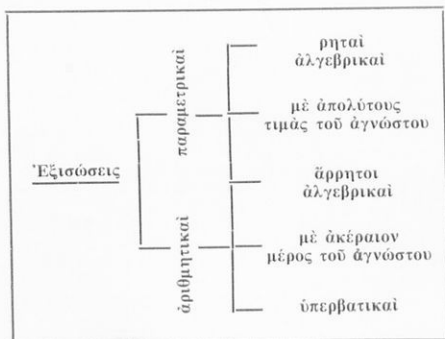


ΕΜΜ. Γ. ΜΑΡΑΓΚΑΚΗ — ΕΜΜ. Σ. ΚΑΤΣΟΠΡΙΝΑΚΗ

ΑΛΓΕΒΡΙΚΑΙ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ

ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΜΑΘΗΤΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΩΝ
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΘΕΤΙΚΩΝ ΣΧΟΛΩΝ



Ἡ βασικὴ Θεωρία

530 Λελυμένα
Θέματα

580 Προτεινόμεναι
ἀσκήσεις

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ΚΛΣ
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1973

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΠΩΛΕΙΟΝ Α. ΚΑΡΑΒΙΑ • ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ 58 • ΑΘΗΝΑΙ, 143

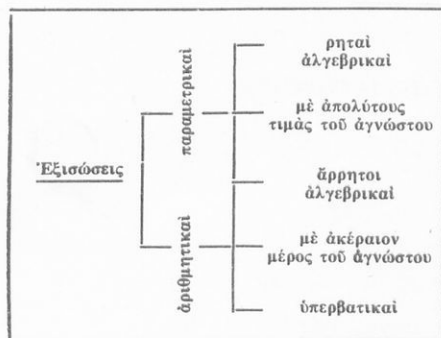
Ψηφιοποιήθηκε από το Ινστιτούτο Εκπαιδευτικής Πολιτικής

ΕΜΜ. Γ. ΜΑΡΑΓΚΑΚΗ — ΕΜΜ. Σ. ΚΑΤΣΟΠΡΙΝΑΚΗ

Μαραγκάκη, Εμμανουήλ Γ.

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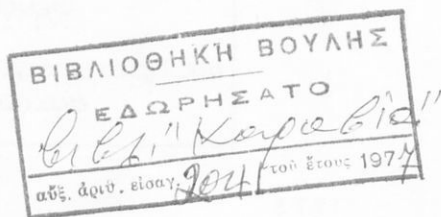
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ΑΦΙΕΡΟΥΤΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΓΟΝΕΙΣ ΜΑΣ

ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΣ

“...ἐπιστήμην ἅμα καὶ τρόπον ἐπιστήμης,
Ἀριστοτέλης”.

Ἡ ἐργασία, ἡ ὁποία ἀκολουθεῖ, ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὴν ἐνότητα τῶν Ἀλγεβρικῶν ἐξισώσεων. Ἐργινε βασικῶς, διὰ τὰ βοηθήσει τὸς μαθητὰς τῆς Γυμνασίᾳ καὶ τὸς υποψηφίους τῶν Ἀνωτάτων Σχολῶν. Περιλαμβάνει τὴν βασικὴν θεωρίαν καὶ ἕνα ἐνυόλον ἀσκήσεων. Σύμβολα, ὅροι καὶ ἐννοιαι ἔχυν διατυπωθῇ εἰς τὴν εὐχχρονον Μαθηματικὴν γλῶσσαν. Ἡ ὕλη τῆς ἐξεταζομένης ἐνότητος εἶναι, κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν, αὐτοτελής. Πρὸς τῷτο, εἰδικαὶ προτάσεις ἀπαραίτητοι διὰ τὴν ἀντιμετώπισιν διαφορῶν θεμάτων, αἱ ὁποῖαι ὅμως ἀνήκυν εἰς ἄλλας ἐνότητες, ἀναφέρονται ὡς λήμματα ἢ “γνωστά”, θεωρήματα. Εἶναι βασικὸν νὰ γίνυν κατανοητὰ τὰ ἑξῆς:

Α. Ἐπιδύομεν μίαν ἐξίσωσιν σημαίνει: ζητοῦμεν νὰ προσδιορίσωμεν τὰς τιμὰς τῶν ἀγνώστων στοιχείων, τὰ ὁποῖα περιέχει, εἰς τρόπον, ὥστε νὰ γίνῃ ἀριθμητικὴ ἰσότης, δηλαδὴ ζητοῦμεν τὰς ρίζας αὐτῆς εἰς τὸ πεδῖον ὁρισμῇ της.

Β. Τὸ ἐνύβολον $=$, τῆς βασικῆς ἰσότητος δὲν ἔχει τὴν ἰδίαν σημασίαν: i) εἰς μίαν ἀριθμητικὴν ἰσότητα: $1970 - 4 + 3 = 1973 - 4$ (1) καὶ ii) εἰς μίαν ἐξίσωσιν: $x^2 + 2 = -5 + 8x$ (2). Πράγματι: Εἶναι φανερόν ὅτι κάθε τιμὴ τῶν x δὲν καθιστᾷ τὴν τιμὴν τῶν πρώτων μέλῶς τῆς (2) ἀριθμητικῶς ἴσην μὲ τὴν τιμὴν τῶν δευτέρων μέλῶς της.

Δὲν θὰ ἰδυνάμεθα νὰ γράψωμεν μὲ ἀκρίβειαν τὸ εὐνόηλον "μεταξὺ τῶν δύο μελῶν παρὰ μὲ τὴν συνθήκην ὅτι ἡ τιμὴ τοῦ x ἐκλέγεται καταλλήλως. Ἐτεῖ τὸ " $=$ ", δὲν εἶναι μία αὐστηρὰ ἐπιθεβαίνουσα ἰσοδυναμίας μεταξὺ τῶν δύο μελῶν, ἀλλὰ μία διπλὴ ἐρώτησις, ἡ ὅποιον τίθεται ὡς ἐξῆς: "ὑπάρχει ἀριθμὸς (ἢ ἀριθμοί), τὸν ὁποῖον προσωρινῶς ἂς ὀνομάσωμεν x , μὲ $x \in \mathcal{D}$ (πεδῖον ὁρισμῶ) καὶ ὁ ὁποῖος, ἂν τοποθετηθῇ εἰς τὴν ἰσότητα (2), νὰ τὴν μετασχηματίσῃ εἰς ἀριθμητικὴν ἰσότητα; Εἰς τὴν περίπτωσιν κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν ἡ ἀπάντησις εἶναι καταφατική, ποῖος εἶναι αὐτὸς ὁ ἀριθμὸς; Σημβολικῶς:

$\exists; x \in \mathcal{D}: x^2 + 2 = -5 + 8x$. (τὸ " $=$ " ἔχει χαρακτῆρα ἐρωτήσεως). Εἰς τὴν ἀπλοποιημένην γραφὴν τῆς ἐξιῶσεως κατὰ εὐνόησιν, ἡ κατάρρησις τῆς ἐρωτηματικῆς ὑπαρξιακῆς ποσοδείκτου ($\exists$) εἶναι ἐπικίνδυνη, διότι δημιουργεῖ ἐμφαλμένης ἰδέας. Ἰδιαίτερος τονίζομεν ὅτι, ὅταν δὲν ὑπάρχῃ ὁ $\exists$; νομίζομεν ὅτι πάντοτε ὑπάρχει μία λύσις εἰς μίαν ἐξιῶσιν, ἡ ὁποία εἶναι ἐκέψις ἐμφαλμένη.

Γ. Προκειμένων νὰ ἀναφέρωμεν τὸ εὐνόηλον τῶν ριζῶν μιᾶς ἐξιῶσεως, θὰ πρέπει νὰ γνωρίζωμεν τὸ εὐνόηλον ἀναφορᾶς $\mathcal{D}$, ἀπὸ τοῦ ὁποῖον λαμβάνεται ὁ ἄγνωστος. Δηλαδή μία ἐξιῶσις $f(x) = 0$ δίνεται νὰ ὁδηγήσῃ εἰς διαφορετικὰς λύσεις ἀναλόγως τοῦ συνόλου, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον περιέχεται ὁ ἄγνωστος.

Παράδειγμα: θεωρῶμεν τὴν ἐξιῶσιν

$$(E): x(x+6)(x-\frac{3}{2})(x^2-2)(x^2+1)(x+\frac{8}{3})(x^2+x+1)=0$$

i. Έάν $x \in \mathbb{N}$, έπεται ότι $A \equiv \emptyset$ (αδύνατος εν $\mathbb{N}$)

ii. Έάν $x \in \mathbb{N}_0$, έπεται ότι $A = \{0\}$

iii. Έάν $x \in \mathbb{Z}^-$, έπεται ότι $A = \{-6\}$

iv. Έάν $x \in \mathbb{Q}_0^+$, έπεται ότι $A = \{0, \frac{3}{2}\}$

v. Έάν $x \in \mathbb{Q}$, έπεται ότι $A = \{0, -6, -\frac{8}{3}, \frac{3}{2}\}$

vi. Έάν $x \in \mathbb{A}_p$, έπεται ότι $A = \{\pm\sqrt{2}\}$

vii. Έάν $x \in \mathbb{R}$, έπεται ότι $A = \{0, \frac{3}{2}, -6, -\frac{8}{3}, \pm\sqrt{2}\}$

viii. Έάν $x \in \mathbb{I}$, έπεται ότι $A = \{\pm i\}$

ix. Έάν $x \in \mathbb{C} - \mathbb{R}$, έπεται ότι $A = \left\{ \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}, \pm i \right\}$

x. Έάν $x \in \mathbb{D} = \left\{ 0, -6, \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{8}{3}, \pm\sqrt{2}, \pm i, \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\}$, έπεται ότι $A \equiv \mathbb{D}$ (ταυτότης εν $\mathbb{D}$)

Δ. Κατά την εξαγωγήν, διατύπωσιν και επαδών ενός μαθηματικῶ νόμου, πρέπει ό εωςτός μελετητής νά γνωρίσῃ εαφῶς εις ποῖον έννοσον άνήκον τὰ στοιχεῖα, τὰ όποῖα περιέχει ό νόμος. Ἡ πρότασις π.χ. "άν $m = \frac{F}{y}$, τότε $my = F$, δέν εἶναι έν γένει ἀληθής, διότι: 1. Δέν όρίθμεν τί εἶναι τὰ F, m, y . 2. Έάν όρίσωμεν ότι F, m, y εἶναι ἀριθμοί καί πάλιν ἡ πρότασις εἶναι ψευδής, διότι δέν όρίθμεν τί ἀριθμοί εἶναι οἱ m, y, F . 3. Έάν όρίσωμεν ότι m, y, F εἶναι ἀκεραῖοι καί πάλιν ἡ πρότασις εἶναι ψευδής, διότι δέν υπάρχει πάντοτε ἀκεραῖος m , διὰ τινόςσας ἀκεραίας τιμῆς y, F . 4. Έάν όρίσωμεν ότι m, y, F εἶναι ρητοί, καί πάλιν

λιν ἡ πρότασις εἶναι ψευδής, διότι δὲν ὑπάρχει ρητὸς m , ἂν $\gamma = 0$. Ἀλλ' ὅμως εἶναι ἀληθὴς ἡ πρότασις: "Ἐὰν m, γ, F εἶναι ρητοί, τότε: α. Ἐὰν $m = \frac{F}{\gamma}$, τότε $\gamma \neq 0$ καὶ $m\gamma = F$, καὶ β. (ἀντιεστρόφως) ἂν $\gamma \neq 0$ καὶ $m\gamma = F$, τότε $m = \frac{F}{\gamma}$ ". Ἡ πρότασις αὕτη, ἡ ὁποία εἶναι ὄχι μόνον ἀληθὴς ἀλλὰ καὶ πληρεστέρα τῆς ἀρχικῆς, διατυπῶται εἰς τὴν γλῶσσαν τῶν συνόλων διὰ τῆς ἐξῆς συντομωτάτης, σαφῆς καὶ ἀκριβοῦς ἑκφράσεως:

$$\forall m, \gamma, F \in \mathbb{Q}, m = \frac{F}{\gamma} \iff \gamma \neq 0 \wedge m\gamma = F.$$

Εἰς τὴν ἑκθέειν τῆς ἐνότητος ἡ βασικὴ θεωρία ἔχει δοθῇ πλήρως. Παραθέτομεν ἐπίσης τὴν μορφοποιήσαν τῶν ἐξιζώσεων μετὰ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐπιλύσεως ἐκάστης μορφῆς. Τὰ παραδείγματα ἐξιζώσεων ἔχου λυθῇ ὑποδείγματα τιῶς καὶ συμπληρῶνται ὑπὸ διερευνήσεως ἐκεῖ, ὅπου αὕτη καθίσταται ἀναγκαία. Διὰ τῆς διερευνήσεως δὲν φαίνεται μόνον ἡ δεξιότης τῆς λύσεως, ἀλλὰ εἶναι τὸ ἀπαραίτητον συμπλήρωμα πάσης λύσεως. Δὲν εἶναι δυνατόν νὰ ἱσχυρισθῶμεθα ὅτι γνωρίζομεν τὴν λύσιν ἐνὸς προβλήματος, ἂν δὲν γνωρίζωμεν ὑπὸ ποίας καὶ πόσας μορφῆς δύναται νὰ παρῇ αἰσθη αὕτη. Διὰ τὰς ἀσκήσεις ἔχει ὑποδειχθῇ τρόπος λύσεως, παρέχονται ὅμως περιθώρια αὐτενεργείας. Αἱ διελθόμεναι καὶ προτεινόμεναι ἀσκήσεις εἶναι προεκλεκτικὰ ἐπιλεγμέναι, ἀνταποκρίνεται ἀντιπροσωπευτικαὶ καὶ ταξινομημέναι καθ' ὁμάδας.

Ἐπελὲν ἡ ἐνότης τῶν ἐξιζώσεων, διότι ἀποτελεῖ θεμελιώδη περιοχὴν τῆς Ἀλγέβρας μὲ προεκτάσεις καὶ ἐφαρμογὰς εἰς ὅλους τοὺς κλάδους

τῶν Μαθηματικῶν καὶ τῆς Φυσικῆς. Εἰς τὸ Γυμνάσιον ὁ μαθητὴς, οὐσιαστικῶς, ἔρχεται εἰς πρώτην ἐπαφὴν μὲ τὴν Ἀλγεβραν διὰ τῆς ἐνότητος αὐτῆς, ὁλοκληρώνει ὅμως αὐτὴν τμηματικῶς εἰς ὅλας τὰς τάξεις. Διὰ τῆς παρέσης ἐργασίας παρέχεται ἡ δυνατότης τῆς "εὐνοηκῆς", ἀντιμετωπίσεως τοῦ θέματος, προεὔτε ἡ δυνατότης νὰ εὕρῃ τρόπους ὁργανώσεως τῆς σκέψεώς τε, ὁλοκληρώσεως τῶν γνώσεών τε, ἐπὶ πλέον δὲ παρέχεται μέθοδος ἐργασίας καὶ ἐρευνης (καὶ ὅχι συνταγαὶ θαυιζόμεναι εἰς τὰ ἱερωτικὰ καὶ τυπικὰ χαρακτηριστικὰ τῶν καθ' ἕκαστα προβλημάτων), διὰ νὰ ἡμπορέσῃ πλέον μόνος τε νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσῃ εὐχερῶς τὰ προβλήματα. Πρὸς τὸν Ὑποψήφιον τῶν Ἀνωτάτων Σχολῶν ἡ παρθεὶα ἐνότης προσφέρεται, ὁποιασδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἴναι ἡ Σχολὴ τῆς προτιμῆεώς τε.

Διευτυῶσθι εἰς τὴν σύγχρονον Μαθηματικὴν γλῶσσαν, διότι δι' αὐτῆς ἐξασφαλίζομεν τὴν ἀνελλιπὴς ἀπαραίτητον εἰς τὰ Μαθηματικά εαφήνειαν καὶ ἀκρίθειαν, τὴν περιεκτικότητα καὶ τὴν δομικὴν συνέπειαν.

Προτάσεις πεντὰ νοήματος εἶναι ἀδύνατον νὰ μὴ ὑπάρκω. Τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν εἶναι θέματα διαφορετικὸν δι' ἕκαστον μελετητήν. Δι' ἐκείνους ἐκ τῶν μελετητῶν, οἱ ὅποιοι ἔχον ἀποκρυσταλλώσει παλαιότερας διαφορετικὰς ἀντιλήψεις, μερικαὶ προτάσεις εἶναι ἴσως ἀνευρόντοι. Δι' ἐκεῖνον ὅμως, ὁ ὁποῖος ἔρχεται ἀπ' ἐνθίας εἰς ἐπαφὴν μὲ τὰς ἀρθρὰς νέας ἐννοίας, εἶναι ἀπλᾶ, διότι αὐτὸς δὲν ὑποβάλλεται εἰς τὴν προσπάθειαν

ἀποβολῆς παλαιῶν ἰδεῶν, διὰ τὰ δεχθῆ νέας. Εἶναι δὲ γνωστὴ διὰ τὴν μάθησιν ἡ ψυχολογικὴ διαπίστωσις ὅτι: ἡ δυσκολία εἰς τὴν μάθησιν δὲν ἔγκειται τόσον εἰς τὸ πῶς θὰ ἀφομειώσωμεν νέας ἐννοίας καὶ πῶς θὰ δεχθῶμεν νέας ἰδέας, ἀλλὰ εἰς τὸ πῶς θὰ ἀποβάλωμεν τὰς παλαιὰς ἐκείνας, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀποτελεῖν πρόεκομμα διὰ τὰς νέας.

Βεβαίως ὑπάρχον καὶ "πραγματικά", δυνάμει προτάσεις. Παρεοίονται κυρίως εἰς τὰς παραγράφους ἐκείνας, τὸ περιεχόμενον τῶν ὁποίων δίδεται περιληπτικῶς ἢ ὀρίγεται ὑπὸ ἐννοιῶν αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀνήκον εἰς ἄλλης ἐνότητος. Τὰ δυνάμει αὐτὰ μέρη δύνανται νὰ παραλειφθῇ εἰς πρώτην ἀνάγνωσιν ἢ νὰ ἀναβληθῇ ἡ μελέτη των, κυρίως νὰ διασπασθῇ ἡ συνέχεια τῆς ὕλης, καὶ νὰ ἐπανέλθῃ ὁ ἀναγνώστης, ἀφ' ὧν πρῶτον πληροφορηθῇ διὰ τὸ ἀκριβὲς νόημα ἐκάστη ἀναφερομένη εἰς αὐτὰ ὅρα. Περιληπτικῶς ἔχομεν ἀναφέρει κεφάλαια, τὰ ὁποῖα θεωρεῖται γνωστά, παραπέμπομεν δὲ εἰς τὰς ἀντιστοίχους παραγράφους τῶν σχολικῶν βιβλίων. Βεβαίως τὰ εἰσὶν καὶ παραδείγματα καὶ αἱ ἀσκήσεις διενκρινῶν τὰς παραγράφους αὐτάς.

Ἡ ἐπιθυμία ἀρετῶν ἀσκήσεων ἴσως εἶναι δυσχερής. Ἐκ τῆς πείρας ὅμως προκύπτει ὅτι: ὅταν ὁ ὑποψήφιος χρειάζεται καὶ θέματα διὰ τὰς ἐξετάσεις τας, καλὺτέρα νὰ τῷ διδάσκει πολλὰπλάσια τῶν καὶ θεμάτων. Χάριν τῆς αὐτενεργείας τῶν ἀναγνωστῶν εἰς τὰς ἀποδείξεις καὶ ἐπιλύσεις πολλὰ ἀφήνονται εἰς τὴν ἐκείψιν των, ἰδίως ἐκεῖ ὅπου ὀφείδον καὶ ἡμποροῦν νὰ συναγάγῃ ταῦτα λογικῶς.

Νομίζομεν δει ὁ ἀναγνώστης, πρὶν ἢ μελετήσει λεπτομερικᾶς τὴν παρῶσαν ἐργασίαν (ὅπως καὶ κάθε Μαθηματικὴν ἐργασίαν), θὰ πρέπει νὰ πραγματοποιήσῃ μίαν ἐφόσον εἶναι "ἀναγνώρισις τῆς ἰσότητος". Ἐν συνεχείᾳ θὰ πρέπει νὰ ἐπανεέλθῃ εἰς τὰς β.ε.ικὰς ἐννοιὰς καὶ ὁρίσας, διὰ νὰ γίνῃ κάτοχος αὐτῶν. Ἡ κατανόησις τῶν ἐννοιῶν αὐτῶν καθιστᾷ τὸ σχετικὸν θέμα περισσότερον ἀφομοιούμενον καὶ ἐννευπάρχει ὅτι μάλιστα τὴν κατανόησιν τῶν γενικῶν ἀρχῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἀμειψιότητα μὲς ὁρίσας τῆς ἐκείνης ἀπέναντι εἰς τὴν μάθησιν καὶ τὴν γνῶσιν, ἥ ὁποία παραβέχεται τὴν ἐκκαίαν καὶ τὴν διαίθεσιν, τὴν δυνατότητα νὰ χωρήσῃ ἀποθήκῃς μὲ ἀντιστοιχισθῇ, ἀφ' ἐκείνης παραδεχθῇ ὅτι ὑπάρκον ὅσο εἶδη ἀντιστοιχισθῇς: τὸ πρῶτον ἐνυπάρχει εἰς τὴν προσωπικότητα, τὸ δεύτερον εἶναι ἀποτέλεσμα γνῶσεως.

Ἡ γνῶσις τῆς θεωρίας κατὰ βάθος καὶ πλάτος ἀποτελεῖ ἀπαραίτητον προϋπόθεσιν διὰ τὴν ἐπίλυσιν τῶν προβλημάτων, διότι δι' αὐτῆς καὶ διὰ λογικῶν ἐννοιολογιῶν προκύπτει ἡ λύσις. Θὰ ἐπακολουθήσῃ ἡ χρησιμοποίησις τῆς θεωρίας εἰς σχετικὰ προβλήματα καί, ἐν ἐνδεκάῳ μὲ παρεμφερῆ θέματα, θὰ ἡμπορέσῃ ὁ μελετητὴς νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ ἐξέλιξιν τὰς λεπτὰς γνῶσεις, μὲ τὴν βοήθειαν τῶν ὁποίων θὰ εἶναι εἰς θέσιν νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσῃ ὅλα τὰ σχετικὰ προβλήματα.

Εἶναι ἀπαραίτητον ὁ μελετητὴς νὰ ἀσχοληθῇ μὲ, ὅσον τὸ δυνατόν, περισσότερα παραδείγματα καὶ ἀεκήσεις διὰ νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ τὴν κατάλ-

λητον στάειν ἀπέναντι εἰς τὴν μάθῃν εἰς εὐντομον χρονικὸν διάστημα, ἔστω καὶ ἐὰν τὸσο δὲν εἶναι καρπὸς ἀπολύτως προσωπικῆς τῆς προσομιλίας.

Διὰ τὰ μὴ καταστῇ ὅμως ἡ μελέτη τῶν παραδειγμάτων καὶ ἀκρίβειων κεραικῇ καὶ μονότονος, τὰ ἐπιλυόμενα παραδείγματα καὶ αἱ ἀκρίβειαι καλύπτου ἐν ὅλῳ ἢ ἐν μέρει καὶ ἄλλα κεφάλαια τῆς Ἀλγεβρας (π.χ. Ἀλγεβρικαὶ πράξεις, Ἀλγεβρικαὶ ταυτότητες, παραχονοσοποιήσεις Ἀλγεβρικῶν παραστάσεων, ρητὰ Ἀλγεβρικὰ εἰσάματα, δυνάμεις καὶ ρίζαι πραγματικῶν ἀριθμῶν ἢ παραστάσεων, ἀπόλυτος τιμὴ πραγματικῶν ἀριθμῶν ἢ παραστάσεων, εὐτελέματα ἔξισώσεων ἢ ἔξισώσεων-ἀνισώσεων κ.λ.). Προεῖτι, περιλαμβάνονται καὶ διερευνῶνται (Ἀλγεβρικῶς καὶ ὅχι ὡς πρὸς τὴν φύσιν τὴν σημασίαν τῶν συμβόλων των) ὡς πρὸς τὰ διάφορα γράμματα, τὰ ὅποια περιέχον, ὡρισμένοι τύποι τῆς Φυσικῆς. Οὕτω ἡ μελέτη καθίσταται περιεσσότερον ἀνεκτὸς καί, προφανῶς, περιεσσότερον ἀποδοτικῇ.

Μὲ τὴν ἐλπίδα ὅτι ἡ ἐργασία μας αὕτη, γραμμμένη, φυσικὰ, εἰς τὰ μέτρα τῶν ἰδικῶν μας δυνάμεων, μὲ ἡγρητὸ ὅμως καὶ ἔντονον πάθος τὸ αἰσθημα ἐνθύνῃς, θὰ συμβάλλῃ εἰς τὴν πραγματοποίησιν τῆς ἀντιερω εσοπῆς, δηλαδὴ, νὰ προσφέρῃ εὐετηματικῶς τὴν "ἀπαραίτητον", θεωρίαν τῶν ἔξισώσεων καὶ ταυτοχρόνως, διὰ τῶ πλήθους τῶν λελυμένων παραδειγμάτων καὶ ἀκρίβειων, νὰ καλληργήσῃ τὴν κριτικὴν ἱκανότητα, τὴν παραδίδομεν εἰς τὴν κρίσιν τῶν μελετητῶν μὲ ἀγάπην.

Σχόλια εκ μέρους τῶν ἀγνωστῶν-μελετητῶν θὰ εἶναι πάντοτε ἐν
 πρόθεσιν. Μὲ ἰδιαιτέραν, ἐν τέτοις, εὐγνωμοσύνην θὰ δεχθῶμεν τὰς παρα-
 τηρήσεις τῶν συναδέλφων μας.

Ἀπρίλιος, 1973

Ε. Γ. Μαραγκάκης

Ε. Σ. Κατσοπρινάκης

“Οἱ βασικές ἰδέες πού ἀποτελοῦν τόν πυρήνα τῶν θεωρητικῶν ἐπιστημῶν καί τά βασικά στοιχεῖα πού διαμορφώνουν τή ζωή καί τή λογοτεχνία εἶναι τόσο ἀπλά, ὅσο εἶναι παντοδύναμα. Γιά τή γνώση καί τήν ἀποδοτική τους χρήση χρειάζεται μιά διαρκῆς ἐμβάθυνση πού κατορθώνεται μέ τή συνεχή τους χρησιμοποίηση σέ διαρκῶς περιπλοκώτερες μορφές”.

Τζερόμ Σ. Μπροϋνερ

ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ

1.ΤΑ ΚΥΡΙΩΤΕΡΑ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑ

1. $\forall$: "Διὰ μάδε," ή "δι' ὅλα," -καθολικὸς ποσοδείκτης
2. $\exists$: "Υπάρχει τουλάχιστον ἓν..." ή "διὰ μερικά," -
"Υπαρξιακὸς ποσοδείκτης. ($\nexists$: "δὲν ὑπάρχει...")
3. $\wedge$: "καί," -σύμβολον τοῦ συνδέσμου τῆς "συνελεύξεως"
4. $\vee$: "εἴτε," -σύμβολον τοῦ συνδέσμου τῆς "ἐγκλειστικῆς
διαλεύξεως"
5. ∇ : "ή," -σύμβολον τοῦ συνδέσμου τῆς "ἀποκλειστικῆς
διαλεύξεως"
6. $\rightarrow$: "συνεπάγεται," ή "ἐπεται," -σύμβολον τοῦ συνδέσμου
τῆς "συνεπαγωγῆς"
7. $\Leftrightarrow$: "ἰσοδύναμος πρὸς," ή "ἐπεται καὶ ἀντιετρόφως,"
ή "ἐὰν καὶ μόνον ἐὰν," ή "τότε καὶ μόνον
τότε" - σύμβολον τοῦ συνδέσμου τῆς "ἰσοδυναμίας"
8. $\Leftrightarrow_{\text{ὄρε}}$: "τότε καὶ μόνον τότε ἐξ ὀρισμοῦ," ή "ἐὰν καὶ
μόνον ἐὰν ἐξ ὀρισμοῦ"
9. $\in$ ή $\ni$: (ἀντιστοιχῶς: $\notin$ ή $\nexists$) "ἀνήκει εἰς..." (ἀντιστ. -
"δὲν ἀνήκει εἰς...")
10. $\{\dots\}$: "Τὸ σύνολον τοῦ ὁποῖου μέλη εἶναι τὰ
ἀντικείμενα..."
11. $=$: (ἀντιστοιχ. $\neq$) "...εἶναι ἴσον πρὸς..."
(ἀντιστοιχ.: "...εἶναι διάφορον τοῦ...")
12. $\equiv$ ή $\overset{\text{ὄρε}}{=}$ ή $\overset{\text{ὄρε}}{=}$: "...εἶναι ἴσον ἐκ ταυτοτήτος πρὸς..."
ή "ταυτίζεται" ή
"ἴσον ἐξ ὀρισμοῦ"

13. $\subseteq$ (αντιστ. $\subset$): "... εἶναι ὑποσύνολον τοῦ ... ",
(αντιστ. "... εἶναι γνήσιον ὑποσύνολον τοῦ ... ").
14. $\{x/\dots\}$ | "Τό σύνολον ὅλων τῶν x ὅπου (ἢ τοιοῦ-
| $\{x:\dots\}$ | των ὥστε) ... "
15. $\longrightarrow$: "... ἀντιστοιχεῖ τὸ ... " ἢ "... ἀπεικονί-
| ζεται εἰς τὸ ... "
16. $\cup$ (αντιστ. $\cap$): "ἔνωσις", (αντιστ. "τομή",)
17. E : ἢ (E) ἢ E_i : "Ἐξισώσεις",
18. Ω : "σύνολον ἀναφορᾶς ἐξιζώσεως",
19. $\mathcal{D}$: "ἡγεθῖον ὁρισμοῦ ἐξιζώσεως",
20. A : "σύνολον λύσεων ἐξιζώσεως",
21. Δ : "διακρίνουσα δευτεροβάθμιου ἐξιζώσεως
(ἢ τριωνύμου)",
22. $|$: "σύμβολον ἀπολύτου τιμῆς (πραγματικοῦ
| ἀριθμοῦ)",
23. $[]$ ἢ $A_k(x)$ ἢ $E_k(x)$: "σύμβολον ἀκεραίου μέρους
| πραγματικοῦ ἀριθμοῦ",
24. $/$ (αντιστ. $\times$): "... διαίρει τὸ (ἢ τὸν) ... (ἀντ.
| "... δὲν διαίρει τὸ ... ").
25. $M.K.D.$ ἢ $(...)$: "Μέγιστος κοινὸς διαιρέτης τῶν
| ἀριθμῶν ...",
26. $E.K.P.$ ἢ $(...)$: "Ελάχιστον κοινὸν πολλαπλάσιον
| τῶν ἀριθμῶν ...",
27. Σ : σύμβολον ἀδροίεματος $\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n \right)$.

2. ΤΑ ΚΥΡΙΩΤΕΡΑ ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣΥΝΟΛΑ - ΟΡΙΣΜΟΙ

1. Τό σύνολον τῶν φυσικῶν $\mathbb{N} \equiv \{1, 2, 3, \dots, \nu, \nu+1, \dots\}$
2. Τό σύνολον τῶν ἀκεραίων ἀριθμῶν $\mathbb{Z} \equiv \{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\} = \{x / x \in \mathbb{N} \vee x = 0 \vee -x \in \mathbb{N}\}$.
3. Τό σύνολον τῶν ρητῶν (συμμέτρων) ἀριθμῶν.
 $\mathbb{Q} \equiv \{x/x \text{ ἀνάγωχον κλάσμα}\} \text{ ἢ } \mathbb{Q} \equiv \{\frac{\mu}{\nu} / \mu \in \mathbb{Z}, \nu \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}, (\mu, \nu) = 1\} \text{ ἢ } \mathbb{Q} \equiv \{x/x \text{ δεκαδικός περιοδικός ἀριθμός}\}$.
4. Τό σύνολον τῶν ἀρρήτων (ἀσυμμέτρων) ἀριθμῶν.
 $\mathbb{A} \equiv \{x/x \text{ ἀπειροσῆφιος μὴ περιοδικός δεκαδικός ἀριθμός}\}$.
5. Τό σύνολον τῶν πραγματικῶν ἀριθμῶν $\mathbb{R}$.
Τά ἀνωτέρω σύνολα εἶναι ἐφωδιασμένα μέ τήν ἐκείνη (ὀλική) διατάξεως "... εἶναι μικρότερος ἢ ἶσος τοῦ ... " (συμβολικῶς " $\leq$ "), ἡ ὁποία ὀρίζεται ἀπό τὰ ἀξιώματα γραμμικῆς διατάξεως τοῦ συνόλου τῶν πραγματικῶν ἀριθμῶν. Ἐχομεν τότε ὅτι, οἱ φυσικοὶ ἀριθμοὶ εἶναι θετικοὶ καί ἐάν Σ εἶναι ἓνα ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων συνόλων (ἐκτός τοῦ $\mathbb{N}$) δυνάμεθα νά συμβολίζωμεν μέ:
 Σ^+ : τό ὑποσύνολον τῶν θετικῶν του στοιχείων $\eta \cdot x \cdot \mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$.
 Σ^- : τό ὑποσύνολον τῶν ἀρνητικῶν του στοιχείων $\eta \cdot x \cdot \mathbb{Z}^- =$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : -x \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

Σ_0^+ : τό υποσύνολον τῶν μὴ ἀρνητικῶν του στοιχείων

$$\eta. \chi. \Sigma_0^+ = \{0\} \cup \mathbb{N} \equiv \mathbb{N}_0.$$

Σ_0^- : τό υποσύνολον τῶν μὴ θετικῶν του στοιχείων

$$\eta. \chi. \Sigma_0^- = \{0, -1, -2, -3, \dots\} = \{0\} \cup \mathbb{Z}^-.$$

Δεχόμεθα δὲ ὅτι ἱσχύουν:

$$(i) \forall a \in \Sigma \implies a \in \Sigma^+ \vee a = 0 \vee -a \in \Sigma^+ (\iff a \in \Sigma^-).$$

$$(ii) \forall a \in \Sigma^+, \forall b \in \Sigma^+ \implies (a+b) \in \Sigma^+ \wedge (a-b) \in \Sigma^+.$$

$$\text{Τότε εἶναι: } a > b \xleftrightarrow{\delta p_6} (a-b) \in \Sigma^+ \wedge a \geq b \xleftrightarrow{\delta p_6}$$

$$a > b \vee a = b \text{ (Δυνικῶς ὁρίζεται τό } a < b \wedge a \leq b).$$

Προφανῶς ἀληθεύουν τώρα καί αἱ κάτωθι ἐκέθειαι:

$$"\Sigma = \Sigma^- \cup \{0\} \cup \Sigma^+", "\forall a \in \Sigma^+ \iff a > 0", "\forall a \in \Sigma^-$$

$$\iff a < 0", "\forall a \in \Sigma_0^+ \iff a \geq 0", \text{ καί } "\forall a \in \Sigma_0^- \iff$$

$$\iff a \leq 0". \text{ Εἶναι γνωστόν ἐξ ἄλλου ὅτι:}$$

$$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{N}_0 \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}, A \subset \mathbb{R},$$

$$A \cap \mathbb{Q} = \emptyset \text{ καί } A \cup \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{R}.$$

Υπενθυμίζομεν ἀκόμη τούς παρακάτω ὁρισμούς.

Ἐάν A καί B εἶναι δύο σύνολα ἀντιμεμενῶν τότε:

$$A \subseteq B \xleftrightarrow{\delta p_6} \forall a \in A \implies a \in B (\iff B \supseteq A),$$

$$A = B \xleftrightarrow{\delta p_6} (\forall x \in A \implies x \in B) \wedge (\forall y \in B \implies y \in A),$$

$$A \subset B \xleftrightarrow{\delta p_6} A \subseteq B \wedge A \neq B (\iff B \supset A),$$

" $A \cup B = \{x \in R: x \in A \vee x \in B\}$, $A \cap B = \{x \in R: x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$, όπου $A \subseteq R$ και $B \subseteq R$.

" $\forall a \in R, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2 \implies a^{n+1} = a^n \cdot a, a^1 = a,$
 $a^0 = 1$ εάν $a \neq 0$ και $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$ εάν $a \neq 0$ "

" $\forall a \in R \implies |a| = a$ εάν $a \geq 0 \wedge |a| = -a$ εάν $a < 0$ "
 ή " $|a| = \sqrt{a^2}$ " (ή $|a| = \sqrt[n]{a^{2n}}$).

" $\forall x \in R \exists$ εις και μόνον εις $a \in \mathbb{Z}: a \leq x < a+1$.

Τότε ο a καλείται ακέραιον μέρος του x ήτοι

$$a = [x] "$$

Τέλος ορίζουμε τα διαστήματα της ευθείας των πραγματικών αριθμών R :

$(a, b) \equiv \{x \in R: a < x < b\}$ 'Ανοικτόν διάστημα μέ
 άκρα $a, b \in R$ ($a < b$).

$[a, b) \equiv \{x \in R: a \leq x < b\}$ κλειστόν αριστερά,
 άνοικτόν δεξιά διάστημα μέ άκρα a και b .

$(a, b] = \{x \in R: a < x \leq b\}$ 'Ανοικτόν αριστερά,
 κλειστόν δεξιά διάστημα μέ άκρα a και b .

$[a, b] \equiv \{x \in R: a \leq x \leq b\}$. κλειστόν διάστημα μέ
 άκρα a και b .

$(-\infty, a) \equiv \{x \in R: x < a\}$, $(-\infty, a] \equiv \{x \in R: x \leq a\}$.

$(a, +\infty) \equiv \{x \in R: a < x\}$, $[a, +\infty) \equiv \{x \in R: a \leq x\}$.

$$(-\infty, +\infty) \equiv R.$$

1.

ΜΙΓΑΔΙΚΟΙ (Φανταστικοί) ΑΡΙΘΜΟΙ
 $C = \{ \alpha + \beta i = (\alpha, \beta) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \wedge i = \sqrt{-1} \}$

$\beta = 0$

Πραγματικοί αριθμοί - $\mathbb{R}$.

$\beta \neq 0$

Καθαρῶς μιγαδικοί αριθμοί

Ρητοί αριθμοί
 (ή σύμμετροι)
 $\mathbb{Q} = \{ x \mid x \text{ περιοδ. δεκ.} \}$

Ἀρρητοι αριθμοί
 (ή ασύμμετροι)
 $\mathbb{A} = \{ x \mid x \text{ μὴ περιοδ. δεκ.} \}$

Φανταστικοί
 αριθμοί
 $\mathbb{I} = \{ \beta i \mid \beta \in \mathbb{R} \}$

Πλήρεις μιγάδες
 αριθμοί
 $\alpha + \beta i$

Ἀκέραιοι
 αριθμοί
 $\mathbb{Z} = \{ 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \}$

Γνησίως κλασμα-
 τικοί αριθμοί
 $\frac{\mu}{\nu}, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{Z} - \{ 0 \}, \nu \neq \pm 1, \wedge (\mu, \nu) \neq 1$

Φυσικοί
 $\mathbb{N} = \{ 1, 2, 3, \dots \}$

0

Ἀρνητικοί
 ἀκέραιοι

Μία εἰκόνα ἀξι-
 ζει περισσότερο
 ἀπὸ χίλιες λέξεις/

2.

ΑΡΙΘΜΟΙ

C
 μιγαδικοί
 $\alpha + \beta i$

$\mathbb{R}$
 $\beta = 0$
 πραγματικοί

$\mathbb{Q}$ ἢ
 σύμμετροι
 $\mathbb{A}$
 ἄρρητοι ἢ
 ασύμμετροι

$\mathbb{Z}$
 ἀκέραιοι
 φυσικοί
 μηδέν
 αρνητικοί
 $\mathbb{Q}$ ἢ
 γνησίως
 κλασματικοί

$C - \mathbb{R}$
 καθαρῶς
 μιγαδικοί
 $\beta \neq 0$

$(\alpha = 0)$ φανταστικοί - $\mathbb{I}$
 $(\alpha \neq 0)$ πλήρεις μιγάδες



“Μέ τή βοήθεια τῶν ἐξισώσεων
συσχετίζουμε, τό γνωστό μέ τό
ἄγνωστο, γιά νά γίνη τό ἄγνωστο
γνωστό”.

ΜΕΡΟΣ Α

ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΑ

1. ἑξισώσεις μέ ἓνα ἄγνωστον — ὀρισμοί
2. θεωρήματα ἰσοδυναμίας
3. ἐπίλυσις καί διερεύνησις ἑξισώσεως α' βαθμοῦ
4. γενικαί μέθοδοι ἐπιλύσεως ἑξισώσεως μέ ἓνα ἄγνωστον
 - I. εὗρεσις ἰσοδυνάμου ἑξισώσεως πρός τήν δοθεῖσαν
 - II. εὗρεσις συστήματος ἱκανῶν συνθηκῶν ἰσοδυνάμου πρός τήν δοθεῖσαν.
 - III. εὗρεσις συστήματος ἀναγκαίων συνθηκῶν ἰσοδυνάμου πρός τήν δοθεῖσαν.
5. βασικαί μορφαί ἑξισώσεων μέ ἓνα ἄγνωστον.

1. ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΕΝΑ ΑΓΝΩΣΤΟΝ - ΟΡΙΣΜΟΙ,

"Εστωσαν αἱ παραστάσεις $\varphi(x)$, $\sigma(x)$
(ἐκφράσεις τῶν τιμῶν τῶν πραγματικῶν συν-
αρτήσεων $B_1 \exists x \rightarrow \varphi(x)$, $B_2 \exists x \rightarrow \sigma(x)$).

- 01** Καλεῖται ἑξίσωσις ὡς πρὸς x , μὲ μέλη-
τάς $\varphi(x)$, $\sigma(x)$, ὁ προτασιακὸς τύπος (ἀνοικτὴ
πρότασις): $\varphi(x) = \sigma(x)$ (I)

Τὰ $\varphi(x)$, $\sigma(x)$ λέγονται: πρῶτον ἢ ἀριστερόν,
ἀντιστοίχως δεύτερον ἢ δεξιὸν μέλος, τῆς (I),
τὸ δὲ σύνολον ἀναφορᾶς Ω τοῦ προτασιακοῦ
τύπου (I), καλεῖται καὶ σύνολον ἀναφορᾶς
τῆς ἐξίσωσεως.

- 02** Τὸ σύνολον $\mathcal{D} \equiv B_1 \cap B_2$ καλεῖται ἡ ἐδίο-
ν ὀριζομένη τῆς ἐξίσωσεως (I).

- 03** Ρίζα ἢ λύσις τῆς (I) ἐν Ω καλεῖται κά-
θε $\xi \in (\mathcal{D} \cap \Omega)$: $\varphi(\xi) = \sigma(\xi)$.

Τὸ σύνολον τῶν ριζῶν μιᾶς ἐξίσωσεως
καλεῖται σύνολον λύσεων αὐτῆς
καὶ παρίσταται διὰ τοῦ A .

- 04** Ἡ ἐξίσωσις (I) καλεῖται ἀλγεβρικὴ ἢ
 $\Leftrightarrow$ δύναται νὰ τεθῇ (βλέπε § 4, Π2) ὑπὸ
τὴν μορφήν $f(x) = 0$ ὅπου $f(x)$ ἀκέραιον
πολυώνυμον τοῦ x .

Κάθε μὴ ἀλγεβρικὴ ἐξίσωσις καλεῖται
ὑπερβατικὴ.

- 05** Ἡ (I) καλεῖται ἀκεραία ἢ πολυωνυμικὴ
 $\Leftrightarrow$ $\sigma(x)$ καὶ $\varphi(x)$ ἀκέραια πολυώνυμα.

Ἡ (I) καλεῖται ρητὴ ἢ κλασματικὴ $\Leftrightarrow$
 $\varphi(x)$ καὶ $\sigma(x)$ εἶναι ρητὲς παραστάσεις ὡς
πρὸς x .

(Δηλαδὴ ἀνάγονται εἰς ρητὰ ἀλγεβρικά
κλάσματα).

Ἡ (I) καλεῖται ἄρρητος $\Leftrightarrow$ ἓνας τοῦ λά-
χιστον ὅρος τῶν $\varphi(x)$ καὶ $\sigma(x)$ εἶναι ἄρ-
ρητος ὡς πρὸς x .

Ἡ (I) καλεῖται ἐξίσωσις μὲ ἀπόλυτα
 $\Leftrightarrow$ εἰς ἓν τούλαχιστον μέλος αὐτῆς ὑπειέρ-
χεται ἡ ἀπόλυτος τιμὴ τοῦ ἀγνώστου ἢ
παραστάσεως αὐτοῦ.

- 06** Ἐστω ἡ ἀκεραία ἐξίσωσις (I): $\varphi(x) = \sigma(x) \Leftrightarrow \varphi(x) - \sigma(x) = 0$

Καλείται βαθμός της (I) ο βαθμός του γλυωνύμου:
 $f(x) = \varphi(x) - \psi(x)$.

Η μορφή $f(x) = 0$ καλείται τελική ή συνεπτυγμένη ή άνηχτη μορφή της εξίσωσης.

Τότε και μόνον τότε κάθε ρίζα της (I) καλείται

και ρίζα της πραγματικής συναρτήσεως $y = f(x)$.

- 07** Ηια ρίζα p της εξίσωσης (I) καλείται πολλαπλή τάξεως k ή βαθμού πολλαπλότητας k ($k \in \mathbb{N}$) $\iff$ εάν: $(x-p)^k / f(x)$ και $(x-p)^{k+1} \nmid f(x)$, ή
 εάν $f(x) = (x-a)^k \eta(x)$ και $\eta(p) \neq 0$ όπου $f(x) = \varphi(x) - \psi(x)$.

- 08** Καλείται επίλυσις μιας εξίσωσης ή εύρεσις του συνόλου λύσεων αυτής και του βαθμού πολλαπλότητας έκαστης τούτων.

- 09** Η (I) καλείται αριθμητική εξίσωσις $\iff$ εάν δεν εμφανίζονται εις τα μέλη αυτής άλλα γράμματα εκτός του γράμματος του άγνωστου x .

- 010** Η (I) καλείται παραμετρική $\iff$ εάν, εκτός του άγνωστου x εμφανίζεται εις αυτήν τουλάχιστον εις γενικός αριθμός λ (ώρισμένος αλλά οίσοδότητε) καλούμενος παράμετρος.

- 011** Η (I) καλείται: (i) Επιλύσιμος εν Ω $\iff$ εάν $A \neq \emptyset$ και $A \neq \Omega$.

(ii) Μη επιλύσιμος ή αδύνατος εν Ω $\iff$ εάν $A \equiv \emptyset$

(iii) Αόριστος ή ταυτότης εν Ω , $\iff$ εάν $A \equiv \Omega$.

- 012** Δύο εξισώσεις της μορφής (I) καλούνται ισοδύναμοι επί του συνόλου της τομής των ηεδίων όρισμοδ των $\iff$ εάν:

i) Τά σύνολα των λύσεων αυτών ταυτίζονται:
 ή ii) Κάθε λύσις της μιας είναι λύσις και της άλλης και μέ τον αυτόν βαθμόν πολλαπλότητας.

- 013** Διερεύνεισις παραμετρικής εξίσωσεως καλείται ή εκ των προτέρων εύρεσις των συνθηκών (περιορισμών) αι όποιαι ηρέγει να ηληροούνται δια να είναι ή εξίσωσις επιλύσιμος, αδύνατος ή άορι-
 στος.

- 014** Η (I) καλείται ηρωτοβάθμιος ή πρώτου βαθμού ή γραμμική ή όμοπαρλληλική εξίσωσις μέ ένα άγνωστον $\iff$ εάν είναι ισοδύναμος προς την εξίσωσιν: $ax + b = 0 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.

2. ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑΤΑ διὰ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐκ μιᾶς ἐξιζώσεως μεταβαίνομεν εἰς ἄλλην ἰσοδύναμον πρὸς τὴν ἀρχικὴν.

ΟΜΑΣ Ι

ΕΠΙΤΡΕΠΤΑΙ ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ

- Θ1. Ἐάν εἰς ἀμφοτέρω τὰ μέλη μιᾶς ἐξιζώσεως προθέσωμεν ἢ ἀφαιρέσωμεν τὴν αὐτὴν παράστασιν, τῆς ὁποίας τὸ πηδίου ὀρισμοῦ συμπίπτει ἢ εἶναι ὑπερέυκολον πρὸς τὸ πηδίου ὀρισμοῦ τῆς ἐξιζώσεως λαμβάνομεν ἰσοδύναμον ἐξιζώσιν.
- Π1. Δυνάμεθα νὰ μεταφέρωμεν ἐκ τοῦ ἑνὸς μέλους μιᾶς ἐξιζώσεως, μίαν παράστασιν εἰς τὸ ἄλλο, ἀρκεῖ νὰ ἀλλάξωμεν τὰ πρόσημα τῶν ὀρων τῆς.
- Π2. Δυνάμεθα τὸ ἓνα μέλος μιᾶς ἐξιζώσεως νὰ τὸ καταστήσωμεν μηδέν.
- Θ2. Ἐάν πολλαπλασιάσωμεν ἢ διαιρέσωμεν τὰ μέλη μιᾶς ἐξιζώσεως ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀριθμὸν $\kappa \neq 0$, ἢ λαμβανομένη ἐξιζώσις εἶναι ἰσοδύναμος πρὸς τὴν ἀρχικὴν.
- Π3. Ἐάν ἀλλάξωμεν τὰ πρόσημα ὅλων τῶν ὀρων καὶ τῶν δύο μελῶν μιᾶς ἐξιζώσεως, λαμβάνομεν ἰσοδύναμον ἐξιζώσιν.
- Π4. Ἐάν ἀπαλείψωμεν τοὺς ἀριθμητικοὺς παρανομαστὰς μιᾶς ἐξιζώσεως, λαμβάνομεν ἰσοδύναμον ἐξιζώσιν πρὸς τὴν ἀρχικὴν.

ΟΜΑΣ ΙΙ

ΜΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΕΠΤΑΙ ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ

- Θ1. Ἐάν πολλαπλασιάσωμεν ἀμφοτέρω τὰ μέλη μιᾶς ἐξιζώσεως ἐπὶ μίαν παράστασιν, περιέχουσα τὸν ἀγνώστου, λαμβάνομεν ἐξιζώσιν, ἐν γένει, μὴ ἰσοδύναμον πρὸς τὴν ἀρχικὴν.

ΕΞΑΙΡΕΣΙΣ: Ἐπειδὴ εἰς τὰς ρητὰς ἐξιζώσεις τὸ Ε.Κ.Π. τῶν παρανομαστῶν ὑποτίθεται διάφορον τοῦ μηδενός, δὲν ἔχουμε τὸ (ΠΘ1) ἀλλὰ τὸ (ΙΘ2)

- Θ2. Ἐάν διαιρέσωμεν ἀμφοτέρω τὰ μέλη μιᾶς ἐξιζώσεως διὰ μιᾶς καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς μὴ μηδενικῆς παραστάσεως, λαμβάνομεν ἐξιζώσιν μετὰ εὐνόλου λύσεων A_1 , ὑπερέυκολον τοῦ συνόλου λύσεων A τῆς ἀρχικῆς.

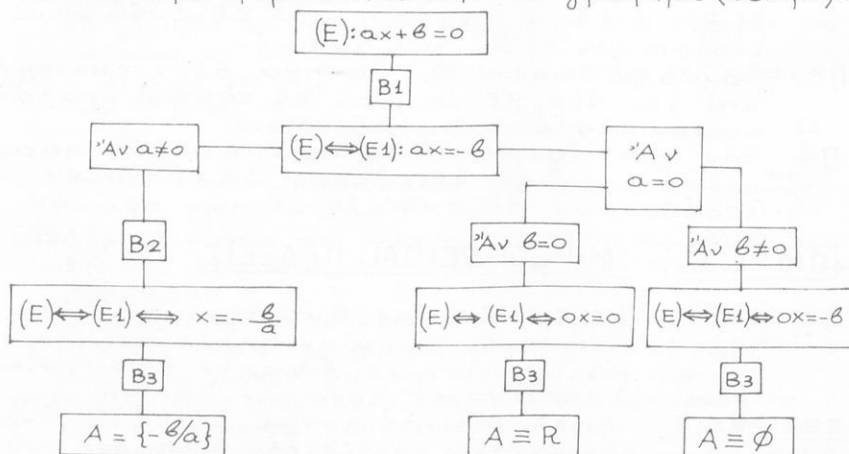
3. ΕΠΙΛΥΣΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΕΡΕΥΝΗΣΙΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΒΑΘΜΙΟΥ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΩΣ ΜΕ ΕΝΑ ΑΓΝΩΣΤΟΝ

$$[(E): ax + b = 0 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}]$$

Διά την επίλυσιν και διερεύνησιν τῆς (E) διακρίνομεν δύο περιπτώσεις:

- 1) Ἄν $a \neq 0$ ἀκολουθοῦμεν τὴν ἑξῆς διαδικασίαν
 Βῆμα 1: Χωρίζομεν γινώστους ἄλλο ἀγνώστους $\parallel (E) \Leftrightarrow ax = -b \Leftrightarrow$
 Βῆμα 2: Διαιροῦμεν διὰ τοῦ συντελεστοῦ τοῦ ἀγνώστου $\parallel \Leftrightarrow \frac{ax}{a} = -\frac{b}{a} \Leftrightarrow$
 Βῆμα 3: Αναφέρομεν τὸ σύνολον λύσεων τῆς ἐξισώσεως $\parallel \Rightarrow A = \left\{ -\frac{b}{a} \right\}.$

- 2) Ἄν $a = 0$ ἔχομεν:
 (i) Ἄν $b = 0$ τότε $(E) \xrightarrow{B1} 0x = 0 \xrightarrow{B3} A \equiv \mathbb{R}$ (ἀόριστος)
 (ii) Ἄν $b \neq 0$ τότε $(E) \xrightarrow{B1} 0x = -b \xrightarrow{B3} A \equiv \emptyset$ (ἀδύνατος)
 τὰ ἀνωτέρω παρέχονται ἄλλο τὸ γράφημα (δένδρο):



Συνογίζονται δέ εἰς τὸν πίνακα:

$a \neq 0$	$b \in \mathbb{R}$	$A = \left\{ -\frac{b}{a} \right\}$ (ἐπιλύσιμος)
$a = 0$	$b = 0$	$A \equiv \mathbb{R}$ (ἀόριστος)
	$b \neq 0$	$A \equiv \emptyset$ (ἀδύνατος)

4. ΓΕΝΙΚΑΙ ΜΕΘΟΔΟΙ ΕΠΙΛΥΣΕΩΣ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΩΣ ΜΕ ΕΝΑ ΑΓΝΩΣΤΟΝ

Ι. ΕΥΡΕΣΙΣ ΙΣΟΔΥΝΑΜΟΥ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΩΣ πρὸς τὴν δοθεῖσαν
1. Διαδικασία ἐπιλύσεως ἀκεραίας ἀριθμητικῆς ἐξισώσεως.

Βήματα:

Παραδείγματα:

(Διαδικασία) (1): $x^2 - (x-1)(x+1) + 2 = (x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2$ (2): $\frac{x-1}{3} - x = \frac{1-x}{6} - \frac{5x+1}{8}$

Β1: Εύρισκουμε τὸ Ε.Κ.Π. τῶν παρονομαστῶν.

Β2: Πολ/ζουμε τοὺς ὅρους τῆς ἐξισώσεως ἐπὶ τὸ εὐρεθέν Ε.Κ.Π.

Β3: Εκτελοῦμεν τὰς πράξεις.

Β4: Καθιστῶμεν τὸ ἓνα μέλος ἴσον μὲ μηδέν.

Β5: Εκτελοῦμεν ἀναγωγὴν ὁμοίων ὄρων.

Β6: Ἐπιλύουμε τὴν ἐξίσωσιν ἀναλόγως τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς.

Β7: Ἀναφέρομεν τὸ σύνολον λύσεων A (ἐλέγχοντες ἂν τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ A ικανοποιοῦν τὴν ἐξίσωσιν. — ἐπαλήθευεις).

Ἡὰ ἐπιλυθούνη ἐν R αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

(1): $x^2 - (x-1)(x+1) + 2 = (x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2$ (2): $\frac{x-1}{3} - x = \frac{1-x}{6} - \frac{5x+1}{8}$

Ε.Κ.Π. (παρονομαστῶν) = 24

$\frac{24(x-1)}{3} - 24x = \frac{24(1-x)}{6} -$

$\frac{24(5x+1)}{8} \iff$

$8(x-1) - 24x = 4(1-x) - 3(5x+1)$

$\iff 8x - 8 - 24x = 4 - 4x - 15x - 3 \iff$

$8x - 8 - 24x - 4 + 4x + 15x + 3 = 0$

$-4x + 3 = 0$

$\iff 3x - 9 = 0$

Ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τοῦ προηγουμένου βήματος καταλήξαμεν εἰς πρωτοβάθμιον ἐξίσωσιν ἔχομεν (βλ. § 5):

$x = \frac{3}{4}$

$x = 3$

$A = \left\{ \frac{3}{4} \right\}$

$A = \{ 3 \}$

Διότι:

Α' μέλος = $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{4} - 1\right) \cdot$

$\cdot \left(\frac{3}{4} + 1\right) + 2 = 3$

Β' μέλος = $\left(\frac{3}{4} + 1\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{4} - 1\right)^2 = 3$

Ἄρα Α' μέλος = Β' μέλος

Διότι:

Α' μέλος = $\frac{3-1}{3} - 3 = -\frac{7}{3}$

Β' μέλος = $\frac{1-3}{6} - \frac{5 \cdot 3 + 1}{8} =$

$= -\frac{7}{3}$. Ἄρα

Α' μέλος = Β' μέλος.

3. Διαδικασία επίλυσης ρητής αριθμητικής εξίσωσης.

Βήματα

(Διαδικασία επίλυσης).

B1: Εύρίσκομεν τό ΕΚΠ των παρονομαστών...

B2: Εύρίσκομεν τό πεδίου ορισμού της εξίσωσης. (ήτοι ΕΚΠ παρονομαστών διάφορον του μηδενός).

B3: Πολ/ζομεν τοὺς ὅρους τῆς εξίσωσης ἐπὶ τό εὐρε-
δέν ΕΚΠ.

B4: Ἐκτελοῦμεν τὰς πράξεις.

B5: Καθιστῶμεν τό ἓνα μέλος ἴσον μέ μηδέν.

B6: Ἐκτελοῦμεν ἀναγωγήν ὁμοίων ὀρων.

B7: Προχωροῦμεν εἰς τὴν ἐπίλυσιν τῆς εξίσωσης ἀναλόγως τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς.

B8: Ἀναφέρομεν τό σύνολον λύσεων A (ἐλέγχοντες ἂν τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ A ἱκανοποιοῦν τὴν εξίσωσιν).

Παραδείγματα

Νὰ ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν R αἱ εξίσώσεις:

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

$$\text{Ε.Κ.Π.} = (x+2)(x-2)$$

$$\mathcal{D} = R - \{2, -2\}$$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 4x - x - 2 = x + 2x^2 - x - 4x + 2$$

$$2x^2 + 4x - x - 2 - x - 2x^2 + x + 4x - 2 = 0$$

$$7x - 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$A = \left\{ \frac{4}{7} \right\}$$

$$(2) \frac{x-8}{x^5+1} + \frac{2}{x^4-x^3+x^2-x+1} = 0$$

$$\text{ΕΚΠ} = x^5+1 = (x+1)(x^4-x^3+x^2-x+1) + x+1$$

$$\mathcal{D} = R - \{x \in R : x^5+1=0\}$$

$$\frac{(x-8)(x^5+1)}{x^5+1} + \frac{2(x^5+1)}{x^4-x^3+x^2-x+1} = 0$$

$$x-8+2(x+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-8+2x+2 = 0$$

$$x-8+2x+2 = 0$$

$$3x-6 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$A = \{2\}$$

4. Διαδικασία επίλυσης ρητής παραμετρικής εξίσωσης. Βήματα

(Διαδικασία
επίλυσης).

B1: Εύρίσκομεν τό ΕΚΠ
τῶν παρονομαστῶν.

B2: Εύρίσκομεν τό
ηεδίον ὁρίσμου τῆς
ἐξίσωσης.

(ἤτοι ΕΚΠ παρονομα-
στῶν διάφορον τοῦ
μηδενός).

B3: Πολ/ζομεν τοὺς
ὁρους τῆς ἐξίσωσης
ἐπὶ τό εὔρεθέν ΕΚΠ

B4: Ἐκτελοῦμεν τὰς
πράξεις.

B5: Καθιστῶμεν τό
ένα μέλος ἴσον μέ
μηδέν.

B6: Ἐκτελοῦμεν ἀνα-
γωγὰν ὁμοίων ὁρων.

Παράδειγμα

Νά ἐπὶλυθῇ καί νά διερευνηθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$
ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$\frac{ax-1}{x-1} + \frac{ab}{x+1} = \frac{a(x^2+b)}{x^2-1} \quad | a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Ε.Κ.Π.} = (x+1)(x-1)$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -1\}$$

$$\frac{(x^2-1)(ax-1)}{x-1} + \frac{ab(x^2-1)}{x+1} = \frac{a(x^2+b)(x^2-1)}{x^2-1}$$

$$(x+1)(ax-1) + ab(x-1) = a(x^2+b) \iff$$

$$ax^2 + ax - x - 1 + abx - ab = ax^2 + ab$$

$$ax^2 + ax - x - 1 + abx - ab - ax^2 - ab = 0$$

$$(ab+a-1)x - 2ab - 1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

B7: Προχωροῦμεν εἰς τήν ἐπίλυσιν καί διερευνῆσιν τῆς
ἐξίσωσης ἀναλόγως τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς.

$$(ab+a-1)x = 2ab+1 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{I. Ἄν } ab+a-1 \neq 0 \implies x = \frac{2ab+1}{ab+a-1} \quad \because \text{ἵνα } \frac{2ab+1}{ab+a-1} \in \mathcal{D}$$

$$\text{πρέπει νά ἀρκεῖ } \frac{2ab+1}{ab+a-1} \neq \pm 1 \implies \text{i) } \frac{2ab+1}{ab+a-1} \neq 1$$

$$\iff 2ab+1 \neq ab+a-1 \iff ab-a+2 \neq 0 \text{ ii) } \frac{2ab+1}{ab+a-1} \neq -1$$

$$\iff 2ab+1 \neq -ab-a+1 \iff 3ab+a \neq 0 \iff a(3b+1) \neq 0$$

$$\iff a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq -\frac{1}{3} \implies A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x = \frac{2ab+1}{ab+a-1} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} : \right.$$

$$\left. \therefore (ab+a-1)(ab-a+2) \neq 0 \wedge a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq -\frac{1}{3} \right\}.$$

$$\text{II. Ἄν } ab+a-1=0 \xrightarrow{(2)} 0 \cdot x = 2ab+1 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{II1) Ἐξετάζομεν ἂν ὑπάρχουν } a, b \in \mathbb{R} : \begin{cases} ab+a-1=0 \\ 2ab+1=0 \end{cases} \iff$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ab+a-1=0 \\ ab=-\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{2}+a-1=0 \\ ab=-\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=\frac{3}{2} \\ b=-\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right\}.$$

"Αρα δια $(a, b) = (\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{3})$ ή (3) γίνεται $0 \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow A \equiv R - \{1, -1\}.$$

Π2) Εξετάζουμε αν υπάρχουν $a, b \in R$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ab+a-1=0 \\ 2ab+1 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ab=1-a \\ 2(1-a)+1 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b=\frac{1-a}{a} \\ a \neq 3/2 \\ a \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

"Ωστε: $\forall a \in R - \{ \frac{3}{2} \} \wedge b = \frac{1-a}{a} (a \neq 0)$, ή (3) γίνεται

$$0 \cdot x = 2ab+1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset.$$

II. ΕΥΡΕΣΙΣ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΙΚΑΝΩΝ ΣΥΝΘΗΚΩΝ ΙΣΟΔΥΝΑΜΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΔΟΘΕΙΣΑΝ - (έπαρκές δι' αυτήν σύστημα ειδικών περιητώσεών της).

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ

1. ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΟΠΟΙΗΜΕΝΗΣ ΜΟΡΦΗΣ.

Θ: Εάν $(E) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1(x) \varphi_2(x) \varphi_3(x) \dots \varphi_n(x) = 0$ τότε.
 $\varphi_1(x) = 0 \vee \varphi_2(x) = 0 \vee \varphi_3(x) = 0 \vee \dots \vee \varphi_n(x) = 0.$

Π1. Νά επιλυθῇ ἡ ἐξίσωσις (E): $12x^2 - 3x - 5 = -5 - 7x \mid R$
 $(E) \Leftrightarrow 12x^2 + 7x + 5 - 5 - 3x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 12x^2 + 4x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x(3x+1) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee 3x+1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow A = \{0, -\frac{1}{3}\}.$

Π2. Νά επιλυθῇ ἐν R ἡ ἐξίσωσις.

$$(E): \left[-\frac{x}{2} + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-1} + 6x^2 + \left(\frac{3x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) - 2 \right] \cdot 2 = 6^{-1} + 3x.$$

$$\text{Επιλυσις (E)} \Leftrightarrow \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{7}{3} + 6x^2 + \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} + 3x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{x}{4} + \frac{7}{6} + 3x^2 + \frac{3x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 1 = \frac{1}{6} + 3x \Leftrightarrow -3x + 14 + 36x^2$$

$$+ 9x + 3 - 12 = 2 + 36x \Leftrightarrow 36x^2 - 30x + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 12x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 12\left(x^2 - \frac{10}{12}x + \frac{1}{12}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 12\left(x^2 - 2\frac{5}{12}x + \frac{25}{144} - \frac{25}{144} + \frac{1}{12}\right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{5}{12}\right)^2 - \frac{25-12}{144} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{5}{12}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{13}}{12}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\iff \left(x - \frac{5}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{13}}{12}\right) \left(x - \frac{5}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{13}}{12}\right) = 0$$

$$\iff x - \frac{5-\sqrt{13}}{12} = 0 \vee x - \frac{5+\sqrt{13}}{12} = 0$$

$$\iff x = \frac{5-\sqrt{13}}{12} \vee x = \frac{5+\sqrt{13}}{12} \implies A = \left\{ \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{12} \right\}$$

η3. Ηά ἐπιλυθῇ ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E): (x^2+6x+9)^2 + (x^2+4x+6)^2 = (x^2+8x+12)^2 \mid R$$

$$(E) \iff (x^2+6x+9)^2 = (x^2+8x+12)^2 - (x^2+4x+6)^2$$

$$\iff (x^2+6x+9)^2 = (2x^2+12x+18)(4x+6)$$

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

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

$$(x+3)^2 = 0 \vee x-3 = 0 \vee x+1 = 0 \iff x = -3 \text{ (διτλή)} \vee x = 3 \vee x = -1 \implies A = \{-3, 3, -1\}$$

η4. Ηά ἐπιλυθῇ ἡ ἐξίσωσις: (E): $x^3+6x^2+11x+6=0 \mid R$

$$(E) \iff (x^3+x^2) + (5x^2+5x) + (6x+6) = 0$$

$$\iff x^2(x+1) + 5x(x+1) + 6(x+1) = 0$$

$$\iff (x+1)(x^2+5x+6) = 0 \iff (x+1)[(x^2+2x)+(3x+6)] = 0$$

$$\iff (x+1)[x(x+2)+3(x+2)] = 0 \iff x+1 = 0 \vee x+2 = 0 \vee x+3 = 0 \iff x = -1 \vee x = -2 \vee x = -3 \implies A = \{-1, -2, -3\}$$

η5. Ηά ἐπιλυθῇ ἐν R ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E): x^4 - 4x^3 - 49x^2 + 28x + 72 = 0$$

$$(E) \iff x^4 - 8x^3 + 4x^3 - 9x^2 - 32x^2 - 8x^2 - 36x + 64x + 72 = 0$$

$$\iff x^4 - 8x^3 - 9x^2 + 4x^3 - 32x^2 - 36x - 8x^2 + 64x + 72 = 0$$

$$\iff x^2(x^2-8x-9) + 4x(x^2-8x-9) - 8(x^2-8x-9) = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2-8x-9)(x^2+4x-8) = 0 \iff x^2-8x-9 = 0 \vee x^2+4x-8 = 0 \iff (x-9)(x+1) = 0 \vee (x-2-2\sqrt{3})(x-2+2\sqrt{3}) = 0 \iff x = 9 \vee x = -1 \vee x = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{3} \implies A = \{-1, 9, 2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}\}$$

η6. Ηά ἐπιλυθῇ ἐν R ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E): x^4 + (a+b-\gamma-\delta)x^3 + (ab+\gamma\delta-\beta\gamma-a\delta)x^2 - (a\beta\gamma+a\beta\delta-a\gamma\delta-\beta\gamma\delta)x + a\beta\gamma\delta = 0$$

$$(E) \iff x^4 + (a+b)x^3 + \gamma\delta x^3 + abx^2 + \gamma\delta x^2 - (a+b)(\gamma+\delta)x^2 - ab(\gamma+\delta)x + \gamma\delta(a+b)x + a\beta\gamma\delta = 0 \iff x^4 + (a+b)x^3 + abx^2 - (\gamma+\delta)x^3 - (a+b)(\gamma+\delta)x^2 - ab(\gamma+\delta)x + \gamma\delta x^2 + \gamma\delta(a+b)x + a\beta\gamma\delta = 0 \iff x^2[x^2+(a+b)x+ab] - (\gamma+\delta)x[x^2+(a+b)x+ab] + \gamma\delta[x^2+(a+b)x+ab] = 0$$

$$\iff [x^2+(a+b)x+ab][x^2-(\gamma+\delta)x+\gamma\delta] = 0$$

$$\iff (x+a)(x+b)(x-\gamma)(x-\delta) = 0 \iff x+a=0 \vee x+b=0 \vee x-\gamma=0 \vee x-\delta=0 \iff x=-a \vee x=-b \vee x=\gamma \vee x=\delta \implies A = \{-a, -b, \gamma, \delta\}$$

Π7. Η ά επιλυθή έν R ή έξιόωεις:

$$(E): x^5 + (1+3\beta)x^4 - 3(1+3\alpha)(\alpha-\beta)x^3 - x^2 - (1+3\beta)x + 3(1+3\alpha)(\alpha-\beta) = 0$$

$$(E) \iff x^5 - x^2 + (1+3\beta)x^4 - (1+3\beta)x - 3(1+3\alpha)(\alpha-\beta)x^3 + 3(1+3\alpha)(\alpha-\beta) = 0 \iff x^2(x^3-1) + (1+3\beta)x(x^3-1) - 3(1+3\alpha)(\alpha-\beta)(x^3-1) = 0 \iff (x^3-1)[x^2 + (1+3\beta)x - 3(1+3\alpha)(\alpha-\beta)] = 0 \iff x^3-1=0 \vee x^2 + (1+3\beta)x - 3(1+3\alpha)(\alpha-\beta) = 0 \implies (1) \iff (x-1)(x^2+x+1) = 0 \iff x-1=0 \text{ (διότι } x^2+x+1 = (x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}) \iff x=1$$

$$(2) \iff x^2 + (1+3\beta+3\alpha-3\alpha)x - 3(1+3\alpha)(\alpha-\beta) = 0 \iff x^2 + (1+3\alpha)x - 3(\alpha-\beta)x - 3(1+3\alpha)(\alpha-\beta) = 0 \iff x(x+1+3\alpha) - 3(\alpha-\beta)(x+1+3\alpha) = 0 \iff (x+3\alpha+1)(x-3\alpha+3\beta) = 0 \iff x+3\alpha+1=0 \vee x-3\alpha+3\beta=0 \iff x=-(3\alpha+1) \vee x=3\alpha-3\beta \implies A = \{1, -(3\alpha+1), 3(\alpha-\beta)\} \text{ εάν } 1 \neq -(3\alpha+1) \neq 3(\alpha-\beta) \neq 1.$$

Εάν δύο (άντιστοιχώς τρία) εκ τών στοιχείων του συνόλου λύσεων Α είναι ίσα, τότε αναγράφομεν τό έν έξ αυτών και ή ήη' όγιν ρίζα θεωρείται διηλή (άντιστοιχώς τριηλή) η.κ. Διά $a = -\frac{2}{3}$, $\beta = -1$ έχομεν $A = \{1\}$ μέ την ρίζαν 1 τριηλή.

Π8. Η ά επιλυθή έν R ή έξιόωεις:

$$(E): (x-a)[(x-a)^2 + (x+a)^2] - 2\beta(x^2+a^2) = 0 \mid a, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$$

$$(E) \iff (x-a)(x^2-2ax+a^2+x^2+2ax+a^2) - 2\beta(x^2+a^2) = 0 \iff (x-a)(2x^2+2a^2) - 2\beta(x^2+a^2) = 0 \iff 2(x-a)(x^2+a^2) - 2\beta(x^2+a^2) = 0 \iff 2(x^2+a^2)(x-a-\beta) = 0 \iff x^2+a^2=0 \vee x-a-\beta=0 \iff x=a+\beta, \text{ διότι } x^2+a^2 \neq 0 \implies A = \{a+\beta\}.$$

Π9. Η ά επιλυθή έν R ή έξιόωεις:

$$(E): (2x)^3 + (4x-5)^3 + (x^2+4x-7)^3 = (x^2+4x-6)^3.$$

$$(E) \iff (\text{Έκτελοϋμεν τās ηράξεις}) \iff x^4 - 16x^3 + 83x^2 - 152x + 84 = 0 \iff x^4 - 13x^3 - 3x^3 + 42x^2 + 39x^2 + 2x^2 - 126x - 26x + 84 = 0 \iff x^4 - 13x^3 + 42x^2 - 3x^3 + 39x^2 - 126x + 2x^2 - 26x + 84 = 0 \iff x^2(x^2-13x+42) - 3x(x^2-13x+42) + 2(x^2-13x+42) = 0 \iff (x^2-13x+42)(x^2-3x+2) = 0 \iff (x-6)(x-7)(x-1)(x-2) = 0 \iff x-6=0 \vee x-7=0 \vee x-1=0 \vee x-2=0 \iff x=6 \vee x=7 \vee x=1 \vee x=2 \implies A = \{1, 2, 6, 7\}.$$

Π10. Η ά επιλυθή έν R ή έξιόωεις:

$$(E): \left(\frac{x-2a}{x+a}\right)^3 \cdot x - x^2 + a^2 = a \cdot \left(\frac{a-2x}{x+a}\right)^3 \mid a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(E) \iff (x-2a)^3 \cdot x - a(a-2x)^3 = (x+a)^3(x^2-a^2) \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{-a\}. \iff (x^3-6a^3-6x^2a+12a^2x) \cdot x - a(a^3-8x^3-6a^2x+12ax^2) = (x+a)^3(x^2-a^2) \iff x^4-8a^3 \cdot x - 6x^3a + 12a^2x^2 - a^4 + 8a^3x +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 +6a^3x - 12a^2x^2 &= (x+a)^3(x^2-a^2) \iff (x^4-a^4) - 6ax(x^2-a^2) + 8ax \cdot \\
 (x^2-a^2) &= (x+a)^3(x^2-a^2) \iff (x^2-a^2)(x^2+a^2) - 6ax(x^2-a^2) + 8ax \cdot \\
 (x^2-a^2) &= (x+a)^3(x^2-a^2) \iff (x^2-a^2)(x^2+a^2-6ax+8ax) = (x+a)^3 \cdot \\
 (x^2-a^2) &\iff (x^2-a^2)(x+a)^2 - (x+a)^3(x^2-a^2) = 0 \iff (x+a)^2(x^2-a^2) \\
 (1-x-a) &= 0 \iff (x-a)(x+a)^3(x+a-1) = 0 \iff x=a \vee x=1-a \\
 (\text{διότι } x+a &\neq 0) \implies A = \{a, 1-a\} \text{ αν } a \neq \frac{1}{2}. \\
 \text{Αν } a = \frac{1}{2} &\implies A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} \text{ με την ρίζαν } a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ διηλγ.}
 \end{aligned}$$

2: Εξισώσεις επιλυόμενες τη βοήθεια ταυτο- τήτων υπό συνθήκας.

Π1. Να επιλυθῇ ἐν R ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E): (x+a)^3 + (x+b)^3 + (x+\gamma)^3 = 3(x+a)(x+b)(x+\gamma) \left| \begin{array}{l} a \in R \\ b \in R \\ \gamma \in R \end{array} \right.$$

Επίλυσις: $\forall x, y, z \in R$ ἰσχύει ἡ ταυτότης τοῦ Euler ὑπὸ συνθήκας: $x^3+y^3+z^3 = 3xyz \iff x+y+z=0 \vee x=y=z$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Συνεπῶς (E)} &\iff 3x+a+b+\gamma=0 \vee x+a=x+b=x+\gamma \iff \\
 x &= -\frac{a+b+\gamma}{3} \vee a=b=\gamma \implies \text{αν } a \neq b \neq \gamma \neq a \implies
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \left\{ -\frac{a+b+\gamma}{3} \right\} \wedge \text{αν } a=b=\gamma \implies A \equiv R \text{ (άόριστος).}$$

Π2. Να επιλυθῇ ἐν R ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E): x^4+a^4+b^4-2x^2a^2-2x^2b^2-2a^2b^2=0 \mid a, b \in R.$$

Επίλυσις: $\forall x, y, z \in R$ ἰσχύει ἡ ταυτότης τοῦ Μοιρρε ὑπὸ συνθήκας: $x^4+y^4+z^4-2x^2y^2-2x^2z^2-2y^2z^2=0$

$$\iff x+y+z=0 \vee x=y=z \vee y=x+z \vee z=x+y \text{ Συνεπῶς ἔχομεν (E) } \iff x+a+b=0 \vee x=a+b \vee a=x+b \vee$$

$b=x+a \iff x=-(a+b), \vee x=a+b \vee x=a-b \vee x=b-a \implies A = \{a+b, -(a+b), a-b, -(a-b)\}$ αν τα 6τοιχεία τοῦ A εἶναι διάφορα ἀλλήλων (Διαφορετικά προχωροῦμεν ὡς εἰς Π7).

3: Εξισώσεις με ἀπόλυτα.

Π1. Να επιλυθοῦν ἐν R αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): 2|x|-12=0, (E2): |x^2-5x+5|=1$$

$$(E3): \left| x - \frac{3}{2} \right| = \left| 7x - \frac{x}{3} + 1 \right|$$

$$(E4): ||x|-5| = |2|x|+3|$$

Επίλυσις: Γνωρίζομεν ὅτι $|a|=|b| \iff a=b \vee a=-b, a, b \in R$.

$$\text{Συνεπῶς ἔχομεν: (E1) } \iff 2|x|=12 \iff |x|=6.$$

$$\iff x=6 \vee x=-6 \implies A = \{\pm 6\}.$$

$$(E_2) \iff x^2 - 5x + 5 = 1 \vee x^2 - 5x + 5 = -1 \iff x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \vee x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \iff (x-1)(x-4) = 0 \vee (x-2)(x-3) = 0 \iff x-1=0 \vee x-4=0 \vee x-2=0 \vee x-3=0 \iff x=1 \vee x=4 \vee x=2 \vee x=3 \implies A = \{1, 4, 2, 3\}.$$

$$(E_3) \iff x - \frac{3}{2} = 7x - \frac{x}{3} + 1 \vee x - \frac{3}{2} = -7x + \frac{x}{3} - 1 \iff 6x - 9 = 42x - 2x + 6 \vee 6x - 9 = -42x + 2x - 6 \iff x = -\frac{15}{34} \vee x = \frac{3}{46} \implies A = \left\{ -\frac{15}{34}, \frac{3}{46} \right\}.$$

$$(E_4) \iff |x| - 5 = 2|x| + 3 \vee |x| - 5 = -2|x| - 3 \iff -|x| = 8 \vee 3|x| = 2 \iff |x| = -8 \quad (1) \vee |x| = \frac{2}{3} \quad (2).$$

(1) αδύνατος διότι $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \implies |x| \geq 0$.

(2) $\iff x = \pm \frac{2}{3} \vee x = -\frac{2}{3} \implies A = \left\{ \pm \frac{2}{3} \right\}.$

Π2. Να επιλυθούν εν $\mathbb{R}$ αί εξισώσεις:

$$(E_1): 2|x| + 3x - 5 = 0$$

$$(E_2): x^2 - 5x + 2\sqrt{x^2 - 10} = 0$$

$$(E_3): |x-2| + 3x = 14$$

$$(E_4): [|x|-2-|x-2|][|2x-3|-2x+6][x^2-7|x|+10] = 0$$

$$(E_5): |2x - |2x-1|| + |x| = 0$$

Επίλυσεις: Γνωρίζουμε ότι: 1). $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \implies |a| \begin{cases} \text{— } a, \text{ αν } a \geq 0 \\ \text{— } 0, \text{ αν } a = 0 \\ \text{— } -a, \text{ αν } a < 0 \end{cases}$

$$2) \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \implies |a|^{2v} = |a^{2v}| = a^{2v} \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(E_1) \iff \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ 2x + 3x - 5 = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ -2x + 3x - 5 = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x = 5 \end{cases} \implies x = 1 > 0 \quad (\text{διότι το δεύτερο σύστημα είναι αδύνατον}) \implies A = \{1\}$$

$$(E_2) \iff x^2 - 5x + 2|x| - 10 = 0 \iff \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 5x + 2x - 10 = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x^2 - 5x + 2(-x) - 10 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x^2 - 5x - 2x - 10 = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x^2 - 7x - 10 = 0 \end{cases} \iff$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ (x-5)(x+2) = 0 \end{cases} \vee \left\{ \left(x - \frac{7+\sqrt{89}}{2} \right) \left(x - \frac{7-\sqrt{89}}{2} \right) = 0 \right\} \iff$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x = 5 \vee x = -2 \end{cases} \vee \left\{ x = \frac{7+\sqrt{89}}{2} \vee x = \frac{7-\sqrt{89}}{2} \right\} \iff x = 5 \vee$$

$$x = \frac{7-\sqrt{89}}{2} \implies A = \left\{ 5, \frac{7-\sqrt{89}}{2} \right\}.$$

$$(E_3) \iff \begin{cases} x \geq 2 \\ x - 2 + 3x = 14 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x < 2 \\ -x + 2 + 3x = 14 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x \geq 2 \\ 4x = 16 \end{cases} \vee$$

$$\bigvee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 2 \\ 2x = 12 \end{array} \right\} \iff x = 4 \implies A = \{4\}.$$

$$(E4) \iff (1) |x-2| - |x-2| = 0 \vee (2) |2x-3| - 2x+6 = 0 \vee (3) x^2 - 7|x| + 10 = 0. \\ (1) \iff |x-2| = |x-2| \iff |x|-2 = x-2 \vee |x|-2 = 2-x \iff |x| = x \\ \vee |x| + x = 4 \iff x \geq 0 \text{ (διότι } |x| \geq 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}) \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \\ x+x=4 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 0 \\ -x+x=4 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$x \geq 0 \vee x = 2 \iff x \geq 0 \implies A_1 \equiv \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

$$(2) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x-3 \geq 0 \\ 2x-3-2x+6=0 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x-3 < 0 \\ 3-2x-2x+6=0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq \frac{3}{2} \\ 3=0 \end{array} \right\} \vee$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < \frac{3}{2} \\ x = +\frac{9}{4} \end{array} \right\} \implies A_2 \equiv \emptyset \text{ (Αδύνατος).}$$

$$(3) \iff |x|^2 - 5|x| - 2|x| + 10 = 0 \iff |x|(|x|-5) - 2(|x|-5) = 0 \iff \\ (|x|-2)(|x|-5) = 0 \iff |x|-2 = 0 \vee |x|-5 = 0 \iff |x| = 2 \vee |x| = 5 \\ x = \pm 2 \vee x = \pm 5 \implies A_3 = \{\pm 2, \pm 5\}.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } A = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 = \mathbb{R}_0^+ \cup \{-2, -5\}.$$

$$(E5) \iff |2x - |2x-1|| = -|x| \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 0 \\ |2x - |2x-1|| = -|x| \end{array} \right\} \iff \\ \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 0 \\ |2x + (2x-1)| = -|x| \end{array} \right\} \text{ (διότι } x < 0 \implies 2x-1 < 0).$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 0 \\ |4x-1| = -|x| \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 0 \\ 1-4x = -|x| \end{array} \right\} \text{ (διότι } x < 0 \implies 4x-1 < 0)$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 0 \\ (4-|x|)x = 1 \end{array} \right\} \implies 1). \text{ αν } \lambda = \pm 4 \implies 0 \cdot x = 1 \implies A = \emptyset \text{ (Αδύν.)}$$

$$2). \text{ αν } \lambda \neq \pm 4 \implies \left\{ x = \frac{1}{4-|\lambda|} \wedge x < 0 \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{4-|\lambda|} \\ 4-|\lambda| < 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{4-|\lambda|} \\ |\lambda| > 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\implies A = \left\{ \frac{1}{4-|\lambda|} \right\} \text{ αν } \lambda < -4, \forall \lambda > 4$$

4. Περιπτώσεις έκθετικών εξισώσεων της μορφής: $\{ \varphi(x) \} = 1$ (6x)

Π1. Νά επιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις (E): $(x^2 - 2x)^{x^2 - 3x} = 1$
 Ἐπιλύσις: Θεώρημα: Γνωρίζομεν ὅτι $\{ \varphi(x) \}^{6(x)} = 1 \iff \{ \varphi(x) = 1 \}$

$$\vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi(x) = -1 \quad (1) \\ 6(P_N) = \text{ἄρτιος ἀριθμὸς ἢ μηδέν} \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6(x) = 0 \quad (2) \\ \varphi(P_i) \neq 0 \text{ ὅπου } P_i \\ \text{αἱ ρίζαι τῆς (2)} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Συνεπῶς ἔχομεν: (E) \iff \{ x^2 - 2x = 1 \} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 2x = -1 \\ \text{ἄρτιος ἢ μηδέν} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 3x = 0 \\ x^2 - 2x \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x-1)^2 = 0 \\ x^2 - 3x = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right\} \vee$$

$$\vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(x-3) = 0 \\ x(x-2) \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=1 \text{ διηλ} \eta \tilde{\eta} \text{ (δεκτή διότι)} \\ 1^2 - 3 \cdot 1 = -2 = \text{άρτιος αριθμός} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \vee x=3 \\ x(x-2) \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \vee x=1 \text{ (διηλ} \eta \tilde{\eta}) \vee x=3 \implies$$

$$\implies A = \{1 \pm \sqrt{2}, 1, 3\}.$$

Π2. Νά επιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E): (x^2 - 5x + 5)^{7x^2 - 12x - 4} = 1.$$

• Επίλυσις: Κατὰ τὸ θεώρημα τοῦ (Π1) ἔχομεν:

$$(E) \iff \left\{ x^2 - 5x + 5 = 1 \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 5x + 5 = -1 \\ 7x^2 - 12x - 4 \text{ ἄρτιος ἀριθμὸς ἢ μηδέν} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7x^2 - 12x - 4 = 0 \\ x^2 - 5x + 5 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \\ 7x^2 - 12x - 4 = \text{ἄρτιος} \\ \text{ἀριθμὸς ἢ μηδέν} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\vee \left\{ 7 \left(x - \frac{12+16}{14} \right) \left(x - \frac{12-16}{14} \right) = 0 \right\} \iff (x-1)(x-4) = 0 \vee$$

$$\vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x-3)(x-2) = 0 \\ 7x^2 - 12x - 4 = \text{ἄρτιος ἀριθμὸς ἢ μηδέν} \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x-2)(x + \frac{2}{7}) = 0 \\ x^2 - 5x + 5 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff x=1 \vee x=4 \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=3 \vee x=2 \\ 6(x) \equiv 7x^2 - 12x - 4 = \text{ἄρτιος ἀριθμὸς ἢ μηδέν} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=2 \vee x = -\frac{2}{7} \\ 6(x) \equiv x^2 - 5x + 5 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff x=1 \vee x=4 \vee x=2 \text{ (διότι } 6(2)=0$$

$$\text{ἐνῶ } 6(3) \equiv 23) \vee x=2 \vee x = -\frac{2}{7} \text{ (διότι } 6(2) \neq 0, 6(-\frac{2}{7}) \neq 0) \\ \implies A = \{1, 4, 2, -\frac{2}{7}\} \text{ με τὴν ρίζαν } 2 \text{ διηλ} \eta \tilde{\eta}.$$

5. Γενικώτερα διὰ τῆς μεθόδου ταύτης ἡ ἐπίλυσις μιᾶς ἐξίσωσης $\varphi(x)=0$ (I) ἀνάγεται εἰς τὴν ἐπίλυσιν ἐνός πλήρους δι' αὐτὴν συστήματος εἰδικῶν περιπτώσεων τῆς:

$\varphi_1(x)=0 \vee \varphi_2(x)=0 \vee \dots \vee \varphi_v(x)=0$ με σύνολα λύσεων ἀντιστοίχως $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_v$.

Τότε σύνολον λύσεων τῆς (I) εἶναι τὸ $A = \bigcup_{i=1}^v A_i$.

III. ΕΥΡΕΣΙΣ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΝΑΓΚΑΙΩΝ ΣΥΝΘΗΚΩΝ ΙΣΟΔΥΝΑΜΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΔΟΘΕΙΣΑΝ

(ἐλαφρέες δι' αὐτὴν σύστημα συνεπειῶν της).
ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ:

1. Ἐξισώσεις μὲ ἀπόλυτα.

Π: Νὰ ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ κατωθὶ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1) |x| + \frac{x}{5} = 6, (E2) \frac{|x| + 2x}{|x| - x} = 2, (E3) |x - 2| + 3 = x + 1.$$

$$\text{Ἐπίλυσις: } (E1) \iff |x| = 6 - \frac{x}{5} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 = (6 - \frac{x}{5})^2 \\ 6 - \frac{x}{5} \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 = 36 + \frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{12x}{5} \\ \frac{x}{5} \leq 6 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x^2 + 5x - 75 = 0 \\ x \leq 30 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2(x-5)(x+\frac{15}{2}) = 0 \\ x \leq 30 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=5 \vee x=-\frac{15}{2} \\ x \leq 30 \end{array} \right\} \implies A = \left\{ -\frac{15}{2}, 5 \right\}.$$

$$(E2) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x| + 2x = 2|x| - 2x \\ |x| \neq x \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x| = 4x \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 = 16x^2 \\ x > 0 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff A = \emptyset$$

$$(E3) \iff |x-2| + 3 = x+1 \iff |x-2| = x-2 \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x-2)^2 = (x-2)^2 \\ x-2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ \iff \{x \geq 2\} \implies A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 2\}.$$

2. Ἐξισώσεις ἐπιλυόμεναι τῇ βοήθειᾳ ταυτοτήτων ὁλοῦ συνθήκας.

Π1: Ὑπάρχει τιμὴ τῆς παραμέτρου λ μεγαλύτερα τῆς μονάδος διὰ τὴν ὁποῖαν ἡ ἐξίσωσις

$$(E): \frac{2(x-1)}{3} + \frac{\lambda}{2(x-1)} = \frac{3(\lambda-1)}{\lambda} \text{ ἔχει λύσιν ἐν } \Omega \equiv (1, +\infty).$$

Ἐπίλυσις:

$$(E) \iff \frac{2(x-1)}{3} + \frac{\lambda}{2(x-1)} + \frac{3}{\lambda} = 3 \iff \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{2(x-1)}{3}} \right)^3 + \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{\lambda}{2(x-1)}} \right)^3 + \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{\lambda}} \right)^3 = 3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{2(x-1)}{3} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2(x-1)} \cdot \frac{3}{\lambda}} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{διότι ἡ ὑπόρριζος} \\ \text{ἰσοδύναμη τοῦ β' μέλους} = 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Γνωρίζομεν ὅτι ἐάν $a^3 + b^3 + \gamma^3 = 3ab\gamma$ τότε $a+b+\gamma=0$

εἴτε $a=b=\gamma$.

Επειδή δέ, $\sqrt[3]{\frac{2(x-1)}{3}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{\lambda}{2(x-1)}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{\lambda}} > 0$ (διότι $x > 1$ $\lambda > 0$)

$$\implies (E) \iff \frac{2(x-1)}{3} = \frac{\lambda}{2(x-1)} = \frac{3}{\lambda} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\lambda(x-1) = 9 \\ \lambda^2 = 6(x-1) \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\lambda(x-1) = 27 \\ \lambda^3 = 6\lambda(x-1) \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda^3 = 27 \\ 2\lambda(x-1) = 9 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = 3 \\ x = \frac{5}{2} \end{array} \right\} \implies \exists \lambda = 3 > 1$$

Διὰ τὸ ὁλοῖον $x = \frac{5}{2} > 1 \implies A = \left\{ \frac{5}{2} \right\}$, διὰ $\lambda = 3$

η2: Ὑπάρκει ἀνεραία τιμὴ τῆς παραμέτρου λ , διὰ τὴν ὁποῖαν ἡ ἐξίσωσις:
(E): $20\lambda^2 + 24[2 - \lambda(1+x)] = 3\sqrt{x}(4 - \sqrt{x} - 3x\sqrt{x})$ ἔχει λύσιν ἐν $\mathbb{N}$;

Ἐπίλυσις: (E) $\iff 3\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - 4 + 3x\sqrt{x}) + 24(2 - \lambda - \lambda x) + 20\lambda^2 = 0 \iff$
 $\iff 3x - 12\sqrt{x} + 48 + 20\lambda^2 - 24\lambda - 24\lambda x + 9x^2 = 0 \iff 3x - 12\sqrt{x} +$
 $+ 12 + 4\lambda^2 - 24\lambda + 36 + 9x^2 + 16\lambda^2 - 24\lambda x = 0 \iff 3(x - 4\sqrt{x} + 4) +$
 $+ (2\lambda - 6)^2 + (3x - 4\lambda)^2 = 0 \iff 3(\sqrt{x} - 2)^2 + (2\lambda - 6)^2 + (3x - 4\lambda)^2 = 0$
 Βάσει τοῦ θεωρήματος $^{\circ}i$ ἂν $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$ $\wedge$
 $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n = 0 \iff a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \dots = a_n = 0$
 ii) ἂν $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$ $\wedge$ $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = 0 \iff$
 $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = 0$
 Ἐπεὶ: (E) $\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} - 2 = 0 \\ 2\lambda - 6 = 0 \\ 3x - 4\lambda = 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 4 \\ \lambda = 3 \\ 3x = 4\lambda \end{array} \right\}$ συνελθὼς $\exists \lambda = 3 \in \mathbb{Z}$

Διὰ τὸ ὁλοῖον $x = 4 \in \mathbb{N} \implies A = \{4\}$, διὰ $\lambda = 3$

η3: Ἐὰν $x + \lambda + \mu = 0$, ὑπάρκει ρητὴ τιμὴ τῆς παραμέτρου λ , διὰ τὴν ὁποῖαν ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E): (\lambda + \mu)x^2 + (\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + 3\lambda\mu + \sqrt{2})x + \lambda^2\mu + \mu^2\lambda - \lambda(\sqrt{2} + 1) + 3 = 0$$

ἔχει λύσιν ἐν $\mathbb{N}$;

Ἐπίλυσις: (E) $\iff (\lambda + \mu)x^2 + \lambda^2x + \mu^2x + 3\lambda\mu x + x\sqrt{2} + \lambda^2\mu + \mu^2\lambda -$
 $-\lambda(\sqrt{2} + 1) + 3 = 0 \iff (\lambda + \mu)x^2 + \lambda^2(x + \mu) + \mu^2(x + \lambda) + 3\lambda\mu x -$
 $- \lambda(\sqrt{2} + 1) + x\sqrt{2} + 3 = 0 \iff -x^3 - \lambda^3 - \mu^3 + 3\lambda\mu x - \lambda(\sqrt{2} + 1) +$
 $+ x\sqrt{2} + 3 = 0$ διότι ἐκ τῆς $x + \lambda + \mu = 0 \implies -x = \lambda + \mu$ καὶ $-\lambda =$
 $= x + \mu$ καὶ $-\mu = x + \lambda$. Ἐπειδὴ $x + \lambda + \mu = 0 \implies -x^3 - \lambda^3 - \mu^3 +$
 $+ 3\lambda\mu x = 0$ (ταυτότης Ευκλείδους ὑπὸ συνθήκας).
 Συνελθὼς (E) $\iff \lambda(\sqrt{2} + 1) - x\sqrt{2} - 3 = 0 \iff (\lambda - x)\sqrt{2} + (\lambda - 3) = 0$
 Γνωρίζομεν ὅτι ἂν $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}$ καὶ $\gamma \in \mathbb{Q}$ καὶ $\gamma \neq \delta^2, \delta \in \mathbb{Q}$,
 τότε $a + b\sqrt{\gamma} = 0 \iff a = b = 0$.
 Ἀρα τελικῶς (E) $\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda - x = 0 \\ \lambda - 3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = x \\ \lambda = 3 \end{array} \right\}$.

Ὑπάρκει κατὰ συνέπειαν ρητὴ τιμὴ τῆς παραμέτρου $\lambda = 3$ διὰ τὴν ὁποῖαν $x = 3 \in \mathbb{N} \implies A = \{3\}$, διὰ $\lambda = 3$

Π4: Νά επιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E): x^3 - 3(a^2 - b^2)x + 2a(a^2 + 3b^2) = 0 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

• Επίλυσις: Γνωρίζομεν ὅτι: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b) \\ (a+b)^3 + (a-b)^3 = 2a(a^2 + 3b^2) \end{array} \right\}$

$$\text{Άρα } (E) \iff x^3 + (a+b)^3 + (a-b)^3 = 3(a+b)(a-b)x \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + a + b + a - b = 0 \vee x = a + b = a - b \\ \text{(ταυτότης Ευκλείδους ὑπὸ συνθήκας)} \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -2a \vee [x = a \text{ ἂν } b = 0] \end{array} \right\} \implies A = \{-2a, \text{ ἂν } b \neq 0\} \text{ ἢ}$$

$$A = \{-2a, a, \text{ ἂν } b = 0 \text{ καὶ } a \neq 0\} \text{ ἢ } A = \{0\} \text{ ἂν } a = 0.$$

3. ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΡΙΖΙΚΑ.

