^2 - \frac{x}{y} \leq 4 - \frac{1}{3}$

Άσκηση 8

Δίνεται η παράσταση

$$A = \frac{x^2 - 6|x| + 9}{x^2 - 3|x|}$$

α) Βρες τα x ώστε να οριστεί η A

Για να οριστεί η A πρέπει $x^2 - 3|x| \neq 0$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 3|x| = 0$$

$$|x|^2 - 3|x| = 0$$

$$|x|(|x| - 3) = 0$$

$$|x| = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad |x| = 3$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = -3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ΠΡΟ} \\ x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 3 \quad x \neq -3 \end{array}$$

β) Να απλοποιηθεί η A .

$$A = \frac{|x|^2 - 6|x| + 9}{|x|^2 - 3|x|} = \frac{(|x| - 3)^2}{|x|(|x| - 3)} = \frac{|x| - 3}{|x|}$$

γ) Να βρούμε τις εξισώσεις $|A| = \frac{1}{2}$

$$|A| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ή} \quad A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{|x|-3}{|x|} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2|x|-6 = |x|$$

$$|x| = 6$$

$$x = 6$$

$$x = -6$$

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

$$\frac{|x|-3}{|x|} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2|x|-6 = -|x|$$

$$3|x| = 6$$

$$|x| = 2$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = -2$$

8) Na žudu u ovisnosti $|A| < \frac{1}{3}$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \leq A \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{|x|-3}{|x|} \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{|x|-3}{|x|}$$

korak

$$\frac{|x|-3}{|x|} \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-|x| \leq 3|x| - 9$$

$$9 \leq 4|x|$$

$$\frac{9}{4} \leq |x|$$

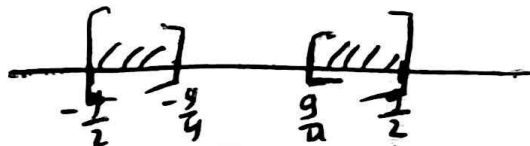
$$x \geq \frac{9}{4} \vee x \leq -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$3|x| - 9 \leq |x|$$

$$2|x| \leq 9$$

$$|x| \leq \frac{9}{2}$$

$$-\frac{9}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{9}{2}$$



Άσκηση 9

Εστω $|x-2| < 1$ και $|2-y| < 2$.

(α) Να βρεθεί $x \in (0, 2)$ και $y \in (0, 4)$

(β) Να αναπαραστήσει η παραπάνω σχέση.

$$A = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} - \sqrt{y^2 - 8y + 16}$$

Λύση

$$(α) \quad |x-2| < 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad -1 < x-2 < 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 0 < x < 2$$

$$x \in (0, 2)$$

$$|2-y| < 2 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad -2 < 2-y < 2$$

$$-4 < -y < 0$$

$$4 > y > 0$$

$$y \in (0, 4).$$

$$(β) \quad A = \sqrt{(x-2)^2} - \sqrt{(y-4)^2}$$

$$A = \overset{\ominus}{|x-2|} - \overset{\ominus}{|y-4|} = -x+2 - (-y+4) =$$

$$\cdot \quad 0 < x < 2 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad -2 < x-2 < 0 \quad = -x+2+y-4$$

$$\cdot \quad 0 < y < 4 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad -4 < y-4 < 0 \quad = \underline{\underline{y-x-2}}$$

Аксиом 10

$$\text{НДО } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}} = 4$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})} + \frac{\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})} = 4$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{5}^2 - \sqrt{3}^2} + \frac{\sqrt{25} - \sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{5}^2 - \sqrt{3}^2} = 4$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{15} + 3}{2} + \frac{5 - \sqrt{15}}{2} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

extra ссу пусовививив

$$\rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt[5]{2^2}} = \frac{2 \sqrt[5]{2^3}}{\sqrt[5]{2^2} \sqrt[5]{2^3}} = \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt[5]{2^3}}{\sqrt[5]{2^5}} = \frac{\cancel{2} \sqrt[5]{2^3}}{2}$$

