

17.  $x^2 - (2\lambda - 1)x - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$

(a) Answer  $\Delta \geq 0$

$$(2\lambda - 1)^2 - 4(-2\lambda + 1) \geq 0$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1 + 8\lambda - 4 \geq 0$$

$$4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 3 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 48 = 64$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-4 \pm 8}{8}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$\lambda$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 3$	+	-

$$\lambda \in (-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$$

(B)  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 > 3$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2 > 3$$

$$(2\lambda - 1)^2 - 2(1 - 2\lambda) - 3 > 0$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1 - 2 + 4\lambda - 3 > 0$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 4 > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 1 > 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 2\lambda - 1$$

$$x_1x_2 = 1 - 2\lambda$$

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

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

30. (a)  $(\lambda+1)x^2 + (\lambda+1)x + 2 > 0$

Answer  $\Delta < 0$  and  $\lambda+1 > 0$

$$(\lambda+1)^2 - 4(\lambda+1) \cdot 2 < 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{\lambda > -1}}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 - 8(\lambda+1) < 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 - 8\lambda - 8 < 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda - 7 < 0$$

$\lambda$	-1	7
$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda - 7$	+	-

$$\underline{\underline{\lambda \in (-1, 7)}}$$

$$\textcircled{B} (\lambda-2)x^2 + (\lambda-2)x - 1 < 0$$

Απάντη  $\Delta < 0$  και  $\lambda - 2 < 0$

$$(\lambda-2)^2 + 4(\lambda-2) < 0$$

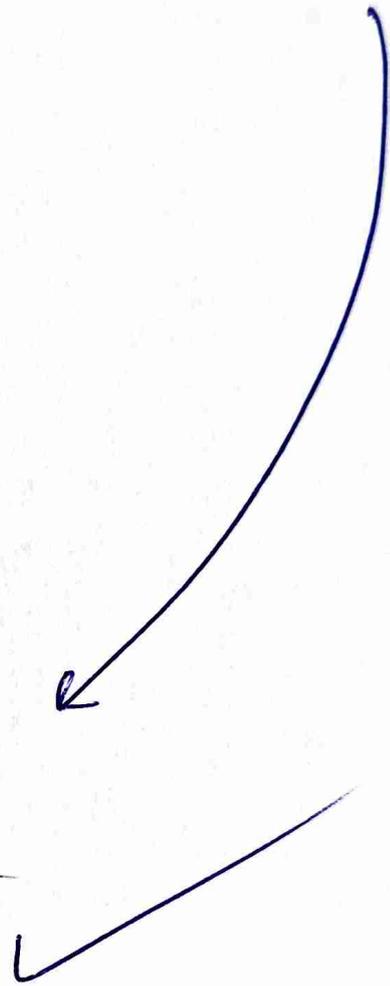
$$\underline{\underline{\lambda < 2}}$$

$$\cancel{\lambda^2} - \cancel{4\lambda} + 4 + \cancel{4\lambda} - 8 < 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4 < 0$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{\lambda \in (-2, 2)}}$$



$$15. b) (\lambda - 1)x^2 - (\lambda - 1)x + 7 = 0$$

$$\lambda \neq 1$$

$$\Delta = (\lambda - 1)^2 - 4(\lambda - 1)7$$

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

$$\Delta = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 - 4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda$$

$$\Delta = -3\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1$$

$$\Delta^* = 4 + 12 = 16$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{-6} \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$\lambda$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
$\Delta$	-	+ <del>-</del>

$$\forall \lambda = -\frac{1}{3} \quad 1 \text{ pila } \delta_n$$

$$\forall \lambda \in (-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}) \cup (1, +\infty) \quad \forall \lambda \in \Delta < 0 \quad 0 \text{ pila}$$

$$\forall \lambda \in (-\frac{1}{3}, 1) \quad \forall \lambda \in \Delta > 0 \quad 2 \text{ pila}$$

$$18. b) \text{ Nds } y^2 - 2y + 2 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 8 = -4 < 0$$

$$8) 3x - 2 < 2x^2$$

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

$$\Delta = 9 - 4(-2)(-2)$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 16 < 0$$

13.  $x^2 - 3x + 2 < 0$

(a)

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

$x \in (1, 2)$

(b)

~~$\frac{5}{2}$~~

~~$\frac{1}{123}$~~

~~$\sqrt{5}$~~  ✓

(c)  $k = 789^2 - 3 \cdot 789 + 2 > 0$

(d) Av  $2 \in (2, 3)$

$(2-1)^2 - 3|2-1| + 2$

$|2-1|^2 - 3|2-1| + 2$

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$2 < 2 < 3$

$1 < 2-1 < 2$

32. (a)  $x^2 - (\lambda+2)x + \lambda^2 + 2$   
 Discriminant.