Π1: Νά επιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}^+$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E): x^2 - 3x - 3 = 4\sqrt{x}.$$

$$\text{• Επίλυσις: } (E) \iff x^2 - 3x = 3 + 4\sqrt{x} \iff x(x-3) = \underbrace{3+4\sqrt{x}}_{>0} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(x-3) = 3+4\sqrt{x} \\ x(x-3) > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(x-3) = 3+4\sqrt{x} \\ x > 3 \end{array} \right\}.$$

$$\text{Συνεπῶς: } (E) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 3x - 3 = 4\sqrt{x} \\ x > 3 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 2x + 1 = \\ x > 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= x + 4\sqrt{x} + 4 \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x-1)^2 = (\sqrt{x}+2)^2 \\ x > 3 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-1 = \sqrt{x}+2 \\ x > 3 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-3 = \sqrt{x} \\ x > 3 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x-3)^2 = x \\ x > 3 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 7x + 9 = 0 \\ x > 3 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(x - \frac{7+\sqrt{13}}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{7-\sqrt{13}}{2}\right) = 0 \\ x > 3 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{7+\sqrt{13}}{2} \vee x = \frac{7-\sqrt{13}}{2} \\ x > 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\implies A = \left\{ \frac{7+\sqrt{13}}{2} \right\}.$$

Π2: Νά επιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = 1 + x, (E2): \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+32} = 16$$

$$(E3): \sqrt{2x+8} - 2\sqrt{x+5} = 2, (E4): \sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x+20} = 2\sqrt{x+11}$$

$$(E5): \left(\frac{10x-1}{10x+1} \right) \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{1-2x}} = 1$$

$$(E6): \sqrt{x-15} - \sqrt{x-10} = \sqrt{x+6} - \sqrt{x+17}$$

$$\text{Επίλυσις: (E1)} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x^2-1} = 1+x \\ 1+x \geq 0 \\ x^2-1 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2-1 = (1+x)^2 \\ x-1 \geq 0 \vee x=-1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x = -2 \\ x \geq 1 \vee x = -1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ x \geq 1 \vee x = -1 \end{array} \right\} \implies A = \{-1\}$$

$$(E2) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+32} = 16 \\ x > 0 \\ x+32 > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+32})^2 = 16^2 \\ x > 0 \\ x+32 > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+x+32+2\sqrt{x(x+32)} = 256 \\ x > 0 \\ x+32 > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x(x+32)} = 112-x \\ x > 0 \\ x+32 > 0 \\ 112-x > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(x+32) = (112-x)^2 \\ x > 0 \\ x+32 > 0 \\ 112-x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 256x = 112^2 \\ x > 0 \\ x < 112 \end{array} \right\} \implies$$

$$\implies x = 49 \implies A = \{49\}$$

$$(E3) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2x+8} - 2\sqrt{x+5} = 2 \\ 2x+8 > 0 \\ x+5 > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2x+8} - 2\sqrt{x+5} = 2 \\ x > -4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x+8+4(x+5)-4\sqrt{(2x+8)(x+5)} = 4 \\ x > -4 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x+12 = \\ x > -4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{(2x+8)(x+5)} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9x^2+72x+144 = 4(2x+8)(x+5) \\ x > -4 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 = 16 \\ x > -4 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 4 \vee x = -4 \\ x > -4 \end{array} \right\} \iff A = \{4\}$$

$$(E4) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x+20} = 2\sqrt{x+11} \\ x > -4 \\ x > -20 \\ x > -11 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x+24+2\sqrt{x+4} \cdot \sqrt{x+20} = \\ x > -4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= 4(x+11) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+4} \cdot \sqrt{x+20} = x+11 \\ x > -4 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x+4)(x+20) = (x+11)^2 \\ x > -4 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 5 \\ x > -4 \end{array} \right\} \implies A = \{5\}$$

$$(E5) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{10x-1}{10x+1} \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{1-2x}} = 1 \\ \frac{10x-1}{10x+1} > 0 \wedge \frac{2x+1}{1-2x} > 0 \\ \wedge x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \wedge x \neq -\frac{1}{10} \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{10x-1}{10x+1} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{1-2x}} = 1 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}, x < -\frac{1}{10}, x > \frac{1}{10} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ (10x-1)^2(2x+1) = \right. \\
 &\quad \left. (-\frac{1}{2} < x < -\frac{1}{10}) \wedge \right. \\
 &\quad \left. = (10x+1)^2(1-2x) \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ 400x^3 - 36x = 0 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \wedge \left(\frac{1}{10} < x < \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ (-\frac{1}{2} < x < -\frac{1}{10}) \wedge \left(\frac{1}{10} < x < \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\quad \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x(100x^2 - 9) = 0 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. (-\frac{1}{2} < x < -\frac{1}{10}) \wedge \left(\frac{1}{10} < x < \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x=0 \vee x = \pm \frac{3}{10} \vee \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \wedge \left(\frac{1}{10} < x < \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \Rightarrow A = \left\{ \pm \frac{3}{10} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E6) &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} \sqrt{x-15} + \sqrt{x+17} &= \sqrt{x+6} + \sqrt{x-10} \\ x-10 &\geq 0, x-15 \geq 0, x+17 \geq 0, x+6 \geq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} \sqrt{x-15} + \sqrt{x+17} &= \sqrt{x+6} + \sqrt{x-10} \\ x &\geq 10, x \geq 15, x \geq -17, x \geq -6 \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \sqrt{x-15} + \sqrt{x+17} = \right. \\
 &\quad \left. = \sqrt{x+6} + \sqrt{x-10} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} (\sqrt{x-15} + \sqrt{x+17})^2 &= (\sqrt{x+6} + \sqrt{x-10})^2 \\ x &\geq 15 \end{aligned} \right\} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} x-15 + x+17 + 2\sqrt{(x-15)(x+17)} &= x+6 + x-10 + \\ &+ 2\sqrt{(x+6)(x-10)} \\ x &\geq 15 \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ 3 + \sqrt{(x-15)(x+17)} = \sqrt{(x+6)(x-10)} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} [3 + \sqrt{(x-15)(x+17)}]^2 &= \\ = [\sqrt{(x+6)(x-10)}]^2 \\ x &\geq 15 \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} 9 + (x-15)(x+17) + 6\sqrt{(x-15)(x+17)} &= (x+6)(x-10) \\ x &\geq 15 \end{aligned} \right\} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \sqrt{(x-15)(x+17)} = 31-x \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} [\sqrt{(x-15)(x+17)}]^2 &= (31-x)^2 \\ x &\geq 15 \\ 31-x &\geq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} (x-15)(x+17) &= 961 + x^2 - 62x \\ x &\geq 15 \\ x &\leq 31 \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} x &= 19 \\ x &\geq 15 \\ x &\leq 31 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow A = \{19\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Π3: Να επιλυθούν εν Α οι εξισώσεις:

$$(E1): \quad \frac{x+\sqrt{x}}{x \pm 2} = \frac{90}{\sqrt{x^3 \pm 8}}$$

$$(E3): \quad \sqrt{x+2+2\sqrt{x+1}} - \sqrt{x+2-2\sqrt{x+1}} = 2$$

$$(E4): \quad \sqrt{13+\sqrt{7+\sqrt{3+\sqrt{x}}}} = 4$$

$$(E5): \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt[4]{x}} = 1$$

$$(E6): \sqrt{8x+17-8\sqrt{x^2-16x+64}} = 9$$

• Επί λυσεις: $(E1) \iff \sqrt{x} = 90-x \iff \begin{cases} x = (90-x)^2 \\ x \geq 0 \wedge 90-x \geq 0 \end{cases} \iff$

$$\iff \begin{cases} x = 8100 - 180x + x^2 \\ x \geq 0 \\ 90-x \geq 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x^2 - 181x + 8100 = 0 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 90 \end{cases} \iff$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} (x-81)(x-100) = 0 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 90 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x=81 \vee x=100 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 90 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \{81\}.$$

$$(E2) \iff \begin{cases} x \pm 2 = \sqrt[3]{x^3 \pm 8} \\ x \pm 2 \geq 0 \\ x^3 \pm 2^3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} (x \pm 2)^3 = x^3 \pm 8 \\ x \geq \mp 2 \end{cases} \iff$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} (x \pm 2)^3 - x^3 \mp 2^3 = 0 \\ x \geq \mp 2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 3x \cdot 2(x \pm 2) = 0 \\ x \geq \mp 2 \end{cases} \iff$$

$$\left[\text{διότι } (a \pm b)^3 - a^3 \mp b^3 = 3ab(a \pm b) \right], \iff \begin{cases} x=0 \vee x=\mp 2 \\ x \geq \mp 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\implies A = \{0, -2\}, \text{ διὰ τὸ πρόσημον "+" καὶ } A' = \{2\},$$

διὰ τὸ πρόσημον "—"

$$(E3) \iff \sqrt{(x+1)+2\sqrt{x+1}+1} - \sqrt{(x+1)-2\sqrt{x+1}+1} = 2 \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{(\sqrt{x+1}+1)^2} - \sqrt{(\sqrt{x+1}-1)^2} = 2 \\ x+1 > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\sqrt{x+1}+1| - |\sqrt{x+1}-1| = 2 \\ x > -1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= 2 \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+1}+1 - \sqrt{x+1}+1 = 2 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+1}+1 + \sqrt{x+1}-1 = 2 \\ -1 < x \leq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2=2 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+1}=1 \\ -1 < x \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff x > 0 \vee x=0 \iff A \equiv \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

$$(E4) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{13+\sqrt{7+\sqrt{3+\sqrt{x}}}} = 4 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13+\sqrt{7+\sqrt{3+\sqrt{x}}} = 16 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{7+\sqrt{3+\sqrt{x}}} = 3 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7+\sqrt{3+\sqrt{x}} = 9 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{3+\sqrt{x}} = 2 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3+\sqrt{x} = 4 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = 1 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff x^2 = 1 \wedge x > 0 \implies A = \{1\}.$$

$$(E5) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 - \sqrt[4]{1-x} + \sqrt[4]{x} = 1 \\ 1-x \geq 0, x \geq 0 \\ 1 + \sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt[4]{1-x} \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[4]{x} = \sqrt[4]{1-x} \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1-x \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x = 1 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \implies A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$(E6) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8x + 17 - 8\sqrt{x^2 - 2x \cdot 8 + 8^2} = 81 \\ 8x + 17 - 8\sqrt{x^2 - 2x \cdot 8 + 8^2} \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8x - 64 = 8\sqrt{(x-8)^2} \\ 8(x - \sqrt{(x-8)^2}) \geq -17 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-8 = |x-8| \\ 8(x - |x-8|) \geq -17 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-8 \geq 0 \\ x-x+8 \geq -\frac{17}{8} \end{array} \right\} \iff x \geq 8 \implies A = [8, +\infty).$$

Π4: Η ά επιλυθούν εν R αι εξισώσεις:

$$(E1): 2x + 2\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{5a^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$

$$(E2): 2(a-x)(x + \sqrt{x^2 + b^2}) = a^2 + b^2$$

$$(E3): \sqrt{a^2 - x} + \sqrt{b^2 + x} = a + b$$

$$(E4): \sqrt{a-x} + \sqrt{b-x} = \sqrt{a+b-2x}$$

$$(E5): \sqrt{a-bx} + \sqrt{y-\delta x} = \sqrt{a+y-(b+\delta)x}$$

$$(E6): \sqrt{x^2 + ax + b^2} - \sqrt{x^2 - ax + b^2} = 2a$$

$$(E7): \sqrt{x^2 + ax + a^2} - \sqrt{x^2 - ax + a^2} = \sqrt{2a^2 - 2b^2}$$

(a, b, γ, δ ∈ R).

Επίλυσις: (E1): Εάν α = 0 $\implies$

$$(E1) \iff 2x + 2\sqrt{x^2} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{x^2}} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + 2|x| = 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + |x| = 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x| = -x \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$x < 0 \implies A = \mathbb{R}^- \text{ Εάν } a \neq 0 \implies a^2 + x^2 > 0 \implies (E1)$$

$$\iff 2x\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + 2(\sqrt{a^2 + x^2})^2 = 5a^2 \iff$$

$$\iff 2x\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + (\sqrt{a^2 + x^2})^2 + x^2 = 4a^2 \iff$$

$$\iff (x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})^2 = (2a)^2 \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = 2a \vee x + \\ + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = -2a \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{a^2+x^2} = 2a-x \quad (1) \\ \sqrt{a^2+x^2} = -(2a+x) \quad (2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(1) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^2+x^2 = (2a-x)^2 \\ 2a-x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^2+x^2 = 4a^2-4ax+x^2 \\ 2a \geq x \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4ax = 3a^2 \\ 2a \geq x \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3a}{4} \\ 2a \geq x \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3a}{4} \\ a > 0 \end{array} \right\}.$$

$$(2) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^2+x^2 = 4a^2+4ax+x^2 \\ 2a+x \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4ax = -3a^2 \\ x \leq -2a \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{3a}{4} \\ x \leq -2a \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3a}{4} \\ a < 0 \end{array} \right\}. \text{ Άρα } A = \left\{ \frac{3}{4} |a| \right\}, \text{ εάν } a \neq 0$$

$$(E2) \iff 2(a-x)x + 2(a-x)\sqrt{x^2+b^2} - a^2 - b^2 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff 2ax - 2x^2 + 2(a-x)\sqrt{x^2+b^2} - a^2 - b^2 = 0 \iff a^2 - 2ax + x^2 - 2(a-x)\sqrt{x^2+b^2} + b^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (a-x)^2 - 2(a-x)\sqrt{x^2+b^2} + b^2 = 0 \iff (a-x)^2 - 2(a-x)\sqrt{x^2+b^2} + b^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (\sqrt{x^2+b^2})^2 = 0 \iff (a-x - \sqrt{x^2+b^2})^2 = 0 \iff a-x = \sqrt{x^2+b^2} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a-x)^2 = x^2+b^2 \\ a-x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^2 - 2ax + x^2 = x^2+b^2 \\ a \geq x \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2ax = a^2 - b^2 \\ a \geq x \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{a^2-b^2}{2a} \\ a > 0 \wedge a \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{a^2-b^2}{2a} \\ a > 0 \end{array} \right\}.$$

$$\text{Εάν } a=0 \implies (i) \quad b=0 \implies a^2+b^2=0 \implies$$

$$(E2) \iff -2x(x+\sqrt{x^2})=0 \iff x(x+|x|)=0 \iff (x=0 \vee$$

$$\vee |x|=-x) \iff (x=0 \vee x < 0) \iff x \leq 0.$$

$$ii) \quad b \neq 0 \implies (E2) \iff -2x(x+\sqrt{x^2+b^2}) = b^2 \iff 2x^2+2x \cdot$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+b^2} + b^2 = 0 \iff (\sqrt{x^2+b^2})^2 + 2x\sqrt{x^2+b^2} + x^2 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff (\sqrt{x^2+b^2}+x)^2 = 0 \iff \sqrt{x^2+b^2} = -x \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2+b^2 = x^2 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b^2 = 0 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 0 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{ άρα } \text{ότι } b \neq 0.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } A = \left\{ \frac{a^2-b^2}{2a} \right\} \text{ εάν } a > 0$$

$$A = R_0^- \text{ εάν } a^2+b^2=0$$

$$A = \emptyset \text{ εάν } a=0, b \neq 0$$

$$(E_3) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^2 - x + b^2 + x + 2\sqrt{(a^2 - x)(b^2 + x)} = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \\ a^2 - x \geq 0, \quad b^2 + x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{(a^2 - x)(b^2 + x)} = ab \\ -b^2 \leq x \leq a^2 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a^2 - x)(b^2 + x) = a^2 b^2 \\ -b^2 \leq x \leq a^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + (b^2 - a^2)x - a^2 b^2 = -a^2 b^2 \\ -b^2 \leq x \leq a^2 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(x + b^2 - a^2) = 0 \\ -b^2 \leq x \leq a^2 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \vee x + b^2 - a^2 = 0 \\ -b^2 \leq x \leq a^2 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \vee x = a^2 - b^2 \\ -b^2 \leq x \leq a^2 \end{array} \right\}.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } A = \left\{ 0, a^2 - b^2 \right\} \text{ εάν } a \neq \pm b$$

$$\text{ή } A = \left\{ 0 \right\} \text{ εάν } a = \pm b.$$

$$(E_4) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a - x + b - x + 2\sqrt{(a - x)(b - x)} = a + b - 2x \\ a - x \geq 0, \quad b - x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{(a - x)(b - x)} = 0 \\ a \geq x, \quad b \geq x \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a - x)(b - x) = 0 \\ a \geq x, \quad b \geq x \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = a \vee x = b \\ x \leq a, \quad x \leq b \end{array} \right\} \implies A = \left\{ \min(a, b) \right\}.$$

$$(E_5) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a - bx + \gamma - \delta x + 2\sqrt{(a - bx)(\gamma - \delta x)} = a + \gamma - bx - \delta x \\ a - bx \geq 0, \quad \gamma - \delta x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a - bx)(\gamma - \delta x) = 0 \\ a \geq bx, \quad \gamma \geq \delta x \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a - bx = 0 \vee \gamma - \delta x = 0 \\ a \geq bx, \quad \gamma \geq \delta x \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} bx = a \vee \delta x = \gamma \\ bx \leq a, \quad \delta x \leq \gamma \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{a}{b} \vee x = \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \\ b\delta \neq 0 \wedge x \leq \min\left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{\gamma}{\delta}\right) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\implies A = \left\{ \min\left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{\gamma}{\delta}\right) \right\} \text{ εάν } b\delta \neq 0.$$

Εάν $\beta=0, \delta \neq 0$ ή $\beta \neq 0, \delta=0$ έχουμε

$$(E5) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{\gamma - \delta x} = \sqrt{a + \gamma - \delta x} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a - \beta x} + \sqrt{\gamma} = \sqrt{a + \gamma - \beta x} \text{ και εργαζόμεθα όμοίως.}$$

Εάν $\beta = \delta = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{\gamma} = \sqrt{a + \gamma - \beta x}$ και εργαζόμεθα όμοίως.

$$\text{Εάν } \beta = \delta = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{\gamma} = \sqrt{a + \gamma} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a + \gamma + 2\sqrt{a\gamma} = a + \gamma \\ a \geq 0 \wedge \gamma \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a\gamma = 0 \\ a \geq 0 \\ \gamma \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A \equiv \mathbb{R} \text{ εάν } (a=0 \wedge \gamma \geq 0) \vee (a \geq 0 \wedge \gamma = 0)$$

$$(E6) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + ax + \beta^2 + x^2 - ax + \beta^2 - 2\sqrt{(x^2 + ax + \beta^2)(x^2 - ax + \beta^2)} = 4a^2 \\ x^2 + ax + \beta^2 \geq 0, x^2 - ax + \beta^2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + \beta^2 - \sqrt{(x^2 + \beta^2)^2 - a^2 x^2} = 2a^2 \\ x^2 + ax + \beta^2 \geq 0, x^2 - ax + \beta^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + \beta^2 - 2a^2 = \sqrt{(x^2 + \beta^2)^2 - a^2 x^2} \\ x^2 + ax + \beta^2 \geq 0, x^2 - ax + \beta^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 + \beta^2)^2 - 4a^2(x^2 + \beta^2) + 4a^4 = (x^2 + \beta^2)^2 - a^2 x^2 \\ x^2 + ax + \beta^2 \geq 0, x^2 - ax + \beta^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4a^4 - 4a^2\beta^2 = 3a^2 x^2 \\ x^2 + ax + \beta^2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - ax + \beta^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = \frac{4}{3}(a^2 - \beta^2) \\ x^2 + ax + \beta^2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - ax + \beta^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sqrt{a^2 - \beta^2} \vee x = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sqrt{a^2 - \beta^2} \\ x^2 + ax + \beta^2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - ax + \beta^2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(E7) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + ax + a^2 + x^2 - ax + a^2 - 2\sqrt{(x^2 + ax + a^2)(x^2 - ax + a^2)} = 2a^2 - 2\beta^2 \\ x^2 + ax + a^2 \geq 0, x^2 - ax + a^2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + \beta^2 = \sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^2 - a^2 x^2} \Leftrightarrow x^4 + \beta^4 + 2\beta^2 x^2 = x^4 + a^4 + 2a^2 x^2 - 2a^2 x^2 \Leftrightarrow (2\beta^2 - a^2)x^2 = a^4 - \beta^4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{a^4 - \beta^4}{2a^2 - \beta^2} \text{ εάν } \beta \neq \pm a\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{Εάν } \beta = \pm a\sqrt{2} \text{ και } a^4 \neq \beta^4 \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$\text{Εάν } \beta = \pm a\sqrt{2} \text{ και } a^4 = \beta^4 \Rightarrow A \equiv \mathbb{R}$$

4. Γενικώτερα διά τῆς μεθόδου ταύτης ἡ ἐπίλυσις μιᾶς ἐξιśσεως $\varphi(x)=0$ (I) ἀνάγεται εἰς τὴν ἐπίλυσιν ἑνός ἐλαρκοῦς δι' αὐτὴν συστήματος συνειπείων τῆς, $\varphi_1(x) \geq 0 \wedge \varphi_2(x) \geq 0 \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_n(x) \geq 0$, μέ σύνολα λύσεων $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ ἀντιστοιχῶς. Τότε σύνολον λύσεων τῆς (I) εἶναι τὸ

$$A = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n \quad \text{ἢ} \quad A = \bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i.$$

5. ΒΑΣΙΚΑΙ ΜΟΡΦΑΙ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΩΝ ΜΕ ΕΝΑ ΑΓΝΩΣΤΟΝ

ἔχομεν ἐξετάσει ἤδη μεθόδους διά τῶν ὁποίων ἡ ἐπίλυσις μιᾶς ἐξιśσεως μέ ἓνα ἄγνωστον ἀνάγεται ἀντιστοιχῶς εἰς τὴν ἐπίλυσιν:

I. Μιᾶς ἄλλης ἐξιśσεως ἰσοδυνάμου πρὸς τὴν δοθεῖσαν, εἴτε

II. Ἐνός πλήρους συστήματος ἰκανῶν συνθηκῶν ἰσοδυνάμου πρὸς τὴν δοθεῖσαν εἴτε

III. Ἐνός ἐλαρκοῦς συστήματος ἀναγκαίων συνθηκῶν ἰσοδυνάμου πρὸς τὴν δοθεῖσαν ἐξιśσειν.

Ἐκ τῶν ἐκτεθέντων εἰς ἐκάστην τῶν ἀνωτέρω περιητώσεων I, II, III, εἰς τὴν προηγουμένην παράγραφον, εἶναι φανερόν ὅτι ἡ ἐπίλυσις μιᾶς ἐξιśσεως μέ ἓνα ἄγνωστον ἀνάγεται εἰς τὴν ἐπίλυσιν μιᾶς ἢ περισσοτέρων ἄλλων ἐξιśσεων (περιητώσεις I καὶ II) εἴτε εἰς τὴν ἐπίλυσιν ἑνός συστήματος ἐξιśσεων ἢ ἐξιśσεων - ἀνισώσεων (περιητώσεις III). Διὰ τὴν ἐπίλυσιν τώρα ἐκάστης τῶν ἀνωτέρω ἐξιśσεων εἰς τὰς ὁποίας καταλήγομεν ἐκ τῶν I, II, III, ἀπαιτεῖται μία ἰδιαίτερα διαδικασία ἀναζήτησης τῆς μορφῆς τῆς ἐξιśσεως.

Τοιαύτην διαδικασίαν εἶδομεν εἰς τὴν παράγραφον 5 κατὰ τὴν ἐπίλυσιν καὶ διερεύνησιν μιᾶς πρωτοβαθμίου ἐξιśσεως μέ ἓνα ἄγνωστον.

Πᾶσα ἄλλη ἐξιśσις γνωστῆς μορφῆς ἀνάγεται πάντοτε εἰς τὴν ἐπίλυσιν πρωτοβαθμίων ἐξιśσεων, ἰδιαίτέρως δὲ εἰς τὸ παρόν ὅλον σύνολον ἀναφοράς τῶν ἐξεταζομένων ἐξιśσεων θεωροῦμεν τὸ R.

Ἐν τοῦτοις ἀναγράφομεν κατωτέρω καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς γνωστὰς μορφὰς ἐξιśσεων μέ ἓνα ἄγνω-

στον, καθώς και την διαδικασία επίλυσής
κάστης (περιληπτικώς).

1. Δευτεροβάθμιοι εξισώσεις με ένα άγνωστο. ($a, b, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$.)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{E1)} \quad ax^2 + \gamma = 0, \quad a \neq 0 \\ \text{E2)} \quad ax^2 + bx = 0, \quad a \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{(έλλειπες μορφές).}$$

$$\text{E3)} \quad ax^2 + bx + \gamma = 0, \quad a \neq 0 \text{ (η πλήρης μορφή).}$$

Διαδικασία επίλυσής των ανωτέρω εξισώσεων.

$$(\text{E1}) \iff ax^2 = -\gamma \iff x^2 = -\frac{\gamma}{a} \implies$$

$$\text{i)} \text{ Εάν } a\gamma \leq 0 \text{ (} a, \gamma \text{, ετερόσημοι ή } \gamma = 0 \text{)} \implies (\text{E1}) \iff x = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma}{a}}$$

$$\text{ii)} \text{ Εάν } a\gamma > 0 \text{ (} a, \gamma \text{, ομόσημοι)} \implies (\text{E1}) \text{ αδύνατος εν } \mathbb{R}.$$

(Επίλυσιμος όμως εν $\mathbb{C}$ με ρίζες

$$x_{1,2} = \pm i \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{a}}, \quad i = \sqrt{-1}.$$

$$(\text{E2}) \iff x(ax + b) = 0 \iff x_1 = 0 \vee x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$(\text{E3}) \iff x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \text{ (όπου } \Delta = b^2 - 4a\gamma) \implies$$

$$\text{i)} \text{ Εάν } \Delta \geq 0 \implies x_{1,2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{ii)} \text{ Εάν } \Delta < 0 \implies (\text{E3}) \text{ αδύνατος εν } \mathbb{R}.$$

(Επίλυσιμος όμως εν $\mathbb{C}$ με ρίζες $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm i\sqrt{|\Delta|}}{2a}$)

Παρατηρήσεις:

(α) Αι (E1) και (E2) επιλύονται προφανώς και δι' εφαρμογής του γενικού τύπου επίλυσής της (E3).

(β) Εάν εις την (E3) ο συντελεστής του πρώτο-βαθμίου όρου bx , είναι της μορφής $b = 2b$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$ τότε δυνάμεθα νά εφαρμόσωμεν τον αλγόριθμο-μένον τύπον του ημίσεως διά την επίλυσιν αυτής ήτοι $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - a\gamma}}{a}$

(γ) «Η (Ε3) είναι ως είδομεν επιλύσιμος ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἐάν $\Delta \geq 0$.

«Η συνθήκη αὕτη εξασφαλίζεται πολλαπλῶς ἀνευ ὑπολογισμοῦ τῆς διακρίνουσας Δ καὶ μάλιστα εἰς τὰς κάτωθι περιπτώσεις.

i) Ἐάν $\alpha\gamma \leq 0$

ii) Ἐάν γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι $|x_1| \neq |x_2|$ ($x_{1,2}$ αἱ ρίζαι τῆς Ε3)

iii) Ἐάν ὑπάρχη $\xi \in \mathbb{R} : \alpha\varphi(\xi) \leq 0$ ὅπου $\varphi(x) = \alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma$ (1) ἢ $\varphi(x)$ τὸ πρῶτον μέλος μιᾶς ἐξισώσεως δευτέρου βαθμοῦ (μέ δεύτερον μιᾶς ἐξισώσεως δευτέρου βαθμοῦ δὲν ἔχει ἀναμελὸς μηδέν) τὸ ὁποῖον ὅμως δὲν ἔχει ἀναμελὸς εἰς τὴν τελικὴν μορφήν (1).

iv) Ἐάν ὑπάρχουν δύο πραγματικοὶ ἀριθμοὶ ξ_1, ξ_2 διὰ τὰς ὁποῖους ἰσχύει: $\varphi(\xi_1)\varphi(\xi_2) \leq 0$.

v) Ἐάν $\alpha = \gamma$ καὶ $\beta \notin (-2|\alpha|, 2|\alpha|)$.

π.χ. (περίπτωση iii). Διὰ τὴν $(x-\lambda)(x-\mu) = \kappa^2, \kappa, \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$: $\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = (x-\lambda)(x-\mu) - \kappa^2 \Rightarrow \varphi(\lambda) = -\kappa^2 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow$

$$\alpha\varphi(\lambda) = -\kappa^2 < 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(περίπτωση iv) Διὰ τὴν $(x-2)(x+3) + (x+2)(x-3) =$
 $= (2-x)(3-x) \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = (x-2)(x+3) + (x+2)(x-3) =$
 $= (2-x)(3-x) \Rightarrow \varphi(2) = -4 \wedge \varphi(3) = 6 \Rightarrow \varphi(2)\varphi(3) =$
 $= -24 < 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} \in \mathbb{R}.$

2. Διτετράγωνοι ἐξισώσεις.

«Η τελικὴ μορφή διτετραγώνου ἐξισώσεως εἶναι: (Ε): $\alpha x^4 + \beta x^2 + \gamma = 0$ καὶ ἐπιλύεται διὰ τοῦ μετασχηματισμοῦ $y = x^2$ ὁπότε.

(Ε) $\Leftrightarrow \alpha y^2 + \beta y + \gamma = 0$ (ἐπιλύουσα τῆς (Ε)).
 εἴτε διὰ τοῦ τύπου: $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - 4\alpha\gamma}}{2\alpha}}$.

3. Διωνυμοὶ ἐξισώσεις μέ ἓνα ἄγνωστον.

Διωνυμος εἶναι κάθε ἐξίσωσις μέ ἀνηγμένην

μορφήν (E): $ax^k + bx^\lambda = 0$ με $a, b \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$, $k, \lambda \in \mathbb{N}$
 $k \neq \lambda$. Εάν υποθέσωμεν ότι $k > \lambda$ και θέσωμεν
 $k - \lambda = \nu$, $\frac{b}{a} = \rho$ τότε

$$(E) \iff ax^\lambda(x^\nu + \rho) = 0 \iff x^\lambda = 0 \vee x^\nu + \rho = 0 \\ \iff x = 0 \text{ (βαθμού πολλαπλότητας } \lambda) \vee x = \sqrt[\nu]{-\rho}.$$

Διά τήν ἐλίγναι τῆς $x^\nu + \rho = 0$, διακρίνομεν
 δύο περιπτώσεις:

i) $\rho > 0$, $x^\nu - \rho = 0$. Ἡ ἐξίσωσις γράφεται:
 $x^\nu = \rho = \rho [\text{ συν. } 2\kappa\pi + i \text{ ημ. } 2\kappa\pi]$, $\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Εάν μέ $\sqrt[\nu]{\rho}$ συμβολίσωμεν τήν πρωτεύουσαν
 νιοστήν ρίζαν τοῦ ρ , δι' ἐφαρμογῆς τοῦ τύπου,
 τοῦ Μοίρινγε διά κλασματικῶν ἐκθέτην
 εὐρίσκωμεν $x = \sqrt[\nu]{\rho} \left(\text{ συν. } \frac{2\kappa\pi}{\nu} + i \text{ ημ. } \frac{2\kappa\pi}{\nu} \right)$, ὅπου
 $\kappa = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (\nu - 1)$.

Ἡ ἐξίσωσις αὕτη ἔχει μίαν πραγματικὴν ρίζαν
 ὅταν τό ν εἶναι περιττός καί εὐρίσκεται ὅταν
 τό $\kappa = 0$.

Εάν δέ τό ν εἶναι ἄρτιος ἔχει δύο ἀντιθέτους
 πραγματικὰς ρίζας, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀντιστοιχοῦν εἰς
 τὰς τιμὰς τοῦ $\kappa = 0$, $\frac{\nu}{2}$.

ii) $\rho > 0$, $x^\nu + \rho = 0$: Ἡ ἐξίσωσις γράφεται:

$$x^\nu = -\rho = \rho [\text{ συν. } (2\kappa + 1)\pi + i \text{ ημ. } (2\kappa + 1)\pi], \text{ ὅπου} \\ \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}. \text{ Συνεπῶς: } x = \sqrt[\nu]{\rho} \left[\text{ συν. } \frac{(2\kappa + 1)\pi}{\nu} + i \text{ ημ. } \frac{(2\kappa + 1)\pi}{\nu} \right]$$

$\kappa = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (\nu - 1)$. Ἡ ἐξίσωσις ἔχει μίαν πρ-
 αγματικὴν ρίζαν ὅταν τό ν εἶναι περιττός, ἢ
 ὁποῖα ἀντιστοιχεῖ εἰς τό $\kappa = \frac{\nu - 1}{2}$ καί καμμίαν
 ὅταν τό ν εἶναι ἄρτιος.

4. Τριώνυμοι ἐξισώσεις μέ ἓνα ἄγνωστον.

Ονομάζωμεν τριώνυμον ἐξίσωσιν κάθε ἐξίσωσιν
 τῆς μορφῆς: $Ax^k + Bx^\lambda + \Gamma x^\mu = 0$ ὅπου $AB\Gamma \neq 0$,

$\kappa, \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{N}$ και τὰ A, B, Γ συντελεσται μή ηε-
ριέχουσας τόν άγνωστον.

Επίλυσις: Εάν $\kappa - \lambda = \lambda - \mu = \nu \implies \lambda = \mu + \nu, \kappa = \mu + 2\nu$

$$\text{όλθε } Ax^\kappa + Bx^\lambda + \Gamma x^\mu = 0 \iff Ax^{\mu+2\nu} + Bx^{\mu+\nu} + \Gamma x^\mu = 0$$

$$\iff x^\mu (Ax^{2\nu} + Bx^\nu + \Gamma) = 0 \quad \text{εξ ού } x^\mu = 0$$

$$\iff x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_\mu = 0 \quad \text{ή } Ax^{2\nu} + Bx^\nu + \Gamma = 0 \iff$$

$$Ay^2 + By + \Gamma = 0 \quad \text{εάν εκτελέσωμεν τόν M: } x^\nu = y.$$

5. Αντίετροφοι εξισώσεις μέ ένα άγνωστον.

Η εξίσωσις $\varphi(x) = 0$ καλεϊται αντίετροφος, όταν, έχουσα ως ρίζαν τόν αριθμόν $r \neq \pm 1$, έχη ως ρίζαν και τόν αριθμόν $\frac{1}{r}$ ($r \neq 0$) και μάλιστα μέ τόν αυτόν βαθμόν πολλαπλότητος. Αποδεικνύεται ότι: Αναγκαία και ικανή συνθήκη, ίνα ή εξίσωσις $\varphi(x) = 0$ είναι αντίετροφος είναι οι συντελεσται τών όρων αυτής, οι ισάκις τών άκρων άλέκοντες, νά είναι ίσοι ή αντίθετοι. (βλέπε Μαθηματικά Δ^{ης} τάξεως παράγραφος 115 και Άλγεβρα I. παντά παράγραφος 81).

Επίλυσις αντιετρόφων εξισώσεων.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i. } ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + a = 0 &\iff (ax^3 + a) + (bx^2 + bx) = 0 \iff \\ &\iff a(x^3 + 1) + bx(x + 1) \iff a(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1) + bx(x + 1) = 0 \\ &\iff (x + 1)[ax^2 + (b - a)x + a] = 0 \implies x + 1 = 0 \vee ax^2 + \\ &+ (b - a)x + a = 0 \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii. } ax^3 + bx^2 - bx - a = 0 &\iff a(x^3 - 1) + bx(x - 1) = 0 \iff \\ &\iff a(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1) + bx(x - 1) = 0 \iff (x - 1)[a^2x + (a + b)x + \\ &+ a] = 0 \implies x - 1 = 0 \vee ax^2 + (a + b)x + a = 0 \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii. } ax^4 + bx^3 - bx - a = 0 &\iff (ax^4 - a) + (bx^3 - bx) = 0 \\ &\iff a(x^4 - 1) + bx(x^2 - 1) = 0 \iff a(x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1) + \\ &+ bx(x^2 - 1) = 0 \iff (x^2 - 1)(ax^2 + bx + a) = 0 \implies \\ &x^2 - 1 = 0 \vee ax^2 + bx + a = 0 \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{iv. } ax^4 + bx^3 + \gamma x^2 + bx + a = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{(διαίρω διά } x^2, x \neq 0)$$

$$ax^2 + bx + \gamma + \frac{\beta}{x} + \frac{a}{x^2} = 0 \iff a \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) + b \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) + \gamma = 0 \xleftrightarrow{x + \frac{1}{x} = \omega} a(\omega^2 - 2) + b\omega + \gamma = 0 \implies$$

$\implies \omega = \omega_1$ και $\omega = \omega_2$, οπότε έχουμενά λύωμεν τὰς δύο δευτεροβαθμίους ἐξισώσεις $x + \frac{1}{x} = \omega_1$

$$\text{και } x + \frac{1}{x} = \omega_2 \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{V. } ax^5 + bx^4 + \gamma x^3 + \gamma x^2 + bx + a = 0 &\iff (ax^5 + a) + (bx^4 + bx) + (\gamma x^3 + \gamma x^2) = 0 \iff a(x^5 + 1) + bx(x^3 + 1) + \gamma x^2(x + 1) = 0 \\ &\iff a(x + 1)(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1) + bx(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1) + \gamma x^2(x + 1) = 0 \iff (x + 1)(ax^4 - ax^3 + ax^2 - ax + a + bx^3 - bx^2 + bx + \gamma x^2) = 0 \\ &\iff (x + 1)[ax^4 + (b - a)x^3 + (a - b + \gamma)x^2 + (b - a)x + a] = 0 \\ &\implies x + 1 = 0 \vee ax^4 + (b - a)x^3 + (a - b + \gamma)x^2 + (b - a)x + a = 0 \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VI. } ax^5 + bx^4 + \gamma x^3 - \gamma x^2 - bx - a = 0 &\iff a(x^5 - 1) + bx(x^3 - 1) + \gamma x^2(x - 1) = 0 \iff (x - 1)[a(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) + bx(x^2 + x + 1) + \gamma x^2] = 0 \\ &\iff (x - 1)(ax^4 + ax^3 + ax^2 + ax + a + bx^3 + bx^2 + bx + \gamma x^2) = 0 \iff (x - 1)[ax^4 + (a + b)x^3 + (a + b + \gamma)x^2 + (a + b)x + a] = 0 \\ &\iff x - 1 = 0 \vee ax^4 + (a + b)x^3 + (a + b + \gamma)x^2 + (a + b)x + a = 0 \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VII. } ax^6 + bx^5 + \gamma x^4 + \delta x^3 - \gamma x^2 + bx - a = 0 &\xleftrightarrow{\text{δαιρῶ διὰ } x^3, x \neq 0} ax^3 + bx^2 + \gamma x + \delta - \frac{\gamma}{x} + \frac{b}{x^2} - \frac{a}{x^3} = 0 \iff \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} \right) + b \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) + \gamma \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0.$$

Εκτελούμεν τὸν Η: $x - \frac{1}{x} = y$ καὶ συνεχίζομεν κατὰ τὰ γνωστά.

$$\text{IIx. } ax^6 + bx^5 + \gamma x^4 - \gamma x^2 + bx - a = 0.$$

Λύεται ὡς ἡ προηγουμένη.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ix. } ax^6 + bx^5 + \gamma x^4 + \gamma x^2 - bx + a = 0 &\Leftrightarrow a(x^6 + 1) + \\ &+ bx(x^4 - 1) + \gamma x^2(x^2 + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2 + 1) [a(x^4 - x^2 + 1) + \\ &+ bx(x^2 - 1) + \gamma x^2] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{καὶ εἶναι ἰσοδύναμος} \\ &\text{μὲ τὸ ζεῦχος τῶν ἐξισώσεων } x^2 + 1 = 0 \text{ καὶ} \\ &a(x^4 - x^2 + 1) + bx(x^2 - 1) + \gamma x^2 = 0, \dots \end{aligned}$$

X. Μία εἰδικὴ μορφή (ὄχι ἀντίστροφος):

$$\begin{aligned} ax^4 + bx^3 + \gamma x^2 - bx + a = 0 &\xleftrightarrow{(\text{διαίρῳ διὰ } x^2, x \neq 0)} \\ a \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) + b \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right) + \gamma = 0 &\xleftrightarrow{x - \frac{1}{x} = y} a(y^2 + 2) + \\ + by + \gamma = 0 &\Leftrightarrow ay^2 + by + 2a + \gamma = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Εὐρίσκομεν γενικῶς δύο ρίζας y_1, y_2 καὶ λύνομεν τὰς δευτεροβαθμίους ἐξισώσεις:

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = y_1, \quad x - \frac{1}{x} = y_2 \quad \dots$$

6. «1» ἐπίλυσις τῆς γενικῆς ἐξισώσεως τρίτου καὶ τετάρτου βαθμοῦ ἐκφεύγει τῶν δρίων τοῦ παρόντος. Πρὸς ἐπίλυσιν δὲ τοιούτων ἐξισώσεων εἰς τὰ παρακάτω εἴτε παραγοντοποιοῦμεν τὸ πρῶτον μέλος τῆς δοδείσεως εἴτε χρησιμοποιοῦμεν γνωστὰς ταυτότητες.

7. Ἐξισώσεις μέ απόλυτα (βλέπε Μαθηματικά Ε' τάξεως παράγραφος 42 - παράγραφος 45).
8. Ἀρρητοι ἔξισώσεις μέ ἓνα ἄγνωστον (ἢ ἔξισώσεις μέ ριζικά) [βλέπε Μαθηματικά Δ' τάξεως παράγραφος 119 - παράγραφος 121].
9. Ἐκτός ἀπό μίαν περίπτωση ἐκθετικῶν ἔξισώσεων τῆς μορφῆς $[f(x)]^{g(x)} = 1$ ἢ ὁποία ἐμελετήθη ἀνωτέρω, δέν ἐξετάζονται αἱ λοιπαὶ μορφαὶ ἐκθετικῶν ἔξισώσεων καθὼς καὶ αἱ λογαριθμικαὶ ἔξισώσεις.
10. Ἐξισώσεις εἰς τὰς ὁποίας ἐμφανίζεται τὸ ἀκέραιον μέρος τοῦ ἄγνωστου.

Ἰσχύει τὸ θεώρημα: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists$ ἓνας καὶ μόνον ἓνας ἀκέραιος a τοιοῦτος ὥστε, $a \leq x < a+1$.

Ὁ μονοσημάντως ὠρισμένος $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ καλεῖται ἀκέραιον μέρος τοῦ x καὶ συμβολίζεται:

$[x]$ ἢ $E(x)$ ἢ $A_k(x)$, δηλαδή $[x] \leq x < [x]+1$.

Κατὰ ταῦτα ἀκέραιον μέρος τοῦ 2 εἶναι τὸ 2

ἥτοι $[2] = 2$, $[-3] = -3$, $[3, 14] = 3$, $[\sqrt{3}] = 1$,

$[-2, 5] = -2$, $[-0, 1] = -1$.

Κατὰ τὸν ὀρισμὸν διὰ πάντα πραγματικὸν

ἀριθμὸν x εἶναι: $x = [x] + \varepsilon$ ὅπου $0 \leq \varepsilon < 1$ καὶ

$$[x] \leq x < [x] + 1 \iff 0 \leq x - [x] < 1 \quad \text{και} \\ x - 1 < [x] \leq x.$$

Τό ἴσον ὑφίσταται μόνον ὅταν τό x εἶναι ἀκέραιος ἀριθμός.

$$\partial 1. \text{ "Αν } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ καί } \lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \implies [x + \lambda] = \lambda + [x]$$

$$\partial 2. \text{ "Αν } x \in \mathbb{R} \implies [x] + [-x] = 0 \text{ ἢ } -1 \text{ καθόσον } \delta \ x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{ἢ } x \notin \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\partial 3. \text{ "Αν } x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \implies [x_1 + x_2] \geq [x_1] + [x_2]$$

$$\partial 4. \text{ "Αν } x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \implies [x_1] - [x_2] \geq [x_1 - x_2]$$

$$\partial 5. \left[\frac{x}{v} \right] = \left[\frac{[x]}{v} \right], \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \wedge \quad v \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Διακρίνομεν τὰς κάτωδι μορφάς ἐξιζώσεων ἀκεραίου μέρους.

A. Ἐξιζώσεις ἀναγόμεναι εἰς τὴν μορφήν

(E): $\varphi([x]) = 0$, ὅπου $\varphi([x])$ ἀκέραιον πολυώνυμον τοῦ $[x]$ μὲ πραγματικούς συντελεστές.

Διὰ τὴν ἐπίλυσιν τῆς (E) ἔχομεν:

$$(E) \iff \varphi(y) = 0 \quad (1) \mid \emptyset \equiv \mathbb{Z}.$$

"Ἐστω y_1 μία δευτὴ λύσις τῆς (1) (ἥτοι $y_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$),

$$\text{"Ἐχομεν τότε } x = [x] + \partial \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1 \implies x = y_1 + \partial \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \iff y_1 \leq x < y_1 + 1 \implies A_1 = [y_1, y_1 + 1).$$

Ἐάν συνεπῶς $A' = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ εἶναι τὸ σύνολον λύσεων τῆς (1), τότε σύνολον λύσεων τῆς (E) εἶναι τό :

$$A = [y_1, y_1 + 1) \cup [y_2, y_2 + 1) \cup \dots \cup [y_n, y_n + 1).$$

Β. Εξισώσεις αναγόμεναι εις τήν μορφήν:

(Ε): $\varphi(x, [x]) = 0$, ὅπου $\varphi(x, [x])$ ἀκέραιον πολυώνυμον τῶν $x, [x]$ μέ πραγματικούς συντελεστές.

Διά τήν ἐπίλυσιν τῆς (Ε) ἔχομεν $x = [x] + \vartheta \mid 0 \leq \vartheta < 1$

$$\Rightarrow (Ε) \Leftrightarrow \varphi([x] + \vartheta, [x]) = 0 \mid 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \xleftrightarrow{[x]=y} \varphi(y, \vartheta) = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \\ \vartheta \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow y = \varphi(\vartheta) \mid \begin{array}{l} \vartheta \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \quad (1)$$

Λόγω τοῦ περιορισμοῦ $0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \Rightarrow \exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$:

$\alpha \leq \varphi(\vartheta) \leq \beta$ (2) (τοῦ "=" ἰσχύοντος μόνο εις τήν

μίαν τῶν ἀνισοτήτων (2) ἔστω εις τήν πρώτην) $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \leq y < \beta \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = y_1 \vee y = y_2 \vee \dots \vee y = y_n \\ y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \in \mathbb{Z} \cap [\alpha, \beta) \end{array} \right\}$$

Τότε ἔχομεν:

$$\text{Διά } y = y_1 \Rightarrow \varphi(\vartheta) = y_1 \Leftrightarrow \vartheta = \vartheta_1 \Rightarrow x_1 = y_1 + \vartheta_1 \mid 0 \leq \vartheta_1 < 1$$

$$\text{Διά } y = y_2 \Rightarrow \varphi(\vartheta) = y_2 \Leftrightarrow \vartheta = \vartheta_2 \Rightarrow x_2 = y_2 + \vartheta_2 \mid 0 \leq \vartheta_2 < 1$$

$$\vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots$$

$$\text{Διά } y = y_n \Rightarrow \varphi(\vartheta) = y_n \Leftrightarrow \vartheta = \vartheta_n \Rightarrow x_n = y_n + \vartheta_n \mid 0 \leq \vartheta_n < 1$$

Γ. Εξισώσεις τῆς μορφῆς:

$$(Ε): [a_1 x + b_1] \pm [a_2 x + b_2] \pm \dots \pm [a_n x + b_n] = a$$

Διά τήν ἐπίλυσιν τῆς (Ε) διακρίνομεν δύο περιπτώσεις:

1) $a \notin \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$ (διαιτί;))

2) $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. Τότε ἔχομεν:

(α)·Εάν υπάρχουν $\lambda \in \mathbb{N}$ με $1 \leq \lambda \leq \nu : b_\lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \implies [a_\lambda x + b_\lambda] \stackrel{(\partial 1)}{=} [a_\lambda x] + b_\lambda$.

(β)·Εάν υπάρχουν $b_i \notin \mathbb{Z}$, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \nu$ τότε δυνατόν να υποθέσωμεν (χωρίς βλάβην της γενικότητας) ότι $0 < b_i < 1$, διότι εάν $0 < b_i = b, y_1 y_2 \dots$, όπου b φυσικός και $y_1, y_2, \dots$, γηφία εκ τῶν $0, 1, 2, \dots, 9$ ὅχι ὅλα ὃ ἢ 9, τότε $b_i = b + 0, y_1 y_2 \dots = b + b'_i$ με $0 < b'_i < 1 \implies [a_i x + b_i] \stackrel{(\partial 1)}{=} [a_i x + b'_i] + b$.

·Εάν υπάρχουν $b_i = -b, y_1 y_2 y_3 \dots < 0, b \in \mathbb{N}$ και $y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots$ ὡς και προηγουμένως, τότε $b_i = -b - 0, y_1 y_2 \dots = -(b+1) + (1 - 0, y_1 y_2 \dots) = -(b+1) + b'_i$ με $0 < b'_i < 1 \implies [a_i x + b_i] \stackrel{(\partial 1)}{=} [a_i x + b'_i] - (b+1)$.

·Εν συνεχείᾳ ἔχομεν:

(i)·Εάν $a_\nu \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\nu = 1, 2, \dots, \nu$ τότε $x = [x] + \partial \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1$

ὁπότε $\forall \nu = 1, 2, \dots, \nu \implies a_\nu x = a_\nu [x] + a_\nu \partial \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1$

$\implies [a_\nu x + b_\nu] = [a_\nu [x] + a_\nu \partial + b_\nu] \stackrel{(\partial 1)}{=} a_\nu [x] + [a_\nu \partial + b_\nu]$ με:

$b_\nu \leq a_\nu \partial + b_\nu < a_\nu + b_\nu$ εάν $a_\nu > 0 \implies [a_\nu \partial + b_\nu] = 0$ ἢ

1 ἢ 2 ἢ $\dots$ ἢ a_ν διότι $0 < b_\nu < 1$

ἢ $a_\nu + b_\nu < a_\nu \partial + b_\nu \leq b_\nu$ εάν $a_\nu < 0 \implies [a_\nu \partial + b_\nu] = a_\nu$ ἢ

$a_\nu + 1$ ἢ $\dots$ ἢ -1 ἢ 0.

Συνελπῶς ἡ δοθεῖσα ἐξίσωσις γίνεται· (ἐξετάζομεν

τήν περιήλθωσιν μέ τά +. Αἱ λοιπαὶ περιηλώσεις ἐξετάζονται ὁμοίως).

$$(E) \iff (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)[x] + \sum_{k=1}^n [a_k \partial + b_k] = a \iff$$

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \right) [x] = a - \sum_{k=1}^n [a_k \partial + b_k] \quad (1) \implies$$

$$(a): [x] = \frac{a - \sum_{k=1}^n [a_k \partial + b_k]}{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k} \quad \text{ἐάν} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \neq 0.$$

Ἐκ τῶν ἀνωτέρω τιμῶν τοῦ $[x]$ εἶναι δεκταί μόνον αἱ ἀκέραιαι, δηλαδή μόνον ἐκεῖναι διὰ τὰς ὁποίας ὑπάρχουν συνδυασμοὶ τιμῶν τῶν $[a_k \partial + b_k]$, οἱ ὁποῖοι καθιστοῦν τό β' μέλος τῆς ἀνωτέρω ἀκέραιον ἀριθμὸν.

Ἐστω ὅτι τό σύνολον λύσεων τῆς ἀνωτέρω εἶναι

$$A' = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_\mu\} \subset \mathbb{Z}.$$

Τότε πρὸς εὕρεσιν τοῦ x ἐργαζόμεθα διὰ κάθε λύσιν ἐκ τοῦ A' ὡς ἑξῆς:

Ἐστω $p_i \in A'$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, \mu$), λαμβανόμενον διὰ ἓνα καθεὸν συνδυασμὸν τιμῶν $(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n)$ τῶν $[a_k \partial + b_k]$

$k=1, 2, \dots, n$ τότε ἔχομεν τό σύστημα:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = p_i + \partial \\ [a_1 \partial + b_1] = e_1 \\ [a_2 \partial + b_2] = e_2 \\ \vdots \\ [a_n \partial + b_n] = e_n \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = p_i + \partial \\ e_1 \leq a_1 \partial + b_1 < e_1 + 1 \\ e_2 \leq a_2 \partial + b_2 < e_2 + 1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \leq a_n \partial + b_n < e_n + 1 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = p_i + \vartheta \\ \vartheta_1 \leq \vartheta < \vartheta_1 + \frac{1}{a_1} \\ \vartheta_2 \leq \vartheta < \vartheta_2 + \frac{1}{a_2} \\ \vdots \\ \vartheta_n \leq \vartheta < \vartheta_n + \frac{1}{a_n} \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{όπου } \vartheta_i = \frac{\varepsilon_i - \beta_i}{a_i} \\ \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \\ \text{Αναλόγως εργαζόμεθα} \\ \text{εάν } a_i < 0 \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ \text{ή μερικά } a_i \text{ θετικά} \\ \text{και τα υπόλοιπα} \\ \text{αρνητικά.} \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = p_i + \vartheta \\ \max(\vartheta_1, \vartheta_2, \dots, \vartheta_n, 0) \leq \vartheta < \min(\vartheta_1 + \frac{1}{a_1}, \dots, \vartheta_n + \frac{1}{a_n}, 1) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \underbrace{p_i + \max(\vartheta_1, \vartheta_2, \dots, \vartheta_n, 0)}_{x_i} \leq x < \underbrace{p_i + \min(\vartheta_1 + \frac{1}{a_1}, \dots, \vartheta_n + \frac{1}{a_n}, 1)}_{x'_i}$$

Συνεπώς: $\forall p_i \in A' \Rightarrow A_i = [x_i, x'_i]$.

Αρα $A = [x_1, x'_1] \cup [x_2, x'_2] \cup \dots \cup [x_\mu, x'_\mu]$.

(β) Εάν $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = 0$ τότε: εάν υπάρχουν συνδυασμοί τιμών των $[a_k \vartheta + \beta_k]$ ούτως ώστε $a - \sum_{k=1}^n [a_k \vartheta + \beta_k] = 0$ (α).

Η (1) γίνεται $0[x] = 0 \Rightarrow A' \equiv Z$ οπότε εργαζόμενοι

ακριβώς ως και εις την προηγουμένην περίπτωσην

έχομεν: $x = \lambda + \vartheta$ όπου λ τυχών ακέραιος και

$$\max(\vartheta_1, \vartheta_2, \dots, \vartheta_n, 0) \leq \vartheta < \min(\vartheta_1 + \frac{1}{a_1}, \dots, \vartheta_n + \frac{1}{a_n}, 1).$$

Εάν όμως δεν υπάρχουν συνδυασμοί τιμών των $[a_k \vartheta + \beta_k]$ δια τούς οποίους να ιεκύνη η (2).

Τότε η (1) γίνεται $0[x] = a - \sum_{k=1}^n [a_k \vartheta + \beta_k] \neq 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow A' \equiv \emptyset \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$ (ήτοι (ε) αδύνατος).

(ii)·Εάν υπάρχουν $\kappa \in \{1, 2, \dots, \nu\}$ διά τὰ ὅποια

$a_\kappa \notin \mathbb{Z}$, ἀλλά $a_\kappa \in \mathbb{Q}$, ἐργαζόμεθα ὥς ἑξῆς:

Ἐστω $0 < \varepsilon = \text{Ε.Κ.Π. (παρονομαστών τῶν } a_\kappa | \kappa=1, 2, \dots, \nu)$.

Τότε ἑκαστον τῶν $[a_\kappa x + b_\kappa], \kappa=1, 2, \dots, \nu$ γίνεται:

$$[a_\kappa x + b_\kappa] = [a_\kappa \varepsilon \frac{x}{\varepsilon} + b_\kappa] = [a'_\kappa \psi + b_\kappa] \text{ ὅπου } a'_\kappa = (a_\kappa \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

καί $y = \frac{x}{\varepsilon}$ ὁπότε:

$$(E) \iff [a'_1 y + b_1] \pm [a'_2 y + b_2] \pm \dots \pm [a'_\nu y + b_\nu] = a(E') \text{ μέ}$$

τά $a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_\nu \in \mathbb{Z}$ ἥτοι ἐξίωσις τῆς μορφῆς

(i) ἐπιλεγομένη κατὰ τὰ ἑκεί ἐμπεδέντα. Οὕτω ἐὰν

$\eta. \kappa. [y_i, y'_i]$ εἶναι ἓνα διάστημα λύσεων τῆς (E')

δηλαδή $y_i \leq y < y'_i$ τότε θά ἔκωμεν:

$$y_i \leq \frac{x}{\varepsilon} < y'_i \iff \underbrace{\varepsilon y_i}_{\parallel} \leq x < \underbrace{\varepsilon y'_i}_{\parallel}$$

$$\iff x_i \leq x < x'_i \dots$$

Δ.·Εξίωσις τῆς μορφῆς:

$$f(x, [a_\kappa x + b_\kappa]) = 0, \kappa = 1, 2, \dots, \nu, \text{ ὅπου}$$

$f(x, [a_\kappa x + b_\kappa])$ ἀκέραιον πολυώνυμον τῶν

$$x, [a_\kappa x + b_\kappa].$$

Εἰς τήν περίπτωσιν αὐτὴν ἔχομεν συνδυασμὸν

τῶν περιπτώσεων Β καί Γ. Δηλαδή, ἐργαζόμεθα

κατ' ἀρχὴν ὥς εἰς τήν περίπτωσιν Γ, καί

ἔχομεν: $\left\{ x = [x] + \vartheta \right\} \wedge \text{διὰ κάθε } \kappa = 1, 2, \dots, \nu,$

$$[a_k x + b_k] = a_k [x] + [a_k \partial + b_k] \text{ με } [a_k \partial + b_k] = \\ = 0, 1, 2, \dots, a_k \text{ εάν } a_k > 0 \text{ ή } [a_k \partial + b_k] = \\ = a_k, a_k + 1, \dots, -1, 0 \text{ εάν } a_k < 0 \text{ ότε:}$$

$$(E) \iff \sigma([x], [a_k \partial + b_k], \partial) = 0 \quad (E').$$

Εν συνεχεία ή (E') ισοδυναμεί με μ εξισώσεις της περιπτώσεως B ήτοι: θέτοντες $[x] = y \in Z$

$$\implies (E') \iff \varphi_1(y, \partial) = 0 \vee \varphi_2(y, \partial) = 0 \vee \dots \vee \\ \varphi_\mu(y, \partial) = 0 \quad (1) \text{ όπου } \mu \text{ είναι τό πλήθος τών} \\ \text{δυνατών συνδυασμών τών τιμών τών παρατά-} \\ \text{σεων } [a_k \partial + b_k].$$

Προφανώς, κατά τήν επίλυσιν ἐκάστης τών εξισώσεων (1), πρέπει νά λαμβάνονται ὑλ' ὅσιν καί οἱ περιορισμοί, οἱ ὁποῖοι προκύπτουν ἐκ τοῦ συνδυασμοῦ τών τιμών τών $[a_k \partial + b_k]$, ὁ ὁποῖος ὁδήγησεν εἰς τήν ἐξεταζομένην (ἐκ τῶν (1)) ἐξίσωσιν. Οὗτοι εἰς ἐκάστην περίπτωσιν ισοδυναμοῦν (βλ. Γ (i)) μέ: $\max(\partial_1, \partial_2, \dots, \partial_n, 0) \leq \partial < \min\left(\partial_1 + \frac{1}{a_1}, \dots, \partial_n + \frac{1}{a_n}, 1\right)$.

Παραδείγματα: Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν R αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

Π1. (περίπτωση A).

$$(E_1): \frac{3}{4} \left(1 - \frac{3}{[x]}\right) + \frac{4}{3} \left(1 - \frac{4}{[x]}\right) = 1$$

$$(E_2): \frac{2[x]+5}{2} - \frac{[x]-1}{3} = \frac{37}{6}$$

$$(E_3): 2[x]^2 + 5[x] + 2 = 0$$

$$(E_4): \frac{(2[x]-1)([x]+2)}{2} - 3[x] + 7 = [x]^2 - 5[x] + 6$$

$$(E_5): [x]^4 - 4[x]^3 - 12[x]^2 + 64[x] - 64 = 0.$$

Επίλυση: $(E_1) \xleftrightarrow{[x]=y} \frac{3}{4} \left(1 - \frac{3}{y}\right) + \frac{4}{3} \left(1 - \frac{4}{y}\right) = 1 \mid \emptyset \equiv \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}.$

$$\iff 9(y-3) + 16(y-4) = 12y \iff 13y = 91 \iff y = 7 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Αρα $[x] = 7 \implies x = 7 + \vartheta \mid 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \iff 7 \leq x < 8$
 $\implies A = [7, 8).$

$$(E_2) \xleftrightarrow{[x]=y} \frac{2y+5}{2} - \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{37}{6} \mid \emptyset \equiv \mathbb{Z} \iff 3(2y+5) - 2(y-1) = 37$$

$$\iff 4y = 20 \iff y = 5 \in \mathbb{Z} \implies [x] = 5 \implies x = 5 + \vartheta \mid$$

$$0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \iff 5 \leq x < 6 \implies A = [5, 6).$$

$$(E_3) \xleftrightarrow{[x]=y \in \mathbb{Z}} 2y^2 + 5y + 2 = 0 \iff 2(y+2)(y + \frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

$$\iff y+2 = 0 \vee y + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \iff y_1 = -2 \vee y_2 = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Δεκτή είναι μόνον η $y_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \implies [x] = -2 \implies$

$$x = -2 + \vartheta \mid 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \iff -2 \leq x < -1 \implies A = [-2, -1).$$

$$(E_4) \xleftrightarrow{[x]=y} \frac{(2y-1)(y+2)}{2} - 3y + 7 = y^2 - 5y + 6 \mid \emptyset \equiv \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\iff (2y-1)(y+2) - 6y + 14 - 2y^2 + 10y - 12 = 0 \iff 7y = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff y = 0 \in \mathbb{Z} \implies [x] = 0 \implies x = 0 + \vartheta \mid 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \iff$$

$$\iff 0 \leq x < 1 \implies A = [0, 1).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E5) & \iff [x]=y \mid y^4 - 4y^3 - 12y^2 + 64y - 64 = 0 \mid \emptyset \equiv \mathbb{Z} \iff \\
 & \iff (y^4 - 16y^2) - 4y^3 + 64y + (4y^2 - 64) = 0 \iff y^2(y^2 - 16) - \\
 & - 4y(y^2 - 16) + 4(y^2 - 16) = 0 \iff \\
 & \iff (y^2 - 4y + 4)(y^2 - 16) = 0 \iff (y-2)^2(y-4)(y+4) = 0 \\
 & \iff y_{1,2} = 2 \vee y_3 = 4 \vee y_4 = -4 \text{ όλοι δευτέροις} \implies \\
 & \implies [x] = 2 \vee [x] = 4 \vee [x] = -4 \implies A = [-4, -3) \cup \\
 & \cup [2, 3) \cup [4, 5).
 \end{aligned}$$

Π2. (Περίπτωσης Β). (E1): $2[x] + 3 = 3x$

$$(E2): \frac{7[x] + 3}{2} = 5x - \frac{11}{2}$$

$$(E3): \frac{([x] - 2)^2}{1 - x} = [x] + 4$$

$$(E4): \frac{1 + [x]^2}{1 + x} = 1 - x$$

$$(E5): \frac{[x]^3 - 1}{3} + 2x - \frac{2}{3} = (x-1)([x]^2 + 4) - \frac{(x-[x])[x]^2}{3}$$

Επίλυσις: Έχομεν $x = [x] + \vartheta \mid 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \implies$

$$(E1) \iff 2[x] + 3 = 3([x] + \vartheta) \mid 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \iff$$

$$\iff 2[x] + 3 = 3[x] + 3\vartheta \mid 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \iff [x] = y$$

$$\iff 2y + 3 = 3y + 3\vartheta \mid 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \iff y = 3 - 3\vartheta \mid 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \iff \emptyset \equiv \mathbb{Z}$$

Επειδή $0 < 3 - 3\vartheta \leq 3 \implies 0 < y \leq 3 \mid y \in \mathbb{Z} \iff y_1 = 1 \vee y_2 = 2 \vee y_3 = 3$

$$\Delta\acute{\iota}\alpha \quad y_1 = 1 \implies 3 - 3\vartheta = 1 \iff \vartheta = \frac{2}{3} \implies x_1 = 1 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Delta\acute{\iota}\alpha \quad y_2 = 2 \implies 3 - 3\vartheta = 2 \iff \vartheta = \frac{1}{3} \implies x_2 = 2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\Delta\iota\acute{\alpha} \quad y_3 = 3 \implies 3 - 3\partial = 3 \iff \partial = 0 \implies x_3 = 3.$$

$$\text{"Αρα"} \quad A = \left\{ \frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{3}, 3 \right\}.$$

$$(E2) \iff \frac{7[x]+3}{2} = 5([x]+\partial) - \frac{11}{2} \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1 \iff$$

$$\iff 7[x]+3 = 10[x]+10\partial - 11 \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1 \iff$$

$$\iff \begin{matrix} [x]=y \\ 7y+3 = 10y+10\partial - 11 \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix} \iff$$

$$\iff 3y = 14 - 10\partial \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1 \iff y = \frac{14-10\partial}{3} \mid \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} < \frac{14-10\partial}{3} \leq \frac{14}{3} \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{4}{3} < y \leq \frac{14}{3} \mid y \in \mathbb{Z} \implies y_1=2 \vee y_2=3 \vee y_3=4.$$

$$\Delta\iota\acute{\alpha} \quad y_1=2 \implies \frac{14-10\partial}{3} = 2 \iff \partial = \frac{4}{5} \implies x_1 = 2 + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{14}{5}$$

$$\Delta\iota\acute{\alpha} \quad y_2=3 \implies \frac{14-10\partial}{3} = 3 \iff \partial = \frac{1}{2} \implies x_2 = 3 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\Delta\iota\acute{\alpha} \quad y_3=4 \implies \frac{14-10\partial}{3} = 4 \iff \partial = \frac{1}{5} \implies x_3 = 4 + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{21}{5}$$

$$(E3) \iff \frac{([x]-2)^2}{1-([x]+\partial)} = [x]+4 \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ x \neq 1 \end{matrix} \iff$$

$$\iff \begin{matrix} [x]=y \\ \frac{(y-2)^2}{1-y-\partial} = y+4 \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq 1 \end{matrix} \iff$$

$$\iff y^2 - 4y + 4 = y + 4 - y^2 - 4y - \partial y - 4\partial \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z} \text{ και } (y,\partial) \neq (1,0) \end{matrix}$$

$$\iff 2y^2 - (1-\partial)y + 4\partial = 0 \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z} \text{ και } (y,\partial) \neq (1,0) \end{matrix}$$

$$\iff y = \frac{1-\partial \pm \sqrt{(1-\partial)^2 - 32\partial}}{4} = \frac{1-\partial \pm \sqrt{1+\partial^2 - 36\partial}}{4} \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (y,\partial) \neq (1,0) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Αλλά } y \in \mathbb{R} &\iff \partial^2 - 36\partial + 1 \geq 0 \iff (\partial - 18 - \sqrt{323}) \cdot \\ &(\partial - 18 + \sqrt{323}) \geq 0 \iff \partial \leq 18 - \sqrt{323} \quad \forall \partial \geq 18 + \sqrt{323}. \end{aligned}$$

Επειδή δέ $0 \leq \partial < 1$ έλεται ότι $0 \leq \partial \leq 18 - \sqrt{323}$.

Τότε όμως είναι: $-17 + \sqrt{323} \leq 1 - \partial \leq 1$ και

$$0 \leq \sqrt{1 + \partial^2 - 36\partial} \leq 1 \text{ (διاتی;)}$$

$$\text{ότε: } \frac{-17 + \sqrt{323}}{4} \leq y_1 = \frac{1 - \partial + \sqrt{1 + \partial^2 - 36\partial}}{4} \leq \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ήτοι}$$

$$y_1 \notin \mathbb{Z} \text{ και}$$

$$\frac{-18 + \sqrt{323}}{4} < y_2 = \frac{1 - \partial - \sqrt{1 + \partial^2 - 36\partial}}{4} < 1 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{του "="" μή} \\ \text{"εκχόντος. Διاتی;} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{μέ } y_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \implies y_2 = 0 \implies \partial = 0 \implies x = 0. \text{ Άρα } A = \{0\}$$

$$(E4) \iff \frac{1 + [x]^2}{1 + [x] + \partial} = 1 - ([x] + \partial) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ x \neq -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff [x] = y \quad \frac{1 + y^2}{1 + y + \partial} = 1 - (y + \partial) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z} \wedge (y, \partial) \neq (-1, 0). \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff 1 + y^2 = 1 - (y + \partial)^2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z} \wedge (y, \partial) \neq (-1, 0) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff y^2 + (y + \partial)^2 = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge (y, \partial) \neq (-1, 0) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff y = 0 \wedge \partial = 0 \implies x = 0 \implies A = \{0\}.$$

$$(E5) \iff \frac{[x]^3 - 1}{3} + 2([x] + \partial) - \frac{2}{3} = ([x] + \partial - 1) \left([x]^2 + 4 \right) - \frac{\partial [x]^2}{3}$$

$$\iff [x] = y \quad \frac{y^3 - 1}{3} + 2y + 2\partial - \frac{2}{3} = (y + \partial - 1)(y^2 + 4) - \frac{\partial y^2}{3} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff y^3 - 1 + 6y + 6\partial - 2 = 3y^3 + 12y + 3\partial y^2 + 12\partial - 3y^2 - 12 -$$

$$- \partial y^2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \iff 2y^3 + (2\partial - 3)y^2 + 6y + 6\partial - 9 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2y^3 + (2\partial - 3)y^2 + 6y + 3(2\partial - 3) = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

Γνωρίζουμε ότι "ο αριθμός $\frac{\mu}{\nu}$ είναι ρίζα του άκεραίου πολυωνύμου $\varphi(x) \equiv a_0 x^k + a_1 x^{k-1} + \dots + a_k \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ εάν μ/a_k και ν/a_0 „ Συνεπώς πιθαναί ρίζαι της (1)

είναι οι αριθμοί $\pm 3, \pm(2\partial - 3), \pm \frac{3}{2}$ και $\pm \frac{2\partial - 3}{2}$.

Πράγματι διά της συντόμου διαιρέσεως άκεραίου πολυωνύμου διά διωνύμου (καλουμένης και συνθετικής διαιρέσεως - Synthetic division ή μέθοδος Ηοττηετ) έχουμε:

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 2\partial - 3 & 6 & 3(2\partial - 3) & -\frac{2\partial - 3}{2} \\ & -(2\partial - 3) & 0 & -3(2\partial - 3) & \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 6 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$\text{Άρα (1)} \Leftrightarrow \left(y + \frac{2\partial - 3}{2}\right) (2y^2 + 6) = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_1 = \frac{3 - 2\partial}{2} \vee y^2 = -3 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ \partial \equiv \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_1 = \frac{3 - 2\partial}{2} \vee y_{2,3} = \pm i\sqrt{3} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{3 - 2\partial}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{3 - 2\partial}{2} \leq \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < y \leq \frac{3}{2} \quad \left| y \in \mathbb{Z} \right. \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{3 - 2\partial}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 3 - 2\partial = 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\partial = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow A = \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}.$$

η3. (Περιορισμοί Γ και Δ).

$$(E1): [x+2, 21] + [x+3, 25] = 9$$

$$(E2): [3x-1, 5] - [2x+3] = 2$$

$$(E3): [\lambda x - 2, 7] - [1, 2-2x] = -4, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(E4): \left[\frac{x}{2} + 1, 3 \right] + \left[\frac{x}{3} - 0, 7 \right] = 5$$

$$(E5): x[x] + \frac{[x+1]^2}{x} - 2 \left(1 - \frac{[x]}{x} \right) [x]^2 =$$

$$= \frac{[2x+1] - (x - [x])^2}{x}$$

$$(E6): x + [2x+2, 4] = 5, 12$$

Επίλυσις: $(E1) \iff [x+0, 21+2] + [x+0, 25+3] = 9 \iff$

$$\xleftrightarrow{\partial 1} [x+0, 21] + 2 + [x+0, 25] + 3 = 9 \xleftrightarrow{0 \leq \partial < 1, x=[x]+\partial} [x] +$$

$$+ [\partial+0, 21] + [x] + [\partial+0, 25] = 4 \iff 2[x] = 4 - [\partial+0, 21] -$$

$$- [\partial+0, 25] \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1 \xleftrightarrow{[x]=y} y = 2 - \frac{[\partial+0, 21] + [\partial+0, 25]}{2} \mid$$

$$\mid 0 \leq \partial < 1 \quad (1) \quad \text{όπου } [\partial+0, 21] = 0 \text{ ή } 1 \text{ και } [\partial+0, 25] = 0 \text{ ή } 1$$

$$\partial \equiv \mathbb{Z}$$

ότε $y \in \mathbb{Z}$ διά τούς συνδυασμούς $(0, 0)$ και $(1, 1)$.

Πράγματι· διά $[\partial+0, 21] = 0$ και $[\partial+0, 25] = 0$ έχουμε

$$(E1) \xleftrightarrow{(1)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2 + \partial \\ [\partial+0, 21] = 0 \\ [\partial+0, 25] = 0 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2 + \partial \\ 0 \leq \partial+0, 21 < 1 \\ 0 \leq \partial+0, 25 < 1 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2 + \partial \\ -0, 21 \leq \partial < 0, 79 \\ -0, 25 \leq \partial < 0, 75 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2 + \partial \\ 0 \leq \partial < 0, 75 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff 2 \leq x < 2,75.$$

Διά $[2\partial+0,21]=1$ και $[3\partial+0,25]=1$ έχουμε αναλόγως
 $1,79 \leq x < 2$. Άρα τελικώς $(E1) \iff 1,79 \leq x < 2,75$

$$(E2) \iff [3x+0,5-2] - ([2x]+3) = 2 \iff [3x+0,5]-2 - [2x]-3 = 2 \xrightarrow[0 \leq \partial < 1]{x=[x]+\partial} 3[x]+[3\partial+0,5]-2[x]-[2\partial]=7$$

$$\xrightarrow{[x]=y} y = 7 + [2\partial] - [3\partial+0,5] \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1 \wedge y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (1)$$

όπου $[2\partial] = 0$ ή 1 και $[3\partial+0,5] = 0$ ή 1 ή 2 ή 3 .

Όλοι οι δυνατοί συνδυασμοί των τιμών αυτών είναι δευτοί διότι καθίσταται το y άμέραιο. Συνεπώς

Έχουμε: Διά $[2\partial]=0$ και $[3\partial+0,5]=0$ είναι (λόγω της (1)):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 7 + \partial \\ [2\partial] = 0 \\ [3\partial+0,5] = 0 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 7 + \partial \\ 0 \leq 2\partial < 1 \\ 0 \leq 3\partial+0,5 < 1 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 7 + \partial \\ 0 \leq \partial < \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{6} \leq \partial < \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 7 + \partial \\ 0 \leq \partial < \frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right\} \iff 7 \leq x < \frac{43}{6} \quad (2)$$

Διά $[2\partial]=0$ και $[3\partial+0,5]=1$ είναι (λόγω της (1)).

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 6 + \partial \\ [2\partial] = 0 \\ [3\partial+0,5] = 1 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 6 + \partial \\ 0 \leq 2\partial < 1 \\ 1 \leq 3\partial+0,5 < 2 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 6 + \partial \\ 0 \leq \partial < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{6} \leq \partial < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 6 + \partial \\ \frac{1}{6} \leq \partial < \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \iff \frac{37}{6} \leq x < \frac{13}{2} \quad (3)$$

Διά $[2\partial]=0$ και $[3\partial+0,5]=2$ είναι (λόγω της (1)).

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 5 + \partial \\ [2\partial] = 0 \\ [3\partial+0,5] = 2 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 5 + \partial \\ 0 \leq 2\partial < 1 \\ 2 \leq 3\partial+0,5 < 3 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 5 + \partial \\ 0 \leq \partial < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \leq \partial < \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Τό σύστημα όμως τούτο είναι αδύνατον.

Ερχόμενοι όμως, εύρισκομεν διά τούς λοιπούς συνδυασμούς :

$[2\alpha]$	$[3\alpha+0,5]$	Λύσεις ή εύνολον λύσεων της (E ₂)
0	3	$\emptyset$ (4)
1	0	$\emptyset$ (5)
1	1	$\emptyset$ (6)
1	2	$\frac{13}{2} \leq x < \frac{41}{6}$ (7)
1	3	$\frac{35}{6} \leq x < 6$ (8)

Εκ τών (2) έως (8) έχομεν τελικώς διά τήν (E₂):

$$A = \left[\frac{35}{6}, 6 \right) \cup \left[\frac{37}{6}, \frac{13}{2} \right) \cup \left[\frac{13}{2}, \frac{41}{6} \right) \cup \left[7, \frac{43}{6} \right) \quad \text{ή}$$

$$A = \left[\frac{35}{6}, 6 \right) \cup \left[\frac{37}{6}, \frac{41}{6} \right) \cup \left[7, \frac{43}{6} \right).$$

$$(E_3) \iff [\lambda x + \alpha, 3 - 3] - [1 + \alpha, 2 - 2x] = -4 \iff$$

$$\xrightarrow{\partial 1} [\lambda x + \alpha, 3] - 3 - 1 - [0, 2 - 2x] = -4 \iff$$

$$\xrightarrow[\begin{smallmatrix} x = [x] + \alpha \\ 0 \leq \alpha < 1 \end{smallmatrix}]{\begin{smallmatrix} x = [x] + \alpha \\ 0 \leq \alpha < 1 \end{smallmatrix}} \lambda [x] + [\lambda \alpha + 0, 3] - [0, 2 - 2\alpha] + 2[x] = 0 \iff$$

$$\xrightarrow{[x] = y} (\lambda + 2)y = [0, 2 - 2\alpha] - [\lambda \alpha + 0, 3] \mid 0 \leq \alpha < 1, \alpha \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (4)$$

ι) Εάν $\lambda = -2$ τότε:

$$(1) \iff 0y = [0, 2 - 2\alpha] - [0, 3 - 2\alpha] \mid 0 \leq \alpha < 1, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (2)$$

όπου $[0, 2 - 2\alpha] = -2$ ή -1 ή 0 καί

$$[0, 3 - 2\alpha] = -2 \text{ ή } -1 \text{ ή } 0.$$

Τότε διά τούς συνδυασμούς $(-2, -2)$, $(-1, -1)$ καί

$(0, 0)$ ή (2) γίνεται $0y = 0 \iff y = \varphi \in \mathbb{Z}$ (άόριστος)

ενῶν διά τούς λοιπούς δυνατούς συνδυασμούς
 ἡ (2) καθίσταται αδύνατος.

Διά $[0, 2 - 2\vartheta] = -2 \wedge [0, 3 - 2\vartheta] = -2$ ἔχομεν:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \rho + \vartheta, \rho \in \mathbb{Z} \\ -2 \leq 0,2 - 2\vartheta < -1 \\ -2 \leq 0,3 - 2\vartheta < -1 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \rho + \vartheta, \rho \in \mathbb{Z} \\ -2,2 \leq -2\vartheta < -1,2 \\ -2,3 \leq -2\vartheta < -1,3 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \rho + \vartheta, \rho \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 0,6 < \vartheta \leq 1,1 \\ \frac{13}{20} < \vartheta \leq \frac{23}{20} \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \rho + \vartheta, \rho \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \frac{13}{20} < \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \rho + \frac{13}{20} < x < \rho + 1, \quad \forall \rho \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Διά $[0, 2 - 2\vartheta] = -1$ καί $[0, 3 - 2\vartheta] = -1$ ἔχομεν:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \rho + \vartheta, \rho \in \mathbb{Z} \\ -1 \leq 0,2 - 2\vartheta < 0 \\ -1 \leq 0,3 - 2\vartheta < 0 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \rho + \vartheta, \rho \in \mathbb{Z} \\ -1,2 \leq -2\vartheta < -0,2 \\ -1,3 \leq -2\vartheta < -0,3 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \rho + \vartheta, \rho \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 0,1 < \vartheta \leq 0,6 \\ \frac{3}{20} < \vartheta \leq \frac{13}{20} \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \rho + \vartheta, \rho \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \frac{3}{20} < \vartheta \leq \frac{3}{5} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \rho + \frac{3}{20} < x \leq \rho + \frac{3}{5}, \quad \forall \rho \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Διά $[0, 2 - 2\vartheta] = 0$ καί $[0, 3 - 2\vartheta] = 0$ ἔχομεν:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \rho + \vartheta, \rho \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 0 \leq 0,2 - 2\vartheta < 1 \\ 0 \leq 0,3 - 2\vartheta < 1 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \rho + \vartheta, \rho \in \mathbb{Z} \\ -0,2 \leq -2\vartheta < 0,8 \\ -0,3 \leq -2\vartheta < 0,7 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = p + \vartheta, \quad p \in \mathbb{Z} \\ -0,4 < \vartheta \leq 0,1 \\ -\frac{7}{20} < \vartheta < \frac{3}{20} \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = p + \vartheta, \quad p \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 0 \leq \vartheta \leq 0,1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow p \leq x \leq p + 0,1, \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Συνεπώς εάν $\lambda = -2$ τό εύνολον λύσεων τῆς

(Εθ) εἶναι: $A = \bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} A_p$ ὅπου

$$A_p \equiv \left[p, p + 0,1 \right] \cup \left(p + \frac{\vartheta}{20}, p + \frac{3}{5} \right] \cup \left(p + \frac{13}{20}, p + 1 \right)$$

ii) >Εάν $\lambda \neq -2$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$ τότε ἡ (1) γίνεται

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{[0, 2 - 2\vartheta] - [\lambda\vartheta + 0,3]}{\lambda + 2} \quad \left| \quad 0 \leq \vartheta < 1, y \in \mathbb{Z} \right.$$

ὅπου $[0, 2 - 2\vartheta] = -2$ ἢ -1 ἢ 0 καί

$$[\lambda\vartheta + 0,3] = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ ἢ } -1 \text{ ἢ } 2 \text{ ἢ } \dots \text{ ἢ } \lambda \text{ ἔάν } \lambda \geq 0 \\ \lambda \text{ ἢ } \lambda + 1 \text{ ἢ } \dots \text{ ἢ } -1 \text{ ἢ } 0 \text{ ἔάν } \lambda < 0 (\lambda \neq -2) \end{cases}$$

>Εμ τῶν δυνατῶν τώρα συνδυασμῶν τῶν ἀνωτέρω τιμῶν δευτοί εἶναι μόνον ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ὅποιοι δίδουν y ἀκέραια. Τοιαῦτοι συνδυασμοί ὑπάρχουν πάντοτε ἥτοι: (α) >Εστω $\lambda > 0$ τότε:

$$\text{Διά } [0, 2 - 2\vartheta] = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{[\lambda\vartheta + 0,3]}{\lambda + 2} \Rightarrow$$

$y \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow [\lambda\vartheta + 0,3] = 0$ ὅτε $y = 0$ καί
(διὰτί)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 + \vartheta \\ [0, 2 - 2\vartheta] = 0 \\ [\lambda\vartheta + 0,3] = 0 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \vartheta \\ 0 \leq 0, 2 - 2\vartheta < 1 \\ 0 \leq \lambda\vartheta + 0,3 < 1 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \vartheta \\ -0,2 \leq -2\vartheta < 0,8 \\ -0,3 \leq \lambda\vartheta < 0,7 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \vartheta \\ -0,4 < \vartheta \leq 0,1 \\ -\frac{0,3}{\lambda} \leq \vartheta < \frac{0,7}{\lambda} \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \vartheta \\ 0 \leq \vartheta \leq \min\left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{7}{10\lambda}\right) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x \leq \min\left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{7}{10\lambda}\right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{του "="" ισχύοντος} \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \min\left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{7}{10\lambda}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \right)$$

$$\text{Διά } [0, 2-2\vartheta] = -1 \text{ τότε } y = \frac{-1 - [\lambda\vartheta + 0,3]}{\lambda + 2} \Rightarrow$$

$$y \notin \mathbb{Z} \text{ (διατί;)}$$

$$\text{Διά } [0, 2-2\vartheta] = -2 \text{ τότε } y = \frac{-2 - [\lambda\vartheta + 0,3]}{\lambda + 2} \Rightarrow$$

$$y \in \mathbb{Z} \xLeftrightarrow{\text{(διατί;)}} [\lambda\vartheta + 0,3] = \lambda \text{ ὅτε } y = \frac{-(\lambda+2)}{\lambda+2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = -1 \text{ και}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 + \vartheta \\ [0, 2-2\vartheta] = -2 \\ [\lambda\vartheta + 0,3] = \lambda \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 + \vartheta \\ -2 \leq 0, 2-2\vartheta < -1 \\ \lambda \leq \lambda\vartheta + 0,3 < \lambda+1 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 + \vartheta \\ -2, 2 \leq -2\vartheta < -1, 2 \\ \lambda - 0,3 \leq \lambda\vartheta < \lambda + 0,7 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 + \vartheta \\ 0,6 < \vartheta \leq 1,1 \\ \frac{\lambda - 0,3}{\lambda} \leq \vartheta < \frac{\lambda + 0,7}{\lambda} \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 + \vartheta \\ \max\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{\lambda - 0,3}{\lambda}\right) \leq \vartheta < \min\left(1, \frac{\lambda + 0,7}{\lambda}\right) \\ \frac{\lambda - 0,3}{\lambda} < 1 \text{ και } \frac{\lambda + 0,7}{\lambda} > 0,6 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{του "="" ισχύοντος} \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \max\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{\lambda - 0,3}{\lambda}\right) = \frac{\lambda - 0,3}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\iff -1 + \max\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{\lambda-0,3}{\lambda}\right) \leq x < -1 + \min\left(1, \frac{\lambda+0,7}{\lambda}\right)$$

(δ) "Εστω $\lambda = 0$ τότε $[\lambda\partial + 0,3] = [0,3] = 0$

$$\implies y = \frac{[0,2-2\partial]}{2} \implies y \in \mathbb{Z} \iff [0,2-2\partial] = 0 \text{ ή } -2.$$

$$\text{Διὰ } [0,2-2\partial] = 0 \implies y = 0 \text{ και } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \partial \\ [0,2-2\partial] = 0 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \partial \\ -0,4 < \partial \leq 0,1 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff 0 \leq x \leq 0,1$$

$$\text{Διὰ } [0,2-2\partial] = -2 \implies y = -1 \text{ και } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1+\partial \\ [0,2-2\partial] = -2 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1+\partial \\ 0,6 < \partial \leq 1,1 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1+\partial \\ 0,6 < \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff -0,4 < x < 0$$

(γ) "Εστω $\lambda = -1$ τότε $[\lambda\partial + 0,3] = [-\partial + 0,3] = -1$ ή

$$\text{ή } 0 \text{ ὅτε } y = \frac{[0,2-2\partial] - [-\partial + 0,3]}{-1+2} \iff y = [0,2-2\partial] - [-\partial + 0,3]$$

και εργαζόμενοι ὡς ἀνωτέρω εὐρίσκομεν :

$[0,2-2\partial]$	$[-\partial + 0,3]$	Λύσεις τῆς (Εβ)
-2	-1	$-0,4 < x < 0$
-2	0	$\emptyset$
-1	-1	$0,3 < x \leq 0,6$
-1	0	$-0,9 < x \leq -0,7$
0	-1	$\emptyset$
0	0	$0 \leq x \leq 0,1$

(δ) Έστω $\lambda < -2$ τότε:

$$\Delta\iota\acute{\alpha} [0, 2-2\partial] = 0 \implies y = -\frac{[\lambda\partial + 0,3]}{\lambda + 2} \implies$$

$$y \in \mathbb{Z} \xleftrightarrow{(\delta\iota\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\iota)} ([\lambda\partial + 0,3] = 0 \vee [\lambda\partial + 0,3] = \lambda + 2)$$

Συνεπώς έχουμε:

$$(1) \text{ Έάν } [0, 2-2\partial] = 0 \text{ καί } [\lambda\partial + 0,3] = 0 \implies$$

$$y = 0 \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \partial \\ -0,4 < \partial \leq 0,1 \\ \frac{0,7}{\lambda} < \partial \leq -\frac{0,3}{\lambda} \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \xleftrightarrow[\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}]{\lambda < -2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \partial \\ 0 \leq \partial \leq -\frac{0,3}{\lambda} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff 0 \leq x \leq -\frac{3}{10\lambda}$$

$$(2) \text{ Έάν } [0, 2-2\partial] = 0 \text{ καί } [\lambda\partial + 0,3] = \lambda + 2 \implies$$

$$y = -1 \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 + \partial \\ 0 \leq 0,2 - 2\partial < 1 \\ \lambda + 2 \leq \lambda\partial + 0,3 < \lambda + 3 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 + \partial \\ -0,4 < \partial \leq 0,1 \\ \frac{\lambda + 2,7}{\lambda} < \partial \leq \frac{\lambda + 1,7}{\lambda} \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 + \partial \\ \max\left(0, \frac{\lambda + 2,7}{\lambda}\right) < \partial \leq \min\left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{\lambda + 1,7}{\lambda}\right) \\ \frac{\lambda + 2,7}{\lambda} \leq \frac{1}{10} \wedge \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^- - \{-1, -2\} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 + \partial \\ \frac{\lambda + 2,7}{\lambda} < \partial \leq \min\left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{\lambda + 1,7}{\lambda}\right) \\ 10(\lambda + 2,7) \geq \lambda \wedge \lambda \leq -3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 + \vartheta \\ \frac{2+2,7}{2} < \vartheta \leq \min \left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{2+1,7}{2} \right) \\ 2 \geq -3 \wedge 2 \leq -3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 + \vartheta \wedge 2 = -3 \\ \frac{2+2,7}{2} < \vartheta \leq \min \left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{2+1,7}{2} \right) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \frac{1}{10} < \vartheta \leq \frac{1}{10} \right\} \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

$$\text{Διά } [0, 2-2\vartheta] = -1 \implies y = -\frac{1 + [\lambda\vartheta + 0,3]}{\lambda + 2} \implies$$

$$y \in \mathbb{Z} \xLeftrightarrow{(\text{διατι}_i)} ([\lambda\vartheta + 0,3] = -1 \text{ ή } [\lambda\vartheta + 0,3] = \lambda + 1)$$

Τότε είναι $y=0$ ή $y=-1$ αντιστοίχως, ότε ηρο-
χωρούμεν είς τήν επίλυσιν τής εξισώσεως έρχα-
ζόμενοι ως ανωτέρω.

$$\text{Τελικώς, διά } [0, 2-2\vartheta] = -2 \implies y = -\frac{2 + [\lambda\vartheta + 0,3]}{\lambda + 2}$$

$$\implies y \in \mathbb{Z} \xLeftrightarrow{(\text{διατι}_i)} ([\lambda\vartheta + 0,3] = -2 \text{ ή } [\lambda\vartheta + 0,3] = \lambda).$$

Τότε είς έκαστην περίπτωση εύρίσκομεν τάς
τιμάς του x κατά τά γνωστά.

(Ποίαι αί λύσεις τής (Ε3) είς τάς τελευταίας
ταύτας περιπτώσεις;).

$$(E4) \iff \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{x}{6} + 0,3 + 1 \right] + \left[\frac{1}{3} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{x}{6} + 0,3 - 1 \right] = 5$$

$$\xLeftrightarrow{\frac{x}{6} = y} [3y + 0,3] + 1 + [2y + 0,3] - 1 = 5$$

$$\xLeftrightarrow{y = [y] + \vartheta \atop 0 \leq \vartheta < 1} 3[y] + [3\vartheta + 0,3] + 2[y] + [2\vartheta + 0,3] = 5$$

$$\longleftrightarrow [y]=t \implies 5t = 5 - [3\vartheta + 0,3] - [2\vartheta + 0,3] \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \\ \vartheta \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\longleftrightarrow t = 1 - \frac{[3\vartheta + 0,3] + [2\vartheta + 0,3]}{5} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \\ t \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

όπου $[3\vartheta + 0,3] = 0$ ή 1 ή 2 ή 3 και $[2\vartheta + 0,3] = 0$ ή 1 ή 2 .

Εκ τῶν δυνατῶν συνδυασμῶν τῶν προηγουμένων τιμῶν δεκτοί εἶναι μόνον οἱ $(0,0)$ καί $(3,2)$.

Διὰ $[3\vartheta + 0,3] = 0$ καί $[2\vartheta + 0,3] = 0$ ἔχομεν:

$$t = 1 \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 1 + \vartheta \\ 0 \leq 3\vartheta + 0,3 < 1 \\ 0 \leq 2\vartheta + 0,3 < 1 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 1 + \vartheta \\ -0,3 \leq 3\vartheta < 0,7 \\ -0,3 \leq 2\vartheta < 0,7 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 1 + \vartheta \\ -\frac{1}{10} \leq \vartheta < \frac{7}{30} \\ -\frac{3}{20} \leq \vartheta < \frac{7}{20} \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 1 + \vartheta \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < \frac{7}{30} \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow$$

$$\longleftrightarrow 1 \leq y < \frac{37}{30}. \text{ Τότε εἶναι } 1 \leq \frac{x}{6} < \frac{37}{30} \longleftrightarrow \\ \longleftrightarrow 6 \leq x < \frac{37}{5}.$$

Διὰ $[3\vartheta + 0,3] = 3$ καί $[2\vartheta + 0,3] = 2$ ἔχομεν:

$$t = 0 \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \vartheta \\ 3 \leq 3\vartheta + 0,3 < 4 \\ 2 \leq 2\vartheta + 0,3 < 3 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \vartheta \\ 2,7 \leq 3\vartheta < 3,7 \\ 1,7 \leq 2\vartheta < 2,7 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \vartheta \\ \frac{27}{30} \leq \vartheta < \frac{37}{30} \\ \frac{17}{20} \leq \vartheta < \frac{27}{20} \\ 0 \leq \vartheta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \frac{9}{10} \leq y < 1. \text{ Τότε}$$

$$\text{Είναι: } \frac{9}{10} \leq \frac{x}{6} < 1 \iff \frac{27}{5} \leq x < 6.$$

$$\text{"Αρα τελικώς } A \equiv \left[\frac{27}{5}, \frac{37}{5} \right).$$

$$(E5) \iff x^2[x] + [x+1]^2 - 2(x-[x])[x]^2 = [2x+1] - (x-[x])^2$$

$$\iff \begin{matrix} x=[x]+\partial \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \end{matrix} ([x]+\partial)^2[x] + ([x]+1)^2 - 2\partial[x]^2 = [2x]+1-\partial^2 \mid x \neq 0$$

$$\iff ([x]^2 + 2\partial[x] + \partial^2)[x] + [x]^2 + 2[x] + 1 - 2\partial[x]^2 = 2[x] + [2\partial] + 1 - \partial^2 \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ x \neq 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\iff \begin{matrix} [x]=y \\ y^3 + 2\partial y^2 + \partial^2 y + y^2 + 2y + 1 - 2\partial y^2 - 2y - 1 + \partial^2 = [2\partial] \end{matrix} \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (y, \partial) \neq (0, 0) \end{matrix}$$

$$\iff y^3 + \partial^2 y + y^2 + \partial^2 = [2\partial] \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1, y \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (y, \partial) \neq (0, 0) \end{matrix}$$

$$\iff y(y^2 + \partial^2) + y^2 + \partial^2 = [2\partial] \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1, y \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (y, \partial) \neq (0, 0) \end{matrix}$$

$$\iff (y^2 + \partial^2)(y+1) = [2\partial] \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1, y \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (y, \partial) \neq (0, 0) \end{matrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{όπου } [2\partial] = 0 \text{ ή } 1$$

$$\text{Διά } [2\partial] = 0 \iff 0 \leq \partial < \frac{1}{2} \text{ έχουμε:}$$

$$(1) \iff (y^2 + \partial^2)(y+1) = 0 \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1/2, y \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (y, \partial) \neq (0, 0) \end{matrix} \iff$$

$$\iff y^2 + \partial^2 = 0 \vee y+1 = 0 \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1/2, y \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (y, \partial) \neq (0, 0) \end{matrix} \iff$$

$$\iff y = \partial = 0 \vee y = -1 \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \partial < 1/2 \\ (y, \partial) \neq (0, 0) \end{matrix} \iff$$

$$\iff y = -1 \mid 0 \leq \partial < \frac{1}{2} \implies \left\{ \begin{matrix} x = -1 + \partial \\ 0 \leq \partial < \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right\} \iff -1 \leq x < -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{Διά } [2\partial] = 1 \iff \frac{1}{2} \leq \partial < 1 \text{ έχουμε:}$$

$$(1) \iff (y^2 + \partial^2)(y+1) = 1 \mid \begin{matrix} 1/2 \leq \partial < 1, y \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (y, \partial) \neq (0, 0) \end{matrix} \quad (2)$$

Εἰς τὴν (2) παρατηροῦμεν ὅτι $(y+1) \in \mathbb{Z}$ διότι $y \in \mathbb{Z}$
 ἐνῶ $(y^2 + \partial^2) \notin \mathbb{Z}$ διότι $1/2 \leq \partial < 1$ καὶ $y \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Συνεπῶς $(y^2 + \partial^2)(y+1) \notin \mathbb{Z} \implies (y^2 + \partial^2)(y+1) \neq 1$,

$\forall y \in \mathbb{Z} \implies (2)$ ἀδύνατος ἐν $\mathbb{Z}$.

Ἀρα τελικῶς εἶναι $A = [-1, -\frac{1}{2})$.

$$(E6) \iff x + [2x + 0,4 + 2] = 5,12 \iff$$

$$\xleftrightarrow[0 \leq \partial < 1]{x = [x] + \partial} [x] + \partial + 2[x] + [2\partial + 0,4] + 2 = 5,12$$

$$\iff 3[x] = 3,12 - \partial - [2\partial + 0,4] \mid 0 \leq \partial < 1$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{[x] = y} y = 1,04 - \frac{\partial}{3} - \frac{[2\partial + 0,4]}{3} \mid \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \quad (1)$$

ὅπου $[2\partial + 0,4] = 0$ ἢ 1 ἢ 2 .

Διὰ $[2\partial + 0,4] = 0 \iff -0,2 \leq \partial < 0,3$ ἔχομεν:

$$(1) \iff y = 1,04 - \frac{\partial}{3} \mid \begin{array}{l} -0,2 \leq \partial < 0,3 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \iff y = 1,04 - \frac{\partial}{3} \mid \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \partial < 0,3 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

$$\iff y = 1,04 - \frac{\partial}{3} \mid \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \frac{\partial}{3} < 0,1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \implies y \in \mathbb{Z} \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{\partial}{3} = 0,04 \iff \partial = 0,12. \text{ Τότε } y = 1 \implies$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 + \partial \\ \partial = 0,12 \end{array} \right\} \iff x = 1,12 = \frac{28}{25}$$

Διὰ $[2\partial + 0,4] = 1 \iff 0,3 \leq \partial < 0,8$ ἔχομεν:

$$(1) \iff y = 1,04 - \frac{\partial}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \mid \begin{array}{l} 0,3 \leq \partial < 0,8 \\ 0 \leq \partial < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \iff$$

$$\iff y = \frac{53}{75} - \frac{\partial}{3} \mid \begin{array}{l} 0,3 \leq \partial < 0,8 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \iff y = \frac{53 - 25\partial}{75} \mid \begin{array}{l} 0,3 \leq \partial < 0,8 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow y \notin \mathbb{Z}$ (γιατί;) $\Rightarrow$ η (1) αδύνατος $\exists \in \mathbb{Z}$ εις
την περίπτωση αὐτήν.

Διά $[2\theta + 0,4] = 2 \iff 0,8 \leq \theta < 1,3$ έχουμε:

$$(1) \iff y = 1,04 - \frac{\theta}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0,8 \leq \theta < 1,3 \\ 0 \leq \theta < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \iff$$

$$\iff y = 1,04 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\theta}{3} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0,8 \leq \theta < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \iff y = \frac{28}{75} - \frac{\theta}{3} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0,8 \leq \theta < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff y = \frac{28-25\theta}{75} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0,8 \leq \theta < 1 \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Αλλά } 0,8 \leq \theta < 1 \iff 20 \leq 25\theta < 25 \iff -25 < -25\theta \leq -20$$

$$\iff 3 < 28 - 25\theta \leq 8 \iff \frac{3}{75} < \frac{28-25\theta}{75} \leq \frac{8}{75} \implies \frac{3}{75} < y \leq \frac{8}{75}$$

$\implies y \notin \mathbb{Z}$, ήτοι η (1) είναι αδύνατος καί εις την
περίπτωση αὐτήν.

Αρα τελικῶς εἶναι $A = \left\{ \frac{28}{25} \right\}$.

Παρατήρηση: Τὴν ἀνωτέρω ἐξίσωσιν δυνάμεθα νά
ἐπιλύσωμεν καί ὡς ἐξῆς:

$$(E6) \iff x + [2x + 0,4] + 2 = 5,12 \quad \begin{array}{l} x = [x] + \theta \\ 0 \leq \theta < 1 \end{array}$$

$$\iff [x] + \theta + [2x + 0,4] = 3,12 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \theta < 1 \\ \end{array} \right. \iff [x] + \\ + [2x + 0,4] = 3,12 - \theta \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \theta < 1 \end{array} \right. (1)$$

Επειδὴ τὸ πρῶτον μέλος τῆς (1) εἶναι ἀμέ-
ραιος πρέπει καί $(3,12 - \theta) \in \mathbb{Z} \iff \theta = 0,12$ διότι

$$0 \leq \theta < 1, \text{ ὅτε } (1) \iff [x] + 2[x] + [2\theta + 0,4] =$$

$$= 3,12 - \theta \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \theta = 0,12 \end{array} \right. \iff 3[x] = 3 - [0,64] \iff$$

$$\iff [x] = 1 \implies x = 1 + \theta = 1,12.$$

“Διὰ τῶν μαθηματικῶν ἀσκήσεων καλλιεργεῖται ἡ μνήμη,
ἡ ἱκανότης πρὸς συγκέντρωσιν τῆς προσοχῆς, ἡ πειθαρχία
τῆς σκέψεως, ἡ ἀφαιρετικὴ ἱκανότης τοῦ πνεύματος καὶ
ἡ ἀγάπη πρὸς τὴν ἐργασίαν. Ἀναπτύσσεται κατὰ μοναδικόν
τρόπον ἡ κρίσις, ἡ φαντασία, ἡ πνευματικὴ λεπτότης, τὸ
πνεῦμα τοῦ κριτικοῦ ἐλέγχου, τὸ συναίσθημα τῆς εὐθύνης
καὶ τῆς καλαισθησίας.”

I. Γ. ΤΑΜΒΑΚΛΗΣ

(Πρακτικὰ Παιδαγωγικοῦ συνεδρίου τῆς Ι΄ περ. Μ.Ε.
εἰς Σέρρας 1969)

ΜΕΡΟΣ Β

ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΑ

1. επίλυσις ἀριθμητικῶν ἑξισώσεων
 - I. **30** παραδείγματα
 - II. **150** ασκήσεις ἀριθμητικῶν ἑξισώσεων
2. επίλυσις παραμετρικῶν ἑξισώσεων
 - I. **20** παραδείγματα
 - II. **135** ασκήσεις παραμετρικῶν ἑξισώσεων

1. ΕΠΙΛΥΣΙΣ ΑΡΙΘΜΗΤΙΚΩΝ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΩΝ

1. ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ

Π1. Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ κάτωθι ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): (2x+5)^2 - (x-1)(x+2) = (x-3)^2 + (2x-1)(x+2)$$

$$(E2): (3x+8)(7x-2) + 35x^2 - 10x - 1 = 8(7x-2)(x+1)$$

$$(E3): 3(x-2) - (5-12x) + x(x-4) = (x+2)^2 + 7x - 15$$

Ἐπίλυσις: $(E1) \iff 4x^2 + 25 + 20x - (x^2 + x - 2) = x^2 + 9 - 6x + 2x^2 - x + 4x - 2 \iff 4x^2 + 25 + 20x - x^2 - x + 2 - x^2 - 9 + 6x - 2x^2 + x - 4x + 2 = 0 \iff 22x = -20 \iff x = -\frac{10}{11} \implies A = \left\{ -\frac{10}{11} \right\}$.

$(E2) \iff (3x+8)(7x-2) + 5x(7x-2) - 8(7x-2)(x+1) = 1 \iff (7x-2)(3x+8+5x-8x-8) = 1 \iff (7x-2) \cdot 0 = 1 \iff 0 = 1 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$ (Ἀδύνατος).