Ассомон 11

$$\textcircled{a} \text{ vdo } \sqrt[3]{2+\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} \sqrt[3]{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[3]{(2+\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})(2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[3]{(2+\sqrt{3})(2^2 - \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}^2)} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[3]{(2+\sqrt{3})(4 - (2+\sqrt{3}))} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[3]{(2+\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3})} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[3]{2^2 - \sqrt{3}^2} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[3]{4-3} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{B} \text{ N.S. } \sqrt[12]{\sqrt{2+1}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{(\sqrt{2+1})^2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{(\sqrt{2-1})^3} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[v \cdot p]{x^{k \cdot p}} = \sqrt[v]{x^k}$$

$$\sqrt[k]{\sqrt[v]{x}} = \sqrt[v \cdot k]{x}$$

$$\sqrt[v]{x^k} = x^{\frac{k}{v}}$$

$$\sqrt[12]{\sqrt{2+1}} \cdot \sqrt[12]{(\sqrt{2+1})^8} \cdot \sqrt[12]{(\sqrt{2-1})^9} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[12]{(\sqrt{2+1})^1 (\sqrt{2+1})^8 (\sqrt{2-1})^9} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[12]{(\sqrt{2+1})^9 (\sqrt{2-1})^9} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[12]{[(\sqrt{2-1})(\sqrt{2+1})]^9} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[12]{(\sqrt{2^2-1^2})^9} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[12]{1^9} = 1 \checkmark$$

Άσκηση 12

α) Να βρεθεί $\sqrt[5]{a^2} \sqrt[4]{a^3} \sqrt{a} = \sqrt[20]{a^{33}}$

α' τροπή

$$\rightarrow \sqrt[5]{a^2} \sqrt[4]{a^3} \sqrt{a} =$$

$$= \sqrt[20]{a^8} \sqrt[20]{a^{15}} \sqrt[20]{a^{10}}$$

$$= \sqrt[20]{a^8 a^{15} a^{10}} = \sqrt[20]{a^{33}}$$

β' τροπή (εντός).

$$\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt[5]{a^2} \sqrt[4]{a^3} \sqrt{a} =$$

$$= a^{\frac{2}{5}} \cdot a^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$= a^{\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{8}{20} + \frac{15}{20} + \frac{10}{20}} = a^{\frac{33}{20}} = \sqrt[20]{a^{33}}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad \frac{\sqrt[4]{a^3} \sqrt[3]{a}}{\sqrt[6]{a^5}} = \sqrt[4]{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[12]{a^9} \sqrt[12]{a^4}}{\sqrt[12]{a^{10}}} &= \frac{\sqrt[12]{a^{13}}}{\sqrt[12]{a^{10}}} = \sqrt[12]{\frac{a^{13}}{a^{10}}} = \sqrt[12]{a^3} \\ &= \sqrt[4]{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad \sqrt{2 \sqrt[3]{2 \sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt[4]{2^3}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{2 \sqrt[3]{2 \sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{2 \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2^2}} = \sqrt{2 \sqrt[6]{2^3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \sqrt[3]{2}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{2 \cdot 2^2}} = \sqrt[4]{2^3}$$

В'трод

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2 \sqrt[3]{2 \sqrt{2}}} &= \sqrt{2 \sqrt[3]{2^1 \cdot 2^{1/2}}} = \sqrt{2 \sqrt[3]{2^{3/2}}} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \cdot 2^{3/4}} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2^{3/4}} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2^{3/4}} = \sqrt{2^{1 + 3/4}} = \sqrt{2^{7/4}} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \cdot 2^{1/2}} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2^{1/2}} = \sqrt{2^{3/2}} = 2^{3/4} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Προσοχη

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{4 \sqrt[4]{2}} &= \sqrt[3]{\sqrt[4]{2 \cdot 4^4}} = \sqrt[12]{2 \cdot (2^2)^4} = \sqrt[12]{2^9} = \sqrt[4]{2^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \sqrt{5 \sqrt[3]{5 \sqrt[4]{25}}} = \sqrt[4]{5^3}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{5 \sqrt[3]{5 \sqrt[4]{5^2}}} = \sqrt{5 \sqrt[3]{4 \sqrt[4]{5^2 \cdot 5^4}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{5 \sqrt[12]{5^6}} = \sqrt{5 \sqrt[3]{5^2}} = \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{5 \cdot 5^2}} = \sqrt[4]{5^3}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{5 \sqrt[3]{5 \sqrt[4]{5^2}}} = \sqrt{5 \sqrt[3]{5 \sqrt{5}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{5 \sqrt[3]{5 \cdot 5^{1/2}}} = \sqrt{5 \cdot \sqrt[3]{5^{3/2}}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{5 \cdot 5^{1/2}} = \sqrt{5 \cdot 5^{1/2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{5^{3/2}} = 5^{3/4} = \sqrt[4]{5^3}$$

