Ε.Κ.Π Αλγεβρικών παραστάσεων

1η. Να βρεθεί το Ε.Κ.Π των παραστάσεων

α) $2\alpha^3\cdot\beta^3\cdot\gamma$, $12\alpha\cdot\beta^2\cdot\gamma^4$, $6\alpha^3\cdot\beta\cdot\gamma^2$

β) $14x\cdot y^2\cdot\omega$, $7\cdot x^2\cdot y\cdot\omega^2$, $21\cdot\alpha\cdot\beta\cdot x^3\cdot y$

γ) $x^3-x\cdot y^2$, $x^2\cdot y-y^3$, $2x+2y$

δ) $\alpha^3-\alpha$, $\alpha^3+2\alpha^2+\alpha$, $3\alpha^2+3\alpha$

ε) $\alpha^2-\beta^2$, $(\alpha-\beta)^3$, $\alpha^2-2\alpha\beta+\beta^2$

στ) $9\cdot(\mu^2-\nu^2)$, $6\cdot(\mu-\nu)$, $18\cdot(\mu^2+\nu^2-2\cdot\mu\cdot\nu)$

2η. Όμοια:

α) $6\alpha^2\beta$, $18\cdot\alpha\cdot\beta^2$, $24\cdot\alpha^2\cdot\beta\cdot\gamma$

β) $7\cdot\alpha^2\cdot\beta\cdot x$, $21\alpha^3\cdot\beta^2\cdot x^2$, $12\cdot\alpha^4\cdot\beta^3\cdot x\cdot y$

γ) $3(\alpha+\beta)$, $12(\alpha-\beta)$, $6(\alpha^2-\beta^2)$, $\alpha^2+2\alpha\beta+\beta^2$

δ) $\alpha(\beta-\gamma)$, $\beta^2(\beta+\gamma)$, $\alpha\cdot\beta(\beta^2-\gamma^2)$

ε) x^2-1 , x^4-1 , x^2-2x+1

στ) $2(\alpha^2-\beta^2)$, $6(\alpha-\beta)$, $4(\alpha+\beta)$, $12(\alpha^4-\beta^4)$

3η. Όμοια:

α) $12\cdot\alpha^3\cdot\beta^2\cdot\gamma$, $15\cdot\alpha^2\cdot\beta^3\cdot\gamma$, $6\cdot\alpha^4\cdot\beta^3$

β) $8\cdot\alpha^2\cdot x^3$, $4\alpha^3\cdot x^5$, $12\cdot\alpha^3\cdot x^3$

γ) $3\cdot\alpha^2\cdot(\alpha-\beta)^2$, $6\cdot\alpha^2\cdot\beta(\alpha-\beta)^2\cdot(\alpha+\beta)$

δ) $4\cdot(x^2-y^2)$, $6(x+y)^2$, $3(x-y)^2$

ε) $\alpha^2-\beta^2$, $(\alpha-\beta)^2$, $\alpha^3-\beta^3$

στ) $\alpha^3-6\alpha^2+12\alpha-8$, α^2-4 , $\alpha^2-2\cdot\alpha$

ζ) $\alpha^2-3\alpha+2$, $\alpha^2+3\alpha-4$, $\alpha^3-\alpha$, $\alpha^2-2\alpha+1$