$(E3) \implies 3x - 6 - 5 + 12x + x^2 - 4x = x^2 + 4x + 4 + 7x - 15 \iff 3x + 12x + x^2 - 4x - x^2 - 4x - 7x = 4 - 15 + 6 + 5 \iff 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}$ (Ἀόριστος).

Π2. Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): \frac{1}{2} \left[8 - \frac{x}{3} - 2 \left(\frac{x}{2} + 5 \right) \right] - \left[6 - \frac{3x}{2} + 3(x-5) \right] + 5 = 0$$

$$(E2): \frac{7x-2}{5} - \frac{x-1}{2} = x - \frac{x+2}{10}$$

$$(E3): \frac{x+6}{2} + \frac{2(x+17)}{3} + \frac{5(x-10)}{6} = 2x+6$$

Ἐπίλυσις: $(E1) \iff \frac{1}{2} \left(8 - \frac{x}{3} - x - 10 \right) - \left(6 - \frac{3x}{2} + 3x - 15 \right) + 5 = 0 \iff 4 - \frac{x}{6} - \frac{x}{2} - 5 - 6 + \frac{3x}{2} - 3x + 15 + 5 = 0$

$\iff 13 - \frac{x}{6} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3x}{2} - 3x = 0 \iff 6 \cdot 13 - 6 \cdot \frac{x}{6} - 6 \cdot \frac{x}{2} + 6 \cdot \frac{3x}{2} - 6 \cdot 3x = 0 \iff 78 - x - 3x + 9x - 18x = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow -13x + 78 = 0 \Leftrightarrow -13x = -78 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-13x}{-13} = \frac{-78}{-13}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 6 \Rightarrow A = \{6\}$$

$$(E2) \Leftrightarrow 10 \frac{7x-2}{5} - 10 \frac{x-1}{2} = 10x - 10 \cdot \frac{x+2}{10} \Leftrightarrow 2(7x-2) - 5(x-1) = 10x - (x+2) \Leftrightarrow 14x - 4 - 5x + 5 = 10x - x - 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 14x - 5x - 10x + x = -2 + 4 - 5 \Leftrightarrow 0 \cdot x = -3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset \text{ (αδύνατος)}.$$

$$(E3) \Leftrightarrow 6 \cdot \frac{x+6}{2} + 6 \cdot \frac{2(x+17)}{3} + 6 \cdot \frac{5(x-10)}{6} = 6 \cdot 2x + 6 \cdot 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3(x+6) + 4(x+17) + 5(x-10) = 12x + 36 \Leftrightarrow 3x + 18 + 4x + 68 + 5x - 50 = 12x + 36 \Leftrightarrow 3x + 4x + 5x - 12x = -18 - 68 + 50 + 36 \Leftrightarrow 0 \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow A \equiv R \text{ (Αόριτος)}.$$

Π3. Να ελιγλυθοῦν ἐν R αἱ ἔξισώσεις:

$$(E1): \frac{2x+3}{2x+1} - \frac{2x+5}{2x+7} = 1 - \frac{3(2x^2+3x-3)}{4x^2+16x+7}$$

$$(E2): \frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{x+2}{x+3} + \frac{4}{x^2+2x-3} = 0$$

$$(E3): \frac{x+1}{2x-2} - \frac{x-1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{4x}{1-x^2} + \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

$$\text{Ἐλιγλυφίς: } (E1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x+3}{2x+1} - \frac{2x+5}{2x+7} = 1 - \frac{6x^2+9x-9}{(2x+1)(2x+7)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \mathcal{D} = R - \left\{ -\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\} &\Leftrightarrow (2x+1)(2x+7) \frac{2x+3}{2x+1} - (2x+1)(2x+7) \\ &+ 7 \cdot \frac{2x+5}{2x+7} - (2x+1)(2x+7) \cdot \frac{6x^2+9x-9}{(2x+1)(2x+7)} \\ &\Leftrightarrow (2x+7)(2x+3) - (2x+1)(2x+5) = (2x+1)(2x+7) - (6x^2+9x-9) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 4x^2+14x+6x+21 - 4x^2-2x-10x-5 = 4x^2+16x+7-6x^2-9x+9 \\ &\Leftrightarrow -9x+9 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2+x=0 \Leftrightarrow x(2x+1)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ διότι } 2x+1 \neq 0 \\ &\Rightarrow A = \{0\} \subset \mathcal{D}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(E2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{x+2}{x+3} + \frac{4}{(x-1)(x+3)} = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} = R - \left\{ -3, 1 \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x-1)(x+3) \frac{x+1}{x-1} - (x-1)(x+3) \frac{x+2}{x+3} + \frac{4(x-1)(x+3)}{(x-1)(x+3)} &= 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+3)(x+1) - (x-1)(x+2) + 4 = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2+4x+3 - x^2-x+2+4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x+9=0 \Leftrightarrow 3(x+3)=0 \Leftrightarrow x+3=0 \Leftrightarrow x=-3 \notin \mathcal{D} \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset \text{ (Αδύνατος)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E3): & \iff \frac{x+1}{2(x-1)} - \frac{x-1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{4x}{(x-1)(x+1)} + \frac{x^2+1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \mid \emptyset = R - \left\{ \frac{+1}{-1} \right\} \\
 & \iff 2(x-1)(x+1) \frac{x+1}{2(x-1)} - 2(x-1)(x+1) \frac{x-1}{2(x+1)} - 2(x^2-1) \frac{4x}{x^2-1} + \\
 & + 2(x^2-1) \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} = 2(x-1)(x+1) \frac{x-1}{x+1} \iff (x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2 - \\
 & -8x + 2(x^2+1) = 2(x-1)^2 \iff 4x - 8x + 2x^2 + 2 - 2x^2 + 4x - 2 = 0 \iff \\
 & \iff 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R - \left\{ \frac{+1}{-1} \right\} \equiv \emptyset.
 \end{aligned}$$

Π4. Αναλύσατε εις γινόμενον παραγόντων τα: $\varphi(x) = (3x-5) \cdot (2x-3) - (3x-5)(x+4)$ και $\sigma(x) = 9x^2 - 25$ και επιλύσατε εν Ω την εξίσωσιν: $(E): 2\varphi(x) - 3\sigma(x) = 0$ ($\Omega = R$ ή $\Omega = Z$ ή $\Omega = N$ ή $\Omega = \left\{ -\frac{29}{7}, \frac{5}{3} \right\}$).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Λύσις: } \varphi(x) &= (3x-5)(2x-3) - (3x-5)(x+4) = (3x-5)[2x-3-(x+4)] = (3x-5)(2x-3-x-4) = (3x-5)(x-7). \\
 \sigma(x) &= 9x^2 - 25 = (3x)^2 - 5^2 = (3x-5)(3x+5). \text{ Άρα } (E) \iff \\
 & 2(3x-5)(x-7) - 3(3x-5)(3x+5) = 0 \iff (3x-5) \cdot [2(x-7) - 3(3x+5)] = 0 \iff \\
 & (3x-5)(2x-14-9x-15) = 0 \iff (3x-5)(-7x-29) = 0 \iff 3x-5 = 0 \vee -7x-29 = 0 \iff 3x=5 \vee -7x = -29 \iff x = \frac{5}{3} \vee x = -\frac{29}{7}. \text{ Συνεπώς (i) } \text{έάν } \Omega = R \implies A = \left\{ -\frac{29}{7}, \frac{5}{3} \right\}, \text{ (ii) } \text{έάν } \Omega = Z \implies A = \emptyset.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III. } \text{έάν } \Omega = N \implies A = \emptyset \text{ και (iv) } \text{έάν } \Omega = \left\{ -\frac{29}{7}, \frac{5}{3} \right\} \implies A \equiv \Omega \text{ (αόριστος ή ταυτότης εν } \Omega = \left\{ -\frac{29}{7}, \frac{5}{3} \right\} \text{)}.$$

$$\text{Π5. Να επιλυθούν εν } R \text{ αί εξισώσεις: (E1): } (x^2+4x-12) \cdot (2x^2+5x+2) = 0 \text{ (E2): } (x^2-\sqrt{3}x+\sqrt{3}-1) [x(\sqrt{3}+1)+3-x-3\sqrt{3}] = 0 \text{ και (E3): } \frac{x}{x-2} - \frac{x^2-x+1}{x^2-5x+6} = 3 - \frac{x+1}{x-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Επιλύσεις: (E1) } & \text{Επειδή } x^2+4x-12 = x^2+6x-2x-12 = x(x+6) - 2(x+6) = (x+6)(x-2) \text{ και } \text{Επειδή } 2x^2+5x+2 = 0 \text{ έχει} \\
 & \text{διακρίνουσα } \Delta = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 25 - 16 = 9 \implies \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{9} = 3 \\
 & \text{έγεται ότι (E1) } \iff (x+6)(x-2) \cdot 2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{-5+3}{2 \cdot 2} \right) \left(x - \frac{-5-3}{2 \cdot 2} \right) = \\
 & = 0 \iff (x+6)(x-2) \cdot \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(x + 2 \right) = 0 \implies x+6=0 \vee x+\frac{1}{2}=0 \\
 & \vee x-2=0 \vee x+2=0 \implies x=-6 \vee x=-\frac{1}{2} \vee x=\pm 2 \implies \\
 & \implies A = \left\{ -6, -\frac{1}{2}, \pm 2 \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(E2): \text{Επειδή } x^2 - \sqrt{3} \cdot x + \sqrt{3} - 1 = x^2 - (\sqrt{3} - 1 + 1)x + 1(\sqrt{3} - 1) = (x - 1)[x - (\sqrt{3} - 1)] \text{ κατά την ταυτότητα: } \\ x^2 - (a+b)x + ab = (x-a)(x-b), \text{ έπεται ότι:} \\ (E2) \iff (x-1)[x - (\sqrt{3} - 1)](x\sqrt{3} + x + 3 - x - 3\sqrt{3}) = 0 \iff (x-1) \\ (x - \sqrt{3} + 1)(x\sqrt{3} + 3 - 3\sqrt{3}) = 0 \iff x - 1 = 0 \vee x - \sqrt{3} + 1 = 0 \vee \\ \vee x\sqrt{3} + 3 - 3\sqrt{3} = 0 \iff x = 1 \vee x = \sqrt{3} - 1 \vee x = \frac{-3 + 3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \\ = \frac{3(-1 + \sqrt{3})\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{3[-\sqrt{3} + (\sqrt{3})^2]}{3} = 3 - \sqrt{3} \implies A = \left\{1, \sqrt{3} - 1, 3 - \sqrt{3}\right\}.$$

$$(E3): \iff \frac{x}{x-2} - \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{(x-2)(x-3)} = 3 - \frac{x+1}{x-3} \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{2, 3\} \iff \\ (x-2)(x-3) \frac{x}{x-2} - (x-2)(x-3) \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{(x-2)(x-3)} = 3(x-2)(x-3) - \\ - (x-2) \cdot (x-3) \cdot \frac{x+1}{x-3} \iff x(x-3) - (x^2 - x + 1) = 3(x^2 - 5x + 6) - \\ - (x-2)(x+1) \iff x^2 - 3x - x^2 + x - 1 = 3x^2 - 15x + 18 - x^2 + x + 2 \iff \\ x^2 - 3x - x^2 + x - 1 - 3x^2 + 15x - 18 - x^2 - x + 2 = 0 \iff -2x^2 + 12x - 21 = \\ = 0 \text{ με διακρίνουσα } \Delta = -24 < 0 \implies (E3) \text{ αδύνατος εν } \mathbb{R}.$$

Π6. Νά επιλυθούν εν $\mathbb{R}$ αι εξισώσεις:

$$(E1): x^2 + 2ax - bx - 3a^2 + 5ab - 2b^2 = 0, a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(E2): (x^3 + 2x^2 - 43x - 140)(x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6) = 0$$

$$(E3): (x+1)^3 + x(x-1)(x+5)(x+1) - 5x + 1 = 0$$

$$(E4): x^5 + 2x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$(E5): x^6 + x^5 + 3(x^4 - x^3 - 2x^2) = 8(x^3 + x^2).$$

$$\text{Έπιλυσεις: } (E1) \iff x^2 + (2a-b)x - 3a^2 + 5ab - 2b^2 = 0 \iff \\ \iff x^2 + 2 \frac{2a-b}{2} x + \left(\frac{2a-b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2a-b}{2}\right)^2 - 3a^2 + 5ab - 2b^2 = 0$$

$$\iff \left(x + \frac{2a-b}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{4a^2 - 4ab + b^2}{4} - 3a^2 + 5ab - 2b^2 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff \left(x + \frac{2a-b}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{4a^2 - 4ab + b^2 + 12a^2 - 20ab + 8b^2}{4} = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff \left(x + \frac{2a-b}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{16a^2 - 24ab + 9b^2}{4} = 0 \iff \left(x + \frac{2a-b}{2}\right)^2 -$$

$$-\left(\frac{4a-3b}{2}\right)^2 = 0 \iff \left(x + \frac{2a-b}{2} + \frac{4a-3b}{2}\right) \cdot \left(x + \frac{2a-b}{2} - \frac{4a-3b}{2}\right) =$$

$$= 0 \iff x + 3a - 2b = 0 \vee x - a + b = 0 \iff x = 2b - 3a \vee \\ x = a - b \implies A = \{a - b, 2b - 3a\} \text{ εφ' όσον } a - b \neq 2b - 3a \iff \\ \iff 4a \neq 3b. \text{ Εάν } 4a = 3b \implies A = \{a - b\} \text{ όγουν ή ρίζα } a - b \\ \text{ έχει πολλαπλότητα } 2 \text{ (Διηλξη).}$$

$$(E2): \text{Επειδή } x^3 + 2x^2 - 43x - 140 = x^3 + (-7+4+5)x^2 + (-7 \cdot 4 - 7 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 5)x - 7 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = (x-7)(x+4) \cdot (x+5).$$

[Συμφώνως πρὸς γνωστὴν ταυτότητα].

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Επιπλέον } x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6 &= x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x + x^2 - 5x + 6 = x(x^2 - 5x + 6) + x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x^2 - 5x + 6)(x+1) = (x-2)(x-3)(x+1), \\ \text{ἔπεται ὅτι } (E2) &\Leftrightarrow (x-7)(x+4)(x+5)(x-2)(x-3)(x+1) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x-7=0 \vee x+4=0 \vee x+5=0 \vee x-2=0 \vee x-3=0 \vee \\ &\vee x+1=0 \Leftrightarrow x=7 \vee x=-4 \vee x=-5 \vee x=2 \vee x=3 \vee x=-1 \Rightarrow \\ &A = \{-5, -4, -1, 2, 3, 7\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (E3): &\Leftrightarrow x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 + x^4 + (-1+5+1)x^3 + (-5-1+5)x^2 \\ &+ (-5)x + 0(-1)5 \cdot 1 - 5x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 + x^4 + 5x^3 - \\ &- x^2 - 5x - 5x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^4 + 6x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^4 + 5x^3 - 2x^2 + \\ &+ x^3 + 5x^2 - 2x - x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2(x^2 + 5x - 2) + x(x^2 + 5x - 2) - \\ &- (x^2 + 5x - 2) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x^2 + 5x - 2)(x^2 + x - 1) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{-5+\sqrt{33}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{-5-\sqrt{33}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-5+\sqrt{33}}{2} \vee x = \frac{-5-\sqrt{33}}{2} \vee x = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \vee x = \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow A = \left\{ \frac{-5+\sqrt{33}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (E4): &\Leftrightarrow x^5 - 1 + 2x^4 - 2x + x^3 - x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) + \\ &+ 2x(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1) + x^2(x-1) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + x^2) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x^4 + 3x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x + 1) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 1 - x^3 - 2x^2 - x) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x-1)[(x+1)^4 - x(x+1)^2] = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+1)^2(x^2 + x + 1) = 0 \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

Διαφορετικά: (E4): $\Leftrightarrow x^3(x^2 + 2x + 1) - (x^2 + 2x + 1) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2(x^3 - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1) = 0 \quad (1)$
 $\Leftrightarrow x-1=0 \vee (x+1)^2=0 \vee x^2 + x + 1=0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x=1 \vee x=-1$ (διηλγή) $\Rightarrow A = \{\pm 1\}$ μὲ τὴν -1
 ρίξαν διηλγήν. ὡς $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ εἶναι ἀδύνατος ἐν $\mathbb{R}$
 διότι $\Delta = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$. (εἴτε $x^2 + x + 1 = (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$).

$$\begin{aligned} (E5): &\Leftrightarrow x^6 + x^5 - 8x^3 - 8x^2 + 3x^2(x^2 - x - 2) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2[x(x^3 - 8) + x^3 - 8] + 3x^2[x(x-2) + (x-2)] = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2(x^3 - 8)(x+1) + 3x^2(x-2)(x+1) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2(x-2)(x+1)(x^2 + 2x + 4) + 3x^2(x-2)(x+1) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2(x-2)(x+1)(x^2 + 2x + 4 + 3) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 0 \vee x-2=0 \vee x+1=0 \vee x^2 + 2x + 4 + 3 = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ (διηλγή)} \vee x=2 \vee x=-1 \vee \\ &[1] x^2 + 2x + 7 = 0 \text{ διὰ τὸ } [1] \vee [2] x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \text{ διὰ τὸ } [2]. \end{aligned}$$

Εἰς περίπτωση ④ ἔχομεν $\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 7 = 4 - 28 = -24 < 0$
καὶ εἰς τὴν ②, $(x+1)^2 = 0 \iff x = -1$ (διηλγή). Ἀρα ④
διὰ τὸ (+) $\implies A = \{-1, 0, 2\}$ ὅπου ἡ ρίζα 0 διηλγή καὶ

② διὰ τὸ πρόσημον (-) εἰς τὴν (Ε5) ἔχομεν $A = \{1, 0, 2\}$
ὅπου ἡ ρίζα 0 διηλγή καὶ ἡ -1 τριηλγή.

Π7. Νὰ ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἑξῆς ὡσεὶς:

$$(E1): (x^2 - x)(2x - 5) = (x^2 - x)(x + 9)$$

$$(E2): \frac{(x^2 - 9)^2 - (x + 5)(x - 3)^2}{x^2 + x - 12} = 0$$

$$(E3): 4x^5 - 65a^2x^3 + 16a^4x = 0$$

$$\text{Ἐπίλυσις: } (E1) \iff (x^2 - x)(2x - 5) - (x^2 - x)(x + 9) = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 - x)(2x - 5 - x - 9) = 0 \iff x(x - 1)(4x - 14) = 0$$

$$\iff x = 0 \vee x - 1 = 0 \vee 4x - 14 = 0 \iff x = 0 \vee x = 1 \vee 4x = 14$$

$$\iff x = 0 \vee x = 1 \vee x = \frac{7}{2} \implies A = \{0, 1, \frac{7}{2}\}.$$

$$(E2): \iff \left\{ \frac{(x^2 - 9)^2 - (x + 5)(x - 3)^2}{x^2 + x - 12} = 0 \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x - 3)^2(x + 3)^2 - (x + 5)(x - 3)^2 = 0 \\ x^2 + (4 - 3)x + 4(-3) \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff \left\{ \frac{(x - 3)^2[(x + 3)^2 - (x + 5)]}{(x + 4)(x - 3) \neq 0} = 0 \right\} \iff \left\{ \frac{(x - 3)^2(x^2 + 6x + 9 - x - 5)}{(x + 4)(x - 3) \neq 0} = 0 \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0}{x + 4 \neq 0} \right\} \iff \left\{ \frac{x^2 + (4 + 1)x + 4 \cdot 1 = 0}{x + 4 \neq 0} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \frac{(x + 4)(x + 1) = 0}{x + 4 \neq 0} \right\} \iff x + 1 = 0 \iff x = -1 \implies A = \{-1\}$$

$$(E3): \iff 4x^5 - 64a^2x^3 + 16a^4x = 0$$

$$\iff 4x^3(x^2 - 16a^2) - a^2x(x^2 - 16a^2) = 0$$

$$\iff x(x^2 - 16a^2)(4x^2 - a^2) = 0$$

$$\iff x(x - 4a)(x + 4a)(2x - a)(2x + a) = 0$$

$$\iff x = 0 \vee x - 4a = 0 \vee x + 4a = 0 \vee 2x - a = 0$$

$$\vee 2x + a = 0 \iff x = 0 \vee x = 4a \vee x = -4a$$

$$\vee x = \frac{a}{2} \vee x = -\frac{a}{2} \implies A = \{0, \pm 4a, \pm \frac{a}{2}\} \text{ ἢ } A = \{0\}$$

μέ τὸ 0 ρίζαν βαθμοῦ πολλαπλότητας 5 ἐὰν
καὶ μόνον ἐὰν $a = 0$. Πράγματι ἐὰν $a = 0 \implies$
 $\pm 4a = \pm \frac{a}{2} = 0$. Ἐὰν $a \neq 0$ τότε

$$(1) \pm 7a \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \pm 7a \pm a \neq \pm a \Leftrightarrow \pm 8a \neq \pm a \Leftrightarrow \pm 4a \neq \pm \frac{a}{2},$$

$$(2) \pm 9a \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \pm 9a \pm a \neq \pm a \Leftrightarrow \pm 8a \neq \pm a \Leftrightarrow \pm 4a \neq \pm \frac{a}{2}$$

και (3) $8a \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow 4a + 4a \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow 4a \neq -4a$ (ὁμοίως
και $\frac{a}{2} \neq -\frac{a}{2}$).

Π8. Να ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν R αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): x^4 + x^3 - 31x^2 - 25x + 150 = 0$$

$$(E2): x^2(2x^2 - 1) + (2x + 1)^3 = 0$$

$$(E3): x^3 - \frac{37}{12}x^2 + \frac{37}{12}x - 1 = 0$$

Υπόδειξις: Χρησιμοποιήσατε τό θεώρημα: «Ἐάν πολωνύμου $q(x) = a_0 x^k + a_1 x^{k-1} + \dots + a_k$ ἔχῃ ἀκεραίους συντελεστὰς καὶ δέχεται ὡς ρίζαν τὸν ρητὸν ἀριθμὸν $\frac{\mu}{\nu}$, ἥτοι $q(\frac{\mu}{\nu}) = 0$ ἢ $q(x) = (x - \frac{\mu}{\nu})\eta(x) \text{ } \textcircled{1} \wedge \mu \in \mathbb{Z}, \nu \in \mathbb{Z}$

$-\{0\}, (\mu, \nu) = 1$, τότε $\mu/a_k \wedge \nu/a_0 \gg$.

Ἡρὸς εὕρεσιν τοῦ ηηλίκου $\eta(x)$ εἰς τὴν ἀνάλυσιν $\textcircled{1}$ νὰ ἐφαρμοσθῇ ἡ μέθοδος τῆς συντόμου διαιρέσεως ἀκεραίου πολωνύμου διὰ διωνύμου - μέθοδος Horner.

Ἐπίλυσις: Ὡς ἐπειδὴ $150 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2$ ἔγεται ὅτι $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 6, \pm 10, \pm 15, \pm 25, \pm 30, \pm 50, \pm 75, \pm 150/150$.

Εὐκόλως διατηγεῖται τῶρα ὅτι, ἐάν $q(x) = \mu$ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον μέλος τῆς (E1), εἶναι $q(2) = q(-3) = q(\pm 5) = 0$.

Ἐξ ἄλλου τὸ $q(x)$, ἄρα καὶ ἡ (E1) εἶναι τετάρτου βαθμοῦ καὶ συνεπῶς ἔχει 4 ρίζες ἥτοι: (E1) $\Leftrightarrow x = 2 \vee x = -3 \vee x = 5 \vee x = -5 \Rightarrow A = \{-5, -3, 2, 5\}$.

(E2) $\Leftrightarrow 2x^4 - x^2 + (2x)^3 + 3(2x)^2 + 3 \cdot 2x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^4 + 8x^3 + 11x^2 + 6x + 1 = 0 \text{ } \textcircled{1}$. Ἐχομεν $\pm 1/1 \wedge \pm 1, \pm 2/2 \Rightarrow$ πιθανές ρητές ρίζες τῆς $\textcircled{1}$: $\pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}$. Προφανῶς ἡ $\textcircled{1}$ δὲν δέχεται θετικὴν ρίζαν, ἄρα θὰ ἐξετάσωμεν μόνον τὸ -1 καὶ $-\frac{1}{2}$. Ἐάν $q(x) = \mu$ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον μέλος τῆς $\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow q(-1) = 2 - 8 + 11 - 6 + 1 = 14 - 14 = 0$, $q(-\frac{1}{2}) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{16} - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 11 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 =$

$$= \frac{31}{8} - \frac{32}{8} = -\frac{1}{8} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x + 1/q(x).$$

Ἐχομεν
$$\left. \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 8 & 11 & 6 & 1 & -1 \\ & -2 & -6 & -5 & -1 & \\ \hline 2 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 0 & \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (E2) \Leftrightarrow (x+1).$$

$$(2x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x + 1) = 0 \text{ και } \epsilon\eta\epsilon\iota\delta\eta \quad -2 + 6 - 5 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(E_2) \Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2 \Pi(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 6 & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ & -2 & -4 & -1 & \\ \hline 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2 (2x^2 + 4x + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2 = 0 \vee 2x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \text{ (διηλ.)}$$

$$\vee 2\left(x - \frac{-4 + \sqrt{8}}{4}\right)\left(x - \frac{-4 - \sqrt{8}}{4}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \text{ (διηλ.)}$$

$$\vee x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ (διότι } \Delta = 4^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 16 - 8 = 8 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} =$$

$$= \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 2} = 2\sqrt{2}). \text{ Συνεπώς } A = \left\{ -1, \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2} \right\} \text{ (ή -1 διηλ.)}$$

$$(E_3) \Leftrightarrow 12x^3 - 37x^2 + 37x - 12 = 0 \text{ ①}$$

Έχομεν ότι, $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 12/12$.

Προφανώς η δοδεΐσα δέν δέχεται αρνητικές ρίζες
άρα, θα εξετάσωμεν μόνο τās πιθανās θετικές
ρίζες αι όποιαι προκύπτουν εκ τών δυνατών συνδυα-
σμών τών διαιρετών του 12. Εύκόλως διαπιστώνται

ότι, εάν $q(x) = a'$ μέλος της ①, $q(1) = q\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) =$
 $= q\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = 0$. Συνεπώς:

$$(E_3) \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \vee x = \frac{3}{4} \vee x = \frac{4}{3} \text{ (αφού είναι 3ου βαθμού)} \\ \Rightarrow A = \left\{ 1, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{3} \right\}.$$

Σημείωσις: Επειδή δια τήν δοδεΐσαν έξιωσεν
ισχύει ότι "εάν μ είναι μία ρίζα αυτής, τότε και η
 $\frac{\nu}{\mu}$ θα είναι ρίζα αυτής, καλεΐται αυτή αντίστροφος.
 $\mu \neq 0$." (βλ. έλε και η 5.5)

$$\eta\gamma. \text{ Εάν } q(x) = \left(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{2}{x-1}\right) \left(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{2}{x-1}\right)$$

και $6(x) = (x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)^2 - x^3$, δείξατε ότι η (E):

$\frac{q(x)}{6(x)} = 1$ δέν έχει καμμίαν σύμμετρον ρίζαν δια-

φορον του μηδενός.

$$\text{Λύσις: } q(x) = \left(\frac{x^5-1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-1}\right) \left(\frac{x^5+1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x+1}\right) = \frac{x^5+1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{x^5-1}{x+1} =$$

$$= \frac{x^5+1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x^5-1}{x-1} = (x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) \text{ και}$$

$$6(x) = \left(\frac{x^4-1}{x-1}\right)^2 - x^3 = \frac{(x^4-1)^2}{(x-1)^2} - x^3 =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{x^8 - 2x^4 + 1 - x^3(x^2 - 2x + 1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^8 - 2x^4 + 1 - x^5 + 2x^4 - x^3}{(x-1)^2} = \\
 &= \frac{x^8 + 1 - x^5 - x^3}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^5(x^3 - 1) - (x^3 - 1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{(x^5 - 1)(x^3 - 1)}{(x-1)^2} = \\
 &= (x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E) &\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1)}{(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} &x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 = x^2 + x + 1 \\ &(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1) \neq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 - x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^4 - x^3 - 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^3 - x^2 - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &x = 0 \vee x^3 - x^2 - 2 = 0. \text{ Έχουμε } \pm 1, \pm 2/2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Το $f(x) \equiv x^3 - x^2 - 2$ δεν δέχεται ηροφανώς αρνητικές ρίζες άρα θα εξετάσωμεν μόνο τό +1 και τό +2. Είναι όμως $f(1) = 1 - 1 - 2 = -2 \neq 0$ και $f(2) = 8 - 4 - 2 = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ (E) έχει μόνο τό 0 ως σύμμετρον ρίζαν.

Π10. Εάν η εξίσωσις $(E_1): (x-p_1)(x-p_2)(x-p_3)\dots(x-p_n) + a = 0$ έχει ως ρίζας τούς αριθμούς $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$), τότε η $(E_2): (x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_n) - a = 0$ έχει ως ρίζας τούς πραγματικούς αριθμούς $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$.

Απόδειξις: Επειδή η (E_1) δέχεται ως ρίζας τούς πραγματικούς αριθμούς $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ και έχει συντελεστήν τής μεγαλύτερας δυνάμεως τοῦ αγνώστου τὴν μονάδα, δυνάμεθα νὰ γράψωμεν: $(x-p_1)(x-p_2)\dots(x-p_n) + a = (x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_n) \Leftrightarrow (x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_n) - a = (x-p_1)(x-p_2)\dots(x-p_n)$. Η τελευταία αὕτη ἰσότης συνεπάγεται ὅτι $(E_2) \Leftrightarrow (x-p_1)(x-p_2)\dots(x-p_n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = p_1 \vee x = p_2 \vee \dots \vee x = p_n$ ἤτοι δέχεται αὕτη τούς αριθμούς $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$ ως ρίζας.

Π11. Τῇ βοήθειᾳ γνωστῶν ταυτοτήτων νὰ κατασκευάσῃς κατωθὶ ἐξισώσεις παραγοντοποιημένης μορφῆς καὶ ἐν συνεχείᾳ νὰ ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E_1): (x^2 - 2x + 1)^2 &= (x^2 - 4x + 3)^2, (E_2): 4(3x-1)^2 = 9(2x+3)^2, \\
 (E_3): \left(\frac{x^3}{-289} - x\right)(x^4 - 4) &= 0, (E_4): x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3) + 1 =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)^4 + x^4 + 1}{2}, (E5): x^2 - 4x + 4a - 2ax + 4 = 0 \quad (a \in \mathbb{R}),$$

$$(E6): (2x+1)^5 - 2x - 1 = 0.$$

$$\text{Επιλύσεις: } (E1) \iff [(x-1)^2]^2 = [(x-1)(x-3)]^2 \iff (x-1)^4 - (x-1)^2(x-3)^2 = 0 \iff (x-1)^2[(x-1)^2 - (x-3)^2] = 0 \\ \iff (x-1)^2(x-1-x+3)(x-1+x-3) = 0 \iff (x-1)^2 \cdot 2(2x-4) = 0 \\ \iff 4(x-1)^2 \cdot (x-2) = 0 \iff (x-1)^2 = 0 \vee x-2 = 0$$

$$\iff x = 1 \quad (\Delta \iota \eta \lambda \eta) \vee x = 2. \\ (E2) \iff [2(3x-1)]^2 - [3(2x+3)]^2 = 0 \iff [2(3x-1) - 3(2x+3)] \cdot [2(3x-1) + 3(2x+3)] = 0 \\ \iff (6x-2-6x-9)(6x-2+6x+9) = 0 \iff -11(12x+7) = 0 \iff 12x = -7 \iff x = -\frac{7}{12}$$

$$(E3) \iff x \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 1 \right) (x^2 - 2)(x^2 + 2) = 0 \iff x \left(\frac{x}{17} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{x}{17} - 1 \right) (x + \sqrt{2}) (x - \sqrt{2}) = 0 \\ \iff x = 0 \vee \frac{x}{17} - 1 = 0 \vee \frac{x}{17} - 1 = 0 \vee x + \sqrt{2} = 0 \vee x - \sqrt{2} = 0 \quad (\tau \acute{o} \ x^2 + 2 \neq 0 \quad \forall \ x \in \mathbb{R}) \\ \iff x = 0 \vee x = \pm 17 \vee x = \pm \sqrt{2} \implies A = \{-17, -\sqrt{2}, 0, \sqrt{2}, 17\}.$$

$$(E4) \iff [x(x+3)][(x+1)(x+2)] + 1 = \frac{(x+1)^4 + x^4 + 1}{2} \iff$$

$$(x^2 + 3x)(x^2 + 3x + 2) + 1 = \frac{x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 1 + x^4 + 1}{2} \iff$$

$$(x^2 + 3x)^2 + 2(x^2 + 3x) + 1 = x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \iff$$

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

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

$$(2x^2 + 4x + 2)(2x) = 0 \iff 4x(x^2 + 2x + 1) = 0 \iff x(x+1)^2 =$$

$$= 0 \iff x = 0 \vee (x+1)^2 = 0 \iff x = 0 \vee x = -1 \quad (\Delta \iota \eta \lambda \eta)$$

$$\implies A = \{0, -1\} \quad (-1 \ \delta \iota \eta \lambda \eta)$$

$$(E5) \iff x^2 + a^2 - 2ax - 4x + 4a = a^2 \iff (x-a)^2$$

$$-4(x-a) + 4 = a^2 \iff (x-a-2)^2 = a^2 \iff (x-a-2)^2 - a^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (x-a-2+a)(x-a-2-a) = 0 \iff (x-2)[x-2(a+1)] =$$

$$= 0 \iff x = 2 \vee x = 2(a+1) \implies A = \{2(a+1), 2\},$$

Εάν $a+1 \neq 1 \iff a \neq 0$, ή $A = \{2\}$ (2 δηλαδή) εάν $a=0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E6) &\iff (2x+1)^5 - (2x+1) = 0 \iff (2x+1) [(2x+1)^4 - 1] = 0 \\
 &\iff (2x+1) [(2x+1)^2 + 1] [(2x+1)^2 - 1] = 0 \iff \\
 &(2x+1)(4x^2 + 4x + 2)(2x+1-1)(2x+1+1) = 0 \iff \\
 &(2x+1) \cdot 2 \cdot (2x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot 2x \cdot 2 \cdot (x+1) = 0 \iff \\
 &x(x+1)(2x+1)(2x^2 + 2x + 1) = 0 \iff x=0 \vee x+1=0 \\
 &\vee 2x+1=0 \vee 2x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \text{ και έπειδή δια τήν τελευ-} \\
 &\text{ταίαν έχουμε } \Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 4 - 8 = -4 < 0 \\
 &(\text{ήτοι αδύνατος εν } \mathbb{R}) \implies A = \left\{0, -1, -\frac{1}{2}\right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Π12. Όμοίως ως εις η11 δια τας έξι λύσεις:

$$(E1): 3(x^3 \pm 8) = (x \pm 2)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E2): \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^2} &= \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x}, (E3): \frac{x^3}{27} - \frac{x^2}{3} + x - 1 = \\
 &= \frac{24 - 36x + 18x^2 - 3x^3}{81}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Εηί λυσις: } (E1) &\iff 3(x^3 \pm 2^3) = (x \pm 2)^3 \iff \\
 &3[(x \pm 2)(x^2 \mp 2x + 4)] - (x \pm 2)^3 = 0 \\
 &\iff (x \pm 2)[3(x^2 \mp 2x + 4) - (x \pm 2)^2] = 0 \\
 &\iff (x \pm 2)(3x^2 \mp 6x + 12 - x^2 \mp 4x - 4) = 0 \\
 &\iff (x \pm 2)(2x^2 \mp 10x + 8) = 0 \iff (x \pm 2)(x^2 \mp 5x + 4) = 0 \\
 &\iff (x \pm 2)[x^2 \mp (4+1)x + 4 \cdot 1] = 0 \iff (x \pm 2)(x \mp 1)(x \mp 4) = 0 \\
 &\iff x \pm 2 = 0 \vee x \mp 1 = 0 \vee x \mp 4 = 0 \iff
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x = \mp 2 \vee x = \pm 1 \vee x = \pm 4 \\
 (E2) &\iff \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^2} - \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x} = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\iff x^4 + x^2 + 1 - x^3 - x^2 - x = 0 \iff x^4 - x^3 - x + 1 = 0 \iff x^3(x-1) - (x-1) = 0 \\
 &\iff (x-1)(x^3 - 1) = 0 \iff (x-1)^2(x^2 + x + 1) = 0 \iff (x-1)^2 = 0 \vee \\
 &x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \text{ (μ'ε } \Delta = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0) \iff x = 1 \text{ (διηλγή).}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E3) &\iff \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^3 - 3\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2 + 3\frac{x}{3} - 1 = \frac{3(8 - 12x + 6x^2 - x^3)}{3^4} \iff \left(\frac{x}{3} - 1\right)^3 = \\
 &= \frac{3(2-x)^3}{3^4} \iff \frac{(x-3)^3}{3^3} = \frac{(2-x)^3}{3^3} \iff (x-3)^3 - (2-x)^3 = 0 \iff
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x-3-2+x)[(x-3)^2 + (x-3)(2-x) + (2-x)^2] &= 0 \iff (2x-5) \cdot \\
 (x^2 - 6x + 9 - x^2 + 5x - 6 + x^2 - 4x + 4) &= 0 \iff \\
 \iff (2x-5)(x^2 - 5x + 7) &= 0 \iff 2x-5 = 0 \vee x^2 - 5x + 7 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\mu'ε \Delta = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 7 = 25 - 28 = -3 < 0) \iff x = \frac{5}{2}$$

Π13. Όμοιως ως εις η 11 δια τὰς ἑξελώσεις:

(E1): $x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$, (E2): $16x^6 - 24x^5 - 7x^4 + 20x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$, (E3): $x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) = 120$.

Ἐπιλύσεις: (E1) $\Leftrightarrow (x+1)(x^2-4x+2) = 0$ διότι δια $x = -1$ ἔχομεν $-1-3+2+2=0 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & -2 & 2 & -1 \\ & -1 & +4 & -2 & \\ \hline 1 & -4 & 2 & 0 & \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \eta(x) = x^2 - 4x + 2$ (Βλ. ὑπόδ. η 8):
 (E1) $\Leftrightarrow (x+1)(x^2-4x+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+1)[(x-2)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2] = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (x+1)(x-2-\sqrt{2})(x-2+\sqrt{2}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x+1=0 \vee x-2+\sqrt{2}=0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x=-1 \vee x=2\pm\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow A = \{-1, 2\pm\sqrt{2}\}$

(E2) $\Leftrightarrow 16x^6 - 24x^5 + 9x^4 - 16x^4 + 8x^3 + 12x^3 + 4x^2 - 6x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (4x^3)^2 + (-3x^2)^2 + (-2x)^2 + 1 - 24x^5 - 16x^4 + 8x^3 + 12x^3 - 6x^2 - 4x = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (4x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 1)^2 = 0$.

Ἐάν $\varphi(x) \equiv 4x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 1$ ἔχομεν $\varphi(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = (x-1)(4x^2+x-1)$. Ἀρα:

(E2) $\Leftrightarrow [(x-1)^2 = 0 \vee (4x^2+x-1)^2 = 0]$ (μέ $\Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1) = 1 + 16 = 17$)
 $\Leftrightarrow x=1$ (διηλθ.) $\vee 4 \cdot \left(x - \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{8}\right)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$x=1$ (Διηλθ.) $\vee x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{8}$ (Διηλθ.) ἤτοι $A = \left\{1, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{8}\right\}$

(μέ ὅλες τὶς ρίζες διηλθ.).

(E3) $\Leftrightarrow x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow$ μία ρίζα εἶναι τὸ 5. Ἐχομεν καὶ (E3) $\Leftrightarrow x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) = (-2)(-3)(-4)(-5) \Rightarrow$ μία ἄλλη ρίζα εἶναι τὸ -2.

Εἶναι $x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) = x^4 - (1+2+3)x^3 + (2+3+6)x^2 - 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot x = x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 6x$. Ἀρα:

(E3) $\Leftrightarrow x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 6x - 120 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-5)(x+2) \cdot (x^2-3x+12) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x-5=0 \vee x+2=0 \vee x^2-3x+12=0$

(μέ $\Delta = 3^2 - 4 \cdot 12 = 9 - 48 = -39 < 0$) $\Leftrightarrow x=5 \vee x=-2 \Rightarrow$
 $A = \{-2, 5\}$. Σημειώσεις:

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -6 & 11 & -6 & -120 & 5 \\ & 5 & -5 & 30 & 120 & \\ \hline 1 & -1 & 6 & 24 & 0 & -2 \\ & -2 & 6 & -24 & & \\ \hline 1 & -3 & 12 & 0 & & \end{array}$$

Π14. Όμοιως ως εις Π11 δια τὰς ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): (x-2)^3 = x^3 - 8 \text{ (εὐνόλον ἀναφορὰς No)}$$

$$(E2): (2x+1)^5 - 32x^5 - 1 = 0 \text{ (ἐν Q)}$$

$$(E3): C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = \frac{7x}{2} \text{ (ἐν No) ὅπου } C_1, C_2, C_3 \text{ οἱ τρεῖς πρῶτοι συντέλεσταὶ τοῦ ἀναγνώστου τοῦ } (a+b)^x, x \in \text{No.}$$

$$\text{Ἐπιλύσεις: (E1)} \Leftrightarrow (x-2)^3 - x^3 + 2^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3(-2) \times (x-2) = 0 \text{ (ἐκ τῆς ταυτότητος } (a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b)) \Leftrightarrow x(x-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee x=2 \Rightarrow A = \{0, 2\} \subset \text{No}$$

$$(E2) \Leftrightarrow (2x+1)^5 - (2x)^5 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 5 \cdot 2x(2x+1) \cdot (4x^2+2x+1) = 0$$

[ταυτότης Cauchy: $(a+b)^5 - a^5 - b^5 = 5ab(a+b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$]

$$\Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee 2x+1=0 \vee 4x^2+2x+1=0 \text{ (μὲ } \Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 4 - 16 = -12 < 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{ἀδύνατος ἐν R)} \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee x=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \left\{0, -\frac{1}{2}\right\} \subset \text{Q}$$

$$(E3) \Leftrightarrow x + \frac{x(x-1)}{2} + \frac{x(x-1)(x-2)}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{7x}{2} \Leftrightarrow 6x + \frac{6(x-1)x}{2} + \frac{6x(x-1)(x-2)}{6} = 6 \cdot \frac{7x}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x + 3x(x-1) + x(x-1)(x-2) = 21x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x + 3x(x-1) + x(x-1)(x-2) - 21x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x(x-1) + x(x^2 - 3x + 2) - 15x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(3x - 3 + x^2 - 3x + 2 - 15) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 16) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 4^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-4)(x+4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee x-4=0 \vee x+4=0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee x=4 \vee x=-4 \notin \text{No}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \{0, +4\}$$

Π15. Νὰ ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν Ω αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): 3(x^2 + 8) = (x+4)^2 \text{ (}\Omega = \text{N)}$$

$$(E2): 3\sqrt{x}(4 - \sqrt{x} - 3x\sqrt{x}) = 24[2 - 3(1+x)] + 180 \text{ (}\Omega = \text{N)}$$

Υποδείξεις: Χρησιμοποιήσατε: 1) τὴν πρότασιν:

$$a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = 0 \text{ ἂν}$$

$$Q_j \in \text{R} \quad \forall j = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad 2) \text{ γινώστες ταυτότητες.}$$

$$\text{Ἐπιλύσεις: (E1)} \Leftrightarrow 3(x^2 + 8) - (x+4)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2)$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{(κατὰ τὴν ταυτότητα τοῦ Lagrange)} \Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2 + (2-2)^2 + (x-2)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2(x-2)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\iff x=2 \text{ (διηλγή)} \implies A=\{2\} \subset \mathbb{N}, \text{ (η } \pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha \text{ 2 \acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota \delta\iota\eta\lambda\acute{\eta}}).$$

$$(E2) \iff 3\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-4+3x\sqrt{x})+24(2-3-3x)+180=0$$

$$\iff 3x-12\sqrt{x}+48+180-72-72x+9x^2=0$$

$$\iff 3x-12\sqrt{x}+12+9x^2-72x+144=0$$

$$\iff 3(x-4\sqrt{x}+4)+(3x)^2-2(3x)12+12^2=0$$

$$\iff 3(\sqrt{x}-2)^2+(3x-12)^2=0 \iff 3(\sqrt{x}-2)^2+9(x-4)^2=0$$

$$\iff \sqrt{x}-2=0 \wedge x-4=0 \iff \sqrt{x}=2 \wedge x=4 \iff x=4 \wedge x=4$$

$$\implies A=\{4\} \subset \mathbb{N}.$$

Π16. Να επιλυθούν εν $\mathbb{R}$ αί εξισώσεις:

$$(E1): 8x^3-18x-28 = (2x-4)^3$$

$$(E2): (x-1)^3-3x(2-x)-1=0$$

$$(E3): (x^3-6x+9)(216x^3-216x+91)=0$$

$$(E4): (x-1)^3+(x-2)^3+(x-3)^3=3(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

$$(E5): (x-1)^3+(x-2)^3+(3-2x)^3=0$$

Υπόδειξεις: Να χρησιμοποιηθώ η ταυτότητα του Ευκλείδη.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Επίλυσεις: (E1)} &\iff (2x)^3+(-3)^3+(-1)^3-3(2x)(-3)(-1)-(2x-4)^3=0 \\ &\iff (2x-4)(4x^2+9+1+6x+2x-3)-(2x-4)^3=0 \\ &\iff (2x-4)(4x^2+7+8x-4x^2+16x-16)=0 \iff (x-2)(24x-9)=0 \\ &\iff (x-2)(8x-3)=0 \iff x=2 \vee x=\frac{3}{8} \implies A=\left\{2, \frac{3}{8}\right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (E2) &\iff x^3-3x(x-1)-1-3x(2-x)-1=0 \iff x^3+(-1)^3+(-1)^3-3x(-1)(-1)=0 \\ &\iff (x-2)(x^2+1+1+x+x-1)=0 \iff x=2 \vee x^2+2x+1=0 \iff x=2 \vee (x+1)^2=0 \iff x=2 \vee x=-1 \end{aligned}$$

(διηλγή).

$$(E3) \iff x^3-6x+9=0 \text{ (I)} \vee 216x^3-216x+91=0 \text{ (II)}$$

$$(I) \iff x^3+2^3+1^3-3(x)(2)(1)=0 \iff \frac{1}{2}(x+2+1).$$

$$\cdot [(x-2)^2+(x-1)^2+(2-1)^2]=0 \iff x+3=0 \vee (x-2)^2+(x-1)^2+$$

$$+1=0 \iff x=-3, \text{ διότι το άθροισμα } (x-2)^2+(x-1)^2+1 \text{ είναι διάφορο του μηδενός } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ (Διατί;)}$$

$$(II) \iff x^3-x+\frac{91}{216}=0 \iff x^3-x+\frac{64+27}{2^3 \cdot 3^3}=0 \iff x^3-x+\frac{2^6}{2^3 \cdot 3^3}+\frac{3^3}{2^3 \cdot 3^3}=0$$

$$\iff x^3+\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3-3(x)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=0$$

$$\iff \frac{1}{2}\left(x+\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left[\left(x-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2+\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]=0 \iff$$

$$x+\frac{7}{6}=0 \vee \left[\left(x-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2+\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]=0. \iff$$

$$\iff x=-\frac{7}{6} \text{ διότι η έντός της αγκύλης παράσταση}$$

$$\text{είναι διάφορος του μηδενός, } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ (διατί;)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E4): & \iff (x-1)^3 + (x-2)^3 + (x-3)^3 - 3(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) = 0 \\
 & \iff (x-1+x-2+x-3)[(x-1)^2 + (x-2)^2 + (x-3)^2 - (x-1)(x-2) - \\
 & \quad - (x-1)(x-3) - (x-2)(x-3)] = 0 \iff \frac{1}{2}(x-2) \cdot 3 \cdot [(x-1-x+ \\
 & \quad + 2)^2 + (x-1-x+3)^2 + (x-2-x+3)^2] = 0 \iff \frac{3}{2}(x-2)(1+4+ \\
 & \quad + 1) = 0 \iff x-2 = 0 \iff x = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E5): & \iff (x-1)^3 + (x-2)^3 + (3-2x)^3 = 3(x-1)(x-2)(3-2x) = \\
 & = 0 \text{ διότι } x-1+x-2+3-2x = 0. \\
 \text{Συνεπώς: } & 3(x-1)(x-2)(3-2x) = 0 \iff x-1=0 \vee x-2=0 \\
 & \vee 3-2x=0 \iff x=1 \vee x=2 \vee x=\frac{3}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Π17. Να επιλυθῇ ἐν R ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E1): (3-2x)^4 + (1-5x)^4 + (7-3x)^4 = 2(3-2x)^2(1-5x)^2 + 2(3-2x)^2(7-3x)^2 + 2(1-5x)^2(7-3x)^2$$

Υπόδειξις: Νά χρησιμοποιηθῇ ἡ ταυτότης τοῦ Μοίρσε.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E1): & \iff -(3-2x+1-5x+7-3x)(-3+2x+1-5x+7-3x) \cdot \\
 & (3-2x-1+5x+7-3x)(3-2x+1-5x-7+3x) \\
 & + 3x = 0 \iff -(11-10x)(5-6x) \cdot 9 \cdot (3-4x) = 0 \iff x = \frac{11}{10} \vee
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \vee x = \frac{-3}{4} \implies A = \left\{ -\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{11}{10} \right\}$$

Π18. Να επιλυθοῦν ἐν R αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

Υπόδειξις: Χρησιμοποιήσατε κατάλληλον βοηθητικόν ἄγνωστον.

$$(E1): (x^2+x)^2 - 14(x^2+x) + 24 = 0$$

$$(E2): (2x^2+3x-1)^2 - 5(2x^2+3x+3) + 24 = 0$$

$$(E3): (x^2+x+4)^2 + 8x(x^2+x+4) + 15x^2 = 0$$

$$(E4): (x-2)(x-4)(x-5)(x-1) = 4.$$

$$(E5): 4(x+5)(x+6)(x+10)(x+12) - 3x^2 = 0$$

$$(E6): (x+1)(x+2)(x-5)(x-6) - (x+8)^2 + 10(2x+6) + 21 = 0$$

$$(E7): \frac{2x^2+7}{2} + \frac{1}{3x^2-5} = \frac{107}{14}.$$

$$(E8): x^6 - 28x^3 + 27 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Επίλυσις: } (E1) & \xrightarrow{x^2+x=W} W^2 - 14W + 24 = 0 \iff (W-12) \cdot \\
 & (W-2) = 0 \iff W-12=0 \vee W-2=0 \iff x^2+x-12=0 \vee \\
 & \vee x^2+x-2=0 \iff (x+4)(x-3)=0 \vee (x+2)(x-1)=0 \iff \\
 & x=-4 \vee x=3 \vee x=-2 \vee x=1 \implies A = \{-4, -2, 1, 3\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E2) & \xrightarrow{2x^2+3x+3=y} (y-4)^2 - 5y + 24 = 0 \iff y^2 + 16 - 8y - 5y + 24 = \\
 & = 0 \iff y^2 - 13y + 40 = 0 \iff (y-8)(y-5) = 0 \iff y-8=0 \\
 & \vee y-5=0 \iff 2x^2+3x+3-8=0. (1) \vee 2x^2+3x+3-5=0 (2). \\
 (1) & \iff 2x^2+3x-5=0 \iff 2(x-1)(x+\frac{5}{2}) = 0 \iff x=1 \vee x=-\frac{5}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \iff 2x^2 + 3x + 3 = 5 \iff 2x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0 \iff 2(x+2) \cdot (x - \frac{1}{2}) = 0 \iff x+2=0 \vee x - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \iff x = -2 \vee x = \frac{1}{2} \implies A = \left\{1, -\frac{5}{2}, -2, -\frac{1}{2}\right\}.$$

$$(E3) \iff \begin{aligned} & \frac{x^2+x+4}{x} = y \iff y^2 + 8xy + 15x^2 = 0 \iff y^2 + (5+3)x y + 15x^2 = 0 \\ & \iff y^2 + 5xy + 3xy + 15x^2 = 0 \iff y(y+5x) + 3x(y+5x) = 0 \\ & \iff (y+5x)(y+3x) = 0 \iff y+5x=0 \vee y+3x=0 \iff x^2+x+4+5x=0 \vee x^2+x+4+3x=0 \\ & \iff x^2+6x+4=0 \vee x^2+4x+4=0 \iff \left(x - \frac{-6+2\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{-6-2\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = 0 \vee (x+2)^2 = 0 \\ & \iff x = -3 \pm \sqrt{5} \vee x = -2 \text{ (δλη λη)} \implies A = \{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}, -2\}. \end{aligned}$$

Υπόδειξις: Διαιρέσατε δια x^2 ($x \neq 0$, γιατί;) και χρησιμοποιήσατε τόν μετασχηματισμόν:
 $\frac{x^2+x+4}{x} = w$ (βλέπε E5).

$$(E4) \iff \begin{aligned} & (x^2 - 6x + 8)(x^2 - 6x + 5) = 4 \iff \frac{x^2 - 6x = y}{(y+8)(y+5)} = 4 \\ & \iff y^2 + 13y + 36 = 0 \iff (y+4)(y+9) = 0 \iff y = -4 \vee y = -9. \text{ Συνεπώς: } x^2 - 6x = -4 \text{ (1)} \vee x^2 - 6x = -9 \text{ (2)} \\ & \text{(1)} \iff x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0 \iff \left[x - (3+\sqrt{5})\right]\left[x - (3-\sqrt{5})\right] = 0 \iff x = 3 + \sqrt{5} \vee x = 3 - \sqrt{5} \\ & \text{(2)} \iff x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0 \iff (x-3)^2 = 0 \iff x = 3 \text{ (δλη λη)} \implies A = \{3 + \sqrt{5}, 3 - \sqrt{5}, 3\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(E5) \iff \begin{aligned} & 4(x+5)(x+12)(x+6)(x+10) - 3x^2 = 0 \iff 4(x^2 + 17x + 60)(x^2 + 16x + 60) - 3x^2 = 0 \\ & \iff 4[(x^2 + 60)^2 + 33x(x^2 + 60) + 17 \cdot 16x^2] - 3x^2 = 0 \iff 4(x^2 + 60)^2 + 132x(x^2 + 60) + 1088x^2 - 3x^2 = 0 \\ & \iff 4(x^2 + 60)^2 + 132x(x^2 + 60) + 1085x^2 = 0. \text{ (1)} \end{aligned}$$

Διαιρούμεν δια x^2 ($x \neq 0$, διότι $0 \notin A$).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(1)} & \iff 4\left(\frac{x^2+60}{x}\right)^2 + 132\left(\frac{x^2+60}{x}\right) + 1085 = 0 \iff \frac{x^2+60}{x} = y \iff 4y^2 + 132y + 1085 = 0 \\ & \iff 4\left(y + \frac{33}{2}\right)\left(y + \frac{31}{2}\right) = 0 \iff y + \frac{33}{2} = 0 \vee y + \frac{31}{2} = 0 \\ & \iff \frac{x^2+60}{x} + \frac{33}{2} = 0 \iff \frac{x^2+60}{x} + \frac{31}{2} = 0 \text{ (2)} \vee \frac{x^2+60}{x} + \frac{31}{2} = 0 \text{ (3)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2)} & \iff 2x^2 + 120 + 35x = 0 \iff 2x^2 + 35x + 120 = 0 \text{ (μ'ε } \Delta = 265) \\ & \implies 2\left(x - \frac{-35+\sqrt{265}}{4}\right)\left(x - \frac{-35-\sqrt{265}}{4}\right) = 0 \iff x = \frac{-35 \pm \sqrt{265}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(3)} & \iff 2x^2 + 120 + 31x = 0 \iff 2x^2 + 31x + 120 = 0 \text{ (μ'ε } \Delta = 1) \\ & \iff 2\left(x - \frac{-31+1}{4}\right)\left(x - \frac{-31-1}{4}\right) = 0 \iff x + \frac{15}{2} = 0 \vee x + 8 = 0 \\ & \iff x = -\frac{15}{2} \vee x = -8 \implies A = \left\{\frac{-35+\sqrt{265}}{4}, \frac{-35-\sqrt{265}}{4}, -\frac{15}{2}, -8\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E_6) &\iff (x+1)(x-5)(x+2)(x-6) - (x^2+16x+64) + 20x+60+21=0 \\
 &\iff (x^2-4x-5) \cdot (x^2-4x-12) - (x^2-4x-17) = 0 \xrightarrow{x^2-4x=w} (w-5) \cdot \\
 &(w-12) - (w-17) = 0 \iff w^2 - 18w + 77 = 0 \iff (w-11)(w-7) = 0 \iff \\
 &w-11=0 \text{ (1)} \vee w-7=0 \text{ (2)} \\
 (1) &\iff x^2-4x-11=0 \text{ (}\Delta=60\text{)} \iff (x^2-2-\sqrt{15})(x^2-2+\sqrt{15})=0 \\
 &\iff x=2+\sqrt{15} \vee x=2-\sqrt{15} \\
 (2) &\iff x^2-4x-7=0 \text{ (}\Delta=44\text{)} \iff (x-2-\sqrt{11})=0 \iff x=2+\sqrt{11} \vee \\
 &x=2-\sqrt{11} \implies A=\{2\pm\sqrt{15}, 2\pm\sqrt{11}\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(E_7) \iff 14(3x^2-5) \cdot \frac{2x^2+7}{2} + 14(3x^2-5) \cdot \frac{1}{3x^2-5} = 14(3x^2-5) \cdot \frac{107}{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |D| &= R - \left\{ \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \right\} \\
 &\iff 7(3x^2-5)(2x^2+7)+14=107(3x^2-5) \\
 &\iff (D: \text{ἐκτελέσῃς τῶν πράξεων}) 42x^4 - 244x^2 + 304 = 0 \\
 &\iff 21x^4 - 122x^2 + 152 = 0 \xrightarrow{x^2=y} 21y^2 - 122y + 152 = 0 \\
 &\iff 21(y-4)(y-\frac{38}{21}) = 0 \iff y-4=0 \text{ (1)} \vee y-\frac{38}{21}=0 \text{ (2)} \\
 (1) &\iff x^2-4=0 \iff (x+2)(x-2)=0 \iff x=2 \vee x=-2 \\
 (2) &\iff x^2-\frac{38}{21}=0 \iff x^2=\frac{38}{21} \iff x=\pm\sqrt{\frac{38}{21}} \implies
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \left\{ \pm 2, \pm \sqrt{\frac{38}{21}} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E_8) &\xrightarrow{x^3=y} y^2 - 28y + 27 = 0 \iff y^2 - y - 27y + 27 = 0 \iff \\
 &y(y-1) - 27(y-1) = 0 \iff (y-1)(y-27) = 0 \iff y-1=0 \text{ (1)} \vee \\
 &y-27=0 \text{ (2)} \\
 (1) &\iff x^3-1=0 \iff (x-1)(x^2+x+1)=0 \iff x-1=0 \\
 &(\delta\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\iota \ x^2+x+1 = (x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}) \iff x=1 \\
 (2) &\iff x^3-3^3=0 \iff (x-3)(x^2+3x+9)=0 \iff x-3=0 \\
 &(\delta\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\iota \ x^2+3x+9 = (x+\frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{27}{4} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}) \iff \\
 &x=3 \implies A=\{1, 3\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

¶19. Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E): \quad &\frac{3}{4(x^2-7x+10)} + \frac{2}{7(x^2+x-2)} + \frac{2}{7(x^2+2x-3)} = \\
 &= \frac{4}{7(x^2-2x-15)} + \frac{1}{4(x^2-5x+6)} + \frac{2}{4(x^2-4x-5)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Ἐπιλυσίς: (E) $\iff$

$$\iff \frac{3}{4(x-2)(x-5)} + \frac{2}{7(x+2)(x-1)} + \frac{2}{7(x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{4}{7(x+3)(x-5)} +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{4(x-2)(x-3)} + \frac{2}{4(x+1)(x-5)} \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \pm 2, +5, \pm 3, \pm 1 \right\} \\
& \iff \frac{3}{4(x-2)(x-5)} - \frac{1}{4(x-2)(x-3)} - \frac{2}{4(x+1)(x-5)} = \frac{4}{7(x+3)(x-5)} - \\
& - \frac{2}{7(x+2)(x-1)} - \frac{2}{7(x+3)(x-1)} \mid \mathcal{D} \\
& \iff \frac{3(x-3)(x+1) - (x-5)(x+1) - 2(x-2)(x-3)}{4(x-2)(x-5)(x-3)(x+1)} = \\
& = \frac{4(x+2)(x-1) - 2(x+3)(x-5) - 2(x-5)(x+2)}{7(x+3)(x-5)(x+2)(x-1)} \mid \mathcal{D} \\
& \iff \frac{3(x^2 - 2x - 3) - (x^2 - 4x - 5) - 2(x^2 - 5x + 6)}{4(x-2)(x-5)(x-3)(x+1)} = \\
& = \frac{4(x^2 + x - 2) - 2(x^2 - 2x - 15) - 2(x^2 - 3x - 10)}{7(x+3)(x-5)(x+2)(x-1)} \mid \mathcal{D} \\
& \iff \frac{8(x-2)}{4(x-2)(x-5)(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{14(x+3)}{7(x+3)(x-5)(x+2)(x-1)} \mid \mathcal{D} \\
& \iff (x-3)(x-5)(x+1) = (x-5)(x+2)(x-1) \mid \mathcal{D} \\
& \iff (x-3)(x+1) = (x+2)(x-1) \mid \mathcal{D} \\
& \iff x^2 - 2x - 3 = x^2 + x - 2 \mid \mathcal{D} \\
& \iff -2x - x - 3 + 2 = 0 \iff -3x = 1 \iff x = -\frac{1}{3} \implies \\
& \implies A = \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

η 20. Να επιλυθούν εν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): 6x^4 - 35x^3 + 62x^2 - 35x + 6 = 0.$$

$$(E2): 3x^2 + \frac{4}{x} = -\frac{3}{x^2} + 4x + \frac{19}{4}.$$

$$(E3): \frac{(x^2+1)(x+1)^2+x^2}{x^2(x^2+1)+1} = x + \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$(E4): x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 6 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right).$$

$$(E5): \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x} \quad | \quad \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}.$$

Επίλυσις:

$$(E1) \iff 6(x^4 + 1) - 35(x^3 + x) + 62x^2 = 0$$

$$\text{Επειδή } x \neq 0 \implies (E1) \iff$$

$$\iff 6\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) - 35\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 62 = 0. \text{ Θέτουμε } x + \frac{1}{x} = y$$

$$\implies x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = y^2 - 2 \implies$$

$$(E1) \iff 6(y^2 - 2) - 35y + 62 = 0 \iff 6y^2 - 12 - 35y + 62 = 0$$

$$\iff 6y^2 - 35y + 50 = 0 \iff 6\left(y - \frac{10}{3}\right)\left(y - \frac{5}{2}\right) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff y = \frac{10}{3} \vee y = \frac{5}{2}.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: (α)} \quad x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{10}{3} \quad \vee \quad (\beta): \quad x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{5}{2}.$$

$$(α) \iff 3x^2 - 10x + 3 = 0 \iff 3\left(x - 3\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x = 3 \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{1}{3}. \quad (\beta) \iff 2x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)(x - 2) = 0 \iff x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad x = 2 \implies$$

$$A = \left\{ 3, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 2 \right\}.$$

$$(E2) \iff 3\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 4\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{19}{4} \iff x - \frac{1}{x} = y$$

$$3(y^2 + 2) = 4y + \frac{19}{4} \iff 12y^2 + 24 = 16y + 19 \iff 12y^2 -$$

$$16y + 5 = 0 \iff 12\left(y - \frac{5}{6}\right)\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \iff y = \frac{5}{6} \quad \vee$$

$$\vee y = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Συνεπώς (α): } x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{5}{6} \quad \vee \quad (\beta): \quad x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(α) \iff 6x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0 \iff 6\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)\left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right) = 0$$

$$\iff x = \frac{3}{2} \quad \vee \quad x = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(\beta) \iff 2x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff 2\left(x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{4}\right)\left(x - \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{4}\right) = 0 \iff x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{4} \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } A \left\{ \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4} \right\}.$$

$$(E_3) \iff \frac{(x^2+1)(x^2+2x+1)+x^2}{x^4+x^2+1} = x + \frac{1}{x} \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}.$$

$$\iff \frac{(x^2+1)[(x^2+1)+2x]+x^2}{(x^2+1)^2-x^2} = x + \frac{1}{x} \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{(x^2+1)^2+2x(x^2+1)+x^2}{(x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = x + \frac{1}{x} \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{[(x^2+1)+x]^2}{(x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = x + \frac{1}{x} \iff \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2-x+1} = x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}.$$

$$\iff \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} + 1}{x + \frac{1}{x} - 1} = x + \frac{1}{x} \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\iff \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} = y}{\frac{y+1}{y-1} = y} \iff y^2 - 2y - 1 = 0 \iff (y-1+\sqrt{2})$$

$$(y-1-\sqrt{2}) = 0 \iff y = 1-\sqrt{2} \vee y = 1+\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } (E_3) \iff (a) \ x + \frac{1}{x} = 1+\sqrt{2} \vee (b) \ x + \frac{1}{x} = 1-\sqrt{2}.$$

$$(a) \iff x^2 - (1+\sqrt{2})x + 1 = 0 \iff \left(x - \frac{1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-1}}{2}\right).$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-1}}{2}\right) = 0 \iff x = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-1}}{2} \vee$$

$$\vee x = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-1}}{2}.$$

• Η διακρίνουσα της (B) είναι: $\Delta = -2\sqrt{2}-1 < 0 \implies$
 $\implies$ δεν υπάρχουν οι ρίζες αυτής εν $\mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } A = \left\{ \frac{1+\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-1}}{2} \right\}.$$

$$(E_4) \iff \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 - 3x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 6\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}.$$

$$\iff \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} = y}{y^3 - 3y = 6y} \iff y^3 - 9y = 0 \iff y(y^2 - 3^2) = 0$$

$$\iff y(y+3)(y-3)=0 \iff y=0 \vee y=3 \vee y=-3.$$

Συνεπώς:

$$(E4) \iff (a): x + \frac{1}{x} = 0 \vee (b): x + \frac{1}{x} = 3 \vee (γ): x + \frac{1}{x} = -3.$$

$$(a) \iff x^2 + 1 = 0 \implies x \notin \mathbb{R}. (β) x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \iff$$

$$\left(x - \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = 0 \iff x = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \vee x = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

$$(γ) \iff x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0 \iff \left(x - \frac{-3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{-3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x = \frac{-3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \vee x = \frac{-3-\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } A = \left\{ \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}, -\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right\}.$$

$$(E5) \iff x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} = x + 1 + \frac{1}{x} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}.$$

$$\iff \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} = y}{y^2 - 2 = y} \iff y^2 - y - 2 = 0 \iff (y-2)(y+1) = 0$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{x} = 2 \iff x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \iff (x-1)^2 = 0 \iff x=1 \\ x + \frac{1}{x} = -1 \iff x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \iff \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0 \end{cases} \quad (\delta\iota\lambda\eta\eta).$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } A = \{1 (\delta\iota\lambda\eta\eta)\}.$$

Π24. Η ά επιλυθούν εν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): \frac{1}{x-8} + \frac{1}{x-6} + \frac{1}{x+6} + \frac{1}{x+8} = 0$$

$$(E2): \frac{x-1}{x-2} - \frac{x-2}{x-3} = \frac{x-4}{x-5} - \frac{x-5}{x-6}$$

$$(E3): \frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x+2}{x-2} + \frac{x+3}{x-3} = 3$$

Ἐπιλύσεις:

$$(E1) \iff \left(\frac{1}{x-8} + \frac{1}{x+8}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{x-6} + \frac{1}{x+6}\right) = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{-6, \pm 8\}$$

$$\iff \frac{2x}{x^2-64} + \frac{2x}{x^2-36} = 0 \iff 2x \left(\frac{1}{x^2-64} + \frac{1}{x^2-36} \right) = 0$$

$$\iff (a) x=0 \vee (β) \frac{1}{x^2-64} + \frac{1}{x^2-36} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) &\iff 2x^2 - 100 = 0 \iff x^2 = 50 \iff x^2 - (\sqrt{50})^2 = 0 \iff \\
 &\iff (x + \sqrt{50})(x - \sqrt{50}) = 0 \iff x = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2} \vee x = -\sqrt{50} = \\
 &= -5\sqrt{2}. \text{ Συνεπώς: } A = \left\{ 0, \pm 5\sqrt{2} \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(E2) \quad \frac{x-1}{x-2} - \frac{x-2}{x-3} = \frac{x-4}{x-5} - \frac{x-5}{x-6} \quad \Big| \quad \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{2, 3, 5, 6\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\iff \frac{(x-2)+1}{x-2} - \frac{(x-3)+1}{x-3} = \frac{(x-5)+1}{x-5} - \frac{(x-6)+1}{x-6} \iff 1 + \frac{1}{x-2} - 1 - \\
 &- \frac{1}{x-3} = 1 + \frac{1}{x-5} - 1 - \frac{1}{x-6} \iff \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} = \frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x-6} \\
 &\iff \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} = \frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x-6} \iff \frac{x-3-x+2}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \\
 &= \frac{x-6-x+5}{(x-5)(x-6)} \iff \frac{-1}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{-1}{(x-5)(x-6)} \iff
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\iff (x-2)(x-3) = (x-5)(x-6) \iff x^2 - 5x + 6 = x^2 - 11x + 30 \iff \\
 &\iff 6x = 24 \iff x = 4 \text{ Συνεπώς: } A = \{4\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(E3) \iff \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} - 1 \right) + \left(\frac{x+2}{x-2} - 1 \right) + \left(\frac{x+3}{x-3} - 1 \right) = 0 \quad \Big| \quad \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\iff \frac{x+1-x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x+2-x+2}{x-2} + \frac{x+3-x+3}{x-3} = 0 \quad \Big| \quad \mathcal{D}.$$

$$\iff \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{4}{x-2} + \frac{6}{x-3} = 0 \quad \Big| \quad \mathcal{D} \iff \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3}{x-3} = 0 \iff (x-2)(x-3) + 2(x-1)(x-3) + 3(x-1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\iff x^2 - 5x + 6 + 2(x^2 - 4x + 3) + 3(x^2 - 3x + 2) = 0$$

$$\iff x^2 - 5x + 6 + 2x^2 - 8x + 6 + 3x^2 - 9x + 6 = 0$$

$$\iff 6x^2 - 22x + 18 = 0 \iff 3x^2 - 11x + 9 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff 3 \left(x - \frac{11 + \sqrt{13}}{6} \right) \left(x - \frac{11 - \sqrt{13}}{6} \right) = 0 \iff x = \frac{11 + \sqrt{13}}{6} \vee$$

$$x = \frac{11 - \sqrt{13}}{6} \text{ Συνεπώς: } A = \left\{ \frac{11 + \sqrt{13}}{6} \right\}.$$

Π22. Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E_1): (12x-1)(6x-1)(4x-1)(3x-1)=5$$

$$(E_2): \frac{1}{x^2+2x-3} + \frac{18}{x^2+2x+2} = \frac{18}{x^2+2x+1}$$

$$(E_3): \frac{x^3+9[2+x+(x+1)^2]}{x^2(x-9)+27(x-1)} + \frac{x^2+3(2x+3)}{9-x(6-x)} = \frac{6(x+3)}{x-3}.$$

Ἐπίλυσις:

$$(E_1) \iff (12x-1)(12x-2)(12x-3)(12x-4) = 120$$

(Πολλαπλασιάσω τὴν δευτέραν λαρόνδεσιν ἐπὶ 2, τὴν τρίτην ἐπὶ 3 καὶ τὴν τετάρτην ἐπὶ 4)...

$$\begin{aligned} \iff 12x=y & \quad (y-1)(y-2)(y-3)(y-4) = 120 \iff (y-1)(y-4) \\ (y-2)(y-3) &= 120 \iff (y^2-5y+4)(y^2-5y+6) = 120 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iff y^2-5y=z & \quad (z+4)(z+6) = 120 \iff z^2+10z+24-120=0 \\ \iff z^2+10z-96=0 & \iff (z+16)(z-6)=0 \iff z=-16 \\ \vee z=6 & \quad \text{Συνεπῶς: (α): } y^2-5y=-16 \vee \text{(β): } y^2-5y=6. \end{aligned}$$

$$(α) \iff y^2-5y+16=0 \quad \text{Ἡ διαυρίνουσα τῆς (α): } \Delta=25-64=-39<0, \quad \text{Συνεπῶς: } y \notin \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(β) \iff y^2-5y-6=0 \iff (y-6)(y+1)=0 \iff y=6 \vee y=-1.$$

$$\text{Συνεπῶς: (γ): } 12x=6 \vee \text{(δ): } 12x=-1.$$

$$\iff x = \frac{1}{2} \vee x = -\frac{1}{12} \quad \text{Τελικῶς: } A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{12} \right\}.$$

Παρατήρησις: Γνωστοῦ ὄντος ὅτι:

$(y-1)(y-2)(y-3)(y-4)+1 = \text{τέλειον τετράγωνον}$
ἐπιλύσατε τὴν ἀνωτέρω ἐξίσωσιν, τῇ βοήθειᾳ
τῆς ταυτότητος: $a^2-b^2=(a+b)(a-b).$

$$(E_2) \iff \frac{1}{(x^2+2x+1)-4} + \frac{18}{(x^2+2x+1)+1} = \frac{18}{x^2+2x+1} \quad \text{D}$$

$$\iff \frac{x^2+2x+1=y}{y-4} + \frac{18}{y+1} = \frac{18}{y} \quad \left| y \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1, 4\} \right|$$

$$\iff y^2 - 17y + 72 = 0 \mid y \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1, 4\}.$$

$$\iff (y-9)(y-8) = 0 \iff y = 9 \vee y = 8.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } (E2) \iff (a): x^2 + 2x + 1 = 9 \vee (b): x^2 + 2x + 1 = 8.$$

$$(a) \iff x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0 \iff (x-2)(x+4) = 0 \iff x = 2$$

$$\vee x = -4. (b) \iff x^2 + 2x - 7 = 0 \iff (x+1+2\sqrt{2})(x+1-2\sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$\iff x = -1+2\sqrt{2} \vee x = -1-2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } A = \{2, -4, -1 \pm 2\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$(E3) \iff \frac{x^3+9[2+x+(x+1)^2]}{x^2(x-9)+27(x-1)} + \frac{x^2+3(2x+3)}{9-x(6-x)} = \frac{6(x+3)}{x-3} \mid \emptyset.$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{\text{Ευτελῶ πράξεις}} \frac{(x+3)^3}{(x-3)^3} + \frac{(x+3)^2}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{6(x+3)}{x-3} \mid \emptyset.$$

$$\iff \left(\frac{x+3}{x-3}\right) \left[\left(\frac{x+3}{x-3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x+3}{x-3}\right) - 6 \right] = 0$$

$$\iff (a): \frac{x+3}{x-3} = 0 \vee (b): \left(\frac{x+3}{x-3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x+3}{x-3}\right) - 6 = 0$$

$$(a) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+3=0 \\ x-3 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff x = -3$$

$$(b) \xleftrightarrow{\frac{x+3}{x-3} = y} y^2 + y - 6 = 0 \iff (y-2)(y+3) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff y = 2 \vee y = -3 \text{ Συνεπώς: } (b): \iff (γ): \frac{x+3}{x-3} = 2 \vee$$

$$\vee (δ): \frac{x+3}{x-3} = -3. (γ) \iff x+3 = 2x-6 \iff x = 9 \vee (δ) \iff$$

$$\iff x+3 = -3x+9 \iff x = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{Τελικῶς: } A = \left\{ -3, 9, \frac{3}{2} \right\}.$$

Π23. Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): \frac{x^2-x-9}{x^2-x-15} = \frac{x^2-x-3}{x^2-x-5}.$$

$$(E_2): \frac{x^2-4x+11}{x^2-4x+16} = \frac{x(x-5)+15}{x^2-5(x-4)}$$

$$(E_3): \left(\frac{1-3x}{1+3x} \right)^3 = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$(E_4): 14(x^3+3a^2x)-13(a^2+3ax^2)=0$$

Επιλύσεις:

$$(E_1) \iff \frac{(x^2-x-9)-(x^2-x-15)}{x^2-x-15} = \frac{(x^2-x-3)-(x^2-x-5)}{x^2-x-5} \quad \text{D}$$

$$\left(\text{θεώρημα: αν } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \wedge b\delta \neq 0 \iff \frac{a-b}{b} = \frac{\gamma-\delta}{\delta} \right)$$

$$\iff \frac{6}{x^2-x-15} = \frac{2}{x^2-x-5} \iff 6x^2-6x-30 =$$

$$= 2x^2-2x-30 \iff 4x^2-4x=0 \iff 4x(x-1)=0 \iff$$

$$\iff x=0 \vee x=1 \implies A = \{0, 1\}.$$

$$(E_2) \iff \frac{x^2-4x+11}{x^2-4x+16} = \frac{x^2-5x+15}{x^2-5x+20} \quad \text{D}$$

$$\left(\text{θεώρημα: αν } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \wedge b\delta \neq 0 \iff \frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\gamma+\delta}{\gamma-\delta} \right)$$

$$\iff \frac{x^2-4x+11+x^2-4x-16}{x^2-4x+11-x^2+4x-16} = \frac{x^2-5x+15+x^2-5x+20}{x^2-5x+15-x^2+5x-20} \quad \text{D}$$

$$\iff \frac{2x^2-8x+27}{-5} = \frac{2x^2-10x+35}{-5} \iff$$

$$\iff 2x^2-8x+27 = 2x^2-10x+35 \iff 2x=8 \implies$$

$$\implies x=4 \implies A = \{4\}.$$

$$(E_3) \iff \frac{(1+3x)^3-(1-3x)^3}{(1+3x)^3+(1-3x)^3} = \frac{1+x-(1-x)}{1+x+1-x} \quad \text{D}$$

$$\left(\text{θεώρημα: αν } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \wedge \begin{matrix} b\delta \neq 0 \\ a \neq b \\ \gamma \neq \delta \end{matrix} \iff \frac{b-a}{b+a} = \frac{\delta-\gamma}{\delta+\gamma} \right)$$

$$\iff \frac{6 \cdot 3 \cdot x + 2 \cdot 3^3 x^3}{2 + 6 \cdot 3^2 x^2} = \frac{2x}{2} \quad | \quad \cancel{2}$$

$$\iff \frac{(9 + 27x^2)x}{1 + 27x^2} = x \iff x = 0 \quad \vee$$

$$\vee \frac{9 + 27x^2}{1 + 27x^2} = 1 \iff x = 0 \quad \vee \frac{9 + 27x^2 - 1 - 27x^2}{9 + 27x^2 + 1 + 27x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1-1}{1+1} \iff x = 0 \quad \vee \frac{8}{54x^2 + 10} = 0 \iff x = 0 \Rightarrow A = \{0\}$$

$$(E4) \iff \frac{x^3 + 3a^2x}{3ax^2 + a^3} = \frac{13}{14} \quad | \quad \cancel{14}$$

$$\iff \frac{x^3 + 3a^2x + 3ax^2 + a^3}{x^3 + 3a^2x - 3ax^2 - a^3} = \frac{13+14}{13-14} \quad | \quad \cancel{13-14}$$

$$\iff \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^3 = -27 \iff \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^3 + 3^3 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} + 3 \right) \left[\left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^2 - 3 \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right) + 9 \right] = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff (a) : \frac{x+a}{x-a} + 3 = 0 \quad \vee \quad (b) : \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^2 - 3 \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right) + 9 = 0$$

$$\iff x = -\frac{a}{2} \quad (x \neq a) \quad \vee \quad (b) \xrightarrow{\frac{x+a}{x-a} = y} y^2 - 3y + 9 = 0$$

$$\text{# διακρίνουσα της (b): } \Delta = 9 - 36 = -27 < 0 \implies$$

$$\implies A = \left\{ \frac{a}{2} \right\} \quad \mu\acute{\epsilon} \quad x \neq a.$$

Π24. Νά επιλυθούν εν $\mathbb{R}$ αι εξισώσεις:

$$(E1): a^2x - x^3 = \frac{2a^3\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

$$(E2): \frac{x(x^3+6)+45(2x-\sqrt{3})}{x^2} = 18\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Επίλυσις: (E1)} \quad x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}} \iff a^2 \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{y^3}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2a^3\sqrt{3}}{9} \iff$$

$$\iff y^3 - 3a^2y + 2a^3 = 0 \iff (y^3 - a^2y) + (2a^3 - 2a^2y) = 0$$

$$\iff y(y^2 - a^2) - 2a^2(y - a) = 0 \iff y(y - a)(y + a) - 2a^2 \cdot$$

$$(y - a) = 0 \iff (y - a)(y^2 + ya - 2a^2) = 0 \iff (y - a) \cdot$$

$$\cdot [(y^2 - a^2) + a(y - a)] = 0 \iff (y - a)^2(y + 2a) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff y_1 = y_2 = a \quad \vee \quad y_3 = -2a \implies x_1 = x_2 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \vee$$

$$\vee x_3 = -\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} \implies A = \left\{ \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} \mu \epsilon \quad a \neq 0.$$

$$(E_2) \iff x(x^3 + 6) + 45(2x - \sqrt[3]{3}) = 18x^2 \sqrt[3]{9} \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}.$$

$$\iff x^4 + 6x + 90x - 45\sqrt[3]{3} - 18\sqrt[3]{9}x^2 = 0 \iff x^4 - 18\sqrt[3]{9}x^2 +$$

$$+ 96x - 45\sqrt[3]{3} = 0 \xrightarrow{x=y\sqrt[3]{3}} 3y^4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} - 18\sqrt[3]{9} \cdot y^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{9} +$$

$$+ 96y\sqrt[3]{3} - 45 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} = 0 \iff 3\sqrt[3]{3}(y^4 - 18y^2 + 32y - 15) = 0,$$

$$\iff y^4 + 2y^3 - 15y^2 - 2y^3 - 4y^2 + 30y + y^2 + 2y - 15 = 0$$

$$\iff y^2(y^2 + 2y - 15) - 2y(y^2 + 2y - 15) + y^2 + 2y - 15 = 0$$

$$\iff (y^2 + 2y - 15)(y^2 - 2y + 1) = 0 \iff (y - 3)(y + 5)(y - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\iff y = 3 \quad \vee \quad y = -5 \quad \vee \quad y = 1 \quad (\delta\iota\lambda\lambda\eta) \implies x_1 = 3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} \quad \vee$$

$$\vee x_2 = -5\sqrt[3]{3} \quad \vee \quad x_3 = x_4 = \sqrt[3]{3} \implies A = \{3\sqrt[3]{3}, -5\sqrt[3]{3}, \sqrt[3]{3}\}$$

Π25. Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E_1): \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{x^2 - 4x + 3} + \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 + 4x + 3} = \frac{x^2 + 6x + 8}{x^2 - 6x + 8} + \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x^2 + 6x + 8} \mid \mathcal{D}$$

$$(E_2): 6x^2 - (x+1)(x+4) = x^2(x-1)^2$$

$$(E_3): (x+1)(x-1)(x^2-5)(x+2)(x-2)(x^2-2) = 4$$

$$(E_4): 2(x^2 + 3x + 2)^4 + 5x(x^2 + 3x + 2)^3 - 5x^3(x^2 + 3x + 2) - 2x^4 = 0.$$

$$(E5): (2x-1)^3 + (4x+2)^3 + (2x^2+4x+2)^3 = (2x^2+4x+3)^3$$

$$(E6): x^2 - x - 18 + \frac{72}{x^2-x} = 0$$

$$(E7): \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3(x^2 + \frac{1}{2})}{2x^2 + 18x + 28} = -\frac{x}{x+7}$$

Ὁ ἐπιλυσις:

$$(E1) \text{ θέτομεν: } (1) \frac{x^2+4x+3}{x^2-4x+3} = \omega \neq 0 \wedge (2) \frac{x^2+6x+8}{x^2-6x+8} = z \neq 0$$

$$\text{Ἀρα } (E1) \iff \omega + \frac{1}{\omega} = z + \frac{1}{z} \iff (\omega - z)(\omega z - 1) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff \omega - z = 0 \vee \omega z - 1 = 0 \iff (a): \omega = z \vee (6): \omega z = 1$$

$$(a) \xleftrightarrow{(1)(2)} \frac{x^2+4x+3}{x^2-4x+3} = \frac{x^2+6x+8}{x^2-6x+8} \implies$$

(ἐκτελῶ πράξεις ἢ χρησιμοποιῶ τέχνασμα ἀναλογίας).

$$x(x^2-7)=0 \iff x=0 \vee x^2-7=0 \iff x=0 \vee x^2-(\sqrt{7})^2=$$

$$=0 \iff x=0 \vee (x+\sqrt{7})(x-\sqrt{7})=0 \iff x=0 \vee x_2=+\sqrt{7},$$

$$\vee x_3=-\sqrt{7}. (6) \xleftrightarrow{(1)(2)} \omega = \frac{1}{z} \iff \frac{x^2+4x+3}{x^2-4x+3} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2-6x+8}{x^2+6x+8} \iff (\text{ἐκτελῶ πράξεις ἢ χρησιμοποιῶ τέχνασμα ἀναλογίας}).$$

$$x(x^2+5)=0 \iff x=0 \vee x^2+5=0 \implies x=0 \text{ διότι}$$

$$x^2+5 > 0 \implies A = \{0, \pm \sqrt{7}\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{μὲ τὴ ρίζα 0 διληγῇ.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(E2) \iff 6x^2 - x^2 - 5x - 4 = (x-1)^2 x^2 \iff x^2(x-1)^2 - 5x(x-1) +$$

$$+4 = 0 \xleftrightarrow{x(x-1)=y} y^2 - 5y + 4 = 0 \iff (y-1)(y-4) = 0$$

$$\iff (a): y=1 \vee (6): y=4$$

$$(a) \iff x(x-1)=1 \iff x^2-x-1=0 \iff \left(x - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right).$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = 0 \iff x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \vee \quad x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$(b) \iff x(x-1) = 4 \iff x^2 - x - 4 = 0 \iff \left(x - \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1-\sqrt{17}}{2}\right) = 0 \iff x_3 = \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2} \quad \vee \quad x_4 = \frac{1-\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } A = \left\{ \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2} \right\}.$$

$$(E_3) \iff (x^2-1)(x^2-5)(x^2-4)(x^2-2) = 4 \iff (x^4-6x^2+5)$$

$$(x^4-6x^2+8) = 4 \iff \overset{x^4-6x^2=0}{\iff} (\omega+5)(\omega+8) = 4 \iff$$

$$\iff \omega^2 + 13\omega + 36 = 0 \iff (\omega+4)(\omega+9) = 0 \iff \omega = -4$$

$$\vee \quad \omega = -9 \implies (E_3) \iff (a): x^4 - 6x^2 = -4 \quad \vee \quad (b): x^4 -$$

$$-6x^2 = -9. (a) \iff x^4 - 6x^2 + 4 = 0 \overset{x^2=y}{\iff} y^2 - 6y + 4 = 0$$

$$\iff (y-3+\sqrt{5})(y-3-\sqrt{5}) = 0 \iff y_1 = 3-\sqrt{5} \quad \vee \quad y_2 =$$

$$= 3+\sqrt{5} \iff (g): x^2 = 3-\sqrt{5} \quad \vee \quad (d): x^2 = 3+\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\text{Διὰ τὰς (g) καὶ (d) ἔχομεν: } x^2 - (\sqrt{3 \pm \sqrt{5}})^2 = 0 \iff$$

$$(x + \sqrt{3 \pm \sqrt{5}})(x - \sqrt{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}) = 0 \iff x_{1,2} = -\sqrt{3 \pm \sqrt{5}} \quad \vee$$

$$\vee \quad x_{3,4} = +\sqrt{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}.$$

$$x_{1,2} = -\sqrt{3 \pm \sqrt{5}} = -\sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \pm 2\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}\right)} =$$

$$= -\sqrt{\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2} = -\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sqrt{5} \pm 1).$$

$$x_{3,4} = +\sqrt{3 \pm \sqrt{5}} = +\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sqrt{5} \pm 1).$$

$$(b) x^4 - 6x^2 + 9 = 0 \overset{x^2=z}{\iff} z^2 - 6z + 9 = 0 \iff (z-3)^2 = 0$$

$$\iff z = 3 \text{ διηλθῃ.}$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } x^2 = 3 \iff x^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2 = 0 \iff (x + \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{3}) =$$

$$= 0 \implies x_5 = -\sqrt{3} \quad \vee \quad x_6 = +\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{Τελικώς: } A = \left\{ \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sqrt{5} \pm 1), \pm \sqrt{3} \right\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(E4)} \quad & \xleftrightarrow{\text{έλεγχος } x \neq 0} 2 \left(\frac{x^2+3x+2}{x} \right)^4 + 5 \left(\frac{x^2+3x+2}{x} \right)^3 - \\ & - 5 \left(\frac{x^2+3x+2}{x} \right) - 2 = 0 \quad \xleftrightarrow{\frac{x^2+3x+2}{x} = y} \iff 2y^4 + 5y^3 - 5y - 2 = \\ & = 0 \iff 2(y^4 - 1) + 5y(y^2 - 1) = 0 \iff (y^2 - 1)(2y^2 + 5y + 2) = \\ & = 0 \iff (1) \ y = 1 \ \vee \ (2) \ y = -1 \ \vee \ (3) \ y = -2 \ \vee \ (4) \ y = -\frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.) \iff x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0 \iff \text{αδύνατος εν } \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(2.) \iff x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0 \iff x = -2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$(3.) \iff x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0 \iff x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$(4.) \iff 2x^2 + 7x + 4 = 0 \iff x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(E5)} \quad & \xleftrightarrow{\text{Εκτελώ πράξεις}} 8x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x - 1 + 64x^3 + 96x^2 + 48x + \\ & + 8 + 8x^6 + 64x^3 + 8 + 48x^5 + 24x^4 + 96x^4 + 96x^2 + 24x^2 + \\ & + 48x + 96x^3 = 8x^6 + 64x^3 + 27 + 48x^5 + 36x^4 + 96x^4 + \\ & + 144x^2 + 54x^2 + 108x + 144x^3 \iff 12x^4 - 24x^3 - 6x^2 + \\ & + 6x + 12 = 0 \iff 2x^4 - 4x^3 - x^2 + x + 2 = 0 \iff (x-1)(x-2) \\ & (2x^2 + 2x + 1) = 0 \iff x-1=0 \ \vee \ x-2=0 \ \vee \ 2x^2 + 2x + 1 = \\ & = 0 \iff x_1 = 1 \ \vee \ x_2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{Η διακρίνουσα της } 2x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \text{ είναι } \Delta = 1 - 2 = -1 < 0 \\ & \implies x_1 = 1 \ \vee \ x_2 = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Συνεπώς: $A = \{1, 2\}$.

$$(E6) \iff \frac{x^2 - x = \omega}{\omega - 18 + \frac{72}{\omega}} = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \iff \omega^2 - 18\omega + 72 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff (\omega - 6)(\omega - 12) = 0 \iff (a): \omega = 6 \vee (b): \omega = 12.$$

$$(a) \iff x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \iff (x + 2)(x - 3) = 0 \iff x_1 = -2 \vee$$

$$\vee x_2 = 3, (b) \iff x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \iff (x + 3)(x - 4) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x_3 = -3 \vee x_4 = 4 \implies A = \{-2, \pm 3, 4\}.$$

$$(E7) \iff \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3x^2 + 1}{2(x^2 + 9x + 14)} = -\frac{x}{x + 7} \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, -7\}$$

$$\iff x^2 + 9x + 14 - 3x^2 - 1 + 2x(x + 2) = 0 \iff 13x = -13$$

$$\iff x = -1 \implies A = \{-1\}.$$

Π26. Νά επιλυθούν εν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): \frac{\frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x}}{\frac{2x}{1-x}} = \frac{1}{4 + \frac{2-x}{3}}$$

$$(E2): 1 + \frac{x}{1 - \frac{x}{1+x}} + \left[1 + x(1+x) \right]^2 = 56$$

$$(E3): \frac{\frac{x+1}{x} + \frac{x}{x+1}}{1 + \frac{x}{x+1}} = 1$$

$$(E4): \frac{\frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x+1}}{\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1}} = 2$$

$$(E5): \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) \left(\frac{3}{4x} + \frac{x}{4} - x \right) = \frac{(x-3 + \frac{5x}{2x-6}) \frac{3x}{2}}{2x-1 + \frac{15}{x-3}}$$

Επίλυσις:

$$(E_1) \iff \frac{\frac{(1+x)^2 - (1-x)^2}{(1-x) \cdot (1+x)}}{\frac{2x}{1-x}} = \frac{1}{\frac{12+2-x}{3}} \quad \left| \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0, \pm 1, \pm 14\} \right.$$

$$\iff \frac{[(1+x)^2 - (1-x)^2](1-x)}{2x(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{3}{14-x} \quad \left| \mathcal{D} \right.$$

$$\iff \frac{(1+x)^2 - (1-x)^2}{2x(1+x)} = \frac{3}{14-x} \quad \left| \mathcal{D} \iff \right.$$

$$\iff \frac{4x}{2x(1+x)} = \frac{3}{14-x} \quad \xleftrightarrow{x \neq 0} \frac{2}{1+x} = \frac{3}{14-x}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{x \neq 14, -1} 2(14-x) = 3(1+x) \iff x=5 \implies A = \{5\}.$$

$$(E_2): \text{Επειδή } \frac{x}{1 - \frac{x}{1+x}} = \frac{x(1+x)}{(x+1)-x} = x(1+x) \quad \left| \mathcal{D} \implies \right.$$

$$(E_2) \iff [1+x(1+x)] + [1+x(1+x)]^2 - 56 = 0 \quad \left| \mathcal{D} \right.$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{1+x(1+x)=y} y^2 + y - 56 = 0 \iff (a): y_1 = 7 \vee (b): y_2 = -8$$

$$(a) \iff 1+x(1+x) = 7 \iff x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \iff (x+3)(x-2) = 0 \iff x_1 = -3 \vee x_2 = 2.$$

$$(b) \iff 1+x(1+x) = -8 \iff x^2 + x + 9 = 0 \quad (\delta)$$

Επειδή διαυρίνουμε της (δ) : $\mathcal{D} = 1 - 36 = -35 < 0$
 Ήεται ότι δεν υπάρχουν ρίζες της (δ) εν $\mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } A = \{2, -3\}.$$

$$(E_3) \iff \frac{x+1}{x} = y \quad \frac{y + \frac{1}{y}}{1 + \frac{1}{y}} = 1 \quad \left| \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1, -\frac{1}{2}\} \right.$$

$$\iff \frac{y^2+1}{y+1} = 1 \iff y^2+1 = y+1 \iff y^2-y = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff (a): y_1 = 0 \quad \vee (b): y_2 = 1$$

$$(a) \iff \frac{x+1}{x} = 0 \iff x = -1 \notin \mathcal{D}$$

$$(b) \iff \frac{x+1}{x} = 1 \iff x+1 = x \iff 1 = 0 \text{ άτολον}$$

$$\implies A = \emptyset$$

$$(E4) \iff \frac{\frac{(x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2}{x^2-1}}{\frac{x-1+x+1}{x^2-1}} = 2 \quad \left| \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0, \pm 1\} \right.$$

$$\iff \frac{4x}{2x} = 2 \iff 2 = 2 \implies A \equiv \mathcal{D}.$$

$$(E5) \text{ , Ελεγχή 1) } \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{(1+x)^2 - (1-x)^2}{(1-x)(1+x)} =$$

$$= \frac{1+2x+x^2-1+2x-x^2}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{4x}{1-x^2} \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{3}{4x} + \frac{x}{4} - x =$$

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

$$2) \left(x-3 + \frac{5x}{2x-6} \right) \frac{3x}{2} = \frac{(x-3)(2x-6)+5x}{2x-6} \cdot \frac{3x}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{(2x^2-7x+18)3x}{4(x-3)}.$$

$$3) 2x-1 + \frac{15}{x-3} = \frac{2x(x-3)-(x-3)+15}{x-3} = \frac{2x^2-6x-x+3+15}{(x-3)} =$$

$$= \frac{2x^2-7x+18}{x-3} \implies (E5) \iff \frac{4x}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{3(1-x^2)}{4x} =$$

$$= \frac{(2x^2-7x+18)3x}{4(x-3)} \cdot \frac{x-3}{2x^2-7x+18} \quad \left| \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1, 0, 3\} \right.$$

$$\iff 3 = \frac{3x}{4} \iff x = 4 \implies A = \{4\}$$

Π27. Να επιλυθούν εν R ατ' εξελώσεις:

$$(E1): 3x^4 + 10x^3 + 13x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$$

$$(E2): 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0$$

$$(E3): 4(x^2 - x + 1)^3 = 27x^2 \cdot (x-1)^2$$

$$(E4): 10(x^4 + 1) - 63x(x^2 - 1) + 52x^2 = 0$$

$$(E5): (x^2 - x + 1)^2 - 4x(x-1)^2 = 0$$

Επίλυσις:

$$(E1) \iff 3x^4 + 10x^3 + (10+3)x^2 + 2 \cdot 3x + 3 = 0$$

$$\iff 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 2 \cdot 3x + 3 + 10x^2(x+1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iff 3(x^4 + x^2 + 2x + 1) + 10x^2(x+1) &= 0 \iff 3[x^4 + (x+1)^2] + \\ + 10x^2(x+1) &= 0 \xrightarrow{\text{διαίρω δια } x^2(x+1) \neq 0} 3\left[\frac{x^2}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{x^2}\right] + \\ + 10 &= 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{x^2}{x+1} = y} 3\left(y + \frac{1}{y}\right) + 10 = 0 \iff 3y^2 + 10y + \\ + 3 &= 0 \iff 3\left(y + \frac{1}{3}\right)(y+3) = 0 \iff \end{aligned}$$

$$(a): y_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \vee \quad (b): y_2 = -3$$

$$(a) \frac{x^2}{x+1} = -\frac{1}{3} \iff 3x^2 = -x-1 \iff 3x^2 + x + 1 = 0.$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 12 = -11 < 0 \implies \text{δέν υπάρχουν ρίζαι εν } R.$$

$$(b) \frac{x^2}{x+1} = -3 \iff x^2 + 3x + 3 = 0, \text{ μέ}$$

$$\Delta_1 = 9 - 12 = -3 < 0 \implies \text{δέν υπάρχουν ρίζαι εν } R$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } A = \emptyset$$

$$(E_2) \iff 2x^4 - 5x^3 + (2-5)x^2 + 2 \cdot 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$\iff 2x^4 - 5x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x^2 + 2 \cdot 2x + 2 = 0 \iff 2(x^4 + x^2 +$$

$$+ 2x + 1) - 5x^2(x+1) = 0 \iff 2 \left[x^4 + (x+1)^2 \right] - 5x^2 \cdot$$

$$(x+1) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Διαιρώ δια } x^2(x+1) \neq 0} 2 \left[\frac{x^2}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{x^2} \right] - 5 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{x^2}{x+1} = y} 2 \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right) - 5 = 0 \iff 2y^2 - 5y + 2 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff 2(y-2)(y-\frac{1}{2}) = 0 \iff (a): y_1 = 2 \quad \vee \quad (b): y_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(a) \iff \frac{x^2}{x+1} = 2 \iff x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0 \iff (x-1+\sqrt{3}) \cdot$$

$$(x-1-\sqrt{3}) = 0 \iff x_1 = 1-\sqrt{3} \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 1+\sqrt{3}$$

$$(b) \iff \frac{x^2}{x+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \iff 2x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \iff 2(x+\frac{1}{2}) \cdot$$

$$(x-1) = 0 \iff x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad x_4 = 1$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } A = \left\{ 1 \pm \sqrt{3}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\}.$$

$$(E_3): \text{Επειδή } x^2 - x + 1 = x^2 - (x-1) \implies$$

$$(E_3) \xrightarrow{\text{Διαιρώ δια } (x-1)^3 | x+1}$$

$$4 \left(\frac{x^2}{x-1} - 1 \right)^3 = 27 \frac{x^2}{x-1} \iff$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{x^2}{x-1} = y} 4(y-1)^3 = 27y \iff 4(y^3 - 1 - 3y^2 + 3y) -$$

$$-27y = 0 \iff 4y^3 - 4 - 12y^2 + 12y - 27y = 0 \iff 4y^3 -$$

$$12y^2 - 15y - 4 = 0 \quad (1).$$

Παρατηρούμεν ότι τὸ πρῶτον μέλος τῆς (1) μηδενίζεται ἂν ὅπου y τεθῇ 4 συνελθὼς διαιρεῖται.

$$\text{Διὰ } y-4 \implies 4y^3 - 12y^2 - 15y - 4 = (y-4)(4y^2 + 4y + 1).$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = y + 1 \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1\}$$

$$\text{τότε } x + \frac{1}{x} - 1 = y \iff \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x} = y \quad (1).$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} - 2 = y - 1 \iff \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x} = y - 1 \iff \\ \iff \frac{(x-1)^2}{x} = y - 1 \quad (2).$$

$$(1) \implies \frac{(x^2 - x + 1)^2}{x^2} = y^2 \quad (3) \text{ και } \frac{(x^2 - x + 1)^3}{x^3} = y^3 \quad (4).$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } \frac{(3)}{(2)} \implies \frac{(x^2 - x + 1)^2}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{y^2}{y-1} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{και } \frac{(4)}{(2)} \implies \frac{(x^2 - x + 1)^3}{x^2(x-1)^2} = \frac{y^3}{y-1} \quad (6)$$

Με την χρησιμοποίησην του ανωτέρου μετασχηματισμού ή επίλυσις τῶν (Ε3) καί (Ε5) ἐπιτυγχάνεται καί ὡς ἑξῆς:

$$(Ε3) \iff \text{Διαιρῶ διὰ } x^2(x-1)^2 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1\} \iff \frac{4(x^2 - x + 1)^3}{x^2(x-1)^2} = 27$$

$$\text{Ἄρα διὰ } x + \frac{1}{x} = y + 1 \xrightarrow{(6)} (Ε3) \iff \frac{4y^3}{y-1} = 27 \iff$$

$\iff 4y^3 - 27y + 27 = 0 \quad (α)$: Παρατηρῶ ὅτι τὸ πρῶτον μέλος τῆς (α) μηδενίζεται διὰ $y = \frac{3}{2} \quad (3/27 \wedge 2/4)$,

ἄρα διαιρεῖται διὰ $y - \frac{3}{2}$.