Άσκηση 13

α) Να βρω τα αλγεβρικά

i) $(3+2\sqrt{7})^2$ ii) $(3-2\sqrt{7})^2$

β) νδο $\sqrt{37+12\sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{37-12\sqrt{7}} = 6$

γ) νδο $\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^2$ πικω!

Λύση

α) i) $(3+2\sqrt{7})^2 = 9 + 12\sqrt{7} + 28 = 37 + 12\sqrt{7}$

ii) $(3-2\sqrt{7})^2 = 9 - 12\sqrt{7} + 28 = 37 - 12\sqrt{7}$

β) $\sqrt{37+12\sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{37-12\sqrt{7}} = 6$

$\sqrt{(3+2\sqrt{7})^2} - \sqrt{(3-2\sqrt{7})^2} = 6$

$|3+2\sqrt{7}| - |3-2\sqrt{7}| = 6$

$3+2\sqrt{7} - (-3+2\sqrt{7}) = 6$

$3+2\sqrt{7} + 3 - 2\sqrt{7} = 6$

$6 = 6$

$$\textcircled{8} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^2 =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}^2 + 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + 2 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4}{6} + \frac{12}{6} + \frac{9}{6}$$

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

Пример 5

$$\sqrt{2^3} = \sqrt{2^2} \sqrt{2} = \underline{\underline{2\sqrt{2}}}$$

Άσκηση 14

~~δοσμένα~~
 ~~$|x+y| \leq |x| + |y|$~~

Έστω $x \in (-1, 1)$

και $y \in (-2, 2)$

Έστω $A = \left| 3x - \frac{5y}{3} \right|$

Νόμο
 $A < \frac{19}{3}$

$$A = \left| 3x - \frac{5y}{3} \right| = \left| 3x + \left(-\frac{5y}{3}\right) \right| \leq |3x| + \left| -\frac{5y}{3} \right|$$

$$A = \left| 3x - \frac{5y}{3} \right| \leq 3|x| + \frac{5}{3}|y| < \frac{19}{3}$$

οπώ $x \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{|x| < 1}$

ονώ $y \in (-2, 2) \Rightarrow -2 < y < 2 \Rightarrow \underline{|y| < 2}$

• $|x| < 1 \Rightarrow 3|x| < 3$

• $|y| < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{3}|y| < \frac{10}{3}$

} ⊕

$$3|x| + \frac{5}{3}|y| < 3 + \frac{10}{3}$$

$$3|x| + \frac{5}{3}|y| < \frac{19}{3}$$

Εργασία

στις

εξισώσεις

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

$$x - 3x + 2 = 1 - 6x + 4$$

$$-2x + 2 = 5 - 6x$$

$$6x - 2x = 5 - 2$$

$$4x = 4$$

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{2(1-3x)}{5} - \frac{3}{2}(x-1) = -x + 2$$

$$10 \frac{2-6x}{5} - 10 \cdot \frac{3}{2}(x-1) = -10x + 2 \cdot 10$$

$$2(2-6x) - 5 \cdot 3(x-1) = -10x + 20$$

$$4 - 12x - 15(x-1) = -10x + 20$$

$$4 - 12x - 15x + 15 = -10x + 20$$

$$19 - 27x = -10x + 20$$

$$10x - 27x = 20 - 19$$

$$-17x = 1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{17}$$

$$3. \quad (x-1)^3 - x^2(x-3) = 0$$

$$\cancel{x^3} - 3\cancel{x^2} + 3x - 1 - \cancel{x^3} + 3\cancel{x^2} = 0$$

$$3x - 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 1$$

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

— δω

κατω

απολυ

$$4. \quad x^3 - 3x^2 = (2x-1)(x-3)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$x-3=0$$

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

$$x-1=0$$

$$\boxed{x=3}$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

— δω

αριω

OX /

Εάν στην ίδια εξίσωση
έκανα πράξη.

