

1)

$$\left[\frac{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{-2} + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{-2}}{1 + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-2}} \right]^{-3} = \left[\frac{a^2 + b^2}{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2} \right]^{-3} = \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}} \right)^{-3}$$

$$= \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{\frac{a^2}{a^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2}} \right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2}} \right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{a^2(\cancel{a^2 + b^2})}{(\cancel{a^2 + b^2})} \right)^{-3} = (a^2)^{-3} = a^{-6}$$

Επομένως

$$a^6 \cdot \left[\frac{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{-2} + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{-2}}{1 + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-2}} \right]^{-3} = a^6 \cdot a^{-6} = a^0 = 1$$

συνεπώς, είναι αντιστροφικοί.

2) a, b αντίθετοι σημαίνει ότι $a + b = 0$ (✓)
 x, y αντιστροφικοί σημαίνει $x \cdot y = 1$

$$2 - 3(a - x) - \frac{b - 2}{xy} - 3x - 2b =$$

$$= 2 - 3a + 3x - \frac{b - 2}{1} - 3x - 2b =$$

$$= 2 - 3a + \cancel{3x} - (b - 2) - \cancel{3x} - 2b =$$

$$= 2 - 3a - b + 2 - 2b =$$

$$= 4 - 3a - 3b = 4 - 3 \cdot (a + b) = 4 - 3 \cdot 0 = \boxed{4}$$

③

$$A = \frac{3^v - 3^{v-1}}{3^{v+1} - 6 \cdot 3^{v-2}} = \frac{3^v - 3^v \cdot 3^{-1}}{3^v \cdot 3 - 6 \cdot 3^v \cdot 3^{-2}} = \frac{3^v (1 - 3^{-1})}{3^v \cdot 3 - 6 \cdot 3^v \cdot \frac{1}{9}} =$$

$$= \frac{3^v \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{3})}{3^v \cdot 3 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3^v} = \frac{3^v \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{3})}{3^v \cdot (3 - \frac{2}{3})} = \frac{\cancel{3^v} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{\cancel{3^v} \cdot \frac{7}{3}} = \left(\frac{2}{7} \right)$$

④

$$A = \sqrt{22 + \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{16}}} - \sqrt{8\sqrt{2}\sqrt{4}} + \sqrt{81}$$

$$A = \sqrt{22 + \sqrt{5 + 4}} - \sqrt{8\sqrt{2} \cdot 2} + 9$$

$$A = \sqrt{22 + \sqrt{9}} - \sqrt{8\sqrt{4}} + 9$$

$$A = \sqrt{22 + 3} - \sqrt{8 \cdot 2} + 9$$

$$A = \sqrt{25} - \sqrt{16} + 9$$

$$A = 5 - 4 + 9$$

$$A = 10$$

$$B = \sqrt{(1-\sqrt{3})^2} - \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$B = |1-\sqrt{3}| - |1+\sqrt{3}|$$

$$B = -(1-\sqrt{3}) - (1+\sqrt{3})$$

$$B = -1 + \sqrt{3} - 1 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$(B = -2)$$

5

$$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2024}+\sqrt{2025}} = 44$$

$$\frac{(1-\sqrt{2})}{(1+\sqrt{2})(1-\sqrt{2})} + \frac{(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})} + \dots + \frac{(\sqrt{2024}-\sqrt{2025})}{(\sqrt{2024}+\sqrt{2025})(\sqrt{2024}-\sqrt{2025})} = 44$$

$$\frac{(1-\sqrt{2})}{-1} + \frac{(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})}{-1} + \dots + \frac{(\sqrt{2024}-\sqrt{2025})}{-1} = 44$$

$$\frac{(1-\sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}) + \dots + (\sqrt{2024}-\sqrt{2025})}{-1} = 44$$

$$\frac{1-\sqrt{2025}}{-1} = 44$$

$$\frac{1-45}{-1} = 44$$

$44 = 44$, άρα ισχύει η ισότητα

Δύο - Πολυώνυμα

$$\left(3a - \frac{1}{2}\right) x^{k-1} y^{\lambda+2} \quad \text{και} \quad \left(\frac{3}{2} + a\right) x^{1-k} y^{2\lambda-4}$$