4	0	-27	27	$\frac{3}{2}$
	6	9	-27	
4	6	-18		0.

$$\text{Συνεπῶς: } (a) \iff \left(y - \frac{3}{2}\right)(4y^2 + 6y - 18) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff y - \frac{3}{2} = 0 \vee 2y^2 + 3y - 9 = 0 \iff y = \frac{3}{2} \vee$$

$$2\left(y - \frac{-3+9}{4}\right)\left(y - \frac{-3-9}{4}\right) = 0.$$

$$\iff y_1 = \frac{3}{2} \vee y_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \vee y_3 = -3$$

$$\text{Άρα: } x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{2} + 1 \vee x + \frac{1}{x} = -3 + 1 \iff 2x -$$

$$-5x + 2 = 0 \vee x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \iff 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$\vee (x+1)^2 = 0 \iff x = -\frac{1}{2} \vee x = 2 \vee x = -1 \text{ (όλες διηλές).}$$

$$\text{Τελικῶς θὰ ἔχωμεν } A = \left\{-\frac{1}{2}, 2, -1\right\} \text{ (διηλές).}$$

$$(E5) \iff \frac{\text{Διαιρῶ δὲ } x(x-1)^2}{x(x-1)^2} \frac{(x^2-x+1)^2}{x(x-1)^2} - 4 = 0, \text{ ἔφ. ὅσον } x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1\}$$

$$\text{Άρα δὲ } x + \frac{1}{x} = y + 1 \xrightarrow{(5)}$$

$$(E5) \iff \frac{y^2}{y-1} - 4 = 0 \iff y^2 - 4y + 4 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff (y-2)^2 = 0 \iff y = 2 \text{ διηλῆ.}$$

$$\text{Συνεπῶς: } x + \frac{1}{x} = 2 + 1 \iff x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ (διηλές).}$$

Π28. Νὰ ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E1): \frac{x}{x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1} - \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1} - \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1} + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1} = 3x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$(E2): (x-2)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (x-3)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (x-4)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$$

$$(E_3) \xleftrightarrow{\text{θετόμεν } \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{15}} = y \Rightarrow x = 15y^3} \frac{\sqrt{1+15y^3} - \sqrt{1-15y^3}}{\sqrt{1+15y^3} + \sqrt{1-15y^3}} =$$

$$= \frac{15y}{8} \xleftrightarrow{\text{ιδιότης αναλογιών}} (E'_3): \frac{2\sqrt{1+15y^3}}{2\sqrt{1-15y^3}} =$$

$$= \frac{15y+8}{8-15y} \quad | \text{περιορισμός:}$$

$$\frac{15y+8}{8-15y} > 0 \iff (15y+8)(15y-8) < 0 \iff 225y^2 -$$

$$-64 < 0 \iff y^2 < \frac{64}{225} \iff -\frac{8}{15} < y < \frac{8}{15}$$

$$(E'_3) \iff \frac{1+15y^3}{1-15y^3} = \frac{225y^2+240y+64}{225y^2-240y+64} \iff \frac{30y^3}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 240y}{2(225y^2+64)} \iff y^3 = \frac{16y}{225y+64} \iff y^3(225y^2+$$

$$+64) = 16y \iff (1) y_1 = 0 \vee 225y^4 + 64y^2 - 16 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \iff x_1 = 0 \cdot (2) \iff y_2 = +\frac{6}{15} \vee y_3 = -\frac{6}{15} \vee$$

$$y_4 = \frac{10i}{15} \notin \mathbb{R} \vee y_5 = -\frac{10i}{15} \notin \mathbb{R}. \quad y_2 = \frac{6}{15} \iff$$

$$\iff x_2 = 15 \cdot \frac{6^3}{15^3} = \frac{216}{225} = \frac{24}{25}. \quad y_3 = -\frac{6}{15} \iff$$

$$\iff x_3 = 15 \left(-\frac{6}{15}\right)^3 = -\frac{216}{225} = -\frac{24}{25} \implies A = \left\{0, \pm \frac{24}{25}\right\}$$

Π29. Νά επιλυθούν εν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E_1): 4|x-5| - 3|x+3| - 5|x+1| + 2x+6 = 0$$

$$(E_2): |x| + |2x-1| + |4x+1| - 3|x-3| + 7 = 0$$

$$(E_3): \frac{1}{|x-1|} - \frac{2}{|x-2|} + \frac{1}{|x-3|} = 0$$

$$(E_4): |x-2| + 2|x| - 3x = |x+1| + 10.$$

• Επίλυση: (Ε1): Θέτουμεν $K \equiv x-5$, $M \equiv x+3$, $N \equiv x+1$.
Αί τιμαί τοῦ x , αἱ ὁποῖαι μηδενίζουν ἐκάστην
παράστασιν εὐρισκομένην ἐντός τοῦ συμβόλου τῆς
ἀπολύτου τιμῆς κατὰ σειράν: $x=5$, $x=-3$, $x=-1$.

Θέτουμεν τὰς χαρακτηριστικὰς αὐτὰς τιμὰς κατὰ
τάξιν αὐξαντος μεγέθους καὶ ἐκμηματίζομεν
τὸν ἀκόλουθον πίνακα.

x	M	N	K	$(E1)$	Συμπεράσματα
$-\infty$	-	-	-	$2x+3(x+3)+5(x+1)-$ $-4(x-5)+6=0$	$\Rightarrow x=-6\frac{2}{3} \in (-\infty, -3)$ $\Rightarrow A = \{-6\frac{2}{3}\}$ δεκτή
-3	+	-	-	$2x-3(x+3)+5(x+1)-$ $-4(x-5)+6=0$	$\Rightarrow 22=0 \Rightarrow A = \emptyset$
-1	+	+	-	$2x-3(x+3)-5(x+1)-$ $-4(x-5)+6=0$	$\Rightarrow x=1,2 \in [-1,5)$ $\Rightarrow A_2 = \{\frac{6}{5}\}$
5	+	+	+	$2x-3(x+3)-5(x+1)+$ $+4(x-5)+6=0$	$\Rightarrow x=-14 \notin [5, +\infty)$ $\Rightarrow A = \emptyset$
$+\infty$	+	+	+		

$$\text{Συνεπῶς } A = \left\{ -6\frac{2}{3}, \frac{6}{5} \right\}$$

(Ε2): Θέτουμεν $A \equiv 4x+1$, $B \equiv x$, $\Gamma \equiv 2x-1$, $\Delta \equiv x-3$

Χαρακτηριστικαί τιμαί ποῦ μηδενίζουν ἐκάστην
παράστασιν εὐρισκομένην ἐντός τοῦ συμβόλου τῆς
ἀπολύτου τιμῆς κατὰ τάξιν αὐξαντος μεγέθους:

$$x = -\frac{1}{4}, x = 0, x = \frac{1}{2}, x = 3.$$

x	A	B	Γ	Δ	(E_2)	Συμπεράσματα
$-\infty$	-	-	-	-	$-(4x+1)-x+(1-2x)+$ $+3(x-3)+7=0$	$\Rightarrow x=-\frac{1}{2} \in (-\infty, -\frac{1}{4})$ $\Rightarrow A_1 = \{-\frac{1}{2}\}$
$-\frac{1}{4}$	o					
	+	-	-	-	$(4x+1)-x+(1-2x)+$ $+3(x-3)+7=0$	$\Rightarrow x=0 \notin [-\frac{1}{4}, 0)$ $\Rightarrow A_2 = \emptyset$
0	o					
	+	+	-	-	$(4x+1)+x+(1-2x)+$ $+3(x-3)+7=0$	$\Rightarrow x=0 \in [0, +\frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow A_3 = \{0\}$
$\frac{1}{2}$			o			
	+	+	+	-	$(4x+1)+x+(2x-1)+$ $+3(x-3)+7=0$	$\Rightarrow x=\frac{1}{3} \notin [\frac{1}{2}, 3) \Rightarrow$ $\Rightarrow A_4 = \emptyset$
+3				o		
	+	+	+	+	$(4x+1)+x+(2x-1)-$ $-3(x-3)+7=0$	$\Rightarrow x=-4 \notin [3, +\infty)$ $\Rightarrow A_5 = \emptyset$
$+\infty$						

$$\text{Συνεπῶς } A = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right\}.$$

(E₃): Εὐρίσκωμεν πρῶτον τὰς τιμὰς διὰ τὰς ὁποίας μηδενίζεται ἑκάστη παράστασις, ἢ ὁποία εὐρίσκεται ἐντός τοῦ συμβόλου τῆς ἀπολύτου τιμῆς. Αἱ χαρακτηριστικαὶ τιμαὶ αὗται εἶναι 1, 2, 3 διαφορετικὰς τῶν ὁποίων πρέλει νὰ λάβῃ τὸ x διὰ νὰ ἔχη ἔνοιαν ἡ ἐξίσωσις:
 περίπτωσις α) $x < 1$, ὁλότε $|x-1| = -(x-1)$, $|x-2| = -(x-2)$, $|x-3| = -(x-3)$.

περίπτωσις β) $1 < x < 2$ ὁλότε:

$$|x-1| = (x-1), \quad |x-2| = -(x-2), \quad |x-3| = -(x-3).$$

Περίπτωσης γ) $2 < x < 3$ οπότε:

$$|x-1| = x-1, |x-2| = x-2, |x-3| = -(x-3)$$

Περίπτωσης δ) $x > 3$ οπότε $|x-1| = x-1, |x-2| = x-2,$

$$|x-3| = x-3.$$

Κατά την α) και δ) περιπτώσεων ή εξίσωσης

$$\text{ισοδυναμεί με την } \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x-3} = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff (x-2)(x-3) - 2(x-1)(x-3) + (x-1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\iff 0 \cdot x = -2 \implies A_1 = \emptyset$$

$$\text{Κατά την β) περίπτωση ή (Ε3)} \iff \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} =$$

$$= 0 \iff (x-2)(x-3) + 2(x-1)(x-3) - (x-1)(x-2) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x^2 - 5x + 5 = 0 \iff \left(x - \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = 0 \implies$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} \vee x_2 = -\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ αί όλοϊαι άπορρίπτονται}$$

διότι δέν περιέχονται μεταξύ τών 1 και 2 $\implies A_2 = \emptyset$

$$\text{Κατά την γ) περίπτωση (Ε3)} \iff \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} = 0$$

$$\iff x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \iff \left(x - \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\implies x_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \vee x_2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Δεκτή ή $x_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ ως περιεχομένη μεταξύ

των 2 και 3 $\implies A_3 = \left\{ \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right\}$. Συνελώς $A = \left\{ \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right\}$.

(E4): Εύρινω τās τιμās του x που μηδενίζουν τὰ ἀλόλυτᾱ.



$$I). x \leq -1 \implies \begin{cases} |x-2| = -(x-2) \\ |x| = -x \\ |x+1| = -(x+1) \end{cases} \quad \text{Συνεληῶς:}$$

$$(E4) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -(x-2) - 2x - 3x = -(x+1) + 10 \\ x \leq -1 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{7}{5} \\ x \leq -1 \end{array} \right\} \implies A_1 = \left\{ -\frac{7}{5} \right\}.$$

$$II) -1 < x \leq 0 \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x-2| = -(x-2) \\ |x| = -x \\ |x+1| = x+1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{Συνεληῶς:}$$

$$(E4) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -(x-2) - 2x - 3x = x+1 + 10 \\ -1 \leq x \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{9}{7} \\ -1 \leq x \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \implies A_2 = \emptyset$$

$$III) 0 < x \leq 2 \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x-2| = -(x-2) \\ |x| = x \\ |x+1| = x+1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{Συνεληῶς:}$$

$$(E4) \iff \left[\begin{array}{l} -(x-2) + 2x - 3x = x+1 + 10 \\ 0 < x \leq 2 \end{array} \right] \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -3 \\ 0 < x \leq 2 \end{array} \right\} \implies A_3 = \emptyset$$

$$\text{IV)} \quad 2 < x \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x-2| = x-2 \\ |x| = x \\ |x+1| = x+1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Συνεπώς:}$$

$$(E_4) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-2+2x-3x = x+1+10 \\ 2 < x \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -13 \\ 2 < x \end{array} \right\} \implies$$

$$\implies A_4 = \emptyset. \text{ Τελικῶς } \implies A = \left\{ -\frac{7}{5} \right\}.$$

Π30: Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E_1): x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$(E_2): x^4 - 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$$

Υπόδειξις: Ὑπάρχει $\varphi(x) \equiv \varphi(1-x)$, ὅπου $\varphi(x)$ τὸ πρῶτον μέλος ἐκάστης τῶν δοθεισῶν ἐξισώσεων.

Ἐπίλυσις: Ἐάν ρ ρίζα μιᾶς τῶν δοθεισῶν τότε καὶ ὁ ἀριθμὸς $1-\rho$ εἶναι ρίζα αὐτῆς λόγω τῆς $\varphi(x) \equiv \varphi(1-x)$ (τῆς ὁποίας ἡ ἀλήθεια διατηροῦται εὐκόλως).

Ἐκάστη τῶν δοθεισῶν ἔχει 4 ρίζας (διότι εἶναι 4^{ος} βαθμοῦ), ἔστωσαν $\rho_1, 1-\rho_1, \rho_2, 1-\rho_2$.

Τότε:

$$\varphi(x) \equiv (x-\rho_1)(x-1+\rho_1)(x-\rho_2)(x-1+\rho_2) \iff$$

$$\iff \varphi(x) \equiv [x^2 - (\rho_1 + 1 - \rho_1)x + \rho_1(1 - \rho_1)] [x^2 - (\rho_2 + 1 - \rho_2)x + \rho_2(1 - \rho_2)] \iff \varphi(x) \equiv (x^2 - x + \alpha)(x^2 - x + \beta)$$

$$\text{ὅπου } \alpha = \rho_1(1 - \rho_1) \text{ καὶ } \beta = \rho_2(1 - \rho_2).$$

$$(1) \iff \varphi(x) \equiv x^4 - 2x^3 + (a+b+1)x^2 - (a+b)x + ab = 0 \quad (2)$$

Συνεπώς, διὰ τὴν (E_1) ἐκ τῆς (2) ἔπεται:

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 2 \equiv x^4 - 2x^3 + (a+b+1)x^2 - (a+b)x + ab$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a+b+1=3 \\ a+b=2 \\ ab=2 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a+b=2 \\ ab=2 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=2-b \\ ab=2 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=2-b \\ (2-b)b=2 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=2-b \\ 2b-b^2=2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=2-b \\ b^2-2b+2=0 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Ἐκ τούτων ἡ δευτέρα ἔχει:}$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 8 = -4 < 0 \implies b \notin \mathbb{R}.$$

Συνεπώς ἡ (E_1) εἶναι ἀδύνατος ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ($A \equiv \emptyset$)

Ἐργαζόμενοι ὁμοίως διὰ τὴν (E_2) ἔχομεν:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a+b=4 \\ ab=-12 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=b \\ b=-2 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=-2 \\ b=b \end{array} \right\} \implies$$

$$\varphi(x) \equiv (x^2 - x + 6)(x^2 - x - 2).$$

$$\text{Ἄρα: } (x^2 - x + 6)(x^2 - x - 2) = 0 \iff x^2 - x + 6 = 0 \quad (i)$$

$$\vee x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \quad (ii).$$

$$(i) \implies \Delta = 1 - 24 = -23 < 0 \text{ ἄρα } A_1 = \emptyset$$

$$(ii) \implies (x+1)(x-2) = 0 \iff x = -1 \vee x = 2 \implies$$

$$\implies A_2 = \{-1; 2\} \implies A = \{-1, 2\}.$$

Παρατηρήσεις: 1) Διὰ τὴν (E_2) δυνατόν νά παρατηρήσωμεν ὅτι $\varphi(-1) = 0$. Ἄρα $\varphi_1 = -1 \implies 1 - \varphi_1 = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies (x+1)(x-2) / \varphi(x) &\implies \varphi(x) \equiv (x+1)(x-2) \cdot \\ \cdot (x^2-x+6) \text{ (δλ. ἔκτελέσεως τῆς διαιρέσεως)} &\implies \\ A = \{-1, 2\}. \end{aligned}$$

2) Γενικώτερον διὰ τὰς ἐξισώσεις $\varphi(x)=0$, ὅπου $\varphi(x)$ ἀκέραιον πολυώνυμον μέ $\varphi(x) \equiv \varphi(a-x)$ ἀποδεικνύεται ὅτι ὁ μετασχηματισμός $y = x(a-x)$ ὑποβιβάζει τὸν βαθμὸν τῆς δοδείσης (βλ. "Ἀλγεβρα τόμος II. Β. Καζαντζῆ).

Οὕτω διὰ τὴν (E2) δλ. ἔκτελέσεως τῆς διαιρέσεως $\varphi(x):x(1-x)$ ἔχομεν:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x) \equiv x(1-x)(-x^2+x-4)-12 &\iff \varphi(x) \equiv x(1-x) \cdot \\ [x(1-x)-4]-12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{"Αρα διὰ } x(1-x)=y &\implies (E2) \iff y(y-4)-12=0 \\ \iff y^2-4y-12=0 &\iff (y-6)(y+2)=0 \iff y=6 \vee \\ y=-2 &\implies x(1-x)=6 \vee x(1-x)=-2 \iff \\ x^2-x+6=0 \vee x^2-x-2=0 &\implies A = \{-1, 2\}. \end{aligned}$$

Διὰ τὴν (E1) (βλ. "Ἀλγεβρα Β. Καζαντζῆ).

II. ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ ΑΡΙΘΜΗΤΙΚΩΝ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΩΝ

Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ κάτωθι ἐξισώσεις:

$$1. \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{3} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = x - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{2}{3} x^2$$

$$2. \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{3} - \frac{7x}{2} = \frac{x^2}{3} - 2 + x$$

$$3. \frac{1}{9} \left[3x - 6 - 5 \left(\frac{7x}{2} - 5 \right) \right] + 13(x-5) + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$4. \frac{2x-1}{3} - \frac{5x+2}{12} = \frac{x-3}{4} + 1$$

$$5. 3 \left[5x - (3x - 5x - 10 + 2x - 10) \right] - 5x - 25 = 10x + 35$$

$$6. \frac{x+6}{2} + \frac{2(x+17)}{3} + \frac{5(x-10)}{6} = 2x + 6$$

$$7. \frac{3}{4} \left(x - \frac{x+4}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{5}{6} \left(\frac{x+3}{2} - \frac{x-3}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x+6}{8}$$

$$8. \frac{x-1}{3} - x = \frac{1-x}{6} - \frac{5x+1}{8}$$

$$9. (3x^2 + 2x - 9)^2 = (x^2 + 2x + 9)^2$$

$$10. (2x-3)(x^2-4x+4) = (4x^2-9)(2x+3)$$

$$11. (x^2-2x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2(x-3)^2 = 0$$

$$12. (3x+2)(x^2-1) = (4x+3)(x^2-1)$$

$$13. 4(3x-1)^2 = 9(2x+3)^2$$

$$14. 4x^2 + 4x + 1 = x^2$$

$$15. \frac{x^3}{289} - x = 0 \quad (\text{βλέπε } \Pi_{II}, \text{ Ε3})$$

16. $2(x^3 - 125) = (x-5)^3$
17. $(x-1)(2x+3) - (x-1)(3x+1) + 2(1-x) = 0$
18. $(3x-2)(4x-3) - (2-3x)(x-1) - 2(3x-2)(x+1) = 0$
19. $2(1-x^2) - 3(1+x) - (1+x)(3x-2) = 0$
20. $3x(2+3x) - (2+3x)^2 - (4-9x^2) = 0$
21. $(4x+5)(2x-1) = 4x^2 - 1$
22. $(3x-7)(x-1) = 4(9x^2 - 49)$
23. $(4-3x)(1-x) - (16-9x^2) + (6x+2)(4-3x) = 0$
24. $(4x^2-1)(5x+3) = (25x^2-9)(2x+1)$
25. $4x^2 - \frac{1}{9} = 4x - 1$
26. $(4x^2-9)(3x+2) - 6(2x-3) = 0$
27. $x^2 - 4x^2 + 3x(4x-3) + 7 = 2(4x-3)(x - \frac{1}{4}) + 1$
28. $(3x+1)^2 - (3-2x)^2 - 2(x+4) = 0$
29. $(3x-1)(x-2)^2 - 9(3x-1) = 0$
30. $\frac{x+2}{x^2-5x+6} + \frac{2x-1}{2x^2-4x} = \frac{2}{3-x}$
31. $\frac{x-1}{x^2-4} + \frac{3}{2x+4} = \frac{5x-16}{2x^2-4x}$
32. $\frac{3+2x}{1+2x} - \frac{5+2x}{7+2x} = 1 - \frac{4x^2-2}{7+16x+4x^2}$
33. $\frac{14x-4}{2x+1} - \frac{3x-3}{2x^2-x-1} - \frac{30(2x-3)}{3x-2} + \frac{26(2x^2-3x-2)}{4x^2-1} =$
 $= \frac{-170}{59(2x+1)(6x^2-7x+2)}$

$$34. (x^2 - x)(2x - 5) = (x^2 - x)(x + 9)$$

$$35. (x+2)^3 - (x-2)^3 = 32x + 16$$

$$36. (x-3)^2 + 2x + 1 = x(x-4) + 10$$

$$37. \frac{3}{4} \left(x - \frac{x+4}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{5}{6} \left(\frac{x+3}{2} - \frac{x-3}{4} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x+6}{8} \right)$$

$$38. \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{10} - \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{14} = \frac{(x-3)(x+2)+4}{35}$$

$$39. 3 \left\{ 5x - [3x - 5(x+2) + 2(x-5)] \right\} - 5(x+5) =$$

$$= 10x + 35$$

$$40. \left(\frac{6x^2 + 7x + 5}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 - 18x^2 - 21x = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$41. (x^2 - 10x + 26)^2 - 11(x^2 - 10x + 26) + 30 = 0$$

$$42. 3(2x-1)^2 - 2(2x-1) = 65$$

$$43. (x^2 - 7x + 13)^2 - 6(x^2 - 7x + 13) + 5 = 0$$

$$44. (x^2 + x)^2 + 4(x^2 + x) - 12 = 0$$

$$45. 2(x^2 + 6x + 1)^2 + 5(x^2 + 6x + 1)(x^2 + 1) +$$

$$+ 2(x^2 + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$46. (x^2 + 4x + 8)^2 + 3x(x^2 + 4x + 8) + 2x^2 = 0$$

$$47. (x+3)(x+4)(x+5)(x+6) = 840$$

$$48. (x+3)(x+6)(x+4)(x+5) = 84$$

$$49. (x-5)(x+14)(x+8)(x-11) = 2992$$

50. $(x-5)(x-7)(x+6)(x+4) = 504$
51. $x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)+1 = 0$
52. $(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x-4)-24 = 0$
53. $(x+1)(x+3)(x+5)(x+7)+15 = 0$
54. $(x-1)(x-3)(x-4)(x-6)+10 = 0$
55. $(x+2) \cdot (x+3) \cdot (x+8) \cdot (x+12) = 4x^2$
56. $[(2x+1)(x-2)] [x(2x-3)] = 63$
57. $(x^2-5)(x^2-2)(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+2) = -36$
58. $(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+6)^2(x+9)(x+10)(x+11) = -5040$
59. $(x+2)(x+3)(x+6)(x-1) + x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$
60. $(2x^3 - 5x^2 + 3)(x^3 + 2x^2 - 3)(x^3 + x^2 - 2) = 0$
61. $x^4 - 4x - 1 = 0$
62. $x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 504 = 0$
63. $x^4 + x^3 - 31x^2 - 25x + 150 = 0$
64. $x^4 - 10x^3 + 32x^2 - 36x + 12 = 0$
65. $x^4 - 10x^3 + 35x^2 - 50x + 24 = 0$
66. $25x^4 + 30x^3 - 11x^2 - 12x + 4 = 0$
67. $3x^4 + 22x^3 + 61x^2 + 74x + 35 = 0$
68. $27x^4 + 54x^3 + 15x^2 - 12x - 4 = 0$
69. $x^4 + x^3 - 56x^2 - 36x + 720 = 0$
70. $x^4 - 9x^3 + 27x^2 - 15x - 52 = 0$

$$71. \quad x^6 - 6x^4 + 2x^3 + 10x^2 - 4x \text{ ημ } 10^\circ - 6x + 4 \text{ ημ } 210^\circ + 1 = 0$$

$$72. \quad x^2 + 2ax - 3a^2 - 2b(x-a) = 0$$

$$73. \quad x^2 + 3a^2 - b^2 + 2ab - 4ax = 0$$

$$74. \quad x^2 - a^2 - b^2 + \gamma^2 - 2(\gamma x - ab) = 0$$

$$75. \quad x^2 + 2ax - a^4 - a^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$76. \quad 2x^2 - 5\lambda x + 2\lambda^2 - a\lambda - ax - a^2 = 0$$

$$77. \quad x^2 - 3a^2 - 3b^2 + 10ab - 2bx - 2ax = 0$$

$$78. \quad 2x^2 - 7ax - 22a^2 - 5x + 35a - 3 = 0$$

$$79. \quad x^3 - 12x + 16 = 0$$

$$80. \quad x^3 - 45x + 152 = 0$$

$$81. \quad x^3 + 9x \pm 26 = 0$$

$$82. \quad x^3 + 15x \pm 124 = 0$$

$$83. \quad [3(x+1) - 2(x+3)]^3 + [2(x+3) - x+5]^3 + [x-5-3(x+1)]^3 = 0$$

$$84. \quad [5(x+1) - 2(x+5)]^3 + [2(x+5) - (x-7)]^3 + [(x-7) - 5(x+1)]^3 = 0$$

$$85. \quad [(x^2+x+1)^3 - (x^2+1)^3 - x^3] [(x^2-x+1)^3 - (x^2+1)^3 + x^3] = 3 [(x^4+x^2+1)^3 - (x^4+1)^3 - x^6]$$

$$86. \quad \frac{40}{x^2+2x-48} - \frac{20}{x^2+9x+8} + \frac{8}{x^2+10x} - \frac{12}{x^2+5x-50} = -1$$

$$87. \quad \frac{1}{x^2+x} + \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} + \frac{1}{x^2+5x+6} - \frac{2}{x^2+3x} = \frac{1}{x(x-5)}$$

$$88. \quad (x^2+7x+5)^2 - 3x^2 - 21x = 19$$

$$89. \frac{\frac{1}{x+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{x+1}} - \frac{\frac{1}{x+1}}{\frac{x}{1-x}} + \frac{\frac{1}{x-1}}{\frac{x}{x+1}} = \frac{-3}{2x}$$

$$90. \frac{\frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x+1}}{1 - \frac{x+1}{x-1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$91. \frac{(1+x)^2}{1 + \frac{x}{1-x + \frac{x}{1+x+x^2}}} = x+2$$

$$92. \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) \left(\frac{3}{4x} + \frac{x}{4} - x \right) =$$

$$= \frac{(4x-3 + \frac{5x}{2x-6}) \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{2x-1 + \frac{15}{x-3}}$$

$$93. \left(\frac{x^2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2x}{x^2-1} \right) \frac{\frac{x+1}{x} - \frac{x}{x+1}}{1 + \frac{x}{x+1}} = 5$$

$$94. \frac{\frac{1-x}{1+x} - \frac{1+x}{1-x}}{1 - \frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \frac{3}{14-x}$$

$$95. \frac{x}{x-2} + \frac{x-9}{x-7} = \frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x-8}{x-6}$$

$$96. \frac{x^3}{x-1} + \frac{x^2}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} = 0$$

$$97. \frac{1}{1+2x} - \frac{2}{2+3x} + \frac{3}{3+4x} - \frac{4}{4+5x} = 0$$

$$98. \frac{(3-x)^3 + (4+x)^3}{(3-x)^2 + (4+x)^2} = 7$$

$$99. \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x-2} = 0$$

$$100. \frac{3-x}{8-x} + \frac{8-x}{6-x} + \frac{2-x}{4-x} = \frac{10-x}{8-x} + \frac{x+2}{x-6} + \frac{5-x}{4-x}$$

$$101. \frac{x^2-7x+10}{x^2-7x+12} = \frac{x^2+3x-10}{x^2+3x-8}$$

$$102. \frac{x^2-x-9}{x^2-x-12} = \frac{x^2-x-3}{x^2-x-4}$$

$$103. \frac{x^2+4x+3}{x^2-4x+3} = \frac{x^2-6x+8}{x^2+6x+8}$$

$$104. \frac{x^2-4x+5}{x^2+6x+10} = \left(\frac{x-2}{x+3} \right)^2$$

$$105. \frac{x^2-x-2}{x^2-x-12} = \frac{x^2-x-3}{x^2-x-13}$$

$$106. \frac{x^2+2}{x^2+4x+1} + \frac{x^2+4x+1}{x^2+2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$107. \frac{x^2+2x+1-\frac{1}{x^2}}{x+\frac{1}{x}+1} = x+1-\frac{1}{x}$$

$$108. x^4+x^2+1 = \frac{42}{x^4+x^2}$$

$$109. \frac{12}{5} \cdot \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2-x+1} = x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$110. x^2+x-10+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2} = \left(x+\frac{1}{x}+3\right)\left(x+\frac{1}{x}-4\right)$$

$$111. \frac{x^5-1}{5} = \frac{x^4-1}{4}$$

$$112. \frac{x^3-1}{x^2} + \frac{3\sqrt[3]{2}}{2} = 0$$

$$113. \frac{2x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1}{2x^3 - 3x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{3x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 13}{3x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 13}$$

$$114. \frac{3x^4 + x^2 - 2x - 3}{3x^4 - x^2 + 2x + 3} = \frac{5x^4 + 2x^2 - 7x + 3}{5x^4 - 2x^2 + 7x - 3}$$

$$115. \frac{2x-3}{x-1} - \frac{3x-8}{x-2} + \frac{x+3}{x-3} = 0$$

$$116. (5\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[4]{x^3} - 296)(4x - 17\sqrt[4]{x^3} + 17\sqrt[4]{x-4}) = 0 \mid x > 0$$

$$117. 2x^2 - 4x + 3\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} = 15$$

$$118. 2x^2 - 3x - 2\sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 4} = 20$$

$$119. \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} - \sqrt{2x - 2} = 0$$

$$120. (1-x)(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = 1$$

$$121. \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+3}{5x+2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{5x+2}{x+3}} = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$122. \sqrt[3]{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x-1} = \sqrt[3]{5x}$$

$$123. 2x\sqrt[3]{x} - 3x\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x}} = 20$$

$$124. 3\sqrt{1+x} - 2\sqrt[4]{1+x} = 8$$

$$125. \sqrt[3]{2-x} = 1 - \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$126. \sqrt[3]{x+1} - \sqrt[3]{x-1} = \sqrt{x^2-1}$$

$$127. (x + \sqrt{x})^4 - (x + \sqrt{x})^2 = 159.600$$

$$128. \frac{x^2 - x\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - 1}{x^2 + x\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - 1} = 8 \quad \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2}}$$

$$129. \sqrt{2x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 2} = \sqrt{2x^2 + 2x + 3} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 2}$$

$$130. \sqrt{(1+x)^2} - \sqrt{(1-x)^2} = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$131. \sqrt{x^2-x-2} + \sqrt{2x^2-x} + \sqrt{12-x-x^2} = 0$$

$$132. \sqrt{x^2-4x+3} + \sqrt{x^2-9} + \sqrt{x^2-7x+12} = 0$$

$$133. 2(3x^2-2x+5) + \sqrt{x^2-3x+3} = 9$$

$$134. x(x-1)+3\sqrt{2x^2-7x+3} = -1/4$$

$$135. \sqrt{x^2-2x+1} + \sqrt{4x^2+12x+9} = -7$$

$$136. \sqrt{\frac{x}{|x|} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{x}} + \sqrt[2]{2-|x|+2x^2-|x|^3} = 0; (x \in \mathbb{N} - \{1\})$$

$$137. |x-1| + |x^2-x| = 0$$

$$138. (|x|+1)\left(\frac{x}{|x|} + \frac{|x|}{x}\right)(3|x|-5) = 0$$

$$139. (x^2-4|x|-12)(|x|^3-5x^2-17|x|+21) = 0$$

$$140. x^4+x^2+2 = 4|x|^3-2(13x|-1)$$

$$141. x^4-6|x|^3-21x^2+90|x|+216 = 0$$

$$142. (x^2+x+|x|+2)(x^2-\sqrt{2}x+2\sqrt{2}|x|-4) = 0$$

$$143. (2|x|+x-6)(|x|+3x-12)(x^2+8x+|x|+20) = 0$$

$$144. \frac{7}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{|x-2|} = 6 - \frac{1}{|x-2|}$$

$$145. |x^2-5x+6| = |x^2-x+2|$$

$$146. |2x-3|+7|x-1|+10x-2 = 0$$

$$147. |x-1x-1| = 2x-3|x|+6$$

$$148. |x^3-x^2+x-1| + |x^2-x+1| = |x|^3$$

$$149. |x^3-3x^2+2x-1| = (x^2+x+1)|x-1| + |x||3x-2|$$

$$150. \left|x + \frac{5}{2}\right| + \left|x - \frac{1}{2}\right| + |x-2| = \frac{9}{2}$$

«Υποδείξεις διά τήν λύσιν τῶν
προηγούμενων ἀσκήσεων

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ Η δοθείσα ἰσοδυναμῶς γράφεται: } x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \left(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4} \right) &= \\ = x - x^2 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} x^2 &\iff -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} x - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \iff \\ \iff -4x = 10 &\iff x = -\frac{5}{2} \implies A = \left\{ -\frac{5}{2} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Τί εἶναι ἡ ἐξίσωσις ἐν H καί ἐν Z ;

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ Ἐχομεν ἰσοδυναμῶς: } 2(x-1)(x+2) - 21x &= 2x^2 - 12 + \\ + 6x &\iff 2x^2 + 2x - 4 - 21x = 2x^2 - 12 + 6x \iff \\ \iff 2x^2 + 2x - 21x - 2x^2 - 6x &= 4 - 12 \iff -25x = -8 \\ \iff x = \frac{8}{25} &\implies A = \left\{ \frac{8}{25} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. (E) &\iff 12x - 24 - 70x + 100 + 468x - 2340 + 9 = 0 \iff \\ 12x - 70x + 468x &= 24 - 100 + 2340 - 9 \iff 410x = \\ = 2.255 &\iff x = 5,5 \implies A = \left\{ 5\frac{1}{2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. (E) &\iff 4(2x-1) - (5x+2) = 3(x-3) + 12 \iff 8x - 4 - \\ - 5x - 2 &= 3x - 9 + 12 \iff 8x - 5x - 3x = 4 + 2 - 9 + 12 \\ \iff 0 \cdot x &= 9 \implies A = \phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. (E) &\iff 3(5x-3x+5x+10-2x+10) - 5x - 25 = 10x + 35 \\ \iff 15x - 9x + 15x + 30 - 6x + 30 - 5x - 25 - 10x - 35 &= 0 \\ \iff 0x &= 0 \implies A \equiv R. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. (E) &\iff 3(x+6) + 4(x+17) + 5(x-10) = 6(2x+6) \iff \\ \iff 3x + 18 + 4x + 68 + 5x - 50 &= 12x + 36 \iff \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x + 4x + 5x - 12x = -18 - 68 + 50 + 36 \Leftrightarrow 0 \cdot x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A \equiv \mathbb{R}.$$

$$7.(E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x}{4} - \frac{x+4}{4} - \frac{3}{8} - \frac{5(x+3)}{12} + \frac{5(x-3)}{24} = \frac{x+6}{24} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 18x - 6(x+4) + 9 - 10(x+3) + 5(x-3) = x+6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 18x - 6x - 24 + 9 - 10x - 30 + 5x - 15 = x+6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x = 66 \Leftrightarrow x = 11 \Rightarrow A = \{11\}.$$

$$8.(E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)24}{3} - 24x = \frac{24(1-x)}{6} - \frac{24(5x+1)}{8} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8(x-1) - 24x = 4(1-x) - 3(5x+1) \Leftrightarrow 8x - 8 -$$

$$-24x = 4 - 4x - 15x - 3 \Leftrightarrow 8x - 24x + 4x + 15x = 8 + 4 -$$

$$-3 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 9 \Leftrightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow A = \{3\}.$$

$$9.(E) \Leftrightarrow (3x^2 + 2x - 9 + x^2 + 2x + 9)(3x^2 + 2x - 9 - x^2 - 2x - 9) =$$

$$= 0 \Leftrightarrow (4x^2 + 4x)(2x^2 - 18) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x(x+1)2(x+3) \cdot$$

$$(x-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 0 \vee x_2 = -1 \vee x_3 = -3 \vee x_4 = 3$$

$$10.(E) \Leftrightarrow (2x-3)(x-2)^2 - (2x+3)(2x-3)(2x+3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2x-3) \left[(x-2)^2 - (2x+3)^2 \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow (2x-3)(x-2 +$$

$$+ 2x+3)(x-2-2x-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (2x-3)(3x+1)(-x-5) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = -\frac{3}{2} \vee x_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \vee x_3 = -5$$

$$11.(E) \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^4 - (x-1)^2(x-3)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 \left[(x-1)^2 - (x-3)^2 \right] = 0$$

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

$$\iff 4(x-1)^2(x-2) = 0 \iff x_1 = 1 \text{ (διπλή)} \vee x_2 = 2.$$

$$12.(E) \iff (3x+2)(x^2-1) - (4x+3)(x^2-1) = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2-1)[(3x+2)-(4x+3)] = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2-1)(3x+2-4x-3) = 0 \iff (x+1)(x-1)(-x-1) = 0$$

$$\implies x_1 = -1 \text{ (μὲ πολλαπλασιαστικότητα 2)} \vee x_2 = 1$$

$$13.(E) \iff [2(3x-1)]^2 - [3(2x+3)]^2 = 0$$

$$\iff [2(3x-1)+3(2x+3)][2(3x-1)-3(2x+3)] = 0$$

$$\iff (6x-2+6x+9)(6x-2-6x-9) = 0$$

$$\iff (12x+7)(-11) = 0 \iff x = -\frac{7}{12} \implies A = \left\{-\frac{7}{12}\right\}.$$

$$14.(E) \iff (4x^2+4x+1) - x^2 = 0 \iff (2x+1)^2 - x^2 = 0 \iff$$

$$(2x+1+x)(2x+1-x) = 0 \iff (3x+1)(x+1) = 0 \implies$$

$$\implies x_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \vee x_2 = -1$$

$$15.(E) \iff x \left(\frac{x^2}{289} - 1 \right) = 0 \iff x \left(\frac{x}{17} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{x}{17} - 1 \right) = 0$$

$$\iff x_1 = 0 \vee x_2 = -17 \vee x_3 = +17 \implies$$

$$\implies A = \{\pm 17, 0\}.$$

$$16.(E) \iff 2[(x-5)(x^2+5x+25)] - (x-5)^3 = 0$$

$$\iff (x-5)[2(x^2+5x+25) - (x-5)^2] = 0$$

$$\iff (x-5)(2x^2+10x+50 - x^2 - 25 + 10x) = 0$$

$$\iff (x-5)(x^2+20x+25) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow x-5=0 \vee x^2+20x+25=0 &\Leftrightarrow x-5=0 \vee \\ (x+10+5\sqrt{3})(x+10-5\sqrt{3})=0 &\Leftrightarrow x_1=5 \vee x_2=-10+ \\ +5\sqrt{3} \vee x_3=-10-5\sqrt{3} &\Rightarrow A=\{5, -10\pm 5\sqrt{3}\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. (E) &\Leftrightarrow (x-1)[(2x+3)-(3x+1)-2]=0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(2x+3-3x-1-2)=0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)(-x)=0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x_1=0 \vee x_2=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18. (E) &\Leftrightarrow (3x-2)[(4x-3)+(x-1)-2(x+1)]=0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (3x-2)(4x-3+x-1-2x-2)=0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (3x-2)(3x-6)=0 \Rightarrow x_1=\frac{2}{3} \vee x_2=2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 19. (E) &\Leftrightarrow (1+x)[2(1-x)-3-(3x-2)]=0 \Leftrightarrow (1+x)(2-2x- \\ -3-3x+2)=0 &\Leftrightarrow (1+x)(-5x+1)=0 \Rightarrow x_1=-1 \vee \\ x_2=5 &\Rightarrow A=\{-1, +5\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 20. (E) &\Leftrightarrow (2+3x)[3x-(2+3x)-(2-3x)]=0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (2+3x)(3x-2-3x-2+3x)=0 \Leftrightarrow (2+3x)(3x-4)=0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x_1=-\frac{2}{3} \vee x_2=\frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow A=\{-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21. (E) &\Leftrightarrow (2x-1)[(4x+5)-(2x+1)]=0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (2x-1)(4x+5-2x-1)=0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (2x-1)(2x+4)=0 \Leftrightarrow x_1=-\frac{1}{2} \vee x_2=-2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 22. (E) &\Leftrightarrow (3x-7)[(x-1)-4(3x+7)]=0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (3x-7)(x-1-12x-28)=0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\iff (3x-7)(-11x-29)=0 \iff x_1 = \frac{7}{3} \vee x_2 = -\frac{29}{11}$$

$$23. (E) \iff (4-3x) [(1-x)-(4+3x)+(6x+2)] = 0$$

$$\iff (4-3x)(1-x-4-3x+6x+2)=0$$

$$\iff (4-3x)(-1+2x)=0 \iff x_1 = \frac{4}{3} \vee x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$24. (E) \iff (2x+1)(5x+3) [(2x-1)-(5x-3)] = 0$$

$$\iff (2x+1)(5x+3)(-3x+2)=0 \iff x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \vee$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{3}{5} \vee x_3 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$25. (E) \iff (2x-1)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = 0 \iff (2x-1+\frac{1}{3})(2x-1-\frac{1}{3})=0$$

$$\iff (2x-\frac{2}{3})(2x-\frac{4}{3})=0 \iff x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \vee x_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$26. (E) \iff (2x-3) [(2x+3)(3x+2)-6] = 0$$

$$\iff (2x-3)(6x^2+4x+9x+6-6)=0$$

$$\iff (2x-3)(6x^2+13x)=0 \iff (2x-3)x(6x+13)=0$$

$$\implies x_1 = -\frac{3}{2} \vee x_2 = 0 \vee x_3 = -\frac{13}{6}$$

$$27. (E) \iff 3x(4x-3)-2(4x-3)(x-\frac{1}{4})=4x^2-x-6$$

$$\iff (4x-3)(3x-2x+\frac{1}{2})=(4x-3)(x+\frac{1}{2}) \iff$$

$$\iff (4x-3)(x+\frac{1}{2})=(4x-3)(x+\frac{1}{2}) \implies A \equiv B.$$

$$28. (E) \iff [(3x+1)^2 - (3-2x)^2] - 2(x+4) = 0$$

$$\iff [(3x+1+3-2x)(3x+1-3+2x)] - 2(x+4) = 0$$

$$\iff (x+4)(5x-2) - 2(x+4) = 0 \iff$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+4)(5x-2-2)=0 \Rightarrow x_1=-4 \vee x_2=-\frac{4}{5}$$

$$29.(E) \Leftrightarrow (3x-1) [(x-2)^2 - 9] = 0 \Leftrightarrow (3x-1)(x^2+4-4x-9)=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3x-1)(x^2-4x-5)=0 \Leftrightarrow 3x-1=0 \vee x^2-4x-5=0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \vee x_2 = 5 \vee x_3 = -1.$$

$$30.(E) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x(x+2) + (2x-1)(x-3) = -4x(x-2) \\ 2x(x-2)(x-3) \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8x^2 - 11x + 3 = 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, 2, 3\} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A = \left\{ 1, \frac{3}{8} \right\}.$$

31. Έργαζόμεθα ως εἰς τὴν ἀεὶ κληθεῖν 30.

$$E.K.H. \equiv (x+2)(x-2)x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0, \pm 2\}.$$

$$32.(E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{3+2x}{1+2x} - \frac{5+2x}{7+2x} = 1 - \frac{4x^2-2}{(1+2x)(7+2x)} \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{7}{2} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(3+2x)(7+2x) - (5+2x)(1+2x) - (7+16x+4x^2-4x^2-2)}{(1+2x)(7+2x)} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{21+6x+14x+4x^2-5-10x-2x-4x^2-7-16x-4x^2+4x^2-2}{(1+2x)(7+2x)} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-8x+7}{(1+2x)(7+2x)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{7}{8} \\ (1+2x)(7+2x) \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \left\{ \frac{7}{8} \right\}.$$

$$33.(E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{14x-4}{2x+1} - \frac{3(x-1)}{(2x+1)(x-1)} - \frac{30(2x-3)}{3x-2} + \frac{26(2x+1)(x-2)}{(2x+1)(2x-1)} =$$

$$= \frac{-170 \cdot 59^{-1}}{(2x+1)(2x-1)(3x-2)} \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{2}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{14x-4}{2x+1} - \frac{3}{2x+1} - \frac{30(2x-3)}{3x-2} + \frac{26(x-2)}{2x-1} = \frac{-170 \cdot 59^{-1}}{(2x+1)(2x-1)(3x-2)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (14x-7)(3x-2)(2x-1) - (60x-90)(2x+1)(2x-1) + \\ + (26x-52)(2x+1)(3x-2) = -170 \cdot 59^{-1} \mid \mathcal{D}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (84x^3 - 56x^2 - 84x^2 - 56x + 21x - 14) - (240x^3 - 360x^2 - \\ - 60x + 90) + (156x^3 - 312x^2 - 26x^2 + 52x + 104 - 52x) = \\ = -170 \cdot 59^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 118x^2 - 25x - 170 \cdot 59^{-1} = 0 \quad (I)$$

$$\Delta \alpha \omega \rho \acute{\iota} \nu \omicron \upsilon \epsilon \alpha = \Delta = 625 + 4 \cdot 118 \cdot 170 \cdot 59^{-1} = 2025 \Rightarrow$$

$$118x^2 - 25x - 170 \cdot 59^{-1} = 118 \left[\left(x - \frac{25}{2 \cdot 118} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{45}{236} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= 118 \left(x - \frac{25}{236} + \frac{45}{236} \right) \cdot \left(x - \frac{25}{236} - \frac{45}{236} \right) =$$

$$= 118 \left(x + \frac{20}{236} \right) \left(x - \frac{70}{236} \right) \cdot (I) \Leftrightarrow 118 \left(x + \frac{5}{59} \right)$$

$$\left(x - \frac{35}{118} \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x + \frac{5}{59} = 0 \quad \vee \quad x - \frac{35}{118} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = -\frac{5}{59} \quad \vee \quad x_2 = \frac{35}{118} \Rightarrow A = \left\{ -\frac{5}{59}, \frac{35}{118} \right\}.$$

$$34. \text{Υπόδ: } (E) \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - x) \left[(2x-5) - (x+9) \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x-1)(x-14) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 1 \quad \vee \quad x_3 = 14.$$

$$35. \text{Υπόδ: } (a+b)^3 - (a-b)^3 = 2b(3a^2 + b^2) \Rightarrow$$

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow 4(3x^2 + 4) = 32x + 16 \Leftrightarrow 4x(3x-8) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = \frac{8}{3}.$$

$$36. \text{Υπόδ: } (E) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x + 2x - x^2 + 4x = 10 - 9 - 1 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow 0 \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow A \equiv \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 37. (E) &\iff \frac{3x}{4} - \frac{3(x+4)}{12} + \frac{3}{8} - \frac{5(x+3)}{12} + \frac{5(x-3)}{24} = \frac{x+6}{24} \iff \\
 &\iff 18x - 6(x+4) + 9 - 10(x+3) + 5(x-3) = x+6 \iff \\
 &\iff \dots 6x = 66 \iff x = 11 \text{ (βλ. και άσκ. 7)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38. (E) &\iff 7(x+3)(x-2) - 5(x+2)(x-1) = 2(x-3)(x+2) + 8 \iff \\
 &\iff 7(x^2+x-6) - 5(x^2+x-2) = 2(x^2-x-6) + 8 \iff \\
 &\iff 7x^2+7x-42-5x^2-5x+10 = 2x^2-2x-12+8 \iff \\
 &\iff 4x = 28 \implies x = 7.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 39. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} &\iff 3[5x - (3x - 5x - 10 + 2x - 10)] - 5x - 25 = \\
 &= 10x + 35 \iff 15x - 5x - 10x = -60 + 25 + 35 \iff \\
 &\iff 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R. \text{ (βλ. και άσκ. 5)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 40. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} &\iff (6x^2+7x+5)^2 - 2[3(6x^2+7x+5)] + 9 = 0 \iff \\
 &\iff (6x^2+7x+2)^2 = 0 \implies A = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{2}{3} \right\} \text{ (διημέρι).}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 41. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} &\iff \frac{x^2-10x+26=y}{y^2-(5+6)y+5 \cdot 6=0} \iff \\
 &\iff (y-5)(y-6)=0 \iff y-5=0 \vee y-6=0 \implies \\
 &\implies x^2-10x+26-5=0 \vee x^2-10x+26-6=0 \iff \\
 &\iff x^2-10x+21=0 \text{ (i)} \vee x^2-10x+20=0 \text{ (ii)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} &\iff x^2 - (7+3)x + 7 \cdot 3 = 0 \iff (x-7)(x-3) = 0 \iff \\
 &\iff x = 7 \vee x = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(ii)} \iff (x-5-\sqrt{5})(x-5+\sqrt{5}) = 0 \iff x = 5+\sqrt{5} \vee x = 5-\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\text{Άρα: } A = \left\{ 3, 7, 5 \pm \sqrt{5} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 42. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} &\iff \frac{2x-1=y}{3y^2-2y-65=0} \iff \\
 &\iff 3(y-5)(y+\frac{13}{3})=0 \implies 2x-1-5=0 \vee \\
 &\vee 3(2x-1)+13=0 \implies x_1=3 \vee x_2=-\frac{5}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$43. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \frac{x^2-7x+13=y}{y^2-(5+1)y+5 \cdot 1=0}$$

$$\iff (y-5)(y-1)=0 \implies x^2-7x+13-5=0 \quad \forall$$

$$x^2-7x+13-1=0 \iff x^2-7x+8=0 \quad \forall x^2-7x+12=0$$

$$\iff \left(x - \frac{7+\sqrt{17}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{7-\sqrt{17}}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \forall (x-3)(x-4)=0$$

$$\implies A = \left\{ 3, 4, \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2} \right\}.$$

$$44. \text{ «Υποδ.» } (E) \iff (x^2+x)^2 + (6-2)(x^2+x) + 6(-2) = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2+x-2)(x^2+x+6) = 0$$

$$\iff (x+2)(x-1) \left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{23}{4} \right] = 0$$

$$\implies A = \left\{ -2, 1 \right\}.$$

$$45. (E) \iff \frac{x^2+6x+1=y}{x^2+1=\omega} \iff 2y^2+5y\omega+2\omega^2=0 \iff (y+2\omega) \cdot$$

$$(2y+\omega)=0 \implies x^2+6x+1+2(x^2+1)=0 \quad (i) \quad \forall$$

$$\forall 2(x^2+6x+1)+x^2+1=0 \quad (ii)$$

$$(i) \iff 3x^2+6x+3=0 \iff x^2+2x+1=0 \iff (x+1)^2=0$$

$$\iff x=-1 \quad (\delta\lambda\eta\lambda\bar{\eta})$$

$$(ii) \iff 3x^2+12x+3=0 \iff x^2+4x+1=0 \iff$$

$$\iff (x+2+\sqrt{3})(x+2-\sqrt{3})=0 \iff x=-2-\sqrt{3} \quad \forall$$

$$\forall x=-2+\sqrt{3} \quad \text{«Αρα } A = \left\{ -1(\delta\lambda\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}), -2 \pm \sqrt{3} \right\}.$$

$$46. \text{ «Υποδ.» } (E) \iff \frac{x^2+4x+8=y}{y^2+3xy+2x^2=0}.$$

$$\iff y^2+(2+1)xy+2 \cdot 1x^2=0 \iff (y+2x)(y+x)=$$

$$=0 \implies x^2+4x+8+2x=0 \quad \forall x^2+4x+8+x=0$$

$$\iff x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0 \quad \vee \quad x^2 + 5x + 8 = 0 \implies$$

$$\implies A = \{-2, -4\} \quad \text{διότι}$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 8 = \left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$47. (E) \iff (x+3)(x+6)(x+4)(x+5) - 840 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff (x^2 + 9x + 18)(x^2 + 9x + 20) - 840 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 + 9x)^2 + 38(x^2 + 9x) + 360 - 840 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 + 9x)^2 + 38(x^2 + 9x) - 480 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 + 9x)^2 + (48 - 10)(x^2 + 9x) + 48(-10) = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 + 9x + 48)(x^2 + 9x - 10) = 0$$

$$\iff x^2 + 9x + 48 = 0 \quad (i) \quad \vee \quad x^2 + 9x - 10 = 0 \quad (ii)$$

$$\text{CH (i) } \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \Delta = 81 - 192 = -111 < 0 \implies A_1 \equiv \emptyset \text{ και}$$

$$(ii) \iff x^2 + (10 - 1)x + 10(-1) = 0 \iff (x + 10)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$\iff x + 10 = 0 \quad \vee \quad x - 1 = 0 \implies A_2 = \{-10, 1\}.$$

$$\text{"Αρα } A = \{-10, 1\}.$$

48. <Υπόδ.> Εργαζόμεθα ως εις την άσκηση 47

$$(E) \iff (x^2 + 9x)^2 + 38(x^2 + 9x) + 360 - 84 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{x^2 + 9x = y} y^2 + 38y + 276 = 0 \dots$$

$$49. <Υπόδ.> (E) \iff (x-5)(x+8)(x+14)(x-11) - 2992 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 + 3x - 40)(x^2 + 3x - 154) - 2992 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 + 3x)^2 - 194(x^2 + 3x) + 3168 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2+3x)^2 - (176+18)(x^2+3x) + 176 \cdot 18 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2+3x-176)(x^2+3x-18) = 0 \iff x^2+3x-176 = 0$$

$$\vee x^2+3x-18 = 0 \dots$$

$$50. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \underbrace{(x-5)}(x+4) \underbrace{(x-7)}(x+6) - 504 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2-x-20)(x^2-x-42) - 504 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2-x)^2 - 62(x^2-x) + 336 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2-x)^2 - (56+6)(x^2-x) + 56 \cdot 6 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2-x-56)(x^2-x-6) = 0$$

$$\iff x^2-x-56 = 0 \vee x^2-x-6 = 0 \implies A = \{-7, 8, -2, 3\}$$

$$51. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \underbrace{x}(x+3) \underbrace{(x+1)}(x+2) + 1 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2+3x)(x^2+3x+2) + 1 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2+3x)^2 + 2(x^2+3x) + 1 = 0 \iff (x^2+3x+1)^2 =$$

$$= 0 \iff x^2+3x+1 = 0 \implies A = \left\{ \frac{-3+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right\}$$

(διηλές)

$$52. \text{Υπόδ. (1) (E)} \iff (x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4) + 1 - 25 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{κατά την 51}} (x^2+5x+5)^2 - 5^2 = 0 \iff (x^2+5x+5+5) \cdot$$

$$(x^2+5x+5-5) = 0 \iff (x^2+5x+10)(x^2+5x) = 0 \text{ (E)}$$

$$\iff x = 0 \vee x+5 = 0 \vee x^2+5x+10 = 0 \dots$$

(2). Είς τήν (E) καταλήγομεν καί ἀπ' εὐθείας, ἄνευ προσαφαιρέσεως τῆς μονάδος.

$$53. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff (x+1)(x+7)(x+3)(x+5)+15=0$$

$$\iff (x^2+8x+7)(x^2+8x+15)+15=0$$

$$\iff (x^2+8x)^2+22(x^2+8x)+120=0$$

$$\iff (x^2+8x+10)(x^2+8x+12)=0$$

$$\iff x^2+8x+10=0 \vee x^2+8x+12=0 \dots$$

$$54. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff (x-1)(x-6)(x-3)(x-4)+10=0$$

$$\iff (x^2-7x+6)(x^2-7x+12)+10=0$$

$$\iff (x^2-7x)^2+18(x^2-7x)+82=0$$

$$\iff (x^2-7x+9)^2+1=0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

$$55. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff (x+2)(x+12)(x+3)(x+8)=4x^2$$

$$\iff (x^2+14x+24)(x^2+11x+24)=4x^2$$

Είς τας δύο νέας παρενθέσεις ἔχομεν (ὥς καὶ εἰς τὰς προηγουμένας περιπτώσεις) δύο ὅρους ὁμοίους. Τότε, ἔχομεν τὴν δυνατότητα νὰ ἀκολουθήσωμεν τὴν διαδικασίαν ἐπιλύσεως τῶν ἀεκήσεων 47... 54, εἴτε νὰ θέσωμεν ὡς βοηθητικὸν ἄγνωστον τὸ ἡμίθροισμα τῶν δύο παρενθέσεων. Ὁ βαθμὸς τῆς ἐξίσωσως ἔχει υποβιβασθῇ καὶ συνεπῶς ἡ λύσις τῆς διευκολύνεται.

Ἐφαρμόζομεν τὰ ἀνωτέρω εἰς τὴν δοθεῖσαν:

$$(x^2+14x+24) \cdot (x^2+11x+24) = 4x^2.$$

Ἡ βοηθητικὴ ἀντικατάστασις εἶναι:

$$y = \frac{x^2+14x+24+x^2+11x+24}{2} = x^2+24 + \frac{25x}{2}.$$

$$\text{Ἡ ἐξίσωσις γίνεταί: } \left(y + \frac{3x}{2}\right) \left(y - \frac{3x}{2}\right) = 4x^2 \iff y^2 - \frac{9x^2}{4} = 4x^2$$

$$\iff y^2 = \frac{25}{4} x^2 \iff y = \pm \frac{5}{2} x. \text{ Ἀρα ἔχομεν τὰς ἐξῆς}$$

$$\text{δύο ἐξισώσεις: } 1) x^2+24 + \frac{25x}{2} = \frac{5x}{2} \text{ καὶ } x^2+24 + \frac{25x}{2} = -\frac{5x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -6, x_2 = -4, x_3 = \frac{-15 + \sqrt{129}}{2}, x_4 = \frac{-15 - \sqrt{129}}{2}$$

56. Υπόδ. (E) $\Leftrightarrow (2x^2 - 3x - 2)(2x^2 - 3x) - 63 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2x^2 - 3x)^2 - 2(2x^2 - 3x) - 63 = 0$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{2x^2 - 3x = y} y^2 - 2y + 1 - 64 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (y-1)^2 - 8^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (y-9)(y+7) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 3x - 9 = 0 \vee 2x^2 - 3x + 7 = 0 \dots$$

57. Υπόδ. (E) $\Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 5)(x^2 + 2)(x^2 - 2)(x^2 - 1) + 36 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^4 - 3x^2 - 10)(x^4 - 3x^2 + 2) + 36 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^4 - 3x^2)^2 - 8(x^4 - 3x^2) - 20 + 36 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^4 - 3x^2)^2 - 8(x^4 - 3x^2) + 16 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^4 - 3x^2 - 4)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^4 - 3x^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^4 + (1-4)x^2 + 1(-4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4 = 0 \text{ διότι } x^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ "Αρα, } A = \{ \pm 2 \text{ (διηλεκτός)} \}.$$

58. Υπόδ. (E) $\Leftrightarrow (x+1)(x+11)(x+2)(x+10)(x+3)(x+9)(x+6)^2 =$

$$= -5040 \Leftrightarrow (x^2 + 12x + 11)(x^2 + 12x + 20)(x^2 + 12x + 27)(x^2 +$$

$$+ 12x + 36) = -5040 \xleftrightarrow{x^2 + 12x + 11 = y} y(y+9)(y+16)(y+25) +$$

$$+ 5040 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (y^2 + 25y)(y^2 + 25y + 144) + 5040 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (y^2 + 25y)^2 + 144(y^2 + 25y) + 5040 = 0$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{y^2 + 25y = \omega} \omega^2 + (84 + 60)\omega + 84 \cdot 60 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\omega + 84)(\omega +$$

$$+ 60) = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 + 25y + 84 = 0 \vee y^2 + 25y + 60 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (y+21)(y+4) = 0 \vee \left(y + \frac{25 + \sqrt{385}}{2} \right) \left(y + \frac{25 - \sqrt{385}}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 12x + 33 = 0 \vee x^2 + 12x + 15 = 0 \vee x^2 + 12x + 11 + \frac{25 + \sqrt{385}}{2} = 0 \vee x^2 + 12x + 11 + \frac{25 - \sqrt{385}}{2} = 0 \dots$$

59. Υπόδ. (E) $\Leftrightarrow (x^2 + 5x + 6)(x^2 + 5x - 6) + x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$

$$\xLeftrightarrow{x^2+5x=y} (y+6)(y-6) + y - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (y-6)(y+7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0 \vee x^2 + 5x + 7 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+6)(x-1) = 0 \text{ διότι}$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 7 = \left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A = \{-6, 1\}.$$

60. Υπόδ. (E) $\Leftrightarrow [(x-1)(2x^2-3x-3)] [(x-1)(x^2+3x+3)] \cdot [(x-1)(x^2+2x+2)] = 0$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x=1 \text{ (τριπλή ρίζα)} \vee 2x^2-3x-3=0 \text{ διότι: } x^2+3x+3 = \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ και } x^2+2x+2 = (x+1)^2 + 1 > 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \dots$$

61. Υπόδ. (E) $\Leftrightarrow x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 - 2x^2 - 4x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2+1)^2 - [\sqrt{2}(x+1)]^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow [x^2+1+\sqrt{2}(x+1)] [x^2+1-\sqrt{2}(x+1)] = 0 \dots$

62. Υπόδ. (E) $\Leftrightarrow x(x^2-3x+2)=504 \Leftrightarrow x(x-1)(x-2)=9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = 9$. Συνεπώς το πρώτον μέλος της δοθείσης διαιρείται διά $x-9$. Έχομεν:

$$\begin{array}{rrrr|l} 1 & -3 & 2 & -504 & 9 \\ & 9 & 54 & 504 & \\ \hline 1 & 6 & 56 & 0 & \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow (x-9)(x^2+6x+56)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=9, \text{ διότι } x^2+6x+56 = (x+3)^2 + 47 > 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

63. Υπόδ. (E) $\Leftrightarrow x^4 + x^3 - 6x^2 - 25x^2 - 25x + 150 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2(x^2 + x - 6) - 25(x^2 + x - 6) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2 + x - 6)(x^2 - 25) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \vee$

$$(x-5)(x+5)=0 \implies A = \{-3, 2, \pm 5\}$$

(Βλέπε και παράδειγμα Β (Ε1)).

64. Υπόδ. (E) $\iff x^4 - 6x^3 - 4x^3 + 24x^2 + 6x^2 + 2x^2 - 24x - 12x + 12 = 0$

$$\iff x^2(x^2 - 6x + 6) - 4x(x^2 - 6x + 6) + 2(x^2 - 6x + 6) = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 - 6x + 6)(x^2 - 4x + 2) = 0 \iff x^2 - 6x + 6 = 0 \vee x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0 \implies A = \{3 \pm \sqrt{3}, 2 \pm \sqrt{2}\}.$$

65. Υπόδ. (E) $\iff (x^4 - 10x^3 + 25x^2) + (10x^2 - 50x) + 24 = 0 \iff (x^2 - 5x)^2 + 10(x^2 - 5x) + 24 = 0$

$$\iff (x^2 - 5x + 4)(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-4)(x-2)(x-3) = 0 \iff A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}.$$

66. Υπόδ. Θέτουμε $x+1=y \iff x=y-1$ και έχουμε:

	y^4	y^3	y^2	y^1	y^0	Συντελεστή
$(y-1)^4 =$	1	25	-4	-100	6	150
$(y-1)^3 =$			1	30	-3	-90
$(y-1)^2 =$				1	-11	-2
$(y-1)^1 =$					1	-12
$(y-1)^0 =$						1
A' μέλος (E)	25	-70	49	0	0	

Συνεπώς είναι (E) $\xleftrightarrow{y=x+1} 25y^4 - 70y^3 + 49y^2 = 0 \iff$

$$y^2(25y^2 - 70y + 49) = 0 \iff y^2(5y - 7)^2 = 0 \implies$$

$$(E) \iff (x+1)^2(5x+5-7)^2 = 0 \iff (x+1)^2(5x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$\implies A = \{-1, \frac{2}{5}\} \text{ (διττές)}.$$

67. Υπόδ. (I) (E) $\iff 3x^4 + 12x^3 + 10x^3 + 21x^2 + 40x^2 + 24x +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 +50x+15+20=0 &\iff 3(x^4+4x^3+7x^2+8x+5)+10(x^3+4x^2+ \\
 +5x+2)=0 &\iff 3[(x^2+2x+1)^2+(x+2)^2]+10(x+1)^2(x+2)=0 \\
 \xleftrightarrow{x+2 \neq 0} &3\left[\frac{(x+1)^4+1}{(x+2)^2}+1\right]+10\frac{(x+1)^2}{x+2}=0 \\
 \xleftrightarrow{\frac{(x+1)^2}{x+2}=y} &3(y^2+1)+10y=0 \iff 3y^2+10y+3=0 \iff \\
 \iff y=-3 \vee y=-\frac{1}{3} &\implies x^2+5x+7=0 \vee 3x^2+7x+5=0 \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2)(E) &\iff 3x^4+7x^3+15x^3+5x^2+35x^2+21x^2+25x+49x+35=0 \\
 &\iff (3x^4+7x^3+5x^2)+(15x^3+35x^2+25x)+(21x^2+49x+35)=0 \\
 &\iff x^2(3x^2+7x+5)+5x(3x^2+7x+5)+7(3x^2+7x+5)=0 \iff \\
 &\iff (3x^2+7x+5)(x^2+5x+7)=0 \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 68.(E) &\iff \underline{27x^4} + \underline{45x^3} + \underline{9x^3} + \underline{15x^2} - \underline{12x} - 4 = 0 \\
 &\iff 3x(9x^3-4)+15x^2(3x+1)+9x^3-4=0 \iff (9x^3-4) \cdot \\
 &\cdot (3x+1)+15x^2(3x+1)=0 \iff (3x+1)(9x^3+15x^2-4)=0 \\
 &\iff 3x+1=0 \text{ (i)} \vee 9x^3+15x^2-4=0 \text{ (ii)} \cdot \\
 (i) &\iff x_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ και (ii)} \iff \underline{9x^3+9x^2} + \underline{6x^2-6x} + \underline{6x-4}=0 \\
 &\iff 3x(3x^2+3x-2)+2(3x^2+3x-2)=0 \iff x_2 = -\frac{2}{3} \vee \\
 &\vee x_{3,4} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{33}}{6}.
 \end{aligned}$$

69. Έστω $\varphi(x) \equiv x^4 + x^3 - 56x^2 - 36x + 720$. Διά των διαιρετών 4 του σταθερού όρου 720 έχουμε:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi(4) &= 4^4 + 4^3 - 56 \cdot 4^2 - 36 \cdot 4 + 720 = 0. \text{ Συνεπώς το} \\
 \text{πρώτο μέλος της δοθείσας διαιρείται} &\text{ διὰ } x-4
 \end{aligned}$$

και δεινει πληθικων $x^3 + 5x^2 - 36x - 180 \implies$

$$(E) \iff (x-4)(x^3 + 5x^2 - 36x - 180) = 0 \iff x-4 = 0$$

$\forall x^3 + 5x^2 - 36x - 180 = 0$. (1) Η (1) μηδενίζεται δια $x = -5$ άρα διαιρείται δια $x+5$ και δεινει πληθικων

$$x^2 - 36. (1) \iff (x+5)(x^2 - 36) = 0 \iff x+5 = 0 \quad \forall$$

$$\forall x^2 - 36 = 0 \iff x = -5 \quad \forall x = \pm 6 \implies x_1 = 4, x_2 = -5,$$

$$x_3 = 6, x_4 = -6. \implies A = \{-6, -5, 4, 6\}.$$

70. Υλός. $(E) \iff x^4 - 6x^3 - 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 18x^2 + 13x^2 +$
 $+ 24x - 39x - 52 = 0$

$$\iff x^2(x^2 - 3x - 4) - 6x(x^2 - 3x - 4) + 13(x^2 - 3x - 4) = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 - 3x - 4)(x^2 - 6x + 13) = 0 \implies A = \{-1, 4\}.$$

71. Υλός. Έχομεν

$$x^6 - 6x^4 + 2x^3 + 10x^2 - 6x + 1 = x^6 + (3x)^2 + 1 + 2x^3(-3x)$$

$$+ 2x^3 + 2(-3x) + x^2 = (x^3 - 3x + 1)^2 + x^2. \text{ Συνεπώς}$$

$$(E) \iff (x^3 - 3x + 1)^2 + x^2 - 4x \text{ μη } 10^0 + 4 \text{ μη}^2 10^0 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^3 - 3x + 1)^2 + (x - 2 \text{ μη } 10^0)^2 = 0$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0 \\ x - 2 \text{ μη } 10^0 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0 \\ x = 2 \text{ μη } 10^0 \end{array} \right\} \implies$$

$$\implies A = \left\{ 2 \text{ μη } 10^0 \right\} \text{ εάν και μόνον εάν}$$

$$(2 \text{ μη } 10^0)^3 - 3(2 \text{ μη } 10^0) + 1 = 0 \iff 8 \text{ μη}^3 10^0 - 6 \text{ μη } 10^0 +$$

$$+ 1 = 0 \iff 2(4 \text{ μη}^3 10^0 - 3 \text{ μη } 10^0) + 1 = 0 \iff$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow 2(-\eta\mu 3 \cdot 10^\circ) + 1 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow -2\eta\mu 30^\circ + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow -1 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{άληθές.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 72. (E) \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2(a-b)x - 3a^2 + 2ab &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2(a-b)x + (a-b)^2 - (a-b)^2 - 3a^2 + 2ab &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (x+a-b)^2 - a^2 + 2ab - b^2 - 3a^2 + 2ab &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (x+a-b)^2 - (4a^2 - 4ab + b^2) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (x+a-b)^2 - (2a-b)^2 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+a-b+2a-b) \\ (x+a-b-2a+b) &= 0 \Leftrightarrow x+3a-2b=0 \vee x-a=0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x=2b-3a \vee x=a. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 73. (E) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4ax + 3a^2 - b^2 + 2ab &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4ax + (2a)^2 - (2a)^2 + 3a^2 - b^2 + 2ab &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (x-2a)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - 2ab) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (x-2a)^2 - (a-b)^2 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-2a+a-b) \\ (x-2a-a+b) &= 0 \Leftrightarrow x-a-b=0 \vee x-3a+b=0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x=a+b \vee x=3a-b. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 74. (E) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2\gamma x - a^2 - b^2 + \gamma^2 + 2ab &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2\gamma x + \gamma^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - 2ab) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (x-\gamma)^2 - (a-b)^2 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-\gamma+a-b)(x-\gamma-a+b)=0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x=-a+b+\gamma \vee x=a-b+\gamma. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 75. (E) \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2ax + a^2 - (a^4 + 2a^2 + 1) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (x+a)^2 - (a^2 + 1)^2 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+a+a^2+1)(x+a-a^2-1)=0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\iff x = -(a^2 + a + 1) \vee x = a^2 - a + 1.$$

$$76. (E) \iff a^2 + (\lambda + x)a - 2x^2 + 5\lambda x - 2\lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\iff a^2 + 2\left(\frac{\lambda+x}{2}\right)a + \left(\frac{\lambda+x}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\lambda+x}{2}\right)^2 - 2x^2 + 5\lambda x - 2\lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\iff \left(a + \frac{\lambda+x}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{\lambda^2 + 2\lambda x + x^2}{4} - 2x^2 + 5\lambda x - 2\lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\iff \left(a + \frac{\lambda+x}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda^2 + 2\lambda x + x^2 + 8x^2 - 20\lambda x + 8\lambda^2}{4} = 0$$

$$\iff \left(a + \frac{\lambda+x}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9\lambda^2 - 18\lambda x + 9x^2}{4} = 0$$

$$\iff \left(a + \frac{\lambda+x}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3\lambda - 3x}{2}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\iff \left(a + \frac{\lambda+x}{2} + \frac{3\lambda-3x}{2}\right) \left(a + \frac{\lambda+x}{2} - \frac{3\lambda-3x}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\iff (a + 2\lambda - x)(a - \lambda + 2x) = 0 \iff x = a + 2\lambda \vee$$

$$\vee x = \frac{\lambda - a}{2}$$

$$77. (E) \iff x^2 - 2(a+b)x - 3a^2 - 3b^2 + 10ab = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x^2 - 2(a+b)x + (a+b)^2 - (a+b)^2 - 3a^2 - 3b^2 + 10ab =$$

$$= 0 \iff (x - a - b)^2 - 4a^2 - 4b^2 + 8ab = 0 \iff (x - a - b)^2 -$$

$$-(2a - 2b)^2 = 0 \iff (x - a - b + 2a - 2b)(x - a - b - 2a + 2b) =$$

$$= 0 \iff x + a - 3b = 0 \vee x - 3a + b = 0 \iff x = 3b - a \vee$$

$$\vee x = 3a - b.$$

$$78. (E) \iff 2x^2 - (7a+5)x - 22a^2 + 35a - 3 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff 2 \left[x^2 - \left(\frac{7a+5}{2}\right)x - 11a^2 + \frac{35a}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2 \left(\frac{7a+5}{4} \right) x + \left(\frac{7a+5}{4} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{7a+5}{4} \right)^2 - 11a^2 + \frac{35a}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{7a+5}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{49a^2 + 70a + 25}{16} - 11a^2 + \frac{35a}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{7a+5}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{49a^2 + 70a + 25 + 176a^2 - 280a + 24}{16} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{7a+5}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{225a^2 - 210a + 49}{16} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{7a+5}{4} \right) - \left(\frac{15a-7}{4} \right)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{7a+5}{4} + \frac{15a-7}{4} \right) \left(x - \frac{7a+5}{4} - \frac{15a-7}{4} \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x + 2a - 3 = 0$$

$$\vee x - \frac{11a-1}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3 - 2a \quad \vee x = \frac{11a-1}{2}$$

$$79.(E) \Leftrightarrow x^3 + 2^3 + 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot x = 0 \quad \xleftrightarrow{\text{Euler}} (x+2+2) \cdot$$

$$\cdot (x^2 + 2^2 + 2^2 - 2x - 2x - 2 \cdot 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+4)(x^2 - 4x + 4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+4=0 \quad \vee (x-2)^2=0 \Rightarrow A = \left\{ -4, 2 (\text{διπλή}) \right\}$$

80. Ός εις τήν άδεικνιν 63 εφαρμόσατε τήν ταυτότητα του Ευλετ εις τήν (Ε) $\Leftrightarrow x^3 + 3^3 + 5^3 - 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot$

$\cdot x = 0 \dots$

81. Ομοίως εις τήν

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow x^3 + (\pm 3)^3 + (\mp 1)^3 - 3(\pm 3)(\mp 1)x = 0$$

82. Ομοίως εις τήν

$$(E) \iff x^3 + (\pm 5)^3 + (\mp 1)^3 - 3(\pm 5)(\mp 1)x = 0$$

83. Ἐπειδή $3(x+1) - 2(x+3) + 2(x+3) - x+5 + x-5 - 3(x+1) = 0$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Ευρετ υπό συνθήκας}} (E) \iff 3[3(x+1) - 2(x+3)] \cdot$$

$$[2(x+3) - x+5][x-5 - 3(x+1)] = 0 \iff (x-3)(x+1)(x+4) = 0$$

$$\implies A = \{-11, -4, 3\}$$

84. Ἐργαζόμεθα ὡς εἰς τήν ἀδεικνύειν 83.

85. Ὑπόδ. Σύμφωνα μέ τήν ταυτότητα

$$(a+b)^3 - a^3 - b^3 = 3ab(a+b)$$

Ἐκόμεν:

$$(E) \iff 3(x^2+1)x(x^2+x+1)3(x^2+1)(-x)(x^2-x+1) =$$

$$= 3(x^4+1)x^2(x^4+x^2+1) \iff x=0 \text{ (δληλῆ)} \vee -3(x^2+1)^2$$

$$(x^4+x^2+1) = (x^4+1)(x^4+x^2+1) \iff (4x^4+3x^2+4)(x^4+$$

$$+x^2+1) = 0 \text{ (i)} \implies A = \{0 \text{ (δληλῆ)}\} \text{ διότι ἡ (i) εἶναι}$$

ἀδύνατος ἐν $\mathbb{R}$.

86. Ὑπόδ. $x^2+2x-48 = (x+8)(x-6)$, $x^2+9x+8 = (x+8)(x+1)$

$$x^2+10x = x(x+10), \quad x^2+5x-50 = (x+10)(x-5).$$

$$\text{Συνελῶς } \text{Ε.Κ.Π.} = (x+8)(x-6)(x+1)x(x+10)(x-5) \neq 0$$

$$\implies \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{-10, -8, -1, 0, 5, 6\} \text{ καί}$$

$$(E) \iff \frac{40(x+1) - 20(x-6)}{(x+8)(x-6)(x+1)} + \frac{8(x-5) - 12x}{x(x+10)(x-5)} = -1 \mid \mathcal{D}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{20x+160}{(x+8)(x-6)(x+1)} + \frac{-4x-40}{x(x+10)(x-5)} = -1 \quad | \quad \emptyset.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{20(x+8)}{(x+8)(x-6)(x+1)} - \frac{4(x+10)}{x(x+10)(x-5)} = -1 \quad | \quad \emptyset.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{20}{(x-6)(x+1)} - \frac{4}{x(x-5)} = -1 \quad | \quad \emptyset$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 20(x^2-5x) - 4(x^2-5x-6) + (x^2-5x-6)(x^2-5x) = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{x^2-5x=y} 20y - 4(y-6) + (y-6)y = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 + 10y + 24 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (y+4)(y+6) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \vee x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}.$$

87. Υπόδ. $x^2 + x = x(x+1)$, $x^2 + 3x + 2 = (x+2)(x+1)$

$$x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x+2)(x+3), \quad x^2 + 3x = x(x+3)$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } \text{Ε.Κ.Π.} = x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x-5) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \emptyset \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 5\} \quad \text{και}$$

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+2)(x+3) + x(x+3) + x(x+1) - 2(x+1)(x+2)}{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x(x-5)} \quad | \quad \emptyset \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x(x^2 + 3x + 2)(x+3)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x(x-5)} \quad | \quad \emptyset \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x(x+3)} = \frac{1}{x(x-5)} \quad | \quad \emptyset$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x+3) = x(x-5) \Leftrightarrow x(x+3) - x(x-5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x+3-x+5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 8x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0. \text{ Άλλα}$$

$$\text{ο αριθμός } 0 \text{ δεν ανήκει εις το } \emptyset \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$$

88. Υπόδ. Θέτουμεν $\frac{x+1}{x-1} = y$ και έχουμε :

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{y - \frac{1}{y}}{1-y} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \left| \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1\} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y^2 - 1}{y(1-y)} = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{y+1}{y} = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y+1-y}{y} = \frac{-1-2}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{y} = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \xleftrightarrow{x \neq -1} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -\frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-x+1+x}{1-x-1-x} = \frac{3+2}{3-2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{-2x} = 5 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{5}$$

89. Υπόδ. $(E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1-x}{x(x+1)} + \frac{x+1}{x(x-1)} = -\frac{3}{2x} \quad \left| \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0, \pm 1\} \right.$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)^2 + (x+1)^2}{x(x+1)(x-1)} = -\frac{5}{2x} \Leftrightarrow 4x(x^2+1) + 5x(x^2-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee 9x^2-1=0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee 3x+1=0 \vee$$

$$\vee 3x-1=0 \Rightarrow A = \left\{ +\frac{1}{3} \right\} \text{ διότι } 0 \notin \mathcal{D}.$$

$$90.(E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1+x)^2}{1 + \frac{x(1+x+x^2)}{1+x-x^3}} = x+2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1+x)^2}{-x^3+x+1} =$$

$$= x+2 \xleftrightarrow{x+1 \neq 0} -x^3+x+1 = x+2 \Leftrightarrow x^3+1=0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$91. \text{ Υπόδ. } (E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{4x}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{3(1-x^2)}{4x} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{8x^2-25x+18}{2x^2-7x+18} \quad \left| \right.$$

$$| \quad \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0, \pm 1, 3\}$$

$$\iff 8x^2 - 20x + 72 = 8x^2 - 25x - 18 \iff 3x = 54$$

$$\implies A = \{18\}.$$

$$92. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff \frac{x^3 + x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{\frac{2x+1}{x(x+1)}}{\frac{2x+1}{x+1}} = 5 \quad | \quad \mathcal{D} \equiv$$

$$\equiv \mathbb{R} - \left\{0, \pm 1, -\frac{1}{2}\right\} \iff (x+1) \frac{1}{x} = 5 \iff x+1 = 5x \iff$$

$$\iff x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$93. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff \frac{\frac{-4x}{1-x^2}}{\frac{-2x}{1-x}} = \frac{3}{14-x} \quad | \quad \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0, \pm 1, 14\}$$

$$\iff 2(14-x) = 3(1+x) \iff 5x = 25 \iff x = 5$$

$$94. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff \frac{x}{x-2} - 1 + \frac{x-9}{x-7} - 1 = \frac{x+1}{x-1} - 1 + \frac{x-8}{x-6} - 1$$

$$\mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{1, 2, 6, 7\} \iff \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{2}{x-7} = \frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x-6} \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{-5}{(x-2)(x-7)} = \frac{-5}{(x-1)(x-6)} \iff x^2 - 9x + 14 =$$

$$= x^2 - 7x + 6 \iff x = 4$$

$$95. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff \frac{x^3-1}{x-1} + \frac{x^2-1}{x+1} = 0 \quad | \quad \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\}$$

$$\iff x^2 + x + 1 + x - 1 = 0 \iff x(x+2) = 0 \iff x=0 \quad \forall x = -2.$$

$$96. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff \frac{2+3x-2(1+2x)}{(1+2x)(2+3x)} + \frac{3(4+5x)-4(3+4x)}{(3+4x)(4+5x)} =$$

$$= 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{4}{5} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff -x \left(\frac{1}{2+7x+6x^2} + \frac{1}{12+31x+20x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\iff x=0 \vee 13x^2+19x+7=0 \dots$$

97. Υπόδ. (1) Προφανώς οι αριθμοί $x=3$ και $x=-4$ είναι ρίζες της δοθείσας. (διατί;)

Εξ άλλου ο συντελεστής του x^3 είναι μηδέν δηλαδή η δοθείσα είναι δευτέρου βαθμού.

$$\text{Συνεπώς } A = \{-4, 3\}$$

(2)(i) Εάν $x \neq -4$.

$$(E) \iff \frac{\left(\frac{3-x}{4+x}\right)^3 + 1}{\left(\frac{3-x}{4+x}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{7}{4+x} \quad (E)$$

$$\text{Θέτουμε } \frac{3-x}{4+x} = y \implies \frac{7}{4+x} = y+1 \quad \text{ότε}$$

$$(E) \iff \frac{y^3+1}{y^2+1} = y+1 \iff (y+1)(y^2-y+1) = (y+1)(y^2+1)$$

$$\iff y+1=0 \vee y^2-y+1-y^2-1=0 \iff y=-1 \vee y=0$$

$$\text{Διά } y=-1 \implies \frac{3-x}{4+x} = -1 \iff 7=0 \cdot x \quad (\text{αδύνατος}).$$

$$\text{Διά } y=0 \implies \frac{3-x}{4+x} = 0 \iff x=3$$

$$(ii) \text{ Εάν } x=-4 \implies (E) \iff \frac{7^3}{7^2} = 7 \quad (\text{αληθή}).$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } A = \{-4, 3\}.$$

$$98. \text{ Υπόδ. } (E) \iff \frac{2x}{x^2-1} + \frac{2x}{x^2-4} = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee \frac{1}{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{x^2-4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee 2x^2-5=0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \left\{ 0, \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \right\}.$$

$$99. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E) } \Leftrightarrow \frac{-7}{8-x} + \frac{10}{6-x} + \frac{-3}{4-x} = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{4, 6, 8\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{7}{6-x} - \frac{7}{8-x} + \frac{3}{6-x} - \frac{3}{4-x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{14}{(6-x)(8-x)} =$$

$$= \frac{6}{(6-x)(4-x)} \Leftrightarrow 7(4-x) = 3(8-x) \Leftrightarrow x = 1.$$

$$100. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E) } \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2-7x+10+x^2-7x+12}{x^2-7x+10-(x^2-7x+12)} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2+3x-10+x^2+3x-8}{x^2+3x-10-(x^2+3x-8)} \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \left\{ 3, 4, \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2-7x+11 = x^2+3x-9 \Leftrightarrow 10x = 20 \Leftrightarrow x = 2.$$

$$101. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E) } \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2-x-9+x^2-x-12}{x^2-x-9-(x^2-x-12)} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2-x-3+x^2-x-4}{x^2-x-3-(x^2-x-4)} \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -3, 4, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2-2x-21 = 6x^2-6x-21 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2-4x=0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x-1)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee x=1$$

102. 'Υπόδ. Εργαζόμεθα ως εις τὰς ἀσκήσεις

88 - 89.

$$103. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \frac{x^2-4x+5}{x^2+6x+10} = \frac{x^2-4x+4}{x^2+6x+9} \mid \phi \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{-3\}$$

Έκαστον τῶν μελῶν τῆς (E) ἰσοῦται τότε μὲ

$$\frac{x^2-4x+5-(x^2-4x+4)}{x^2+6x+10-(x^2+6x+9)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1. \text{ Συνεπῶς}$$

$$\left(\frac{x-2}{x+3}\right)^2 = 1 \iff x-2 = \pm (x+3) \iff x = -\frac{5}{2}.$$

$$104. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \frac{x^2-x-2-(x^2-x-12)}{x^2-x-12} = \frac{x^2-x-3-(x^2-x-13)}{x^2-x-13}$$

$$\iff \frac{10}{x^2-x-12} = \frac{10}{x^2-x-13} \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

$$105. \text{Υπόδ.} \text{ Θέτομεν } \frac{x^2+2}{x^2+4x+1} = y \text{ καὶ ἔχομεν } \forall x \neq -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$(E) \iff y + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{5}{2} \iff 2y^2 - 5y + 2 = 0 \mid y \neq 0$$

$$\iff 2(y-2)\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \implies \frac{x^2+2}{x^2+4x+1} = 2 \text{ (i)}$$

$$\forall \frac{x^2+2}{x^2+4x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (ii)}$$

$$(i) \iff x(x+8) = 0 \iff x_1 = 0 \quad \forall x_2 = -8$$

$$(ii) \iff x^2-4x+1=0 \iff x_{3,4} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}.$$

$$106. \text{Υπόδ.} \text{ Θέτομεν } x^2+7x=y \text{ καὶ ἔχομεν}$$

$$(E) \iff (y+5)^2 - 3y = 19 \iff y^2 + 7y + 6 = 0$$

$$\iff y^2 - 1 + 7y + 7 = 0 \iff (y+1)(y-1) + 7(y+1) = 0$$

$$\iff (y+1)(y+6) = 0 \implies x^2+7x+1=0 \quad \forall x^2+7x+6=0$$

$$\iff x = \frac{-7 \pm 3\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \forall x = -6 \quad \forall x = -1.$$

$$107. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \frac{(x+1)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}{x+1 + \frac{1}{x}} = x+1 - \frac{1}{x} \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\iff x+1 - \frac{1}{x} = x+1 - \frac{1}{x} \implies A \equiv \mathcal{D}.$$

$$108. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \xrightarrow{x^4+x^2=y} y+1 = \frac{42}{y} \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\iff y^2 + y - 42 = 0 \iff (y-6)(y+7) = 0$$

$$\implies x^4 + x^2 - 6 = 0 \quad \vee \quad x^4 + x^2 + 7 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\iff (x^2-2)(x^2+3) = 0 \text{ διότι η (1) δεν αναλύεται} \\ \text{έν } \mathbb{R} \text{ (διατί;)}$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } x = \pm \sqrt{2} \text{ (διατί;)}$$

$$109. \text{Υπόδ. (1) Δι' εκτελέσεως τῶν πράξεων αναλύ-} \\ \text{εται εἰς τὴν ἀντίστροφον ἐξίσωσιν } 5x^4 - 17x^3 - \\ - 2x^2 - 17x + 5 = 0 \mid x \neq 0$$

$$(2) \text{ Ελεῖδῃ } x \neq 0 \text{ ἔχομεν (E)} \iff \frac{12}{5} \cdot \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} + 1}{x + \frac{1}{x} - 1} =$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{x} \iff \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} = y}{\iff \frac{12}{5} \cdot \frac{y+1}{y-1} = y \iff 5y^2 - 17y - 12 = 0}$$

$$\iff y = 4 \quad \vee \quad y = -\frac{3}{5} \implies x + \frac{1}{x} = 4 \quad (1) \quad \vee \quad x + \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{3}{5} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \iff x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \iff x = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$(2) \iff 5x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0 \text{ μὲ } \Delta < 0 \dots$$

$$110. \text{Υπόδ. Θέτομεν } x + \frac{1}{x} = y \implies x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = y^2 - 2 \text{ καί} \\ \text{ἔχομεν (E)} \iff y^2 + y - 12 = (y+3)(y-4) \iff \\ y^2 + y - 12 = y^2 - y - 12 \iff y = 0 \implies x + \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\iff x^2 + 1 = 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 111. \text{ «Υλὸς». } (E) &\iff 4(x^5 - 1) = 5(x^4 - 1) \iff \\ &\iff (x-1) \left[4(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) - 5(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) \right] = 0 \\ &\iff (x-1)(4x^4 - x^3 - x^2 - x - 1) = 0 \\ &\iff (x-1) \left[(x^4 - x^3) + (x^4 - x^2) + (x^4 - x) + (x^4 - 1) \right] = 0 \\ &\iff (x-1)^2(4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1) = 0 \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 112. \text{ «Υλὸς». } (E) &\iff 2(x^3 - 1) + 3\sqrt[3]{2} x^2 = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0\}. \\ &\iff 2x^3 + 3\sqrt[3]{2} x^2 - 2 = 0 \xrightarrow{x = y^3\sqrt[3]{2}} 4y^3 + 6y^2 - 2 = 0 \\ &\iff 2y^3 + 3y^2 - 1 = 0 \iff 2y^3 + 2y^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \iff \\ &\iff (y+1)(2y^2 + y - 1) = 0 \iff (y+1)(y^2 + y + y^2 - 1) = 0 \\ &\iff (y+1)^2(2y-1) = 0 \iff y = -1 \text{ (διηλθῇ)} \\ &\quad \vee y = \frac{1}{2} \implies x = -\sqrt[3]{2} \text{ (διηλθῇ)} \vee y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

113. «Υλὸς». Ἐάν ἐφαρμόσωμεν γνωστὴν ιδιότητα τῶν ἀναλογιῶν ἔχομεν ἐν $\mathcal{D}$:

$$\begin{aligned} (E) &\iff \frac{4x^3 - 6x^2}{2(x+1)} = \frac{6x^3 - 2x^2}{2(5x-13)} \iff \frac{x^2(2x-3)}{x+1} = \\ &= \frac{x^2(3x-1)}{5x-13} \iff x^2 = 0 \vee \frac{2x-3}{x+1} = \frac{3x-1}{5x-13} \iff \\ &\iff x = 0 \text{ (διηλθῇ)} \vee x = 5 \vee x = 8/7. \end{aligned}$$

114. «Υλὸς». Ἐργαζόμενοι ὡς ἀνωτέρω ἔχομεν ἐν $\mathcal{D}$:

$$(E) \iff \frac{6x^4}{2(x^2 - 2x - 3)} = \frac{10x^4}{2(2x^2 - 7x + 3)} \iff x^4 = 0 \vee$$

$$\forall \frac{3}{x^2-2x-3} = \frac{5}{2x^2-7x+3} \Rightarrow A = \left\{ 0 \text{ (τετραλνή)}, 8, 3 \right\}$$

115. Υπόδ. Διαιρούμεν τούς αριθμητάς διά τῶν παρονομαστῶν καί ἔχομεν ἐν $\mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{1, 2, 3\}$:

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow \left(2 - \frac{1}{x-1}\right) - \left(3 - \frac{2}{x-2}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{6}{x-3}\right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{6}{x-3} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 7x^2 - 21x + 12 = 0 \dots$$

116. Υπόδ. $(E) \Leftrightarrow 5x\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[4]{x^3} - 296 = 0 \quad (1) \quad \vee \quad 4x - 17\sqrt[4]{x^3} +$

$$+ 17\sqrt[4]{x} - 4 = 0 \quad (2). \quad (1) \xrightarrow{\sqrt[4]{x^3} = y \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x\sqrt{x} = y^2} 5y^2 - 3y -$$

$$- 296 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 8 > 0 \text{ (δεκτή)} \vee y = -37/5 < 0 \text{ (ἀπορρίπτ.)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[4]{x^3} = 8 \Leftrightarrow (x-16)(x^2+16x+256) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 16 \text{ (διατί.)}$$

$$(2) \xrightarrow{x=y^4 \Leftrightarrow x^3=y^{12}} 4y^4 - 17y^3 + 17y - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4(y^4-1) -$$

$$- 17y(y^2-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (y^2-1)(4y^2+4-17y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \pm 1 \vee$$

$$\vee y = 4 \quad \vee y = 1/4 \Rightarrow x = 1 \quad \vee x = 256 \quad \vee x = 1/256$$

117. Υπόδ. $(E) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3\sqrt{x^2-2x+6} = 15-2x^2+4x \\ x^2-2x+6 \geq 0 \wedge 15-2x^2+4x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2(x^2-2x+6) + 3\sqrt{x^2-2x+6} - 27 = 0 \quad (1) \\ \frac{2-\sqrt{34}}{2} < x < \frac{2+\sqrt{34}}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(1) \xrightarrow{\sqrt{x^2-2x+6} = y > 0} 2y^2 + 3y - 27 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 3 \text{ (δεκτή)} \vee$$

$$\vee y = -9/2 \text{ (ἀπορρίπτ.)} \Rightarrow x^2-2x+6 = 9 \Leftrightarrow x^2-2x-3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 3 \quad \vee x = -1.$$

118. Υπόδ. Πρέλει $x^2-3x-4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-4)(x+1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 4. \text{ Συνεπώς είναι } x \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{2x^2-3x-20}{x} = 2\sqrt{x^2-3x-4} \right. \\ \left. \frac{2x^2-3x-20}{x} \geq 0 \wedge \frac{2x^2-3x-4}{x} \geq 0 \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ (x^2-3x-4) - 2x\sqrt{x^2-3x-4} + x^2-16 = 0 \right. \\ \left. (x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 4) \wedge (-5/2 \leq x < 0 \vee x \geq 4) \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ (\sqrt{x^2-3x-4} - x)^2 - 16 = 0 \quad (1) \right. \\ \left. -5/2 < x < -1 \vee x \geq 4 \quad (2) \right\}. (1) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2-3x-4} =$$

$$= x+4 \vee \sqrt{x^2-3x-4} = x-4 \Leftrightarrow x^2-3x-4 = x^2+8x+16 \vee$$

$$\vee x^2-3x-4 = x^2-8x+16 \Leftrightarrow x = -20/11 \vee x = 4 \xrightarrow{(2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \{-20/11, 4\}.$$

119. εγλός. (E) $\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2} + \frac{x-1}{2} - 2 \frac{\sqrt{(x+1)(x-1)}}{2}} - \sqrt{2(x-1)} = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \sqrt{\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \frac{x+1}{2} \cdot \frac{x-1}{2}} - \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x-1} = 0 \right. \\ \left. x+1 \geq 0 \wedge x-1 \geq 0 \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{x-1}{2}\right)^2} - \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x-1} = 0 \wedge x \geq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{|\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}|}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x-1} = 0 \wedge x \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1} - 2\sqrt{x-1} = 0 \wedge x \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x+1} = 3\sqrt{x-1} \wedge x \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x+1 = 9(x-1) \wedge$$

$$\wedge x \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow 8x = 10 \wedge x \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 5/4.$$

120. εγλός. (E) $\Leftrightarrow 2(1-x)(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2(1-x)x +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+2(1-x)\sqrt{x^2+1}-2=0 \iff -2x+2x^2-2(1-x)\sqrt{x^2+1}+2=0 \\
 &\iff (x^2-2x+1)-2(1-x)\sqrt{x^2+1}+x^2+1=0 \iff (1-x)^2- \\
 &-2(1-x)\sqrt{x^2+1}+(\sqrt{x^2+1})^2=0 \iff (1-x-\sqrt{x^2+1})^2=0 \iff \\
 &\iff 1-x=\sqrt{x^2+1} \iff x^2-2x+1=x^2+1 \wedge 1-x>0 \iff \\
 &\iff x=0 \wedge x<1 \iff x=0 \text{ (δυνατόν)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

121. εγλός. θέτουμε $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+3}{5x+2}}=y$ και έχουμε $\exists \mathbb{R}-$

$$-\left\{-3, -2/5\right\}: (E) \iff y + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{13}{6} \iff 6y^2 - 13y + 6 = 0$$

$$\iff y = \frac{3}{2} \vee y = \frac{2}{3} \implies \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+3}{5x+2}} = \frac{3}{2} \vee \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+3}{5x+2}} = \frac{2}{3} \iff \frac{x+3}{5x+2} =$$

$$= \frac{27}{8} \vee \frac{x+3}{5x+2} = \frac{8}{27} \iff x = -\frac{30}{127} \vee x = 5$$