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

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

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

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x^2 + 7x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x - 3 = 0$$

έτσι τωρ οί;

Προβλημα!

5. $2x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

$$\boxed{\alpha=2 \quad \beta=-1 \quad \gamma=-1}$$

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

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

$$\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9 \quad \text{εχω δύο ριζές αριθμ.}$$

$$x = \frac{-\beta \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2\alpha} = \frac{-(-1) \pm 3}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \textcircled{1} \\ \searrow \textcircled{-\frac{3}{4}} \end{matrix}$$

$$\textcircled{x=1}$$

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

6. $4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$

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

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

$$\Delta = 16 - 16 = 0$$

εχω μία διπλή ρίζα.

$$x = -\frac{\beta}{2\alpha} = -\frac{-4}{2 \cdot 4} = \textcircled{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$7. \quad 4x^2 + x + 2 = 0$$

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

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

$$\Delta = 1 - 32 = -31 < 0 \quad \text{A Discriminant!}$$

$$8. \quad 27x^3 - (x-1)^3 = 0$$

$$27x^3 = (x-1)^3$$

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

$$3x = x - 1$$

$$3x - x = -1$$

$$2x = -1$$

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

~~$$a^3 = b^3$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow$$~~

~~$$a = b$$~~

$$9. 16x^4 - (x-1)^4 = 0$$

$$16x^4 = (x-1)^4$$

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

$$2x = x-1$$

$$2x - x = -1$$

$$x = -1$$

∨

$$2x = -x+1$$

$$2x+x=1$$

$$3x=1$$

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

$$a^2 = b^2$$

⇒

$$a=b \text{ ∨ } a=-b$$

Εξισώσεις με απόλυτα Τιμή.

10. $|2x+4|=8$

$$2x+4=8$$

$$2x=4$$

$$x=2$$

ή

$$2x+4=-8$$

$$2x=-8-4$$

$$2x=-12$$

$$x=-6$$

$$|x|=0$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$x=0 \text{ ή } x=-0$$

11. $|x+4|=|2x-2|$

$$x+4=2x-2$$

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

$$-x=-6$$

$$x=6$$

ή

$$x+4=-2x+2$$

$$x+2x=2-4$$

$$3x=-2$$

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

$$|x|=|y|$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$x=y \text{ ή } x=-y$$

$$d(x,y)=|x-y|$$

12. $5 - d(2x, -2) = 7 - |3x+3|$

$$5 - |2x+2| = 7 - |3x+3|$$

$$5 - 2|x+1| = 7 - 3|x+1|$$

$$-2|x+1| + 3|x+1| = 7-5$$

$$|x+1|=2 \rightarrow$$

$$x+1=2$$

$$x+1=-2$$

$$x=1$$

$$x=-3$$

$$13. \frac{d(x,3)}{2} + \frac{|6-2x|}{3} = 8 - \frac{|3-x|}{6}$$

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$$\frac{|x-3|}{2} + \frac{2|3-x|}{3} = 8 - \frac{|x-3|}{6}$$

$$\frac{|x-3|}{2} + \frac{2|x-3|}{3} = 8 - \frac{|x-3|}{6}$$

$$3|x-3| + 4|x-3| = 48 - |x-3|$$

$$7|x-3| + |x-3| = 48$$

$$8|x-3| = 48$$

$$|x-3| = 6$$

$$x-3=6$$

∴

$$x-3=-6$$

$$x=9$$

$$x=-3$$

$$14. |x-4| \cdot |x+3| = |x-2| \cdot |x-6|$$

$$|a \cdot b| = |a| \cdot |b|$$

$$|(x-4)(x+3)| = |(x-2)(x-6)|$$

$$|x^2 + 3x - 4x - 12| = |x^2 - 6x - 2x + 12|$$

$$|x^2 - x - 12| = |x^2 - 8x + 12|$$

$$x^2 - x - 12 = x^2 - 8x + 12$$

$$x^2 - x - 12 = -x^2 + 8x - 12$$

$$8x - x = 12 + 12$$

$$2x^2 - 9x = 0$$

$$7x = 24$$

$$x(2x - 9) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{24}{7}$$

$$x = 0$$

$$2x - 9 = 0$$

$$2x = 9$$

$$x = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$15. |x-4| \cdot |x+3| = |x-2| |x+3|$$