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

$$\Delta = -3\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 4 < 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 4(-3)(-4)$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 48 < 0$$

(b) i)  $x^2 - (2\lambda-1)x + 2\lambda^2+1 > 0$

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

$$\Delta = 4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1 - 8\lambda^2 - 4$$

$$\Delta = -4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 3 < 0$$

$$\Delta^* = 16 - 4(-4)(-3) < 0$$

Also  $\Delta < 0$

$$\text{ii) } x^2 - \lambda x + \lambda^2 - \lambda + 1 > 0$$

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

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

$$\Delta = -3\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 4 < 0$$

$$\Delta^* = 16 - 4(-3)(-4)$$

$$\Delta^* = 16 - 48 < 0$$

40.  $(\lambda-1)x^2 - 2\lambda x + 2\lambda$ ,  $\lambda \neq 1$

α)  $(\lambda-1)x^2 - 2\lambda x + 2\lambda < 0$

Αποαιτω  $\Delta < 0$  και  $\lambda - 1 < 0$

$\lambda < 1$

$4\lambda^2 - 4(\lambda-1)2\lambda < 0$

$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda(\lambda-1) < 0$

$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda < 0$

$-\lambda^2 + 2\lambda < 0$

$\lambda$		
$-\lambda^2 + 2\lambda$	-	+

$\lambda \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$\lambda \in (-\infty, 0)$

$$(B) \Delta > 0$$

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

$$(i) \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \leq \lambda$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda - 1}$$

$$x_1 x_2 = \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda - 1}$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} < \lambda$$

$$\frac{\frac{2\lambda}{\lambda - 1}}{\frac{2\lambda}{\lambda - 1}} < \lambda$$

$$\underline{\underline{1 < \lambda < 2}}$$

39.

$$(\lambda - 2)x^2 + 2(2\lambda - 3)x + 5\lambda - 6 = 0$$

(a) Answer  $\Delta > 0$

 $\lambda \neq 2$ 

$$4(2\lambda - 3)^2 - 4(\lambda - 2)(5\lambda - 6) > 0$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 9 - (5\lambda^2 - 6\lambda - 10\lambda + 12) > 0$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 9 - 5\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 10\lambda - 12 > 0$$

$$-\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 3 > 0$$

$\lambda$	1 3	
$-\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 3$	-	-

$$\lambda \in (1, 3)$$



$$\lambda \in (1, 2) \cup (2, 3)$$

(B) Answer  $\Delta < 0$  και  $\lambda - 2 > 0$   
 $\lambda > 2$

$$\lambda \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$\lambda \in (3, +\infty)$$

16.

$$x^2 - (3\lambda - 2)x - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

(a) Ανάπτυξη  $\Delta \geq 0$

$$(3\lambda - 2)^2 - 4(-3\lambda + 2) \geq 0$$

$$9\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 4 + 12\lambda - 8 \geq 0$$

$$9\lambda^2 - 4 \geq 0$$

$\lambda$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
$9\lambda^2 - 4$	+	-

$$\lambda \in (-\infty, -\frac{2}{3}] \cup [\frac{2}{3}, +\infty)$$

(B)  $x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 < -9$

$$x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2) < -9$$

$$(2 - 3\lambda)(3\lambda - 2) < -9$$

$$6\lambda - 4 - 9\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 9 < 0$$

$$-9\lambda^2 + 12\lambda + 5 < 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 3\lambda - 2$$

$$x_1 x_2 = 2 - 3\lambda$$

$$\Delta = 144 + 180 = 324$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$\lambda$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$
$-9\lambda^2 + 12\lambda + 5$	-	+

$$\lambda \in (-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$$

$$14. \text{ a) } x^2 - (2\lambda - 1)x - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

ΕΥΟΤΗΤΑ

19

Απάντω  $\Delta > 0$

$$B^2 - 4\alpha\gamma > 0$$

$$(2\lambda + 1)^2 - 4 \cdot (-2\lambda + 1) > 0$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1 + 8\lambda - 4 > 0$$

$$4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 3 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 16 \cdot 3 = 64$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-4 \pm 8}{8}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$\lambda$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
$4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 3$	+	-	+

$$\lambda \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\textcircled{B} (\lambda+1)x^2 - 2\lambda x = \lambda+1$$

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

Answer  $\Delta > 0$

$$4\lambda^2 + 4(\lambda+1)(\lambda+1) > 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + (\lambda+1)^2 > 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 > 0$$

$$2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 > 0$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

$\lambda$	
$2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1$	+

$$\lambda \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

29. (a)  $\lambda x^2 - (\lambda - 1)x + \lambda - 2 > 0, \lambda \neq 0$

Answer  $\Delta < 0$  και  $\lambda > 0$

$$(\lambda - 1)^2 - 4\lambda(\lambda - 1) < 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 - 4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda < 0$$

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

$\lambda$	$-\frac{1}{3} \quad 1$		
$-3\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1$	-	+	-

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

$\lambda > 0$



20. (8)  $x^4 - 8x^2 - 9 > 0$

$$(x^2)^2 - 8x^2 - 9 > 0$$

$$x^2 = w$$

$$w^2 - 8w - 9 > 0$$

$w$	$-1 \quad 9$		
$w^2 - 8w - 9$	$+$	$-$	$+$

$$w \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (9, +\infty)$$

$$w < -1 \quad \vee \quad w > 9$$

$$x^2 < -1 \quad \vee \quad x^2 > 9$$

Answer

$$x^2 > 3^2$$

$$|x| > |3|$$

$$|x| > 3$$

$$x > 3 \quad \vee \quad x < -3$$

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

02

$$x - 8\sqrt{x} - 9 > 0$$

$$, \underline{\underline{x > 0}}$$

$$\sqrt{x}^2 - 8\sqrt{x} - 9 > 0$$

$$w = \sqrt{x}$$

$$w^2 - 8w - 9 > 0$$

w	-1	9	
$w^2 - 8w - 9$	+	-	+

$$w \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (9, +\infty)$$

$$w < -1 \quad \vee \quad w > 9$$

$$\sqrt{x} < -1 \quad \vee \quad \sqrt{x} > 9$$

$$\text{Answer} \quad \underline{\underline{x > 81}}$$

# Спорна Мадина

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19

(15) α

(18) α γ

(9)

(37)

(20) α Β γ.