122. εγλός. (E) $\iff \sqrt[3]{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x-1} + \sqrt[3]{-5x} = 0 \xrightarrow{(\text{διατάξ.})} (x+1+x-1-5x)^3 = 27(x+1)(x-1)(-5x) \iff -27x^3 = -27 \cdot 5x(x^2-1)$

$$\iff x^3 - 5x(x^2-1) = 0 \iff x(4x^2-5) = 0 \iff x=0 \vee$$

$$\vee x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

123. εγλός. (E) $\iff 2(\sqrt[3]{x})^4 - 3(\sqrt[3]{x})^2 - 20 = 0 \mid x \neq 0$

$$\xleftrightarrow{\sqrt[3]{x}=y \neq 0} 2y^4 - 3y^2 - 20 = 0 \iff y^2 = 4 \vee y^2 = -5/2$$

$$\iff y = \pm 2 \implies x = \pm 8.$$

124. εγλός. (E) $\xleftrightarrow{\sqrt[4]{1+x}=y > 0} 3y^2 - 2y - 8 = 0 \iff y = \frac{1 \pm 5}{3}$

$$\iff y = 2 \text{ (δεύτερη)} \vee y = -\frac{4}{3} \text{ (απορρίπτ.)} \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[4]{1+x} = 2 \iff 1+x=16 \iff x=15.$$

$$125. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \sqrt{x-1}=y \geq 0 \iff \sqrt[3]{1-y^2}=1-y \iff 1-y^2=(1-y)^3$$

$$\iff (1-y)(1+y)-(1-y)^3=0 \iff (1-y)(1+y-1+2y-y^2)=0$$

$$\iff y=1 \vee y^2-3y=0 \iff y=1 \vee y=0 \vee y=3 \implies$$

$$\implies \sqrt{x-1}=1 \vee \sqrt{x-1}=0 \vee \sqrt{x-1}=3 \iff x-1=1 \vee$$

$$\vee x-1=0 \vee x-1=9 \iff x=2 \vee x=1 \vee x=10.$$

$$126. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \sqrt[6]{(x+1)^2} - \sqrt[6]{(x-1)^2} = \sqrt[6]{x^2-1} \wedge x^2-1 > 0$$

$$\iff \sqrt[6]{\frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-1}} - \sqrt[6]{\frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2-1}} = 1 \wedge x^2-1 > 0 \iff \sqrt[6]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} -$$

$$- \sqrt[6]{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} = 1 \wedge (x < -1 \vee x > 1) \iff \sqrt[6]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} = y > 0 \iff y - \frac{1}{y} =$$

$$= 1 \iff y^2 - y - 1 = 0 \iff y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

$$\text{Δευτή ρίζα είναι μόνον η } y = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

$$\text{Τότε } \sqrt[6]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \iff \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^6 \iff x = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^6 + 2^6}{(1+\sqrt{5})^6 - 2^6}$$

$$127. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff (x+\sqrt{x})^2 = y > 0 \iff y^2 - y - 159.600 = 0$$

$$\iff (y-400)(y+399) = 0 \iff y = 400 \text{ (δεκτή)} \vee y = -399$$

$$\text{(απορρίπτεται)} \implies (x+\sqrt{x})^2 = 400 \iff (x+\sqrt{x})^2 - 20^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (x+\sqrt{x}+20)(x+\sqrt{x}-20) = 0 \iff \text{(διότι } x \geq 0) \implies x+\sqrt{x}-20 =$$

$$= 0 \iff \sqrt{x} = \frac{-1 \pm 9}{2} \iff \sqrt{x} = -5 \text{ (απορρίπτεται)} \vee$$

$$\vee \sqrt{x} = 4 \text{ (δεκτή)} \iff x = 16.$$

$$128. \text{ <Υπόδ. (α). (Ε) } \iff \frac{(x^2-1-x\sqrt{x^2-2})^2}{(x^2-1)^2-x^2(x^2-2)} = 8 \frac{(x+\sqrt{x^2-2})^2}{x^2-(x^2-2)}$$

$$\wedge x^2-2 \geq 0 \iff (x^2-1-x\sqrt{x^2-2})^2 = 4(x+\sqrt{x^2-2})^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\wedge (x \leq -\sqrt{2} \vee x \geq \sqrt{2}) \quad (2). \quad (1) \iff x^2-1-x\sqrt{x^2-2} =$$

$$= 2(x+\sqrt{x^2-2}) \quad (3) \vee x^2-1-x\sqrt{x^2-2} = -2(x+\sqrt{x^2-2}) \quad (4)$$

$$(3) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8x^3-12x+9=0 \\ (x^2-2x-1)(x+2) \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (2x-3)(4x^2+6x+3)=0 \\ -2 \leq x \leq 1-\sqrt{2} \vee x \geq 1+\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff x = 3/2 \wedge (-2 \leq x \leq -\sqrt{2} \vee x \geq 1+\sqrt{2}) \text{ (λόγω της (2))}$$

$$\implies A_1 \equiv \phi.$$

$$(4) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8x^3-12x+9=0 \\ (x^2+2x-1)(x-2) \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (2x+3)(4x^2-6x+3)=0 \\ -1-\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq -1+\sqrt{2} \vee x \geq 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iff x = -3/2 \wedge (-1-\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq -1+\sqrt{2} \vee x \geq 2) \text{ (λόγω της (2))}$$

$$\implies A = \left\{ -\frac{3}{2} \right\}.$$

$$(β). \text{ Πρέπει } x^2-2 \geq 0 \iff x^2-1 \geq 1. \text{ Θέτουμε } x^2-1=y \iff$$

$$x^2-2=y-1 \text{ και } x\sqrt{x^2-2}=\omega \iff x\sqrt{y-1}=\omega \iff$$

$$x = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{y-1}} \mid y \neq 1.$$

$$\text{Επειδή } x^2=1+y \text{ και } x^2(x^2-2)=\omega^2 \text{ έχουμε}$$

$$(1+y)(y-1)=\omega^2 \iff y^2-1=\omega^2 \iff y^2-\omega^2=1 \iff$$

$$(y+\omega)(y-\omega)=1. \quad (1).$$

$$\text{Είναι } \sqrt{x^2-2} = \frac{\omega}{x} > 0, \text{ δηλαδή } \omega \text{ και } x \text{ ομόσημα.}$$

$$\text{Τότε (Ε) } \iff \frac{y-\omega}{y+\omega} = 8 \frac{\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{y-1}} + \sqrt{y-1}}{\frac{\omega}{y-1} - \sqrt{y-1}} \iff \frac{y-\omega}{y+\omega} =$$

$$= 8 \frac{\omega + \gamma - 1}{\omega - \gamma + 1} \xLeftrightarrow{(1)} (\gamma - \omega)^2 = 8 \frac{1 - \gamma + \omega}{(\gamma - \omega)(1 - \gamma + \omega)} \xLeftrightarrow{1 - \gamma + \omega \neq 0}$$

$$\xLeftrightarrow{(\gamma - \omega)^3 = 8} \xLeftrightarrow{(\text{διατί:})} \gamma - \omega = 2 \quad (2). \text{ Τότε εκ της (1)}$$

$$\text{Έχουμε } \gamma + \omega = 1/2 \quad (3). \text{ Έκ των (2) } \wedge \text{ (3)} \Rightarrow \gamma = 5/4 (\neq 1)$$

$$\text{και } \omega = -3/4, \text{ συνεπώς } x^2 = 1 + \gamma \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 9/4 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 3/2. \text{ Δεκτή είναι μόνον η } x = -3/2 \text{ ρίζα του } \omega.$$

$$(γ). \text{ Επειδή } (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2})^2 = 2(x^2 - x\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - 1) \text{ και}$$

$$(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2})^2 = 2(x^2 + x\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - 1) \text{ Έχουμε: (E) } \xLeftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}} \right)^2 = 8 \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2}} \xLeftrightarrow \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}} \right)^3 = 8 \xLeftrightarrow{(\text{διατί:})}$$

$$\xLeftrightarrow \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}} = 2 \xLeftrightarrow 3\sqrt{x^2 - 2} = -x \xLeftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9(x^2 - 2) = x^2 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\xLeftrightarrow x^2 = 9/4 \wedge x < 0 \xLeftrightarrow (x = \pm 3/2 \wedge x < 0) \Rightarrow A = \{-3/2\}.$$

129. Υπόδ. Πρέπει $2x^2 - 1 > 0 \wedge x^2 - 3x - 2 > 0$ διότι $2x^2 + 2x + 3 > 0$

$$\wedge x^2 - x + 2 > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ Τούτο ισχύει } \forall x < \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{2} \vee$$

$$\forall x > \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{2}. \text{ Τότε (E) } \xLeftrightarrow \sqrt{(2x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 3x - 2)} = 2x + 4 +$$

$$+ \sqrt{(2x^2 + 2x + 3)(x^2 - x + 2)} \xLeftrightarrow \dots \xLeftrightarrow x = -2 \vee x = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

130. Υπόδ. (E) $\xLeftrightarrow{x \neq \pm 1} \sqrt{\frac{(1+x)^2}{1-x^2}} - \sqrt{\frac{(1-x)^2}{1-x^2}} = 1 \xLeftrightarrow$

$$\xLeftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} - \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = 1 \quad (1). \text{ Θέτουμε } \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = y.$$

$$\text{Τότε (1) } \xLeftrightarrow y - \frac{1}{y} = 1 \xLeftrightarrow y^2 - y - 1 = 0 \xLeftrightarrow$$

$$\xLeftrightarrow y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

$$(i) \text{ Έάν } v = 2u \implies \sqrt[v]{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \iff \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^v}{2^v} \iff$$

$$\iff x = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^v - 2^v}{(1+\sqrt{5})^v + 2^v}.$$

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } v = 2u+1 \implies \sqrt[v]{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \iff \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^v}{2^v}$$

$$\iff x = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^v - 2^v}{(1+\sqrt{5})^v + 2^v}.$$

131. Υπόδ. Τό πρώτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης εἶναι ἄθροισμα μὴ ἀρνητικῶν λοβοτήτων ἐννεληῶς ἔχομεν:

$$(E) \iff x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \wedge 2x^2 - x = 0 \wedge 12 - x - x^2 = 0 \iff$$

$$(x=2 \vee x=-1) \wedge (x=0 \vee x=1/2) \wedge (x=3 \vee x=-4) \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

132. Υπόδ. Ὡς εἰς τὴν ἀδυναμῆν 131 ἔχομεν:

$$(E) \iff x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \wedge x^2 - 9 = 0 \wedge x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$$

$$\iff (x=3 \vee x=1) \wedge (x=3 \vee x=-3) \wedge (x=3 \vee x=4) \implies$$

$$\implies A = \{3\}.$$

$$\mathbf{133. \text{Υπόδ.}} (E) \iff 6x^2 - 4x + 1 + \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 3} = 0.$$

$$\text{Εἶναι } 6x^2 - 4x + 1 = 6\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{καί } x^2 - 3x + 3 = \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{“Αρα } A \equiv \emptyset.$$

$$\mathbf{134. \text{Υπόδ.}} (E) \iff 4x^2 - 4x + 1 + 12\sqrt{2x^2 - 7x + 3} = 0$$

$$\iff (2x-1)^2 + 12\sqrt{2x^2 - 7x + 3} = 0 \iff 2x-1=0 \wedge$$

$$\wedge 2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0 \iff x = 1/2 \wedge (x = 1/2 \vee x = 3) \iff$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1/2 \Rightarrow A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}.$$

$$135. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x-1)^2} + \sqrt{(2x+3)^2} = -7 \Leftrightarrow |x-1| + |2x+3| = -7 \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset \text{ (διατί;)}$$

$$136. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x}{|x|} - \frac{|x|}{x}} + \sqrt[2]{2 - |x| + x^2(2 - |x|)} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{0} + \sqrt[2]{(2 - |x|)(1 + x^2)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 - |x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x| = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Rightarrow A = \{\pm 2\}.$$

$$137. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (1) (E)} \Leftrightarrow |x-1| + |x||x-1| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x-1|(1+|x|) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x-1| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow A = \{1\}.$$

$$(2) (E) \Leftrightarrow |x-1| = 0 \wedge |x^2 - x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \wedge (x = 0 \vee x = 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow A = \{1\}.$$

$$138. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \Leftrightarrow \overset{x \neq 0}{|x|+1=0} \vee \frac{x}{|x|} + \frac{|x|}{x} = 0 \vee 3|x|-5=0$$

$$\overset{(\text{διατί;})}{\Leftrightarrow} |x| = -1 \vee \pm 2 = 0 \vee |x| = 5/3 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 5/3.$$

$$139. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \Leftrightarrow |x|^2 - 4|x| - 12 = 0 \vee |x|^3 - 5|x|^2 - 17|x| + 21 = 0$$

$$\overset{|x|=y>0}{\Leftrightarrow} y^2 - 4y - 12 = 0 \text{ (1)} \vee y^3 - 5y^2 - 17y + 21 = 0 \text{ (2)}.$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow y = 6 \text{ (δεκτή)} \vee y = -2 \text{ (απορρίπτεται)}$$

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow (y-1)(y^2 - 4y - 21) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 1 \text{ (δεκτή)} \vee y = 7 \text{ (δεκτή)} \vee y = -3 \text{ (απορρίπτεται)}$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| = 6 \vee |x| = 1 \vee |x| = 7 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 6 \vee x = \pm 1 \vee x = \pm 7.$$

$$140. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \Leftrightarrow |x|^4 + |x|^2 - 4|x|^3 + 6|x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x|(|x|^3 -$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -4|x|^2 + |x| + 6 &= 0 \iff |x|=y \geq 0 \iff y=0 \vee y^3 - 4y^2 + y + 6 = 0 \\
 \iff y=0 \vee (y-2)(y^2 - 2y - 3) &= 0 \iff y=0 \vee y=2 \vee \\
 \vee y=3 \vee y=-1 &(\text{απορρίπτεται}) \implies |x|=0 \vee |x|=2 \vee \\
 \vee |x|=3 &\iff x=0 \vee x=\pm 2 \vee x=\pm 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 141. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} &\iff |x|^4 - 6|x|^3 - 21|x|^2 + 90|x| + 216 = 0 \\
 \iff |x|=y &\geq 0 \iff y^4 - 6y^3 - 21y^2 + 90y + 216 = 0 \iff (y^2 - 3y - 18)(y^2 - \\
 - 3y - 12) &= 0 \iff y=6 \vee y=-3 \vee y = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{57}}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Αι αρνητικές τιμές του y απορρίπτονται και

$$\text{έχομεν: } |x|=6 \vee |x| = \frac{3 + \sqrt{57}}{2} \iff x = \pm 6 \vee x = \pm \frac{3 + \sqrt{57}}{2}$$

$$142. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff x^2 + x + |x| + 2 = 0 \quad (1) \vee x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 2\sqrt{2}|x| - 4 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \iff \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + 2 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x^2 + 2 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \implies A_1 \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(2) \iff \begin{cases} x^2 + \sqrt{2}x - 4 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x^2 - 3\sqrt{2}x - 4 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ x = 2\sqrt{2} \vee x = -\sqrt{2} \right\}_{x \geq 0} \vee \left\{ x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (3 \pm \sqrt{17}) \right\}_{x < 0} \iff$$

$$\iff x = 2\sqrt{2} \vee x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (3 - \sqrt{17}).$$

$$\text{Άρα } A = \left\{ 2\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (3 - \sqrt{17}) \right\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 143. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} &\iff 2|x| + x - 6 = 0 \quad (1) \vee |x| + 3x - 12 = 0 \quad (2) \vee \\
 \vee x^2 + 8x + |x| + 20 &= 0 \quad (3).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \iff \begin{cases} 3x - 6 = 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} -x - 6 = 0 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \iff x = 2 \vee x = -6 \implies A_1 = \{2, -6\}$$

$$(2) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x-12=0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x-12=0 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff x=3 \implies A_2 = \{3\}$$

$$(3) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2+9x+20=0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2+7x+20=0 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff (x=-4 \vee x=-5) \wedge x \geq 0 \implies A_3 \equiv \emptyset$$

$$\therefore \text{Άρα } A = \{-6, 2, 3\}.$$

$$144. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \frac{3}{4|x-2|} + \frac{1}{|x-2|} = 6 - \frac{7}{2} \mid \emptyset \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$$

$$\iff |x-2| = \frac{7}{10} \iff x-2 = \pm \frac{7}{10} \iff x = \frac{7}{10} + 2 \vee$$

$$\vee x = -\frac{7}{10} + 2 \iff x = \frac{27}{10} \vee x = \frac{13}{10}.$$

$$145. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff x^2-5x+6 = \pm (x^2-x+2) \iff x^2-5x+6 =$$

$$= x^2-x+2 \vee x^2-5x+6 = -x^2+x-2 \iff 4x=4 \vee$$

$$\vee 2x^2-6x+8=0 \iff x=1 \text{ (διατί);}$$

146. 'Υπόδ.

x	2x-3	x-1	(E) $\iff$	A = $\{-8\}$
$-\infty$	—	—	$\iff x+8=0 \iff x=-8 \in (-\infty, 1)$	$A_1 = \{-8\}$
1	—	0	$\iff -1 + 7 \cdot 0 + 10 - 2 \neq 0$	$A_2 \equiv \emptyset$
	—	+	$\iff 15x-6=0 \iff x=\frac{2}{5} \notin (1, \frac{3}{2})$	$A_3 \equiv \emptyset$
$\frac{3}{2}$	0	—	$\iff 0 + 7/2 + 5 - 2 \neq 0$	$A_4 \equiv \emptyset$
	+	+	$\iff 19x-13=0 \iff x=\frac{13}{19} \notin (\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$	$A_5 \equiv \emptyset$
$+\infty$				

147. Υπόδ.

x	$x-1$	x	$2x-1$	$(E) \iff$	$A = \{-\frac{5}{7}, 5\}$
$-\infty$	—	—	—	$\iff 2x-1 = 2x+3x+6 \iff$ $\iff x = -5/7 \in (-\infty, 0)$	$A_1 = \{-\frac{5}{7}\}$
0	—	0	—	$\iff 1 \neq 6$	$A_2 \equiv \emptyset$
	—	+	—	$\iff 2x-1 = 2x-3x+6 \iff$ $\iff x+5=0 \iff x=-5 \notin (0, 1/2)$	$A_3 \equiv \emptyset$
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	0	$\iff 1-3/2+6 \neq 0$	$A_4 \equiv \emptyset$
	—	+	+	$\iff 2x-1 = 2x-3x+6 \iff$ $\iff 3x-7=0 \iff x=7/3 \notin (1/2, 1)$	$A_5 \equiv \emptyset$
1	—	0	—	$\iff 1 \neq 5$	$A_6 \equiv \emptyset$
$+\infty$	+	+	+	$\iff 1 = 2x-3x+6 \iff x=5 \in (1, +\infty)$	$A_7 = \{5\}$

148. Υπόδ. Γνωρίζομεν ότι: "εάν $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ τότε: $|a-b| =$

$$= |a|-|b| \iff (a=b=0) \quad (1) \quad \vee \quad (0 < b \leq a) \quad (2) \quad \vee$$

$$\vee \quad (a \leq b < 0) \quad (3) \quad \text{,,} \quad (E) \iff |x^3 - (x^2 - x + 1)| = |x^3| - |x^2 - x + 1|$$

$$\text{και έπειδή } x^2 - x + 1 = (x - 1/2)^2 + 3/4 > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$$

έλεται ότι ισχύει ή περίπτωση (2) της ανωτέρω

$$\text{προτάσεως. Συνεπώς έχουμε: } 0 < x^2 - x + 1 \leq x^3 \iff$$

$$x^3 - x^2 + x - 1 \geq 0 \iff (x-1)(x^2+1) \geq 0 \iff x-1 \geq 0$$

$$\iff x \geq 1 \implies A = [1, +\infty).$$

149. Υπόδ. Γνωρίζομεν ότι: "εάν $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ τότε:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a-b| &= |a|+|b| \iff a \cdot b \leq 0 \text{ // } \cdot \text{Επειδή } x^2+x+1=(x+1/2)^2+3/4 > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ έλεται: } (E) \iff |x^3-3x^2+2x-1| = |x^2+x+1| |x-1| \\
 &+ |x-1| |3x-2| \xrightarrow{|a||b|=|a \cdot b|} |x^3-3x^2+2x-1| = |(x^2+x+1)(x-1)| + |3x^2-2x| \\
 &\iff |(x^3-1)-(3x^2-2x)| = |x^3-1| + |3x^2-2x| \iff (x^3-1)(3x^2-2x) \leq 0 \\
 &\iff (x-1)(x^2+x+1)x(3x-2) \leq 0 \iff x \leq 0 \vee 2/3 \leq x \leq 1 \implies A = (-\infty, 0] \cup [2/3, 1].
 \end{aligned}$$

150. Υπόδ. Γνωρίζουμε ότι: (i) $|a| = |-a|, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$.

(ii) $|a+b| = |a|+|b| \iff a \cdot b \geq 0, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Τότε:

$$(E) \xrightarrow{(i)} |x+5/2| + |2-x| + |x-1/2| = 9/2 \xleftrightarrow{(ii)}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \left| x + \frac{5}{2} + 2 - x \right| + \left| x - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{9}{2} \wedge \left(x + \frac{5}{2} \right) (2 - x) \geq 0 \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \frac{9}{2} + \left| x - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{9}{2} \wedge -\frac{5}{2} \leq x \leq 2 \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \left| x - \frac{1}{2} \right| = 0 \wedge -\frac{5}{2} \leq x \leq 2 \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff x - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \wedge -\frac{5}{2} \leq x \leq 2 \iff$$

$$\iff x = \frac{1}{2} \implies A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}.$$

2. ΕΠΙΛΥΣΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΜΕΤΡΙΚΩΝ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΩΝ

1. ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ

Νά επιλυθούν και νά διερευνηθούν εν $\mathbb{R}$ αι κάτω οι εξισώσεις:

$$\eta 1. (E1): a \left\{ a [a(ax-b) - b] - b \right\} - b = x$$

$$(E2): x^2 + a(2a-x) - \frac{3b^2}{4} = \left(x - \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + a^2$$

$$(E3): (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)x = \lambda - 2$$

$$(E4): \lambda^2(x-1) + 3\lambda x = (\lambda^2 + 3)x - 1$$

$$(E5): a^2x - a(x+2) = b-4$$

Επίλυσις:

$$(E1) \iff a [a^2(ax-b) - ab - b] - b = x$$

$$\iff a(a^3x - a^2b - ab - b) - b = x$$

$$\iff a^4x - a^3b - a^2b - ab - b - x = 0$$

$$\iff x(a^4 - 1) = b(a^3 + a^2 + a + 1)$$

$$\iff x(a-1)(a^3 + a^2 + a + 1) = b(a^3 + a^2 + a + 1)$$

$$\iff x(a-1)(a+1)(a^2+1) = b(a+1)(a^2+1)$$

$$\iff x(a-1)(a+1) = b(a+1) \text{ διότι } a^2+1 \neq 0 \forall a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Αν } a \in \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\} \implies x = \frac{b}{a-1} \implies A = \left\{ \frac{b}{a-1} \right\}.$$

$$\text{Αν } a=1 \text{ και } b \neq 0 \implies A = \emptyset$$

$$\text{Αν } a=1 \text{ και } b=0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Αν } a=-1 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E_2) &\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2a^2 - ax - \frac{3b^2}{4} = x^2 - bx + \frac{b^2}{4} + a^2 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow bx - ax = \frac{3b^2}{4} + \frac{b^2}{4} + a^2 - 2a^2 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow (b-a)x = b^2 - a^2 \Leftrightarrow (b-a)x = (b+a)(b-a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$${}^{\circ}A_v \quad b-a \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = b+a \Rightarrow A = \{b+a\}$$

$${}^{\circ}A_v \quad b-a = 0 \Rightarrow b=a \Rightarrow A \equiv R$$

$$(E_3) \Leftrightarrow (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)x = \lambda-2. {}^{\circ}A_v \quad (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lambda \in R - \{2, 3\} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\lambda-3} \Rightarrow A = \left\{x: x = \frac{1}{\lambda-3}, \forall \lambda \in R - \{2, 3\}\right\}.$$

$${}^{\circ}A_v \quad (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \in \{2, 3\}, \text{ έχουμε}$$

$$\alpha) \text{ δία } \lambda = 2 \Rightarrow A \equiv R$$

$$\beta) \text{ δία } \lambda = 3 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot x = 1 \Rightarrow A = \emptyset$$

(E₄): Ήυτελοῦμεν τὰς ἐνημειωμένας πράξεις :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda^2 x - \lambda^2 + 3\lambda x &= \lambda^2 x + 3x - 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 x + 3\lambda x - \lambda^2 x - \\
 - 3x &= \lambda^2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow 3(\lambda-1)x = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1).
 \end{aligned}$$

$${}^{\circ}A_v \quad \lambda-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \neq 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)}{3(\lambda-1)} = \frac{\lambda+1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}^{\circ}A_v \quad \lambda-1 = 0 &\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 0 \cdot x = (1+1)(1-1) = \\
 &= 2 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow A \equiv R
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(E_5) \Leftrightarrow a^2 x - ax - 2a = b-4 \Leftrightarrow a(a-1)x = 2a+b-4 \quad (I)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i) {}^{\circ}A_v \quad a(a-1) &\neq 0 \Rightarrow a \neq 0 \text{ καὶ } a \neq 1 \Rightarrow \\
 x &= \frac{2a+b-4}{a(a-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$ii) \text{ αν } a(a-1) = 0 \implies a=0 \vee a=1 \implies$$

$$\implies 1) a=0 \text{ και } b=4 \implies A \equiv R$$

$$2) a=0 \text{ και } b \neq 4 \implies A = \emptyset$$

$$3) a=1 \text{ και } b=2 \implies A \equiv R$$

$$4) a=1 \text{ και } b \neq 2 \implies A = \emptyset$$

Ανακεφαλαιώδεις

$a(a-1) \neq 0$		ή (I) έχει ρίζαν: $x = \frac{2a+b-4}{a(a-1)}$
$a=0$	$b=4$	ή εξίσωση (I) είναι άοριστος.
	$b \neq 4$	ή εξίσωση (I) είναι αδύνατος.
$a=1$	$b=2$	ή εξίσωση (I) είναι άοριστος.
	$b \neq 2$	ή εξίσωση (I) είναι αδύνατος.

$$\Pi 2. (E1): \frac{5ax-7b}{12} - \frac{3x-4ab}{9} = 1$$

$$(E2): \frac{(x-\lambda)^2 - (\lambda+\mu)(\lambda-\mu) - (x+\mu)^2}{12} + x = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\lambda}{6}$$

$$\text{Επίλυσις: } (E1) \iff 15ax - 21b - 12x + 16ab = 36$$

$$\iff (15a-12)x = 21b - 16ab + 36$$

$$\iff 3(5a-4)x = 21b - 16ab + 36$$

$$I) \text{ αν } 5a-4 \neq 0 \iff a \neq \frac{4}{5} \implies x = \frac{21b-16ab+36}{3(5a-4)}$$

$$II) \text{ αν } 5a-4=0 \iff a = \frac{4}{5} \text{ και } 21b-16ab+36=0$$

$$(21b - 16 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot b + 36 = 0 \iff \frac{105b - 64b + 180}{5} = 0$$

$$\iff \frac{41\beta + 180}{5} = 0 \implies \beta = -\frac{180}{41}.)$$

$$\implies \text{i) } \text{αν } \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \text{ και } \beta \neq -\frac{180}{41} \implies A = \emptyset$$

$$\text{ii) } \text{αν } \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \text{ και } \beta = -\frac{180}{41} \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(E_2) \iff (x-\lambda)^2 - (\lambda+\mu)(\lambda-\mu) - (x+\mu)^2 + 12x = \beta - 2\lambda \iff$$

$$\iff x^2 - 2\lambda x + \lambda^2 + 12x = \lambda^2 - \mu^2 + \beta - 2\lambda + x^2 + 2\mu x + \mu^2$$

$$\iff (\lambda + \mu - 6)x = \lambda - 4 \implies \text{I) } \lambda + \mu \neq 6 \implies x = \frac{\lambda - 4}{\lambda + \mu - 6}$$

$$\text{II) } \left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda + \mu = 6 \\ \lambda - 4 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \implies \lambda = 4 \text{ και } \mu = 2 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Π3. (E1): } \frac{x-a}{\beta\gamma} + \frac{x-b}{\alpha\gamma} + \frac{x-\gamma}{\alpha\beta} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{\gamma} \right)$$

$$(E2): \frac{x+2}{3\lambda} - \frac{1}{6\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{6} - \frac{x}{2\lambda}$$

$$(E3): \frac{(a+b)^2(x+1)}{a+b+1} + a+b-1 = \frac{ax+bx+a+b-x-1}{a+b+1} + (a+b)^2$$

$$(E4): \frac{a^2x}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} + \frac{b^2x}{(b-\gamma)(b-a)} - \frac{\gamma^2x}{(a-\gamma)(\gamma-b)} = ab\gamma$$

$$(E5): \frac{x-\lambda_1}{\mu-\lambda_1} + \frac{x-\lambda_2}{\mu-\lambda_2} + \dots + \frac{x-\lambda_\nu}{\mu-\lambda_\nu} = \frac{\nu x}{\mu}$$

όπου $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}^+$ και $\mu > \lambda_i \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, \nu$.

$$\text{• Επίλυσις (E1) } \iff a\beta\gamma \neq 0 \implies a(x-a) + b(x-b) + \gamma(x-\gamma) =$$

$$= 2b\gamma + 2a\gamma + 2ab \iff ax - a^2 + bx - b^2 + \gamma x - \gamma^2 = 2b\gamma +$$

$$+ 2a\gamma + 2ab \iff ax + bx + \gamma x = a^2 + b^2 + \gamma^2 + 2b\gamma + 2a\gamma +$$

$$+ 2ab \iff (a+b+\gamma) x = (a+b+\gamma)^2.$$

$$i) \text{ αν } a+b+\gamma \neq 0 \implies x = a+b+\gamma$$

$$ii) \text{ αν } a+b+\gamma = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(E_2) \iff \lambda \neq 0 \quad 2(x+2)-1 = \lambda^2 - 3x \iff 2x+4-1 = \lambda^2 - 3x.$$

$$\iff 5x = \lambda^2 - 3 \implies x = \frac{\lambda^2 - 3}{5}$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } A = \left\{ x: x = \frac{\lambda^2 - 3}{5}, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \right\}$$

$$(E_3) \iff \frac{a+b \neq -1}{a+b+1} \quad \frac{(a+b)^2(x+1) - ax - bx + x + 1 - a - b}{a+b+1} = (a+b)^2 -$$

$$-(a+b)+1 \iff \frac{(a+b)^2(x+1) - x(a+b) + (x+1) - (a+b)}{a+b+1} =$$

$$= (a+b)^2 - (a+b) + 1.$$

$$\iff (x+1) [(a+b)^2 - (a+b) + 1] = [(a+b)^2 - (a+b) + 1] (a+b+1) \quad (I)$$

$$\implies x+1 = a+b+1 \implies x = a+b.$$

$$\left[\text{Διότι: } (a+b)^2 - (a+b) + 1 = (a+b)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(a+b) + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = (a+b - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4} \neq 0 \right].$$

$$(E_4) \iff a^2x(b-\gamma) - b^2x(a-\gamma) + \gamma^2x(a-b) =$$

$$= ab\gamma(a-b)(a-\gamma)(b-\gamma) \mid a \neq b \neq \gamma \neq a.$$

$$\iff x [a^2(b-\gamma) + b^2(\gamma-a) + \gamma^2(a-b)] =$$

$$= ab\gamma(a-b)(a-\gamma)(b-\gamma) \iff (a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a) \cdot x =$$

$$ab\gamma(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a) \implies x = ab\gamma \text{ διότι } a \neq b \neq \gamma \neq a.$$

$$\text{Παρατήρησης: Έκχύει: } a^2(b-\gamma) + b^2(\gamma-a) + \gamma^2(a-b) = (a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)$$

$$(E_5) \iff \frac{x-\lambda_1}{\mu-\lambda_1} - 1 + \dots + \frac{x-\lambda_n}{\mu-\lambda_n} - 1 = \frac{nx}{\mu} - n \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{x-\mu}{\mu-\lambda_1} + \frac{x-\mu}{\mu-\lambda_2} + \dots + \frac{x-\mu}{\mu-\lambda_v} = \frac{v(x-\mu)}{\mu} \iff$$

$$\iff (x-\mu) \left(\frac{1}{\mu-\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\mu-\lambda_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\mu-\lambda_v} - \frac{v}{\mu} \right) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x = \mu \text{ διότι } \Sigma = \frac{1}{\mu-\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\mu-\lambda_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\mu-\lambda_v} \neq \frac{v}{\mu}$$

και, εδων $\mu > \lambda_i \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, v$.

$$\eta 4. (E1): \frac{ax^5 - x^4}{x-1} + \frac{ax^4}{x+1} = \frac{ax^4(x^2 - 2x + 1)}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$(E2): \frac{1}{x-a} + \frac{1}{x-b} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$(E3): \frac{x-a}{x-a-1} - \frac{x-a-1}{x-a-2} = \frac{x-b}{x-b-1} - \frac{x-b-1}{x-b-2}$$

$$(E4): \frac{x+\lambda+v}{x-1} = \frac{x+2\lambda-v-3}{x+2}$$

$$(E5): \frac{x+a}{x-a} + \frac{x+2a}{x-2a} = \frac{x-2a}{x+2a} + \frac{x-a}{x+a}$$

Επίλυσις:
(E1) $\iff \frac{ax^5 - x^4}{x-1} + \frac{ax^4}{x+1} = \frac{ax^4(x^2 - 2x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$

$$\iff (ax^5 - x^4)(x+1) + ax^4(x-1) = ax^4(x^2 - 2x + 1) \mid \mathcal{D}$$

$$\iff ax^6 + ax^5 - x^5 - x^4 + ax^5 - ax^4 - ax^6 + 2ax^5 - ax^4 = 0 \mid \mathcal{D}$$

$$\iff 4ax^5 - x^5 - 2ax^4 - x^4 = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \iff$$

$$x^4(4ax - x - 2a - 1) = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \iff x^4 = 0 \vee$$

$$4ax - x - 2a - 1 = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \iff x^4 = 0 \vee (4a-1)x =$$

$$= 2a+1 \text{ (1)} \mid \mathcal{D} \implies x=0 \text{ (ή πολλή λότητα 4).}$$

Διευρύνσεις της (I).
1) $4a-1 \neq 0 \implies a \neq \frac{1}{4} \implies x = \frac{2a+1}{4a-1}$

Διὰ νά εἶναι δευτή ἡ ρίζα αὐτή θά πρέλη:

$$x \in \mathcal{D} \implies \frac{2a+1}{4a-1} \in \mathcal{D} \implies \frac{2a+1}{4a-1} \neq \pm 1 \implies$$

$$\text{i)} \frac{2a+1}{4a-1} \neq 1 \iff 2a+1 \neq 4a-1 \iff -2a \neq -2 \\ \iff a \neq 1$$

$$\text{ii)} \frac{2a+1}{4a-1} \neq -1 \iff 2a+1 \neq -4a+1 \iff 6a \neq 0 \\ \iff a \neq 0.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } \text{αν } a \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{1}{4}, 1, 0 \right\} \implies A = \left\{ 0, \frac{2a+1}{4a-1} \right\}$$

$$2) 4a-1=0 \iff a = \frac{1}{4} \implies 0 \cdot x = \frac{1}{2} + 1 \implies A = \emptyset$$

$$(\text{E}_2) \iff x(x-b) + x(x-a) = 2(x-a)(x-b) \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{a, b, 0\}$$

$$\iff x^2 - bx + x^2 - ax = 2x^2 - 2bx - 2ax + 2ab \iff$$

$$\iff (a+b)x = 2ab \quad (\text{I})$$

Διερευνήσεις: 1) αν $a+b \neq 0$ ή (I) δίδει:

$$x = \frac{2ab}{a+b}. \text{ Διὰ νὰ εἶναι ὁμῶς αὕτη παραδεκτὴ,}$$

$$\text{δὰ πρέλη νὰ εἶναι: } \frac{2ab}{a+b} \neq a, \frac{2ab}{a+b} \neq b, \frac{2ab}{a+b} \neq 0$$

$$\text{i)} \text{Εάν } a \neq 0 \text{ καὶ } b \neq 0, \text{ τότε ἡ } x = \frac{2ab}{a+b} \text{ εἶναι λύσις (I)}$$

$$\text{ii)} \text{Εάν ᾗτο } \frac{2ab}{a+b} = a \implies \frac{2b}{a+b} = 1 \text{ ἢ } 2b = a+b \implies a = b$$

$$\text{iii)} \text{Εάν ᾗτο } \frac{2ab}{a+b} = b \implies \frac{2a}{a+b} = 1 \text{ ἢ } 2a = a+b \implies a = b$$

Συνεπῶς δὰ πρέλη $a \neq b$ καὶ $ab \neq 0$

$$2) \text{Ἄν } a+b=0 \text{ ἢ (I) γίνεται: } 0 \cdot x = 2ab \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\text{i)} \text{Ἄν } ab \neq 0 \implies (\text{II}) \text{ ἀδύνατος}$$

$$\text{ii)} \text{Ἄν } ab=0 \implies (\text{II}) \text{ ταυτότης, διότι τότε εἶναι}$$

$$a=0, b=0 \text{ καὶ ὥστε } a+b=0.$$

Πράγματι διὰ $a=0$ καὶ $b=0$ ἡ ἀρχικὴ ἐξίσωσις

$$\text{καταντᾷ: } \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{x} \text{ δηλ. ταυτότης ἂν } x \neq 0$$

$$(E_3) \iff \frac{(x-a)(x-a-2)-(x-a-1)^2}{(x-a-1)(x-a-2)} = \frac{(x-b)(x-b-2)-(x-b-1)^2}{(x-b-1)(x-b-2)} \quad |$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{a+1, a+2, b+1, b+2\}$$

$$\iff \frac{-1}{(x-a-1)(x-a-2)} = \frac{-1}{(x-b-1)(x-b-2)} \quad | \mathcal{D}$$

$$\iff (x-a-1)(x-a-2) = (x-b-1)(x-b-2) \quad (E)$$

$$\iff 2(a-b)x = (a-b)(a+b+3) \quad (I)$$

Διευρεύνησις: (1) $a-b \neq 0 \implies a \neq b$, ή (I) έχει τὴν

$$\lambda \acute{\upsilon}\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma: x = \frac{a+b+3}{2}.$$

Ἡ τιμὴ αὕτη εἶναι παραδεκτὴ, ἔφ' ὅσον $x \in \mathcal{D}$.

$$\Delta\lambda\alpha\delta\eta\acute{\iota}: i) \frac{a+b+3}{2} \neq a+1 \iff a+b+3 \neq 2a+2 \iff$$

$$\iff a-b \neq 1$$

$$ii) \frac{a+b+3}{2} \neq a+2 \iff a+b+3 \neq 2a+4 \iff a-b \neq -1$$

$$iii) \frac{a+b+3}{2} \neq b+1 \iff a+b+3 \neq 2b+2 \iff a-b \neq -1$$

$$iv) \frac{a+b+3}{2} \neq b+2 \iff a+b+3 \neq 2b+4 \iff a-b \neq 1$$

$$\Sigma\nu\nu\epsilon\lambda\omega\varsigma: \acute{\alpha}\nu \quad a \neq b \quad \kappa\alpha\acute{\iota} \quad a-b \neq \pm 1 \implies x = \frac{a+b+3}{2}$$

$$2) \acute{\alpha}\nu \quad a-b=0 \implies a=b \quad \eta \quad (I) \quad \chi\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota:$$

$$0(2x-2a-3)=0 \quad (II) \quad \kappa\alpha\acute{\iota} \quad \omicron\iota \quad \pi\epsilon\rho\iota\omicron\rho\iota\sigma\mu\acute{o}\iota \quad \chi\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$$

$$\epsilon\lambda\iota\gamma\eta\varsigma: x \neq a+1 \quad \kappa\alpha\acute{\iota} \quad x \neq a+2.$$

Ἡ (II) ἀληθεύει $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, συνελῶς καὶ ἡ ἀρχικὴ

ἀληθεύει $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ἐκτὸς τῶν τιμῶν

$$x = a+1 \quad \kappa\alpha\acute{\iota} \quad x = a+2.$$

Παρατηρήσεις: Είς τήν (Ε) ἡδυνάμενα νά καταλή-
ξωμεν (i) διὰ προσδέσεως τοῦ μηδενός.

(γραφομένου ὅλο τήν μορφήν: $0 = 1-1$) εἰς τόν ἀριθμη-
τήν ἑκάστου κλάδατος.

ii) δι' ἐκτελέσεως ἑκάστης διαιρέσεως ἡ ὁλοία
ἔχει σημειωθῇ καί ἐν συνεχείᾳ διὰ κρησιμοποιή-
σεως τῆς ταυτότητος τῆς ἀλγοριθμικῆς διαιρέ-
σεως.

$$(E_4) \iff (x+\lambda+v)(x+2) = (x-1)(x+2\lambda-v-3) \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -2\}$$

$$\iff x^2 + (\lambda+v+2)x + 2\lambda + 2v = x^2 + (2\lambda - v - 4)x - 2\lambda + v + 3$$

$$\iff (-\lambda + 2v + 6)x = 4\lambda - v + 3 \mid \mathcal{D}.$$

$$(I) \text{ " } \Delta v - \lambda + 2v + 6 \neq 0 \implies \lambda \neq 2v + 6 \implies$$

$$x = \frac{-4\lambda - v + 3}{-\lambda + 2v + 6} \quad \mu \epsilon \quad x \neq -2 \quad \kappa \alpha \iota \quad x \neq 1.$$

$$1) \frac{-4\lambda - v + 3}{-\lambda + 2v + 6} \neq -2 \implies -4\lambda - v + 3 \neq 2\lambda - 4v - 12 \implies$$

$$\implies -6\lambda \neq -3v - 15 \implies \lambda \neq \frac{v+5}{2}.$$

$$2) \frac{-4\lambda - v + 3}{-\lambda + 2v + 6} \neq 1 \implies -4\lambda - v + 3 \neq -\lambda + 2v + 6$$

$$\implies -3\lambda \neq 3v + 3 \implies \lambda \neq -(v+1)$$

Συνεπῶς: ἂν $\lambda \neq 2v + 6$, $\lambda \neq \frac{v+5}{2}$, $\lambda \neq -(v+1)$

$$\implies \exists \lambda \acute{\upsilon}\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma \eta \ x = \frac{-4\lambda - v + 3}{-\lambda + 2v + 6}$$

II) Ἄν $\lambda = 2v + 6$, ἐν τῇς ἀνηγμένης ἐξιῶσεως μας.

$$\Rightarrow 0 \cdot x = -4\lambda - v + 3 \text{ δλότε}$$

$$1) \text{ Αν } -4\lambda - v + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow A \equiv \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) \text{ Αν } -4\lambda - v + 3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A = \emptyset$$

$$\text{Εἰς τὴν περίπτωση τῆς ἀοριστίας εἶναι: } \begin{cases} \lambda - 2v = 6 \\ 4\lambda + v = 3 \end{cases}$$

(Σ). Ἐκ τῆς ἐπιλύσεως δὲ τοῦ συστήματος (Σ)

$$\text{λαμβάνομεν } \lambda = \frac{4}{3}, v = -\frac{7}{3}. \text{ Συνεπῶς: διὰ } \lambda = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{καὶ } v = -\frac{7}{3} \text{ ἡ ἐξίσωσις εἶναι ἀόριστος.}$$

$$\text{Ἐνῶ διὰ } \lambda = 2v + 6 \text{ καὶ } \lambda \neq \frac{3-v}{4} \text{ εἶναι ἀδύνατος.}$$

Εἰς τὴν περίπτωση τοῦ ἀδυνατοῦ εἶναι:

$$2v + 6 \neq \frac{3-v}{4} \Leftrightarrow 8v + 24 \neq 3 - v \Leftrightarrow 9v \neq 3 - 24$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9v \neq -21 \Rightarrow v \neq -\frac{21}{9} = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$\text{δηλ. } v \neq -\frac{7}{3} \text{ καὶ } \lambda = 2v + 6.$$

$$(E5) \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} - \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right) + \left(\frac{x+2a}{x-2a} - \frac{x-2a}{x+2a} \right) = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{ \pm a, \pm 2a \}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+a)^2 - (x-a)^2}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{(x+2a)^2 - (x-2a)^2}{x^2 - 4a^2} = 0 \mid \mathcal{D}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4ax}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{8ax}{x^2 - 4a^2} = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \Leftrightarrow 4ax \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{2}{x^2 - 4a^2} \right) = 0 \mid \mathcal{D}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4ax(3x^2 - 6a^2)}{(x^2 - a^2)(x^2 - 4a^2)} = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{ax(x^2 - 2a^2)}{(x^2 - a^2)(x^2 - 4a^2)} = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\iff \frac{a x (x + a\sqrt{2})(x - a\sqrt{2})}{(x+a)(x-a)(x+2a)(x-2a)} = 0 \mid \emptyset.$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a x (x + a\sqrt{2})(x - a\sqrt{2}) = 0 \\ x \in \emptyset \end{array} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{I) 'Av } a=0 \xRightarrow{(1)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \cdot x^3 = 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \implies x \neq 0$$

$$\text{II) 'Av } a \neq 0 \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(x + a\sqrt{2})(x - a\sqrt{2}) = 0 \\ x \in \emptyset \end{array} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ x \neq a, -a, 2a, -2a \end{array} \right\} \xRightarrow{(2.1)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ 0 \neq a, -a, 2a, -2a \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ a \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \implies x=0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + a\sqrt{2} = 0 \\ x \neq a, -a, 2a, -2a \end{array} \right\} \xRightarrow{(2.2)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -a\sqrt{2} \\ -a\sqrt{2} \neq a, -a, 2a, -2a \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -a\sqrt{2} \\ -2 \neq 1, -1, 2, -2 \end{array} \right\} \implies x = -a\sqrt{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - a\sqrt{2} = 0 \\ x \neq a, -a, 2a, -2a \end{array} \right\} \xRightarrow{(2.3)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = a\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \neq 1, -1, 2, -2 \end{array} \right\} \implies$$

$$\implies x = a\sqrt{2}.$$

Παρατηρήσεις:

'Εάν εις τήν (Ε5) θέσωμεν $\frac{x+a}{x-a} = u$ καί

$$\frac{x+2a}{x-2a} = W \implies$$

$$(Ε5) \iff u + W = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{W} \iff (u+W) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{uW} \right) = 0 \iff u+W=0 \vee uW=1 \dots$$

$$\Pi 5. (E1): \frac{1}{\frac{3(\mu+\nu)^2}{\rho^2 x} - \frac{\mu+\nu}{\rho}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2(\mu+\nu)}{\rho}}$$

$$(E2): \frac{1}{x-\lambda} \left[1 - \frac{x-\lambda^2}{x(x-\lambda)} \right] = \frac{1}{x} \left[\left(\frac{\mu+\lambda}{x-\lambda} \right)^2 + 1 \right] - \frac{2\lambda\mu}{x(x-\lambda)^2}$$

$$(E3): \frac{x^2(x+\beta)(x+\gamma)}{(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)} + \frac{\beta^2(\beta+\gamma)(\beta+x)}{(\beta-\gamma)(\beta-x)} + \frac{\gamma^2(\beta+\gamma)(\gamma+x)}{(\gamma-\beta)(\gamma-x)} = (\beta+\gamma)^2$$

• Είλιξις:

$$(E1) \text{ Πρέπει: } \left\{ \frac{3(\mu+\nu)^2}{\rho^2 x} - \frac{\mu+\nu}{\rho} \neq 0, \frac{\mu+\nu}{\rho} \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$\iff \frac{(\mu+\nu)}{\rho} \cdot \left[\frac{3(\mu+\nu)}{\rho x} - 1 \right] \neq 0 \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \frac{\mu+\nu}{\rho} \neq 0 \text{ και } 3(\mu+\nu) \neq \rho x \right\} \implies$$

$$\implies x \neq \frac{3(\mu+\nu)}{\rho}.$$

Εἰς τὴν δοθεῖσαν ἐξίσωσιν οἱ ἀριθμηταὶ εἶναι ἴσοι, συνεπῶς καὶ οἱ παρονομασταί.

$$\text{Ἄρα } (E1) \iff \frac{3(\mu+\nu)^2}{\rho^2 x} - \frac{\mu+\nu}{\rho} = \frac{2(\mu+\nu)}{\rho}$$

$$\iff \frac{3(\mu+\nu)^2}{\rho^2 x} = \frac{3(\mu+\nu)}{\rho} \iff \frac{(\mu+\nu)^2}{\rho^2 x} = \frac{\mu+\nu}{\rho} \iff$$

$$(\mu+\nu)\rho x = (\mu+\nu)^2 \text{ ὁμῶς } \cdot \frac{\mu+\nu}{\rho} \neq 0 \implies (\mu+\nu)\rho \neq 0 \implies$$

$$x = \frac{(\mu+\nu)^2}{(\mu+\nu)\rho} = \frac{\mu+\nu}{\rho} \text{ Συνεπῶς } A = \left\{ \frac{\mu+\nu}{\rho} \right\}.$$

$$(E_2) \iff \frac{1}{x-\lambda} - \frac{x-\lambda^2}{x(x-\lambda)^2} = \frac{(\mu+\lambda)^2}{x(x-\lambda)^2} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2\lambda\mu}{x(x-\lambda)^2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \emptyset = R - \{0, \lambda\} \text{ με } \lambda \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff x(x-\lambda) - x + \lambda^2 = (\mu+\lambda)^2 + (x-\lambda)^2 - 2\lambda\mu \iff$$

$$\iff x^2 - \lambda x - x + \lambda^2 = \mu^2 + 2\lambda\mu + \lambda^2 + x^2 - 2\lambda x + \lambda^2 - 2\lambda\mu$$

$$\iff \lambda x - x = \mu^2 + \lambda^2 \iff x(\lambda - 1) = \mu^2 + \lambda^2. \quad (1)$$

(i) "Αν $\lambda \neq 1 \iff x = \frac{\mu^2 + \lambda^2}{\lambda - 1}$, η όποια ρίζα θα είναι

δεκτή εάν και εφ' όσον i) $\frac{\mu^2 + \lambda^2}{\lambda - 1} \neq 0 \iff$

$\mu^2 + \lambda^2 \neq 0 \iff \mu \neq 0 \text{ και } \lambda \neq 0 \text{ και}$

ii) $\frac{\mu^2 + \lambda^2}{\lambda - 1} \neq \lambda \iff \mu^2 + \lambda^2 \neq \lambda^2 - \lambda \iff \mu^2 \neq -\lambda.$

Συνεπώς: $\exists$ η λύσις $x = \frac{\mu^2 + \lambda^2}{\lambda - 1} \iff$

$\lambda \neq 1, \lambda \neq 0, \mu \neq 0, \mu^2 \neq -\lambda.$

III) "Αν $\lambda = 1 \xrightarrow{(1)} x \cdot 0 = \mu^2 + 1 \iff \mu^2 + 1 = 0 \iff$

$\mu^2 = -1$ το όποϊον είναι αδύνατον $\forall \mu \in R$

$\implies A = \emptyset.$

(E3): Θέτουμεν $A = \frac{x^2(x+\beta)(x+\gamma)}{(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \neq \beta \end{array} \right.$

$B = \frac{\beta^2(\beta+\gamma)(\beta+x)}{(\beta-\gamma)(\beta-x)} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \neq \gamma \end{array} \right.$

$\Gamma = \frac{\gamma^2(\gamma+x)(\beta+\gamma)}{(\gamma-x)(\gamma-\beta)} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \beta \neq \gamma \end{array} \right.$

Τότε θα έχουμε:

$$A = \frac{x^3(x+\beta+\gamma)+x(\beta\gamma x)}{(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)}$$

$$B = \frac{\beta^3(x+\beta+\gamma)+\beta(\beta\gamma x)}{(\beta-\gamma)(\beta-x)}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\gamma^3(x+\beta+\gamma)+\gamma(\beta\gamma x)}{(\gamma-x)(\gamma-\beta)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Άρα: } (E3) &\iff (x+\beta+\gamma) \left[\frac{x^3}{(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)} + \frac{\beta^3}{(\beta-x)(\beta-\gamma)} + \frac{\gamma^3}{(\gamma-x)(\gamma-\beta)} \right] + \\ &+ x \cdot \beta \cdot \gamma \left[\frac{x}{(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)} + \frac{\beta}{(\beta-x)(\beta-\gamma)} + \frac{\gamma}{(\gamma-x)(\gamma-\beta)} \right] = \\ &= (\beta+\gamma)^2 \quad (I) \end{aligned}$$

Δι' εκτελέσεως πράξεων εύρισκω ότι:

$$1) \frac{x^3}{(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)} + \frac{\beta^3}{(\beta-x)(\beta-\gamma)} + \frac{\gamma^3}{(\gamma-x)(\gamma-\beta)} = x+\beta+\gamma$$

$$2) \frac{x}{(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)} + \frac{\beta}{(\beta-x)(\beta-\gamma)} + \frac{\gamma}{(\gamma-x)(\gamma-\beta)} = 0$$

$$\text{Έκ της (I)} \implies (x+\beta+\gamma)^2 = (\beta+\gamma)^2 \iff$$

$$\iff \Delta \text{ι' εκτελέσεως πράξεων} \implies x_1 = 0 \vee x_2 = -2(\beta+\gamma).$$

$$\text{Π6. (E1): } \frac{(1-ax)^3}{(1+ax)^3} = \frac{1-\beta x}{1+\beta x}$$

$$(E2): \frac{1+ax}{1-ax} = \frac{3+a^2x^2}{1-a^2x^2}$$

$$(E3): \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{3a^2+\beta^2}{a^2+3\beta^2}$$

Επίλυσις :

$$(E_1) \iff \frac{(1+ax)^3 - (1-ax)^3}{(1+ax)^3 + (1-ax)^3} = \frac{(1+bx) - (1-bx)}{(1+bx) + (1-bx)} \quad |$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{1}{b} \right\} \quad \mu \acute{\epsilon} \ a b \neq 0$$

$$\iff \frac{6ax + 2a^3x^3}{2 + 6a^2x^2} = \frac{2bx}{2} \quad | \mathcal{D}.$$

$$\iff \frac{3ax + a^3x^3}{1 + 3a^2x^2} = bx \quad | \mathcal{D}$$

$$\iff x_1 = 0 \vee \frac{3a + a^3x^2}{1 + 3a^2x^2} = b \quad (1) \quad | \mathcal{D}$$

$$(1) \iff a^2x^2(a-3b) = b-3a \iff x^2 = \frac{b-3a}{a^2(a-3b)}$$

$$\iff x^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda} \quad (\text{\texttt{Ένθα έτέθη } \lambda = \frac{b}{a}}).$$

$$\iff x = \pm \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda}} \quad (2)$$

$$i) \text{ Έάν } \frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda} > 0 \iff (\lambda-3)(3\lambda-1) < 0 \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{1}{3} < \lambda < 3 \implies \text{η (2) έχει δύο ρίζες } x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$ii) \text{ Έάν } \frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda} < 0 \iff (\lambda-3)(3\lambda-1) > 0 \iff \lambda < \frac{1}{3} \vee$$

$$\vee 3 > \lambda \implies \text{η (2) έχει δύο ρίζες } x_1, x_2 \notin \mathbb{R}.$$

$$iii) \text{ Έάν } \lambda = \frac{1}{3} \implies \nexists \text{ λύσις της (2).}$$

$$(E_2) \iff \frac{ax=\omega}{1-\omega} \implies \frac{1+\omega}{1-\omega} = \frac{3+\omega^2}{1-\omega} \quad | \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \pm 1 \right\}$$

$$\iff \frac{1+\omega}{1-\omega} = \frac{3+\omega^2}{(1+\omega)(1-\omega)} \quad | \mathcal{D}$$

$$\iff (1+\omega)^2 = 3+\omega^2 \mid \mathcal{D}$$

$$\iff 1+\omega^2+2\omega = 3+\omega^2 \mid \mathcal{D}.$$

$$\iff 2\omega = 2 \implies \omega = 1 \notin \mathcal{D} \implies A = \emptyset$$

$$(E_3) \iff \frac{x^2+x+1+x^2-x+1}{x^2+x+1-x^2+x-1} = \frac{3a^2+b^2+a^2+3b^2}{3a^2+b^2-a^2-3b^2} \mid \mathcal{D}.$$

$$\iff \frac{2x^2+2}{2x} = \frac{4a^2+4b^2}{2a^2-2b^2} \mid \mathcal{D}$$

$$\iff \frac{x^2+1}{x} = \frac{2(a^2+b^2)}{a^2-b^2} \mid \mathcal{D}.$$

$$\iff \frac{x^2+1}{2x} = \frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2} \mid \mathcal{D}.$$

$$\iff \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2-2x+1} = \frac{a^2+b^2+a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2-a^2+b^2} \mid \mathcal{D}.$$

$$\iff \frac{(x+1)^2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2a^2}{2b^2} \mid \mathcal{D} \iff \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 \mid \mathcal{D}$$

$$\iff \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \pm \frac{a}{b} \mid \mathcal{D} \iff \frac{x+1+x-1}{x+1-x+1} = \pm \frac{a+b}{a-b} \mid \mathcal{D}$$

$$\iff \frac{2x}{2} = \pm \frac{a+b}{a-b} \mid \mathcal{D} \iff x = \pm \frac{a+b}{a-b} \mid \mathcal{D}$$

$$\implies x = \pm \frac{a+b}{a-b} \text{ εφ' όσον η ληρ τούς αναγκαίους περιορισμούς.}$$

$$\text{Π7. (E1): } \frac{a}{x-a} + \frac{b}{x+b} + \frac{\gamma}{x+\gamma} = 3$$

$$(E2): \frac{b+\gamma}{b\gamma-x} + \frac{\gamma+a}{\gamma a-x} + \frac{a+b}{a b-x} = \frac{a+b+\gamma}{x}$$

$$(E3): \frac{x+a}{x-a} + \frac{x-a}{x+a} + \frac{x+b}{x-b} + \frac{x-b}{x+b} = 0$$

$$\Pi\tau. (E_1): \frac{a}{x+a} + \frac{b}{x+b} + \frac{\gamma}{x+\gamma} = 3$$

$$(E_2): \frac{b+\gamma}{b\gamma-x} + \frac{\gamma+a}{\gamma a-x} + \frac{a+b}{ab-x} = \frac{a+b+\gamma}{x}$$

$$(E_3): \frac{x+a}{x-a} + \frac{x-a}{x+a} + \frac{x+b}{x-b} + \frac{x-b}{x+b} = 0$$

$$(E_4): \frac{a+b}{x+b} + \frac{a+\gamma}{x+\gamma} = \frac{2(a+b+\gamma)}{x+b+\gamma}$$

$$(E_5): ax^4 \pm bx^3 + (a \pm b)x^2 + 2ax + a = 0 \mid a \neq 0$$

$$(E_6): \frac{a}{b+\gamma-x} + \frac{b}{\gamma+a-x} + \frac{\gamma}{a+b-x} + 3 = 0$$

•Επίλυσις:

$$(E_1) \iff \frac{a}{x+a} - 1 + \frac{b}{x+b} - 1 + \frac{\gamma}{x+\gamma} - 1 = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \neq -a \\ x \neq -b \\ x \neq -\gamma \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff \frac{x}{x+a} + \frac{x}{x+b} + \frac{x}{x+\gamma} = 0$$

$$\iff x=0 \vee \frac{1}{x+a} + \frac{1}{x+b} + \frac{1}{x+\gamma} = 0 \quad (1)$$

•Η (1) γράφεται ισοδυνάμως:

$$(x+b)(x+\gamma) + (x+\gamma)(x+a) + (x+a)(x+b) = 0$$

$$\iff 3x^2 + 2x(a+b+\gamma) + b\gamma + a\gamma + ab = 0 \text{ της οποίας αι}$$

$$\lambdaύσεις είναι \quad x_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{3} \left\{ (a+b+\gamma) \pm \sqrt{a^2+b^2+\gamma^2-ab-a\gamma-b\gamma} \right\}$$

$$(E_2) \iff \frac{b+\gamma}{b\gamma-x} - \frac{a}{x} + \frac{\gamma+a}{\gamma a-x} - \frac{b}{x} + \frac{a+b}{ab-x} - \frac{\gamma}{x} = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \neq 0 \\ x \neq ab \\ x \neq b\gamma \\ x \neq a\gamma \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff \frac{(a+b+\gamma)x - a\beta\gamma}{x(\beta\gamma - x)} + \frac{(a+b+\gamma)x - a\beta\gamma}{x(\alpha\gamma - x)} + \frac{(a+b+\gamma)x - a\beta\gamma}{x(\alpha\beta - x)}$$

$$\iff (a+b+\gamma)x - a\beta\gamma = 0 \quad (I) \quad \vee$$

$$\frac{1}{x(\beta\gamma - x)} + \frac{1}{x(\alpha\gamma - x)} + \frac{1}{x(\alpha\beta - x)} = 0 \quad (II)$$

$$(I) \implies x = \frac{a\beta\gamma}{a+b+\gamma} \quad | \quad a+b+\gamma \neq 0$$

$$(II) \iff (\gamma\alpha - x)(\alpha\beta - x) + (\beta\gamma - x)(\alpha\beta - x) + (\beta\gamma - x)(\gamma\alpha - x)$$

$$(\gamma\alpha - x) = 0 \iff 3x^2 - 2x(\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\beta) + a\beta\gamma$$

$(a+b+\gamma) = 0$, της οποίας αι ρίζαι είναι:

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2\gamma^2 + \gamma^2\alpha^2 + \alpha^2\beta^2 - a\beta\gamma(a+b+\gamma)} \right\}$$

$$(E_3) \text{ θέτουμε } \frac{x+a}{x-a} = \eta, \quad \frac{x+b}{x-b} = \omega \quad \text{ότε έχουμε:}$$

$$\eta + \frac{1}{\eta} + \omega + \frac{1}{\omega} = 0 \quad \text{καί εργαζόμεθα όπως εις την εξίσωσιν Ε5 του παρ. 4.}$$

$$(E_4) \iff \frac{a+b+x-x}{x+b} + \frac{a+\gamma+x-x}{x+\gamma} = \frac{2(a+b+\gamma+x-x)}{x+b+\gamma} \Big| \frac{x+b}{x+\gamma}$$

$$\iff 1 + \frac{a-x}{x+b} + 1 + \frac{a-x}{x+\gamma} = 2 + \frac{2(a-x)}{x+b+\gamma} \iff$$

$$\iff (a-x) \left(\frac{1}{x+b} + \frac{1}{x+\gamma} - \frac{2}{x+b+\gamma} \right) = 0$$

$$\iff x=a \vee \frac{1}{x+b} + \frac{1}{x+\gamma} - \frac{2}{x+b+\gamma} = 0 \quad (I)$$

$$(I) \iff (x+b+\gamma)(x+\gamma) + (x+b+\gamma)(x+b) - 2(x+b)(x+\gamma) =$$

$$= 0 \iff (x+\gamma)^2 + b(x+\gamma) + (x+b)^2 + \gamma(x+b) - 2(x+b)(x+\gamma) = 0$$

$$\iff (x+\gamma-x-\beta)^2 + \beta x + \beta \gamma + \gamma x + \gamma \beta = 0$$

$$\iff (\gamma-\beta)^2 + (\beta+\gamma)x + 2\beta\gamma = 0 \iff \beta^2 - 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 + (\beta+\gamma)x + 2\beta\gamma = 0$$

$$\iff (\beta+\gamma)x = -(\beta^2 + \gamma^2) \iff x = -\frac{\beta^2 + \gamma^2}{\beta + \gamma} \text{ \textit{\textbf{\textit{εάν}}}} \beta + \gamma \neq 0$$

$$\text{Άρα (i)} \quad x_1 = a \text{ και } x_2 = -\frac{\beta^2 + \gamma^2}{\beta + \gamma} \text{ \textit{εάν}} \beta + \gamma \neq 0$$

$$\text{και } x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{D}$$

$$(ii) \text{ \textit{Εάν}} \beta = \gamma = 0 \implies A = \mathcal{D} \text{ (αόριστος)}$$

$$(iii) \text{ \textit{Εάν}} \beta = -\gamma \neq 0 \text{ και } a \in \mathcal{D} \implies A = \{a\}.$$

$$(E5) \iff ax^4 \pm bx^3 + ax^2 \pm bx^2 + 2ax + a = 0$$

$$\iff a(x^4 + x^2 + 2x + 1) \pm bx^2(x+1) = 0$$

$$\iff a[x^4 + (x+1)^2] \pm bx^2(x+1) = 0$$

$$\iff \frac{a \neq 0}{a} \left[\frac{x^4}{(x+1)^2} + 1 \right] \pm b \frac{x^2}{x+1} = 0$$

$$\iff a \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{x+1} \right)^2 + 1 \right] \pm b \frac{x^2}{x+1} = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x+1} = y \iff a(y^2 + 1) \pm by = 0 \iff ay^2 \pm by + a = 0.$$

$$\iff y_1 = p \quad \forall \quad y_2 = \frac{1}{p} \quad (\text{διατί;})$$

$$\text{Τότε (E5)} \iff \frac{x^2}{x+1} = p \quad \forall \quad \frac{x^2}{x+1} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\iff x^2 - px - p = 0 \quad \forall \quad px^2 - x - 1 = 0 \text{ \textit{επιλυόμενοι}} \\ \text{εξωόλως.}$$

$$(E6) \iff \frac{a}{\beta + \gamma - x} + 1 + \frac{\beta}{\gamma + a - x} + 1 + \frac{\gamma}{a + \beta - x} + 1 = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \neq a + \beta \\ x \neq a + \gamma \\ x \neq \beta + \gamma \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff \frac{x+b+y-x}{b+y-x} + \frac{a+b+y-x}{y+a-x} + \frac{a+b+y-x}{a+b-x} = 0$$

$$\iff (a+b+y-x) \left(\frac{1}{b+y-x} + \frac{1}{y+a-x} + \frac{1}{a+b-x} \right) = 0$$

$$\iff x = a+b+y \vee (a+b-x)(y+a-x) + (b+y-x)(a+b-x) + (b+y-x)(y+a-x) = 0 \iff x = a+b+y \vee 3x^2 - 4(a+b+y)x + a^2 + b^2 + y^2 + 3(ab+by+ya) = 0 \quad (I) \implies x_1 = a+b+y$$

$$x_2 = \rho_1 \quad \vee \quad x_3 = \rho_2 \quad \text{όπου } \rho_1, \rho_2 \text{ αί ρίζαι της (I)}$$

$$\text{Πθ. (E1): } \frac{\frac{a+x}{a-x} + \frac{a-x}{a+x}}{1 - \frac{a-x}{a+x}} = a-1$$

$$(E2): \frac{\frac{x+a}{a+b} + \frac{x-a}{a-b}}{3a-2b} = \frac{\frac{x+b}{a+b} - \frac{x-b}{a-b}}{2a-3b}$$

$$(E3): \frac{a^3}{(a-b)(a-y)} + \frac{b^3}{(b-y)(b-a)} + \frac{y^3}{(y-a)(y-b)} =$$

$$= \left[1 + \frac{1 + \frac{1-7x}{1-3x}}{1 - \frac{3+3x}{1-3x}} \right] : \left[1 - 3 \frac{1 + \frac{1+x}{1-3x}}{1 - \frac{3+3x}{1-3x}} \right].$$

• Ελί Γηουλς:

$$(E1) \iff \frac{\frac{(a+x)^2 + (a-x)^2}{(a-x)(a+x)}}{\frac{(a+x) - (a-x)}{a+x}} = a-1 \quad \left| \mathcal{D} \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \begin{matrix} a-a \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \right| \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{a^2 + 2ax + x^2 + a^2 - 2ax + x^2}{(a+x-a+x)(a-x)} = a-1 \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{a^2+x^2}{x(a-x)} = a-1 \iff a^2+x^2 = x(a-x)(a-1) \iff$$

$$\iff a^2+x^2 = x(a-x)(a-1) \iff a^2+x^2 = a^2x - ax^2 - ax + x^2$$

$$\iff ax^2 - a^2x + ax + a^2 = 0 \iff x^2 - ax + x + a = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x^2 - (a-1)x + a = 0 \text{ της οποίας αι ρίζαι είναι}$$

$$x_1, 2 \frac{a-1 \pm \sqrt{a^2-6a+1}}{2} \text{ αι οποιαι είναι δεκται}$$

εφ' όσον ανήκουν εις το Φ .

$$(E_2) \iff \frac{(x+a)(a-b) + (x-a)(a+b)}{a^2-b^2} = \frac{(x+b)(a-b) - (a+b)(x-b)}{a^2-b^2}$$

$$\iff \frac{2ax - 2ab}{a^2-b^2} = \frac{2ab - 2bx}{a^2-b^2} \iff \begin{array}{l} a \neq b \\ 3a \neq 2b \\ 2a \neq 3b \end{array}$$

$$\iff \frac{2ax - 2ab}{(a^2-b^2)(3a-2b)} = \frac{2ab - 2bx}{(a^2-b^2)(2a-3b)} \iff$$

$$\iff (2ax - 2ab)(2a-3b) = (2ab - 2bx)(3a-2b) \iff$$

$$\iff 4a^2x - 4ab^2 = 10ab^2 - 10abx \iff 4x(a^2-b^2) =$$

$$= 10ab(a-b) \iff x = \frac{10ab(a-b)}{4(a^2-b^2)} = \frac{5ab}{2(a+b)}$$

(E3): Το πρώτον μέλος γράφεται:

$$\frac{a^3(b-x) + b^3(x-a) + x^3(a-b)}{(a-b)(a-x)(b-x)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} a \neq b \neq x \neq a \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{a^3(b-x) + bx(b^2-x^2) - a(b^3-x^3)}{(a-b)(a-x)(b-x)} =$$

$$= \frac{a^3(b-x) + bx(b+x)(b-x) - a(b-x)(b^2+bx+x^2)}{(a-b)(a-x)(b-x)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(b-x)(a^3+b^2x+bx^2-ab^2-abx-ax^2)}{(a-b)(a-x)(b-x)} = \\
&= \frac{(b-x)[a(a^2-b^2)-bx(a-b)-x^2(a-b)]}{(a-b)(a-x)(b-x)} = \\
&= \frac{(b-x)(a-b)(a^2+ab-bx-x^2)}{(a-b)(a-x)(b-x)} = \\
&= \frac{(b-x)(a-b)[(a+x)(a-x)+b(a-x)]}{(a-b)(a-x)(b-x)} = \\
&= \frac{(a-b)(b-x)(a-x)(a+x+b)}{(a-b)(a-x)(b-x)} = a+b+x
\end{aligned}$$

Τό δεύτερον μέλος τῆς (Ε3) γράφεται:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left[1 + \frac{\frac{1-3x+1-7x}{1-3x}}{\frac{1-3x-3-3x}{1-3x}} \right] : \left[1-3 \frac{\frac{1-3x+1+x}{1-3x}}{\frac{1-3x-3-3x}{1-3x}} \right] = \left| x \neq \frac{1}{3} \right. \\
&\left[1 + \frac{2-10x}{-2-6x} \right] : \left[1-3 \frac{2-2x}{-2-6x} \right] = \frac{-2-6x+2-10x}{-2-6x} = \\
&\quad \frac{-2-6x}{-2-6x} = \\
&= \frac{-16x}{-8} = 2x
\end{aligned}$$

Τελικῶς ἡ (Ε3) καταντᾷ εἰς τὴν $2x = a+b+x \implies$
 $\implies x = \frac{a+b+x}{2} \implies A = \left\{ \frac{a+b+x}{2} \right\}.$

Π9. (Ε1): $(x+a+b)^3 - x^3 - a^3 - b^3 = 3(x+a)(x+b)(a+b)$

(Ε2): $(a-x)^3 + (b-x)^3 = (a+b-2x)^3$

(Ε3): $(x+a+b)^5 + (x+\gamma+\delta)^5 =$

$$= 3 \left[(x+a+\gamma)^3 + (x+b+\delta)^3 \right].$$

$$(E4): (x+1)^3 + 31x(1-x-1) - 1 = 0$$

$$(E5): 8x^3 - 181x - 271^3 - 1 = (2x - 31 - 1)^3$$

$$(E6): (14x)^3 (2a+x)^3 (2a-x)^3 + (14x^3 - 39ax^2 + 42a^2x - 13a^3)^3 = a^3 (98ax - 39x^2 - 13a^2)^3$$

$$(E7): (x+a)^4 + (x+b)^4 + (x+\gamma)^4 = 2(x+a)^2(x+b)^2 + 2(x+b)^2(x+\gamma)^2 + 2(x+\gamma)^2(x+a)^2$$

$$(E8): \text{Νᾶ ἑπιλυθῇ ἡ ἐξίσωσις:}$$

$$x(x+1) + (x+1)(x+2) + (x+2)(x+3) + \dots + (x+v-1)(x+v) = 10v$$

ἂν γνωρίζομεν ὅτι ἔχει ὡς ρίζας δύο διαδοχικούς ἀκεραίους ἀριθμούς, τοῦ ν ὄντος φυσικοῦ.

Ἑπίλυσις:

$$(E1) \iff (x+a+b)^3 - x^3 - a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a+b) =$$

$$= 3(x+a)(x+b)(a+b) - 3ab(a+b) \iff (x+a+b)^3 -$$

$$- x^3 - (a+b)^3 = 3(a+b) \left[(x+a)(x+b) - ab \right] \iff$$

$$\iff 3x(a+b)(x+a+b) = 3(a+b) \left[x^2 + (a+b)x \right] \iff x(a+b).$$

$$(x+a+b) = x(a+b)(x+a+b) \implies A \equiv R$$

$$(E2) \iff (a-x)^3 + (b-x)^3 + (2x-a-b)^3 = 0$$

$$\text{Ἐπειδὴ } a-x+b-x+2x-a-b=0 \implies$$

$$(E2) \iff 3(a-x)(b-x)(2x-a-b) = 0$$

$$\iff x_1 = a \quad \vee \quad x_2 = b \quad \vee \quad x_3 = \frac{a+b}{2}.$$

(E3): Παρατηρούμεν ότι τό άθροισμα τών δύο βάσεων εις άμφότερα τά μέλη είναι:
 $2x+a+b+\gamma+\delta$ καί συνεπώς διαίρουνται δι' αὐτοῦ αὐτά.

Ἄρα ἐάν ὀνομάσωμεν: $2x+a+b+\gamma+\delta = 2\gamma$ (1)
 ἡ μία ρίζα διά τό γ εἶναι ἡ μηδενική.

Θέτομεν: $a+b-\gamma-\delta = 2\lambda$ (2)

$a+\gamma-b-\delta = 2\mu$ (3)

Ἐκ τών (1) καί (2) διά προσθέσεως $\Rightarrow x+a+b=\gamma+\lambda$

Ἐκ τών (1) καί (2) δι' ἀφαιρέσεως $\Rightarrow x+\gamma+\delta=\gamma-\lambda$

Ἐκ τών (1) καί (3) διά προσθέσεως $\Rightarrow x+a+\gamma=\gamma+\mu$

Ἐκ τών (1) καί (3) δι' ἀφαιρέσεως $\Rightarrow x+b+\delta=\gamma-\mu$

Συνεπώς (E3) $\Leftrightarrow (\gamma+\lambda)^5 + (\gamma-\lambda)^5 = 3[(\gamma+\mu)^5 + (\gamma-\mu)^5] \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \gamma^5 + 10\lambda^2\gamma^3 + 5\lambda^4\gamma = 3(\gamma^5 + 10\mu^2\gamma^3 + 5\mu^4\gamma)$ (I)

Ἡ ἐξίσωσις αὐτή ἔχει μίαν ρίζαν τήν $\gamma=0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{a+b+\gamma+\delta}{2}$ καί οἱ ἄλλες τέσσαρες εἶναι

αἱ ρίζαι τῆς διτετραγώνου:

$$2\gamma^4 + 10(3\mu^2 - \lambda^2)\gamma^2 + 5(3\mu^4 - \lambda^4) = 0$$

Εὐρίσκω τὰς ρίζας αὐτῆς $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4$ καί
 ἐν συνεχείᾳ εὐρίσκομεν τὰ ἀντίστοιχα x .

(E4) $\Leftrightarrow x^3 + 3\lambda x(x+\lambda) + \lambda^3 + 3\lambda x(1-x-\lambda) - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \iff x^3 + \lambda^3 + (-1)^3 - 3\lambda x(-1) &= 0 \iff (x + \lambda - 1)(x^2 + \lambda^2 + 1 - x\lambda + x + \lambda) = 0 \\ \iff x + \lambda - 1 &= 0 \quad \forall x^2 - (\lambda - 1)x + \lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0 \quad (\alpha) \\ \text{Έκ τῆς } (\alpha) &\implies \Delta_{\text{διακρίνουσα}} = \Delta = -3(\lambda + 1)^2 \leq 0 \quad (\text{τό } = \text{διὰ } \lambda = -1). \text{ Συνεπῶς αἱ} \\ \text{ρίζαι } p_1, p_2 &\text{ τῆς } (\alpha) \text{ δὲν ἀνήκουν εἰς τὸ } \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Τελικῶς } \implies x = 1 - \lambda \implies A = \{1 - \lambda\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (E5) \iff (2x - 3\lambda - 1)(4x^2 + 9\lambda^2 + 1 + 6\lambda x + 2x - 3\lambda) &= (2x - 3\lambda - 1)^3 \\ \iff (2x - 3\lambda - 1) [4x^2 + 2(3\lambda + 1)x + 9\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1 - 4x^2 - 9\lambda^2 - 1 + 4(3\lambda + 1)x - 6\lambda] &= 0 \\ \iff (2x - 3\lambda - 1) [6(3\lambda + 1)x - 9\lambda] &= 0 \\ \iff x = \frac{3\lambda + 1}{2} \quad \vee \quad (3\lambda + 1)x = \frac{3\lambda}{2} \quad (\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Έκ τῆς } (\alpha) \implies \text{i) ἂν } \lambda \neq -\frac{1}{3} \implies x = \frac{3\lambda}{2(3\lambda + 1)}$$

$$\text{ii) ἂν } \lambda = -\frac{1}{3} \implies 0 \cdot x = -\frac{1}{2} \implies A = \emptyset$$

$$\text{Τελικῶς: ἂν } \lambda \neq -\frac{1}{3} \implies A = \left\{ \frac{3\lambda + 1}{2}, \frac{3\lambda}{2(3\lambda + 1)} \right\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (E6) \iff (56a^2x - 14x^3)^3 + (14x^2 - 39x^2a + 42a^2x - 13a^3)^3 &= \\ = (98a^2x - 39ax^2 - 13a^3)^3 &\iff (56a^2x - 14x^3)^3 + (14x^3 - 39ax^2 + 42a^2x - 13a^3)^3 + (39ax^2 - 98a^2x + 13a^3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{Βασική ταυτότης τοῦ Ευκλείδους: } A^3 + B^3 + \Gamma^3 = 0$$

$$\text{καί } A + B + \Gamma = 0 \implies A \cdot B \cdot \Gamma = 0)$$

$$\text{Συνεπῶς: } 14ax(4a^2 - x^2)(14x^3 - 39ax^2 + 42a^2x - 13a^3) \cdot$$

$$\cdot (39x^2 - 98ax + 13a^2) = 0 \implies 1). \text{ ἂν } a < 0 \implies A = \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) \text{ αν } a \neq 0 \implies i) x = 0$$

$$ii) 4a^2 - x^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (2a+x)(2a-x) = 0 \iff x = +2a \vee x = -2a$$

$$iii) 39x^2 - 98ax + 13a^2 = 0 \implies x = \frac{a(4 \pm \sqrt{1894})}{39}$$

$$iv) 14x^3 - 39ax + 42a^2x - 13a^3 = 0 \iff \frac{x^3 + 3a^2x}{3ax^2 + a^2} =$$

$$= \frac{13}{4} \left(3ax^2 + a^3 \neq 0 \right) \iff \frac{x^3 + 3a^2x + 3ax^2 + a^2}{x^3 + 3a^2x - 3ax^2 - a^2} =$$

$$= \frac{13+14}{13-14} \iff \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^3 = -27 \iff \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^3 + 3^3 = 0$$

$$\iff \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} + 3 \right) \left[\left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^2 - 3 \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right) + 9 \right] = 0 \iff \frac{x+a}{x-a} + 3 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\vee \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^2 - 3 \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right) + 9 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \iff \frac{x+a}{x-a} = -3 \xrightarrow{x \neq a} i) x = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$ii) x = a \text{ και } a \neq 0 \implies \text{'Αδύνατος.}$$

$$iii) x = a \text{ και } a = 0 \implies \text{'Αόριστος.}$$

Η (2) έχει διακρίνουσα αρνητική, συνεπώς αυτή είναι αδύνατος εν R.

(Ε7): Θέτουμε $x+a=p$, $x+b=q$, $x+\gamma=\gamma$ τότε (Ε7)

$$\iff p^4 + q^4 + \gamma^4 - 2p^2q^2 - 2p^2\gamma^2 - 2q^2\gamma^2 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff -(p+q+\gamma)(p-q+\gamma)(-p+q+\gamma)(p+q-\gamma) = 0$$

$$\iff p+q+\gamma=0 \quad (1) \vee p-q+\gamma=0 \quad (2) \vee q-p+\gamma=0 \quad (3)$$

$$\forall x + y - z = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$(1) \iff x + a + x + b + x + y = 0 \implies x = -\frac{a+b+y}{3}$$

$$(2) \iff x + a - x - b + x + y = 0 \implies x = b - a - y$$

$$(3) \iff -x - a + x + b + x + y = 0 \implies x = a - b - y$$

$$(4) \iff x + a + x + b - x - y = 0 \implies x = y - a - b$$

$$(E8) \iff vx^2 + [1+3+5+7+\dots+(2v-1)]x + [1\cdot 2+2\cdot 3+\dots+(v-1)v] = 10v. \quad (1)$$

Η πρώτη αγκύλη, αποτελεί αριθμητική πρόοδο με άθροισμα $\frac{v(1+2v-1)}{2} = v^2$.

Τό άθροισμα της δευτέρας αγκύλης υπολογίζεται ως εξής: Είς τόν γενικόν όρον $v(v-1) = v^2 - v$

θέτομεν διαδοχικώς 1, 2, 3, ..., v

$$\begin{aligned} \implies 0 \cdot 1 &= 1 - 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 &= 2^2 - 2 \\ 2 \cdot 3 &= 3^2 - 3 \\ 3 \cdot 4 &= 4^2 - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\oplus \quad (v-1)v = v^2 - v$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + \dots + (v-1)v &= (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + v^2) - (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + v) = \\ &= \frac{v(v+1)(2v+1)}{6} - \frac{v(v+1)}{2} = \frac{v(v+1)(2v+1) - 3v(v+1)}{6} = \\ &= \frac{v(v+1)(2v+1-3)}{6} = \frac{v(v+1)(2v-2)}{6} = \frac{v(v^2-1)}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Συνελών η (1) γίνεται $vx^2 + v^2x + \frac{v(v^2-1)}{3} = 10v$ ή

(Επειδή $v \neq 0$) $3x^2 + 3vx + v^2 - 1 = 30 \iff 3x^2 + 3vx + v^2 - 31 = 0$ (2). Εάν p και $p+1$ είναι οι δύο διαδοχικές και άκεραίες ρίζες της (2) $\implies p + p+1 = -v$ (3) και $p(p+1) = \frac{v^2 - 31}{3}$ (4).

Εκ της (3) έχουμε $p = -\frac{v+1}{2}$, οπότε η (4) γίνεται:

$$\left(-\frac{v+1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{v+1}{2} = \frac{v^2 - 31}{3} \iff \frac{v^2 + 2v + 1}{4} - \frac{v+1}{2} = \frac{v^2 - 31}{3}$$

$$\iff \frac{v^2 + 2v + 1 - 2v - 2}{4} = \frac{v^2 - 31}{3} \iff \frac{v^2 - 1}{4} = \frac{v^2 - 31}{3} \iff$$

$$3v^2 - 3 = 4v^2 - 124 \implies v^2 = 121 \implies v = 11 \text{ (ή } v = -11$$

απορρίπτεται).

$$\text{Συνεπώς (2)} \iff 3x^2 + 33x + 90 = 0 \iff x^2 + 11x + 30 = 0$$

$$\iff (x+5)(x+6) = 0 \iff x+5 = 0 \vee x+6 = 0 \implies x = -5$$

$$\vee x = -6 \implies A = \{-5, -6\}.$$

Π10. (Ε1): $\mu |x-3| + 6\mu x - x = 3\mu + 2$

(Ε2): $2x + 3|x| = 7x + 2$

(Ε3): $|\mu-1|x + (\mu-1)|x| = \mu^2 - 1$

(Ε4): $\alpha x + \alpha_1 |x - \kappa_1| + \alpha_2 |x - \kappa_2| + \dots + \alpha_n |x - \kappa_n| = \gamma,$

όπου $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n, x, \gamma, \kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \dots,$

$\kappa_n \in \mathbb{R}.$

Επίλυσης: (Ε1): $1) x-3 \geq 0 \implies |x-3| = x-3.$

$$\text{Τότε (E1)} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu(x-3) + 6\mu x - x = 3\mu + 2 \\ x \geq 3 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{6\mu+2}{7\mu-1} \\ x \geq 3, \quad \mu \neq \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right\}$$

Διά να είναι δεκτή η λύσις πρέπει και αρκεί:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{6\mu+2}{7\mu-1} \geq 3 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{6\mu+2}{7\mu-1} - 3 \geq 0 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{6\mu+2-21\mu+3}{7\mu-1} \geq 0 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-15\mu+5}{7\mu-1} \geq 0 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (-15\mu+5)(7\mu-1) \geq 0 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (15\mu-5)(7\mu-1) \leq 0 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right\}$$

Διά του παρακάτω διαγράμματος έχομεν τας λύσεις.

μ	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$+\infty$
$(15\mu-5)(7\mu-1)$	+	0	-	+

Συνεπώς η λύσις τῆς (E1) εἶναι ἡ $x = \frac{6\mu+2}{7\mu-1}$

μέ τὴν προϋπόθεσιν ὅτι: $\frac{1}{7} < \mu \leq \frac{1}{3}$.

$$\text{II. } x-3 \leq 0 \implies |x-3| = -(x-3) = 3-x$$

$$\text{Τότε (E1)} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\mu(x-3) + 6\mu x - x = 3\mu + 2 \\ x \leq 3 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{2}{5\mu-1} \\ x \leq 3, \quad \mu \neq \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2}{5\mu-1} \leq 3 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2}{5\mu-1} - 3 \leq 0 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2-15\mu+3}{5\mu-1} \leq 0 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-15\mu+5}{5\mu-1} \leq 0 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (-15\mu+5)(5\mu-1) \leq 0 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (15\mu-5)(5\mu-1) \geq 0 \\ \mu \neq \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Διά του παραπάνω δια-} \\ \text{γράμματος έχουμε τās} \\ \text{λύσεις.} \end{array}$$

μ	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$+\infty$	
$(15\mu-5)(5\mu-1)$	+	0	-	0	+

Συνεπώς η λύσις τῆς (E1) εἶναι ἡ $x = \frac{2}{5\mu-1}$, μὲ

τὴν προϋπόθεσιν ὅτι $\mu < \frac{1}{5} \vee \mu > \frac{1}{3}$

(E2): Διὰ $x=0$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις εἶναι ἀδύνατος.

$$\text{Συνεπῶς: } (E2) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x+3x=\lambda x+2 \\ x>0 \end{array} \right\}_{(I1)} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x-3\lambda=\lambda x+2 \\ x<0 \end{array} \right\}_{(I2)}$$

$$1) (I1) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5x=\lambda x+2 \\ x>0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (5-\lambda)x=2 \\ x>0 \end{array} \right\} (I'_1).$$

• Εὰν $\lambda=5$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις τοῦ (I'_1) καταντᾷ:

ο. $x=2$ (ἀδύνατος $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$) $\Rightarrow$ καί ἡ ἀρχικὴ ἀδύνατος.

$$\text{• Εὰν } \lambda \neq 5 \Rightarrow (I'_1) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{2}{5-\lambda} \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{2}{5-\lambda} > 0 \right\}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5-\lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda < 5.$$

$$2. (I_2) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x = \lambda x + 2 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\lambda + 1)x = -2 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} (I'_2)$$

• Εάν $\lambda = -1$ ή εξίσωσες του (I'_2) καταντᾶ:

$0 \cdot x = -2$ (αδύνατος $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$) $\implies$ καί η αρχική αδύνατος.

$$\bullet \text{ Εάν } \lambda \neq -1 \implies (I'_2) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{-2}{\lambda+1} \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ -\frac{2}{\lambda+1} < 0 \right\}$$

$$\iff \lambda + 1 > 0 \implies \lambda > -1.$$

(E3):

$$A. \mu > 1 \implies \mu - 1 > 0 \implies |\mu - 1| = \mu - 1 \text{ καί}$$

$$(E3) \iff x + |x| = \mu + 1 \quad (1)$$

$$i) x > 0. \text{ Τότε η (1) γίνεται: } 2x = \mu + 1 \implies x = \frac{\mu + 1}{2},$$

ρίζα παραδεκτή, αφού $\frac{\mu + 1}{2} > 0$ ($\mu > 1$)

$$ii) x \leq 0. \text{ Τότε η (1) γίνεται: } 0 = \mu + 1 \implies A = \emptyset$$

$$B. \mu = 1. \text{ Τότε η (1) γίνεται:}$$

$$0 \cdot (x + |x|) = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}.$$

$$Γ. \mu < 1 \implies \mu - 1 < 0 \implies |\mu - 1| = 1 - \mu$$

$$(E3) \iff -x + |x| = \mu + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$i) x \geq 0. \text{ Τότε η (2) γίνεται: } 0 = \mu + 1 \implies A = \emptyset$$

αν $\mu \neq -1$ καί $A \equiv \mathbb{R}$ αν $\mu = -1$.

$$ii) \bullet \text{ Εάν } x < 0. \text{ Τότε η (2) γίνεται: } -2x = \mu + 1$$

$$\implies x = -\frac{\mu + 1}{2}, \text{ ρίζα απαράδεκτη αν } \mu + 1 < 0$$

($\mu < -1$) καί παραδεκτή αν $\mu + 1 > 0$ ($\mu > -1$).

Ανακεφαλαίωση

μ	Συμπεράσματα διά τās λύσεις τής (E3)
$-\infty$	$\nexists$ λύσεις
-1	Αληθεύει $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+$
$+1$	$\exists$ λύσεις: $x = -\frac{\mu+1}{2}$ Αληθεύει $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
$+\infty$	$\exists$ λύσεις: $x = \frac{\mu+1}{2}$

(E4) "Έστω ότι: $\kappa_1 < \kappa_2 < \kappa_3 < \dots < \kappa_n$. Τότε οι αριθμοί αυτοί χωρίζουν τό διάστημα τών πραγματικῶν ἀριθμῶν εἰς $n+1$ διαστήματα:

$$-\infty \quad \kappa_1 \quad \kappa_2 \quad \kappa_3 \quad \dots \quad \kappa_{n-1} \quad \kappa_n \quad +\infty$$

"Έστω δέ: $-\infty < x \leq \kappa_1$, $\kappa_1 < x \leq \kappa_2$, $\kappa_2 < x \leq \kappa_3, \dots$,

$$\kappa_{n-1} < x \leq \kappa_n, \kappa_n < x < +\infty$$

Διακρίνομεν διαφόρους περιπτώσεις.

α) Εάν $x \leq \kappa_1 < \kappa_2 < \kappa_3 < \dots < \kappa_{n-1} < \kappa_n$, τότε θά είναι:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x - \kappa_1 \leq 0 \\ x - \kappa_2 < 0 \\ x - \kappa_3 < 0 \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ x - \kappa_n < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} |x - \kappa_1| = \kappa_1 - x \\ |x - \kappa_2| = \kappa_2 - x \\ |x - \kappa_3| = \kappa_3 - x \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ |x - \kappa_n| = \kappa_n - x \end{array} \right\} .$$

Συνεπώς $E4 \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ax + a_1(k_1 - x) + a_2(k_2 - x) + \dots + \\ \dots + a_n(k_n - x) = \gamma \\ x \leq k_1 \end{array} \right\}$
 άλληλλαχμένη των ατολύτων τιμών.

β) Εάν $k_1 < x \leq k_2 < k_3 < \dots < k_{n-1} < k_n \implies$

$$(E4) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ax + a_1(x - k_1) + a_2(k_2 - x) + \dots + a_n(k_n - x) = \gamma \\ k_1 < x \leq k_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

γ) Εάν $k_1 < k_2 < x \leq k_3 < k_4 < \dots < k_{n-1} < k_n \implies$

$$(E4) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ax + a_1(x - k_1) + a_2(x - k_2) + a_3(k_3 - x) + \dots + \\ \dots + a_n(k_n - x) = \gamma \\ k_2 < x \leq k_3 \end{array} \right\}$$

Τέλος, εάν $k_1 < k_2 < k_3 < \dots < k_{n-1} < k_n < x \implies$

$$(E4) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ax + a_1(x - k_1) + a_2(x - k_2) + \dots + a_n(x - k_n) = \gamma \\ k_n < x \end{array} \right\}$$

Διά των $n+1$ τούτων συστημάτων εύρισκομεν ὅλας τὰς λύσεις τῆς (E4), τῶν ὁποίων τό πληθος k_n - μαίνεται ἀπὸ 0 ἕως $n+1$.

Π11. (E1): $\sqrt{x^2 + b^2} = x - a$

(E2): $\sqrt{x^2 + ax} = x - a$

(E3): $\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = ax$

(E4): $\sqrt{mx + a} + \sqrt{x + b} = \gamma$

(E5): $\sqrt{x + 3a^2} + \sqrt{x - 2a^2} = 5a$

(E6): $\frac{x}{\tau} + \sqrt{\frac{2x}{g}} = \theta, \quad g > 0.$

• Επίλυση:

$$(E1) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + \beta^2 = (x-a)^2 \\ x-a \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2ax = a^2 - \beta^2 \\ x \geq a \end{array} \right\} \implies$$

$$(i) \text{ Έάν } a = \beta = 0 \text{ τότε } (E1) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0x = 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \implies A = \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } a = 0, \beta \neq 0 \text{ τότε } (E1) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0x = -\beta^2 \\ x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \implies A = \emptyset$$

$$(iii) \text{ Έάν } a \neq 0 \text{ τότε } (E1) \iff x = \frac{a^2 - \beta^2}{2a} \wedge x \geq a \iff$$

$$x = \frac{a^2 - \beta^2}{2a} \wedge \frac{a^2 - \beta^2}{2a} \geq a \iff x = \frac{a^2 - \beta^2}{2a} \wedge \frac{a^2 + \beta^2}{2a} \leq 0.$$

$$\text{• Επειδή } a \neq 0 \implies a^2 + \beta^2 > 0 \quad \forall \beta \in \mathbb{R} \implies$$

$$\frac{a^2 + \beta^2}{2a} \leq 0 \iff a < 0 \implies \text{• Έάν } a < 0, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{τότε } A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x = \frac{a^2 - \beta^2}{2a} \right\}$$

$$(E2) \iff x \geq a \wedge x^2 + ax = (x-a)^2 \iff x \geq a \wedge \exists ax = a^2$$

$$(i) a \neq 0 \implies (E2) \iff x \geq a \wedge x = \frac{a}{3} \iff x = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$\wedge \frac{a}{3} \geq a \iff x = \frac{a}{3} \wedge a \leq 0 \implies A = \left\{ \frac{a}{3} \right\},$$

$$\text{• Έάν } a < 0.$$

$$(ii) \text{ • Έάν } a > 0 \text{ τότε } A = \emptyset.$$

$$(iii) \text{ • Έάν } a = 0 \text{ τότε } (E2) \iff x \geq 0 \wedge 0x = 0 \implies A = \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

$$(E3) \iff x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0 \wedge ax \geq 0 \wedge 2x^2 + 2\sqrt{x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4}} = a^2 x^2$$

$$\iff |x| \geq 1 \wedge ax \geq 0 \wedge 2\sqrt{x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4}} = (a^2 - 2)x^2 \iff$$

$$|x| \geq 1 \wedge ax \geq 0 \wedge a^2 - 2 \geq 0 \wedge 4\left(x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4}\right) = (a^2 - 2)^2 x^4$$

$$\iff |x| \geq 1 \wedge ax \geq 0 \wedge |a| \geq \sqrt{2} \wedge [4 - (a^2 - 2)^2] x^8 = 4$$

$$|x| \geq 1 \wedge ax \geq 0 \wedge |a| \geq \sqrt{2} \wedge 4 - (a^2 - 2)^2 > 0 \wedge$$

$$x^8 = \frac{4}{4 - (a^2 - 2)^2} \iff |x| \geq 1 \wedge ax \geq 0 \wedge \sqrt{2} \leq |a| < 2 \wedge$$

$$|x| = \sqrt[8]{\frac{4}{4 - (a^2 - 2)^2}} \iff ax \geq 0 \wedge \sqrt{2} \leq |a| < 2 \wedge$$

$$|x| = \sqrt[8]{\frac{4}{4 - (a^2 - 2)^2}} \quad \left(\text{Διότι: } \sqrt{2} \leq |a| < 2 \implies \right.$$

$$\left. |x| = \sqrt[8]{\frac{4}{4 - (a^2 - 2)^2}} \geq 1 \right). \quad \text{Συνεπώς:}$$

$$(i) \text{ } \text{Εάν } \sqrt{2} \leq a < 2 \text{ τότε } x = \sqrt[8]{\frac{4}{4 - (a^2 - 2)^2}}$$

$$(ii) \text{ } \text{Εάν } -2 < a \leq -\sqrt{2} \text{ τότε } x = -\sqrt[8]{\frac{4}{4 - (a^2 - 2)^2}}$$

$$(E4) \iff \sqrt{x+b} = y - \sqrt{mx+a} \quad (\text{μέ δετικὰ ὑπόριξα})$$

$$\iff y^2 + (a-b) + (m-1)x = 2y\sqrt{mx+a} \iff (m-1)^2 x^2 +$$

$$+ 2[(m-1)(y^2+a-b) - 2y^2 m]x + (y^2+a-b)^2 - 4ay^2 = 0 \quad (I)$$

Δι' ἐπιλύσεως τῆς ἐξισώσεως (I) (2^{ου} βαθμοῦ)

εὐρίσκωμεν τὰς τιμὰς τοῦ x.

Αἱ τιμαί τοῦ x εἶναι πραγματικά, ἔάν καί μόνον ἔάν

$$[(m-1)(y^2+a-b) - 2y^2 m]^2 - (m-1)^2 [(y^2+a-b)^2 - 4ay^2] \geq 0$$

$$\iff y^2 m^2 - m(m-1)(y^2+a-b) + a(m-1)^2 \geq 0 \iff$$

$$y^2 m - (m-1)(a-bm) \geq 0 \quad (II).$$

(i) ἂν $m=1$ ἡ ἀνεξότης (II) καταντᾷ εἰς τήν

$y^2 \geq 0$ ἡ ὁποία εἶναι μόνιμος.

(ii) ἂν $m \neq 1$ τότε ἡ (II) ἡλπιροῦται ἐφ' ὅσον $m \geq 0$.

(iii) αν $m > 1$ τότε: (α) $a < \beta m \implies$ η (I) πληροῦται $\forall \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$.

(β) $a > \beta m \implies$ η (II) πληροῦται εἰς

καί μόνον εἰς $\gamma^2 \geq \frac{(m-1)(a-\beta m)}{m}$.

(iv) αν $0 < m < 1$ τότε: (α) $a > \beta m$ η (II) πληροῦται $\forall \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$.

(β) $a < \beta m$ η (II) πληροῦται εἰς

καί μόνον εἰς $\gamma^2 \geq \frac{(m-1)(a-\beta m)}{m}$.

(v) αν $m = 0$ η (II) καταντᾷ εἰς τὴν $a \geq 0$.

(vi) αν $m < 0$ τότε η (II) πληροῦται εἰς καί μόνον

εἰς $a > \beta m \wedge \gamma^2 \leq \frac{(m-1)(a-\beta m)}{m}$.

Παρατήρησεις: Ὑποθέτουμε νῦν ὅτι θέτουμε: $\sqrt{mx+a} = \varphi > 0$

καί $\sqrt{x+\beta} = \omega > 0 \implies mx+a = \varphi^2$ καί $x+\beta = \omega^2$, ὅτε

ἡ ἐξίσωσις μας εἶναι ἰσοδύναμος πρὸς τὸ σύστημα:

$$\mu\alpha: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi + \omega = \gamma \\ \varphi^2 - m\omega^2 = a - m\beta \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega = \gamma - \varphi \\ \varphi^2 - m(\gamma - \varphi)^2 = a - m\beta \end{array} \right\} \dots$$

(E5): (α) εἰς $a = 0$ τότε (E5) $\iff 2\sqrt{x} = 0 \iff x = 0$

(β) εἰς $a < 0$ τότε $A \equiv \emptyset$.

(γ) εἰς $a > 0$ τότε (E5) $\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25a^2 - (x+3a^2+x-2a^2) > 0 \\ 4(x+3a^2)(x-2a^2) = [25a^2 - (x+3a^2+x-2a^2)]^2 \end{array} \right.$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 24a^2 - 2x > 0 \\ 4(x^2 + a^2x - 6a^4) = (24a^2 - 2x)^2 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 12a^2 \\ 25a^2x = 150a^4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 12a^2 \\ x = \frac{150a^2}{25} \end{array} \right\} \implies x = \frac{150a^2}{25} \quad \text{διότι } x = 6a^2 < 12a^2$$

Ἑπομένως:

(i) $x+3a^2=0 \implies x=-3a^2 \implies \sqrt{x-2a^2} \notin \mathbb{R} \implies A \equiv \emptyset$

(ii) $x - 2a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2a^2$ ή άρρηκή εξίσωση καταντά

$$\text{είναι στην } \sqrt{5a^2} = 5a \Rightarrow A \equiv \phi$$

$$(E6) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2x}{g}} = \theta - \frac{x}{\tau} \wedge x \geq 0 \wedge \theta \geq \frac{x}{\tau} \Rightarrow$$

(i) Έάν $\tau > 0$ τότε $\theta \geq 0$ (άλλως ή δοθείσα είναι

$$\text{αδύνατος}) \Rightarrow (E6) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{g} = \left(\theta - \frac{x}{\tau}\right)^2 \wedge 0 \leq x \leq \tau\theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2\tau\left(\theta + \frac{\tau}{g}\right)x + \theta^2\tau^2 = 0 \wedge 0 \leq x \leq \tau\theta \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \tau\left(\theta + \frac{\tau}{g}\right) \pm \tau\sqrt{\frac{\tau}{g}\left(\frac{\tau}{g} + 2\theta\right)} \wedge 0 \leq x \leq \tau\theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \tau\left(\theta + \frac{\tau}{g}\right) - \tau\sqrt{\frac{\tau}{g}\left(\frac{\tau}{g} + 2\theta\right)} \quad (\text{διατί;})$$

(ii) Έάν $\tau < 0$ $\wedge \theta < 0$ τότε $x \geq 0 \wedge \theta \geq \frac{x}{\tau} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\theta\tau \leq x \Rightarrow (E6) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{g} = \left(\theta - \frac{x}{\tau}\right)^2 \wedge \theta\tau \leq x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2\tau\left(\theta + \frac{\tau}{g}\right)x + \theta^2\tau^2 = 0 \wedge \theta\tau \leq x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \tau\left(\theta + \frac{\tau}{g}\right) \pm |\tau|\sqrt{\frac{\tau}{g}\left(\frac{\tau}{g} + 2\theta\right)} \wedge \theta\tau \leq x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \tau\left(\theta + \frac{\tau}{g}\right) - \tau\sqrt{\frac{\tau}{g}\left(\frac{\tau}{g} + 2\theta\right)} \quad (\text{διατί;})$$

(iii) Έάν $\tau < 0$ $\wedge \theta \geq 0$ τότε $x \geq 0 \wedge \theta \geq \frac{x}{\tau} \Leftrightarrow$

$$x \geq 0 \wedge \theta\tau \leq x \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0 \Rightarrow (E6) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{g} =$$

$$= \left(\theta - \frac{x}{\tau}\right)^2 \wedge x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2\tau\left(\theta + \frac{\tau}{g}\right)x + \theta^2\tau^2 = 0 \wedge$$

$$\wedge x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \tau\left(\theta + \frac{\tau}{g}\right) \pm |\tau|\sqrt{\frac{\tau}{g}\left(\frac{\tau}{g} + 2\theta\right)}$$

δεκτός εάν $\theta \leq -\tau/2g$ (διατί;).