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

$$|x+3| = 0$$

$$|x-4| - |x-2| = 0$$

$$x+3 = 0$$

$$|x-4| = |x-2|$$

$$x = -3$$

$$x-4 = x-2$$

$$x-4 = -x+2$$

Adunaru

$$2x = 6$$

$$x = 3$$

$$16. \frac{|x-1|}{4} - 2x = \frac{|2x-2|}{2} - (x+1)$$

$$\frac{|x-1|}{4} - 2x = \frac{|x-1|}{1} - x - 1$$

$$\frac{|x-1|}{4} = x - 1 + |x-1|$$

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

Применяя $|x-1| - 4|x-1| = 4x - 4$

$$-3|x-1| = 4x - 4$$

$$\boxed{|x-1| = \frac{4x-4}{-3}}$$

применяя

$$\frac{4x-4}{-3} \geq 0$$

$$4x-4 \leq 0$$

$$4x \leq 4$$

$$x \leq 1$$

$$x-1 = \frac{4x-4}{-3}$$

$$-3x+3 = 4x-4$$

$$-7x = -7$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$x-1 = -\frac{4x-4}{-3}$$

$$= 3x+3 = -4x+4$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$17. |x^2 - 2x - 3| + |9 - x^2| = 0$$

или $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$

$$x = 3 \quad x = -1$$

или $9 - x^2 = 0$

$$(3-x)(3+x) = 0$$

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

$$x = 3$$

$$x = -3$$

$$x = 3$$

$$18. 5 + \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 9} = 3x$$

$$5 + \sqrt{(x-3)^2} = 3x$$

$$|x-3| = 3x - 5$$



или $3x - 5 \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3x \geq 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x \geq \frac{5}{3}$$

$$x - 3 = 3x - 5$$

и

$$x - 3 = -3x + 5$$

$$x - 3x = -5 + 3$$

$$x + 3x = 5 + 3$$

$$4x = 8$$

$$-2x = -2$$

$$x = 1$$

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

Answer.

$$19. \quad x + |x+3| - |4-x| = 0$$

x	-3	4
x+3	- ⊖ +	+ +
4-x	+ +	⊖ -

$$10. \quad \forall x < -3 \quad \text{TOZ}$$

$$x + |x+3|^{\ominus} - |4-x|^{\oplus} = 0$$

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

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

$$\boxed{x = 7}$$

$$20. \quad \forall -3 \leq x \leq 4 \quad \text{TOZC}$$

$$x + |x+3|^{\oplus} - |4-x|^{\oplus} = 0$$

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

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

$$3x - 1 = 0$$

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

30. A v $x > 4$ TOLC

$$x + |x+3| - |4-x| = 0$$

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

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

$$x + 7 = 0$$

~~$$x = -7$$~~

$$20. \quad |1 - |3 - 2x|| = 6.$$

$$1 - |3 - 2x| = 6$$

$$-|3 - 2x| = 6 - 1$$

$$-|3 - 2x| = 5$$

$$|3 - 2x| = -5$$

Answer

$$\vee \quad 1 - |3 - 2x| = -6$$

$$-|3 - 2x| = -6 - 1$$

$$-|3 - 2x| = -7$$

$$|3 - 2x| = 7$$

$$3 - 2x = 7 \quad \vee \quad 3 - 2x = -7$$

$$-2x = 7 - 3$$

$$-2x = -7 - 3$$

$$-2x = -10$$

$$-2x = 4$$

$$x = 5$$

$$x = -2$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{x = 5}}$$

$$21. \quad d(4, d(x, 0)) = d(d(x, 0), -3)$$

$$d(4, |x-0|) = d(|x-0|, -3)$$

$$d(4, |x|) = d(|x|, -3)$$

$$|4 - |x|| = ||x| + 3|$$

$$4 - |x| = |x| + 3$$

$$\text{or } \cancel{4 - |x|} = \cancel{-|x| - 3}$$

$$-2|x| = -1$$

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

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

$$\text{or } \textcircled{x = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

