

# Άσκηση 1

Να βρεθούν οι κοινές λύσεις των ανισώσεων.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2|x| + 1 > 0 \\ x^2 - x \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 4x + 3 < 0 \end{cases}$$

•  $x^2 - 2|x| + 1 > 0$

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

Ορίζω  $|x| = t$

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

t	1
$t^2 - 2t + 1$	+   +

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

$$t < 1 \text{ ή } t > 1$$

$$|x| < 1 \text{ ή } |x| > 1$$

$$-1 < x < 1 \text{ ή } x > 1 \text{ ή } x < -1$$

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

$$x \in \mathbb{R} - [-1, 1]$$

$$x^2 - x \geq 0$$

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

⓪ Ⓛ

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

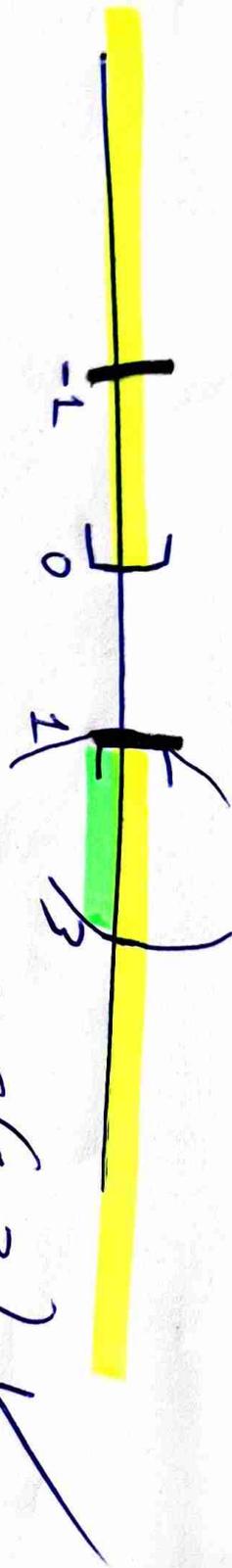
$$x \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

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

x	1	3
$x^2 - 4x + 3$	+   -	-   +

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

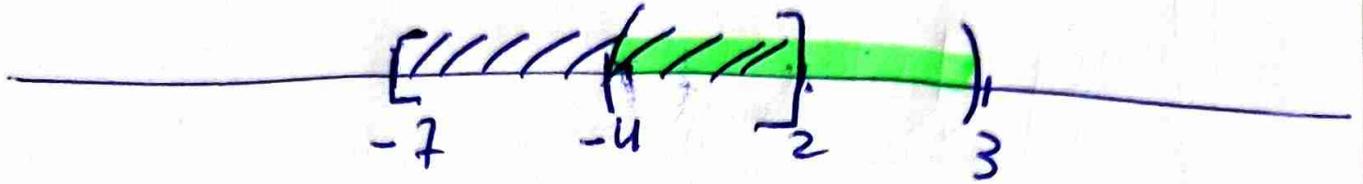
$$x \in (1, 3)$$



# Answer 2.

$$x \in [-7, 2]$$

$$x \in (-4, 3)$$



$$x \in (-4, 2]$$

# Άσκησης

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

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{\lambda \neq 1}}$$

$$(-2\lambda)^2 - 4(\lambda - 1)(3\lambda - 2) > 0$$

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

$$4\lambda^2 - 12\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 12\lambda - 8 > 0$$

$$-8\lambda^2 + 20\lambda - 8 > 0$$

$$\boxed{-2\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 2 > 0}$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 4(-2)(-2)$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 16 = 9$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-5 \pm 3}{-4} \begin{cases} \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \cup (1, 2)$$

2.

