

15.

Ερωτημα
19

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

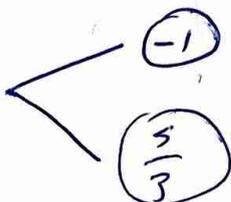
$$\Delta = (\lambda + 1)^2 - 4(\lambda^2 - 1)$$

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

$$\Delta = -3\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5$$

$$\Delta^* = 4 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 64$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-2 \pm 8}{-6}$$



λ	-1	$\frac{5}{3}$
Δ	-	+

$A \vee \lambda \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (\frac{5}{3}, +\infty)$, $\tau \geq 2$ $\Delta < 0$

$A \vee \lambda \in (-1, \frac{5}{3})$ $\tau \geq 2$

καμία ρίζα.

$\Delta > 0$ 2 ριζ

$A \vee \lambda = -1$ $\lambda = \frac{5}{3}$ $\Delta = 0$ 1 διπλή ριζ

$$37. \quad x^2 - 2\lambda x + \lambda - 2 = 0$$

$$(a) \quad \Delta = (2\lambda)^2 - 4(\lambda - 2)$$

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

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

Apr $\Delta > 0$ exw 2 r/L.

$$(B) \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 > 6$$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2 > 6$$

$$(2\lambda)^2 - 2(\lambda - 2) > 6$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 2(\lambda - 2) > 6$$

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

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

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

$$x_1 + x_2 = 2\lambda$$

$$x_1 x_2 = \lambda - 2$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4} \quad (1)$$

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

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

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

⑦

$$\Delta \geq 0$$

$$P > 0$$

$$S > 0$$

$$\lambda - 2 > 0$$

$$2\lambda > 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{\lambda > 2}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\lambda > 0}}$$

$$\text{Dampak} \ni \lambda \in (2, +\infty) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\lambda = 3}}$$

