

Άσκηση

Θέμα Α

A₁. Σχολ. Βιβλίο

A₂. (iv). Ορίζω $a: \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = -4 < 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac > 0$ Άρα 2 ρίζες πραγματ. φίλτ

A₃. (α) \wedge (β) Σ (γ) Σ (δ) Σ (ε) Σ

Θέμα Β

(i) $3x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$ $\Delta = 25 + 24 = 49$ $x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 7}{6} < \begin{matrix} -2 \\ 1/3 \end{matrix}$

(ii) $\frac{10x^2 + 5x}{x^2 + x - 6} = \frac{27}{x+3} + \frac{13}{x-2}$ (*)

$\frac{10x^2 + 5x}{(x+3)(x-2)} = \frac{27}{x+3} + \frac{13}{x-2}$ $\in \text{ΚΠ}: (x+3)(x-2) \neq 0 < \begin{matrix} x \neq -3 \\ 5 \\ x \neq 2 \end{matrix}$

$10x^2 + 5x = 27(x-2) + 13(x+3)$ (*)

$10x^2 + 5x = 27x - 54 + 13x + 39$ (*)

$10x^2 - 35x + 15 = 0$ \wedge $2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0$. $\Delta = 49 - 24 = 25$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm 5}{4} < \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ Δ κτλ

(iii) $(x+3)^5 - 16x - 48 = 0$ (*)

$(x+3)^5 - 16(x+3) = 0$ \wedge $(x+3) [(x+3)^4 - 16] = 0$

$(x+3) = 0$ \wedge $(x+3)^4 = 16$

$\boxed{x = -3}$

$x+3 = \pm \sqrt[4]{16}$ \wedge $x+3 = \pm 2 < \begin{matrix} x = -2 \\ 1 \\ x = -5 \end{matrix}$

(iv) $3x^4 + 8x^2 - 3 = 0$.

Θέτουμε $x^2 = w \geq 0$

$3w^2 + 8w - 3 = 0$

$\Delta = 64 + 36 = 100$

$w_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm 10}{6} < \begin{matrix} 1/3 \\ -3 \end{matrix}$ Άρα

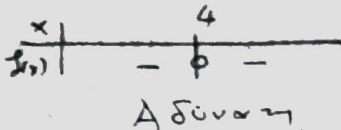
$x^2 = \frac{1}{3}$ \wedge $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

①

B₂ (i) $-x^2 + 8x - 16 > 0$

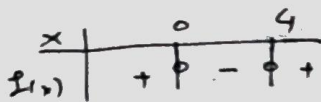
$\Delta = 64 - 64 = 0$

$x_0 = \frac{-8}{-2} = 4$



(ii) $5x^2 - 20x \leq 0$

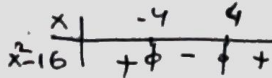
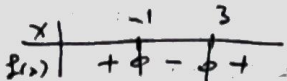
$5x(x-4) \leq 0$



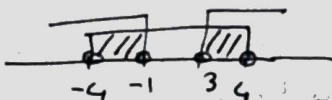
$x \in [0, 4]$

(iii) $2x - 1 < x^2 - 4 < 12$

$x^2 - 2x - 3 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 16 < 0$



Συνολική λύση

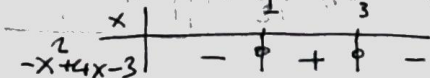


$x \in (-4, -1) \cup (3, 4)$

Θέμα Γ.

Γ₁ $\Delta = 16 - 12 = 4$

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



Γ₂ $\frac{-x^2 + 4x - 3}{9 - x^2} = \frac{-(x-1)(x-3)}{-(x^2 - 9)} = \frac{-(x-1)(x-3)}{-(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{x-1}{x+3}$

Γ₃ $B = f(0,9998) < 0 \Rightarrow 0,9998 < 1 \Rightarrow f(0,9998) < 0$

Γ₄ $-|x-2|^2 + 4|x-2| - 3 > 0$

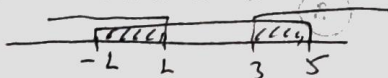
Ποσότητα $|x-2| = \omega > 0$

$-\omega^2 + 4\omega - 3 > 0$ Άρα $\omega \in [1, 3] \Rightarrow 1 \leq |x-2| \leq 3$

Άρα $1 \leq |x-2| \leq 3$

$|x-2| \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \leq 1 \text{ ή } x \geq 3$

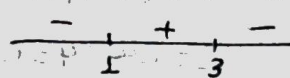
$|x-2| \leq 3 \Rightarrow -3 \leq x-2 \leq 3 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 5$



$x \in [-1, 1] \cup [3, 5]$

②

$$15. (-\alpha^2 + 4\alpha - 3) \cdot (-\beta^2 + 4\beta - 3) < 0$$

Αν θεωρήσουμε $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 3$. με φάσμα 

τότε έχουμε $f(\alpha) \cdot f(\beta) < 0$

άρα για να είναι το $f(\alpha)$ & $f(\beta)$ ετερόσημα.