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

$$\Delta < 0$$

$$(x+3)^2 - 4(-4)(-2) < 0$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 - 16x < 0$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 9 < 0$$

$x$	$1$	$9$
$x^2 - 10x + 9$	$+$	$-$

$$x \in (1, 9)$$

3.  $x^2 + (\lambda + 5)x - \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 8 = 0.$

$\Delta > 0$

$P > 0$   $\Rightarrow \frac{\delta}{\sigma_1} > 0$

$(\lambda + 5)^2 - 4(-\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 8) > 0$

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

$\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 25 + 4\lambda^2 - 8\lambda - 32 > 0$

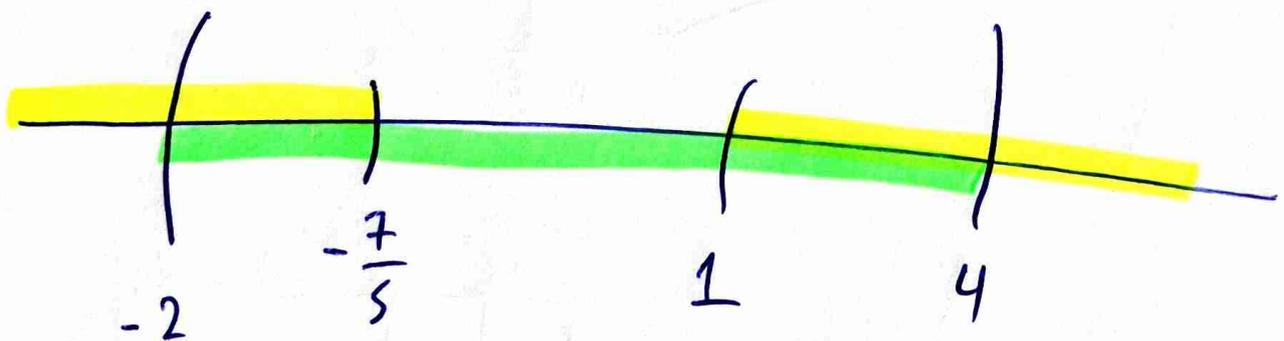
$\lambda$	$-2$	$4$
$-\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 8$	$-$	$-$

$5\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 7 > 0$

$\lambda \in (-2, 4)$

$\lambda$	$-\frac{7}{5}$	$1$
$5\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 7$	$+$	$+$

$\lambda \in (-\infty, -\frac{7}{5}) \cup (1, +\infty).$



$x \in (-2, -\frac{7}{5}) \cup (1, 4)$

$$4. \quad x^2 + (\lambda - 3)x + \lambda = 0$$

$$\Delta > 0$$

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

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

$$\lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 9 > 0$$

$\lambda$	1	9
$\lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 9$	+	-

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

$$5. (\lambda+5)x^2 + (\lambda+2)x + 1$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

$$\text{or } \underline{\underline{\lambda \neq -5}}$$

$$(\lambda+2)^2 - 4(\lambda+5) < 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 - 4\lambda - 20 < 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 16 < 0$$

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

$$\lambda \in (-4, 4)$$

$$6. \quad (\lambda - 1)x^2 + 4x + \lambda + 2$$

Θεωρούμε

$$\Delta < 0$$

και

$$\lambda - 1 > 0$$

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

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

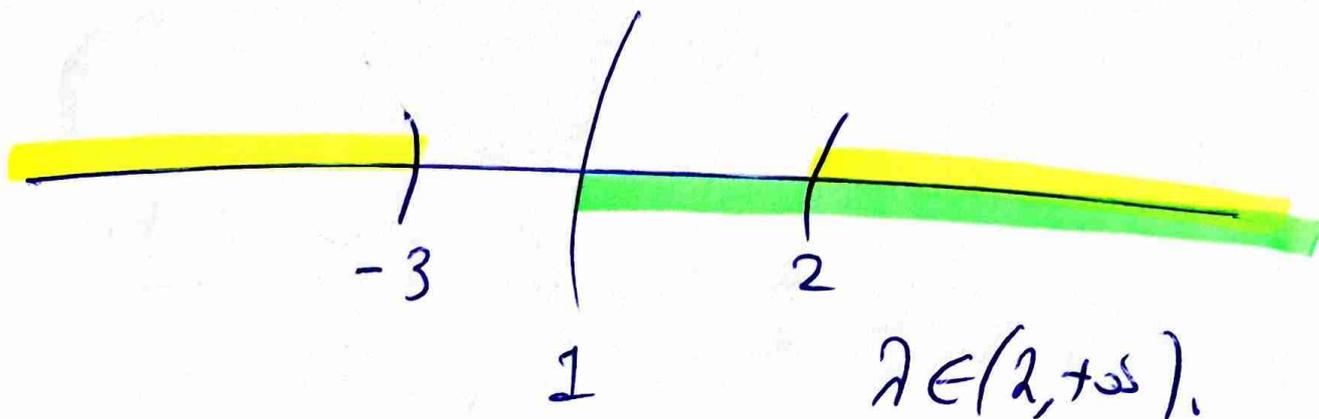
$$16 - 4(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2) < 0$$

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

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

$\lambda$	$-3$	$2$
$-\lambda^2 - \lambda + 6$	$-$	$-$

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



7.

$$-x^2 + (\lambda - 5)x + \lambda - 8 \leq 0$$

Αλυσίδα.