⑧

$$x^2 - |x| < 6$$

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

$$t^2 - t - 6 < 0$$

t	-2	3
$t^2 - t - 6$	+	-

$$-2 < t < 3$$

$$-2 < |x| < 3$$

$$|x| > -2$$

may

$$|x| < 3$$

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



20. (a) $x^2 - 5|x| + 4 < 0$

$$|x|^2 - 5|x| + 4 < 0$$

$$|x| = t$$

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

t	1		4
$t^2 - 5t + 4$	+	-	+

$$t \in (1, 4)$$

$$1 < t < 4$$

$$1 < |x| < 4$$

$$|x| > 1$$

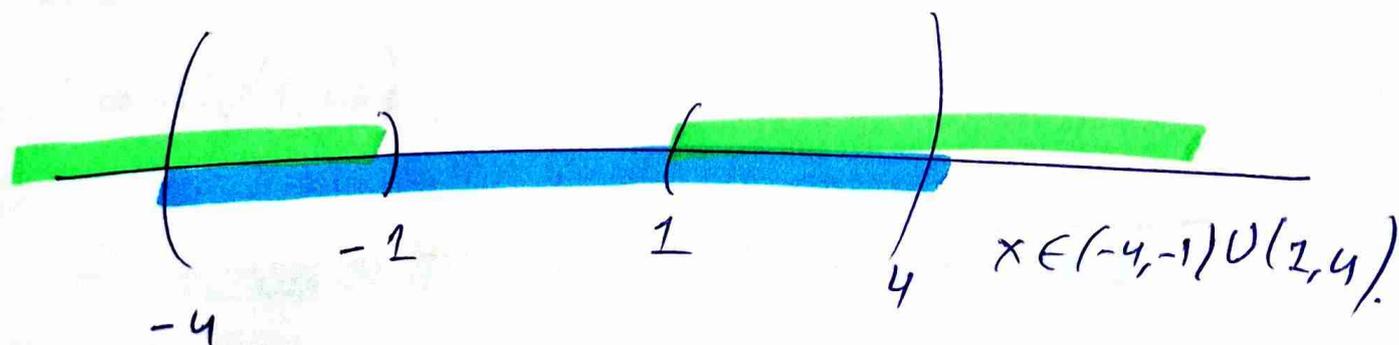
$$x > 1 \vee x < -1$$

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

Case

$$|x| < 4$$

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



8

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

$$x^2 = t$$

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

t		1	4	
$t^2 - 5t + 4$	+	-	+	

$$t \in (1, 4)$$

$$1 < t < 4$$

$$1 < x^2 < 4$$

$$1^2 < x^2 < 2^2$$

$$|1| < |x| < |2|$$

$$1 < |x| < 2$$

$$|x| > 1$$

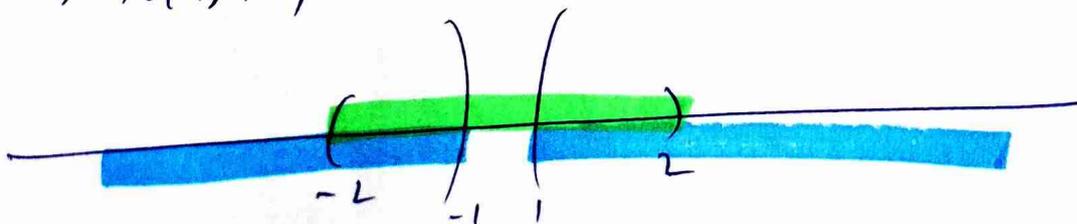
$$x > 1 \vee x < -1$$

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

or

$$|x| < 2$$

$$-2 < x < 2$$



(B)

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

$$|x|^2 - 8|x| - 9 > 0$$

$$|x| = t$$

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

t	-1	9
$t^2 - 8t - 9$	+	- / +

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

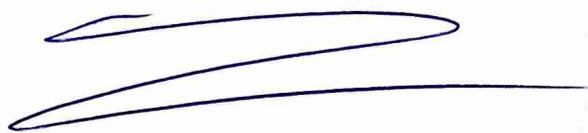
$$t < -1 \quad \wedge \quad t > 9$$

$$|x| < -1 \quad \wedge \quad |x| > 9$$

Answer

$$x > 9 \quad \wedge \quad x < -9$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -9) \cup (9, +\infty)$$



18. (a) N/A $x^2 - x + 1 > 0$

$\Delta = 1 - 4 < 0$ απα Θετικο
τριωνυμ.

$\forall x^2 > x - 2$

$x^2 - x + 2 > 0$

$\Delta = 1 - 8 < 0$

Θετικο
τριωνυμ.

19. (a) $x^2 - 2x + 2 - 3 = 0$

$\Delta = 2^2 - 4(2-3) = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 12 \quad (+)$

Απα αυτος
 $\Delta > 0$

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

2 ριζες

$$\textcircled{B} \quad x^2 + (3\lambda + 1)x + \lambda^2 - 1 = 0$$

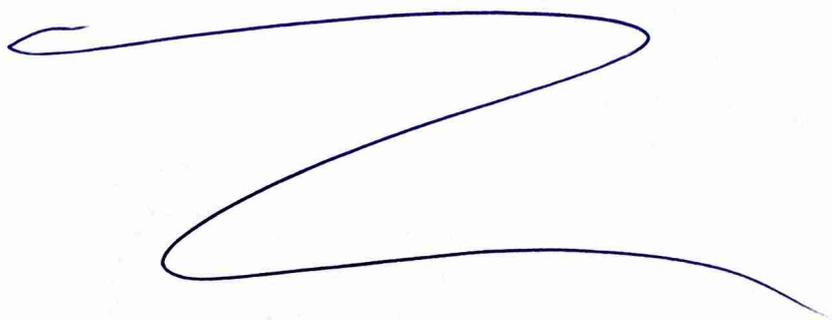
$$\Delta = (3\lambda + 1)^2 - 4(\lambda^2 - 1)$$

$$\Delta = 9\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 1 - 4\lambda^2 + 4$$

$$\Delta = 5\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 5 \quad +$$

$$\Delta^* = 36 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 < 0$$

2 roots



Τεστ Της Παρασκευής

1312126

1. Αποδείξεις του Vieta

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-B + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} + \frac{-B - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-2B}{2a} = -\frac{B}{a}$$

$$x_1 x_2 = \frac{-B + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \cdot \frac{-B - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{B^2 - \sqrt{\Delta}^2}{4a^2} = \frac{B^2 - \Delta}{4a^2}$$

$$= \frac{B^2 - (B^2 - 4a\gamma)}{4a^2} = \frac{\cancel{B^2} - \cancel{B^2} + 4a\gamma}{4a^2} = \frac{4a\gamma}{4a^2}$$

$$= \frac{\gamma}{a}$$

Αδωδω

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9. κλαστικοί εἰσοδοί

12. παραρτήματα του Βαδμίου

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4

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21.

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14.

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26.

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37.

40.