Answer.

$$22. \quad |2x^3| - |x|^3 - 4x^2 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$|x|^2 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\therefore |x| - 4 = 0$$

$$|x| = 4$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x = -4$$

$$23. \quad \left| \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right| + 1 - \frac{x-1}{|x-2|} = 0.$$

$$\frac{|x-3|}{|x-2|} + 1 - \frac{x-1}{|x-2|} = 0$$

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

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

$$\text{RHS } x-1 > 0$$

$$x > 1.$$

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

$$x > 1$$

x	2	?
x-3	-	-
x-2	-	+

1. Av $x < 2$ TOLL

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

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

$$-2x+5 = x-1$$

$$-3x = -6$$

$$x = 2$$

2. Av $2 \leq x \leq 3$ TOLL

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

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

$$1 = x-1$$

$$x = 2$$

3. Av $x > 3$ TOLL

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

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

$$x = 4$$

24. κλασματική εξίσωση

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

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

Περιορισμοί

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x=0}$$

$$\rightarrow x(x+1)=0$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

ή

$$x+1=0$$

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

$$\rightarrow x+1=0$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Προ} \\ x \neq 0 \\ x \neq -1 \end{array}$$

Εκτός $x(x+1)$

Πολλαπλασιάζουμε με $x(x+1)$

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

$$(x+1)(x-1) + \cancel{1} = \cancel{1}$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

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

$$x-1=0$$

$$\checkmark \boxed{x=1} \checkmark$$

$$\text{ή } x+1=0$$

$$\cancel{\boxed{x=-1}}$$

25. Παραμετρική επίλυση του Βαθμίου.

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

$$\boxed{\sum \text{ροσολογισμοί: } () () x = () ()}$$

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

$$2\lambda x - 4\lambda x - \lambda^2 x = -\lambda^2 + \cancel{\lambda} + 4 - \cancel{\lambda}.$$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{\lambda(-2-\lambda) x = (2-\lambda)(2+\lambda)}$$

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

2. Αν $\lambda = -2$ τότε $0x = 0$ Τωρα τωρα

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

Абсолют

$$\alpha = \left(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 - 36^{1/2}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt[3]{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3^2} \sqrt[4]{3^7}} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{1/2}}{9} \right)^{1/2}$$

а) Врл α, β .

б) Ав $\alpha < x < \beta$ Врл $K = \frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{x} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2-2x+1}}{x-1}$

Реш

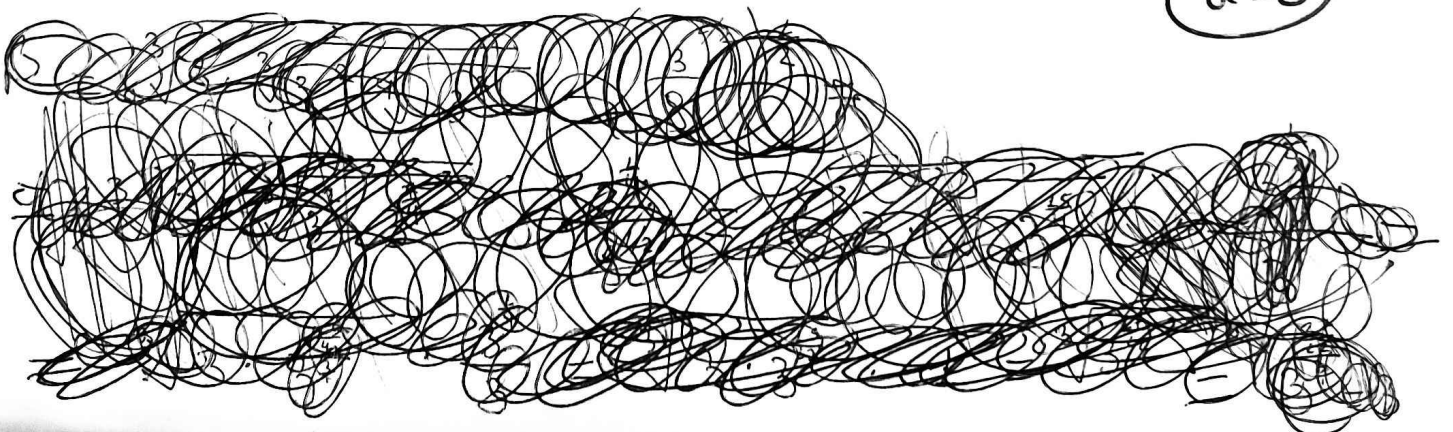
$$\alpha = \left(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 - 36^{1/2} =$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + 2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{36} =$$