Π12. Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἑξισώσεις

$$(E1): (a-1)x + a\sqrt{1-x^2} = a+1$$

$$(E2): \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x-\sqrt{x}} = (\lambda+1) \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$(E3): \sqrt{x^2 - a\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = x - a$$

$$(E4): \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \sqrt{2ax - x^2} = b$$

$$(E5): \sqrt{b^2 + x\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - b^2} = x - b$$

$$(E6): \frac{1+x-\sqrt{2x+x^2}}{1+x+\sqrt{2x+x^2}} = \lambda^3 \frac{\sqrt{2+x}+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2+x}-\sqrt{x}}$$

᾽Επίλυσις:

(E1): ᾽Επειδὴ $1-x^2 \geq 0 \iff -1 \leq x \leq 1$, ἀντικαθιστῶμεν

ὅπου: $x = \sin \omega$ μὲ $0 \leq \omega \leq \pi \implies \eta \mu \omega \geq 0$. Ἀρα

$$(E1) \iff (a-1)\sin \omega + a\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \omega} = a+1 \iff (a-1)\sin \omega + a|\eta \mu \omega| = a+1 \iff (a-1)\sin \omega + a\eta \mu \omega = a+1. (E)$$

Διὰ νά ἔχη λύσιν ἡ ἑξίσωσις (E), συνελῶς

καί ἡ ἀρχικὴ, πρέπει: (βλ. Μαθηματικὰ ΣΤ

Γυμνασίου - Τριγωνομετρία παράγρ. 3.4.1. καί

παράγραφος 3.4.2.), $(a-1)^2 + a^2 \geq (a+1)^2 \iff$

$$a^2 - 4a \geq 0 \iff a \leq 0 \vee a \geq 4. \text{ Ἐπιλύοντες}$$

τότε τὴν (E) εὐρίσκομεν καί τὰς λύσεις τῆς

δοδείκης ἐκ τῆς σχέσεως $x = \sin \omega$.

Παρατήρησις: Ἡ δυνάμεθα νά ἐργασθῶμεν

καί κατὰ τὸν ἀκόλουθον τρόπον: $(E1) \iff$

$$a\sqrt{1-x^2} = a+1 + (1-a)x \quad \wedge |x| \leq 1 \iff (2a^2 - 2a + 1)x^2 - 2(a^2 - 1)x + 2a + 1 = 0 \quad \wedge |x| \leq 1 \iff |x| \leq 1 \quad \text{και}$$

$$x = \frac{a^2 - 1 \pm a\sqrt{a(a-4)}}{2a^2 - 2a + 1} \quad \text{· Εάν } a \leq 0 \quad \forall a \geq 4.$$

$$(E2) \iff \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x-\sqrt{x}} = (\lambda+1) \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+\sqrt{x}}} \quad \wedge x > 0 \quad \wedge$$

$$\wedge x - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \quad \wedge \lambda + 1 > 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x^2 - x} = (\lambda+1) \sqrt{x} \quad \wedge x > 0 \quad \wedge x^2 \geq x \quad \wedge \lambda > -1$$

$$\iff x + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x^2 - x}} = \lambda \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} \quad \wedge x \geq 1 \quad \wedge \lambda > -1 \iff$$

$$\iff x - \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x-1} = \lambda \sqrt{x} \quad \wedge x \geq 1 \quad \wedge \lambda > -1 \iff$$

$$\iff \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-1} = \lambda \quad \wedge x \geq 1 \quad \wedge \lambda > -1 \quad \wedge \lambda > 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x + x - 1 - 2\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x-1} = \lambda^2 \quad \wedge x \geq 1 \quad \wedge \lambda > 0 \iff$$

$$\iff 2x - 1 - \lambda^2 = 2\sqrt{x(x-1)} \quad \wedge x \geq 1 \quad \wedge 2x - 1 \geq \lambda^2 \quad \wedge \lambda > 0$$

$$\iff (2x - 1 - \lambda^2)^2 = 4x(x-1) \quad \wedge \lambda > 0 \quad \wedge x \geq 1 \quad \wedge x \geq \frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{2}$$

$$\iff 4x^2 + 1 + \lambda^4 - 4x - 4x\lambda^2 + 2\lambda^2 = 4x^2 - 4x \quad \wedge \lambda > 0 \quad \wedge$$

$$\wedge x \geq 1 \quad \wedge x \geq \frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{2} \iff x = \frac{\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1}{4\lambda^2} \quad \wedge \lambda > 0 \quad \wedge$$

$$\wedge x \geq 1 \quad \wedge x \geq \frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{2} \implies$$

$$1. \text{· Εάν } \frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{2} \geq 1 \iff \lambda^2 + 1 \geq 2 \iff \lambda^2 \geq 1 \iff$$

$$\iff (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1) \geq 0. \quad \text{Τότε έκ των } x \geq 1 \quad \wedge \quad x \geq \frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{2}$$

$$\text{άρκει ή } x \geq \frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{2} \iff \frac{\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1}{4\lambda^2} \geq \frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{2} \iff$$

$$\iff 2\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^2 + 2 \geq 4\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^2 \iff 2 \geq 2\lambda^2 \implies$$

$$\implies 1 \geq \lambda^2 \iff (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1) \leq 0. \quad \text{· Άρα έχομεν}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{i) } \lambda > 0 \\ \text{ii) } (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1) \geq 0 \\ \text{iii) } (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1) \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \lambda = 1 \implies x = 1$$

$$2. \text{ } \epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu \frac{\lambda^2+1}{2} < 1 \iff \lambda^2+1 < 2 \iff (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1) < 0$$

$$\text{Τότε άρκει ή } x \geq 1 \iff \frac{\lambda^4+2\lambda^2+1}{4\lambda^2} \geq 1 \iff \lambda^4+2\lambda^2+1$$

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

$$\text{Άρα έχουμε } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda > 0 \\ (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1) < 0 \\ (\lambda^2-1)^2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff 0 < \lambda < 1 \implies x = \frac{\lambda^4+2\lambda^2+1}{4\lambda^2}$$

$$(E3): (a) \text{ } \epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu a=0 \text{ τότε } (E3) \iff \sqrt{x^2} = x \iff |x|=x \\ \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}_0^+.$$

$$(b) \text{ } \epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu a \neq 0 \text{ τότε } (E3) \iff x^2 - a\sqrt{x^2+a^2} = (x-a)^2 \wedge$$

$$\wedge x-a \geq 0 \iff \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = 2x-a \wedge x-a \geq 0 \iff$$

$$x^2+a^2 = (2x-a)^2 \wedge 2x \geq a \wedge x \geq a \iff 3x^2-4ax=0$$

$$\wedge x \geq \frac{a}{2} \wedge x \geq a \iff x(3x-4a)=0 \wedge x \geq a > 0$$

$$\text{ή } x(3x-4a)=0 \text{ } x \geq \frac{a}{2} \wedge a < 0 \iff x=0 \vee$$

$$\vee x = \frac{4a}{3} \wedge x \geq a > 0 \text{ ή } x=0 \vee x = \frac{4a}{3} \wedge x \geq \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\wedge a < 0 \iff x = \frac{4a}{3} \text{ } \epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu a > 0 \vee x=0 \text{ } \epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu a < 0$$

$$(E4): (a) \text{ } \epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu a=b=0 \text{ τότε } (E4) \iff \sqrt{-x^2} + \sqrt{-x^2} = 0 \iff$$

$$|x|\sqrt{-1} = 0 \iff x=0.$$

(β)·Εάν $a \neq 0$ τότε πρέπει $b > 0$, διαφορετικά η

(Ε4) είναι αδύνατος.·Εάν $a > 0$ έχουμε (Ε4) $\iff$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} &= b - \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \quad \wedge \quad a^2-x^2 \geq 0 \quad \wedge \quad 2ax-x^2 \geq 0 \\ \wedge \quad b - \sqrt{a^2-x^2} &\geq 0 \iff 2ax-x^2 = b^2 + a^2 - x^2 - \\ - 2b\sqrt{a^2-x^2} \quad \wedge \quad x^2 \leq a^2 \quad \wedge \quad x(2a-x) &\geq 0 \quad \wedge \quad b \geq \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \\ \iff 2ax &= b^2 + a^2 - 2b\sqrt{a^2-x^2} \quad \wedge \quad |x| \leq a \quad \wedge \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2a \\ \wedge \quad b^2 &\geq a^2 - x^2 \iff 2ax - (a^2 + b^2) = -2b\sqrt{a^2-x^2} \quad \wedge \\ \wedge \quad 0 &\leq x \leq a \quad \wedge \quad x^2 \geq a^2 - b^2 \quad \wedge \quad 2ax - (a^2 + b^2) \leq 0 \\ \iff 4(a^2 + b^2)x^2 - 4a(a^2 + b^2)x + (a^2 + b^2)^2 - 4a^2b^2 &= 0 \\ \wedge \quad 0 &\leq x \leq a \quad \wedge \quad x \leq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2a} \quad \wedge \quad x^2 - (a^2 - b^2) \geq 0 \implies \end{aligned}$$

(i)·Εάν $a \leq b$ τότε $a \leq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2a} \implies (Ε4) \iff$

$$4(a^2 + b^2)x^2 - 4a(a^2 + b^2)x + (a^2 - b^2)^2 = 0 \quad \wedge \quad 0 \leq x \leq a$$

$$\iff x^2 - ax + \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2}{4(a^2 + b^2)} = 0 \quad \wedge \quad 0 \leq x \leq a \iff$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \left(a \pm b \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}} \right) \quad \wedge \quad 0 \leq x \leq a \quad \wedge \quad 3a^2 \geq b^2$$

$$\iff x = \frac{1}{2} \left(a \pm b \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}} \right) \quad \wedge \quad 0 < a \leq b \leq a\sqrt{3}$$

(διαιτί;·Υπόδ.: $x_1 + x_2 = a > 0 \quad \wedge \quad x_1 x_2 = (a^2 - b^2)^2 / 4(a^2 + b^2) > 0$).

(ii)·Εάν $b \leq a$ τότε $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2a} \leq a \implies (Ε4) \iff$

$$x^2 - ax + \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2}{4(a^2 + b^2)} = 0 \quad \wedge \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2a} \quad \wedge$$

$$\wedge \quad x^2 \geq (\sqrt{a^2 - b^2})^2 \iff x = \frac{1}{2} \left(a \pm b \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}} \right) \quad \wedge$$

$$\wedge 0 \leq x \leq \frac{a^2+b^2}{2a} \quad \wedge \sqrt{a^2-b^2} \leq x \implies$$

$$(a) \text{, Εάν } \sqrt{a^2-b^2} \leq \frac{a^2+b^2}{2a} \leq \frac{a^2+b^2}{2a} \iff a \leq \frac{3\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{6} b$$

$$\text{τότε (E4)} \iff x_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(a \pm b \sqrt{\frac{3a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}} \right) \quad \wedge$$

$$\wedge \sqrt{a^2-b^2} \leq x \leq \frac{a^2+b^2}{2a} \quad (1)$$

$$(b) \text{, Εάν } \frac{a^2+b^2}{2a} < \sqrt{a^2-b^2} \iff a > \frac{3\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{6} b$$

$$\text{τότε (E4)} \iff x_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(a \pm b \sqrt{\frac{3a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}} \right) \quad \wedge$$

$$\wedge \frac{a^2+b^2}{2a} \leq x \leq \sqrt{a^2-b^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Έστω } \varphi(x) = x^2 - ax + \frac{(a^2-b^2)^2}{4(a^2+b^2)} \quad \text{τότε } \varphi\left(\frac{a^2+b^2}{2a}\right) =$$

$$= -\frac{b^2(a^2-b^2)(b^2+3a^2)}{4a^2(a^2+b^2)} \leq 0 \quad \text{διότι } 0 < b \leq a$$

Συνελών (1₁) Εάν $a=b$ τότε $x_1=0 \quad \forall \quad x_2=a$ μέ
 $0 \leq x \leq a$ (διατί;) $\implies A = \{0, a\}$

$$(1_2) \text{, Εάν } b < a \quad \text{τότε } \varphi\left(\frac{a^2+b^2}{2a}\right) < 0 \quad \text{ότε εάν}$$

$\varphi(\sqrt{a^2-b^2}) > 0$ μία μόνο ρίζα πληροί τόν περιο-
 ρισμόν (1) ή (1') καί συνελών είναι δεκτή, διαφορε-
 τικά ούδεμία ρίζα είναι δεκτή (διατί;)

«Η περίπτωσης $a < 0$ εξετάζεται όμοίως . . .

$$(E5) \iff b^2 + x \sqrt{a^2+x^2} - b^2 = (x-b)^2 \quad \wedge \quad x-b \geq 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x \sqrt{a^2 + x^2 - b^2} = x(x - 2b) \wedge x \geq b \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ b \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} (1) \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2 - b^2} = x - 2b \\ x \geq b \wedge x \geq 2b \end{array} \right\} (2)$$

$$(1) \implies A_1 = \{0\}, \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \wedge b \leq 0.$$

$$(2) \iff a^2 + x^2 - b^2 = (x - 2b)^2 \wedge x \geq b \wedge x \geq 2b$$

$$\iff 4bx = 5b^2 - a^2 \wedge x \geq b \wedge x = 2b \implies$$

$$(i), \text{Εάν } b=0 \text{ τότε } x \geq 0 \text{ και } 0x = -a^2 \implies$$

$$(a), \text{Εάν } a=0 \implies A_2 \equiv \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

$$(b), \text{Εάν } a \neq 0 \implies A_2 \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(ii), \text{Εάν } b \neq 0 \text{ τότε } x = \frac{5b^2 - a^2}{4b} \wedge x \geq b \wedge x \geq 2b$$

$$\iff x = \frac{5b^2 - a^2}{4b} \wedge \frac{5b^2 - a^2}{4b} \geq b \wedge \frac{5b^2 - a^2}{4b} \geq 2b$$

$$\iff x = \frac{5b^2 - a^2}{4b} \wedge b(b^2 - a^2) \geq 0 \wedge b(a^2 + 3b) \leq 0$$

$$\iff x = \frac{5b^2 - a^2}{4b} \wedge b(b^2 - a^2) \geq 0 \wedge b < 0$$

$$\iff x = \frac{5b^2 - a^2}{4b} \wedge b^2 \leq a^2 \wedge b < 0$$

$$\iff x = \frac{5b^2 - a^2}{4b} \wedge -|a| \leq b < 0$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } a), \text{Εάν } a=b=0 \implies A = A_1 \cup A_2 \equiv \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

$$b), \text{Εάν } -|a| \leq b < 0 \implies A = A_1 \cup A_2 \implies$$

$$\implies A = \{0 \text{ (διηλκή)}\} \text{, Εάν } a = \pm b\sqrt{5} \quad \eta$$

$$A = \left\{ 0, \frac{5b^2 - a^2}{4b} \right\} \text{, Εάν } a \neq \pm b\sqrt{5}$$

$$\gamma) \text{ Εάν } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta = 0, \alpha \neq 0 \\ \eta \quad \beta < -|\alpha| \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A = A_1 \cup A_2 = A_1 = \{0\}.$$

$$\delta) \text{ Εάν } \beta > 0 \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset.$$

$$(E6) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2+2x-2\sqrt{x(2+x)}}{2+2x+2\sqrt{x(2+x)}} = \lambda^3 \frac{\sqrt{2+x}+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2+x}-\sqrt{x}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \lambda x \geq 0 \wedge \\ \lambda > 0 \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{2+x}-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2+x}+\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 = \lambda^3 \frac{\sqrt{2+x}+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2+x}-\sqrt{x}} \quad \lambda x \geq 0 \wedge \lambda > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{2+x}-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2+x}+\sqrt{x}} \right)^3 = \lambda^3 \quad \lambda x \geq 0 \wedge \lambda > 0$$

$$\xLeftrightarrow{(\delta\iota\alpha\tau\iota\varsigma)} \frac{\sqrt{2+x}-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2+x}+\sqrt{x}} = \lambda \quad \lambda x \geq 0 \wedge \lambda > 0$$

$$\xLeftrightarrow{(\delta\iota\alpha\tau\iota\varsigma)} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+2}} = \frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda} \quad \lambda x \geq 0 \wedge \frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda} \geq 0 \wedge \lambda > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{x+2} = \left(\frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda} \right)^2 \quad \lambda x \geq 0 \wedge 0 < \lambda \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{(1-\lambda)^2}{(1+\lambda)^2 - (1-\lambda)^2} \quad \lambda x \geq 0 \wedge 0 < \lambda \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{(1-\lambda)^2}{2\lambda} \quad \text{Εάν } 0 < \lambda \leq 1.$$

Π13. Νά επιλυθούν εν R αί εξισώσεις

$$(E1): \sqrt[3]{a+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{a-\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[3]{5a}$$

$$(E2): \sqrt[4]{a-x} + \sqrt[4]{b-x} = \sqrt[4]{a+b-2x}$$

$$(E3): \sqrt[3]{a+x} - \sqrt[3]{a-x} = \sqrt[6]{a^2-x^2} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$(E4): \frac{1-ax}{1+ax} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1-bx}{1+bx}} = 0 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$(E5): \frac{\sqrt[3]{(27a+8x)^2}}{15\sqrt[15]{x^{13}}} + \frac{8\sqrt[15]{x^2}}{3\sqrt[3]{27a+8x}} = \frac{8}{5\sqrt[5]{x}}$$

$$(E_6): \sqrt[3]{(a+x)^2} + 2 \sqrt[3]{(a-x)^2} = 3 \sqrt[3]{a^2 - x^2}$$

• Ελί Γλυβίς: $(E_1) \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt[3]{a+\sqrt{x}})^3 + (\sqrt[3]{a-\sqrt{x}})^3 + (\sqrt[3]{-5a})^3 = 3 \sqrt[3]{a+\sqrt{x}} \sqrt[3]{a-\sqrt{x}} \sqrt[3]{-5a}$ (διότι;

$$\Leftrightarrow -3a = -3 \sqrt[3]{a^2 - x} \sqrt[3]{5a} \Leftrightarrow a^3 = 5a(a^2 - x)$$

(i) • Εάν $a=0 \Rightarrow A \equiv R$

(ii) • Εάν $a \neq 0 \Rightarrow (E_1) \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 5a^2 - 5x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4a^2}{5} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow A = \left\{ \frac{4a^2}{5} \right\}.$

$$(E_2) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ (\sqrt[4]{a-x} + \sqrt[4]{b-x})^4 = (\sqrt[4]{a+b-2x})^4 \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[4]{a-x} \sqrt[4]{b-x} (2\sqrt[4]{a-x} + 2\sqrt[4]{b-x} + 3\sqrt[4]{a-x} \sqrt[4]{b-x}) = 0 \\ x \leq a \wedge x \leq b \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=a \vee x=b \vee \left\{ 2\sqrt[4]{a-x} + 2\sqrt[4]{b-x} + 3\sqrt[4]{(a-x)(b-x)} = 0 \right. \\ \left. x \leq a \wedge x \leq b \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=a \vee x=b \vee x=a=b$$

• Άρα • Εάν $a=b$ ή $a \neq b \Rightarrow x=a \vee x=b$

$$(E_3) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{a+x} + (-\sqrt[3]{a-x}) + (-\sqrt[3]{a^2-x^2}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

Είναι γνωστόν, ότι η ταυτότητος $a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (a+b+c) [(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2]$$

διότι $a \neq b$ ή

$b \neq c$ ή $c \neq a$ δίδει την ισοδυναμίαν $a+b+c=0$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^3+b^3+c^3 = 3abc.$$

• Εάν εις την (1) ήτο η.χ. $\sqrt[3]{a+x} = -\sqrt[3]{a-x}$

τότε $a+x = -(a-x)$, θα ήτο εξ αυτής $2a=0$ άτοηαν

• Η (1) λοιπόν, μέ $a^2-x^2 > 0$, $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sqrt[3]{a+x})^3 + (-\sqrt[3]{a-x})^3 + (-\sqrt[6]{a^2-x^2})^3 &= 3\sqrt[3]{a+x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{a-x} \cdot \sqrt[6]{a^2-x^2} \\
 \sqrt[6]{a^2-x^2} &\iff a+x-a+x-\sqrt{a^2-x^2} = 3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{a^2-x^2} \sqrt[6]{a^2-x^2} \\
 \iff 2x - \sqrt{a^2-x^2} &= 3 \sqrt[6]{(a^2-x^2)^2} \quad \sqrt[6]{a^2-x^2} \iff \\
 \iff 2x - \sqrt{a^2-x^2} &= 3 \sqrt[6]{(a^2-x^2)^3} \iff x = 2 \sqrt{a^2-x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

και διά $x > 0$ (ή $x = 0$ δεν επαληθεύει την Ε3 αφού $a \neq 0$), $\iff x^2 = 4(a^2 - x^2) \iff 5x^2 = 4a^2$
 $\iff x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} |a|$. Συνελών ρίζα της (Ε3) είναι ή

$$x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} |a| \text{ ως επαληθεύουσα και την } a^2 - x^2 > 0$$

και την $x > 0$.

Παρατηρήσεις:

• Ηδυνάμεθα να διαιρέσωμεν και τὰ δύο μέλη της αρχικής διά $\sqrt[6]{a^2-x^2}$.

• Επειδή $a^2 - x^2 > 0 \implies \sqrt[6]{a^2-x^2} \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

$$(E3) \iff \sqrt[6]{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} - \sqrt[6]{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} - 1 = 0 \quad \underbrace{\sqrt[6]{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = \omega}_{(1)}$$

$$\omega - \frac{1}{\omega} - 1 = 0 \iff \omega^2 - \omega - 1 = 0 \implies \omega = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \dots$$

$$(1) \implies \sqrt[6]{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \iff \frac{a+x}{a-x} = \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^6 \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{a+x}{a-x} = \frac{1 \pm 6\sqrt{5} \pm 75 \pm 100\sqrt{5} \pm 375 \pm 150\sqrt{5}}{64} \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{a+x}{a-x} = 9 \pm 4\sqrt{5} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{(τέκνασμα αναλογιών)}} x = \pm \frac{2a\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

(Ε4) Προφανώς αι ρίζαι τῆς (Ε4) πρέπει νά ἔη-
λθθεύουν τὰς ἐκθέσεις $1+ax \neq 0 \wedge 1+bx \neq 0 \iff$
 $\iff x \neq -\frac{1}{a} \wedge x \neq -\frac{1}{b}$ (1).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Συνελῶς: (Ε4)} &\iff \left(\frac{1-ax}{1+ax} \right)^3 = \frac{1-bx}{1+bx} \iff \frac{(1-ax)^3 - (1+ax)^3}{(1-ax)^3 + (1+ax)^3} = \\ &= \frac{1-bx - (1+bx)}{1-bx + (1+bx)} \iff x \left(\frac{3a+a^3x^2}{1+3a^2x^2} - b \right) = 0 \quad (2). \end{aligned}$$

Ἐκ τῆς (2) $\implies x_1 = 0$ καί αι x_2, x_3 ἐκ τῆς ἑξί-
σώσεως $\frac{3a+a^3x^2}{1+3a^2x^2} = b \iff a^2(a-3b)x^2 = b-3a$

καί μέ $a \neq 3b$, $\iff x^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{b-3a}{a-3b} \iff x^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot$

$\cdot \frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda}$. Αἱ λύσεις ἄρα τῆς (Ε4) εἶναι αι :

$$x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda}}, \quad x_3 = -\frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda}}.$$

Διερεύνσεις: Διά νά εἶναι $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ πρέπει

$$\frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda} \geq 0 \iff (\lambda-3)\left(\lambda-\frac{1}{3}\right) \leq 0 \iff \frac{1}{3} < \lambda \leq 3.$$

Διά νά εἶναι αι x_1, x_2, x_3 δεκταί, πρέπει νά
ἱκανοποιοῦν τὰς ἐκθέσεις (1).

Ἡ x_1 τὰς ἱκανοποιεῖ ἀφοῦ $x_1 = 0 > -\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{1}{b}$.

Ἡ x_2 ἐλίσσης, διότι διά $\frac{1}{3} < \lambda \leq 3$ εἶναι

$$x_2 \geq 0 > -\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{1}{b}.$$

Διά τήν x_3 πρέπει $-\frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda}} \neq -\frac{1}{a} \wedge -$

$$-\frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda}} \neq -\frac{1}{b} \iff \sqrt{\frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda}} \neq 1 \wedge \sqrt{\frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda}} \neq \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\iff \frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda} \neq 1 \wedge \frac{\lambda-3}{1-3\lambda} \neq \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

και μετά τας πράξεις

$$\iff 4(\lambda-1) \neq 1 \wedge (\lambda-1)^3 \neq 1 \iff \lambda \neq 1.$$

Οποτε $\forall \lambda: \frac{1}{3} < \lambda \leq 3 \wedge \lambda \neq 1 \implies x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$,
δεκταί.

Διά $a = 3b \iff \lambda = \frac{1}{3}$ ή (2) γίνεται

$$x \left(\frac{9b + 27b^3 x^2}{1 + 27b^2 x^2} - b \right) = 0 \iff 8bx = 0 \iff x = 0$$

ήτοι διά $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$ ή (E4) έχει μόνον τήν λύσιν

$$x_1 = 0.$$

(E5) Εξαλείφουμεν τούς παρανομαστάς πολλαπλασιάζοντες ἀμφότερα τά μέλη αὐτῆς ἐπὶ

$$15 \sqrt[15]{x^{15}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{27a+8x}.$$

$$\text{Τότε (E5)} \iff 9a + 16x = 8 \sqrt[3]{(27a+8x)x^2} \iff$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Δι' ὑψώσεως εἰς τὸν κύβον}} 256x^2 - 144ax - 27a^2 = 0$$

$$\implies x = \frac{3a(3 \pm \sqrt{21})}{32}$$

(E6) 1. Ἡ ἐξίσωσις δέχεται τήν λύσιν $x = a = 0$

2. Ἡ ἐξίσωσις δέν δέχεται τήν λύσιν $x = \pm a \neq 0$

3. $v = 2k+1$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ $\xrightarrow{(2) \text{ περίπτωσης}}$

$$\sqrt{(a+x)^2} + 2\sqrt{(a-x)^2} = 3\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \iff$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{(a+x)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} + 2 \frac{\sqrt{(a-x)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} + 2 \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} - 3 = 0 \quad (I).$$

$$(I) \xrightarrow{\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = \psi} y + \frac{2}{y} - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 - 3y + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 1 \vee y = 2.$$

$$(II) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = 1 \vee \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a+x}{a-x} = 1$$

$$\vee \frac{a+x}{a-x} = 2^v \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee x=a \frac{2^v-1}{2^v+1} \Rightarrow \text{αν}$$

$$v = 2k+1 \quad \text{τό} \quad A = \left\{ 0, a \frac{2^v-1}{2^v+1} \right\}.$$

4) $v = 2k$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Διὰ τό σημείον τῆς $a^2 - x^2$ ἔχομεν:

$$4.1. \quad a > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x}{a^2 - x^2} \Big| \begin{array}{cccc} -\infty & -a & +a & +\infty \\ - & | & + & | \end{array}$$

i) Διὰ $x \in (-\infty, -a] \cup [a, +\infty)$ προφανῶς ἡ (1) εἶναι ἀδύνατος.

ii) Ὑξετάζομεν ἐάν ὑπάρκῃ λύσις εἰς τό διάστημα $(-a, +a)$. Ἐχομεν:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{(a+x)^2} + 2 \sqrt{(a-x)^2} = 3 \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \\ -a < x < a \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} + 2 \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} - 3 = 0 \\ -a < x < a \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = \psi}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi = 1 \vee \psi = 2. \text{ "Αρα.}$$

$$\left\{ \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} + 2 \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} - 3 = 0 \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-a < x < a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = 1 \vee \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = 2 \\ -a < x < a \quad -a < x < a \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{a+x}{a-x} = 1 \vee \frac{a+x}{a-x} = 2^v \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x=0 & \vee x=a \frac{2^v-1}{2^v+1} \\ -a < x < a & -a < x < a \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ x=0 \vee x=a \frac{2^v-1}{2^v+1} \right\}. \text{ "Αρα } A = \left\{ 0, a \frac{2^v-1}{2^v+1} \right\}.$$

4.2. "Εάν $a < 0$, τότε

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} x & -\infty & a & -a & +\infty \\ \hline a^2-x^2 & - & + & - & - \end{array}$$

i) Διά $x \in (-\infty, a] \cup [a, +\infty)$ προφανώς η (1) είναι αδύνατος.

ii) Εξετάζομεν εάν υπάρχει λύσις εις τό διάστημα $(a, -a)$. "Εχομεν

$$(E6) \xleftrightarrow{\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = y} y^2 - 3y + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 1 \vee y = 2$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{ως άνωτέρω}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \vee x=a \frac{2^v-1}{2^v+1} \\ a < x < -a \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \left\{ 0, a \frac{2^v-1}{2^v+1} \right\}.$$

$$\text{Π14. (Ε1): } a^2 \frac{(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)} + b^2 \frac{(x-\gamma)(x-a)}{(\beta-\gamma)(\beta-a)} = x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(Ε2): } a^2 \frac{(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)} + b^2 \frac{(x-\gamma)(x-a)}{(\beta-\gamma)(\beta-a)} + \gamma^2 \frac{(x-a)(x-\beta)}{(\gamma-a)(\gamma-\beta)} = \\ = x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(Ε3): } a^3 \frac{(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)} + b^3 \frac{(x-\gamma)(x-a)}{(\beta-\gamma)(\beta-a)} + \gamma^3 \frac{(x-a)(x-\beta)}{(\gamma-a)(\gamma-\beta)} = x^3$$

$$\text{(Ε4): } a^4 \frac{(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)} + b^4 \frac{(x-\gamma)(x-a)}{(\beta-\gamma)(\beta-a)} + \gamma^4 \frac{(x-a)(x-\beta)}{(\gamma-a)(\gamma-\beta)} = x^4$$

᾽Επίλυνσις:

(Ε1): Προφανῶς ἡ δοθεῖσα ἔξισωσις ἱκανοποιεῖται διὰ $x=a$ καὶ διὰ $x=b$, ὅχι ὁμῶς καὶ διὰ $x=\gamma$. ᾽Επειδὴ εἶναι δευτέρου βαθμοῦ ἔλεται ὅτι ἔχει ὡς ρίζας τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς a , καὶ b (μέ τὴν προϋπόθεσιν ὅτι $a \neq b \neq \gamma \neq a$).

(Ε2): Ἡ ἔξισωσις ἱκανοποιεῖται διὰ $x=a$, $x=b$, $x=\gamma$. Εἶναι ὁμῶς δευτέρου βαθμοῦ, συνεπῶς εἶναι ταυτότης. (Περιορισμός: $a \neq b \neq \gamma \neq a$).

(Ε3): Ἡ ἔξισωσις ἱκανοποιεῖται διὰ $x=a$, $x=b$, $x=\gamma$. ᾽Επειδὴ εἶναι τρίτου βαθμοῦ ἔλεται ὅτι $A = \{a, b, \gamma\}$. Περιορισμός: $a \neq b \neq \gamma \neq a$.

(Ε4): Ἡ ἔξισωσις ἱκανοποιεῖται διὰ $x=a$, $x=b$, $x=\gamma$. Εἶναι τετάρτου βαθμοῦ καὶ ὁ συντε-

λειτουργίας του x^3 είναι μηδέν. Κατά συνέπεια αν ρ ή τετάρτη ρίζα αυτής θα είναι $\rho + \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \implies \rho = -(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \implies A = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, -(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)\}$.
Περιορισμός: $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq \alpha$.

$$\Pi 15. (E1): (x-\alpha)^3(\beta-\gamma)^3 + (x-\beta)^3(\gamma-\alpha)^3 + (x-\gamma)^3(\alpha-\beta)^3 = 0$$

$$(E2): x^2(\alpha-\beta) + \alpha^2(\beta-x) + \beta^2(x-\alpha) = 0$$

$$(E3): \alpha\beta\gamma x(x+\alpha+\beta+\gamma)^2 - (\beta\gamma x + \alpha\gamma x + \alpha\beta x + \alpha\beta\gamma)^2 = 0$$

$$(E4): \alpha\beta x(x+\alpha+\beta)^3 - (\alpha x + \beta x + \alpha\beta)^3 = 0$$

$$(E5): (\alpha-x)^4 + (x-\beta)^4 = (\alpha-\beta)^4.$$

Επίλυσις:

(E1): Τό πρώτον μέλος της δοδείσης μηδενίζεται διά $x = \alpha$, $x = \beta$, $x = \gamma$, $\alpha = \beta$, $\beta = \gamma$, $\gamma = \alpha$.

Άρα διαιρείται διά $x - \alpha$, $x - \beta$, $x - \gamma$, $\alpha - \beta$, $\beta - \gamma$, $\gamma - \alpha$. Συνεπώς:

$$(E1) \iff \lambda(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)(\alpha-\beta)(\beta-\gamma)(\gamma-\alpha) = 0$$

όπου $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \implies A = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$ αν $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq \alpha$ και $A \equiv \mathbb{R}$ αν $(\alpha-\beta)(\beta-\gamma)(\gamma-\alpha) = 0$.

(E2): Τό πρώτον μέλος της δοδείσης μηδενίζεται διά $x = \alpha$, $x = \beta$, $\alpha = \beta$. Άρα $(E2) \iff \lambda(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(\alpha-\beta) = 0$ όπου $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \implies A = \{\alpha, \beta\}$ αν $\alpha \neq \beta$ και $A \equiv \mathbb{R}$ αν $\alpha = \beta$.

(E3): Όμοίως αν $\varphi(x)$ τό πρώτον μέλος της δο-

δείξης ισχύει: $\varphi\left(\frac{\beta\gamma}{\alpha}\right) = 0$, $\varphi\left(\frac{\alpha\gamma}{\beta}\right) = 0$, $\varphi\left(\frac{\alpha\beta}{\gamma}\right) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow A = \left\{ \frac{\beta\gamma}{\alpha}, \frac{\alpha\gamma}{\beta}, \frac{\alpha\beta}{\gamma} \right\} \mid \alpha\beta\gamma \neq 0 \text{ διότι ή}$$

δοδεΐσα είναι τρίτου βαθμού.

(E4): (1) > Εργαζόμενοι ως ανωτέρω εύρισκομεν ως ρίζας τούς αριθμούς $\frac{a^2}{\beta}$, $\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha}$, $\pm \sqrt{ab}$.

(2) Ως γνωστόν ή δοδεΐσα είναι ισοδύναμος πρός τήν $abx(x^3 + a^3 + \beta^3) - (a^3x^3 + \beta^3x^3 + a^3\beta^3) = 0$ ή όποια αναλυομένη εις γινόμενον παραγόντων καταντά εις τήν: $(x^2 - ab)(a^2 - x\beta)(\beta^2 - xa) = 0 \Rightarrow A = \left\{ \pm \sqrt{ab}, \frac{a^2}{\beta}, \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} \right\}$.

(E5): Η Ξείλωδεις ικανοποιείται διά $x=a$, καί

$x=\beta$, συνεπώς διαιρούντες διά $(x-a)(x-\beta)$ τό πολυώνυμον $(a-x)^4 + (x-\beta)^4 - (a-\beta)^4$ εύρισκομεν ηηλιων $(x^2 - (a+\beta)x + 2a^2 - 3ab + 2\beta^2)\lambda$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$. Άρα ρίζαι τής δοδεΐσης είναι οι αριθμοί a, β καί αι ρίζαι τής $x^2 - (a+\beta)x + 2a^2 - 3ab + 2\beta^2 = 0$

η 16. (E1): $x^4 + (a-x)^4 = \beta^4$

(E2): $(x+a)^4 + (x+\beta)^4 = 17(a-\beta)^4$

(E3): $(a-x)^5 - (\beta-x)^5 = a-\beta$

$$(E4): \frac{(a-x)^4 + (x-b)^4}{(a+b-2x)^2} = \frac{a^4 + b^4}{(a+b)^2}$$

$$(E5): \frac{(x-a)^4 + (x-b)^4}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{a^4 + b^4}{ab}$$

Επίλυσεις:

$$\begin{aligned} (E1) \xleftrightarrow{x=y+\frac{a}{2}} \left(y+\frac{a}{2}\right)^4 + \left(y-\frac{a}{2}\right)^4 &= b^4 \iff 16y^4 + \\ &+ 24y^2a^2 + a^4 - 8b^4 = 0 \iff (4y^2)^2 + 2(4y^2)(3a^2) + \\ &+ (3a^2)^2 - 9a^4 + a^4 - 8b^4 = 0 \iff (4y^2 + 3a^2)^2 - 8(a^4 + \\ &+ b^4) = 0 \iff (4y^2 + 3a^2)^2 - (\sqrt{8(a^4 + b^4)})^2 = 0 \iff \\ \iff [4y^2 + 3a^2 + \sqrt{8(a^4 + b^4)}] \cdot [4y^2 + 3a^2 - \sqrt{8(a^4 + b^4)}] &= 0 \\ \iff 4y^2 + 3a^2 + \sqrt{8(a^4 + b^4)} = 0 \quad (1) \vee 4y^2 + 3a^2 - & \\ - \sqrt{8(a^4 + b^4)} = 0 \quad (2). \end{aligned}$$

$$(E2) \xleftrightarrow{x=y-\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(y+\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^4 + \left(y-\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^4 = 17(a-b)^4 \quad (1).$$

$$\text{Τότε } (1) \iff 16y^4 + 24y^2(a-b)^2 - 135(a-b)^4 = 0 \quad (2).$$

Εργαζόμενοι ως εις την προηγουμένην (E1) εξίσωσιν εύρισκομεν: $y_1 = \frac{3}{2}(a-b)$ καί $y_2 = -\frac{3}{2}(a-b)$ (άπορριπτομένων τῶν λοιπῶν λύσεων διότι δέν ἀνήκουν εἰς τὸ R). Τελικῶς ἔχομεν $A = \{a-2b, b-2a\}$ μέ

$$(E3) \xleftrightarrow{x=y+\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(\frac{a-b}{2} - y\right)^5 - \left(-\frac{a-b}{2} - y\right)^5 = a-b \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \iff 5y^4 + 10\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2 y^2 + \left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^4 - 1 = 0 \quad \text{μέ } a \neq b.$$

$$\text{Συνεπῶς: } (1) \iff 4y^2 = -3a^2 - \sqrt{8(a^4 + b^4)} \iff$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies (x-a)^2 + (x-b)^2 &= [(x-a) - (x-b)]^2 + 2(x-a)(x-b) = \\ &= (a-b)^2 + 2y \text{ και } a^2 + b^2 = (a-b)^2 + 2ab = (a-b)^2 + 2\kappa. \\ \text{"ΕΤΕΙ ΘΑ ΞΕΧΩΜΕΝ: } (x-a)^4 + (x-b)^4 &= [(x-a)^2 + (x-b)^2]^2 - \\ &- 2(x-a)^2(x-b)^2 = [(a-b)^2 + 2y]^2 - 2\kappa^2 = (a-b)^4 + \\ &+ 4(a-b)^2 y + 2y^2 \text{ και } a^4 + b^4 = (a^2 + b^2)^2 - 2a^2 b^2 = \\ &= (a-b)^4 + 4(a-b)^2 \kappa + 2\kappa^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ΣΥΝΕΛΩΣ: } (Ε5) &\iff \frac{(a-b)^4 + 4(a-b)^2 y + 2y^2}{y} = \\ &= \frac{(a-b)^4 + 4(a-b)^2 \kappa + 2\kappa^2}{\kappa} \iff \frac{(a-b)^4}{y} + 2y = \\ &= \frac{(a-b)^4}{\kappa} + 2\kappa \iff 2(y-\kappa) - \frac{(a-b)^4}{\kappa y} (y-\kappa) = 0 \iff \\ (y-\kappa) \left[2 - \frac{(a-b)^4}{\kappa y} \right] &= 0 \iff y = \kappa \vee y = \frac{(a-b)^4}{2\kappa} \text{ μὲ} \\ y \neq 0 &\iff \left\{ (x-a)(x-b) = \kappa = ab \right\} \vee \left\{ (x-a)(x-b) = \frac{(a-b)^4}{2ab} \right\} \\ &\iff \left\{ x^2 - (a+b)x = 0 \right\}_{(a)} \vee \left\{ 2ab x^2 - 2ab(a+b)x + \right. \\ &\left. + 2a^2 b^2 - (a-b)^4 = 0 \right\} \quad (b). \end{aligned}$$

$$(a) \iff x=0 \vee x=a+b$$

(b) Τό τέταρτον τῆς Διακρινούσης αὐτῆς ἰσοῦται

$$\begin{aligned} \text{μὲ } a^2 b^2 (a+b)^2 - 4a^3 b^3 + 2ab(a-b)^4 &= a^2 b^2 [(a+ \\ &+ b)^2 - 4ab] + 2ab(a-b)^4 = a^2 b^2 (a-b)^2 + 2ab(a-b)^4 = \\ &= ab(a-b)^2 [ab + 2(a-b)^2] = ab(a-b)^2 (2a^2 - 3ab + 2b^2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} ab(a-b)^2 [(4a-3b)^2 + 7b^2]. \end{aligned}$$

Συνεπώς: (i) $\Delta > 0$ αν $ab > 0$ και η εξίσωσίς μας θα έχει 4 ρίζες εν R .

(ii) $\Delta < 0$ αν $ab < 0$ και η εξίσωσίς μας έχει δύο ρίζες εν R .

Παρατήρησης: Είς τας συμμετρικάς ως προς $x-a$ και $x-b$ εξισώσεις εκτελούμεν τόν

$$(M_1): y = \frac{x-a+x-b}{2} = x - \frac{a+b}{2} \implies x-a = y - \frac{a-b}{2}$$

$$\text{και } x-b = y + \frac{a-b}{2} \text{ ή τόν } (M_2): y = (x-a)(x-b).$$

(βλ. "Αλγεβρα II τόμος Θ. Καζαντζή: Σελίς 117).

Π17. Νά λυθῇ ἡ εξίσωσις:

$$x^8 + A_7 x^7 + A_6 x^6 + A_5 x^5 + A_4 x^4 + A_3 x^3 + A_2 x^2 + A_1 x + A_0 = 0 \quad (1) \text{ ἔάν μεταξὺ τῶν συντελεστῶν της ἰσχύουν αἱ σχέσεις:}$$

$$\frac{A_0}{A_2} = \frac{A_3}{A_5} = A_6 \quad (2) \text{ καὶ } \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{A_4}{A_5} = A_7 \quad (3)$$

Ἐφαρμογή: Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν R ἡ εξίσωσις:

$$x^8 - 3x^7 + 7x^6 + 3x^5 - 9x^4 + 21x^3 + 2x^2 - 6x + 14 = 0 \quad (I).$$

Ἐπίλυσις: Περιορισμός· $A_2 A_5 \neq 0$.

$$\text{Ἐάν } A_6 \neq 0, A_7 \neq 0 \implies A_i \neq 0 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 7,$$

$$\text{ἐπειδὴ δὲ } A_0 = A_2 \cdot A_6, A_3 = A_5 \cdot A_6, A_3 = A_5 \cdot A_6,$$

$$A_1 = A_2 A_7, A_4 = A_5 A_7 \text{ θὰ ἔχωμεν: } (1) \iff$$

$$\iff x^8 + A_7 x^7 + A_6 x^6 + A_5 x^5 + A_5 A_7 x^4 + A_5 A_6 x^3 +$$

$$+ A_2 x^2 + A_2 A_7 x + A_2 A_6 = 0 \iff x^6 (x^2 + A_7 x + A_6) +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + A_5 x^3 (x^2 + A_7 x + A_6) + A_2 (x^2 + A_7 x + A_6) = 0 \iff \\
 & \iff (x^2 + A_7 x + A_6)(x^6 + A_5 x^3 + A_2) = 0 \iff x^2 + A_7 x + \\
 & + A_6 = 0 \text{ (4)} \vee x^6 + A_5 x^3 + A_2 = 0 \text{ (5)} \quad \text{«H (5) } \xleftrightarrow{x^3=y} y^2 + \\
 & + A_5 y + A_2 = 0 \text{ (6)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Είδικαι περιπτώσεις:

$$\text{i) } \text{''Αν } A_2 A_5 \neq 0, A_6 \neq 0, A_7 = 0 \implies (4) \iff x^2 + A_6 = 0 \text{ και } (5) \iff x^6 + A_5 x^3 + A_2 = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } A_2 A_5 \neq 0, A_6 = 0, A_7 = 0 & \implies (4) \iff x^2 = 0 \\
 & \implies x = 0 \text{ (διηλγή)} \text{ και } (5) \iff x^6 + A_5 x^3 + A_2 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Εφαρμογή:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(I)} & \iff (x^8 - 3x^7 + 7x^6) + (3x^5 - 9x^4 + 21x^3) + (2x^2 - 6x + 14) = 0 \\
 & \iff x^6(x^2 - 3x + 7) + 3x^3(x^2 - 3x + 7) + 2(x^2 - 3x + 7) = 0 \\
 & \iff (x^2 - 3x + 7)(x^6 + 3x^3 + 2) = 0 \iff x^2 - 3x + 7 = 0 \text{ (II)} \\
 & \vee x^6 + 3x^3 + 2 = 0 \text{ (III)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Τότε θα έχουμε: (II) } \iff \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{19}{4} = 0$$

(αδύνατον εν R)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(III)} & \iff (x^3 + 1)(x^3 + 2) = 0 \iff (x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)[x^3 + (\sqrt[3]{2})^3] = 0 \\
 & \iff (x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)(x + \sqrt[3]{2})(x^2 - \sqrt[3]{2}x + \sqrt[3]{4}) = 0 \iff \\
 & x + 1 = 0 \vee x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \vee x + \sqrt[3]{2} \vee x^2 - \sqrt[3]{2}x + \sqrt[3]{4} = 0 \\
 & \iff x_1 = -1 \vee x_2 = -\sqrt[3]{2} \text{ διότι } x^2 - x + 1 = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ και } x^2 - \sqrt[3]{2}x + \sqrt[3]{4} \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\
 & \implies A = \{-1, -\sqrt[3]{2}\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Π18. (Ε1): Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἡ: $\frac{1}{f} = (\eta - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$

(α) ὡς πρὸς f (β) ὡς πρὸς η (γ) ὡς πρὸς R_1 (δ) ὡς πρὸς R_2 καὶ νά διερευνηθῇ δι' ἐκάστην περίπτωση.

(Ε2): Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἡ: $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{2}{R}$ (i) ὡς πρὸς a

(ii) ὡς πρὸς b (iii) ὡς πρὸς R καὶ νά διερευνηθῇ δι' ἐκάστην περίπτωση.

(Ε3) Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἡ: $S = V_0 g - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ (α) ὡς πρὸς g (β) ὡς πρὸς V_0 , ὅταν, $S, V_0, g, t \in \mathbb{R}$.

(γ) Νά διερευνηθῇ ὡς πρὸς τὸν ἄγνωστον g .

(δ) Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἡ: $S = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ ὡς πρὸς V_0 .

Ἐπίλυσεις:

(Ε1) $\iff \frac{1}{f} = (\eta - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$ Συνελῶς

1. $f = \frac{1}{\eta - 1} \cdot \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \quad \left| \quad \eta \neq 1, R_1 \neq -R_2 \right.$

2. ὡς πρὸς η : ἔχουμεν

$$R_1 R_2 = (\eta - 1) f \cdot (R_1 + R_2) \iff \eta f (R_1 + R_2) = f (R_1 + R_2) + R_1 R_2 \iff \eta = 1 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{f (R_1 + R_2)}$$

3. ὡς πρὸς R_1 : ἔχουμεν $R_1 R_2 = (\eta - 1) f (R_1 + R_2)$

$$\iff R_1 R_2 = (\eta - 1) f R_1 + (\eta - 1) f R_2 \iff$$

$$\iff R_1 R_2 + (1 - \eta) f R_1 = (\eta - 1) f R_2 \iff$$

$$\iff R_1 = \frac{(n-1)fR_2}{(1-n)f+R_2}$$

4. ως προς R_2 εύρισκουμεν $R_2 = \frac{(n-1)fR_1}{(1-n)f+R_1}$

(E2) $\iff aR + bR = 2ab$ "Αρα:

1. ως προς a : $(2b-R)a = bR \iff a = \frac{bR}{2b-R}$

i) "Αν $2b-R \neq 0$ δηλ. $R \neq 2b \implies \exists$ ακριβώς μία λύσις.

ii) "Αν $R = 2b \neq 0 \implies A = \emptyset$

iii) "Αν $R = 2b = 0 \implies A \equiv R$

2. ως προς b : $(2a-R)b = aR \iff b = \frac{aR}{2a-R}$

i) $2a-R \neq 0 \implies R \neq 2a \implies \exists$ ακριβώς μία λύσις.

ii) $2a = R \neq 0 \implies A = \emptyset$

iii) $2a = R = 0 \implies A \equiv R$

3. ως προς R : $(a+b)R = 2ab \iff R = \frac{2ab}{a+b}$

i) $a+b \neq 0$ ($a \neq -b$) $\implies \exists$ ακριβώς μία λύσις.

ii) $a+b = 0$ και $ab \neq 0 \implies A = \emptyset$

iii) $a+b = 0$ και $a = b = 0 \implies A = R$

(E3): $(a) \iff 2v_0g - gt^2 = 2S \implies g = \frac{2S}{2v_0 - t^2}$

(γ): i) "Αν $2v_0 - t^2 \neq 0 \implies \exists$ ακριβώς μία λύσις

ii) "Αν $2v_0 - t^2 = 0 \wedge S = 0 \implies A \equiv R$

iii) "Αν $2v_0 - t^2 = 0 \wedge S \neq 0 \implies A = \emptyset$.

$$(E3): (b) \iff v_0 = \frac{S}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{2} t^2$$

$$(E3): (d) S = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \gamma t^2 \iff 2 v_0 t + \gamma t^2 = 2S \\ \implies v_0 = \frac{2S - \gamma t^2}{2t} = \frac{S}{t} - \frac{1}{2} \gamma t \quad | \quad t \neq 0.$$

Π19. (E1): 1) "Αν $F, \theta, B, e, \eta, \ell \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

νά επιλυθῇ ἡ: $F = \frac{\theta}{e\eta\ell} B$ ὡς πρὸς ἕκαστον

τῶν γραμμάτων τῆς.

2) "Αν $\gamma t \neq 0$ νά επιλυθῇ ἡ: $\gamma = \frac{v - v_0}{t}$ ὡς πρὸς t ,

ὡς πρὸς v καὶ ὡς πρὸς v_0 .

3) "Αν $\gamma S \neq 0$ νά επιλυθῇ ἡ: $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2\gamma S$
ὡς πρὸς S καὶ ὡς πρὸς γ .

(E2): Νά επιλυθῇ ἡ: $H\omega\lambda = \omega(\lambda - x) \left[\nu H - x \left(1 + \frac{\omega}{E} \right) \right]$ μὲ τὴν προϋπόθεσιν ὅτι διὰ

$$\nu = 1 \implies x = 0.$$

(E3) Δίδονται αἱ ἐκθέσεις:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}} \quad (1) \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \frac{P_3}{P_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2} \quad (2).$$

ἐνθα P_1, P_2, P_3, T_1, T_2 θετικοὶ ἀριθμοὶ
καὶ $\kappa > 1$. Νά ἐκφρασθῇ ὁ λόγος $\frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_3 - P_1}$

ἐν συνάρτησει τοῦ λόγου $\frac{T_2}{T_1}$ καὶ τοῦ κ .

$$(E4): \rightarrow \text{Εάν } p v^{\gamma} = p_1 v_1^{\gamma} \quad (1) \quad v = 10 v_1 \quad (2).$$

$$\gamma = 1,41 \quad (3), \quad \frac{p v}{T} = \frac{p_1 v_1}{T_1} \quad (4), \quad \text{νά εύρεθῇ}$$

$$\text{ὁ λόγος } \frac{T_1}{T}.$$

$$(E5): \text{Εάν } p_1 v_1^{\gamma} = p_2 v_2^{\gamma} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{p_1 v_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 v_2}{T_2} \quad (2) \quad \text{καί } v_2 = 2 v_1 \quad (3)$$

νά εύρεθῇ τὸ T_2 συναρτήσῃ τῶν T_1 καί $(\gamma-1)$.

$$\text{Ἐπίλυσις: (E1)-(1)} \iff B = \frac{\varepsilon \eta \ell F}{\theta} \iff \theta = \frac{\varepsilon \eta \ell F}{B} \iff$$

$$\iff \varepsilon = \frac{B \theta}{\eta \ell F} \iff \eta' = \frac{B \theta}{\varepsilon \ell F}.$$

$$(E1)-(2) \iff t = \frac{v - v_0}{\gamma} \iff v = v_0 + \gamma t \iff v_0 = v - \gamma t$$

$$(E1)-(3) \iff S = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2\gamma} \iff \gamma = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2S}$$

$$(E2) \iff (E+\omega)x^2 - [vHE + \lambda(E+\omega)]x + (v-1)HE\lambda = 0$$

$$\implies x = \frac{vHE + \lambda(E+\omega) \pm \sqrt{[vHE + \lambda(E+\omega)]^2 - 4(E+\omega)(v-1)HE\lambda}}{2(E+\omega)}$$

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ διὰ $v=1$ πρέπει νά εὕρισκωμεν $x=0$,

ἐκ τῶν δύο τιμῶν τοῦ x ἀρμόζει ἐκ τοῦ τύπου τούτου, ὅταν πρὸ τοῦ ριζικοῦ θέσωμεν τὸ σημεῖον $-$, δηλαδή:

$$x = \frac{vHE + \lambda(E+\omega) - \sqrt{[vHE + \lambda(E+\omega)]^2 - 4(E+\omega)(v-1)HE\lambda}}{2(E+\omega)}.$$

(E3): Διά πολλαπλασιασμού των (1) και (2) κατά μέλη

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_3}{P_1} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}} \cdot \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa-1}}$$

Τελικώς $\frac{P_3}{P_1} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa-1}} \quad (3)$

Άρα: $\frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_3 - P_1} = \frac{\frac{P_2}{P_1} - 1}{\frac{P_3}{P_1} - 1} = \frac{\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}} - 1}{\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa-1}} - 1}$

(E4): Έκ των (1) και (4) διά διαιρέσεως κατά μέλη

έχομεν ισοδυνάμως $\frac{T V^{\delta}}{V} = \frac{T_1 V_1^{\delta}}{V_1} \Rightarrow T V^{\delta-1} =$

$$= T_1 V_1^{\delta-1} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T} = \left(\frac{V}{V_1} \right)^{\delta-1} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \left(\frac{10 V_1}{V_1} \right)^{\delta-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T} = 10^{\delta-1} = 10^{0,41}$$

(E5): Έκ της (2) $\Rightarrow P_2 = P_1 \frac{V_1 T_2}{V_2 T_1} \quad (4)$

Έκ της (1) $\stackrel{(4)}{\Rightarrow} P_1 V_1^{\delta} = P_1 \frac{V_1 T_2}{V_2 T_1} V_2^{\delta} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 \cdot \frac{V_1^{\delta}}{V_1} = T_2 \cdot \frac{V_2^{\delta}}{V_2} \Rightarrow T_1 V_1^{\delta-1} = T_2 \cdot V_2^{\delta-1} =$$

$$\stackrel{(3)}{=} T_2 (2 V_1)^{\delta-1} \Rightarrow T_1 = T_2 \cdot 2^{\delta-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$T_2 = \frac{T_1}{2^{\delta-1}} = F(T_1, \delta-1).$$

Π20. (Ε1) Έάν $y = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ και $y = 372 \text{ mm}$,

$$v_0 = \sqrt{248} g, \quad t = \frac{500}{3157} \text{ sec, να εύρεθῇ ἡ τιμὴ}$$

τοῦ g .

(Ε2): Εάν $w = Mgh$ (1) και $w = \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \frac{v^2}{r^2} + \frac{1}{2} M v^2$ (2)
 νά εύρεθῇ τό v συναρτήσῃ τῶν ἄλλων.

(Ε3): Εάν $F = Bqv = \frac{mv^2}{r}$ (1) και $\omega = 2\pi\nu = \frac{v}{r} =$
 $= \frac{2\pi}{T}$ (2) νά εύρεθῇ τό T συναρτήσῃ τῶν
 η, m, q, B .

(Ε4): Εάν $R_1 = \frac{R_0^2 - 45 R_0}{45}$ και $-80 R_1 - 430 R_0 + 3 R_0^2 +$
 $+ 14875 = 0$, νά εύρεθῇ τό R_0 .

(Ε5): Εἰς ἓνα φαινόμενον καταλήγομεν εἰς μίαν
 ἐξίσωσιν τῆς μορφῆς: $3^{x^3+y^3} = \left(\frac{27^{xy}}{3w^2}\right)^w$ μέ τήν

προϋπόθεσιν ὅτι πάντες οἱ ἀριθμοί $x, y, w \in \mathbb{R}$ και
 τό ἄθροισμα αὐτῶν διάφορον τοῦ μηδενός.

Ενεκα τῶν προηοθέσεων τούτων ὁ παρατη-
 ρητής κατέληξεν εἰς τό συμπέρασμα ὅτι
 ἠρέλει νά εἶναι $x = y = w$. Νά δεχθῇ ὅτι τό
 συμπέρασμα τοῦτο εἶναι ὀρθόν.

Ἑλίλυσις: (Ε1): Ὡς $y = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \iff 372 = \sqrt{248} g$
 $\frac{500}{3157} + \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{500}{3157}\right)^2 \iff \frac{500}{3157} \sqrt{g} = x > 0$
 $\iff 372 = \sqrt{248} x +$
 $+ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \iff x^2 + 2\sqrt{248} x - 744 = 0 \implies x = 15,75.$
 Ὡς $\frac{500}{3157} \sqrt{g} = 15,75$ και $g = \left(\frac{15,75 \cdot 3157}{500}\right)^2 =$
 $= 9891 \text{ mm sec}^{-2} = 989 \cdot \text{cm sec}^{-2}.$

$$(E2): \text{Έκ τῆς (1)} \xrightarrow{(2)} \text{ὅτι: } \frac{1}{2} \left\{ m \frac{v^2}{r^2} + M \right\} v^2 = Mgh$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2 \frac{Mg}{m \frac{v^2}{r^2} + M} \cdot h} \quad (3). \quad \text{Η (3) εἶναι τῆς μορφῆς}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gh} \quad \mu\acute{\epsilon} \quad g = \frac{Mg}{m \frac{v^2}{r^2} + M}.$$

$$(E3): \text{Έκ τῆς (1)} \Rightarrow v = \frac{Mv}{B \cdot q} \xrightarrow{(2)} T = \frac{2\pi M}{qB}.$$

$$(E4): \text{Έκ τῆς } -80R_1 - 430R_0 + 3R_0^2 + 14875 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= \frac{R_0^2 - 45R_0}{45} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} 3R_0^2 - 430R_0 - 80 \frac{R_0^2 - 45R_0}{45} + \\ + 14875 &= 0 \iff 27R_0^2 - 3870R_0 - 16R_0^2 + 720R_0 + 133875 = \\ = 0 &\iff 11R_0^2 - 3150R_0 + 133875 = 0. \quad \text{Συνελῶς ἔχομεν} \\ \Rightarrow R_0 &= \frac{3150 \pm \sqrt{9922500 - 5890 \cdot 500}}{22} \iff \end{aligned}$$

$$R_0 = \frac{3150 \pm 2008}{22} \iff R_0' = 234,4 \quad \eta' \quad R_0'' = 52.$$

$$(E5) \iff 3^{x^3+y^3} = (3^{3xy-\omega^2})^\omega \iff 3^{x^3+y^3} = 3^{xy\omega-\omega^3} \iff$$

$$\iff x^3+y^3 = 3xy\omega-\omega^3 \iff x^3+y^3+\omega^3-3xy\omega=0 \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{1}{2} (x+y+\omega) [(x-y)^2 + (x-\omega)^2 + (\omega-x)^2] = 0 \implies$$

$$\xrightarrow{x+y+\omega \neq 0} (x-y)^2 + (y-\omega)^2 + (\omega-x)^2 = 0 \implies x-y=0 \wedge$$

$$\wedge y-\omega=0 \quad \wedge \omega-x=0 \implies x=y=\omega.$$

II. ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΜΕΤΡΙΚΩΝ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΩΝ

Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν καί νά διερευνηθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ
ὑπερβολώσεις:

$$1. 1+ax+9(a+x)-(a+x)-9(1+ax)=0 \mid a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2. (b-x)^2 + (\lambda+b)^2 + (\lambda-x)^2 = (\lambda+x)^2 - x(b-x) + \\ + (\lambda+b)(\lambda+\lambda-b) \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$3. 32(x-a)^3 - 27x^2(x-2a) = 0 \mid a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$4. (3x+4\lambda)^2 - (5x-2\lambda)^2 - 2(x+2\lambda)(-8x+\lambda) = 0 \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$5. \lambda x - \mu - 2 = (\mu x + 1)^2 - (\mu^2 x + 1)(x + \lambda) + (1 + 2\mu^3)x \mid \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$6. 3a - \{-2b+a+[x-a+b+(b-2x)+3x-2b]+2x\} - 4a = \\ = 2a - b + (a-b-4)x \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$7. a^2(a-x) - b^2(b+x) = abx \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$8. (1-x)(a-x) = (a-x)(1-b) - (1+x)(b-x) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$9. a(ax+b)+b = b(bx+a)+a \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$10. a(ax-a) = b(bx-b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$11. (x+a)^2 - (x+b)^2 = b-a \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$12. (a+b)^2 x^2 - (a-b)(a^2-b^2)x - 2ab(a^2+b^2) = 0 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$13. \lambda(3x-\lambda) = 3x-1 \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$14. (x-a)^3(x+2b+a) - (x-b)^3(x-2a-b) = 0 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$15. [(a^2-b^2)x-1]^2 + (2abx-1)^2 = [(a^2+b^2)x+1]^2 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$16. (x-a-\kappa)^2 + (x-a+\kappa)^2 = 2\kappa^2 \mid a, \kappa \in \mathbb{R}.$$

17. $a^2 x^2 + 1 = b^2 x^2 + (a-b)x + (a+b)x \quad | a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$
18. $(x-a)^3 + (x+a)^2(x-a) - 2b(x^2+a^2) = 0 \quad | a \in \mathbb{R}.$
19. $(x+\lambda)^3 + 3\lambda x(1-x-\lambda) - 1 = 0 \quad | \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$
20. $x^2 - (a^4 + b^2)x + a^4 b^2 = 0 \quad | a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$
21. $[\lambda^2 x - \lambda(x+2) + 2][\lambda^2(x-2) - x - (3\lambda+1)] = 0 \quad | \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$
22. $\lambda(\lambda^2 - 4)x = 5(\lambda^2 - 1) - (\lambda^2 - 4)x \quad | \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
23. $(a^2 + b^2)(x-1) + 2ab(x+1) = 0 \quad | a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$
24. $3x + 4\lambda^2 = 9 + 2\lambda x \quad | \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$
25. $\lambda^2 x - 4\lambda = \lambda^2 + 4(x+1) \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$
26. $x^2 + (\lambda - 2x)^2 = (\lambda - 3x)^2 \quad | \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$
27. $(2x-1)(x^3-1)[(\lambda-1)x-2\lambda] = 0 \quad | \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$
28. $(\lambda-\mu)x^2 + (\mu-\nu)x + (\nu-\lambda) = 0 \quad | \nu, \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}.$
29. $a x(x^2 - 4a^2) + 2ax(x^2 - a^2) = 0 \quad | a \in \mathbb{R}$
30. $16(x+a)(x+2a)(x+3a)(x+4a) - 9a^4 = 0 \quad | a \in \mathbb{R}$
31. $(x+a)(x+3a)(x+5a)(x+7a) = 384a^4 \quad | a \in \mathbb{R}.$
32. $(x-3a)(x-a)(x+2a)(x+4a) = 2376a^4 \quad | a \in \mathbb{R}.$
33. $x^4 - 2(a+b)x^2 + a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 0 \quad | a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$
34. $x^4 - 2x^2 a^2 - 2x^2 b^2 + a^4 + b^4 - 2a^2 b^2 = 0 \quad | a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$
35. $4x^4 - 5x^2 a^4 + a^8 = 0 \quad | a \in \mathbb{R}.$
36. $2x^4 - 3ax^3 + 3a^2 x^2 + 16a^4 = 0 \quad | a \in \mathbb{R}.$
37. $(x+\lambda+\mu)^3 - x^3 - \lambda^3 - \mu^3 = 0 \quad | \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}.$

$$38. (x+a+b)^5 - x^5 - a^5 - b^5 = 0 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$39. (\lambda+\mu)^3 + (\mu+x)^3 + (x+\lambda)^3 + (x+\mu)^3 + (\lambda+\mu)^3 + (\mu+\lambda)^3 = 0 \\ \lambda, \mu, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$40. (a-1)(1+x+x^2)^2 = (a+1)(1+x^2+x^4) \mid a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$41. x^4 + b(a+b)x^3 + (ab-2)b^2x^2 - (a+b)b^3x + b^4 = 0 \mid$$

$$42. (x^2+b^2)^2 = 2ax^3 + 2ab^2x - a^2x^2 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$43. (x+b+y)(x+y+a)(x+a+b) + ab\gamma = 0 \mid a, b, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$44. (x-a)(x^3+a^3) + (a-b)(a^3+b^3) + (b-x)(b^3+x^3) = 0 \\ a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$45. x(a-b)^2 + a(b-x)^2 + b(x-a)^2 + 8abx = 0 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$46. x^2(a+b) + a^2(b+x) + b^2(x+a) + 2abx = 0 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$47. x(a^4-b^4) + a(b^4-x^4) + b(x^4-a^4) = 0 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$48. (x-a)(x+a)^2 + (a-b)(a+b)^2 + (b-x)(b+x)^2 = 0$$

$$49. (x+a+b)^5 - (a+b-x)^5 - (b+x-a)^5 - (x+a-b)^5 = 0$$

$$50. (a-b)^2(a+b-2x) + (b-x)^2(b+x-2a) + (x-a)^2(x+a-2b) = 0$$

$$51. x(a+b)^2 + a(b+x)^2 + b(x+a)^2 - 4abx = 0$$

$$52. (x+a)^3 + (x+b)^3 + (a+b)^3 - 2(x^3+a^3+b^3) + 6abx = 0$$

$$53. (x+a+b)^4 - (x+a)^4 - (x+b)^4 - (a+b)^4 + x^4 + a^4 + b^4 = 0$$

$$54. x^4(a^2-b^2) + a^4(b^2-x^2) + b^4(x^2-a^2) = 0$$

$$55. x(a^2-b^2) + a(b^2-x^2) + b(x^2-a^2) = 0$$

$$56. 3x^2 + 12a^2 + 10b^2 + 26ab + 17bx + 13ax = 0$$

$$57. (x-a)^3 + (a-b)^3 - 3(x-a)(a-b)(b-x) = 0$$

$$58. (x+a)^3 + (x+b)^3 + (a+b)^3 - 3(x+a)(x+b)(a+b) - x^3 - a^3 - b^3 + 3abx = 0$$

$$59. (a+b-x)^3 + (x+a-b)^3 + (x+b-a)^3 - 3(a+b-x)(x+a-b) \cdot (x+b-a) - 3(x^3 + a^3 + b^3 - 3abx) = 0$$

$$60. (x^2-ab)^3 + (a^2-bx)^3 + (b^2-ax)^3 - 3(x^2-ab)(a^2-bx)(b^2-ax) = 0$$

$$61. (3x-a-b)^3 + (3a-x-b)^3 + (3b-x-a)^3 - 3(3x-a-b)(3a-x-b)(3b-x-a) - 15(x^3 + a^3 + b^3 - 3abx) = 0$$

$$62. (x^2+2ab)^3 + (a^2+2bx)^3 + (b^2+2ax)^3 - 3(x^2+2ab)(a^2+2bx) \cdot (b^2+2ax) = 0$$

$$63. (ax+b\lambda)^3 + (bx+a\mu)^3 + (b\mu+a\lambda)^3 - 3(ax+b\lambda)(bx+a\mu) \cdot (b\mu+a\lambda) = 0$$

$$64. (x^2+a^2+b^2)^3 + 2(ax+bx+ab)^3 - 3(x^2+a^2+b^2)(ax+bx+ab)^2 = 0$$

$$65. 8(x+a+b)^3 - (x+a)^3 - (x+b)^3 - (a+b)^3 = 0$$

$$66. (x+a+b+\gamma)^5 - (x+a+b)^5 - (x+a+\gamma)^5 - (x+b+\gamma)^5 - (a+b+\gamma)^5 + (x+a)^5 + (x+b)^5 + (x+\gamma)^5 + (a+b)^5 + (a+\gamma)^5 + (b+\gamma)^5 - x^5 - a^5 - b^5 - \gamma^5 = 0$$

$$67. (b+\gamma-a-x)^4(b-\gamma)(a-x) + (\gamma+a-b-x)^4(\gamma-a)(b-x) + (a+b-\gamma-x)^4(a-b)(\gamma-x) = 0$$

$$68. (x+a+b)^2 = 3(ax+bx+ab)$$

$$69. 3(x^2+a^2+b^2) = (x+a+b)^2$$

$$70. 5(3x^2 + \lambda^2 + \mu^2) = (3x + \lambda + \mu)^2$$

$$71. (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_v^2)x^2 + 2(a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_vb_v)x + (b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_v^2) = 0$$

$$72. (x-a)^2 + (\lambda-b)^2 + (\mu-\gamma)^2 + (x^2 + \lambda^2 + \mu^2 - 1)(a^2 + b^2 + \gamma^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$73. (x^2 + a^2)(\lambda^2 + b^2) = 4ab\lambda x$$

$$74. (a^2 + b^2)x^2 - 2b(a+\gamma)x + b^2 + \gamma^2 = 0$$

$$75. x^4 + \lambda^4 + \mu^4 + \nu^4 = 4\lambda\mu\nu x.$$

$$76. 2(x^2 + ax + a^2)(a^2 + ab + b^2) - (b^2 + bx + x^2)^2 + 2(a^2 + ab + b^2)(b^2 + bx + x^2) - (x^2 + ax + a^2)^2 + 2(b^2 + bx + x^2)(x^2 + ax + a^2) - (a^2 + ab + b^2)^2 = 0$$

$$77. \frac{4x+2}{3} - \frac{x+\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{5(x-1)}{6}, \quad \mu \neq 0$$

$$78. \frac{2x+\mu}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda-x}{\mu} = \frac{3\mu x + (\lambda-\mu)^2}{\lambda\mu}, \quad \lambda\mu \neq 0$$

$$79. \frac{a+x}{a-b} + \frac{x-a}{a+b} = \frac{x+b}{a+b} + \frac{2(x-b)}{a-b}, \quad a \neq \pm b$$

$$80. (a+x)(b+x) - a(b+\gamma) = \frac{a^2\gamma}{b} + x^2 \quad b \neq 0$$

$$81. \frac{\lambda x - \mu}{a+b} + \frac{\mu x + \mu}{a-b} = \frac{\mu x + \mu}{a+b} - \frac{\lambda x + \mu}{a-b}, \quad a \neq \pm b.$$

$$82. \frac{a-x}{a-b} + \frac{a+x}{a+b} + \frac{x}{2} = \frac{abx}{a^2-b^2} + \frac{(a-b)x}{2(a+b)} \quad a \neq \pm b$$

$$83. \frac{a^2+x^2}{(a-b)^2} + \frac{5(x+2a-3b)}{a-b} = \frac{3(a-x)}{a-b} + \frac{2ax}{(a-b)^2}, \quad a \neq b$$

$$84. \frac{x+2a}{2b-x} + \frac{x-2a}{2b+x} = \frac{4ab}{4b^2-x^2}$$

$$85. \quad \frac{a}{b} \left(1 - \frac{a}{x}\right) + \frac{b}{a} \left(1 - \frac{b}{x}\right) = 1, \quad ab \neq 0$$

$$86. \quad \frac{2a+x}{2a-x} + \frac{a-2x}{a+2x} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$87. \quad \left(\frac{x+a}{x+b}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2+a^2}{x^2+b^2}, \quad b \neq 0$$

$$88. \quad \frac{a}{x-a} - \frac{b}{x-b} = \frac{a-b}{x+a-b}$$

$$89. \quad \frac{1}{a+b+x} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{x}, \quad ab \neq 0$$

$$90. \quad (x^2+a^2-b^2)\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a}\right) + (a^2+b^2-x^2)\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right) + (b^2+x^2-a^2)\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 0 \quad | \quad ab \neq 0$$

$$91. \quad a+ax\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right) = a\left(a+x\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right) + a^2\left(1-\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{a}{x}$$

$$92. \quad \frac{x}{a} + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{b^2}{x^2} = 1 + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \quad | \quad a \neq 0$$

$$93. \quad \frac{1}{x-a} + \frac{1}{x-b} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \quad | \quad ab \neq 0$$

$$94. \quad \frac{1}{x-4} = \frac{4}{4\mu-x} - \frac{5}{\mu-x}$$

$$95. \quad \frac{1}{a-b} + \frac{a-b}{x} = ab^2 + \frac{a+b}{x} \quad | \quad a \neq b$$

$$96. \quad \frac{x}{x-b} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x}{2a} + \frac{x+2a}{b-x} \quad | \quad a \neq 0$$

$$97. \quad \frac{x+a}{x+b} + \frac{x+b}{x+a} = \frac{a^2+b^2}{ab} + \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \quad | \quad ab \neq 0$$

$$98. \frac{x-a}{x+a} + \frac{x+a}{x-a} = 2$$

$$99. \frac{2x-a}{y^2x+3ay^2} = \frac{(2x+b+y)^2}{(4yx+2by+2y^2)} \quad | \quad y \neq 0$$

$$100. \frac{(b-y)(1+a^2)}{x+a^2} + \frac{(y-a)(1+b^2)}{x+b^2} + \frac{(a-b)(1+y^2)}{x+y^2} = 0$$

$$101. \frac{x(x-2a)^3}{(x+a)^3} + a \frac{(2x-a)^3}{(x+a)^3} = x^2 - a^2$$

$$102. \frac{x-a}{x^2-4ax+3a^2} + \frac{x+b}{x^2+4bx+3b^2} = \frac{2x+a+b}{(x-3a)(x+3b)}$$

$$103. \frac{1}{(x+a)^2-b^2} + \frac{1}{(x-b)^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{x^2-(a+b)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2-(a-b)^2}$$

$$104. \frac{(x-a)^2}{(x-a)^2-(b-y)^2} + \frac{(x-b)^2}{(x-b)^2-(y-a)^2} + \frac{(x-y)^2}{(x-y)^2-(a-b)^2} = 1$$

$$105. \frac{(x+a)(x+b)}{(x-a)(x-b)} + \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(x+a)(x+b)} = \frac{(x+y)(x+\delta)}{(x-y)(x-\delta)} + \frac{(x-y)(x-\delta)}{(x+y)(x+\delta)}$$

$$106. \frac{a}{a-x} + \frac{a}{a+x} + \frac{2a^2}{a^2+x^2} + \frac{4a^4}{a^4+x^4} = 8$$

$$107. \frac{a^2}{(a-b)(a-x)} + \frac{b^2}{(b-x)(b-a)} + \frac{x^2}{(x-a)(x-b)} = x \quad | \quad a \neq b$$

$$108. \frac{a^2}{(a-b)(a-y)(x+a)} + \frac{b^2}{(b-y)(b-a)(x+b)} + \frac{y^2}{(y-a)(y-b)(x+y)} = 0$$

$$a \neq b \neq y \neq a$$

$$109. \frac{\frac{a+x}{a-x} - \frac{a-x}{a+x}}{\frac{a+x}{a-x} + \frac{a-x}{a+x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{a}}{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2}} \quad | \quad a \neq 0$$

$$110. \left[\sum \frac{a}{(a-b)(a-y)} \right] x = \sum \frac{x^2 - 2\mu}{(x+\lambda)(x+\mu)} \quad | \quad \begin{matrix} a \neq b \neq y \neq a \\ \lambda \neq -\mu \end{matrix}$$

$$111. \sum \frac{\beta\gamma(a+x)}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)} = \sum \frac{(1+a\beta)(1+a\gamma)}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq a \end{array} \right.$$

$$112. \left[\sum \frac{a^3}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)} \right] x = \sum \frac{a^2(a+\beta)(a+\gamma)}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq a \end{array} \right.$$

$$113. 2 \sum \frac{x^4}{(x-\lambda)(x-\mu)} = \sum \frac{\beta-\gamma}{a^2-(\beta-\gamma)^2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a \neq \beta + \gamma \\ \beta \neq \gamma + a \\ \gamma \neq a + \beta \\ \lambda \neq \mu \end{array} \right.$$

$$114. \frac{a^2 \left(\frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{x} \right) + \beta^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{a} \right) + x^2 \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right)}{a \left(\frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{x} \right) + \beta \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{a} \right) + x \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right)} =$$

$$= (ax + \beta x + a\beta) \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) - a\beta x \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} \right)$$

$ab \neq 0$

$$115. \frac{\frac{x+a}{x-a} + \frac{x+\beta}{x-\beta} + \frac{x+\gamma}{x-\gamma} - 3}{\frac{a}{x-a} + \frac{\beta}{x-\beta} + \frac{\gamma}{x-\gamma} - 3} = \frac{\frac{(x+a)(x+\beta)(x+\gamma)}{(x-a)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)}}{\frac{x^3 + (a\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma a)x}{(x-a)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)}} = 4x$$

$$116. \frac{(a+\lambda)(a+\mu)}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)(x+a)} + \frac{(\beta+\lambda)(\beta+\mu)}{(\beta-\gamma)(\beta-a)(x+\beta)} + \frac{(\gamma+\lambda)(\gamma+\mu)}{(\gamma-a)(\gamma-\beta)(x+\gamma)} = 0$$

$a \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq a$

$$117. \left[\sum \frac{a(\beta+\gamma-a)}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)} \right] x = \sum \frac{(a-\beta+\gamma)(a+\beta-\gamma)}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq a \end{array} \right.$$

$$118. 1 + \frac{a_1}{x-a_1} + \frac{a_2 x}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)} + \dots + \frac{a_n x^{n-1}}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)\dots(x-a_n)} =$$

$= 0 \quad \left| \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \right.$

$$119. \frac{ax^{\mu+1} - x^{\mu}}{x-1} + \frac{\beta x^{\mu}}{x+1} = \frac{ax^{\mu}(x^2+1)}{x^2-1}$$

$$120. \left[\sum_{k=1}^v \frac{a_k^v}{(a_k - a_1)(a_k - a_2) \dots (a_k - a_{k-1})(a_k - a_{k+1}) \dots (a_k - a_v)} \right] x = \sum_{k=1}^v a_k$$

όπου $a_k \neq a_l, \forall k \neq l (=1, 2, 3, \dots, v)$ και $\mu, \nu \in \mathbb{N}$ με $\mu \leq \nu$.

$$121. 2\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + 3\sqrt{\frac{a}{x}} = \frac{b}{a} - \frac{6a}{b} \quad | \quad ab \neq 0$$

$$122. \sqrt{ax+\lambda} + \sqrt{bx+\mu} = \sqrt{\gamma x+\kappa} \quad | \quad a, b, \gamma, \lambda, \mu, \kappa \in \mathbb{R}, ab\gamma \neq 0.$$

$$123. \sqrt{x-a} - \sqrt{x-b} = 1 \quad | \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$124. \sqrt{x(x+1)} + \sqrt{x(x-1)} = \lambda \quad | \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$125. \sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a+x}} = \sqrt{2a+x} \quad | \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$126. \frac{x}{\sqrt{17}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{17}} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{17}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{17}} = 1 \quad | \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

$$127. \sqrt[3]{(a+x)^2} + 4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{(a-x)^2} = 5 \cdot \sqrt[3]{(a^2-x^2)} \quad | \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$128. \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1+x^2} = 2a \frac{1-a^2}{a^4+6a^2+1} \quad | \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$129. \sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{b+x} = \mu \quad | \quad a, b, \mu \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$130. \sqrt{|x^2-1|} = x + \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad | \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_0^+.$$

$$131. |a-x| + |b-x| = |a-b| \quad | \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$132. \frac{a-b}{\sqrt{|y-x|}} + \frac{b-\gamma}{\sqrt{|a-x|}} + \frac{\gamma-a}{\sqrt{|b-x|}} = 0 \quad | \quad \gamma < b < a \text{ και } \Omega \equiv \mathbb{R} - [y, a]$$

$$133. ||x|-1| = 7\lambda - 2x \quad | \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$134. |a-2|x + (a-2)|x| = 3a+2 \quad | \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$135. 132x^2 + 99 + 33\lambda^2 = (10|x| + 2\sqrt{3} + 2\lambda)^2 \quad | \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Υποδείξεις διά τήν λύσιν τῶν
προηγούμενων ἀσκήσεων

$$1. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff g[a+x-(1+ax)] = 0 \iff (x-1)(1-a) = 0$$

$$\implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } a=1 \implies A \equiv R \text{ (ταυτότης)}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } a \neq 1 \implies x-1=0 \iff x=1$$

$$2. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff (6-x)(6-x+x) + (\lambda+6)(\lambda+6-12-\lambda+x) + \\ + [(\lambda-x) - (\lambda+x)] [(\lambda-x) + (\lambda+x)] = 0$$

$$\iff 6(6-x) + (\lambda+6)(x-6) - 4\lambda x = 0 \iff (6-x)(6-\lambda-6) - 4\lambda x = 0$$

$$\iff \lambda(6-x-4x) = 0 \implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda=0 \implies A \equiv R \text{ (ταυτότης)}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda \neq 0 \implies 3x-6=0 \iff x=2$$

$$3. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff 5x^3 - 42ax^2 + 96a^2x - 32a^3 = 0$$

$$\iff 5x^2(x-8a) - 2ax(x-8a) + 16a^2(5x-2a) = 0$$

$$\iff x(5x-2a)(x-8a) + 16a^2(5x-2a) = 0$$

$$\iff (5x-2a)(x-4a)^2 = 0 \iff x = \frac{2a}{5} \vee x = 4a$$

$$(\delta\iota\lambda\lambda\eta) \implies$$

$$(i) \text{ 'Εάν } a=0 \implies A \equiv \{0(\tau\rho\iota\lambda\lambda\eta)\}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } a \neq 0 \implies A \equiv \left\{ \frac{2a}{5}, 4a \right\}.$$

$$4. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff [(3x+4\lambda) - (5x-2\lambda)] [(3x+4\lambda) + (5x-2\lambda)] -$$

$$-2(x+2\lambda)(-8x+\lambda) = 0 \iff 2\lambda(37x+4\lambda) = 0 \implies$$

$$(i) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda=0 \implies A \equiv R \text{ (ταυτότης)}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda \neq 0 \implies A \equiv \left\{ -\frac{4\lambda}{37} \right\}.$$

5. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff (\lambda - 2\mu)(1 + \mu^2)x = \mu - \lambda + 3$

$$\implies (i) \lambda \neq 2\mu \implies x = \frac{\mu - \lambda + 3}{(\lambda - 2\mu)(1 + \mu^2)}$$

$$(ii) \left. \begin{matrix} \lambda = 2\mu \\ \mu = 3 \end{matrix} \right\} \implies (E) \iff 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}$$

$$(iii) \left. \begin{matrix} \lambda = 2\mu \\ \mu \neq 3 \end{matrix} \right\} \implies (E) \iff 0 \cdot x = 3 - \mu \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

6. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff -a + 2b - 4x = 2a - b + (a - b - 4)x$

$$\iff (a - b)x = -3(a - b) \implies (i) \text{, Εάν } a = b$$

$$\implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R} \quad (ii) \text{, Εάν } a \neq b \implies x = -3$$

7. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff (a^2 + ab + b^2)x = a^3 - b^3$

$$\implies (i) a^2 + ab + b^2 \neq 0 \implies x = a - b$$

$$(ii) a^2 + ab + b^2 = 0 \iff \left(a + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3b^2}{4} = 0$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{matrix} a + \frac{b}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{3b^2}{4} = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{matrix} 2a + b = 0 \\ b = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \iff a = b = 0$$

$$\implies (E) \iff 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}$$

8. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff (a - x)(1 - x - 1 + b) + (1 + x)(b - x) = 0$

$$\iff (a - x)(b - x) + (1 + x)(b - x) = 0$$

$$\iff (b - x)(a - x + 1 + x) = 0 \iff (b - x)(a + 1) = 0$$

$$\implies (i) a \neq -1 \implies b - x = 0 \iff x = b$$

$$(ii) a = -1 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}$$

9. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff a^2x + ab + b = b^2x + ab + a \iff$

$$\iff (a^2 - b^2)x = a - b \implies (i). a \neq \pm b \implies x = \frac{1}{a+b}.$$

$$(ii). a = b \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(iii). a = -b \neq 0 \implies 0 \cdot x = -2b \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

$$10. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff (a^2 - b^2)x = a - b \quad (b \neq 0 \text{ άεκ. 9})$$

$$11. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff (2x + a + b)(a - b) = b - a$$

$$\implies (i) \quad a = b \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R$$

$$(ii) \quad a \neq b \implies x = -\frac{a+b+1}{2}$$

$$12. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff (a+b)^2 x^2 - (a-b)^2 (a+b)x - 2ab(a^2 + b^2) = 0 \iff (a+b)^2 x^2 - (a^2 - 2ab + b^2)(a+b)x - 2ab$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot (a^2 + b^2) = 0 \iff (a+b)^2 x^2 + 2ab(a+b)x - (a^2 + b^2)(a+b) \cdot \\ & \cdot x - 2ab(a^2 + b^2) = 0 \iff [(a+b)x + 2ab] [(a+b)x - (a^2 + b^2)] = 0 \\ & \iff (a+b)x = -2ab \vee (a+b)x = a^2 + b^2 \implies \end{aligned}$$

$$(i) \quad a = b = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) \quad a = -b \neq 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(iii) \quad a \neq -b \implies A = \left\{ -\frac{2ab}{a+b}, \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a+b} \right\}.$$

$$\text{διότι } \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a+b} \neq -\frac{2ab}{a+b} \iff (a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \neq 0$$

$$\iff (a+b)^2 \neq 0 \iff a \neq -b \text{ 'αληθές}).$$

$$13. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff 3(\lambda - 1)x = \lambda^2 - 1 \implies$$

$$(i) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda = 1 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda \neq 1 \implies x = \frac{\lambda + 1}{3}.$$

14. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff 2(a^3 + b^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2)x =$
 $= a^4 - b^4 + 2ab(a^2 - b^2) \iff 2(a+b)^3x = (a^2 - b^2)(a +$
 $+ b)^2 \implies (i) a+b=0 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$
 $(ii) a+b \neq 0 \implies x = \frac{a-b}{2}$

15. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff [(a^2 - b^2)x - 1]^2 - [(a^2 + b^2)x + 1]^2 + (2abx -$
 $- 1)^2 = 0 \iff (-2b^2x - 2)(2a^2x) + 4a^2b^2x^2 + 1 -$
 $- 4abx = 0 \iff -4a^2x - 4abx = -1 \iff$
 $\iff 4a(a+b)x = 1 \implies (i) a=0 \vee a=-b \implies$
 $\implies 0 \cdot x = 1 \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$
 $(ii) a \neq 0 \wedge a \neq -b \implies x = \frac{1}{4a(a+b)}$

16. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff 2[(x-a)^2 + v^2] = 2v^2 \iff (x-a)^2 = 0$
 $\implies x = a \text{ (διηλν)}.$

17. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff a^2x^2 + 1 = b^2x^2 + 2ax \iff (ax)^2 - 2ax +$
 $+ 1 - b^2x^2 = 0 \iff (ax-1)^2 - (bx)^2 = 0 \iff (ax-1-bx) \cdot$
 $\cdot (ax-1+bx) = 0 \iff (a-b)x = 1 \vee (a+b)x = 1 \implies$
 $(i) a=b=0 \implies (E) \iff 0 \cdot x = 1 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$
 $(ii) a \neq \pm b \implies (E) \iff x = \frac{1}{2a}$
 $(iii) a = \pm b \implies (E) \iff x = \frac{1}{a \pm b}$

18. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff (x-a)^3 + (x+a)^2(x-a) - b[(x+a)^2 + (x-a)^2] = 0$
 $\iff (x-a)^2(x-a-b) + (x+a)^2(x-a-b) = 0$

$$\iff (x-a-b) [(x+a)^2 + (x-a)^2] = 0$$

$$\iff 2(x^2+a^2)(x-a-b) = 0 \iff x^2+a^2=0 \quad \forall x-a-b=0$$

$$\implies (i), \text{ Έάν } a=0 \implies x=0 \text{ (διηλθῆναι)} \quad \forall x=b.$$

$$(ii), \text{ Έάν } a \neq 0 \implies x=a+b \text{ διότι } x^2+a^2 > 0,$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$19. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff (x+\lambda)^3 - 1 - 3\lambda x(x+\lambda-1) = 0$$

$$\iff (x+\lambda-1) [(x+\lambda)^2 + (x+\lambda)+1] - 3\lambda x(x+\lambda-1) = 0$$

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

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

$$\iff x+\lambda-1=0 \quad \vee \quad x^2-(\lambda-1)x+\lambda^2+\lambda+1=0 \dots$$

$$20. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff x^2 - a^4 x - b^2 x + a^4 b^2 = 0$$

$$\iff x(x-a^4) - b^2(x-a^4) = 0$$

$$\iff (x-b^2)(x-a^4) = 0 \iff x=b^2 \quad \vee \quad x=a^4$$

$$\implies (i), \text{ Έάν } b \neq \pm a^2 \implies A \equiv \{a^4, b^2\}.$$

$$(ii), \text{ Έάν } b = \pm a^2 \implies A \equiv \{a^4 \text{ (διηλθῆναι)}\}.$$

$$21. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \lambda^2 x - \lambda(x+2) + 2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

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

$$(1) \iff \lambda(\lambda-1)x = 2(\lambda-1) \implies (i) \lambda=1 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0$$

$$\implies A_1 \equiv \mathbb{R} \quad (ii) \lambda \neq 1 \implies \lambda x = 2 \implies$$

$$(a) \lambda=0 \implies 0 \cdot x = 2 \implies A_1 \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(b) \lambda \neq 0 \implies x = \frac{2}{\lambda} \implies A_1 = \left\{ \frac{2}{\lambda} \right\}$$

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

$$\cdot (2\lambda + 1) \implies (i) \lambda = -1 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A_2 \equiv \mathbb{R}$$

$$(ii) \lambda \neq -1 \implies (\lambda - 1)x = 2\lambda + 1 \implies$$

$$(a) \lambda = 1 \implies 0 \cdot x = 3 \implies A_2 \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(b) \lambda \neq 1 \implies x = \frac{2\lambda + 1}{\lambda - 1} \implies A_2 = \left\{ \frac{2\lambda + 1}{\lambda - 1} \right\}$$

Συνεπώς δια της (E) $\iff (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda x - 2) \underset{=0}{[(\lambda - 1)x - (2\lambda + 1)]} =$
 $\exists x \text{ ο μιν:}$

$$(i) \cdot \text{Εάν } \lambda = \pm 1 \implies A = A_1 \cup A_2 = \mathbb{R}$$

$$(ii) \cdot \text{Εάν } \lambda \neq \pm 1 \implies (a) \lambda = 0 \implies A = \left\{ \frac{2\lambda + 1}{\lambda - 1} = -1 \right\}$$

$$(b) \lambda \neq 0 \implies A = \left\{ \frac{2}{\lambda}, \frac{2\lambda + 1}{\lambda - 1} \right\}$$

$$\delta \iota \acute{o} \tau \iota: \frac{2}{\lambda} \neq \frac{2\lambda + 1}{\lambda - 1}, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1\}$$

22. Υπόδ. (E) $\iff (\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - 4)x = 5(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)$

$$\implies (i) \cdot \text{Εάν } \lambda = -1 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}$$

$$(ii) \cdot \text{Εάν } \lambda \neq -1 \implies (\lambda^2 - 4)x = 5(\lambda - 1) \implies$$

$$(a) \cdot \text{Εάν } \lambda \neq \pm 2 \implies x = \frac{5(\lambda - 1)}{\lambda^2 - 4}$$

$$(b) \cdot \text{Εάν } \lambda = \pm 2 \implies 0 \cdot x = 5(\lambda - 1) \neq 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

23. Υπόδ. (E) $\iff (a^2 + b^2 + 2ab)x = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \iff$

$$\iff (a + b)^2 x = (a - b)^2 \implies$$

$$(i) a \neq -b \implies x = \left(\frac{a-b}{a+b} \right)^2$$

$$(ii) a = b = 0 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}$$

$$(iii) a = -b \neq 0 \implies 0 \cdot x = 4a^2 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$24. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff (3-2\lambda)x = 9-4\lambda^2 \iff$$

$$(3-2\lambda)x = (3-2\lambda)(3+2\lambda) \implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } 3-2\lambda = 0$$

$$\iff \lambda = \frac{3}{2} \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } 3-2\lambda \neq 0 \iff \lambda \neq \frac{3}{2} \implies x = 2\lambda + 3$$

$$25. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff (\lambda^2 - 4)x = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 \iff (\lambda-2)(\lambda+2)x =$$

$$=(\lambda+2)^2 \implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda = -2 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda \neq -2 \implies (\lambda-2)x = \lambda+2 \implies$$

$$(a) \lambda = 2 \implies 0 \cdot x = 4 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(b) \lambda \neq 2 \implies x = \frac{\lambda+2}{\lambda-2}$$

$$26. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff -4x^2 + 2\lambda x = 0 \iff x(2x-\lambda) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x = 0 \vee x = \frac{\lambda}{2} \implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda = 0 \implies A =$$

$$= \left\{ 0 (\delta_{\mathbb{R}} \lambda \bar{\eta}) \right\} \quad (ii) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda \neq 0 \implies A = \left\{ 0, \frac{\lambda}{2} \right\}.$$

$$27. \text{ 'Υπόδ. } (E) \iff (2x-1)(x-1)(x^2+x+1)[(\lambda-1)x-2\lambda] = 0$$

$$\iff 2x-1=0 \vee x-1=0 \vee (\lambda-1)x-2\lambda=0$$

$$(\delta_{\text{ότι}} x^2+x+1 = (x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}).$$

$$\iff x = \frac{1}{2} \vee x = 1 \vee x = \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda-1} \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda \neq 1$$

$$\implies (i) A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda-1} \right\} \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda \neq -\frac{1}{3} \wedge \lambda \neq \pm 1$$

$$(ii) A = \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{\epsilon\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}}) \right\}; \text{Εάν } \lambda = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(iii) A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1 (\delta_{\epsilon\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}}) \right\}; \text{Εάν } \lambda = -1 \text{ και}$$

$$(iv) A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\}; \text{Εάν } \lambda = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 28. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} &\iff \lambda(x^2 - 1) - \mu x(x - 1) - \nu(x - 1) = 0 \iff \\ &\iff (x - 1)[\lambda(x + 1) - \mu x - \nu] = 0 \iff (x - 1)[(\lambda - \mu)x + \lambda - \nu] = 0 \\ &\iff x - 1 = 0 \quad (1) \vee (\lambda - \mu)x = \nu - \lambda \quad (2) \implies (i) \text{Εάν} \\ \lambda \neq \mu &\implies x = \frac{\nu - \lambda}{\lambda - \mu} \quad (ii) \text{Εάν } \lambda = \mu \implies 0 \cdot x = \nu - \lambda \implies \\ &\quad (a) \nu = \lambda \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A' \equiv R. \\ &\quad (b) \nu \neq \lambda \implies 0 \cdot x = \nu - \lambda \implies A' \equiv \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

Συνεπώς διά την (E) έχουμε:

$$(i) \lambda \neq \mu \implies A = \left\{ 1, \frac{\nu - \lambda}{\lambda - \mu} \right\}; \text{Εάν } \nu + \mu \neq 2\lambda$$

$$(ii) \lambda \neq \mu \implies A = \left\{ 1 (\delta_{\epsilon\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}}) \right\}; \text{Εάν } \nu + \mu = 2\lambda$$

$$(iii) \nu = \lambda = \mu \implies A \equiv R$$

$$(iv) \nu \neq \lambda = \mu \implies A = \{ 1 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 29. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} &\iff ax(x^2 - 4a^2 + 2x^2 - 2a^2) = 0 \\ &\iff ax(3x^2 - 6a^2) = 0 \iff ax(x^2 - 2a^2) = 0 \\ &\implies (i) \text{Εάν } a = 0 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R. \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) \text{Εάν } a \neq 0 \implies x = 0 \vee x = \pm a\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 30. \text{Υπόδ. (E)} &\iff [(x+a)(x+4a)][(x+2a)(x+3a)] = \frac{9}{16} a^4 \\ &\iff (x^2 + 5ax + 4a^2)(x^2 + 5ax + 6a^2) = \frac{9}{16} a^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\iff (x^2 + 5ax)^2 + 10a^2(x^2 + 5ax) + 24a^4 = \frac{9}{16} a^4$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{x^2 + 5ax = y} y^2 + 10a^2 y + \frac{375}{16} a^4 = 0$$

$$\iff \left(y + \frac{25}{4} a^2\right) \left(y + \frac{15}{4} a^2\right) = 0 \implies x^2 + 5ax + \frac{25}{4} a^2 =$$

$$= 0 \vee x^2 + 5ax + \frac{15}{4} a^2 = 0 \iff \left(x + \frac{5a}{2}\right)^2 = 0 \vee$$

$$\left(x + \frac{5a}{2} + \frac{a\sqrt{10}}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{5a}{2} - \frac{a\sqrt{10}}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\iff x = -\frac{5a}{2} (\delta\iota\lambda\lambda\eta) \vee x = -\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{10}}{2} a.$$

$$31. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff [(x+a)(x+7a)][(x+3a)(x+5a)] = 384a^4$$

$$\iff (x^2 + 8ax + 7a^2)(x^2 + 8ax + 15a^2) = 384a^4$$

$$\iff (x^2 + 8ax)^2 + 22a^2(x^2 + 8ax) - 279a^4 = 0$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{x^2 + 8ax = y} y^2 + 22a^2 y - 279a^4 = 0$$

$$\iff (y + 31a^2)(y - 9a^2) = 0 \dots$$

$$32. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff [(x-3a)(x+4a)][(x-a)(x+2a)] = 2376a^4$$

$$\iff (x^2 + ax - 12a^2)(x^2 + ax - 2a^2) = 2376a^4$$

$$\iff (x^2 + ax)^2 - 14a^2(x^2 + ax) - 2352a^4 = 0$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{x^2 + ax = y} y^2 - (56 - 42)a^2 y - 56 \cdot 42a^4 = 0 \iff (y - 56a^2) \cdot$$

$$(y + 42a^2) = 0 \implies x^2 + ax - 56a^2 = 0 \quad (1) \vee x^2 + ax + 42a^2 =$$

$$= 0 \quad (2) \iff x = 7a \vee x = -8a \text{ διότι η } (2) \text{ έχει}$$

$$\Delta = a^2 - 168a^2 = -167a^2 \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\implies (i) \ a = 0 \implies A = \left\{ 0 \text{ (τετραπλη)} \right\}$$

$$(ii) \ a \neq 0 \implies A = \{-3a, 7a\}.$$

$$33. \text{ «Υπόδ.» } (E) \iff x^4 - 2(a+b)x^2 + (a+b)^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 - a - b)^2 = 0 \implies x^2 = a + b \implies$$

$$(i) \text{ Έάν } a+b \geq 0 \implies x = \pm \sqrt{a+b} \text{ (διηλές)}$$

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } a+b < 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset \text{ (αδύνατος εν } \mathbb{R} \text{)}.$$

$$34. \text{ «Υπόδ.» } (E) \iff x^4 - 2(a^2 - b^2)x^2 + (a^2 - b^2)^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 - a^2 + b^2)^2 = 0 \implies x^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\implies (i) \ a^2 - b^2 \geq 0 \implies x = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$$

$$(ii) \ a^2 - b^2 < 0 \iff -|b| < a < |b| \iff |a| < |b| \implies$$

$$(E) \text{ αδύνατος εν } \mathbb{R} \ (A \equiv \emptyset)$$

$$35. \text{ «Υπόδ.» } (E) \iff 4x^4 - 4x^2a^4 - x^2a^4 + a^8 = 0 \iff 4x^2(x^2 -$$

$$a^4) - a^4(x^2 - a^4) = 0 \iff (4x^2 - a^4)(x^2 - a^4) = 0$$

$$\iff (2x+a^2)(2x-a^2)(x+a^2)(x-a^2) = 0 \iff x = \pm \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$\forall x = \pm a^2 \implies (i) \text{ Έάν } a=0 \implies A = \left\{0 \text{ (τετραπλή)}\right\}$$

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } a \neq 0 \implies A = \left\{\pm \frac{a^2}{2}, \pm a^2\right\}$$

$$36. \text{ «Υπόδ.» } (E) \iff (2x^2 + 4a^2)^2 - 16x^2a^2 - 2x^4 - 3ax^3 + 3x^2a^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (2x^2 + 4a^2)^2 - 9x^2a^2 - 4x^2a^2 - 2x^4 - 3x^3a = 0$$

$$\iff (2x^2 + 4a^2 + 3ax)(2x^2 + 4a^2 - 3ax) - x^2(2x^2 +$$

$$+ 4a^2 + 3ax) = 0 \iff (2x^2 + 4a^2 + 3ax)(x^2 + 4a^2 - 3ax) = 0$$

$$\iff (2x^2 + 4a^2 + 3ax)(x^2 + 4a^2 - 3ax) = 0$$

$$\iff 2x^2 + 3ax + 4a^2 = 0 \quad \vee \quad x^2 - 3ax + 4a^2 = 0 \quad \dots$$

37. Υπόδ. Τό πρώτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης μηδενίζεται δια $x = -\lambda$ συνελῶς διαιρεῖται.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{δια } x + \lambda, x + \mu, \lambda + \mu \implies (x + \lambda)(x + \mu)(\lambda + \mu) \\ \hline (x + \lambda + \mu)^3 - x^3 - \lambda^3 - \mu^3. \end{array}$$

Ἡ δοθεῖσα ἔξ ἄλλου εἶναι δευτέρου βαθμοῦ ὡς πρὸς x (συντελεστής τοῦ x^3 εἶναι τὸ 0).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{συνελῶς (E)} &\iff a(x + \lambda)(x + \mu)(\lambda + \mu) = 0 \quad (\text{ὅπου } a = 3 \neq 0) \\ &\implies \text{(i)} \quad \lambda \neq -\mu \implies x = -\lambda \quad \vee \quad x = -\mu. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad \lambda = -\mu \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

38. Υπόδ. Ὡς εἰς τὴν ἀσκῆσιν 37 ἔχομεν

$$\begin{array}{l} (x + a)(x + b)(a + b) \\ \hline (x + a + b)^5 - x^5 - a^5 - b^5 \end{array}$$

καὶ δίδει ημελικόν $5(x^2 + a^2 + b^2 + ax + bx + ab)$

(βλ. Μαθηματικά Ε' Γυμνασίου Τ. Α' σελίς 118 παρ. 2^α).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Συνελῶς (E)} &\iff (a + b)(x + a)(x + b)[x^2 + (a + b)x + a^2 + b^2 + ab] = 0 \\ &\implies \text{(i)} \quad a = -b \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad a \neq -b &\implies x + a = 0 \quad \vee \quad x + b = 0 \quad \vee \quad x^2 + (a + b)x + a^2 + \\ &\quad + b^2 + ab = 0 \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\iff x = -a \quad \vee \quad x = -b \quad (\text{διότι}) \quad (1) \iff -\frac{1}{2}[(x + a)^2 + (x + b)^2 +$$

$$+ (a+b)^2 \neq 0], \forall x, a, b \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \wedge a \neq -b.$$

39. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff \exists (x+\lambda+\mu+\nu)(x^2+\lambda^2+\mu^2+\nu^2) = 0$

$$\iff x+\lambda+\mu+\nu = 0 \quad \forall \quad x^2+\lambda^2+\mu^2+\nu^2 = 0$$

$$\iff x = -(\lambda+\mu+\nu) \quad \forall \quad x = \lambda = \mu = \nu = 0 \quad \implies$$

$$(i) \text{ Έάν } \lambda = \mu = \nu = 0 \implies x = 0 \text{ (τετραπλή)}$$

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } \lambda\mu\nu \neq 0 \implies x = -(\lambda+\mu+\nu).$$

40. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff (a-1)(1+x+x^2)^2 = (a+1)(1+2x^2+x^4-x^2)$

$$\iff (a-1)(1+x+x^2)^2 - (a+1)[(1+x^2)^2 - x^2] = 0$$

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

$$\iff (1+x+x^2)[(a-1)(1+x+x^2) - (a+1)(1-x+x^2)] = 0$$

$$\iff a(1+x^2) + ax - (1+x^2) - x - a(1+x^2) + ax - (1+x^2) + x = 0 \text{ (διότι } x^2+x+1 > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}).$$

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

$$\iff x = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2} \implies (i) \text{ Έάν } a^2 - 4 \geq 0 \iff$$

$$\iff a^2 \geq 4 \implies A \equiv \left\{ \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2} \right\}.$$

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } a^2 - 4 < 0 \iff -2 < a < 2 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

41. Υπόδ. (i) Έάν $b = 0 \implies (E) \iff x^4 = 0 \iff x = 0$ (τετραπλή).