Αρνητικό:  $-x^2 + (\lambda - 5)x + \lambda - 8$

$$\Delta \leq 0$$

και

$$a < 0$$

$$-1 < 0$$

$$(\lambda - 5)^2 - 4(-1)(\lambda - 8) \leq 0$$



$$\lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 25 + 4(\lambda - 8) \leq 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 25 + 4\lambda - 32 \leq 0$$

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

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

$$\lambda \in [-1, 7]$$

8.

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

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4(2-3)$$

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 12$$

$$\Delta^* = 16 - 4 \cdot 2 = 16 - 8 < 0$$

αρα αφού  $\Delta^* < 0$  το τριώνυμο

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 12 \text{ διαφέρει}$$

σταθερά αρνητικά.

οπότε ως οι

$$\Delta > 0$$



9. Ndo  $27 - (x+2)^2 > -2(x-3)(x+3)$

$$27 - (x^2 + 4x + 4) > -2(x^2 - 9)$$

$$27 - x^2 - 4x - 4 > -2x^2 + 18$$

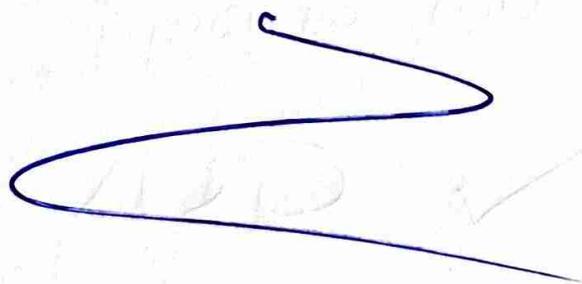
$$x^2 - 4x + 5 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 4 \cdot 5 = 16 - 20 = -4$$

αρα το  $x^2 - 4x + 5$  διατηρεί

σταθερό ποσοί οίωο

τα α αρα δε τιώ



$$10. \textcircled{a} 2x^2 - x - 1 = 2(x-1)\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) = (x-1)(2x+1)$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4}$$

①

②  $-\frac{1}{2}$

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

$$\Delta = 0$$

Β' τρόπο /

Αφού  $\Delta = 0$

έχω διπλή ρίζα

$$x_1 = -\frac{-4}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$= 4\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

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

1. Δίνεται το τριώνυμο  $A = x^2 - 4x + 3$ .

α) Να βρεθούν πινακάλ προσήτων,

$x$	1	3	
$x^2 - 4x + 3$	+	-	+

β) Να λυθεί η Ανίσωση  $A \leq 0$

$$A \leq 0$$

$$x \in [1, 3].$$

γ) Να ανιχνευθεί η παράσταση  $K$   
από πρώτη βράδα για  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   
ώστε να οριστεί

$$K = \frac{x^2 - 1}{A}$$

Η  $K$  ορίζεται αν  $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{1, 3\}$ .

$$K = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-3)} = \frac{x+1}{x-3}$$

⊖ Na Bpadi to ppoctk

TM napocctam

$$\ominus = \frac{\left(\frac{2026}{2025}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{2026}{2025} + 3}{0,9^2 - 4 \cdot 0,9 + 3} < 0$$

To  $\frac{2026}{2025} \in (1,3)$  apa  $\left(\frac{2026}{2025}\right)^2 - 4 \frac{2026}{2025} + 3 < 0$

To  $0,9 \in (-\infty, 1)$  apa  $0,9^2 - 4 \cdot 0,9 + 3 > 0$

⊕ Av  $\lambda \in (-1,1)$  va Bpad to ppoctk

TM napocctam  $k = \lambda^2 - 4|\lambda| + 3$ .

Apa  $\lambda \in (-1,1) \Rightarrow -1 < \lambda < 1$

$$|\lambda| < 1$$

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