·) Θα πρέπει να έχουν το ίδιο κύριο μέρος

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{άρα} & k-1 = 1-k & \text{και} \quad \lambda+2 = 2\lambda-4 \\ & 2k = 2 & \\ & k = 1 & \lambda = 6 \end{array}$$

i) Θα πρέπει να έχουν το ίδιο κύριο μέρος και ίδιο συντελεστή. Δηλαδή $k=1, \lambda=6$ και

$$3a - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} + a$$

$$6a - 1 = 3 + 2a$$

$$4a = 4$$

$$a = 1$$

iii) Θα πρέπει να έχουν το ίδιο κύριο μέρος και αντίθετους συντελεστές. Δηλαδή $k=1, \lambda=6$ και

$$3a - \frac{1}{2} = -\left(\frac{3}{2} + a\right)$$

$$3a - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} - a$$

$$6a - 1 = -3 - 2a$$

$$8a = -2$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

②

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i)} \quad x^2 + 2xy + y^2 &= \\ &= (-2)^2 + 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot 1 + 1^2 = \\ &= 4 - 4 + 1 = \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii)} \quad x^2 + y^2 &= \\ &= (-2)^2 + 1^2 = \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii)} \quad (x+y)^2 &= \\ &= (-2+1)^2 = \\ &= (-1)^2 = \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Οι αριθμητικές τιμές των παραστάσεων στις περιπτώσεις (i) και (iii) είναι ίσες, λόγω της ταυτότητας $(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$

③

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i)} \quad 3xy - \frac{xy}{2} + 4x^2y - 3xy^2 + \frac{x^2y}{2} - \frac{xy^2}{2} &= \\ &= \left(3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)xy + \left(4 + \frac{1}{2}\right)x^2y - \left(3 + \frac{1}{2}\right)xy^2 = \\ &= \frac{5}{2}xy + \frac{9}{2}x^2y - \frac{7}{2}xy^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii)} \quad a^2b - (b^2 - a^2b) + 2b^2 + (3b^2 - 4a^2b) &= \\ &= a^2b - b^2 + a^2b + 2b^2 + 3b^2 - 4a^2b = \\ &= -2a^2b + 4b^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii)} \quad xy \cdot 2x^2y^2 \cdot (-1) \cdot xy^2 &= \\ &= 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot x \cdot x^2 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y^2 \cdot y^2 = \\ &= -2x^4y^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iv)} \quad 3x(x^2-5) - 4x^2(x+2) + 4x(x^2-1) &= \\ &= 3x^3 - 15x - 4x^3 - 8x^2 + 4x^3 - 4x = \\ &= 3x^3 - 8x^2 - 19x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{v)} \quad (3x-1) \cdot (x^2+1) \cdot (2x-1) &= \\ &= (3x^3 + 3x - x^2 - 1) \cdot (2x-1) = \\ &= 6x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x^2 - 3x - 2x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 1 = \\ &= 6x^4 - 5x^3 + 7x^2 - 5x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(x) = (a-1)x^3 + 2x^2 + 3ax + 4$$

Θα πρέπει $a-1 \neq 0$
 $a \neq 1$

γ) Για $a=1$, $P(x) = 2x^2 + 3x + 4$

$$\begin{aligned} P(2) + P(-2) &= (2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2 + 4) + [2 \cdot (-2)^2 + 3 \cdot (-2) + 4] = \\ &= 8 + 6 + 4 + 8 - 6 + 4 = \\ &= 24 \end{aligned}$$

⑤

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha) P(x) + Q(x) &= (x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1) + (x^4 - 2x^2 + 3) = \\ &= x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1 + x^4 - 2x^2 + 3 = \\ &= x^4 + x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta) P(x) - Q(x) &= (x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1) - (x^4 - 2x^2 + 3) = \\ &= x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1 - x^4 + 2x^2 - 3 = \\ &= -x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma) P(x) + P(-x) &= x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1 + (-x)^3 - 4(-x)^2 + 3(-x) - 1 = \\ &= x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1 - x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x - 1 = \\ &= -8x^2 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta) Q(2x) &= (2x)^4 - 2 \cdot (2x)^2 + 3 = \\ &= 16x^4 - 8x^2 + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon) 2 \cdot P(x) + 3 \cdot Q(x) &= 2(x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1) + 3(x^4 - 2x^2 + 3) = \\ &= 2x^3 - 8x^2 + 6x - 2 + 3x^4 - 6x^2 + 9 = \\ &= 3x^4 + 2x^3 - 14x^2 + 6x + 7 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a)} \quad P(x) \cdot Q(x) &= (x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1) \cdot (x^4 - 2x^2 + 3) = \\
 &= x^7 - 2x^5 + 3x^3 - 4x^6 + 8x^4 - 12x^2 + 3x^5 - 6x^3 + 9x \\
 &\quad - x^4 + 2x^2 - 3 = \\
 &= x^7 - 4x^6 + x^5 + 7x^4 - 3x^3 - 10x^2 + 9x - 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b)} \quad P(-1) + Q(-1) &= (-1)^3 - 4 \cdot (-1)^2 + 3 \cdot (-1) - 1 + (-1)^4 - 2 \cdot (-1)^2 + 3 = \\
 &= -1 - 4 - 3 - 1 + 1 - 2 + 3 = \\
 &= -7
 \end{aligned}$$