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } b \neq 0 \implies x \neq 0 \text{ τότε}$$

$$(E) \iff \left(\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{b^2}{x^2} \right) + (a+b) \left(\frac{x}{b} - \frac{b}{x} \right) + ab - 2 = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{b} - \frac{b}{x} = y &\implies \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{b^2}{x^2} = y^2 + 2 \\ \iff y^2 + (a+b)y + ab = 0 \\ \iff (y+a)(y+b) = 0 &\implies \frac{x}{b} - \frac{b}{x} + a = 0 \vee \\ \vee \frac{x}{b} - \frac{b}{x} + b = 0 &\iff x^2 + abx - b^2 = 0 \vee x^2 + b^2x - b^2 = 0 \\ \iff x = \frac{-ab \pm b\sqrt{a^2+4}}{2} &\vee x = \frac{-b^2 \pm b\sqrt{b^2+4}}{2} \dots \end{aligned}$$

42. Υπόδ. (E) $\iff x^4 - 2ax^3 + (2b^2 + a^2)x^2 - 2ab^2x + b^4 = 0$

$\implies$ (i) Έάν $b=0 \implies x^4 - 2ax^3 + a^2x^2 = 0 \iff$

$\iff x^2(x^2 - 2ax + a^2) = 0 \iff x^2(x-a)^2 = 0 \iff$

$\iff x=0$ (διπλή) $\vee x=a$ (διπλή)

(ii) Έάν $b \neq 0 \implies x \neq 0$ τότε

(E) $\iff (x^2 + \frac{b^4}{x^2}) - 2a(x + \frac{b^2}{x}) + 2b^2 + a^2 = 0$

$x + \frac{b^2}{x} = y \implies x^2 + \frac{b^4}{x^2} = y^2 - 2b^2$
 $\iff y^2 - 2ay + a^2 = 0$

$\iff (y-a)^2 = 0 \iff y=a$ (διπλή) $\implies x + \frac{b^2}{x} = a$

$\iff x^2 - ax + b^2 = 0 \iff x = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4b^2}}{2} \implies$

(i) $a^2 - 4b^2 \geq 0 \implies A = \left\{ \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4b^2}}{2} \right\}$

(ii) $a^2 - 4b^2 < 0 \iff |a| < 2|b| \iff -2|b| < a < 2|b|$

$\implies A \equiv \emptyset$ (αδύνατος εν R)

43. Υπόδ. (E) $\xrightarrow{x+a+b+y=y} (y-a)(y-b)(y-\gamma) + ab\gamma = 0$

$\iff y^3 - (a+b+\gamma)y^2 + (ab+b\gamma+\gamma a)y - ab\gamma + ab\gamma = 0$

$\iff y[y^2 - (a+b+\gamma)y + (ab+b\gamma+\gamma a)] = 0 \iff$

$$\iff y=0 \vee y^2 - (a+b+\gamma)y + a\beta + b\gamma + \gamma a = 0 \dots$$

44. Υπόδ. Τό πρώτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης μηδε-

$$\text{νίξεται διά } x=a \text{ συνελῶς } (x-a)(x-b)(b-a) /$$

$$\Sigma (x-y)(x^3-y^3)$$

καί δίδει ηηλίκον $x+a+b$ (βλ. Μαθηματικά
Ε' Γυμνασίου Τ.Α' σελίς 117, παράδ. 1^{ον}).

$$\text{"Αρα } (E) \iff (x+a+b)(x-a)(x-b)(b-a) = 0$$

$$\implies (i) a=b \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) a \neq b \implies x=a \vee x=b \vee x=-(a+b).$$

$$45. \text{ Υπόδ. } (E) \iff x(a^2+b^2)+a(x^2+b^2)+b(x^2+a^2)-$$

$$-6abx+8abx=0 \iff a^2x+a^2b+b^2x+b^2a+$$

$$+x^2a+x^2b+2abx=0$$

(βλ. Μαθηματικά Γ' Γυμνασίου Τ.Α' σελίς 109,

Παράδειγμα 5^{ον}).

$$\iff (a+b)(x+a)(x+b) = 0 \implies$$

$$\implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } a=-b \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } a \neq -b \implies x=-a \vee x=-b$$

46. Υπόδ. (βλ. Άσκηση 45)

$$x^2(a+b)+a^2(x+a)+b^2(x+b)+2abx=(a+b)(x+a) \cdot$$

$$\cdot (x+b) \text{ (βλ. Μαθηματικά Δ' Γυμνασίου Τ.Α'}$$

σελίς 64, παραγρ. 8, παραδ. α).

47. Υπόδ. Τό πρώτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης μη-
 δεικνύεται διὰ $x=a \Rightarrow (x-a)(x-b)(b-a) /$
 $\sum x(a^4-b^4)$

καί δίδει πληθύνον τῆς μορφῆς $\lambda(x^2+a^2+b^2)+$
 $+\mu(ax+bx+ab)$. Εὐκόλως εὐρίσκουμεν $\lambda=\mu=1 \Rightarrow$
 $(E) \iff (x-a)(x-b)(b-a)(x^2+a^2+b^2+ax+bx+ab)=0$
 $\Rightarrow (i) a=b \Rightarrow 0 \cdot x=0 \Rightarrow A \equiv R$.

(ii) $a \neq b \Rightarrow x=a \vee x=b \vee x^2+(a+b)x+$
 $+a^2+b^2+ab=0 \quad (1)$.

$\iff x=a \vee x=b$ διότι $(1) \iff$
 $\frac{1}{2}[(x+a)^2+(x+b)^2+(a+b)^2] \neq 0, \forall x, a, b \in R$ μέ
 $x^2+a^2+b^2 \neq 0$.

48. Υπόδ. Τό πρώτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης μηδε-
 νίξεται διὰ $x=a \Rightarrow (x-a)(x-b)(b-a) /$
 $\sum (x-a)(x+a)^2$

καί δίδει πληθύνον $-1 \Rightarrow$

$(E) \iff (a-b)(x-a)(x-b)=0 \Rightarrow$

(i) $a=b \Rightarrow 0 \cdot x=0 \Rightarrow A \equiv R$.

(ii) $a \neq b \Rightarrow x=a \vee x=b$.

49. Υπόδ. Τό πρώτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης μηδε-
 νίξεται διὰ $x=0, a=0, b=0$.

$$\Rightarrow abx / (x+a+b)^5 - (a+b-x)^5 - (b+x-a)^5 - (x+a-b)^5$$

και δειδει ηηλίκον της μορφής $\lambda(x^2+a^2+b^2) + \mu(ax+bx+ab)$. Εύκόλως εύρισκομεν $\lambda = 80$

$$\text{και } \mu = 0 \Rightarrow (E) \iff 80abx(x^2+a^2+b^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (i) \text{ 'Εάν } ab = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } ab \neq 0 \Rightarrow (E) \iff x = 0 \text{ (διατί);}$$

50. <Υπόδ. θέτομεν $a-b=a_1$, $b-x=b_1$, $x-a=y$

$$\text{και } \text{έχομεν } a+b-2x=b_1-y, \quad b+x-2a=y-a_1,$$

$$x+a-2b=a_1-b_1 \Rightarrow (E) \iff a_1^2(b_1-y) + b_1^2(y-a_1)$$

$$+ y^2(a_1-b_1) = 0 \text{ (βλ. (Ε6) παραδ. 12 παραμετρ. ΞΕΙ6.)}$$

51. <Υπόδ. $(E) \iff x(a^2+b^2) + a(b^2+x^2) + b(x^2+a^2) +$
 $+ 6abx - 4abx = 0$

$$\iff a^2x + a^2b + b^2x + b^2a + x^2a + x^2b + 2abx = 0$$

$$\text{(βλ. "Α64. 45 ή 46).}$$

52. <Υπόδ. Τό πρῶτον μέλος της δοθείσης μηδενί-

$$\text{ζεται διά } x = -a \Rightarrow (x+a)(x+b)(a+b) /$$

$$/ \sum (x+a)^3 - 2 \sum x^3 + 6abx \text{ και δειδει ηηλίκον } 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$(E) \iff 3(x+a)(x+b)(a+b) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (i) a = -b \Rightarrow 0 \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) a \neq -b \Rightarrow x = -a \vee x = -b.$$

53. Υπόδ. Τό πρώτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης μηδενίζεται

$$\text{διὰ } x=0, a=0, b=0 \implies$$

$$abx \cancel{/(x+a+b)^4 - \sum (x+a)^4 + \sum x^4} \text{ καί δίδει}$$

πηλίκων τῆς μορφῆς $\lambda(x+a+b)$ μέ $\lambda=12 \neq 0 \implies$

$$(E) \iff abx(x+a+b) = 0$$

$$\implies (i) ab=0 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) ab \neq 0 \implies x=0 \vee x=-(a+b).$$

54. Υπόδ. Τό πρώτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης μηδενίζεται

$$\text{διὰ } x=a \text{ καί } x=-a \implies$$

$$(x^2-a^2)(x^2-b^2)(b^2-a^2) \cancel{/\sum x^4(a^2-b^2)}$$

καί δίδει πηλίκων -1 Συνεπῶς

$$(E) \iff (x^2-a^2)(x^2-b^2)(b^2-a^2) = 0$$

$$\implies (i) a \neq \pm b \implies x = \pm a \vee x = \pm b$$

$$(ii) a = \pm b \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

55. Υπόδ. Τό πρώτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης μηδενί-

$$\text{ζεται διὰ } x=a \implies (x-a)(x-b)(b-a) \cancel{/\sum x(a^2-b^2)}$$

καί δίδει πηλίκων $1 \implies$

$$(E) \iff (b-a)(x-a)(x-b) = 0 \implies$$

$$(i) a=b \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) a \neq b \implies x=a \vee x=b.$$

56. εγλός. Θέτουμεν $3x^2 + 12a^2 + 10b^2 + 26ab + 17bx +$

$+ 13ax \equiv (3x + \lambda a + \mu b)(x + \rho a + \nu b)$ και έχομεν

$$3x^2 + 12a^2 + 10b^2 + 26ab + 17bx + 13ax \equiv$$

$$\equiv 3x^2 + \lambda\rho a^2 + \mu\nu b^2 + (\lambda\nu + \mu\rho)ab + (3\nu + \mu)bx + (3\rho + \lambda)ax$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda\rho = 12 \\ \mu\nu = 10 \\ \lambda\nu + \mu\rho = 26 \\ 3\nu + \mu = 17 \\ 3\rho + \lambda = 13 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = \frac{12}{\rho} \\ \mu = \frac{10}{\nu} \\ 3\nu + \mu = 17 \\ 3\rho + \lambda = 13 \\ \lambda\nu + \mu\rho = 26 \end{array} \right\} \quad (\Sigma)$$

Λόγω τῶν δύο πρώτων αἱ δύο ἐπόμεναι ἐξισώσεις

τοῦ (Σ) δίδουν ἀντιστοίχως: $3\nu^2 - 17\nu + 10 = 0$

καὶ $3\rho^2 - 13\rho + 12 = 0 \implies \nu_1 = 5 \vee \nu_2 = \frac{2}{3}$ καὶ

$$\rho_1 = 3 \vee \rho_2 = \frac{4}{3} \implies$$

$$(i) \left. \begin{array}{l} \nu_1 = 5 \\ \rho_1 = 3 \end{array} \right\} \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \\ \mu_1 = \frac{10}{5} = 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

Αἱ τιμαὶ αὗται ἐπαληθεύουν καὶ τὴν τελευταίαν ἐξίσωσιν τοῦ (Σ) συνεπῶς:

$$(E) \iff (3x + 4a + 2b)(x + 3a + 5b) = 0 \quad (1).$$

$$(ii) \left. \begin{array}{l} \nu_1 = 5 \\ \rho_2 = \frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right\} \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = 9 \\ \mu_1 = 2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{Αἱ τιμαὶ αὗται δὲν}$$

ἐπαληθεύουν τὴν τελευταίαν ἐξίσωσιν

τοῦ (Σ) συνεπῶς ἀπορρίπτονται.

$$\text{iii)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \kappa_2 = \frac{2}{3} \\ \rho_1 = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = 4 \\ \mu_1 = 15 \end{array} \right\} \text{ ἀπορρίπτονται.}$$

$$\text{iv)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \kappa_2 = \frac{2}{3} \\ \rho_2 = \frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = 9 \\ \mu_1 = 15 \end{array} \right\} \text{ δέχται συνελῶς}$$

$$(E) \iff (3x + 9a + 15b)(x + \frac{4}{3}a + \frac{2}{3}b) = 0$$

$$\iff (x + 3a + 5b)(3x + 4a + 2b) = 0 \iff (I).$$

$$\text{Άρα } (E) \iff x + 3a + 5b = 0 \quad \vee \quad 3x + 4a + 2b = 0$$

$$\iff x = -(3a + 5b) \quad \vee \quad x = -\frac{2(2a + b)}{3}$$

Παρατήρησης:

Διὰ τὴν ἐπίλυσιν τῆς ἀνωτέρω ἐξισώσεως, ἐτέθη τὸ πρῶτον μέλος αὐτῆς ἴσον ἐκ ταυ-τότητος μὲ τὸ γινόμενον δύο ὁμογενῶν (ὡς πρὸς x, a, b) πρωτοβαθμίων πολυωνύμων.

Τοῦτο δὲν εἶναι πάντοτε δυνατόν. **π.χ.** ἔστω

$$ax^2 + 2\beta xy + \gamma y^2 + 2\delta x + 2\vartheta y + \eta \equiv (\lambda x + \mu y + \nu)(\lambda'x + \mu'y + \nu') \quad (I).$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda\lambda' = a \\ \mu\mu' = \beta \\ \nu\nu' = \eta \\ \mu\nu' + \mu'\nu = 2\delta \\ \nu\lambda' + \nu'\lambda = 2\delta \\ \lambda\mu' + \lambda'\mu = 2\vartheta \end{array} \right\}$$

(Σ). Διὰ πολ/εμοῦ τῶν τριῶν τελευταίων ἐξισώσεων τοῦ (Σ) ἔχομεν:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta\theta\delta\theta &= 2\lambda\mu\nu\lambda'\mu'v' + \lambda\lambda' [\mu^2(v')^2 + (\mu')^2 v^2] + \\
 &+ \mu\mu' [v^2(\lambda')^2 + (v')^2 \lambda^2] + \nu\nu' [\lambda^2(\mu')^2 + (\lambda')^2 \mu^2] = \\
 &= \lambda\lambda'(\mu\nu' + \mu'\nu)^2 + \mu\mu'(\nu\lambda' + v'\lambda)^2 + \nu\nu'(\lambda\mu' + \lambda'\mu)^2 - \\
 &- 4\lambda\lambda'\mu\mu'\nu\nu' = 4a\delta^2 + 4\gamma\delta^2 + 4\pi\theta^2 - 4a\gamma\eta \iff \\
 &\iff a\gamma\eta + 2\theta\delta\delta - a\delta^2 - \gamma\delta^2 - \pi\theta^2 = 0 \quad (\text{II}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Συνεπώς η (I) είναι αληθής εάν και μόνον εάν ισχύει η (II).

Εφαρμογή: Εύρετε διά ποίαν τιμήν τοῦ $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, τὸ $\varphi(x, a) \equiv 2x^2 - 10ax + 2a^2 + 11x - 5a + \lambda$ ἀναλυε-
ται εἰς γινόμενον δύο πρωτοβαθμίων ὥς πρὸς x
καὶ a πολωνύμων καὶ ἐπιλύσατε τὴν $\varphi(x, a) = 0$

57. Ὑπόδ. Ὑπειδὴ $(x-a) + (a-b) + (b-x) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\xrightarrow{\text{Ευθετ}} (x-a)^3 + (a-b)^3 + (b-x)^3 = 3(x-a)(a-b)(b-x) \\
 &\implies (E) \iff (x-b)^3 = 0 \implies x = b \text{ (τριπλή)}
 \end{aligned}$$

58. Ὑπόδ. Ὑπειδὴ:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(x+a)^3 + (x+b)^3 + (a+b)^3 - 3(x+a)(x+b)(a+b) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (x+a+x+b+a+b) [(x+a-x-b)^2 + (x+a-a-b)^2 + \\
 &\quad + (x+b-a-b)^2] = (x+a+b) [(x-a)^2 + (x-b)^2 + (a-b)^2] = \\
 &= 2(x^3 + a^3 + b^3 - 3abx) \implies (E) \iff x^3 + a^3 + b^3 - \\
 &\quad - 3abx = 0 \quad (1). \\
 &\iff (x+a+b)(x^2 + a^2 + b^2 - ax - ab - bx) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\iff x+a+b=0 \vee \frac{1}{2} [(x-a)^2+(x-b)^2+(a-b)^2]=0$$

$$\iff x=-(a+b) \vee x=a=b \implies$$

$$\implies (i) \text{ Έάν } a=b \implies x=-(a+b) \vee x=a \dots$$

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } a \neq b \implies x=-(a+b).$$

59. Υπόδ. Ήλειδμή $(a+b-x)^3+(x+a-b)^3+(x+b-a)^3 -$
 $-3(a+b-x)(x+a-b)(x+b-a) = \frac{1}{2} (x+a+b) [(2a-$
 $-2b)^2+(2a-2x)^2+(2b-2x)^2] = 4(x^3+a^3+b^3-3abx)$
 $\implies (E) \iff x^3+a^3+b^3-3abx=0 \iff (1) \text{ άσκήσεως 58.}$

60. Υπόδ. Ήλειδμή $(x^2-ab)^3+(a^2-bx)^3+(b^2-ax)^3 -$
 $-3(x^2-ab)(a^2-bx)(b^2-ax) = \frac{1}{2} (x^2+a^2+b^2-ax -$
 $-bx-ab) [(a^2-bx-b^2+ax)^2+(x^2-ab-a^2+bx)^2 +$
 $+ (x^2-ab-b^2+ax)^2] = \frac{1}{2} (x^2+a^2+b^2-ax-bx-ab)$
 $(x+a+b)^2 [(x-a)^2+(x-b)^2+(a-b)^2] = (x^3+a^3+b^3-$
 $-3abx)^2 \implies (E) \iff (x^3+a^3+b^3-3abx)^2=0$
 $\iff (1) \text{ άσκήσεως 58 με τάς εύρεδείας ρίξας}$
 διηλās.

61. Υπόδ. Ήλειδμή $(va-b-\gamma)^3+(v\beta-\gamma-a)^3+(v\gamma-a-\beta)^3 -$
 $-3(va-b-\gamma)(v\beta-\gamma-a)(v\gamma-a-\beta) \equiv (v+1)^2(v-2)(a^3+$
 $+b^3+\gamma^3-3ab\gamma)$ έλεται (διά $v=3$) ότι:
 $(E) \iff 16(x^3+a^3+b^3-3abx)-15(x^3+a^3+b^3-3abx)=0$
 $\iff x^3+a^3+b^3-3abx=0 \iff (1) \text{ άσκήσεως (58).}$

62. Υπόδ. «Ομοίως ως εις τὰς προηγουμένας ἀσκή-
σεως ἔχομεν.

$$(E) \iff (x^3 + a^3 + b^3 - 3abx)^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (1) \text{ ἀσκήσεως } 58 \text{ μέ τὰς ρίζας διηλθᾶς.}$$

63. Υπόδ. «Ομοίως ως εις τὰς ἀνωτέρω ἀσκήσεις

$$(E) \iff (a^3 + b^3)(x^3 + \lambda^3 + \mu^3 - 3\lambda\mu x) = 0$$

$$\iff (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)(x^3 + \lambda^3 + \mu^3 - 3\lambda\mu x) = 0$$

$$\iff (a+b)(x^3 + \lambda^3 + \mu^3 - 3\lambda\mu x) = 0 \implies$$

$$(i) a = -b \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) a \neq -b \implies (E) \iff (1) \text{ ἀσκήσεως } 58.$$

64. Υπόδ. «Ομοίως ως ἀνωτέρω (διὰ τῆς ταυτότητος
τοῦ Ευκλείδους) ἔχομεν

$$(E) \iff (x^3 + a^3 + b^3 - 3abx)^2 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff (1) \text{ ἀσκήσεως } 58 \text{ μέ τὰς ρίζας διηλθᾶς.}$$

65. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff [2(x+a+b)]^3 - (x+a)^3 - (x+b)^3 - (a+b)^3 = 0$

$$\iff [(x+a) + (x+b) + (a+b)]^3 - (x+a)^3 - (x+b)^3 - (a+b)^3 = 0$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{(βλ. ἀσκ. 37)} 3(2x+a+b)(x+2a+b)(x+a+2b) = 0$$

$$\iff x = -\frac{a+b}{2} \vee x = -(2a+b) \vee x = -(a+2b).$$

66. Υπόδ. Τό πρῶτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης μηδε-
νίζεται διὰ $x=0$, $a=0$, $b=0$, $\gamma=0$ συνεπῶς
διαίρεῖται διὰ $ab\gamma x$ καί δίδει πηλίκον τῆς

μορφής $\lambda(x+a+b+\gamma)$ με $\lambda = 60$ (διατί).

$$\text{"Αρα } (E) \iff a\beta\gamma \times (x+a+b+\gamma) \implies (i) a\beta\gamma = 0 \implies$$

$$\implies A \equiv R \text{ (ii) } a\beta\gamma \neq 0 \implies x=0 \quad \forall x = -(a+b+\gamma).$$

67. Υπόδ. Τό πρώτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης εἶναι κυκλι-

κῶς συμμετρικόν πολυώνυμον ὡς πρὸς τὰ γραμμα-
τα a, β, γ καὶ μηδενίζεται διὰ $a = \beta$ ἐννεπῶς
διαίρεται διὰ $(a-\beta)(\beta-\gamma)(\gamma-a)$ καὶ δίδει πηλίκον
τῆς μορφῆς: $\kappa a\beta\gamma + \lambda(a\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma a) + \mu(a+b+\gamma) + \nu$.

Εὐκόλως εὐρίσκομεν ὅτι $\kappa = -16$, $\lambda = 16x$, $\mu = -16x^2$
καὶ $\nu = 16x^3 \implies$

$$(E) \iff 16(a-\beta)(\beta-\gamma)(\gamma-a) [x^3 - (a+b+\gamma)x + (a\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma a)x - a\beta\gamma] = 0$$

$$\iff (a-\beta)(\beta-\gamma)(\gamma-a)(x-a)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma) = 0 \implies$$

$$(i) \text{ 'Εάν } (a-\beta)(\beta-\gamma)(\gamma-a) = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } a \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq a \implies x=a \quad \forall x=\beta \quad \forall x=\gamma.$$

68. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff x^2 + a^2 + \beta^2 + 2(a\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma a) = 3(a\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma a)$

$$\iff x^2 + a^2 + \beta^2 - a\beta - \beta\gamma - \gamma a = 0 \iff \frac{1}{2} [(x-a)^2 + (x-\beta)^2 + (a-\beta)^2] = 0 \implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } a = \beta \implies$$

$$\implies x = a \text{ (διηγήη)} \text{ (ii) 'Εάν } a \neq \beta \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

69. Υπόδ. Ἡ ταυτότης τοῦ Lagrange διὰ τοὺς

$$\text{ἀριθμοὺς } \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & a & \beta \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ δίδει } (1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2)(x^2 + a^2 + \beta^2) - (x+a+\beta)^2 = 0$$

$$+ \beta)^2 = (x-a)^2 + (x-b)^2 + (a-b)^2 \iff 3(x^2 + a^2 + b^2) - \\ - (x+a+b)^2 = (x-a)^2 + (x-b)^2 + (a-b)^2 \implies (E) \iff \\ (x-a)^2 + (x-b)^2 + (a-b)^2 = 0$$

$$\implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } a=b \implies x=a \text{ (δ. η } \lambda \bar{\eta})$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } a \neq b \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

70. Υπόδ. «Ος εις τήν άσκησην 69 έχομεν

$$(E) \iff (1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2)(x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + \lambda^2 + \mu^2) - \\ - (x+x+x+\lambda+\mu)^2 = 0 \iff 3[(x-\lambda)^2 + (x-\mu)^2] + \\ + (\lambda-\mu)^2 = 0 \implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda=\mu \implies x=\lambda \text{ (δ. η } \lambda \bar{\eta}) \\ (ii) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda \neq \mu \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

71. Υπόδ. Θέτομεν $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = a$

$$a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n = \beta$$

$$b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2 = \gamma.$$

$$\implies (E) \iff ax^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma = 0 \iff a(x^2 + 2\frac{\beta}{a}x + \\ + \frac{\gamma}{a}) = 0 \iff a\left[x^2 + 2\frac{\beta}{a}x + \left(\frac{\beta}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\beta}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{a}\right] = 0$$

$$\iff a\left[\left(x + \frac{\beta}{a}\right)^2 - \frac{\beta^2 - a\gamma}{a^2}\right] = 0$$

$$\iff a\left[\left(x + \frac{\beta}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{a\gamma - \beta^2}{a^2}\right] = 0 \implies$$

$$(i) a=0 \iff a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = 0 \implies \beta=0 \implies \begin{cases} \gamma=0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R} \\ \gamma \neq 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) a\gamma \neq 0 \implies \left(x + \frac{\beta}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{a\gamma - \beta^2}{a^2} = 0$$

Είναι $\alpha\gamma - \beta^2 = (\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \dots + \alpha_n^2)(\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 + \dots + \beta_n^2) -$
 $-(\alpha_1\beta_1 + \alpha_2\beta_2 + \dots + \alpha_n\beta_n)$ άρα κατά την ανισότητα
 του **Schwarz** έχουμε (α)· Εάν $\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} = \frac{\alpha_2}{\beta_2} = \dots =$
 $= \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_n}$ (1) $\Rightarrow \alpha\gamma - \beta^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow \left(x + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha}$ (διηλγῆ) (β)· Εάν δέν ισχύει ἡ (1) $\Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha\gamma - \beta^2 > 0 \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$
 (iii)· Εάν $\gamma = 0 \Leftrightarrow \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_n = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha x^2 = 0 \xleftrightarrow{\alpha \neq 0} x = 0$ (διηλγῆ).

72. Ὑπόδ. Γνωστοῦ ὄντος ὅτι $-1 = i^2$ ἔχομεν κατὰ
 τὴν ταυτότητα τοῦ Lagrange: $(x^2 + \lambda^2 + \mu^2 - 1) \cdot$
 $\cdot (\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - 1) = (x^2 + \lambda^2 + \mu^2 + i^2)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + i^2) =$
 $= (\alpha x + \beta \lambda + \gamma \mu + i^2)^2 + (\beta x - \alpha \lambda)^2 + (\gamma x - \alpha \mu)^2 + (x - \alpha)^2 i^2 +$
 $+ (\gamma \lambda - \beta \mu)^2 + (\lambda - \beta)^2 i^2 + (\mu - \gamma)^2 i^2 = (\alpha x + \beta \lambda + \gamma \mu - 1)^2 +$
 $+ (\beta x - \alpha \lambda)^2 + (\gamma x - \alpha \mu)^2 + (\gamma \lambda - \beta \mu)^2 - (x - \alpha)^2 - (\lambda - \beta)^2 -$
 $- (\mu - \gamma)^2 \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow (\alpha x + \beta \lambda + \gamma \mu - 1)^2 + (\gamma x - \alpha \mu)^2 +$
 $+ (\beta x - \alpha \lambda)^2 + (\gamma \lambda - \beta \mu)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (i)$ · Εάν $\gamma \lambda - \beta \mu = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\lambda}{\beta} = \frac{\mu}{\gamma}$ (1) τότε (E) $\Leftrightarrow \alpha x + \beta \lambda + \gamma \mu = 1$
 $\wedge \gamma x = \alpha \mu \wedge \beta x = \alpha \lambda.$

Ἐκ τῶν δύο τελευταίων λόγω τῆς (1) ἔχομεν

$$\frac{x}{\alpha} = \frac{\lambda}{\beta} = \frac{\mu}{\gamma} \left(= \frac{\alpha x}{\alpha^2} = \frac{\beta \lambda}{\beta^2} = \frac{\gamma \mu}{\gamma^2} \right) \underline{\underline{\text{Θ. ἴσων κλασμάτων}}}$$

$$= \frac{ax + \beta\lambda + \gamma\mu}{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} = \frac{1}{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \Big) \implies$$

$$\implies x = \frac{a}{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2}, \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda = \frac{\beta}{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \text{ και}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\gamma}{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \text{ (ii) 'Εάν } \frac{\lambda}{\beta} \neq \frac{\mu}{\gamma} \left(\text{ή } \lambda \neq \frac{\beta}{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \wedge \right.$$

$$\wedge \mu \neq \frac{\gamma}{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

73. Υπόδ. Κατά την ταυτότητα του Lagrange

$$\text{Έχουμε: } (x^2 + a^2)(\lambda^2 + \beta^2) = (\lambda x + a\beta)^2 + (\beta x - a\lambda)^2$$

$$\implies (E) \iff (\lambda x + a\beta)^2 + (\beta x - a\lambda)^2 - 4a\beta\lambda x = 0$$

$$\iff \lambda^2 x^2 + 2a\beta\lambda x + a^2\beta^2 + \beta^2 x^2 - 2a\beta\lambda x + a^2\lambda^2 -$$

$$- 4a\beta\lambda x = 0 \iff (\lambda x - a\beta)^2 + (\beta x - a\lambda)^2 = 0$$

$$\iff \lambda x - a\beta = \beta x - a\lambda = 0. \text{ "Αρα}$$

$$(i) \lambda = \beta = 0 (\iff \lambda^2 + \beta^2 = 0) \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(ii) \left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0 \\ \lambda\beta = 0 \end{array} \right\} \implies \begin{cases} \text{'Εάν } a = 0 \implies x = 0 \text{ (διηλκή)} \\ \text{'Εάν } a \neq 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$(iii) \lambda\beta \neq 0 \implies \begin{cases} \text{'Εάν } a = 0 \implies x = 0 \text{ (διηλκή)} \\ \text{'Εάν } a \neq 0 \implies \begin{cases} \lambda = \pm \beta \implies \frac{x}{a} = \frac{\beta}{a} = \frac{\lambda}{\beta} \\ \text{ή Έκ της (E) } x = \pm \frac{a}{\lambda} \\ \text{(διηλκή) (διατί).} \\ \lambda \neq \pm \beta \implies A \equiv \emptyset \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

74. Υπόδ. Έκ της δεκήμεως 71 διά $v = 2$ και

$$a_1 = a, a_2 = \beta_1 = \beta, \beta_2 = \gamma.$$

$$\implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } a = \beta = 0 \implies (E) \iff \gamma^2 = 0 \implies \begin{cases} \gamma = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathbb{R} \\ \gamma \neq 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) \cdot \text{Εάν } a = \gamma = 0 \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} a = \gamma = 0 \\ \beta \neq 0 \end{matrix}} \right\} \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow \beta^2(x^2+1) = 0 \\ \beta \neq 0 \quad \quad \quad \Leftrightarrow x^2+1=0 \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(iii) \cdot \text{Εάν } \beta = \gamma = 0 \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \beta = \gamma = 0 \\ a \neq 0 \end{matrix}} \right\} \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow a^2 x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ (διηγήτη)} \\ a \neq 0$$

$$(iv) \cdot \text{Εάν } a=0 \wedge \beta \gamma \neq 0 \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow (\beta x - \gamma)^2 + \beta^2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(v) \cdot \text{Εάν } \beta=0 \wedge a \gamma \neq 0 \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow a^2 x^2 + \gamma^2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(vi) \cdot \text{Εάν } \gamma=0 \wedge a \beta \neq 0 \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow (a x - \beta)^2 + \beta^2 x^2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset \text{ (διατιί)}$$

$$(vii) \cdot \text{Εάν } a \beta \gamma \neq 0 \Rightarrow (1) \cdot \text{Εάν } \frac{a}{\beta} = \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \left(\Leftrightarrow \beta^2 = a \gamma \right) \\ \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\beta}{a} = -\frac{\gamma}{\delta} \text{ (διηγήτη)}$$

$$(2) \cdot \text{Εάν } \frac{a}{\beta} \neq \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$75. \cdot \underline{\text{Υπόδ.}} (E) \Leftrightarrow x^4 + \lambda^4 - 2\lambda^2 x^2 + \mu^4 + \nu^4 - 2\mu^2 \nu^2 + 2\lambda^2 x^2 + \\ + 2\mu^2 \nu^2 - 4\lambda \mu \nu x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 - \lambda^2)^2 + (\mu^2 - \nu^2)^2 + 2(\lambda x - \mu \nu)^2 = 0$$

$$(i) \cdot \text{Εάν } \mu \neq \pm \nu \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(ii) \cdot \text{Εάν } \mu = -\nu \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} x^2 = \lambda^2 \\ \lambda x = \mu x \end{matrix} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} x = \pm \lambda \\ x = -\frac{\mu^2}{\lambda} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a) \cdot \text{Εάν } \lambda = \mu \Rightarrow x = -\lambda = -\mu = \nu$$

$$(b) \cdot \text{Εάν } \lambda = -\mu \Rightarrow x = -\lambda = \mu = -\nu$$

$$(\gamma) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda \neq \pm \mu \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(iii) \text{ 'Εάν } \mu = \nu \implies \left\{ \begin{matrix} x^2 = \lambda^2 \\ \lambda x = \mu \nu \end{matrix} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{matrix} x = \pm \lambda \\ x = \frac{\mu^2}{\lambda} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\implies (\alpha) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda = \mu \implies x = \lambda = \mu = \nu$$

$$(\beta) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda = -\mu \implies x = \lambda = -\mu = -\nu$$

$$(\gamma) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda \neq \pm \mu \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

$$76. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff 3(\beta x + \alpha x + \alpha \beta)^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (\beta x + \alpha x + \alpha \beta)^2 = 0 \implies (\alpha + \beta)x = -\alpha \beta \implies$$

$$\implies (i) \alpha + \beta \neq 0 \implies x = -\frac{\alpha \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \text{ (δυνατό)}$$

$$(ii) \alpha + \beta = 0 \implies \begin{cases} \alpha \beta = 0 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R \\ \alpha \beta \neq 0 \implies 0 \cdot x = -\alpha \beta \implies A \equiv \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$77. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff 2\mu(4x+2) - 6(x+\lambda) = 5\mu(x-1) \iff$$

$$\iff (3\mu-6)x = 6\lambda - 9\mu \iff (\mu-2)x = 2\lambda - 3\mu \iff$$

$$a) \mu \neq 2 \implies x = \frac{2\lambda - 3\mu}{\mu - 2}$$

$$b) \mu = 2 \implies 0 \cdot x = 2(\lambda - 3) \begin{cases} \lambda = 3 \implies A \equiv R \\ \lambda \neq 3 \implies A \equiv \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$78. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \mu(2x+\mu) + \lambda(\lambda-x) = 3\mu x + (\lambda-\mu)^2$$

$$\iff -\lambda x - \mu x = -2\mu\lambda \iff (\lambda+\mu)x = 2\lambda\mu \implies$$

$$\implies (a) \mu + \lambda \neq 0 \implies x = \frac{2\lambda\mu}{\mu + \lambda}$$

$$(b) \lambda + \mu = 0 \implies 0 \cdot x = 2\mu\lambda \neq 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$79. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \frac{a+x}{a-b} - \frac{2x-2b}{a-b} = \frac{x+b}{a+b} - \frac{x-a}{a+b}$$

$$\iff \frac{a+2b-x}{a-b} = \frac{a+b}{a+b} \iff \frac{a+2b-x}{a-b} = 1$$

$$\iff a+2b-x = a-b \iff x = 3b.$$

80. Υπόδ. (E) $\iff (a+b)x - \frac{a^2x}{b} - ax = 0$

$$\iff (a+b)bx = ax(a+b) \xrightarrow{\text{Επειδή } b \neq 0}$$

$$\implies (i) \text{ Έάν } a+b \neq 0 \implies x = \frac{ax}{b}$$

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } a+b = 0 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

81. Υπόδ. (E) $\iff \frac{\lambda x - \kappa}{a+b} - \frac{\mu x + \kappa}{a+b} + \frac{\mu x + \kappa}{a-b} + \frac{\lambda x + \kappa}{a-b} = 0$

$$\iff \frac{(\lambda - \mu)x - 2\kappa}{a+b} + \frac{(\lambda + \mu)x + 2\kappa}{a-b} = 0$$

$$\iff (a-b)(\lambda - \mu)x - 2\kappa(a-b) + (a+b)(\lambda + \mu)x + 2\kappa(a+b) = 0$$

$$\iff 2(a\lambda + b\mu)x = -4\kappa b \iff (a\lambda + b\mu)x = -2\kappa b \dots$$

82. Υπόδ. (E) $\iff 2(a+b)(a-x) + 2(a-b)(a+x) +$
 $+ (a^2 - b^2)x = abx + (a-b)^2x \iff$

$$\iff b(2b - a + 4)x = 4a^2 \implies$$

$$(i) \text{ Έάν } b \neq 0 \wedge a \neq 2b + 4 \implies x = \frac{4a^2}{b(2b - a + 4)}$$

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } \left\{ \begin{matrix} a = 2b + 4 \\ a = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{matrix} a = 0 \\ b = -2 \end{matrix} \right\} \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(iii) \text{ Έάν } b(2b - a + 4) = 0 \wedge a \neq 0 \implies 0 \cdot x = 4a^2 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

83. Υπόδ. (E) $\iff \frac{a^2 + x^2 - 2ax}{(a-b)^2} = \frac{3(a-x)}{a-b} - \frac{5(x+2a-3b)}{a-b}$

$$\iff \left(\frac{a-x}{a-b}\right)^2 = 3 \frac{a-x}{a-b} + 5 \frac{a-x-3(a-b)}{a-b} \iff$$

$$\iff \left(\frac{a-x}{a-b}\right)^2 - 8\left(\frac{a-x}{a-b}\right) + 15 = 0 \iff$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{\frac{a-x}{a-b} = y} y^2 - 8y + 15 = 0 \iff (y-3)(y-5) = 0$$

$$\implies \frac{a-x}{a-b} = 3 \vee \frac{a-x}{a-b} = 5 \quad \dots$$

$$84. \text{ «Υπόδ. (E) } \iff x(4b+4a) = 4ab \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 2b\}$$

$$\iff (a+b)x = ab \implies$$

$$(i) a+b \neq 0 \implies x = \frac{ab}{a+b}$$

$$(ii) a+b=0 \implies 0 \cdot x = ab \begin{cases} ab=0 \implies A \equiv \mathcal{D} \\ ab \neq 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$85. \text{ «Υπόδ. (E) } \iff \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} - 1\right) = \left(\frac{a^2}{b} + \frac{b^2}{a}\right) \frac{1}{x} \mid$$

$$\mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0\}.$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{ab \neq 0} (a^2 - ab + b^2)x = a^3 + b^3 \iff x = a+b$$

$$(\text{διότι } a^2 - ab + b^2 \neq 0 - \text{διαιτεί;})$$

$$86. \text{ «Υπόδ. (E) } \iff 3(2a+x)(a+2x) + 3(2a-x)(a-2x) = \mid$$

$$= 8(2a-x)(a+2x)$$

$$\mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \left\{2a, -\frac{a}{2}\right\}$$

$$\iff 7x^2 - 6ax - a^2 = 0 \iff 7(x-a)\left(x + \frac{a}{7}\right) = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff x = a \vee x = -\frac{a}{7}$$

$$87. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \frac{x^2+a^2+2ax}{x^2+b^2+2bx} = \frac{x^2+a^2}{x^2+b^2} \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{-b\}$$

$$\iff \frac{x^2+a^2}{x^2+b^2} = \frac{2ax}{2bx} \text{ (διαιτ.)} \iff x=0 \vee (a-b)x^2 = ab(a-b).$$

$$\implies (i) \ a=b \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathcal{D}.$$

$$(ii) \ a \neq b \implies x^2 = ab \implies$$

$$\implies (a) \ ab > 0 \implies A = \{0, \pm \sqrt{ab}\}$$

$$(b) \ ab < 0 \implies A = \{0\}$$

$$(γ) \ a=0 \implies A = \{0 \text{ (τριπληγή)}\}.$$

Αι ρίζαι $\pm \sqrt{ab}$ είναι δεκταί εάν $\pm \sqrt{ab} \neq -b$

$$\iff ab \neq b^2 \iff a \neq b \dots$$

$$88. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \frac{a}{x-a} - \frac{b}{x-b} = \frac{a-b}{x+a-b} \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{a, b, b-a\}$$

$$\iff 2a(a-b)x = ab(a-b) \implies (i) \text{ Εάν } a(a-b) \neq 0$$

$$\iff a \neq 0 \wedge a \neq b \implies x = \frac{b}{2} \text{ δεκτή εάν } \frac{b}{2} \in \mathcal{D}$$

$$\iff b \neq 2a, \ b \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 2(b-a) \iff b \neq 0 \wedge$$

$$\wedge b \neq 2a \text{ (διαιτ.) ήτοι εάν } a \neq 0, b \neq 0, b \neq a \wedge b \neq 2a$$

$$\implies A = \left\{ \frac{b}{2} \right\}.$$

$$(ii) \text{ Εάν } a=0 \vee a=b \implies 0x=0 \implies A \equiv \mathcal{D}.$$

$$89. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff abx = (a+b+x)(ax+bx+ab) \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0, -(a+b)\}.$$

$$\iff a^2(x+b) + b^2(x+a) + x^2(a+b) + 2abx = 0$$

(βλ. άσκησης 45-46).

$$\begin{aligned} 90. \text{ «Υπόδ.» (E)} \iff x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{x} \right) + \\ + \frac{1}{x} (a^2 - b^2 + b^2 - a^2) + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a} + (a^2 + b^2) \frac{a+b}{ab} + \\ + (b^2 - a^2) \frac{1}{b} = 0 \quad | \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\iff 2x + \frac{2ab(a+b)}{ab} = 0 \xrightarrow{ab \neq 0} x = -(a+b)$$

$$91. \text{ «Υπόδ.» (E)} \iff a = 2a^2 - \frac{a}{x} \quad | \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\iff a[(2a-1)x - 1] = 0 \implies$$

$$(i) a=0 \implies 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathcal{D}$$

$$(ii) a \neq 0 \implies (2a-1)x = 1 \implies$$

$$(a) a = \frac{1}{2} \implies 0 \cdot x = 1 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(b) a \neq \frac{1}{2} \implies x = \frac{1}{2a-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 92. \text{ «Υπόδ.» (E)} \iff \left(\frac{x}{a} - 1 \right) - b \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{x} \right) - b^2 \left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = 0 \\ | \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\iff (x-a) [ax^2 - b(a+b)x - ab^2] = 0$$

$$\iff x=a \vee ax^2 + b(a+b)x - ab^2 = 0 \dots$$

$$93. \text{ «Υπόδ.» (E)} \iff \frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{x-b} \quad | \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{a, b\}$$

$$\iff \frac{2a-x}{x-a} = \frac{x-2b}{x-b} \iff (x-a)(x-2b) + (x-b)(x-2a) = 0$$

$$\iff 2x^2 - 3(a+b)x + 4ab = 0 \quad \dots$$

94. Υπόδ. (E) $\iff (4\mu-x)(\mu-x) = 4(x-4)(\mu-x) -$
 $-5(4\mu-x)(x-4) \mid \emptyset \equiv R - \{4, \mu, 4\mu\}$

$$\iff (11\mu+4)x = 4\mu(16-\mu) \implies$$

$$\implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } 11\mu+4 \neq 0 \iff \mu \neq -\frac{4}{11} \implies x = \frac{4\mu(16-\mu)}{11\mu+4}$$

δεικνύει εάν και μόνον εάν:

$$\left[\frac{4\mu(16-\mu)}{11\mu+4} - 4 \right] \left[4\mu - \frac{4\mu(16-\mu)}{11\mu+4} \right] \left[\mu - \frac{4\mu(16-\mu)}{11\mu+4} \right] \neq 0$$

$$\iff 4(5\mu-\mu^2-4) \cdot 48\mu(\mu-1) \cdot 15\mu(\mu-4) \neq 0$$

$$\iff \mu \neq 0, \mu \neq 1 \wedge \mu \neq 4. \text{ Συνεπώς}$$

$$\text{'Εάν } \mu(\mu-1)(\mu-4)(11\mu+4) \neq 0 \implies x = \frac{4\mu(16-\mu)}{11\mu+4}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } \mu(\mu-1)(\mu-4)(11\mu+4) = 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

95. Υπόδ. (E) $\iff \frac{a-b}{x} - \frac{a+b}{x} = ab^2 - \frac{1}{a-b} \mid \emptyset \equiv R - \{0\}$

$$\iff \frac{-2b}{x} = \frac{ab^2(a-b)-1}{a-b} \implies$$

$$(i) \ b=0 \implies \frac{0}{x} = -\frac{1}{a} \neq 0 \text{ (διότι } a \neq b=0) \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(ii) \ b \neq 0 \implies (E) \iff \frac{x}{2b} = \frac{a-b}{1-ab^2(a-b)} \implies$$

$$\implies x = \frac{2b(a-b)}{1-ab^2(a-b)} \text{ αρκεί } 1 \neq ab^2(a-b) \text{ 'Αλλως } A \equiv \emptyset.$$

$$96. \text{ Υπόδ. } (E) \iff \frac{x}{x-b} + \frac{x+2a}{x-b} = \frac{x}{2a} + \frac{1}{2} \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{b\}$$

$$\iff \frac{2(x+a)}{x-b} = \frac{x+a}{2a} \iff (x+a) \left(\frac{1}{x-b} - \frac{1}{2a} \right) = 0$$

$$\iff x = -a \quad \vee \quad x = 2a+b, \text{ 'Εάν } -a, 2a+b \in \mathcal{D} \dots$$

$$97. \text{ Υπόδ. } \text{Θέτομεν } \frac{x+a}{x+b} = y \text{ και } \frac{a^2+b^2}{ab} = \lambda.$$

και έχουμε:

$$(E) \iff y + \frac{1}{y} = \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda} \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{-a, -b\}$$

$$\iff y - \lambda + \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda y} = 0 \iff (y - \lambda)(\lambda y - 1) = 0$$

$$\iff y = \lambda \quad \vee \quad \lambda y = 1 \implies$$

$$\implies \frac{x+a}{x+b} = \frac{a^2+b^2}{ab} \quad \vee \quad \frac{x+a}{x+b} = \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$\iff (a^2+b^2-ab)x = -b^3 \quad \vee \quad (a^2+b^2-ab)x = -a^3$$

$$\iff_{ab \neq 0} x = -\frac{b^3}{a^2+b^2-ab} \quad \vee \quad x = -\frac{a^3}{a^2+b^2-ab}$$

δεκτές εάν και μόνον εάν ανήκουν εις το $\mathcal{D}$.

$$98. \text{ Υπόδ. } (E) \iff (x-a)^2 + (x+a)^2 - 2(x-a)(x+a) = 0$$

$$\mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{\pm a\}$$

$$\iff (x-a-x-a)^2 = 0 \iff 4a^2 = 0 \implies$$

$$(i) \text{ 'Εάν } a=0 \implies A \equiv \mathcal{D}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } a \neq 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$99. \text{ 'Υληόδ. (E) } \iff \frac{2x-a}{y^2(x+3a)} = \frac{(2x+b+\gamma)}{4y^2(2x+b+\gamma)^2} \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -3a, -\frac{b-\gamma}{2} \right\}$$

$$\iff \frac{2x-a}{x+3a} = \frac{1}{4} \iff 7x = 7a \iff x = a$$

$$\text{δευτή} \iff (a+3a)(2a+b+\gamma) \neq 0 \iff$$

$$a \neq 0 \wedge 2a+b+\gamma \neq 0.$$

$$100. \text{ 'Υληόδ. (E) } \iff \frac{(b-\gamma)(x+a^2+1-x)}{x+a^2} + \frac{(\gamma-a)(x+b^2+1-x)}{x+b^2} + \frac{(a-b)(x+\gamma^2+1-x)}{x+\gamma^2} = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{-a^2, -b^2, -\gamma^2\}$$

$$\iff (1-x) \left(\frac{b-\gamma}{x+a^2} + \frac{\gamma-a}{x+b^2} + \frac{a-b}{x+\gamma^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\iff x=1 \vee \frac{b-\gamma}{x+a^2} + \frac{\gamma-a}{x+b^2} + \frac{a-b}{x+\gamma^2} = 0 \iff x=1$$

$$\vee \left[(\gamma^2+\gamma^2)(b-\gamma) + (a^2+\gamma^2)(\gamma-a) + (a^2+b^2)(a-b) \right] x =$$

$$= (\gamma-b)\gamma^2\gamma^2 + (a-\gamma)a^2\gamma^2 + (b-a)a^2b^2 \iff x=1 \vee$$

$$\vee (a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a) x = (a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)(a\gamma+b\gamma+\gamma a)$$

$$\implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } a=b=\gamma \vee a=b \neq \gamma \vee a \neq b=\gamma \vee a=\gamma \neq b \implies$$

$$\implies 0x=0 \implies A \equiv \mathcal{D}.$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } a \neq b \neq \gamma \neq a \implies x=1 \text{ δευτή (διατί;) } \vee$$

$$\vee x = a\gamma + b\gamma + \gamma a \text{ δευτή 'Εάν } a\gamma + b\gamma + \gamma a \in \mathcal{D}$$

$$\text{δηλαδή 'Εάν } (a\gamma + b\gamma + \gamma a + a^2)(a\gamma + b\gamma + \gamma a + b^2)$$

$$(a\gamma + b\gamma + \gamma a + \gamma^2) \neq 0 \iff (a+b)^2(a+\gamma)^2(b+\gamma)^2 \neq 0 \iff$$

$$\iff a \neq -b \wedge a \neq -\gamma \wedge b \neq -\gamma. \text{ Άρα } a \neq \pm b, a \neq \pm \gamma,$$

$$b \neq \pm \gamma \implies A = \{1, ab + b\gamma + \gamma a\}$$

$$(iii) \text{ Έάν } a = -b \vee a = -\gamma \vee b = -\gamma \implies A = \{1\}.$$

$$101. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff x(x-2a)^3 + a(2x-a)^3 = (x^2-a^2)(x+a)^3 \mid$$

$$\mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{-a\}$$

$$\iff x^4 - a^4 + 2ax(x^2 - a^2) = (x^2 - a^2)(x+a)^3$$

$$\iff (x^2 - a^2)(x+a)^2 = (x^2 - a^2)(x+a)^3 \iff$$

$$\iff (x-a)(x+a)^3 = (x^2 - a^2)(x+a)^3$$

$$\xrightarrow{x+a \neq 0} x-a-(x-a)(x+a) = 0$$

$$\iff (x-a)(1-x-a) = 0 \iff x=a \vee x=1-a$$

$$\implies (i) \text{ Έάν } a=0 \implies A = \{1\}$$

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } a = \frac{1}{2} \implies A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\delta\iota\eta\lambda\eta) \right\}$$

$$(iii) \text{ Έάν } a \neq 0 \wedge a \neq \frac{1}{2} \implies A = \{a, 1-a\}.$$

$$102. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} \iff \frac{x-a}{(x-a)(x-3a)} + \frac{x+b}{(x+b)(x+3b)} =$$

$$= \frac{2x+a+b}{(x-3a)(x+3b)} \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{a, -b, 3a, -3b\}$$

$$\iff \frac{1}{x-3a} + \frac{1}{x+3b} = \frac{2x+a+b}{(x-3a)(x+3b)}$$

$$\iff \frac{2x-3a+3b}{(x-3a)(x+3b)} = \frac{2x+a+b}{(x-3a)(x+3b)} \iff$$

$$\iff 2x-3a+3b = 2x+a+b \iff 2b = 4a \iff$$

$$\iff b = 2a \text{ ήτοι (i) 'Εάν } b = 2a \implies A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } b \neq 2a \implies A \equiv \phi:$$

$$\begin{aligned} 103. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} &\iff \frac{1}{(x+a+b)(x+a-b)} - \frac{1}{(x+a+b)(x-a-b)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{(x+a-b)(x-a+b)} - \frac{1}{(x-b+a)(x-b-a)} \Big| \mathcal{D} \equiv R - \{ \pm(a+b), \\ &\quad \pm(a-b) \} \\ &\iff \frac{-2a}{(x+a+b)(x+a-b)(x-a-b)} = \frac{-2b}{(x+a-b)(x-a+b)(x-b-a)} \\ &\iff a(x-a+b) = b(x+a+b) \iff (a-b)x = a^2 + b^2 \implies \\ (i) \text{ 'Εάν } a \neq b &\implies x = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a-b} \text{ δεκτή εάν } ab \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } \left. \begin{array}{l} ab = 0 \\ a \neq b \end{array} \right\} \implies A \equiv \phi$$

$$(iii) \text{ 'Εάν } a = b = 0 \implies (E) \iff 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \mathcal{D}$$

$$(iv) \text{ 'Εάν } a = b \neq 0 \implies (E) \iff 0 \cdot x = a^2 + b^2 \implies A \equiv \phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} 104. \text{ 'Υπόδ. (E)} &\iff \frac{(x-a)^2}{(x-a+b-\gamma)(x-a-b+\gamma)} + \\ &+ \frac{(x-b)^2}{(x-b+a-\gamma)(x-b-a+\gamma)} + \frac{(x-\gamma)^2}{(x-\gamma+a-b)(x-\gamma-a+b)} = 1 \\ &\Big| \mathcal{D} \equiv R - \{ a-b+\gamma, a+b-\gamma, -a+b+\gamma \} \end{aligned}$$

Θέτομεν $x = y + a + b + \gamma$, αλφαλοϊφομεν παρονομα-
στάς και έμτελοῦμεν τās πράξεις ὅτε:

$$(E) \iff (y+2a)(y+2b)(y+2\gamma)(y+a+b)(y+a+\gamma)(y+b+\gamma) = 0$$

$$\iff (x+a-b-\gamma)(x-a+b-\gamma)(x-a-b+\gamma)(x-\gamma)(x-b) \\ (x-a)=0 \quad \dots$$

105. Υπόδ. Θετόμεν $\frac{(x+a)(x+b)}{(x-a)(x-b)} = y$ και

$$\frac{(x+\gamma)(x+\delta)}{(x-\gamma)(x-\delta)} = \omega \implies (E) \iff y + \frac{1}{y} = \omega + \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\iff (y^2+1)\omega = (\omega^2+1)y \iff (y-\omega)(y\omega-1) = 0$$

$$\iff y = \omega \quad \vee \quad y\omega = 1. \quad \dots$$

$$\text{Είναι } \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{\pm a, \pm b, \pm \gamma, \pm \delta\}$$

106. Υπόδ. $\frac{a}{a-x} + \frac{a}{a+x} = \frac{a(a+x+a-x)}{(a-x)(a+x)} = \frac{2a^2}{a^2-x^2} \quad (1).$

$$\frac{2a^2}{a^2-x^2} + \frac{2a^2}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{4a^2}{a^4-x^4} \quad (\text{λόγω (1)}). \quad (\text{διατί;}).$$

$$\frac{4a^2}{a^4-x^4} + \frac{4a^2}{a^4+x^4} = \frac{8a^2}{a^8-x^8} \quad (\text{λόγω (1)}) \implies$$

$$(E) \iff \frac{8a^2}{a^8-x^8} = 8 \quad \Bigg| \quad \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{\pm a\}.$$

$$\iff a^8 = a^8 - x^8 \iff x^8 = 0 \iff x = 0 \quad \text{μέ}$$

$$\text{βαδμόν πολ/τος όκτώ (8).} \implies$$

$$(i) \text{ 'Εάν } a=0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } a \neq 0 \implies A = \{0 \text{ (μέ πολ/τα όκτώ)}\}$$

107. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff x = \frac{a^2(x-b)+b^2(a-x)+x^2(b-a)}{(b-x)(x-a)(a-b)}$

$$\Bigg| \quad \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{a, b\}.$$

$$\iff x = \frac{(b-x)(x-a)(a-b)}{(b-x)(x-a)(a-b)} = 1 \implies$$

$$\implies (i) \text{ Έάν } a=1 \quad \forall \quad b=1 \implies A \equiv \emptyset$$

$$(ii) \text{ Έάν } a \neq 1 \quad \wedge \quad b \neq 1 \implies A = \{1\}$$

108. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff [a^2(\gamma-b) + b^2(a-\gamma) + \gamma^2(b-a)]x^2 +$
 $+ [a^2(\gamma^2 - b^2) + b^2(a^2 - \gamma^2) + \gamma^2(b^2 - a^2)]x +$
 $+ ab\gamma [a(\gamma-b) + b(a-\gamma) + \gamma(b-a)] = 0$

$$| \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{-a, -b, -\gamma\}$$

$$\iff (a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)x^2 = 0 \iff x^2 = 0$$

$$\iff x=0 \text{ (διηλθῃ)} \implies \begin{cases} (i) \quad ab\gamma = 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset \\ (ii) \quad ab\gamma \neq 0 \implies A = \{0(\delta\iota\eta\lambda\theta\iota)\} \end{cases}$$

109. Υπόδ. $\frac{a+x}{a-x} - \frac{a-x}{a+x} = \frac{(a+x)^2 - (a-x)^2}{(a-x)(a+x)} = \frac{4ax}{a^2 - x^2}$

$$\frac{a+x}{a-x} - \frac{a-x}{a+x} = \frac{(a+x^2) + (a-x)^2}{(a-x)(a+x)} = \frac{2(a^2 + x^2)}{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{a-x}{ax} \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 x^2}$$

$\Sigma\upsilon\nu\epsilon\lambda\theta\omega\varsigma \text{ (E)} \iff \frac{\frac{4ax}{a^2 - x^2}}{\frac{2(a^2 + x^2)}{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{\frac{a-x}{ax}}{\frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 x^2}} \quad \left| \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{0, \pm a\} \right.$

$$\iff \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{ax}{a+x} \iff ax \left(\frac{2}{x^2 + a^2} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right) = 0$$

$$\iff \begin{matrix} a \neq 0 \\ x = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \forall \quad x^2 - 2x + a^2 - 2a = 0$$

$$\iff x = 0 \quad \forall \quad x = 1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 2a - a^2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2 - (a-1)^2} \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow (i) \cdot \text{Εάν } 1 - \sqrt{2} \leq a \leq 1 + \sqrt{2} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 1 - \sqrt{2} \leq a \leq 1 + \sqrt{2} \\ a \neq 0 \end{matrix}} \right\} \Rightarrow A = \left\{ 0, 1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 2a - a^2} \right\}$$

$$(ii) \cdot \text{Εάν } a \notin [1 - \sqrt{2}, 1 + \sqrt{2}] \Rightarrow A = \{0\}.$$

110. Υπόδ. $\Sigma \frac{a}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} = \frac{a(b-\gamma) + b(\gamma-a) + \gamma(a-b)}{(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \frac{x^2 - \lambda\mu}{(x+\lambda)(x+\mu)} &= \frac{x^2 - \lambda\mu}{(x+\lambda)(x+\mu)} + \frac{\lambda^2 - x\mu}{(\lambda+x)(\lambda+\mu)} + \\ &+ \frac{\mu^2 - x\lambda}{(\mu+x)(\mu+\lambda)} = \frac{(x^2 - \lambda\mu)(\lambda+\mu) + (\lambda^2 - x\mu)(x+\mu) + (\mu^2 - x\lambda)(x+\lambda)}{(x+\lambda)(x+\mu)(\lambda+\mu)} \\ &= \frac{0}{(x+\lambda)(x+\mu)(\lambda+\mu)} = 0 \quad \left| \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{-\lambda, -\mu\} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma \text{υνελών} (E) \iff 0 \cdot x = 0 \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$$

111. Υπόδ. Έχομεν:

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \frac{bx(a+x)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} &= \frac{bx(a+x)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} + \frac{\gamma a(b+x)}{(b-\gamma)(b-a)} + \frac{ab(\gamma+x)}{(\gamma-a)(\gamma-b)} = \\ &= \frac{ab\gamma(a-b+b-\gamma+\gamma-a) + [b\gamma(b-\gamma) + \gamma a(a-\gamma) + ab(a-b)]x}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)(b-\gamma)} = \\ &= \frac{(a-b)(a-\gamma)(b-\gamma)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)(b-\gamma)} x = x \quad \text{και} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \frac{(1+ab)(1+a\gamma)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} &= \frac{(1+ab)(1+a\gamma)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} + \frac{(1+b\gamma)(1+ba)}{(b-\gamma)(b-a)} + \\ &+ \frac{(1+\gamma a)(1+\gamma b)}{(\gamma-a)(\gamma-b)} = \frac{-(a-b)(a-\gamma)(b-\gamma)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)(b-\gamma)} = -1 \implies \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies (E) \iff x = -1$$

112. Υπόδ. $\Sigma \frac{a^3}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} = \frac{a^3}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} + \frac{b^3}{(b-\gamma)(b-a)} +$

$$+ \frac{\gamma^3}{(\gamma-a)(\gamma-b)} = \frac{a^3(b-\gamma) + b^3(\gamma-a) + \gamma^3(a-b)}{(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)} =$$

$$= \frac{(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)(a+b+\gamma)}{(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)} = a+b+\gamma \quad \text{και}$$

$$\Sigma \frac{a^2(a+b)(a+\gamma)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} = a^2 \frac{(a+b)(a+\gamma)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} + b^2 \frac{(b+\gamma)(b+a)}{(b-\gamma)(b-a)} +$$

$$+ \gamma^2 \frac{(\gamma+a)(\gamma+b)}{(\gamma-a)(\gamma-b)} = \frac{(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)(a+b+\gamma)^2}{(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)} = (a+b+\gamma)^2$$

$$\implies (E) \iff (a+b+\gamma)x = (a+b+\gamma)^2 \implies$$

$$(i) \text{, Έάν } a+b+\gamma \neq 0 \implies x = a+b+\gamma$$

$$(ii) \text{, Έάν } a+b+\gamma = 0 \implies 0x = 0 \implies A \equiv R.$$

119. Υπόδ. $\Sigma \frac{x^4}{(x-\lambda)(x-\mu)} = \frac{x^4}{(x-\lambda)(x-\mu)} + \frac{\lambda^4}{(\lambda-\mu)(\lambda-x)} +$

$$+ \frac{\mu^4}{(\mu-x)(\mu-\lambda)} = \frac{x^4(\lambda-\mu) + \lambda^4(\mu-x) + \mu^4(x-\lambda)}{(\lambda-\mu)(\mu-x)(x-\lambda)} =$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda-\mu)(\mu-x)(x-\lambda)(x^2+\lambda^2+\mu^2+\lambda x+\mu x+\lambda\mu)}{(\lambda-\mu)(\mu-x)(x-\lambda)} =$$

$$= x^2 + \lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \lambda x + \mu x + \lambda\mu \quad \text{έν } \mathcal{D} \quad \text{και}$$

$$\Sigma \frac{b-\gamma}{a^2-(b-\gamma)^2} = \frac{b-\gamma}{a^2-(b-\gamma)^2} + \frac{\gamma-a}{b^2-(\gamma-a)^2} + \frac{a-b}{\gamma^2-(a-b)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(b-\gamma)(b+\gamma-a) + (\gamma-a)(a-b+\gamma) + (a-b)(a+b-\gamma)}{(a-b+\gamma)(a+b-\gamma)(b+\gamma-a)} = 0$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } (E) \iff 2(x^2 + \lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \lambda x + \mu x + \lambda\mu) = 0$$

$$\mid \mathcal{D} \equiv R - \{\lambda, \mu\}.$$

$$\iff (x+\lambda)^2 + (x+\mu)^2 + (\lambda+\mu)^2 = 0$$

$$\implies (i) \text{, Έάν } \lambda = -\mu \implies x = -\lambda \wedge x = -\mu \implies$$

$$\implies \lambda = \mu \quad \text{άτοπον} \implies A \equiv \phi$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } \lambda \neq -\mu \implies A \equiv \phi$$

114. Υπόδ. Τό Α' μέλος τῆς δοδείσης ἰσοῦται μέ

$$\frac{\frac{a^3(x-b) + b^3(a-x) + x^3(b-a)}{abx}}{\frac{a^2(x-b) + b^2(a-x) + x^2(b-a)}{abx}} = \frac{(x-b)(b-a)(a-x)(x+a+b)}{(x-b)(b-a)(a-x)}$$

$$= x+a+b \quad \text{ἐν } \mathcal{D} \equiv R - \{0, a, b\}.$$

Τό Β' μέλος τῆς δοδείσης ἰσοῦται μέ

$$\frac{(ax+bx+ab)^2}{abx} - abx \frac{a^2x^2+b^2x^2+a^2b^2}{a^2b^2x^2} = \frac{2abx(x+a+b)}{abx}$$

$$= 2(x+a+b) \implies$$

$$(E) \iff x+a+b = 2(x+a+b) \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv R - \{0, a, b\}.$$

$$\iff x+a+b=0 \iff x=-(a+b).$$

$$\implies (i) \text{ 'Εάν } -(a+b) \neq 0, -(a+b) \neq a \quad \text{καί}$$

$$-(a+b) \neq b \implies A = \{-(a+b)\}.$$

$$(ii) \text{ 'Εάν } a=-b \quad \forall a=-2b \quad \forall b=-2a.$$

$$\implies A \equiv \phi.$$

115. Υπόδ. Ἔχομεν ἐν $\mathcal{D}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x+a}{x-a} + \frac{x+b}{x-b} + \frac{x+\gamma}{x-\gamma} - 3 \frac{(x+a)(x+b)(x+\gamma)}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-\gamma)} = \\ &= \frac{x-a+2a}{x-a} + \frac{x-b+2b}{x-b} + \frac{x-\gamma+2\gamma}{x-\gamma} - 3 \frac{(x+a)(x+b)(x+\gamma)}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-\gamma)} \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{a}{x-a} + \frac{b}{x-b} + \frac{\gamma}{x-\gamma} \right) - 3 \frac{(x+a)(x+b)(x+\gamma)}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-\gamma)} + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \left(\frac{a}{x-a} + \frac{b}{x-b} + \frac{\gamma}{x-\gamma} \right) - 3 \frac{2x^3 + 2(a\gamma + b\gamma + \gamma a)x}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-\gamma)} \\
 &= 2 \left[\frac{a}{x-a} + \frac{b}{x-b} + \frac{\gamma}{x-\gamma} - 3 \frac{x^3 + (a\gamma + b\gamma + \gamma a)x}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-\gamma)} \right] \\
 &\implies \text{Α' μέλος δοθείσης} = 2 \text{ εν } \emptyset \implies \\
 &(\text{E}) \iff 2 = 4x \iff x = \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

116. Υπόδ. »Εχομεν Ε.Λ.Π. παρονομαστών

$$(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)(x+a)(x+b)(x+\gamma) \neq 0$$

$$\emptyset \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{-a, -b, -\gamma\} \text{ καί μετά τας πράξεις}$$

$$(\text{E}) \iff \frac{(x-\lambda)(x-\mu)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+\gamma)} = 0 \iff (x-\lambda)(x-\mu) = 0$$

$$\iff x = \lambda \vee x = \mu \text{ δεκτές εάν ανήκουν στο } \emptyset$$

δηλαδή εάν $(\lambda+a)(\lambda+b)(\lambda+\gamma)(\mu+a)(\mu+b)(\mu+\gamma) \neq 0 \dots$

117. Υπόδ. »Εχομεν

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma \frac{a(b+\gamma-a)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} &= \frac{a(b+\gamma-a)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} + \frac{b(\gamma+a-b)}{(b-\gamma)(b-a)} + \frac{\gamma(a+b-\gamma)}{(\gamma-a)(\gamma-b)} = \\
 &= \frac{a(b+\gamma-a)(b-\gamma) + b(\gamma+a-b)(\gamma-a) + \gamma(a+b-\gamma)(a-b)}{(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)} = \\
 &= \frac{a(b^2 - \gamma^2) - a^2(b-\gamma) + b(\gamma^2 - a^2) - b^2(\gamma-a) + \gamma(a^2 - b^2) - \gamma^2(a-b)}{(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)} \\
 &= \frac{-2(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)}{(a-b)(b-\gamma)(\gamma-a)} = -2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ομοίως } \Sigma \frac{(a-b+\gamma)(a+b-\gamma)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} = 4 \quad \text{συνεπώς}$$

$$(\text{E}) \iff -2x = 4 \iff x = -2.$$

118. εὐλόγ. Εἶναι εὐκόλον νά ἀποδειχθῇ διὰ τῆς τελείας (Μαθηματικῆς) ἐπαγωγῆς ὅτι τὸ πρῶτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης ἰσοῦται μὲ

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^v}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)\cdots(x-a_v)} \text{ ἢ ἄλλως: } \frac{x^v}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_v)} - \\ & - \frac{a_v x^{v-1}}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_v)} = \frac{x^{v-1}(x-a_v)}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_v)} = \frac{x^{v-1}}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_{v-1})} \\ & \frac{x^{v-1}}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_{v-1})} - \frac{a_{v-1} x^{v-2}}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_{v-1})} = \frac{x^{v-2}(x-a_{v-1})}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_{v-1})} \\ & = \frac{x^{v-2}}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_{v-1})} \dots \text{ κ.λ.π.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)} - \frac{a_2 x}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)} = \frac{x(x-a_2)}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)} = \frac{x}{x-a_1}$$

$$\frac{x}{x-a_1} - \frac{a_1}{x-a_1} = \frac{x-a_1}{x-a_1} = 1.$$

Διὰ προσδέσεως τῶν ἀνωτέρω ἰσοτήτων κατὰ μέλη λαμβάνομεν.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^v}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_v)} - \frac{a_v x^{v-1}}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_v)} - \frac{a_{v-1} x^{v-2}}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_{v-1})} - \\ & - \cdots - \frac{a_2 x}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)} - \frac{a_1}{x-a_1} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^v}{(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_v)} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^v = 0 \mid \mathcal{D} \equiv \mathbb{R} - \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_v\}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ (βαθμοῦ πολ/τος } v), \text{ δεκτὴ } \Leftrightarrow 0 \in \mathcal{D}.$$

119. Υπόδ. $(E) \iff (ax^{\mu+1} - x^\mu)(x+1) + \beta x^\mu(x-1) =$
 $= ax^\mu \cdot (x^2+1) \mid \emptyset \equiv R - \{\pm 1\}.$
 $\iff x^\mu [(ax + \beta x - x) - (a + \beta + 1)] = 0$
 $\iff x^\mu [(a + \beta - 1)x - (a + \beta + 1)] = 0 \iff x^\mu = 0 \vee$
 $\vee (a + \beta - 1)x = a + \beta + 1 \implies$
 (i) $\cdot$ Εάν $a + \beta \neq 1 \implies x = \frac{a + \beta + 1}{a + \beta - 1} \vee x = 0 \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \text{πολ/τος} \\ \mu \end{smallmatrix} \right)$
 $\implies$
 (α) $a + \beta = 0 \implies A = \{0 \text{ (πολ/τος } \mu)\}$
 (β) $a + \beta \neq 0 \implies A = \left\{ 0, \frac{a + \beta + 1}{a + \beta - 1} \right\}$
 (ii) $\cdot$ Εάν $a + \beta = 1 \implies (E) \iff x^\mu(-2) = 0 \implies$
 $\implies A = \{0 \text{ (πολ/τος } \mu)\}.$
120. Υπόδ. (1) $\cdot$ Εάν $\mu < \nu - 1$ τότε ο συντελεστής του x ισούται με 0 (διατί;) και η εξίσωση γίνεται:
 $(E) \iff 0 \cdot x = \sum_{k=1}^{\nu} a_k \implies$ (i) $\cdot$ Εάν $\sum_{k=1}^{\nu} a_k = 0$ τότε $A \equiv R.$
 (ii) $\cdot$ Εάν $\sum_{k=1}^{\nu} a_k \neq 0$ τότε $(E) \iff 0 \cdot x = \sum_{k=1}^{\nu} a_k \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$
 (2) $\cdot$ Εάν $\mu = \nu - 1$ τότε ο συντελεστής του x ισούται με 1 (διατί;) και έχουμε:
 $(E) \iff x = \sum_{k=1}^{\nu} a_k \implies A = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\nu} a_k \right\}$
 (3) $\cdot$ Εάν $\mu = \nu$ τότε ο συντελεστής του x ισούται με $\sum_{k=1}^{\nu} a_k$ (διατί;) και έχουμε:

$$(E) \iff \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \right) x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \implies (\text{i}) \text{ Εάν } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = 0 \text{ τότε } A \equiv R.$$

$$(ii) \text{ Εάν } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \neq 0 \text{ τότε } (E) \iff x = 1 \implies A \equiv \{1\}.$$

121. Υπόδ. Πρέπει να είναι $x \neq 0$ και $ax > 0$, ήτοι x ομόσημον του a . Θέτουμε $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} = y > 0$ όποτε

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{x}} = \frac{1}{y} \quad \text{και έχουμε:}$$

$$(E) \iff 2y + \frac{3}{y} = \frac{b}{a} + \frac{6a}{b} \iff 2aby^2 - (b^2 + 6a^2)y + 3ab = 0$$

$$\iff y = \frac{b}{2a} \vee y = \frac{3a}{b}.$$

(i) Εάν $ab < 0$ τότε ουδεμία ρίζα είναι δεκτή και η (E) είναι αδύνατος ($A \equiv \emptyset$).

$$(ii) \text{ Εάν } ab > 0 \text{ τότε } (E) \iff \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} = \frac{b}{2a} \vee \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} =$$

$$= \frac{3a}{b} \iff \frac{x}{a} = \frac{b^2}{4a^2} \vee \frac{x}{a} = \frac{9a^2}{b^2} \iff x = \frac{b^2}{4a} \vee x = \frac{9a^3}{b^2}.$$

122. Υπόδ. Πρέπει $ax + \lambda \geq 0 \wedge bx + \mu \geq 0 \wedge \gamma x + \nu \geq 0$

$$\stackrel{ab\gamma \neq 0}{\iff} x \geq -\lambda/a \wedge x \geq -\mu/b \wedge x \geq -\nu/\gamma \quad (1).$$

$$(E) \iff (\sqrt{ax + \lambda} + \sqrt{bx + \mu})^2 = (\sqrt{\gamma x + \nu})^2 \iff$$

$$\iff (a+b-\gamma)x + \lambda + \mu - \nu = -2\sqrt{(ax + \lambda)(bx + \mu)}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [(a+b-\gamma)x + \lambda + \mu - \nu]^2 = 4(ax + \lambda)(bx + \mu) \\ (a+b-\gamma)x + \lambda + \mu - \nu \leq 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

$$\iff (a^2 + b^2 + \gamma^2 - 2ab - 2b\gamma - 2\gamma a) \cdot x^2 + 2(a\lambda + b\mu + \gamma\nu - a\mu - a\gamma - b\lambda - \gamma\lambda - \gamma\mu)x + (\nu^2 + \lambda^2 + \mu^2 - 2\lambda\gamma - 2\lambda\mu - 2\mu\gamma) = 0 \dots$$

123. Υπόδ. Πρέπει $x-a \geq 0 \wedge x-b \geq 0 \iff x \geq a \wedge x \geq b$ (1)

(i) Εάν $a \geq b$ τότε (1) $\iff x \geq a$ (2).

Είναι όμως και $-a \leq -b \iff x-a \leq x-b \stackrel{(2)}{\iff} \sqrt{x-a} \leq \sqrt{x-b}$
 $\iff \sqrt{x-a} - \sqrt{x-b} \leq 0 \implies (E) \text{ αδύνατος } (A \equiv \emptyset).$

(ii) Εάν $a < b$ τότε (1) $\iff x \geq b$ (3) και έχουμε:

$$(E) \iff x-a = (1-\sqrt{x-b})^2 \iff 2\sqrt{x-b} = b-a-1 \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4(x-b) = (b-a-1)^2 \\ b-a-1 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = b + \frac{1}{4}(b-a-1)^2 \\ b \geq a+1 \end{array} \right\}$$

όπου η εύρεθείσα ρίζα ικανοποιεί την (3).

Συνελώνοντας συνογίζοντας έχουμε:

Εάν $b < a+1 \implies A \equiv \emptyset.$

Εάν $b \geq a+1 \implies A = \left\{ b + \frac{1}{4}(b-a-1)^2 \right\}.$

124. Υπόδ. Πρέπει $x(x+1) \geq 0 \wedge x(x-1) \geq 0 \iff$

$$\iff x \leq -1 \vee x = 0 \vee x \geq 1 \quad (1)$$

(i) Εάν $\lambda < 0$ τότε (E) αδύνατος ($A \equiv \emptyset$)

(ii) Εάν $\lambda = 0$ τότε $A = \{0\}.$

(iii) Εάν $\lambda > 0$ τότε (E) $\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x^2 + 2\sqrt{x^2(x^2-1)} = \lambda^2 \\ x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1 \end{array} \right\}$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x^2(x^2-1) = (\lambda^2 - 2x^2)^2 \\ \lambda^2 - 2x^2 \geq 0 \\ x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4(\lambda^2 - 1)x^2 = \lambda^4 \\ x^2 \leq \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \\ x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1 \end{array} \right\} \implies$$

(a) Εάν $\lambda \leq 1$ τότε (E) αδύνατος ($A \equiv \emptyset$)

(b) Εάν $\lambda > 1$ τότε (E) $\iff$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \pm \frac{\lambda^2}{2\sqrt{\lambda^2-1}} \\ x^2 \leq \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \\ x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \pm \frac{\lambda^2}{2\sqrt{\lambda^2-1}} \\ \lambda \geq \sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\}.$$

• Άρα τελικῶς ἔχομεν: • Εἰάν $a < \sqrt{2}$ $\wedge a \neq 0$ τότε $A \equiv \emptyset$.
 • Εἰάν $a = 0$ τότε $A = \{0\}$ καί ἐάν $a \geq \sqrt{2}$ τότε $A = \left\{ \pm \frac{\lambda^2}{2\sqrt{\lambda^2-1}} \right\}$.

125. Υπόδ. πρέπει $a+x \geq 0 \wedge 2a+x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \geq -a \wedge x \geq -2a \quad (1).$$

(i) • Εἰάν $a=0$ τότε $(E) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow A \equiv \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{R}^+$.

(ii) • Εἰάν $a < 0$ τότε $(E) \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{a+x})^2 - (-a) =$

$$= \sqrt{(a+x)(2a+x)} \wedge (1) \Leftrightarrow x \geq -2a \quad (2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2a+x = \sqrt{(a+x)(2a+x)} \\ x \geq -2a \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow x = -2a \quad (\text{δεχτή})$$

(iii) • Εἰάν $a > 0$ τότε $(E) \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{a+x})^2 - a =$

$$= \sqrt{(a+x)(2a+x)} \wedge (1) \Leftrightarrow x \geq -a \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{(a+x)(2a+x)} \wedge x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{2a}{3} < 0 \quad (\text{ἀπόρριπτεται}).$$

126. Υπόδ. $(E) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x\sqrt{17-\lambda^2} + \lambda\sqrt{17-x^2} = 17 \\ 17-\lambda^2 \geq 0 \wedge 17-x^2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 17(x^2+\lambda^2) - 2\lambda^2x^2 + 2\lambda x\sqrt{289-17(x^2+\lambda^2)} + \lambda^2x^2 = 289 \\ -\sqrt{17} \leq x \leq \sqrt{17} \wedge 0 \leq \lambda \leq \sqrt{17} \quad (\text{διότι } \lambda \in \mathbb{H}_0) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 289 - 17(x^2-\lambda^2) + \lambda^2x^2 - 2\lambda x\sqrt{289-17(x^2+\lambda^2)} + \lambda^2x^2 + \lambda^2x^2 = 0 \\ -\sqrt{17} \leq x \leq \sqrt{17} \wedge 0 \leq \lambda \leq \sqrt{17} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\sqrt{289-17(x^2+\lambda^2)} + \lambda^2 x^2 - \lambda x]^2 = 0 \\ -\sqrt{17} \leq x \leq \sqrt{17} \wedge 0 \leq \lambda \leq \sqrt{17} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{289-17(x^2+\lambda^2)} + \lambda^2 x^2 = \lambda x \\ 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{17} \wedge 0 \leq \lambda \leq \sqrt{17} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 289 - 17(x^2 + \lambda^2) = 0 \\ 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{17} \wedge \lambda = 0 \text{ ή } 1 \text{ ή } 2 \text{ ή } 3 \text{ ή } 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda^2 + x^2 = 17 \\ 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{17} \\ \lambda = 0 \text{ ή } 1 \text{ ή } 2 \text{ ή } 3 \text{ ή } 4 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \sqrt{17 - \lambda^2} \\ \lambda = 0 \text{ ή } 1 \text{ ή } 2 \\ \text{ή } 3 \text{ ή } 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{17} \vee x = 4 \vee x = \sqrt{13} \vee x = \sqrt{8} \vee x = 1.$$

127. Ύλόςδ. (E) $\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{(a+x)^2} + 4\sqrt[3]{(a-x)^2} + (-5)\sqrt[3]{a^2-x^2} = 0$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Euler}} (a+x)^2 + 4^3(a-x)^2 + (-5)^3(a^2-x^2) = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (-5) \cdot$$

$$\sqrt[3]{(a+x)^2(a-x)^2(a^2-x^2)} \Leftrightarrow 190x^2 - 126ax - 60a^2 = -60a^2 + 60x^2 \Leftrightarrow 130x^2 - 126ax = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \frac{65a}{65}.$$

128. Ύλόςδ. Πρέπει: (1) $1-x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1 \wedge a(1-a^2)x \geq 0$ (2)

(i) Εάν $a=0$ τότε (E) $\Leftrightarrow x\sqrt{1-x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee x=1 \vee x=-1$

(ii) Εάν $a \neq 0$ τότε θέτουμε $2a \frac{1-a^2}{a^4+6a^2+1} = \lambda \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = 2 \frac{\frac{1}{a} - a}{a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + 6} \xleftrightarrow{\beta = \frac{1}{a} - a} \lambda = \frac{2\beta}{\beta^2 + 8}$$

και έχουμε: (E) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \lambda^2 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda^2+1)x^4 +$

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

129. Υπόδ. Πρέπει $a+x \geq 0 \wedge b+x \geq 0 \iff$

$$\iff x \geq -a \wedge x \geq -b \quad (1).$$

(i) Εάν $\mu < 0$ τότε (E) αδύνατος ($A \equiv \phi$)

(ii) Εάν $\mu = 0$ τότε:

(a) Εάν $a = b \implies x = -a = -b$

(b) Εάν $a \neq b \implies$ (E) αδύνατος ($A \equiv \phi$)

(iii) Εάν $\mu > 0$ τότε (E) $\iff 2\sqrt{(a+x)(b+x)} = \mu^2 - a - b - 2x \iff$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{aligned} 4(a+x)(b+x) &= (\mu^2 - a - b - 2x)^2 + 4x^2 - 4x(\mu^2 - a - b) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{aligned} x \geq -a \wedge x \geq -b \wedge x &\leq \frac{\mu^2 - a - b}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\iff x = \frac{\mu^4 + a^2 + b^2 - 2a\mu^2 - 2\mu^2b - 2ab}{4\mu^2} = \dots$$

130. Υπόδ. (1) Εάν $\lambda = 0$ τότε:

$$(E) \iff \left\{ \begin{aligned} \sqrt{|x^2 - 1|} &= x \\ x &> 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \iff \left\{ \begin{aligned} |x^2 - 1| &= x^2 \\ x &> 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff \left\{ \begin{aligned} x^2 - 1 &= x^2 \\ x &\geq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{aligned} 1 - x^2 &= x^2 \\ 0 < x < 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \iff$$

$$\iff 2x^2 = 1 \wedge 0 < x < 1 \iff x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(2) Εάν $\lambda < 0$ τότε: (E) $\iff \left\{ \begin{aligned} |x^2 - 1| &= \left(x + \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2 \\ x &\geq -\frac{\lambda}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$

$$\iff (a) \left\{ \begin{aligned} x &= -\frac{4+\lambda^2}{4\lambda} \\ x &\geq 1 \wedge x &\geq -\frac{\lambda}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \vee (b) \left\{ \begin{aligned} 8x^2 + 4\lambda x + \lambda^2 - 4 &= 0 \\ -\frac{\lambda}{2} &\leq x < 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(i) Εάν $\lambda \leq -2 \iff -\lambda \geq 2 \iff -\frac{\lambda}{2} \geq 1$ τότε τό

σύστημα (b) είναι αδύνατον και έχουμε:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) & \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{4+\lambda^2}{4\lambda} \\ x \geq -\frac{\lambda}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{4+\lambda^2}{4\lambda} \\ -\frac{4+\lambda^2}{4\lambda} \geq -\frac{\lambda}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{4+\lambda^2}{4\lambda} \\ -2 \leq \lambda \leq 2 \end{array} \right\} \xLeftrightarrow (i) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{4+\lambda^2}{4\lambda} \\ \lambda = -2 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow x=1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) \text{, Εάν } -2 < \lambda < 0 \Leftrightarrow -\lambda < 2 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\lambda}{2} < 1 \text{ τότε}$$

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{4+\lambda^2}{4\lambda} \\ x \geq 1 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8x^2 + 4\lambda x + \lambda^2 - 4 = 0 \\ -\frac{\lambda}{2} \leq x < 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{4+\lambda^2}{4\lambda} \\ -\frac{4+\lambda^2}{4\lambda} \geq 1 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{-\lambda \pm \sqrt{8-\lambda^2}}{4} \\ 8-\lambda^2 > 0, -\frac{\lambda}{2} \leq x < 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{4+\lambda^2}{4\lambda} \\ (\lambda+2)^2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{-\lambda \pm \sqrt{8-\lambda^2}}{4} \\ -\frac{\lambda}{2} \leq \frac{-\lambda + \sqrt{8-\lambda^2}}{4} < 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{4+\lambda^2}{4\lambda} \vee x = \frac{-\lambda + \sqrt{8-\lambda^2}}{4} \text{ (διατί).}$$

131. Υπόδ. (1) Εάν $a=b \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow 2|a-x|=0 \Leftrightarrow x=a$

(2) Εάν $a \neq b$ (έστω η.χ. $a > b$)

Τότε: (i) Εάν $b < x < a \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow$

$$|a-x-b+x| = |a-b| \Leftrightarrow |a-b| = |a-b| \Rightarrow (E) \text{ ταυτότης εν } (b, a).$$

(ii) Εάν $x \leq b \vee x \geq a$ τότε $(E) \Leftrightarrow (x-a)(x-b)=0$.

Πράγματι έχουμε:

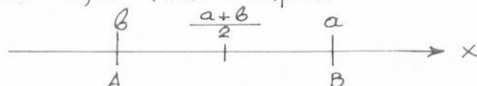
$$A. (E) \Leftrightarrow |a-x| + |b-x| = |a-b| \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a-x+b-x = a-b \\ x \leq b < a \end{array} \right\} \vee$$

$$\vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-a+x-b=a-b \\ b < a \leq x \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow x=b \vee x=a \Leftrightarrow (x-a)(x-b)=0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B. (E)} &\Leftrightarrow (|a-x|+|b-x|)^2 = (a-b)^2 \xrightarrow{\text{(διατι)}} 4x^2 - 4(a+b)x + \\ &+ (a+b)^2 = (a-b)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - (a+b)x + ab = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x-a)(x-b) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Γ. (E)} \xrightarrow{\text{(διατι)}} |2x - (a+b)| = |a-b| \Leftrightarrow \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2}|a-b| \quad (1)$$

Λαμβάνομεν επί άξονος τά σημεία a καί b καί τό μέσον $\frac{a+b}{2}$ τοῦ εὐθυγράμμου τμήματος μέ άκρα τά σημεία a, b (βλ. Σκῆμα).



Ἡ (E) ὑπό τήν μορφήν (1) ἐκφράζει ὅτι:

“ἡ απόστασις τοῦ σημείου x ἀπό τό μέσον τοῦ εὐθυγράμμου τμήματος $\overline{AB}$ εἶναι ἴση μέ $\frac{1}{2}$ τοῦ μήκους τοῦ τμήματος αὐτοῦ”. Τοῦτο ὁμως ἰσχύει ἔάν καί μόνον ἔάν τό x εὕρεσεται εἰς τό σημεῖον a ἢ εἰς τό σημεῖον b ἥτοι $x=a \vee x=b \Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow (x-a)(x-b)=0$.

Σημείωσις: Ἐάν $a \in \mathbb{C} - \mathbb{R} \vee b \in \mathbb{C} - \mathbb{R}$ τότε ἡ $|2x - (a+b)| = |a-b|$ δέν εἶναι ἰσοδύναμος πρός τήν $(x-a)(x-b)=0$.

(βλ. ἄλγεβρα Γ.Γ. Λεγάτου παρ. 3, κεφ. 7, σελίς 56)

132. Υπόδ. θέτουμε $\sqrt{|y-x|} = \mu > 0$, $\sqrt{|b-x|} = \lambda > 0$ και

$$\sqrt{|a-x|} = \kappa > 0 \iff |a-x| = \kappa^2 \wedge |b-x| = \lambda^2 \wedge$$

$$\wedge |y-x| = \mu^2. \quad \text{Τότε έχουμε}$$

	$a-x$	$b-x$	$y-x$		$a-b$	$b-y$	$y-a$	
$x < y < b < a$	+	+	+	$\implies$	$\kappa^2 - \lambda^2$	$\lambda^2 - \mu^2$	$\mu^2 - \kappa^2$	(1)
$y < b < a < x$	-	-	-	$\implies$	$-\kappa^2 + \lambda^2$	$-\lambda^2 + \mu^2$	$-\mu^2 + \kappa^2$	(2)

$$(1) \implies (E) \iff \frac{\kappa^2 - \lambda^2}{\mu} + \frac{\lambda^2 - \mu^2}{\kappa} + \frac{\mu^2 - \kappa^2}{\lambda} = 0 \iff$$

$$\stackrel{(\text{διατί;})}{\iff} \frac{(\lambda - \kappa)(\kappa - \mu)(\mu - \lambda)(\kappa + \lambda + \mu)}{\kappa \lambda \mu} = 0$$

$$(2) \implies (E) \iff \frac{-\kappa^2 + \lambda^2}{\mu} + \frac{-\lambda^2 + \mu^2}{\kappa} + \frac{-\mu^2 + \kappa^2}{\lambda} = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{(\lambda - \kappa)(\kappa - \mu)(\lambda - \mu)(\kappa + \lambda + \mu)}{\kappa \lambda \mu} = 0. \text{ Επειδή } \kappa + \lambda + \mu > 0 \text{ έχουμε}$$

$$\text{τελικώς (E)} \iff (\lambda - \kappa)(\kappa - \mu)(\lambda - \mu) = 0. \text{ Αλλά διά τήν}$$

περίπτωσην (1) είναι $\kappa > \lambda > \mu > 0$ (διατί;); και διά τήν (2)

$0 < \kappa < \lambda < \mu$ (διατί;); ήτοι (E) αδύνατος ἐν $\Omega = \mathbb{R} - [y, a]$.

133. Υπόδ. (1) Εάν $\lambda = 0$ τότε $(E) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x| - 1 = -2x \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\}.$

Διακρίνομεν τὰς περιπτώσεις $x \leq -1$ καὶ $-1 < x < 0$

καὶ εὐρίσκομεν $x = -1/3$.

$$(2) \text{ Εάν } \lambda \neq 0 \text{ τότε } (E) \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x| - 1 = 2\lambda - 2x \\ x \leq \frac{2\lambda}{2} \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

Διακρίνομεν δύο περιπτώσεις:

(i) $\lambda < 0 \xRightarrow{(1)} x < 0$ και καταλήγουμε εις: (E)

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{7\lambda + 1}{3} \\ x \leq -1 \wedge x \leq \frac{7\lambda}{2} \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{7\lambda - 1}{3} \\ -1 < x < 0 \wedge x \leq \frac{7\lambda}{2} \end{array} \right\} \dots$$

(ii) $\lambda > 0$ και έχουμε

$$\begin{aligned} (E) &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x-1| = 7\lambda - 2x \\ 0 \leq x < \frac{7\lambda}{2} \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x-1| = 7\lambda - 2x \\ x < 0 (< \frac{7\lambda}{2}) \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{7\lambda + 1}{3} \\ 1 \leq x \leq \frac{7\lambda}{2} \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 7\lambda - 1 \\ 0 \leq x \leq \frac{7\lambda}{1} < 1 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 7\lambda + 1 \\ x \leq -1 \end{array} \right\} \\ &\quad \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{7\lambda - 1}{3} \\ -1 < x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \dots \end{aligned}$$

134. Υπόθε. (1) Εάν $a = 2 \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow 0 \cdot x = 2 \Rightarrow A \equiv \emptyset$.

(2) Εάν $a < 2 \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow -(a-2)x + (a-2)|x| = 3a+2$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \cdot x = 3a+2 \\ x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2(2-a)x = 3a+2 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \cdot x = 0 \\ x \geq 0 \\ a = -\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \cdot x \neq 0 \\ x \geq 0 \\ a \neq -\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3a+2}{4-2a} \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow A_1 \equiv \mathbb{R}_0^+$, εάν $a = -\frac{2}{3}$, $A_2 \equiv \emptyset$, εάν $a \neq -\frac{2}{3}$,

$A_3 = \left\{ \frac{3a+2}{4-2a} \right\}$ εάν $a < -\frac{2}{3}$ ($\forall a > 2$ άτολον).

(3) Εάν $a > 2 \Rightarrow (E) \Leftrightarrow (a-2)x + (a-2)|x| = 3a+2$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a-2)(x+|x|) = 3a+2 \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \cdot x = 3a+2 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3a+2}{2(a-2)} \\ x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 \equiv \emptyset \text{ (διατί)}, A_2 = \left\{ \frac{3a+2}{2(a-2)} \right\} \text{ (διατί)}.$$

$$195. \text{ «Υπόδ.» } (E) \iff 33(4|x|^2 + 3 + \lambda^2) = (10|x| + 2\sqrt{3} + 2\lambda)^2$$

$$\iff \stackrel{|x|=y \geq 0}{\iff} 33(4y^2 + 3 + \lambda^2) - (10y + 2\sqrt{3} + 2\lambda)^2 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff (5^2 + 2^2 + 2^2)(4y^2 + \sqrt{3}^2 + \lambda^2) - (10y + 2\sqrt{3} + 2\lambda)^2 = 0$$

$$\iff \stackrel{\text{Lagrange}}{\iff} (5\sqrt{3} - 4y)^2 + (2\lambda - 2\sqrt{3})^2 + (5\lambda - 4y)^2 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff y = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} \wedge \lambda = \sqrt{3} \wedge 5\lambda = 4y \text{ (1)}.$$

Τό σύστημα (1) είναι συμβιβαστόν άρα διά

$$\lambda = \sqrt{3} \implies |x| = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} \iff x = \pm \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

“Όταν δέν μπορῆς νά λύσης ἓνα πρόβλημα, σκέψου ἓνα ὅμοιο ἀλλά εὐκολώτερο πρόβλημα καί χρησιμοποίησε τήν μέθοδο μέ τήν ὁποῖαν λύεις τό εὐκολώτερο σάν ἀχνάρι γιά νά λύσης τό δυσκολώτερο”.

ΜΕΡΟΣ Γ

ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΑ

1. Εφαρμογαί
2. Επίλυσις ἐν R ἀρρήτου ἐξισώσεως ...
3. **585** ασκήσεις πρὸς λύσιν

1.

ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗ 1^η

Εάν a και b είναι θετικοί αριθμοί, να υπολογισθῇ ἡ ἀριθμητικὴ τιμὴ τῆς παραστάσεως:

$\sqrt{a + \sqrt{b + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{b + \dots}}}}$, ὅταν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἀλλελαλλήλων ριζικῶν εἶναι μὴ συγκεκριμένον.

