

ΑΝΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΝΟΜΕΝΟ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΗΛΙΚΟ ΑΥΣΕΙΣ ΑΣΚΗΣΕΩΝ

(1)

Άσκηση 1

(a) $x=2$ ή $x=4$ ή $x=-1$

x	$-\infty$	-1	2	4	$+\infty$
$x-2$	-	-	0	+	+
x^2-3x-4	+	0	-	-	+
$P(x)$	-	0	+	0	+

(β) $P(x) = (4-x)(x^2-9)$

x	$-\infty$	-3	3	4	$+\infty$
$4-x$	+	+	+	0	-
x^2-9	+	0	-	0	+
$P(x)$	+	0	-	0	-

(γ) $P(x) = (x-5)(x^2+4x+4)$

x	$-\infty$	-2	5	$+\infty$
$x-5$	-	-	0	+
x^2+4x+4	+	0	+	+
$P(x)$	-	0	-	+

(δ) $P(x) = (x^2-9)(x^2-4x-5)$

$x = \pm 3$

$x = 5, x = -1$

x	$-\infty$	-3	-1	3	5	$+\infty$
x^2-9	+	0	-	-	0	+
x^2-4x-5	+	+	0	-	-	+
$P(x)$	+	0	-	0	+	+

$$(ε) P(x) = (x^2 - 1)(-x^2 + 2x + 3)$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 12 = 4^2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{-2} < \begin{matrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

(2)

X	$-\infty$	-1	1	3	$+\infty$
$x^2 - 1$	+	0	-	0	+
$-x^2 + 2x + 3$	-	0	+	+	0
P(x)	-	0	-	0	+

$$(oc) P(x) = (x^2 + 2x + 4)(-x^2 + 2x + 15)$$

$$\Delta_1 = 4 - 16 = -12 < 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = 4 + 60 = 8^2, x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 8}{-2} < \begin{matrix} -3 \\ 5 \end{matrix}$$

X	$-\infty$	-3	5	$+\infty$	
$x^2 + 2x + 4$	+	+	+	+	
$-x^2 + 2x + 15$	-	0	+	0	-
$P(x)$	-	0	+	0	-

Άσκηση 2

$$(a) (x-2)(x^2 + 2x - 3) > 0 \quad x=2, x=-3, x=1$$

X	$-\infty$	-3	1	2	$+\infty$
$X-2$	-	-	-	0	+
X^2+2X-3	+	0	-	0	+
$\Gamma \cap N$	-	0	+	0	+

$$x \in (-3, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$(B) (x-3)(x^2 - 4x + 3) \leq 0 \quad x=3, x=1$$

X	$-\infty$	1	3	$+\infty$
$x-3$	-	-	0	+
x^2-4x+3	+	0	-	+
$\Gamma \cap N$	-	0	+	+

$$x \in (-\infty, 1] \cup \{3\}$$

(3)

$$(7) (x^2 + 3x - 4)(x^2 - 3x + 2) < 0$$

$$x_1 = -4, x_2 = +1, x_3 = 2, x_4 = 1$$

X	$-\infty$	-4		1	2	$+\infty$
$x^2 + 3x - 4$	+	0	-	0	+	+
$x^2 - 3x + 2$	+	+	-	0	-	+
Γ/N	+	0	-	0	-	+

$$x \in (-4, 1) \cup (1, 2)$$

$$(8) (1-x)(x^2 - 3x + 2) > 0$$

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$$

X	$-\infty$	1	2	$+\infty$
$1-x$	+	0	-	-
$x^2 - 3x + 2$	+	0	-	+
Γ/N	+	0	+	-

$$x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, 2)$$

$$(9) x(x^2 - x - 6)(x^2 - x + 2) < 0$$

$$\Delta_1 = 1 + 24$$

$$\Delta_2 = 1 - 8 < 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} < \begin{matrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

X	$-\infty$	-2	0	3	$+\infty$
x	-	-	0	+	+
$x^2 - x - 6$	+	0	-	-	+
$x^2 - x + 2$	+	+	+	+	+
Γ/N	-	0	+	0	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (0, 3)$$

$$(10) (-x^2 + 8x - 12)(x^2 + x - 20)(4-x) \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 64 - 48 = 16$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 80$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm 4}{-2} < \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{matrix}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 9}{2} < \begin{matrix} 4 \\ -5 \end{matrix}$$