$$= 2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 - \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{(2+\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3})} - 6 =$$

$$= -2 + 2\sqrt{4-3} = -2 + 2\sqrt{1} = 0$$

$\alpha = 0$



$$B = \sqrt[3]{3 \sqrt[3]{3^2 \sqrt[4]{3^7}}} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{1/2}}{9}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$B = \sqrt[3]{3 \sqrt[3]{3^2 \cdot 3^{7/4}}} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{1/2}}{3^2}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$B = \sqrt[3]{3 \sqrt[3]{3^{15/4}}} \cdot \left(3^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$B = \sqrt[3]{3 \cdot 3^{\frac{15/4}{3}}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$B = \sqrt[3]{3 \cdot 3^{5/4}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$B = \sqrt[3]{3^{9/4}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$B = 3^{\frac{9/4}{3}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{3}{4}} = 3^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{3}{4}} = 3^0 = 1$$

$$B = 1$$

Άσκηση 2

α) Να λύσει η εξίσωση

$$\frac{|x-5|+1}{3} - \frac{16-|4x-20|}{6} = \frac{|15-3x|+8}{12}$$

β) Έστω $\alpha < \beta$ οι ρίζες της εξίσωσης,

i) $||x-\alpha| - \beta^{1/2}| = \beta$

ii) $\sqrt{x^2-6x+\beta} - (\beta-\alpha)^{1/3} \cdot (x-6) = 0.$

Λύση

a) $\frac{|x-5|+1}{3} - \frac{16-|4x-20|}{6} = \frac{|15-3x|+8}{12} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \cancel{12} \cdot \frac{|x-5|+1}{\cancel{3}} - \cancel{12} \cdot \frac{16-|4x-20|}{\cancel{6}} = \cancel{12} \cdot \frac{|15-3x|+8}{\cancel{12}} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 4(|x-5|+1) - 36 - 2(|4x-20|) = |15-3x|+8 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow |4x-20|+4-36-|8x+40| = |15-3x|+8 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 4|x-5|+4-36-8|x-5| = 3|5-x|+8 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 4|x-5|+4-36-8|x-5|-3|x-5|+8=0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow |x-5|(4+4-36-8-3+8) \Rightarrow |x-5|(8-39) \Rightarrow 0$

\Rightarrow

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \frac{|x-5|+2}{3} = \frac{16-14x-20}{6} = \frac{|15-3x|+8}{12}$$

$$4(|x-5|+2) - 2(16-14x-20) = |15-3x|+8$$

$$4|x-5|+4 - 32 + 28x+40 = 3|5-x|+8$$

$$12|x-5| - 28 = 3|x-5| + 8$$

$$12|x-5| - 3|x-5| = 28 + 8$$

$$9|x-5| = 36$$

$$|x-5| = 4$$

$$x-5=4$$

$$\vee \quad x-5=-4$$

$$\textcircled{x=9}$$

$$\textcircled{x=1}$$

$$\textcircled{\begin{array}{l} \alpha = 1 \\ \beta = 9 \end{array}}$$

$$i) \quad ||x-a| - 6^{1/2}| = 6 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow ||x-1| - 9^{1/2}| = 9 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow ||x-1| - \sqrt{9}| = 9 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad ||x-1| - 3| = 9$$