Νὰ υπολογισθοῦν κατόπιν αἱ παραστάσεις:

$$1) \sqrt{\frac{77}{40} + \sqrt{\frac{3689}{1600} + \sqrt{\frac{77}{40} + \sqrt{\frac{3689}{1600} + \dots}}}}$$

$$2) \sqrt{\frac{7}{3} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{9} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{3} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{9} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{3} + \dots}}}}}$$

$$3) \sqrt{3+2} \sqrt{3-2} \sqrt{3+2} \sqrt{3-2} \sqrt{\dots}$$

Λύσις: Θέτομεν: $0 < x = \sqrt{a + \sqrt{b + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{b + \dots}}}}$ $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = a + \sqrt{b + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{b + \dots}}} \quad \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow x^2 - a = \sqrt{b + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{b + \dots}}} \quad \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - a > 0 \\ (x^2 - a)^2 = b + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{b + \dots}} \end{array} \right\} \quad \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 > a \\ (x^2 - a)^2 = b + x \end{array} \right\} \Longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 > a \\ x^4 - 2ax^2 - x^2 + a^2 - b^2 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

Απὸ τὰς ρίζας τῆς (1) παραδεχταί εἶναι αἱ θετικαὶ αἱ πληροῦσαι τὸν περιορισμὸν: $x^2 > a$.
Εἶναι σινερὸν ὅτι ἀπὸ τὰς ρίζας τῆς (1) ἀπορρίπτονται καὶ αἱ πραγματικαί, αἱ ὁποῖαι περιέχουν

ριζικά τρίτης τάξεως.

$$1. \text{Θέτουμε: } x = \sqrt{\frac{77}{40}} + \sqrt{\frac{3689}{1600}} + \sqrt{\dots}$$

Είναι $x > 0$ και

$$\frac{77}{40} + \sqrt{\frac{3689}{1600}} + x = x^2 \quad \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 > \frac{77}{40} \\ x^2 - \frac{77}{40} = \sqrt{\frac{3689}{1600}} + x \end{array} \right\} \Longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 > \frac{77}{40} \\ \left(x^2 - \frac{77}{40}\right)^2 = \frac{3689}{1600} + x \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 > \frac{77}{40} \\ 20x^4 - 77x^2 - 20x + 28 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 > \frac{77}{40} \\ 20x^2(x^2 - 4) + 3(x^2 - 4) - 20(x - 2) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 > \frac{77}{40} \\ (x-2)(20x^3 + 40x^2 + 3x - 14) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 > \frac{77}{40} \\ (x-2)(2x-1)(10x^2 + 25x + 14) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 > \frac{77}{40} \\ x-2=0 \vee 2x-1=0 \vee 10x^2 + 25x + 14 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 > \frac{77}{40} \\ x_1=2, x_2=\frac{1}{2}, x_3=\frac{-25+\sqrt{65}}{20}, x_4=\frac{-25-\sqrt{65}}{20} \end{array} \right\} \Longleftrightarrow x=2.$$

Συνεπώς: $x = \sqrt{\frac{77}{40} + \sqrt{\frac{3689}{1600} + \sqrt{\frac{77}{40} + \sqrt{\frac{3689}{40} + \dots}}} = 2.$

2. Θέτουμεν: $\sqrt{\frac{7}{3} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{9} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{3} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{9} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{3} + \dots}}}}} = x \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 = \frac{7}{3} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{9} + x} \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{7}{9} + x = \left(x^2 - \frac{7}{3}\right)^2 \\ x^2 > \frac{7}{3} \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^4 - \frac{14}{3}x^2 - x + \frac{14}{3} = 0 \\ x^2 > \frac{7}{3}, \quad x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x^4 - 14x^2 - 3x + 14 = 0 \\ x^2 > \frac{7}{3}, \quad x > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x-1)(x-2)(3x^2+9x+7)=0 \\ x^2 > \frac{7}{3}, \quad x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 > \frac{7}{3}, \quad x > 0 \\ x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = 2, \quad x_{3,4} = \frac{-9 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{6} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = 2$$

Συνεπώς: $\sqrt{\frac{7}{3} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{9} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{3} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{9} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{3} + \dots}}}}} = 2$

3. Θέτουμεν: $\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{\dots}}}}} = x \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3+2\sqrt{3-2x} = x^2 \\ 0 < x < 3/2 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x^2-3)^2 = (2\sqrt{3-2x})^2 \\ x^2 > 3 \\ 3/2 > x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4(3-2x) = x^4 - 6x^2 + 9 \\ x^2 > 3, \quad 3/2 > x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^4 - 6x^2 + 8x - 3 = 0 \\ x^2 > 3, \quad 3/2 > x > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x'-1)^3(x+3)=0 \\ x^2 > 3 \\ 3/2 > x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow x=1 \text{ (τριπλή)}, x=-3.$$

Αι τιμαί αὐταί τοῦ x ἀπορρίπτονται διότι πρέπει $x^2 > 3$ καί $3/2 > x > 0$.

Συνεπῶς $\nexists x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$: \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{\dots}}}}} = x.$$

ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗ 2α

Νά ἀποδεικθοῦν αἱ ἰσότητες.

$$1) \sqrt{5+\sqrt{13+\sqrt{5+\sqrt{13+\sqrt{5+\dots}}}}} = 3$$

$$2) \sqrt[3]{45+29\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{45-29\sqrt{2}} = 6$$

$$3) \frac{\sqrt[4]{8+\sqrt{2-1}} - \sqrt[4]{8-\sqrt{2-1}}}{\sqrt[4]{8-\sqrt{2+1}}} = \sqrt{2}$$

Λύσεις: 1) Ἐστω $A = \sqrt{5+\sqrt{13+\sqrt{5+\sqrt{13+\sqrt{\dots}}}}} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A^2 = 5 + \sqrt{13 + \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{13 + \dots}}} \\ A > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A^2 - 5 = \sqrt{13 + \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{13 + \dots}}} \\ A^2 > 5 \\ A > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A^2 - 5)^2 = 13 + A \\ A > \sqrt{5} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A^4 - 10A^2 + 25 - 13 - A = 0 \\ A > \sqrt{5} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A^4 - 10A^2 - A + 12 = 0 \\ A > \sqrt{5} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A-3)(A^3 + 3A^2 - A - 4) = 0 \\ A > \sqrt{5} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ (A-3)(A^3 + 3A^2 - A - 4) = 0 \right\} \quad A > \sqrt{5} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A-3=0 \vee A^3 + 3A^2 - A - 4 = 0 \\ A > \sqrt{5} \Leftrightarrow A > 2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A=3 \vee A^3 + 3A^2 - A - 4 = 0 \\ A > \sqrt{5} \quad (A > 2) \end{array} \right\} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow A=3$ καθ' ὅσον αἱ πραγματικαὶ ρίζαι τῆς

$A^3 + 3A^2 - A - 4 = 0$ εἶναι μικρότεροι τοῦ 2 καὶ

τοῦτο διότι: $x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 4 = x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 6 = -2$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2(x+2) + x(x+2) - 3(x+2) = -2 \Leftrightarrow (x+2)(x^2 + x - 3) = -2.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \frac{-1-\sqrt{13}}{2} & & -2 & & \frac{-1+\sqrt{13}}{2} & \\ & \boxed{\quad} & & \boxed{\quad} & & \boxed{\quad} & \\ - & & + & & - & & + \end{array}$$

Ἡ μεγαλύτερα ρίζα εἶναι ἡ $\frac{-1+\sqrt{13}}{2}$ καὶ συμβαίνει $\frac{-1+\sqrt{13}}{2} < 2$

$$2) \text{ Ἐστω: } \sqrt[3]{45+29\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{45-29\sqrt{2}} = x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{45+29\sqrt{2}}\right)^3 + \left(\sqrt[3]{45-29\sqrt{2}}\right)^3 + 3\sqrt[3]{45+29\sqrt{2}} \cdot$$

$$\sqrt[3]{45-29\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt[3]{45+29\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{45-29\sqrt{2}}\right) = x^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 90 + 3\sqrt{2025 - 1682} \cdot x = x^3 \Leftrightarrow 90 + 21x = x^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 - 21x - 90 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-6)(x^2 + 6x + 25) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-6=0 \vee x^2 + 6x + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow x=6 \text{ διότι}$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 25 \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } \sqrt[3]{45+29\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{45-29\sqrt{2}} = 6$$

3) θέτομεν:

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{4\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{2} - 1}}{\sqrt[4]{4\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{2} + 1}}} - \frac{\sqrt[4]{4\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{2} - 1}}{\sqrt[4]{4\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{2} + 1}}} = x \quad | \quad x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4\sqrt[4]{8} + \sqrt{2} - 1 - 2\sqrt{(4\sqrt[4]{8} + \sqrt{2} - 1)(4\sqrt[4]{8} - \sqrt{2} - 1)}}{4\sqrt[4]{8} - \sqrt{2} + 1} + \frac{4\sqrt[4]{8} - \sqrt{2} - 1}{4\sqrt[4]{8} - \sqrt{2} + 1} = x^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\sqrt[4]{8} - 2\sqrt{8 - (\sqrt{2} - 1)}}{4\sqrt[4]{8} - \sqrt{2} + 1} = x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2\sqrt[4]{8} - 2\sqrt{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} + 1}}{4\sqrt[4]{8} - \sqrt{2} + 1} = x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2(\sqrt[4]{8} - \sqrt{2} + 1)}{4\sqrt[4]{8} - \sqrt{2} + 1} = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 2 \xrightarrow{x>0} x = \sqrt{2} \dots$$

ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗ 3^η

1. Νά δεικθῇ ὅτι ὁ ἀριθμὸς $\rho = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}-1}}$

εἶναι ρίζα τῆς ἐξῆς ἐξισώσεως: $x^3 + 3x + 2 = 0$.

Ἀπόδ. θέτομεν $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}-1} = \omega \Rightarrow \omega^3 = \sqrt{2}-1$ καὶ

$$\omega^6 = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}, \text{ συνεπῶς } \rho = \omega - \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{\omega^2 - 1}{\omega}. \text{ θέτομεν}$$

εἰς τὸ τριώνυμον $x^3 + 3x + 2$ τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ ρ καί

$$\begin{aligned} \text{λαμβάνομεν: } x^3 + 3x + 2 &= \frac{(\omega^2 - 1)^3}{\omega^3} + \frac{3(\omega^2 - 1)}{\omega} + 2 = \\ &= \frac{\omega^6 + 2\omega^3 - 1}{\omega^3} = \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} - 2 - 1}{\omega^3} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ Νά δειχθῇ ὅτι ὁ ἀριθμὸς } x &= \sqrt[3]{-\frac{\kappa}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{\kappa^2}{4} + \frac{\lambda^3}{27}}} + \\ &+ \sqrt[3]{-\frac{\kappa}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{\kappa^2}{4} + \frac{\lambda^3}{27}}} \text{ εἶναι ρίζα τῆς (E): } x^3 + \lambda x + \kappa = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ἀλὸδ. Θέτομεν } a &= \sqrt[3]{-\frac{\kappa}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{\kappa^2}{4} + \frac{\lambda^3}{27}}} \quad \text{καί} \\ b &= \sqrt[3]{-\frac{\kappa}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{\kappa^2}{4} + \frac{\lambda^3}{27}}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ἔχομεν τότε: } x = a + b &\Rightarrow x^3 = (a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + \\ &+ 3ab(a+b) \quad (1). \text{ Ἐπειδὴ } a^3 = -\frac{\kappa}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{\kappa^2}{4} + \frac{\lambda^3}{27}} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} &\text{καί } b^3 = -\frac{\kappa}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{\kappa^2}{4} + \frac{\lambda^3}{27}} \end{aligned} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow a^3 + b^3 &= -\kappa \quad \text{καί} \quad ab = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\kappa^2}{4} - \left(\frac{\kappa^2}{4} + \frac{\lambda^3}{27}\right)} = \\ &= \sqrt[3]{-\frac{\lambda^3}{27}} = -\frac{\lambda}{3} \quad \text{καί ἡ (1) γίνεται: } x^3 = -\kappa + 3\left(-\frac{\lambda}{3}\right) \cdot x \\ \Rightarrow x^3 + \lambda x + \kappa &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \text{ Νά δειχθῇ ὅτι ὁ ἀριθμὸς } x = \sqrt[3]{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^3}} + \sqrt[3]{a - \sqrt{a^2 + b^3}}$$

$$\text{εἶναι ρίζα τῆς (E): } x^3 + 3bx - 2a = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ἀλὸδ. Θέτομεν: } A &= \sqrt[3]{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^3}}, \quad B = \sqrt[3]{a - \sqrt{a^2 + b^3}}, \text{ συνελθῶς} \\ x = A + B &\Rightarrow x^3 = (A+B)^3 = A^3 + B^3 + 3AB(A+B). \quad (1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Πεχύνει: } \left. \begin{aligned} A^3 &= a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^3} \\ B^3 &= a - \sqrt{a^2 + b^3} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow A^3 + B^3 = 2a \quad \text{και}$$

$$AB = \sqrt[3]{a^2 - (a^2 + b^3)} = \sqrt[3]{-b^3} = -b. \quad \text{Η (1) τότε γίνεται:}$$

$$x^3 = 2a - 3bx \iff x^3 + 3bx - 2a = 0.$$

4. Νά δειχθῇ ὅτι ὁ ἀριθμός: $x = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2+1}} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2-1}}$ εἶναι

ρίζα τῆς (E): $x^3 + 3x - 2 = 0.$

Απόδ. Θέτομεν: $a = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2+1}}, \quad b = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2-1}}.$

Συνεπῶς ἔχομεν $x = a - b \iff x^3 = (a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a - b)$ (1). Πεχύνει $a^3 = \sqrt{2+1}, \quad b^3 = \sqrt{2-1}, \quad a^3 - b^3 = 2$ και $ab = \sqrt[3]{2-1} = 1.$ Τότε ἡ (1) γίνεται:

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

Παρατήρηση: Εάν εἰς τὸ παράδειγμα 3 (εφ. 3^η)

θέσωμεν: $a = b = 1$ τότε ὁ ἀριθμός $x = \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt{1^2 + 1^3}} + \sqrt[3]{1 - \sqrt{1^2 + 1^3}} = \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{1 - \sqrt{2}} = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}-1} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}-1}$ εἶναι

ρίζα τῆς $x^2 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot x - 2 \cdot 1 = 0 \iff x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0.$

5. Νά δειχθῇ ὅτι ὁ ἀριθμός: $x = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{5+2}} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{5-2}}$ εἶναι

ρίζα τῆς (E): $x^3 + 3x - 4 = 0.$

Απόδ. Εἰς τὸ παράδειγμα 3 (εφ. 3) θέτομεν:

$a = 2, \quad b = 1$ και ἔχομεν ὅτι ὁ ἀριθμός:

$x = \sqrt[3]{2 + \sqrt{2^2 + 1^3}} + \sqrt[3]{2 - \sqrt{2^2 + 1^3}} = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{5+2}} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{5-2}}$ εἶναι

ρίζα τῆς (E): $x^2 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot x - 2 \cdot 2 = 0 \iff x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0,$

2. Ελίσσεις εν R άρρήτου εξίσωσης $A=0$ μέ σύγχρονον επίλυειν τών αντίστοιχων πρός αυτήν ανισώσεων $A \geq 0$, όλου A άλγεβρικών άθροισμα τετραγωνικών ριζών πολωνύμων, πρώτων πρός άλληλα (1), εκ του πολωνυμικού δακτυλίου $R[X]$.

Ο «Υφηγητής κ. Γεώργιος Ξηρονδάκης υποδεικνύει ένα άνετον καί συγχρόνως διδακτικόν τρόπον, αντιμετωπίσεως του άνωτέρω θέματος.

Επειδή ή παράστασις A είναι άθροισμα έτεροσήμων τετραγωνικών ριζών, διότι άλλως ή εξίσωσις $A=0$ θά ήτο αδύνατος (λόγω (1)), υπάρχει πάντοτε συζυγής της A παράστασις, ή B , ή όλοία καθίσταται μονίμως άριθμός θετικός (άρνητικός) διά τάς πραγματικάς τιμάς του x , τάς καθιστώσας τά ύπόρριζα μή άρνητικούς άριθμούς.

Πράγματι, μία τοιαύτη παράστασις B είναι τό άθροισμα τών τετραγωνικών ριζών της A , λαμβανομένων όμοσήμως, καθώς καί κάθε άλλη παράστασις κατά τά κατωτέρω αναφερόμενα. Προκειμένου ευνεπώς νά προχωρήσωμεν, θεωρούμεν τό γινόμενον AB , τό όποιον, λόγω της άνωτέρω ιδιότητος της B , κρησιμοποιούμεν πρός επίλυειν εν R της εξίσωσης $A=0$

καί τῶν ἀνισώσεων $A \geq 0$.

Ἡ τοιαύτη χρησιμοποίησις δύναται νά γίνη. Διότι ἡ A μηδενίζεται μόνον, ὅταν τό AB μηδενισθῇ, ἐνῶ διά τὰς ἄλλας τιμὰς τοῦ πεδίου ὁρισμοῦ τῆς A , αἱ ὁποῖαι δέν τήν μηδενίζουν καθίσταται ὁμόσημος ἡ ἑτερόσημος πρὸς τό γινόμενον AB , καθ' ὅσον $B > 0$ ἢ $B < 0$. Ἐπεὶ ἡ ἐπίλυσις τῶν $A=0$ καί $AB \geq 0$ ἀνάγεται εἰς τὴν ἐπίλυσιν τῶν $\left. \begin{matrix} AB=0 \\ AB \geq 0 \end{matrix} \right\} (2)$ τὴν ἀναγωγὴν συνεχίζομεν καί ἐπὶ τῶν ἐκείνων (2) θεωροῦντες πάλιν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν πάντοτε παράστασιν B' συζυγὴ τῆς AB , ἐφωδιασμένην μὲ τὴν ιδιότητα τῆς B , ἐφ' ὅσον τό γινόμενον AB ἀνήκει εἰς τὰς ἀρρήτους παραστάσεις. Ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ μηδενισμοῦ ἢ τοῦ προσήμου τοῦ γινομένου (AB) B' δά συνάγωμεν τὰ τοῦ μηδενισμοῦ ἢ τοῦ προσήμου τοῦ AB καί συνεπῶς καί τῆς A , ἐφ' ὅσον δέν ἠδελε παραστῇ ἀνάγκη νά συνεχίσωμεν τὰς ἀνωτέρω ἀναγωγὰς, μέχρις ὅτου καταλήξωμεν εἰς ρητόν γινόμενον ἐκ τοῦ ὁποῖου θά λαβώμεν τὰς ζητούμενας λύσεις.

Παράδειγμα:

Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E): \sqrt{x+6} - \sqrt{x+17} = \sqrt{x-15} - \sqrt{x-10} \quad \text{ὡς καί αἱ ἀντί-}$$

στοιχοι πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀνισώσεις:

$$\sqrt{x+6} - \sqrt{x+17} \leq \sqrt{x-15} - \sqrt{x-10}.$$

Τὰ ὑπόρριζα καθίστανται ἀριθμοὶ μὴ ἀρνητικοὶ διὰ $x \geq 15$. Ὑπὸ τὴν προϋπόθεσιν αὐτὴν θέτομεν:

$$A = (\sqrt{x+6} - \sqrt{x+17}) - (\sqrt{x-15} - \sqrt{x-10}).$$

Ἐπειδὴ ἡ διαφορὰ δύο θετικῶν ἀριθμῶν εἶναι ὁμόσημος πρὸς τὴν διαφορὰν τῶν τετραγώνων των, ἐκάστη τῶν ἐντὸς τῶν παρενθέσεων δύο διαφορῶν εἰς τὴν A εἶναι ὁμόσημος ἀντιστοίχως πρὸς τὴν $(x+6) - (x+17) = -11 < 0$ καὶ $(x-15) - (x-10) = -5 < 0$.

Εἶναι λοιπὸν $B = (\sqrt{x+6} - \sqrt{x+17}) + (\sqrt{x-15} - \sqrt{x-10}) < 0$ καὶ

ἐκ τοῦ γινομένου $AB = 2(24 + \sqrt{(x-10)(x-15)} - \sqrt{(x+6)(x+17)})$

συνάγομεν, ὅτι $A = 0$, ἐὰν $AB = 0$ καὶ $A > 0$, ἐὰν $AB < 0$.

Διὰ τὴν συζυγῆ $B' = 2(24 + \sqrt{(x-10)(x-15)} + \sqrt{(x+6)(x+17)})$ τοῦ

AB προφανῶς εἶναι $B' > 0$, θὰ εἶναι δὲ $A = 0$, ἐὰν $(AB)B' = 96(13 - x + \sqrt{(x-10)(x-15)}) = 0$ καὶ $A > 0$, ἐὰν $(AB)B' < 0$.

Ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν $x \geq 15$ προφανῶς ἔχομεν:

$B'' = 13 - x - \sqrt{(x-10)(x-15)} < 0$ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ γινομένου

$[(AB)B']B'' = 96(19 - x)$, μετὰ τοῦ ὁποῖου μηδενίζεται

ἡ A ἢ πρὸς τὸ ὁποῖον καθίσταται ὁμόσημος αὕτη,

λαμβάνομεν τὰς ζητούμενας λύσεις:

$A = 0$ διὰ $x = 19$, $A > 0$ διὰ $15 \leq x < 19$ καὶ $A < 0$ διὰ $x > 19$

3. ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΛΥΣΙΝ

Ομάδα 1η: Νά επιλυθούν εν R αϊ μάτωθι εξισώσεις:

1

$$(α): 20(7x+4) - 18(3x+4) - 5 = 25(x+5)$$

$$(β): 4(x-3) - 2(3-x) = 5(x+2) - 9(8-x) + 20 + (3-x)$$

$$(γ): 3(x-2) - 2(x+1) - 5(x-3) = 7(2x-1) - 4(x+5)$$

$$(δ): 5(x-2) - 2(3-x) = 3x-4, \quad (ε): x-1 = 2(3-2x) - 3(1-x)$$

$$(ςτ): 5-4(x-3) = x-2(x-1), \quad (ζ): 6(x-1) - (3x+11) + 7 = 0$$

$$(η): 11(4-5x) - 2(1-4x) = 2x - (3x-7), \quad (θ): 25(4x-1) + 2x = 11(3-4x) - 5x+8$$

$$(ι): 2x-1 - (3x+7) - 8(9-2x) = 5 - (x-3) + 18x + 2(x-36)$$

2

$$(α): 0,8x + 0,5(x-6) = 1,8(0,5x-5)$$

$$(β): 0,5(3x-1) - 0,75(x-1) - 0,2(2x-3) = 0,5(14x+23) + 5,5$$

$$(γ): 0,25(x-1) - 0,125[0,25(x-5) - 0,2(14-2x)] = 0,4375(x-9)$$

$$(δ): 1,3+3(x-0,2) - (x+0,5) = 0, \quad (ε): 0,4x+1 = 2+x-0,6(x-1)$$

3

$$(α): 6 - [2x - (3x-4) - 1] = 0, \quad (β): 4 - [3x - (5x-3) + 2] = 1$$

$$(γ): 3x - [3x - (2x-7)] = 7x - [8x - (9x-8)]$$

$$(δ): 9x - [8x - (6x-5)] = 7 - [(2-91x) - 4x]$$

$$(ε): 8 - [4x - (5x+15) + (2x-5)] = x - [7x - x - (9+5x)]$$

$$(ςτ): x - [5 - (2x+3) + (3-4x)] = 8 - [3(2x-5) - 2(3x-7)]$$

$$(ζ): (2-x)[16-12(12+2x)] = 2x[12(x+5)-12]$$

$$(η): (x-3)[2(x-1) - (3+2x)] = 10x - [5(x-2) - 7(4-x)]$$

$$(θ): x-1-5\{2x-3-[8-7(3x+5)]\} - 235 = 0$$

$$(ι): 3x - 2\{7x+5-[12-5(x+3)+x] - (2-3x)\} + 2 = 0$$

4

$$(α): (\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})x + 2\sqrt{3} = (\sqrt{2}+1)(1-\sqrt{2})[x-2(2+\sqrt{3})]$$

$$(β): x\sqrt{27} + (x+1)\sqrt{243} = x(\sqrt{768}-\sqrt{48})$$

$$(γ): (3x+1)^2 - (x\sqrt{2}-1)^2 = 7(x-3)(x-\sqrt{2})$$

$$(δ): x(2\sqrt{3}-2) - 4 = 2(\sqrt{3}-x) + 4, \quad (ε): 3(\sqrt{7}-2)x - 11 = \sqrt{7}(3x+\sqrt{7})$$

5

$$(α): x - \frac{2x-1}{3} = \frac{3(x+1)}{4}, \quad (β): 2x + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} = \frac{5x}{3} + 30$$

$$(γ): \frac{4-5x}{12} - \frac{3(x-1)}{2} = 2x-6, \quad (δ): \frac{2x-1}{3} - \frac{5x-2}{12} = \frac{x+1}{4}$$

$$(ε): 2x - \frac{5x-12}{4} = 3 + \frac{3x}{4}, \quad (ςτ): \frac{5(x+3)}{7} - \frac{4(x-1)}{2} + \frac{6(x-1)}{14} = 0$$

$$(ζ): \frac{2x-1}{3} - \frac{3x-2}{4} = \frac{5x-4}{6} - \frac{7x+6}{6}, \quad (η): \frac{7x-4}{15} + \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{3x-1}{5} - \frac{7+x}{10}$$

$$(θ): \frac{18x+13}{9} = \frac{6x+1}{5} + 4 - x, \quad (ι): \frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{3x}{4} - \frac{2}{7}\right) = \frac{5}{7}\left(\frac{12x}{25} - \frac{1}{75}\right)$$

$$\boxed{6} \quad (\alpha): \frac{1}{3} \left(x - \frac{5}{2} \right) - \frac{3}{5} \left(x + \frac{4}{3} \right) + \frac{7}{2} = 0, \quad (\beta): 2 \left(\frac{5}{2} - x \right) = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - x \right)$$

$$(\gamma): \frac{x-7}{4} + \frac{x+10}{21} + 1 = \frac{5x-7}{8} - \frac{9x+6}{35}$$

$$(\delta): \frac{3x-2}{8} - \frac{13x+3}{27} + 9 = \frac{5x-12}{18} - \frac{2-5x}{4}$$

$$(\epsilon): \frac{3x}{4} + \frac{5}{17} (2x+1) = x-1 + \frac{7x-5}{51} - \frac{2-x}{2}$$

$$(\sigma): \frac{4+13x}{22} + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{7x-1}{3} + \frac{3-15x}{33} - \frac{6-5x}{4} = 0$$

$$(\zeta): 3x - \frac{x-2}{3} + \frac{2x-1}{2} - 1 = \frac{3(x-1)}{2} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(\eta): \frac{4x}{7} - \frac{2(3x-2)}{21} - \frac{x-5}{3} = \frac{5(3-4x)}{7} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(\theta): \frac{3x-1}{2} - \frac{3(x-1)}{4} - \frac{2x-3}{4} - \frac{3(x+3)}{4} + \frac{5(x-3)}{6} = 0$$

$$(\iota): \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{x-2}{2} - \frac{2(x+1)}{5} - 1 \right] = \frac{3(x+2)}{10} - 1$$

$$\boxed{7} \quad (\alpha): \frac{2x-2,5}{3} = \frac{4x-5}{6}, \quad (\beta): \frac{2x-1,5}{5} = \frac{0,8x-1}{2}$$

$$(\gamma): \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x}{6} + 5 - \frac{5x}{4} = 4,5 - \frac{5x-3}{6} + 1,25 \frac{x}{3}$$

$$(\delta): x - \frac{x-6}{6} = 0,5x - \frac{x+3}{3}, \quad (\epsilon): \frac{3x-2}{0,5} - \frac{2x-3}{0,2} = 11-4x$$

$$\boxed{8} \quad (\alpha): \frac{3}{8} \left\{ \frac{2}{5} [8(2x+3)+9] - 9 \right\} - 99 = 0$$

$$(\beta): \frac{1}{6} [(8-x) - 3(x+6) - 4] = 1 - x - \frac{x}{3}$$

$$(\gamma): \frac{1}{3} (x-2) - [5 \left(\frac{7x}{2} - 5 \right) - 13(x-5)] + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$(\delta): \frac{3}{5} \left(4 - \frac{x-6}{12} \right) - (x-4) = \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{1}{5} (7-3x) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{7x}{3} \right]$$

$$(\epsilon): \frac{x-1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{x-5}{4} - \frac{14-2x}{5} \right) = \frac{x-9}{2} - \frac{7}{8}$$

$$(\sigma): \frac{1}{2} \left[8 - \frac{x}{3} - 2 \left(\frac{x}{2} + 5 \right) \right] - \left[6 - \frac{3x}{2} + 3(x-5) \right] + 5 = 0$$

$$(\zeta): \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x+9}{2} - \frac{x+4}{2} \right) + \frac{5x+6}{4} = \frac{7x-2}{4}$$

$$(\eta): \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{1}{2} (3x-1) - (x+1) + \frac{x}{3} \right] = 1$$

$$(9): \left\{ -\left[-\left(7 \frac{x-1}{4} + 3 \frac{2-x}{8} - 5 \frac{x-3}{6} \right) \right] \right\} - \left\{ -\left[-\left(3 \frac{x-1}{4} - 5 \frac{2-x}{8} - \frac{x-3}{6} \right) \right] \right\} = 0$$

$$(i): \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \left(\frac{x^2}{3} + 2x \right) + \frac{10}{3} \right] - \left[\left(x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 \right) - \left(3x - \frac{4}{3} \right) \right] - \left[-\frac{5x^3}{3} - \left(x^2 - \frac{7}{6}x - 2 \right) \right] = \frac{4}{3}x^3$$

$$(a): \frac{x}{6} - \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{3} - \frac{\frac{2}{5} - \frac{x}{3}}{3} = 0$$

9

$$(6): \frac{x - \frac{2(x+1)}{3}}{8} - \frac{x-5}{6} = x+5 - \frac{2x - \frac{3(2x+1)}{4}}{4}$$

$$(8): \frac{x + \frac{2(3-x)}{5}}{14} - \frac{5x - 4(x-1)}{24} = \frac{7x+2 + \frac{9-3x}{5}}{12} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(5): \frac{x + \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{5}} - \frac{2x - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\frac{6x-3}{5} - 1}{3 - \frac{3-4x}{10}} - 3$$

$$(e): \frac{25x-655}{95} - \frac{5(x-12)}{209} = \frac{89-3x - \frac{2(x-18)}{5}}{11}$$

10

$$(a): \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{6}} - 2, (6): \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{2}+1} - \frac{3(x-5)}{\sqrt{2}-1} = \frac{3x-1}{4}$$

$$(8): \frac{3(x-1)}{\sqrt{5}+3} - \frac{2(x+3)}{4+\sqrt{7}} - \frac{3(x+1)}{3-\sqrt{5}} - \frac{2(x-5)}{4-\sqrt{7}}$$

$$(5): \frac{3x+2}{11+\sqrt{5}} - \frac{x-1}{8-\sqrt{17}} + \frac{x-2}{11-\sqrt{5}} - \frac{3(x+2)}{8+\sqrt{17}} = 1$$

$$(e): \frac{13-5x}{8+\sqrt{97}} - \frac{5(x-2)}{4-\sqrt{7}} + \frac{3x+2}{8-\sqrt{97}} - \frac{1}{4+\sqrt{7}} = 2$$

11

$$(a): (x-2)(x-3) + (x-4)(x-5) = 2(x-3)(x-4)$$

$$(6): 3(x-1)^2 - 2(x-1)(x+1) = (x+1)^2$$

$$(8): (3x+4)(4x-1) - (7x-2)(x+1) = (5x-3)(x-2) + 1$$

$$(5): (5x-2)^2 - 2(4x-3)^2 = (7x+2)(1-x) + 14$$

$$(e): (x+5)^2 - 2(3x-6) + 3(2x+5) - (x-3)^2 = 0$$

$$(r): (x-1)^2 + (x-3)^2 + (x-5)^2 = 3(x+15)(x-7)$$

$$(7): (2x-3)(x+2) - 4(1+x) = x(2x+1) - 2(2x+5)$$

$$(n): (x+1)^3 - 2x(x-4) - 12x = (x+1)(x^2-1) + 7$$

$$(9): (x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2 = (x+2)^2 - x^2, (i): (x+1)^4 - (x-1)^4 = 8x(x^2+1)$$

12

$$(a): (x-1)^2 - (x-2)^2 = (1-2x)^2 - (3-2x)^2$$

$$(6): (x^2+x+1)^2 = (x^2-3)^2 + 2x(x^2-4) + 3x(3x-4)$$

$$(8): 5(x^2-2x-1) + 2(3x-2) = 5(x+1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\delta): (9x^2 - 24x + 16) [5(x^2 + 4) - 4(x^2 + 9)] (x^2 - 3x + 2) &= 0 \\
 (\epsilon): (3x^2 - 8x - 3) (16x^2 + 16x + 3) [3(x^2 - 1) - (2x^2 - 2x - 4)] &= 0 \\
 (\sigma\tau): [(x-1)^2 - (3x+8)^2 - (2x+5)^2] (x^2 - 2x + 2) &= 0 \\
 (\zeta): (6x-1)^2 + (3x+4)^2 - (5x-2)(5x+2) &= 53 \\
 (\eta): (169x^2 - 225)(x^2 + 0,002x)(0,04x^2 - 0,49)(x^2 - 0,7x - 0,6) &= 0 \\
 (\theta): [x^2 - (1+\sqrt{3})x + \sqrt{3}] [4x^2 - 2(1+\sqrt{3})x + \sqrt{3}] &= 0 \\
 (\iota): [(x+1)^3 - x^3 - (x+2)^2] (x^2 + x\sqrt{8} + 2) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

13 (α): $(x - \frac{5}{2})(x + \frac{3}{2}) - (x-5)(x+3) = \frac{37}{4}$,
 (β): $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{1}{4} [2x - 1 - \frac{1}{3}(x+2)] - \frac{1}{2}x^2 = 2 - (x + \frac{1}{3})(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4})$

(γ): $(x-1)(2x^2 - x + 5) = (x-1) [(\frac{x-1}{2})^2 + (x^2 + \frac{19}{4})]$

(δ): $(2x - \frac{3}{5})(5x + \frac{2}{3}) = 10(x-1)(x+1) - \frac{2}{5}$

(ε): $\frac{1}{3}(x-5)(x+1) + \frac{1}{5}(x+2)(x-3) = \frac{8}{15}(x-2)^2$

(στ): $\frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{10} - \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{14} = \frac{(x-3)(x+2) + 4}{35}$

(ζ): $\frac{(x-1)^2}{3} + \frac{(x+3)^2}{6} = \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{2}$

(η): $\frac{(3x+1)(3x-1)}{9} - \frac{(x-5)(x+1)}{2} = \frac{(9x-1)(x+3)}{18} - \frac{8}{9}$

(θ): $\frac{(x-5)^2}{5} - \frac{(x+3)^2}{3} = \frac{(3x+1)(3x-1) - x(x+1)}{15}$

(ι): $\frac{3x^2-2}{12} - \frac{(2-x)^2}{9} + \frac{7x-19}{6} = \frac{(x+1)(x+7)+5}{3} - \frac{x-1}{2}$

14 (α): $(x^2 - 4)^2 - (x+2)^2(5x-4) = 0$

(β): $(1-x)^3 = (1-x)(2x+1)(x+1)$

(γ): $x^3 - 1 + 3(2x-2) = 3(x-1)(x^2+4)$

(δ): $(x+2)(x+3) + 3(x^2+5x)^2 = 120$

(ε): $x^3 + (x+3)(x-9) + 27 = 0$

(στ): $(1-2x)^3 + (7x-3)^3 + (4+5x)^3 = (2+10x)^3$

(ζ): $x^3(x+1) - 3x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$ (γνός. $5x = 3x + 2x$)

(η): $(8x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x + 1)(x^3 + x^2 - 2) = 0$

(θ): $(x+3)^2 - 1 - 3x(x+4) = 0$, (ι): $x^9 - 27x^6 - x^3 + 27 = 0$

15 (α): $[(x+2)^2 + x^2]^3 = 8x^4(x+2)^2$

(β): $(2x^3 - 15x^2 + 37x - 30)(x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 24) = 0$

(γ): $(2x^3 - 15x^2 + 46x - 42)(x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x + 6) = 0$

(δ): $x^4 - 5x^3 + 12x^2 - 15x + 9 = 0$, (ε): $x^4 - 6x^3 - 28x^2 + 120x + 288 = 0$

(στ): $x^4 - 27x^2 + 42x + 8 = 0$, (ζ): $x^4 - 5x^3 - 9x^2 + 81x - 108 = 0$

(η): $x^5 - 15x^3 + 10x^2 + 60x - 72 = 0$, (θ): $x^5 - x^4 - 27x^3 - 13x^2 + 34x - 120 = 0$

(ι): $(3x^3 - 14x^2 + 20x - 8)(x^4 - 15x^2 + 10x + 24)(3x^4 + 4x^2 - 12544) = 0$

16 (α): $12x^3 + 13x^2 - 13x - 12 = 0$, (β): $3x^3 + 13x^2 + 13x + 3 = 0$
 (γ): $(x+2)^3 - 3[x^3 + (x+1)^3] = 0$
 (δ): $12x^3 - 37x^2 + 37x - 12 = 0$, (ε): $2(1+x^4) = (1+x)^4$
 (στ): $x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 1 = 0$, (ζ): $(1-x)(1+x)^3 = x^2$, (η): $x^4 - 6x^3 + 6x - 1 = 0$
 (θ): $2x^4 - 5x^3 + 7x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$, (ι): $2x^4 + x^3 - 17x^2 + x + 2 = 0$

17 (α): $x^5 - 4x^4 + 3x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$
 (β): $2x^5 - 3x^4 - 5x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$
 (γ): $32x^5 + 16x^4 - 24x^3 - 12x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ (Υπόδ. $2x = y$)
 (δ): $78x^6 - 135x^5 + 135x - 78 = 0$, (ε): $x^6 + 2x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 = 0$
 (στ): $6x^6 - 25x^5 + 31x^4 - 31x^2 + 25x - 6 = 0$
 (ζ): $216x^7 - 216x^5 - 211x^4 - 211x^3 - 216x^2 + 216 = 0$
 (η): $6x^7 - 41x^6 + 103x^5 - 138x^4 + 138x^3 - 103x^2 + 41x - 6 = 0$
 (θ): $2x^8 - 9x^7 + 8x^6 + 10x^5 - 18x^4 + 10x^3 + 8x^2 - 9x + 2 = 0$
 (ι): $3x^8 - 20x^7 + 45x^6 - 40x^5 + 12x^4 = 0$ (Υπόδ. $x + \frac{2}{x} = y$)

18 (α): $\frac{x-1}{x-2} + \frac{x-2}{x-1} = 2$, (β): $\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3} = 7 - \frac{3}{x^2}$
 (γ): $\frac{3}{4}(2x-3)^3 + \frac{1}{9}[2(3x-2)^3 + \frac{(6x-5)^3}{4}] = \frac{(2x-3)(3x-2)(6x-5)}{2}$
 (δ): $x^3 - 33x + 18 = 0$ (Υπόδ. $x^3 - 33x + 18 = x^3 + 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 - 3(2x+3x+6x+6)$)
 (ε): $6(x^2+5) = (x+5)^2$ (Υπόδ. Lagrange για τους 1, $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$ και x , $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$)

Ομας 2α: Ηά εύρεση τό πεδίουν ορισμού $\mathcal{D}$ καί νά επιλυ-
 θή εν $\mathcal{D}$ έκάστη των εξισώσεων:

1 (α): $\frac{1-3x}{6x} = \frac{-2x+1}{4x-1}$, (β): $\frac{1}{2x-3} = \frac{3}{2x^2-3x}$
 (γ): $\frac{2x+1}{x} + \frac{x-4}{x+1} = 3$, (δ): $\frac{1}{5x+8} + \frac{1}{x+4} = \frac{9}{8(x+3)}$
 (ε): $\frac{5}{x-1} - \frac{5}{x+1} = \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{2}{x+3}$, (στ): $\frac{3x-4}{x+1} = x^2 + 2x - \frac{7}{x+1}$
 (ζ): $\frac{2x-1}{x+1} + \frac{3x-1}{x+2} = 4 + \frac{x-7}{x-1}$, (η): $\frac{x+1}{x-1} - 3x(1 - \frac{x-1}{x+1}) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$
 (θ): $\frac{2}{x+5} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{x-3}{(x+5)(x+2)}$, (ι): $\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2+2x} = \frac{2x-1}{x(x+2)}$

2 (α): $\frac{6x^2+7x+8}{2x+1} = \frac{3x^2-2x-16}{x-2}$, (β): $\frac{13}{x+1} - \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{5x-3}{x^2-1}$
 (γ): $\frac{5x}{16-x^2} + \frac{3}{x+4} + \frac{2}{x-4} = 0$, (δ): $\frac{x+2}{x-2} = \frac{x+3}{x-3} + \frac{2}{x^2-5x+6}$
 (ε): $\frac{2x^2+8x-6}{x^2-81} = \frac{x-1}{x+9} + \frac{x-1}{x-9}$, (στ): $x+1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} = \frac{x^2}{x+1} + \frac{5x-4}{x^2-1}$

$$(\zeta): \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{2}{x-2}$$

$$(\eta): \frac{2(1+x)}{9x^2-4} - \frac{x-2}{9x^2+12x+4} = \frac{x+4}{9x^2-4}, (\theta): \frac{1}{3x-1} + \frac{2(x+1)}{x-1} - \frac{3x^2+1}{3x^2-4x+1} = 1$$

$$(i): \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} - \frac{1}{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-3)} = 0$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad (a): \frac{2 + \frac{x}{x-4}}{1 - \frac{x}{x-4}} = 3, \quad (b): \frac{\frac{x+1}{x-1} - 2}{\frac{4}{x-1} - \frac{x+1}{2}} = 4$$

$$(8): \frac{\frac{3x-5}{2} - 1}{4} = \frac{4(2x-7)}{9} + \frac{3 - \frac{5(x-2)}{3}}{3} + \frac{13}{24}$$

$$(5): \frac{(x+1/x)^2 - 2(1+1/x^2)}{(x-1/x)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2-1} = 3 + \frac{(x-1)^{-1}}{x+1}$$

$$(E): \frac{1-x}{1-x+x^3} - \frac{1/x(1/x-2)}{1/x^3+1} = 3x-1$$

$$(\sigma): \frac{\frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x+1}}{1 - \frac{x+1}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{x+1}{2} = 2x-3$$

$$(\zeta): \frac{\frac{x-1}{3} + \frac{x-1}{x-2}}{\frac{x+2}{4} + \frac{x+2}{x-3}} : \frac{\frac{x+3}{7} - \frac{x+3}{x+4}}{\frac{x-2}{3} + \frac{x-2}{x-1}} = 2$$

$$(\eta): \left[\frac{1-2/x}{1/x+2} - \frac{x-3}{1+3x} \right] : \left[1 + \frac{(1-2/x)(1-3/x)}{(2+1/x)(3+1/x)} \right] = 3x-2$$

$$(\theta): \frac{4x^{-16} + 7x^{-17}}{6x-37} = \frac{6x^{-15} - 30x^{-16} + 21x^{-17}}{3x-16} - 2x^{-16}$$

$$(i): \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}}}} = 3x-2$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad (a): \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{3}{x} + \frac{x}{3}, \quad (b): \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2+x+2} + \frac{x^2+x+2}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(8): \frac{2x}{2x-1} - \frac{2x}{2x+1} + \frac{1}{2x+1} - \frac{1}{1-2x} = \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} - \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$$

$$(5): \frac{x-2}{x+2} - 1 = \left[\frac{2(x+2)}{x-2} - 1 \right] : \frac{x+2}{2-x}$$

$$(E): \frac{(6x-1)(4x-1)}{5} = \frac{1}{3(3x-1)(2x-1)}$$

(γλδ. Χρησιμοποιήσατε καταλλήλους βοηθητικούς άγνωστους).



5

$$(α): \frac{x+8}{x+9} + \frac{x+4}{x+5} = \frac{x+9}{x+10} + \frac{x+3}{x+4}; (β): \frac{x-3}{x-5} + \frac{x-9}{x-11} = \frac{x-7}{x-9} + \frac{x-5}{x-7}$$

$$(γ): \frac{x-1}{x-3} - \frac{x-4}{x-6} = \frac{x-2}{x-4} - \frac{x-5}{x-7}; (δ): \frac{x-1}{x+1} + \frac{x-4}{x+4} = \frac{x-2}{x+2} + \frac{x-3}{x+3}$$

$$(ε): \frac{x+5}{x+4} - \frac{x-6}{x-7} = \frac{x-4}{x-5} - \frac{x-15}{x-16}; (στ): \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{2}{x+1}$$

$$(ζ): \frac{x-1}{x-2} - \frac{x-2}{x-3} = \frac{x-4}{x-5} - \frac{x-5}{x-6}; (η): \frac{3}{x^2-1} - \frac{2x}{x+1} = \frac{5x}{x^2-1} - \frac{2x}{x-1}$$

$$(θ): \frac{2}{x+8} + \frac{5}{x+9} = \frac{3}{x+15} + \frac{4}{x+6}; (ι): \frac{3-x}{3+x} - \frac{2-x}{2+x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -1$$

6

$$(α): \frac{x^2+1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}; (β): \frac{x^2(x+1)}{(x^2+1)(x^3+1)} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$(γ): \frac{(x^2-x+1)^2}{x^4-x^3+x^2-x-1} = \frac{9}{13}; (δ): x^2 + \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$(ε): x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 6 \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right); (στ): \frac{(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^v)^2 - x^v}{(x^v-1)(x^{v+2}-1)} = 1$$

$$(ζ): \left(x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1+\frac{2}{x-1}\right) \cdot \left(x^4-x^3+x^2-x+1-\frac{2}{x-1}\right) = x^8+x^6+x^4+5$$

$$(η): \frac{x^2-3x+9}{x^2+2x+4} = \frac{x-3}{x+2}; (θ): \frac{x^2-3x+4}{x^2+3x+4} = \frac{x^3-3x^2-2x+5}{x^3+3x^2+2x+5}$$

$$(ι): \frac{x^2-x+1}{6(x-1)} - \frac{x^2+x+1}{6(x+1)} = \frac{2x}{x^2-1}$$

Ομας 3η: θεωρούμεν τὰ πολυνύμματα $\eta = 2(x-5)+x^2-25$,

$P = 5x^2-25x$ καί ἔστω Σ τὸ ἄθροισμα αὐτῶν.

1

1. Αναλύσατε εἰς ἓνα γινόμενον παραγόντων ἕκαστον τῶν πολυωνύμων η, P καὶ Σ .

2. Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις $\eta + 4P = 0$.

2

(α): θέσατε ὑπὸ μορφήν γινομένου παραγοντων τοῦ πρώτου βαθμοῦ τάς κάτωθι παραστάσεις:

$$A = (x^2-2x+1) - (x-1)(2x+3), B = x^2-16.$$

(β): ἀπλοποιήσατε τὸ κλάσμα $\frac{A}{B}$.

(γ): Ποίας τιμάς πρέπει να δώσωμεν εις το x ώστε να είναι $\frac{A}{B} = 0$; Διά ποίας τιμάς του x το κλάσμα $\frac{A}{B}$ δεν έχει έννοιαν;

3 Αν $A = \frac{6x-2}{9x^2-1}$, $B = \frac{9x+3}{9x^2+6x+1}$ να επιλυθῇ

ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις $A = B + 1$. Ἐμτελέσσετε τὴν ἐπα-
λήθευσιν.

4 Θέσate τὰς παραστάσεις: $A = 9 - 4x^2$,
 $B = (2x-3)(5x-1) - (2x-3)(x+1)$ ὑπὸ τὴν
μορφήν γινομένου. Θέσate τὴν $\Gamma = 3A - 2B$ ὑπὸ
τὴν μορφήν γινομένου καὶ λύσate ἀκολουθῶς
τὴν ἐξίσωσιν: $\Gamma = 0$.

Θεωροῦμεν τὴν παράστασιν:

5 $E = (-2x+3)(-x-2) - (3x-2)(2x-3) + (2x-3)(4x-1)$

(α): Θέσate τὴν παράστασιν E ὑπὸ τὴν μορφήν
ἐνὸς γινομένου δύο παραγόντων τοῦ πρῶτου βαθμοῦ.

(β): Νά λυθῇ ἡ ἐξίσωσις: $E = 0$.

Θεωροῦμεν τὴν παράστασιν:

6 $E = (4-3x)(1-x) - (16-9x^2) + (6x+2)(4-3x)$.

1. Θέσate τὴν παράστασιν αὐτὴν ὑπὸ τὴν μορφήν

(α) ἐνὸς γινομένου παραγόντων τοῦ πρῶτου βαθμοῦ

(β) ἐνὸς ἀνηχμένου διατεταγμένου πολυωνύμου.

2. Νά επιλυθῇ ἐν R ἡ ἐξίσωσις $E = 0$.

7 1. Αναπτύξτε καὶ διατάξτε τὴν παράστασιν:

$$E = (x+3)(2x+5) - (2x+5)^2 + 4x - 25 \text{ καὶ ὑπολογίστε}$$

τὴν ἀριθμητικὴν τιμὴν τοῦ πολυωνύμου διὰ $x=7, x=-\frac{5}{2}$.

2. Μετασχηματίστε τὴν παράστασιν E εἰς γινόμενον δύο πρωτοβαθμίων παραγόντων καὶ λύσατε τὴν ἐξίσωσιν $E=0$, ἐν R .

3. Ὑπολογίσατε τὸ x εἰς τὴν περίπτωση ὅπου $E=-35$.

8 Ὡς τὴν ἡ παράστασις:

$$E = (2x-1)(x+3) + (4x^2-1) - (2x-1)^2.$$

1. Νά ἀναπτυχθῇ καὶ νά διαταχθῇ κατὰ τὰς κατιούσας δυνάμεις τοῦ x .

2. Νά ἀναζητηθῇ ἓνας κοινὸς παράγων καὶ νά ἀναλυθῇ εἰς γινόμενον παραγόντων ἢ δοθεῖσα παράστασις.

3. Λύσατε τὴν ἐξίσωσιν $E=0$, ἐν R .

4. Ὑπολογίσατε τὴν τιμὴν τῆς E διὰ $x=0$ καὶ διὰ $x=3$.

9 Δείξατε ὅτι: $\frac{\varphi(x)}{\phi(x)} + \frac{\phi(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \frac{5}{2} \iff$

$$\iff [2\varphi(x) - \phi(x)][\varphi(x) - 2\phi(x)] = 0$$

Ἐφαρμογή: 1. $\varphi(x) = x$ καὶ $\phi(x) = x^2 + 1$

2. $\varphi(x) = x^2 + 2$ καὶ $\phi(x) = x^2 + 4x + 1$

3. $\varphi(x) = 2 - x$ καὶ $\phi(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$.

10 (α): Δείξτε ότι κάθε εξίσωση της μορφής

$A(x) \cdot \Gamma(x) = B(x) \cdot \Gamma(x)$ είναι ισοδύναμος προς το σύνολο των εξισώσεων $\Gamma(x) = 0$, $A(x) = B(x)$.

(β): Δείξτε ότι κάθε εξίσωση της μορφής $[A(x)]^2 = [B(x)]^2$ είναι ισοδύναμος προς το σύνολο των εξισώσεων $A(x) = B(x)$, $A(x) = -B(x)$.

(γ): Εάν η εξίσωση $ax + b = 0$ ηληροῦται διά δύο διακεκριμένους τιμάς του $x \in \mathbb{R}$, τότε θα ηληροῦται $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$).

(δ): Θεωρούμεν τήν εξίσωσιν:

$$(a_1x + b_1)^2 + (a_2x + b_2)^2 + \dots + (a_nx + b_n)^2 = 0$$

όπου $a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$, $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Νά εύρεθοῦν αἱ συνθήκαι ἵνα αὕτη δέχεται λύσεις ἐν $\mathbb{R}$.

(ε): Νά εύρεθοῦν αἱ συνθήκαι, ἵνα αἱ ρηταὶ εξισώσεις

$$\frac{ax+b}{\gamma x+\delta} = 0, \quad \frac{\mu x+\lambda}{\nu x+\tau} = 0 \quad \text{εἶναι δυνατὰ καὶ ἰσοδύναμοι ἐν } \mathbb{R}.$$

(ζ): Νά εύρεθοῦν αἱ συνθήκαι, ἵνα αἱ ρηταὶ εξισώσεις

$$\frac{ax+b}{\gamma x+\delta} = 0, \quad \frac{ax+b}{(Ax+B)(\Gamma x+\Delta)} = 0 \quad \text{εἶναι ἰσοδύναμοι ἐν } \mathbb{R}.$$

(στ): Νά εύρεθοῦν αἱ συνθήκαι, ἵνα αἱ ρηταὶ εξισώσεις

$$\frac{ax+b}{\gamma x+\delta} = 0, \quad \frac{ax+b}{(Ax+B)(\Gamma x+\Delta)} = 0$$

εἶναι ἀδύνατοι ἐν $\mathbb{R}$.

Νά εύρεθῇ τὸ ὑπόλοιπον ἐκάστης τῶν διαιρέσεων.

11

- (α) $\varphi_1(x) \equiv x^3 - x^2 - 21x + 45 : x + 5$
 (β) $\varphi_2(x) \equiv 4x^3 - 24x^2 + 45x - 27 : x - 3$
 (γ) $\varphi_3(x) \equiv x^3 + 2x^2 - 3 : x - 1$
 (δ) $\varphi_4(x) \equiv x^3 - x^2 - 4 : x - 2$
 (ε) $\varphi_5(x) \equiv x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 : x + 1$

»Εν συνέχειᾳ νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$(E): \varphi_1(x) \varphi_2(x) \varphi_3(x) \varphi_4(x) \varphi_5(x) = 0.$$

12

Νά τραποῦν εἰς γινόμενα παραγόντων τὰ πολώνυμα:

- (α) $F_1(x) \equiv (x^2 - 9)^2 - (x+5)(x-3)^2$
 (β) $F_2(x) \equiv x(x^2 - 2x - 24) + 9x + 36$
 (γ) $F_3(x) \equiv (3x-1)(x-2)^2 - 9(3x-1)$
 (δ) $F_4(x) \equiv (x^2 - 4x + 5)^2 - (1+x)^3$
 (ε) $F_5(x) \equiv 6x^4 - 11x^3 + 8x^2 - 6 - 2(3x+2)(x+1)$ καί νά ἐπιλυθῇ

ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις $F(x) \equiv F_1(x) F_2(x) F_3(x) F_4(x) F_5(x) = 0$.

13

(1). Νά συμπτυχθῇ τὸ πολώνυμον $\Delta(x) \equiv x + 5\lambda - \lambda x^2 + 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 4\lambda x$, ὅταν $\lambda = 6$ καί ἔπειτα νά γίνη ἡ διαίρεσις $\Delta(x) : (x+3)(x-2)$.

Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις $\Delta(x) = 0$.

(2). Νά προσδιορισθῇ ὁ $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ διὰ νά εἶναι τελεῖα ἡ διαίρεσις τοῦ $\varphi(x) \equiv x^4 + (\lambda-1)x^3 - (3\lambda-5)x - \lambda + 1$ διὰ τοῦ $x+1$. Νά ἐπιλυθῇ κατόπιν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις $\varphi(x) = 0$.

14

Δίδεται τὸ πολώνυμον $\varphi(x) \equiv x^3 - 8x^2 + x - 2$.
 Ἐάν τὰ $\varphi(x+1) - 4$ καί $\varphi(x-1)$ εἶναι ἴσα, νά εύρεθῇ ὁ x .

Δίδεται η εξίσωση $\mu x^3 + (\mu - 3)x^2 - \mu x + 2 = 0$.

15

1). Νά υπολογισθῇ ἡ παράμετρος μ , ἵνα ἡ εξίσωση αὐτὴ ἔκῃ τὴν λύσιν $x = -1$.

2). Νά ἀποδειχθῇ, ὅτι εἰς τὴν περίπτωσιν αὐτὴν τὸ πρῶτον μέλος τῆς δοθείσης εξισώσεως δύναται νὰ τεθῇ ὑπὸ τὴν μορφήν $(x+1)(\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma)$ ὅπου α, β, γ εἶναι τρεῖς ἀριθμοὶ πραγματικοί, τοὺς ὁποίους νὰ υπολογίσετε.

3). Ὑπὸ τοὺς ὅρους αὐτοὺς νὰ λυθῇ ἡ δοθεῖσα.

Οἰσ 4η: Διὰ ποίας τιμάς τοῦ a ($a \in \mathbb{R}$) αἱ κάτωθι

εξισώσεις εἶναι (α) Δυναταί (β) Ἀδύνατοι

1

(γ) Ἀόριστοι: (1) $x(a+2) = 5(x+a) - (4a+3)$

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

(3) $a(2x-a) + (2x-1) = 2a$

(4) $(x+a)(x+2) - (x-a)(x-2) = (a+2)^2$ (5) $a(1-a)x^2 = ax$

(6) $(a^2+x)(a+x) = (3a+x)^2$ (7) $\frac{ax-1}{3} + \frac{x+1}{2} = 4$

(8) $\frac{x-a+3}{2} = \frac{2x+3ax}{3}$ (9) $\frac{x^2+2ax}{1-2a} = x^2$

(10) $\frac{ax-4}{3} + \frac{x}{2} = 3x-a$.

(1). Διὰ ποίαν τιμήν τοῦ $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ εἶναι ἀδύνατος

2

ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ εξίσωσις: $\frac{\mu x}{2} + 4x = (\mu-1)x + 5$;

(2). Δίδεται ἡ εξίσωσις (E): $\mu(x-\mu) = x+\mu$, ($\mu \in \mathbb{R}$).

Νά προσδιορισθῇ ὁ μ εἰς τρόπον ὥστε ἡ (E):

(α): νά είναι αδύνατος (β): νά ἔχη λύσει μηδενικήν
(γ): νά ἔχη λύσει τόν $x = -2/3$ (δ) νά είναι άόριστος.

3. Νά όριθεῖ ὁ $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ εἰς τρόπον ὥστε ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$[(\mu^2 - 1)x - 1]^2 = [(\mu^2 + 1)x + 1]^2 - (2\mu x - 1)^2$$

(α) νά είναι αδύνατος καί (β) νά δέκεται ὡς ρίζαν τόν $x = 4/3$

4. Δίδεται ἡ ἐξίσωσις (E): $\mu x - 2\mu = 3x + 5\mu - 4$ ($\mu \in \mathbb{R}$).

(α) Διά ποίαν τιμήν τοῦ μ ἡ (E) εἶναι αδύνατος;

(β) Νά όριθεῖ ὁ μ εἰς τρόπον ὥστε ἡ (E) νά δέκεται ὡς ρίζα τόν μηδέν. (γ) Δύναται νά προσδιοριθεῖ ὁ μ ὥστε ἡ (E) νά εἶναι ταυτότης;

$$5. \text{ Νά όριθεῖ εἰς τήν ἐξίσωσιν } \frac{x(5\lambda + 3)}{15} + \frac{1}{3} = \\ = \frac{2(x+1)}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \text{ ἡ παράμετρος } \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ διά νά εἶναι}$$

αὕτη αδύνατος.

3 (1): Διά ποίας τιμάς τῶν λ, μ ($\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$), ἡ ἐξίσωσις

$$\frac{5\lambda x - 5\mu}{4} + 4 = \frac{3\lambda - 3\mu x}{4} + 8x \text{ εἶναι ταυτότης.}$$

(2): Διά ποίας πραγματικῆς τιμάς τῶν a καί b ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$\frac{a}{3x+2} = \frac{1}{3x+2} - \frac{11}{(3x+2)(x-3)} - \frac{b}{x-3} \text{ εἶναι ταυτότης.}$$

(3): Ποίας ἑξέσεις πρέπει νά πληροῦν τά a καί b

ἵνα ἡ ἐξίσωσις $\frac{2ax}{6} + \frac{bx}{2} - \frac{3b}{3} + 9 = 20ax$ ἔχη μίαν λύσει, καμμίαν ἢ ἀπείρους λύσεις.

(4): Δίδεται ἡ ἐξίσωσις εἰς τήν ὁποίαν τά $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$.

(Ε): $\frac{\lambda x - 1}{3} + \frac{2\mu - x}{4} = \frac{3x + 4}{6} + \lambda$. Εύρετε διά ηοίας τιμάς τῶν λ, μ δέκεται ὡς λύσειν τόν τυχόντα πραγματικόν ἀριθμόν.

(5). Νά εὑρεθοῦν τὰ λ, μ, ν , ὥστε ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$\frac{2x-1}{\mu} + \frac{x+1}{\lambda} - \frac{\nu x}{\lambda\mu} = \frac{3\nu-11}{\lambda\mu} \quad \text{νά εἶναι ταυτότης, τό}$$

δέ πολυώνυμον $F(x) = \lambda x^3 + (\lambda - \mu)x^2 + (\mu + 3\nu)x - 2$ διαιρούμενον διά $x+2$ νά δίδῃ ὑπόλοιπον 10.

4 (1). Δίδεται ἡ ἐξίσωσις: $\frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 20}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{a}{x+2} +$

$+\frac{b}{x-2} + x + 1$. Νά προσδιορισθοῦν τὰ a καί b οὕτως ὥστε ἡ ἐξίσωσις αὕτη νά ἐπαληθεύεται διά $x=0$ καί $x=1$. Νά γίνῃ ἐπαλήθευσις διά τῆς ἀντικαταστάσεως τῶν a καί b διά τῶν εὑρεθεισῶν τιμῶν.

(2). Νά ὁρισθῇ ὁ κ εἰς τήν ἐξίσωσιν.

$(4\lambda - \mu - 2\kappa)x = \lambda + 2\mu - \frac{7\kappa}{2}$, διά νά ἔχῃ αὕτη ἀπείρους λύσεις ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ὅταν $\lambda - \mu = 1$ καί $\lambda, \mu, \kappa \in \mathbb{R}$.

(3). Νά δεικθῇ ὅτι ἐάν τό πολυώνυμον:

$F(x) = 3x^3 - \lambda x^2 - (2\lambda + \mu)x + \lambda$ ἔχῃ ρίζας $x = -2$ καί

$$x = 5, \quad \text{ἡ ἐξίσωσις: } \frac{3x-1}{3x+1} + \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{2(x-7)}{\lambda(3x+1)} = \frac{\mu}{\lambda}$$

εἶναι ἀδύνατος. Νά τραπῇ τό $F(x)$ εἰς γινόμενον παραγόντων καί νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$\varphi(x)=0 \quad \text{όπου: } \varphi(x)=(x-2)^4(x-1)^3(3\sqrt{2}x+5)(x-\sqrt{3}) \cdot \\ (x^2+\sqrt{3})(x^2+1) \quad F(x)=0.$$

$$(\text{Απάντησεις: } \lambda=10, \mu=7, F(x)=3x^3-10x^2-27x+10).$$

(4). Δίδεται η εξίσωση:

$$(E): \frac{x-3}{x-4} + \frac{x-4}{x-3} = \frac{2x-2}{x-5} \quad \text{Νά εύρεθῇ διά ποίαν} \\ \text{τιμήν τοῦ } x \text{ δέκεται αὕτη ὡς λύσιν τὸν μηδέν.}$$

Εν συνεκείᾳ νά ἐπιλυθῇ αὕτη ἐν $\mathbb{R}$.

$$(\text{ὑλὸδ. } (E) \iff 1 + \frac{1}{x-4} + 1 - \frac{1}{x-3} = 2 + \frac{10-x}{x-5} \iff \\ \iff \frac{1}{(x-3)(x-4)} = \frac{10-x}{x-5} \dots).$$

5 (1). Νά ἐπιλυθῇ καί νά διερευνηθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις:

$$a^2x + b(bx - ax) = \frac{\gamma(3ab - \gamma^2)}{a+b} \quad \text{ὅταν } a+b+\gamma=0 \mid a \neq b$$

(2). Νά ὀριεθῇ ἡ τιμὴ τῆς παραμέτρου a , ἵνα ἡ ἐξί-
σωσις $(E): (a-1)x^5 + 3ax^4 - (a+1)x^3 - (a+1)x^2 + 3ax +$
 $+ a-1 = 0$ ἔκῃ ὡς ρίζαν τὸν ἀριθμὸν 2 καί νά
λυθῇ ἡ ἐξίσωσις, πού θά προκύβῃ ὅταν ἀντικατα-
στήσωμεν τό a μέ τήν τιμήν τοῦ αὐτῆς.

(3). Νά ἐπιλυθῇ καί νά διερευνηθῇ ἡ ἐξίσωσις (ἐν $\mathbb{R}$):

$$(E): \frac{1}{(x-a)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-b)^2} = \gamma \mid a \neq b, a, b, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{a, b\}$$

$$(\text{ὑλὸδ. } \theta\acute{\epsilon}τoμeν: \frac{1}{x-a} = \frac{1}{\omega}, \quad \frac{1}{x-b} = \frac{1}{\varphi} \mid \omega\varphi \neq 0$$

$$\implies x-a=\omega \text{ καί } x-b=\varphi \implies \omega-\varphi=b-a \text{ καί ἔκομεν:}$$

$$(E) \iff \frac{1}{\omega^2} + \frac{1}{\varphi^2} = \lambda \iff \dots \lambda(\omega\varphi)^2 - 2\omega\varphi - (b-a)^2 = 0$$

$\implies \omega\varphi = C_{1,2}$. Έκ τῶν $\omega\varphi = C_{1,2}$ καὶ $\omega - \varphi = C_3$ εὐρίσκουμεν τὰ ω καὶ φ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν τὰς λύσεις τῆς ἀρχικῆς ...).

6

(1). Ὑπάρχει θετικὴ τιμὴ τοῦ $a \in \mathbb{R}$ διὰ τὴν ὁποῖαν ἡ ἐξίσωσις (E): $20x^2 + 50a + a^2x = 3ax$ ἔχει λύσιν ἐν $\mathbb{N}$; (Ὑλ. ὁδ. Εὐλετ. Διαιρέσατε διὰ $ax \neq 0$. Εἶναι $\frac{2x}{a} \cdot \frac{5}{x} \cdot \frac{a}{10} = 1$).

(2). Ὑπάρχει θετικὴ τιμὴ τοῦ $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ διὰ τὴν ὁποῖαν ἡ ἐξίσωσις (E): $2x^2(3\lambda - 2\lambda x - x) = \lambda^2$ ἔχει λύσιν ἐν $\mathbb{Q}^+$.

(3). Νά ἐπιλυθῇ καὶ νά διερευνηθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις (E): $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{2\mu}{3} = x^{4/3} \mu^{2/3}$. (Ὑλ. ὁδ. χρησιμοποιοῦσατε τὴν ταυτότητα τοῦ Εὐλετ. Διαιρέσατε διὰ $2x^2 \lambda \neq 0$ καὶ παρατηρήσατε ὅτι $2x \cdot \frac{x}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2x^2} = 1$, διὰ τὴν (2), εἶς δὲ τὴν (3) εἶναι $2\mu = \mu + \mu$ καὶ $\mu^{2/3} = \mu^{1/3} \mu^{1/3}$).

7

Ἐάν $A \equiv 2\lambda\mu x \left(1 + \frac{3}{\mu} + \frac{a}{\lambda} - \frac{3}{2\mu x}\right) - 3a \left(1 + \frac{\mu}{3} - 2x + \frac{2\mu}{3a}\right)$,
 $B \equiv [\lambda\mu \left(\frac{a}{\lambda} + 1\right) + 3a\lambda \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)](bx + a)$ καὶ
 $F \equiv x\{\lambda\mu[(\lambda + \mu)(\lambda^2 - \lambda\mu + \mu^2) - 2x^3]\} +$
 $+ \lambda\{x\mu[(x + \mu)(x^2 - \mu x + \mu^2) - 2\lambda^3]\} +$
 $+ \mu\{x\lambda[(x + \lambda)(x^2 - \lambda x + \lambda^2) - 2\mu^3]\}$, $G \equiv (x + \lambda + \mu)^3 -$
 $-(x - \lambda + \mu)^3 - (x + \lambda - \mu)^3 - (\lambda + \mu - x)^3$ νά ἐπιλυθοῦν
καὶ νά διερευνηθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ ἐξισώσεις:

$$(E_1): A - B = 0, \quad (E_2): 2F - \lambda \mu \times G = 0.$$

(λ, μ, a, b πραγματικοί αριθμοί ...).

8

(1). Νά εύρεθῇ ἡ πραγματικὴ ρίζα τοῦ $\varphi(x) \equiv x^3 - (\lambda - 1)x + \lambda$ καί ἡ τιμὴ τοῦ $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, γνωστοῦ ὄντος ὅτι τοῦτο εἶναι πολλαπλάσιον τοῦ $x^2 - x + 1$.

(2). Νά εύρεθῇ ἡ τιμὴ τοῦ $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ἵνα ἡ ἐξίσωσις $(E): x^{16} - 257x^8 + 256\lambda^{16} = 0$ δέκεται ὡς ρίζαν τὸν $x=1$. Κατόπιν τούτου νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ (E) .

(3). Δίδεται ἡ ἐξίσωσις: $(E): \varphi(x) \equiv x^3 - (\lambda^2 + 3)x^2 + (\lambda^2 + 3)x + \lambda^4 - 1 = 0$ ὅπου ἡ παράμετρος $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

Παρατηροῦντες ὅτι ὡς πρὸς λ εἶναι διτετράγωνος ἐξίσωσις, ἐπιλύσατε αὐτήν.

(4). Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἡ ἐξίσωσις $x^3 - 3x^2 - 10x + 24 = 0$ ἐάν μία ρίζα αὐτῆς εἶναι διηλασία μιᾶς ἀλλῆς.

(5). Εάν ρ_1, ρ_2, ρ_3 αἱ ρίζαι τῶν μάλιστα ἐξισώσεων νά ἐπιλυθοῦν αὐταί γνωστοῦ ὄντος ὅτι $2\rho_2 = \rho_1 + \rho_3$.

$$(E_1): 2x^3 - 15x^2 + 37x - 30 = 0, \quad (E_2): x^3 - 3x^2 - 13x + 15 = 0.$$

(6). Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν αἱ μάλιστα ἐξισώσεις:

$$(a) 4x^3 - 32x^2 - x + 8 = 0, \quad (b) x^4 + 4x^3 - 5x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0, \quad \text{ἐάν ἐκώστη ἔκῃ δύο ρίζας ἀντιθέτους.}$$

$$(7). \text{Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἡ ἐξίσωσις } 3x^3 - 32x^2 + 33x + 108 = 0 \text{ ἐάν}$$

μία ρίζα αὐτῆς ἴσονται μέ τό τετράγωνο μιᾶς ἄλλης.

(8). Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἡ ἐξίσωσις $x^3 - 79x + 210 = 0$, ἐάν δύο ρίζαι αὐτῆς συνδέονται μέ τήν ἐκείνην $p_1 = 2p_2 + 1$

(9). Νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἐξίσωσις $x^5 - 209x - 56 = 0$, ἐάν ἔκῃ δύο ρίζας ἀντιετρόφους.

9

(1). Νά ὀριεθῇ ὁ $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ἐάν οἱ ἀριθμοί $3 - \sqrt{2}$ καί $-3 + \sqrt{2}$ εἶναι ρίζαι τῆς ἐξισώσεως $x^4 - (11 + \lambda + 6\sqrt{2})x^2 + 11\lambda + 6\lambda\sqrt{2} = 0$.

(2). Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ κάτωθι ἐξισώσεις, ἐάν ρ εἶναι μία ρίζα ἐκάστης τούτων:

(α) $x^4 - 2x^3 - 22x^2 + 62x - 15 = 0$, $\rho = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

(β) $x^4 - 27x^2 + 42x + 8 = 0$, $\rho = -3 + 2\sqrt{2}$

(γ) $x^4 + 2x^3 - 16x^2 - 22x + 7 = 0$, $\rho = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

(δ) $x^4 - 26x^2 + 48x + 9 = 0$, $\rho = -3 - \sqrt{8}$

(ε) $3x^5 - 4x^4 - 42x^3 + 56x^2 + 27x - 36 = 0$, $\rho = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5}$

(στ) $x^6 - 4x^5 - 11x^4 + 40x^3 + 11x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$, $\rho = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$

(ζ) $x^4 - x^3 - 9x^2 - 14x + 8 = 0$, $\rho = -1 + \sqrt[3]{5}$

(Υπόδ. βλ. θεώρημα παράγρ. 71, ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ Ε' ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟΥ, ΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ. Διά τήν (2ζ) θά ἔκωμεν ὡς

διαίρετην τό $\delta(x) \equiv (x+1)^3 - 3$, ἀναλόγως πρός τούς διαίρετας $(x-a)^2 - \beta$ τῶν α' μελῶν τῶν λοιπῶν ἐξισώσεων).

(3). Νά εὐρεθοῦν αἱ πραγματικά ρίζαι (ἐάν ὑπάρχουν) τῶν κάτωθι ἐξισώσεων ἐάν ρ εἶναι μία ρίζα ἐκάστης.

(α) $2x^3 - 15x^2 + 46x - 42 = 0$, $\rho = 3 + i\sqrt{5}$

(β) $3x^3 - 23x^2 + 72x - 70 = 0$, $\rho = 3 + i\sqrt{5}$

- (δ) $x^4 + 6x^3 + 14x^2 + 22x + 5 = 0$, $\rho = -1 + 2i$
 (ε) $x^4 - 12x - 5 = 0$, $\rho = -1 - 2i$ (ε) $x^4 + 2x^3 + 14x + 15 = 0$, $\rho = 1 + 2i$
 (στ) $x^4 - 6x^3 + 13x^2 - 24x + 36 = 0$, $\rho = 2i$
 (ζ) $4x^4 + 4x^3 - 7x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$, $\rho = (1/4) \cdot (-1 + i\sqrt{15})$
 (η) $2x^5 - 7x^4 + 6x^3 - 11x^2 + 4x + 6 = 0$, $\rho = i\sqrt{2}$
 (θ) $2x^6 - 3x^5 + 5x^4 + 6x^3 - 27x + 81 = 0$, $\rho = \sqrt{2} + i$

(4). Νά δειχθῇ ὅτι ἐάν $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ εἶναι ἄνισοι θετικοὶ πραγματικοὶ ἀριθμοὶ τότε αἱ ρίζαι τῆς ἐξισώσεως

(Ε): $\frac{x}{x-\alpha} + \frac{x}{x-\beta} + \frac{x}{x-\gamma} + x + \delta = 0$ εἶναι ὅλαι πραγματικά.

(5). Νά δειχθῇ ὅτι ὅλαι αἱ ρίζαι τῶν κάτωθι ἐξισώσεων εἶναι πραγματικά:

$$(Ε_1) \frac{a_1^2}{x-\beta_1} + \frac{a_2^2}{x-\beta_2} + \dots + \frac{a_n^2}{x-\beta_n} = K \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a_i, \beta_i, K \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(Ε_2) \frac{a_1^2}{x-\beta_1} + \frac{a_2^2}{x-\beta_2} + \frac{a_3^2}{x-\beta_3} + \dots = K + \lambda^2 x \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a_i, \beta_i, K, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right.$$

(εγλ. δ. βλ. θεωρήμα παραγρ. 70, ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ Ε΄ ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟΥ, ΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ.

Διὰ τὰς ἐξισώσεις τετάρτου βαθμοῦ δυνάμεθα

νά ἀκολουθήσωμεν τὴν λύσιν τοῦ Ferrari: Προσδέ-

τομεν $(\alpha x + \beta)^2$ εἰς ἁμφότερα τὰ μέλη τῆς ἐξισώσεως:

$$x^4 + \kappa x^3 + \lambda x^2 + \mu x + \nu = 0 \text{ καὶ ἀπαιτοῦμεν ὥπως τὸ } \alpha$$

μέλος τῆς προκυπτούσης εἶναι τέλειον τετράγωνον,

ἔστω τὸ $(x^2 + \frac{\kappa}{2}x + \rho)^2$, ὅτε παρουσιάζεται διαφορά

τετραγώνων. η. x. διὰ τὴν (38) εὐρίσκωμεν ὅτι εἶναι:

$$\rho = 3, \alpha = 1 \text{ καὶ } \beta = -2 \text{ ὅτε } (38) \iff (x^2 + 3x + 3)^2 =$$

$$= (x-2)^2 \iff x^2 + 3x + 3 = \pm (x-2) \dots$$

10 Εάν $|x| < 1$ νά ἐπιλυθῇ ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ ἡ ἔξισωσις (Ε):
 $(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^v+\dots)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} + 36(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^v+\dots)^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} - 13 = 0$

Υπόθ. Ἐπειδή $|x| < 1$ εἶναι $1+x+x^2+\dots+x^v+\dots = \frac{1}{1-x}$, ὅτε

$$(Ε) \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} + 36\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} - 13 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \omega \mid \omega > 0 \quad \omega^\omega + 36\omega^{-\omega} - 13 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \omega^\omega + \frac{36}{\omega^\omega} - 13 = 0$$

$$\frac{\omega^\omega = y}{\omega^\omega = y} \quad y^2 - 13y + 36 = 0 \implies y = 9 \vee y = 4.$$

Ἰυνεπῶς: $\omega^\omega = 4 \implies \omega = 2 \implies x = \frac{1}{2}$ (ἀπορριπτομένης

τῆς τιμῆς $y = 9$).

Οἶσος 5^η: Νά ἐπιλυθοῦν καί νά διερευνηθοῦν ἐν $\mathbb{R}$ αἱ

κάτωδι ἔξιςώσεις.

1 (α): $[(x-a)-(7-a)] + [13-x+(x-9)] = 0$
 (β): $\{x-[a-(\beta+2)]\} - \{x+[6-(x-1)]\} + a-1 = 1973$
 (γ): $3x+4\lambda+3\{x-[2(\lambda-x)+\lambda]\} = 0$

(δ): $3 - \{2x - [1 - (x+\mu)] + (x-2\mu)\} = 10$
 (ε): $5x^2 - \{2ab + [3ab + b^2 - (4b^2 - 5ab) + 4x^2] - x^2\} - x(2x+1) = 20$

(στ): $0,7(x-a) + 2,8(x-3) = 3,5 - 1,4(x + \frac{a}{2})$

(ζ): $2,7(4-x) - 0,7(3-2x) = 7,1\lambda - 0,9x$

(η): $17,3x - [4,9x + \lambda - (-10,4x + \lambda - \mu) + 2\mu] = 0$

(θ): $\frac{1}{3}(x+\sqrt{2}) - 6(x-\sqrt{3}) = a\sqrt{3} + b\sqrt{2}$

(ι): $a \times^2 + \sqrt{\theta}(ax-a) = ax, \theta \geq 0$

2 (α): $(2\mu-1)x-5=x+\mu x-2\mu$, (β): $\mu^2(x-1)=\mu(\mu+1)$
 (γ): $\mu^2(x-1)+3\mu x=(\mu^2+3)x-1$, (δ): $(\mu+1)^2x+6\mu=\mu^2+9-(2\mu+10)x$
 (ε): $\mu x - (\mu-2)^2 = 2x$, (στ): $3(\mu-2)x + \mu(4x-7) = 3(\mu-1)$
 (ζ): $4(\mu+1)^2x+1-4\mu^2=(2\mu+1)^2+4x$, (η): $4(x+2\mu)+40=10(3x-\mu)+2\mu-(\mu-2x)$
 (θ): $\frac{1}{3}(5x-\mu)-\frac{1}{4}(4x+\mu)=\frac{1}{2}(3x+4)$, (ι): $\frac{1}{6}(5x-\mu)-1=\frac{1}{5}(2x+\mu)-\frac{\mu}{10}-\frac{1}{4}(5-x)$

3 (α): $x^2+x=a^2+a$, (β): $x^2+2ax=b^2+2ab$
 (γ): $x^2-(a-2x)^2=(a-3x)^2$, (δ): $x^2+(a-2x)^2=(a-3x)^2$
 (ε): $x^2+(a-x)^2=(a-2x)^2$, (στ): $x(x-1)(x-2)=a(a-1)(a-2)$

$$(\zeta): ax^2 + a^2x + x + a = 0 \quad (\eta): abx^2 - (a^2 + b^2)x + ab = 0$$

$$(\vartheta): \mu^2(x+2)^2 - 16(2x+\mu+1) = 8(\mu+1)^2 + \mu^2(x-2)^2 + 8$$

$$(i): 4\mu(x+4) + (x-1)^2 = 4(\mu^2+4) + (x+1)^2$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad (a): (a+x)(1+bx) = a(1+b) + a^2b^2 + b^2x^2$$

$$(b): (x-a)(2x-b)^2 = (x-b)(2x-a)^2$$

$$(y): (2x-a-b)[(x-a)^3 - (x-b)^3] = 3(b-a)[(x-a)^3 + (x-b)^3]$$

$$(\delta): x^2 + (\lambda-2x)^2 = (\lambda-3x)^2, \quad (\epsilon): (\lambda-\mu)x^2 + (\mu-\kappa)x + (\kappa-\lambda) = 0$$

$$(\sigma\tau): (3\mu-6)x = 6\lambda-9\mu, \quad (\zeta): (2x-\lambda+1)[(\lambda-1)x-2\lambda] = 0$$

$$(\eta): \lambda(x+1) = x-1+2[\lambda+(1-\lambda)], \quad (\vartheta): 2ax+9x-6b+54 = 120ax$$

$$(i): (a^2+a-2)x^2 + (2a^2+a+3)x + a^2-1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad (a): x(x+2\lambda+2) + \lambda(\lambda+2\mu+2) + \mu(\mu+2x+2) - 35 = 0$$

$$(b): a(x^2 - \pi x + \kappa)^2 + b(x^2 + \pi x + \kappa)^2 = x^2$$

$$(y): (x-a)(x-b) + (x-b)(x-\gamma) + (x-\gamma)(x-a) = \gamma$$

$$(\delta): (x+a+b)(x+b+\gamma)(x+\gamma+a)(a+b+\gamma) = ab\gamma x$$

$$(\epsilon): (a^2-b^2)(x^2+1) = 2(a^2+b^2)x$$

$$(\sigma\tau): (x+a)(x+b)(x+\gamma)(x+\delta) = \gamma, \quad \text{εάν } a+b = \gamma+\delta$$

$$(\zeta): (ax+b\gamma)(b\gamma+ax)(\gamma x+ab) = [(a+b)(b+\gamma)(\gamma+a)]^2$$

$$(\eta): [(\lambda^2-b^2)x-1]^2 - [(\lambda^2+b^2)x+1]^2 + (2abx-1)^2 = 0$$

$$(\vartheta): (x+a)(x+b)(x+\gamma+\delta) = (x+\gamma)(x+\delta)(x+a+b)$$

$$(i): (x-a)(x-b)(x+\mu a)(x+\mu b) = (x+a)(x+b)(x-\mu a)(x-\mu b)$$

$$\boxed{6} \quad (a): \frac{3\mu+2}{5} + \frac{\mu^2-x}{3} = 2\mu-1, \quad (b): \frac{\lambda x}{\lambda-2} - \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{2x-3}{4}, \quad \lambda \neq 2$$

$$(y): \frac{x+a}{a-2} = 3-x, \quad a \neq 2, \quad (\delta): \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{1-3x}{2} = \frac{x+2}{4\lambda}, \quad \lambda \neq 0$$

$$(\epsilon): \frac{x-3}{\lambda-2} + \frac{2x}{3} = \frac{1-4x}{2(\lambda-2)}, \quad (\sigma\tau): \frac{5-3x}{\lambda+2} + \frac{x+1}{4} = \frac{2-x}{3} + \frac{1-x}{\lambda+2}$$

$$(\zeta): \frac{4x+2}{3} - \frac{x+\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{5(x-1)}{6}, \quad \mu \neq 0, \quad (\eta): \frac{2x+\kappa}{\lambda} - \frac{x-\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{3\kappa x + (\kappa-\lambda)^2}{\mu\lambda}$$

$$(\vartheta): \frac{x}{2a-b} + 2(a-2b) = \frac{a-b}{ab}x - \frac{b^2}{a^2}, \quad (i): \frac{a+b}{a-b}x + 2(a-b) = \frac{a^3-b^3}{a^2+b^2} - \frac{a-b}{a+b}x$$

$$\boxed{7} \quad (a): \frac{x+a}{1+ax} = b, \quad (b): \frac{1+x^2}{1+\lambda x} = 1-x, \quad (y): \frac{(x-2)^2}{1-\lambda x} = x+4$$

$$(\delta): \frac{ax-1}{x-b} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{x+2a}{b-x}, \quad (\epsilon): \frac{\mu+1}{x-2} + \frac{\mu-1}{x+1} = \frac{2\lambda}{x}$$

$$(\sigma\tau): \frac{3x-4}{x^3+2x} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\lambda-x}{x^2+2}, \quad (\zeta): \left(\frac{ax+b}{ax-b}\right)^2 = \frac{ax+b}{ax-b}, \quad (\eta): \frac{x+a}{x+b} = \frac{(2x+a+\gamma)^2}{(2x+b+\gamma)^2}$$

$$(\vartheta): x(x-2a) = \frac{8a^4}{x^2-2ax} + 7a^2, \quad (i): \frac{1}{a-b} + \frac{a-b}{x} = ab^2 - \frac{a+b}{x}$$

$$\boxed{8} \quad (a): \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^2 = \mu(\mu-1), (b): \frac{x^2}{x^2-a^2} + \frac{x^2}{x^2-b^2} = 4$$

$$(8): (\lambda x + \mu x + \lambda \mu) \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\mu}\right) - \lambda \mu \times \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{\mu^2}\right) = 2$$

$$(\delta): \frac{x}{ab} + \frac{x}{bx} + \frac{x}{ya} - 1 = ab\gamma - (a+b+\gamma)x, (\epsilon): \frac{1}{1-\lambda^2x^2} = \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda x} - \frac{1}{1-\lambda x}$$

$$(\sigma\tau): (x^2+a^2-b^2)\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a}\right) + (a^2+b^2-x^2)\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right) + (b^2+x^2-a^2)\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$$

$$(\zeta): \frac{x-1}{x+a-b} = \frac{1-x}{x-a+b} + 2, (\eta): \frac{\lambda+2x+1}{\lambda+2x-1} = \frac{x+\lambda}{x-\lambda}$$

$$(\theta): \frac{a+x}{b(b-3x)} - \frac{b-x}{ab+3ax} + \frac{3x^2-3bx-ab}{ab^2-9ax^2} = \frac{3x^2+3ax+ab}{b^3-9bx^2}$$

$$(i): \left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-b}{x+b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-\gamma}{x+\gamma}\right)^2 + 2 \frac{(x-a)(x-b)(x-\gamma)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+\gamma)} - 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{9} \quad (a): \frac{a^2-b^2}{a}(x-b) = 2a(2a+b-x) - \frac{a^2+b^2}{b}(x-a), ab \neq 0$$

$$(b): \frac{a^6-b^6}{a^3-b^3} + \frac{a^3-b^3}{a-b} [2x-(a+b)] = 2 \frac{a^4-b^4}{a^2-b^2} x, a \neq \pm b$$

$$(8): \frac{(x-a)(x-\gamma)}{(b-a)(b-\gamma)} + \frac{(x-b)(x-\gamma)}{(a-b)(a-\gamma)} = 1, (\delta): \frac{b^2\gamma^2x-a^2}{b\gamma(a-b)(a-\gamma)} + \frac{\gamma^2a^2x-b^2}{a\gamma(b-\gamma)(b-a)} = \frac{\gamma^2-a^2b^2}{ab(\gamma-a)(\gamma-b)}$$

$$(\epsilon): \frac{ax-1}{a^2(b+\gamma)} + \frac{bx-1}{b^2(a+\gamma)} + \frac{\gamma x-1}{\gamma^2(a+b)} = \frac{3x}{ab+a\gamma+b\gamma}$$

$$(\sigma\tau): \frac{x+2ab}{a+b-\gamma} + \frac{x-2ab}{a-b+\gamma} + \frac{x-2ab}{b+\gamma-a} = \frac{x+2ab}{a+b+\gamma}$$

$$(\zeta): \frac{b+\gamma-x}{a} + \frac{\gamma+a-x}{b} + \frac{a+b-x}{\gamma} + \frac{4x}{a+b+\gamma} = 1$$

$$(\eta): \frac{a(a^2x-b^2x)}{b} + \frac{b(a^2x-b^2x)}{a} + \frac{2ab}{a+b} = \frac{(a+b)^2(a^2x-b^2x)}{ab}$$

$$(\theta): \frac{(a+\gamma)(x-b)}{a^2} + \frac{(b+\gamma)(x-2b)}{b\gamma} = \frac{(2x-b)(a+b)}{ab} - 2 - \frac{b(a+\gamma)}{a\gamma}$$

$$(i): \frac{(a+x)(a-b)}{a+b} + \frac{(a-x)(a+b)}{a-b} = \frac{(x-a)(a^2-6ab+b^2)}{a^2-b^2}$$

$$\boxed{10} \quad (a): \frac{x+a}{x+b} + \frac{x+b}{x+a} = \frac{x+\gamma}{x+\delta} + \frac{x+\delta}{x+\gamma}$$

$$(b): \frac{2a+x}{2a-x} + \frac{a-2x}{a+2x} = \frac{8}{3}, (8): \frac{a+\gamma}{x+2b} + \frac{b+\gamma}{x+2a} = \frac{a+b+2\gamma}{x+a+b}$$

$$(\delta): \frac{x-a}{x-b} + \frac{x-b}{x-\gamma} + \frac{x-\gamma}{x-a} = 3, (\epsilon): \frac{x+a}{x-a} + \frac{x+b}{x-b} + \frac{x+\gamma}{x-\gamma} = 3$$

$$(\sigma\tau): \frac{x+a}{a-x} + \frac{x+b}{b-x} + \frac{x+\gamma}{\gamma-x} = 3, (\zeta): \frac{x-2a}{b+\gamma-a} + \frac{x-2b}{a+\gamma-b} + \frac{x-2\gamma}{a+b-\gamma} = 3$$

$$(\eta): \frac{x}{a} - \frac{b}{x} = \frac{x}{b} - \frac{a}{x}, (\theta): \frac{a-x}{1-ax} = \frac{1-bx}{b-x}, (i): \frac{a+x+b}{a+b+x} = \frac{\gamma x+\delta}{\gamma+\delta x}$$

$$11 \quad (\alpha): \frac{3}{4} - \left(\frac{x}{4\lambda}\right)^2 = \frac{\lambda}{x}, \lambda \neq 0 \quad (\text{γπόδ. } x^3 + 16\lambda^3 - 12\lambda^2 x = x^3 + (2\lambda)^3 + (2\lambda)^3 - 3(2\lambda)(2\lambda)x = \dots)$$

$$(\beta): \frac{x^3 + 7a^3}{(2a)^3} = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^3, a \neq 0 \quad (\text{γπόδ. } x^6 - 8a^6 + 7a^3 x^3 = (x^2)^3 + (-2a^2)^3 + (\pm ax)^3 - 3x^2(-2a^2)(\pm ax))$$

$$(\gamma): x^2(x-1)^2 + ax(x-1)^2 + ax(x-1) + x^2 = \theta(x-1)^2 \quad (\text{γπόδ. } \frac{x^2}{x-1} = y)$$

$$(\delta): (x-a)^2 + (x-b)^2 = (a-b)^3, \quad (\epsilon): (a-x)^3 + (x-b)^3 = (a-b)^3$$

$$12 \quad (\alpha): x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + \lambda x + \lambda^2 = 0, \quad (\beta): x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \mu$$

$$(\gamma): x^3 + ax^2 + bx + \gamma + \frac{\theta}{x} + \frac{\alpha}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} = 0$$

$$(\delta): x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + ax + 1 = 0, \quad (\epsilon): x^4 + \lambda x^3 + (\lambda+1)x^2 + \lambda x + 1 = 0$$

$$(\sigma): x^4 + \lambda x^3 + (3\lambda-1)x^2 + \lambda x + 1 = 0, \quad (\zeta): x^4 - ax^2 - 6ax + 18(18-a) = 0$$

$$(\eta): x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 = \lambda(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)^2, \quad (\theta): \mu(x^2 + 1)^2 - 2(x^4 + 1) = 0$$

$$(\iota): [(1+x)^2 : (1+x^3)] + [(1-x)^2 : (1-x^3)] = \lambda$$

$$13 \quad (\alpha): \frac{\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\theta}{ax}\right)(a+b+x)}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{ax} - \frac{\theta^2}{a^2 x^2}} = \theta$$

$$(\beta): \frac{\frac{2a\theta}{\theta+x} - \theta}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\theta-2x}} + \frac{\frac{2\theta x}{\theta+x} - x}{\frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{x-2\theta}} = a\theta$$

$$(\gamma): \frac{1}{x+a+\frac{1}{x+\theta}} = \frac{1}{x-a+\frac{1}{x-\theta}}, \quad (\delta): \frac{\frac{x}{a+\theta} + \frac{\theta+x}{1+\frac{a}{\theta+x}} + \frac{\theta}{1+\frac{\theta}{x+a}}}{\frac{x}{1+\frac{a}{\theta+x}} + \frac{\theta+x}{1+\frac{a}{\theta+x}} + \frac{\theta}{1+\frac{\theta}{x+a}}} = \lambda x$$

$$(\epsilon): \left(\frac{x}{\lambda-\mu} + \frac{\lambda}{\mu-x} + \frac{\mu}{x-\lambda}\right)\left(\frac{\lambda-\mu}{x} + \frac{\mu-x}{\lambda} + \frac{x-\lambda}{\mu}\right) = -9x, \text{ εάν } x+\lambda+\mu=0$$

Ομας ΒΗ: Ηά ἐλιγλθοῦν ἐν R αἱ κάτωθι ἐξισώσεις:

$$1 \quad (\alpha): (3|x|+2)(2|x|-8)(|x|-1) = 0$$

$$(\beta): (|x|+1)(|x|-2) - (|x|-1)(|x|+2) = 1$$

$$(\gamma): (x^2 - 7|x| + 6)(4x^2 - 7|x| + 3) = 0$$

$$(\delta): (2|x|^3 - 5x^2 + 3)(2|x|^3 - 3x^2 - 13|x| + 2) = 0$$

$$(\epsilon): (|x|^3 - 2x^2 - 2|x| + 1)(x^4 + |x|^3 + x^2 - 3) = 0$$

$$(\sigma): (x^2 - 13|x| + 42)(x^2 - 2|x| + a^2) = 0, a \in R$$

$$(\zeta): (|x|-1)^3 + |x|^3 + (|x|+1)^3 = 3|x|(x^2-1)$$

$$(\eta): \left(\frac{3|x|+1}{x} - \left|\frac{x}{3}\right| + 1\right)\left(\frac{3}{|x|-5} - 5 + \frac{2|x|}{|x|-3}\right) = 0$$

$$(\theta): \left(\frac{x^2-3|x|}{x^2-1} + 2 + \frac{1}{|x|-1}\right)\left(\frac{2}{2|x|-3} + \frac{1}{|x|-2} - \frac{6}{3|x|+2}\right) = 0$$

$$(\iota): \frac{|x|-1}{|x|-3} + \frac{|x|-7}{|x|-9} = \frac{|x|-3}{|x|-5} + \frac{|x|-5}{|x|-7}$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad (\alpha): 9x - 3|x| + 6 = 0$$

$$(\gamma): 7|x| = 3x + 4$$

$$(\epsilon): [15x - 4 - 2(1 + 6|x|)](x^2 - 2x + 2\sqrt{2}|x| - 2) = 0$$

$$(\sigma\tau): \frac{|x|+3}{2} + \frac{x+5}{3} = 1$$

$$(\eta): \frac{3|x|+1}{4} - \frac{4-x}{3} = 1$$

$$(\iota): \frac{x^3+27}{2|x|} = 9 - \frac{4}{x} \quad (\text{γ} \text{ πρόσ. } x^3+27+8\frac{|x|}{x}-18|x| = x^3+3^3+(\pm 2)^3 - 3 \cdot 3(\pm 2)x = \dots \text{ Euler} \dots)$$

$$(\beta): 2x - 5|x| = 3$$

$$(\delta): (|x| - 2x + 1)[|x| - 3 - (2x + 16)^2] = 0$$

$$(\zeta): \frac{|x|-5}{3} - \frac{x-8}{4} = 0$$

$$(\theta): \left(\frac{x}{|x|} + \frac{|x|}{x} - 2\right)\left(x - |x| - \frac{1}{|x|+x}\right) = 0$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad (\alpha): |3x-1| = 5x-2$$

$$(\gamma): |3x-1| = x+2$$

$$(\epsilon): |3x-1| = 10-x$$

$$(\zeta): |x-1| - 3x = 10$$

$$(\theta): \left|\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right| = \frac{a^2-a+1}{a^2+a+1}, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\beta): |x+2| = 3x$$

$$(\delta): |2x+1| \pm |x-2| = 0$$

$$(\sigma\tau): |x-1-x-3| = 10$$

$$(\eta): |(x-1)(x+1) - 3x| = |3x - x^2 + 1|$$

$$(\iota): |x+3| + \frac{1}{|x+3|} = |2x-1| + \frac{1}{|2x-1|}$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad (\alpha): |x-3| + |x-\frac{1}{3}| + |x-2| = 1, \quad (\beta): |x^2-1| + 5|x| + |x^2-5x+6| = 11$$

$$(\gamma): |x-1| + 3|x+1| = 20, \quad (\delta): 7|5x-2| - 5|3x-1| = 30$$

$$(\epsilon): |2x| + 3|x-2| + |x-1| = 30, \quad (\sigma\tau): |13x-1| - |4x-10| = 100$$

$$(\zeta): |x^2-5x+6| + 2x = 2|x-1| + 3, \quad (\eta): |x+1| - 2|x| + |x-1| = (2x+4)/5$$

$$(\theta): |x^2-5x+6| + |x^2-4x+3| + |x^2-3x+2| = 11 \quad (\iota): \frac{|x+1| - |x-1|}{|x+1| + |x-1|} = x$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad (\alpha): (2x - |x-1|)(|11x+5| - |7x-3|)(x - |x-3| + 2|x-6|) = 0$$

$$(\beta): 2x - 3|x+5| - 2|1-x| + 6|x+3| + 2 = 0$$

$$(\gamma): (|x+12| - x)(x^2 + a|x| + 2ax + 4a^2) = 0$$

$$(\delta): \lambda x + |x-3| - 4 = 0$$

$$(\epsilon): |x-2| + |x-4| = 2x+2$$

$$(\sigma\tau): |x-1| = a(x-a), \quad a \geq 0, \quad (\zeta): \lambda\sqrt{x^2} - x\sqrt{\lambda^2} + x|x| - \lambda|\lambda| = 0$$

$$(\eta): |x| + x+1 = \lambda(1+|x|), \quad 0 < \lambda < 2, \quad (\theta): |x-1-x-1| = (\lambda-1)x+1$$

$$(\iota): |x-1| + |x-2| + |x-3| + \dots + |x-10| = a, \quad a \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{6} \quad (\alpha): \left|\frac{x^2-9}{x^2-5x+6}\right| - \left|\frac{2x-1}{2x^2-5x+2}\right| + \frac{a}{|x-2|} = 0$$

$$(\beta): \left|\frac{x^2-1}{x(x^3+x-2)}\right| + \left|\frac{2x^2+3x-2}{2x^3+x^2+3x-2}\right| = \frac{|x+2|}{x^2+x+2}$$

$$(\gamma): \left|\frac{x^2+x-2}{x^2+7x+10}\right| + \left|\frac{x^2-x-2}{x^2+3x-10}\right| + \left|\frac{4x^2-1}{4x+20}\right| = \frac{2}{|x+5|}$$

$$(\delta): \left|\frac{2x^2+x-3}{2(x-1)}\right| + \left|\frac{x^2-(\lambda-1)x-\lambda}{x+1}\right| + \left|\frac{4x^2-(4\mu-1)x+\mu}{4(x-\mu)}\right| = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$(\epsilon): \min(x-1, 2x+1) \cdot \max(x+1, 2x-1) = 14$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad (a): \sqrt[3]{38+17\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{9+4\sqrt{3}}, (b): \sqrt[3]{20+14\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{20-14\sqrt{2}} = 4$$

$$(8): \sqrt{8+2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} + \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)$$

$$(\delta): \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \sqrt{\frac{9-5\sqrt{3}}{9+5\sqrt{3}}}, \quad (\epsilon): \frac{2\sqrt{9+\sqrt{65}}}{\sqrt{19}-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{19}+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{9-\sqrt{65}}}$$

$$(\sigma\tau): \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{20+12\sqrt{3}}}, \quad (\zeta): \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}-1} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}} = (3+\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{2})$$

$$(\eta): \left(\frac{11}{5-\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{5-2\sqrt{5}}{2-\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = \sqrt{\frac{91}{4}+10\sqrt{3}}, \quad (\theta): \frac{1}{1+\sqrt[3]{2}+\sqrt[3]{4}} = \sqrt[3]{2}-1$$

$$(i): \frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{9}-1} + \frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{9}+1} = 3\sqrt[3]{3}+1, \quad (ia): \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}+\sqrt[3]{6}+\sqrt[3]{18}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{12}-\sqrt[3]{4}}$$

$$(ib): \sqrt[4]{97-56\sqrt{3}} = 2-\sqrt{3}, \quad (ix): \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{6}} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(is): \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2}} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}, \quad (ie): \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{15}} = \frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{3}-1)(\sqrt{5}-1)$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad (a): x^{\frac{5}{3}} - 4x^{\frac{4}{3}} + 2x^{\frac{7}{6}} + 4x - 4x^{\frac{5}{6}} + x^{\frac{2}{3}} = (x^{\frac{5}{6}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}})^2$$

$$(b): (x^{\frac{7}{2}} - x^3 + x^{\frac{5}{2}} - x^2 + x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x + x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1)(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1) = x^4 - 1$$

$$(\gamma): (2x+a^{-1})(2a+x^{-1}) = (2x^{\frac{1}{2}}a^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2$$

$$(\delta): \frac{x}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1} - \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1} - \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1} + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1} = x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2$$

$$(\epsilon): x^{\frac{8}{5}} - 2a^{-\frac{3}{5}}x^{\frac{11}{5}} + 2a^{\frac{4}{5}}x^{\frac{4}{5}} + a^{-\frac{6}{5}}x^{\frac{14}{5}} - 2a^{\frac{1}{5}}x^{\frac{7}{5}} + a^{\frac{8}{5}} = (a^{-\frac{3}{5}}x^{\frac{7}{5}} - x^{\frac{4}{5}} - a^{\frac{4}{5}})^2$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad (a-\lambda)x^2 + (b-\lambda)y^2 + (c-\lambda)z^2 + 2\mu yz + 2\nu xz + 2\rho xy = \tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \iota \omega \nu$$

τετράγωνον ρητῶν ἐκφράσεως τῶν $x, y, z \iff$

$$\iff a - \frac{\mu\rho}{\nu} = b - \frac{\rho\kappa}{\mu} = c - \frac{\kappa\mu}{\rho} = \lambda$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad \alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta = \tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \iota \omega \nu \mu \acute{o} \theta \omicron \varsigma \rho \eta \tau \acute{\iota} \omega \nu \epsilon \kappa \phi \rho \acute{\alpha} \sigma \epsilon \omega \varsigma \tau \omicron \upsilon \tau \alpha \iff$$

$$\iff \theta^2 = 3\alpha\gamma \text{ καὶ } \gamma^2 = 3\beta\delta.$$

$$\boxed{6} \quad \text{Νά ἐπιλεγθοῦν ἐν } R \text{ αἱ μάλιστα ἐξισώσεις:}$$

$$(E_1): (\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})^x + (\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}})^x = 4$$

$$(E_2): (\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{5}})^x + (\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5}})^x = 2\sqrt{6}.$$

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Ψηφιοποιήθηκε από το Ίνστιτούτο

Ὑπὸ ἔκδοσιν

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