έχουμε 2 περιπτώσεις.

• Για $\alpha < 1$ & $1 < \beta < 3$.

άρα $\alpha - 1 < 0$ & $\beta - 3 < 0$. \Rightarrow ζωνάν $(\alpha - 1)(\beta - 3) > 0$

άρα ισχύει το ζητούμενο

• Για $1 < \alpha < 3$ & $\beta > 3$.

Άρα, $\alpha - 1 > 0$ & $\beta - 3 > 0$ \Rightarrow ζωνάν $(\alpha - 1)(\beta - 3) > 0$

άρα ισχύει και το

ζητούμενο

Θεωρ Δ

$$\Delta_1. 4x^2 + 4(3p+2)x + 9p^2 - 16 = 0$$

(i) Πρέπει $\Delta \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow [4(3p+2)]^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (9p^2 - 16) \geq 0$

$$16(3p+2)^2 - 16(9p^2 - 16) \geq 0$$

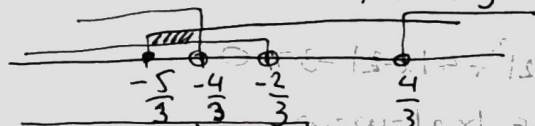
$$16(9p^2 + 12p + 4 - 9p^2 + 16) \geq 0$$

$$16(12p + 20) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow p \geq -\frac{5}{3} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{p \geq -\frac{5}{3}}$$

(ii) Πρέπει $\Delta > 0$ & $p > 0$ & $S > 0$

$$p > -\frac{5}{3} \text{ & } \frac{9p^2 - 16}{4} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(3p-4)(3p+4)}{4} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{p-4/3}{p+4/3} > 0$$

$$S > 0 \Leftrightarrow -4(3p+2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 3p+2 < 0 \Leftrightarrow p < -\frac{2}{3}$$



(iii) $\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow p = -\frac{5}{3}$ με $x_0 = \frac{-4(3(-\frac{5}{3})+2)}{8} = \frac{12-3}{8} = \frac{9}{8}$ \Rightarrow ζωνάν $p \in [-\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}]$

(iv) $\Delta > 0$ & $S = 0$

$$p > -\frac{5}{3} \quad p = -\frac{2}{3}$$

(v) $p < 0$ (από την $p < -\frac{2}{3}$ & $\Delta > 0$)

$$\frac{9p^2 - 16}{4} < 0 \Leftrightarrow p \in (-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$$

$$\Delta_2: \text{Πρόσημο } \Delta > 0 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda+1)^2 - 4\lambda > 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 - 4\lambda > 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 > 0$$

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

Περιοχή.

Έστω x_1 και x_2 οι δύο ρίζες

$$x_2 = 2x_1 \text{ οριστή.}$$

$$\begin{cases} S = x_1 + x_2 = \lambda + 1 \Leftrightarrow 3x_1 = \lambda + 1 \\ P = x_1 \cdot x_2 = \lambda \Leftrightarrow 2x_1^2 = \lambda \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x_1 = 2x_1^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow \\ 2x_1^2 - 3x_1 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 8 = 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4} < \frac{1}{2}$$

ορα $x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 2$

$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad x_2 = 1$

Άρα $\lambda = 2$ ή $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$

Δ_3 : Για να είναι θετική για κάθε $x \in \mathbb{R}$ πρέπει:

$$(\lambda+1) > 0 \text{ και } \Delta < 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda > -2}$$

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

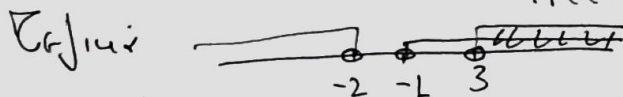
$$4 \cdot (4 - \lambda^2 - \lambda + 2\lambda + 2) < 0$$

$$4(-\lambda^2 + \lambda + 6) < 0$$

$$\Delta' = 25 \quad \frac{-1 \pm 5}{-2} < \begin{matrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Delta \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c} \lambda & -2 & 3 \\ \hline & - & + & - \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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



Για $\lambda > 3$ είναι θετική για κάθε $x \in \mathbb{R}$