$$|x-1| - 3 = 9 \quad \vee \quad |x-1| - 3 = -9$$

$$|x-1| = 12$$

$$|x-1| = -6$$

$$x-1=12 \quad \vee \quad x-1=-12$$

Adapun,

$$x=13$$

$$x=-11$$

$$ii). \quad \sqrt{x^2-6x+9} - (6-9)^{1/3} \cdot (x-6) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-6x+9} - 8^{1/3} \cdot (x-6) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{(x-3)^2} - \sqrt[3]{8} \cdot (x-6) = 0$$

$$|x-3| - 2(x-6) = 0$$

$$|x-3| = 2x+12$$

$$2x+12 \geq 0$$

$$x-3 = 2x+12$$

$$\vee \quad x-3 = -2x-12$$

$$-x = 15$$

$$x = -15$$

$$x = -9$$

Άσκηση 3

Δίνεται ταυτότητα $\lambda^2(x-2) = -1 - \lambda(\lambda-x)$

α) Βρίστω το λ .

β) $|x-2| = 3x-7$.

γ) $||x| - 2x + 2| = x - 2$.

Λύση

α) $\lambda^2 x - 2\lambda^2 = -1 - \lambda^2 + \lambda x$

$$\lambda^2 x - \lambda x = -1 - \lambda^2 + 2\lambda^2$$

$$\lambda^2 x - \lambda x = -1 + \lambda^2$$

$$\lambda x(\lambda - 1) = [\lambda + (-1)][\lambda - (-1)]$$

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

Αν $\lambda = 0$ τότε $0 \cdot x = -1$ αδύνατο

Αν $\lambda = 1$ τότε $0 \cdot x = 0$ ταυτότητα

Αν $\lambda \neq 0$ και $\lambda \neq 1$ τότε

$$\frac{\lambda x(\lambda - 1)}{\lambda(\lambda - 1)} = \frac{(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)}{\lambda(\lambda - 1)} \quad \left(x = \frac{\lambda + 1}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad |x-1| = 3x-7$$

$$\boxed{3x-7 \geq 0}$$

$$x-1 = 3x-7$$

$$\vee \quad x-1 = -3x+7$$

$$x-3x = -7+1$$

$$4x = 8$$

$$-2x = -6$$

$$\cancel{x=2}$$

$$\boxed{x=3} \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{Y} \quad |x|-2x+1 = x-1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x-1 \geq 0 \\ \underline{\underline{x \geq 1}} \end{array}$$

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

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

$$|x|-3x = -2$$

$$|x| = x$$

$$|x| = 3x-2$$

$$\underline{\underline{x \geq 0}}$$

$$3x-2 \geq 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x \geq \frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$x = x$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x \in [1, +\infty)}}$$

$$x = 3x-2 \quad \vee \quad x = 2-3x$$

$$-2x = -2$$

$$4x = 2$$

$$\boxed{x=1} \checkmark$$

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

Άσκηση 4

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}$$

α) Νόσ $A=4$

β) Άσκ τμ επίσημα $|x+A|=1$.

γ) Άσκ τμ επίσημα $d(2x, d(x,A)) = d(2x, 4)$.

Λύση.

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha) A &= \frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})} + \frac{\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{5} + \cancel{3}}{5-3} + \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{5-3} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

β) $|x+4|=1$ $\begin{cases} x+4=1 \Rightarrow x=-3 \\ x+4=-1 \Rightarrow x=-5 \end{cases}$

γ) $d(2x, d(x,A)) = d(2x, 4) \longrightarrow$

$$\rightarrow d(2x, d(x, 4)) = d(2x, 4)$$

$$d(2x, |x-4|) = |2x-4|$$

$$|2x - |x-4|| = |2x-4|$$

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

$$|x-4| = 4$$

$$4x - |x-4| = 4$$

$$-|x-4| = 4-4x$$

$$|x-4| = 4x-4$$

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

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

$$x=8$$

$$x=0$$

need $4(x-1) \geq 0$

$$x-1 \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{x \geq 1}$$

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

$$x-4x=0$$

$$x-4 = -4x+4$$

$$x+4x=8$$

~~3x=0~~

$$-3x=0$$

$$x=0$$

(cancel)

$$5x=8$$

$$x = \frac{8}{5}$$

✓

~~Answers:~~ Answers: $x=8, x=0, x=\frac{8}{5}$