

Διαχωρισμα Αλγεβρας Α' λυκειου

(Λύσεις)

Θέμα A

(A₁) Σχολικό βιβλίο, σελίδα 79

- (i) Δ
- (ii) Δ
- (iii) B

(A₃) Πρέπει $x-2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 2$

- (i) Λ
- (ii) Λ
- (iii) Λ
- (iv) Σ
- (v) Σ

Θέμα B

(B₁) a) $(2+\sqrt{5})^2 = 4 + 4\sqrt{5} + 5 = 9 + 4\sqrt{5}$

$$(1-\sqrt{5})^2 = 1 - 2\sqrt{5} + 5 = 6 - 2\sqrt{5}$$

b) $\sqrt{9+4\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{(2+\sqrt{5})^2} + \sqrt{(1-\sqrt{5})^2} = |2+\sqrt{5}| + |1-\sqrt{5}| = 2+\sqrt{5} - 1 + \sqrt{5} = 1 + 2\sqrt{5}$

διότι $2+\sqrt{5} > 0$ και $1 < \sqrt{5}$ αφο $1-\sqrt{5} < 0$

(B₂) a) $A+B = \frac{1}{3-\sqrt{7}} + \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{7}} = \frac{3+\sqrt{7} + 3-\sqrt{7}}{(3-\sqrt{7})(3+\sqrt{7})} = \frac{6}{9-7} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$

$$A \cdot B = \frac{1}{3-\sqrt{7}} \cdot \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{7}} = \frac{1}{(3-\sqrt{7})(3+\sqrt{7})} = \frac{1}{9-7} = \frac{1}{2}$$

b) Αφού $S = A+B = 3$ & $P = A \cdot B = \frac{1}{2}$ τότε μα εξίσωνη 2ου βαθμού με ριζες τα A & B είναι η:

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

Εργα Γ

Π) i) Πρέπει $x \neq 0$

Θέτω $x + \frac{1}{x} = w$ και εξιγωνον γινεται:

$$w^2 - 5w + 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 24 = 1$$

$$w_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

Αρα $w = 3$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 4 = 5$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \\ \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \end{cases}$$

ii) $\Delta = [-(5-\sqrt{2})]^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (6-3\sqrt{2}) =$

$$= 25 - 10\sqrt{2} + 2 - 24 + 12\sqrt{2} =$$

$$= 1 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2$$

$$= (1+\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5-\sqrt{2} \pm (1+\sqrt{2})}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ \frac{4-2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2-\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

iii) $|2x-3| = 3-2x$

Πρέπει $2x-3 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x \leq 3 \Leftrightarrow x \leq \frac{3}{2}$

2) i) $\Delta = 25 + 8 = 33 > 0$ apa n εjigwən exē
δύο реіes πραγματεіs s' aviges

$$ii) 1) S = x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$P = x_1 \cdot x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2) \text{ Aφou } (x_1 + x_2)^2 = x_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 \text{ τοτε}$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1^2 + x_2^2 = \frac{25}{4} + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1^2 + x_2^2 = \frac{29}{4}$$

$$3) x_1^3 + x_2^3 = (x_1 + x_2)(x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 + x_2^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1^3 + x_2^3 = \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{29}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1^3 + x_2^3 = \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{31}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1^3 + x_2^3 = -\frac{155}{8}$$

$$4) (x_1^2 - x_1 x_2)(x_1 x_2 - x_2^2) =$$

$$= (x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2} - x_2^2) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x_1^2 - x_1 \cdot x_2^2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} x_2^2 =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2) - (x_1 x_2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{29}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$= -\frac{29}{8} - \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= -\frac{33}{8}$$

$$5) |x_1 - x_2| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2} = \sqrt{x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2} = \sqrt{\frac{29}{4} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{33}}{2}$$

Θεώρια Δ

$$\textcircled{Δ}_1 \quad x + \frac{1}{a} = a + \frac{1}{x}$$

Πρέπει $x \neq 0$

$$\text{ΕΚΠ}(\bar{a}, x) = ax$$

$$\begin{aligned} ax^2 + x &= a^2 x + a \\ \Leftrightarrow ax^2 + (1-a^2) \cdot x - a &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = (1-a^2)^2 + 4a^2 = 1 - 2a^2 + a^4 + 4a^2 = 1 + 2a^2 + a^4 = (1+a^2)^2 > 0$$

για κάθε $a \neq 0$ αφού $a^2 + 1 > 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(1-a^2) \pm (1+a^2)}{2a} = \begin{cases} \frac{2a^2}{2a} = a \\ -\frac{2}{2a} = -\frac{1}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{Δ}_2 \quad i) \quad \Delta = [-(\lambda^2 + 1)]^2 - 4 \cdot \lambda^2 = \lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1 - 4\lambda^2 = \lambda^4 - 2\lambda^2 + 1 =$$

$$= (\lambda^2 - 1)^2$$

Αφού $(\lambda^2 - 1)^2 \geq 0$ για κάθε $\lambda \neq 0$ τότε η εξίσωση έχει πραγματικές ρίζες.

$$\text{ii)} \quad S = x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{-(\lambda^2 + 1)}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{\lambda}$$

$$P = x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = 1$$

iii) Αφού $\lambda > 0$ ο $\lambda^2 + 1 > 0$ για κάθε $\lambda > 0$ τότε
 $S > 0$ αφού $P = 1 > 0$ τότε η εξίσωση
έχει πίνες θετικές.

$$\text{iv)} \quad \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{\frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{\lambda}}{2} = \frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{2\lambda}$$

Έστω ότι $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} < 1$. Τότε $\frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{2\lambda} < 1 \iff$

$$\begin{aligned} &\iff \lambda^2 + 1 < 2\lambda \\ &\iff \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 < 0 \\ &\iff (\lambda - 1)^2 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Άπονο

Αρα $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > 1$