X		-5	2	4	6
$-x^2 + 8x - 12$	-	-	0	+	+
$x^2 + x - 20$	+	0	-	-	+
$4-x$	+	+	+	0	-
Γ/N	-	0	+	0	-

$$x \in [-5, 2] \cup [6, +\infty) \cup \{4\}$$

$$(J) \quad x^2 (9 - x^2) (2 - x) > 0$$

x	-3	0	2	3
x^2	+	+	+	+
$9 - x^2$	-	0	+	-
$2 - x$	+	+	0	-
$\Gamma \cap N$	-	+	+	-

$$x \in (-3, 0) \cup (0, 2) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

Acknowledgment 3

$$(a) \quad (x-2)^4 (x+1)^3 (x^2-4) \geq 0$$

x	-2	-1	2
$(x-2)^4$	+	+	+
$(x+1)^3$	+	0	+
x^2-4	+	-	+
$\Gamma \cap N$	+	-	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup \{-1\} \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$(B) \quad (x-1)^5 (x-2)^4 (x-3)^3 \leq 0$$

x	1	2	3
$(x-1)^5$	-	+	+
$(x-2)^4$	+	0	+
$(x-3)^3$	-	-	0
$\Gamma \cap N$	+	-	+

$$x \in [1, 3]$$

$$(g) \quad x^3 + 4x^2 - 12x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 + 4x - 12) > 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 48 = 64 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 8}{2} \begin{matrix} 2 \\ -6 \end{matrix}$$

x	$-\infty$	-6	0	2	$+\infty$
x	-	-	0	+	+
$x^2 + 4x - 12$	+	0	-	-	+
$\Gamma \cap N$	-	+	-	+	+

$$x \in [-6, 0] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

(5)

$$(8) \quad x^3 + 3x^2 < 4x + 12 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12 < 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad x^2(x+3) - 4(x+3) < 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad (x+3)(x^2-4) < 0$$

X	$-\infty$	-3	-2	2	$+\infty$
$x+3$	-	0	+	+	+
x^2-4	+	+	0	-	+
$\Gamma \cap N$	-	0	+	-	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (-2, 2)$$

$$(9) \quad x^4 > 8x \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x(x^3 - 8) > 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x(x-2)(x^2+2x+4) > 0$$

X	$-\infty$	0	2	$+\infty$
x	-	0	+	+
$x-2$	-	-	0	+
x^2+2x+4	+	+	+	+
$\Gamma \cap N$	+	0	-	+

$$x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$(10) \quad x(x^4 - 5x^2 + 4) = 0$$

$$\text{Set } w = x^2 \quad w^2 - 5w + 4$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 16 = 3^2 \quad w_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad x(x^2-4)(x^2-1) = 0$$

X	$-\infty$	-2	-1	0	1	2	$+\infty$
x	-	-	-	0	+	+	+
x^2-4	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
x^2-1	+	+	0	-	-	0	+
$\Gamma \cap N$	-	0	+	0	-	+	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (1, 2)$$

Aktion 4

$$(x+2)(x^2-4x) \leq 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x(x+2)(x-4) \leq 0$$

X	$-\infty$	-2	0	4	$+\infty$
x	-	-	0	+	+
$x+2$	-	0	+	+	+
$x-4$	-	-	-	0	+
$\Gamma \cap N$	-	0	+	0	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [0, 4]$$

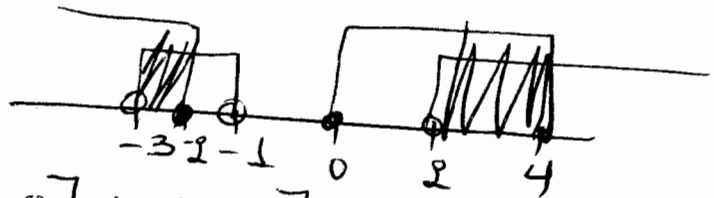
(6)

$$\text{Kor } (x-2)(x^2+4x+3) > 0 \quad \Delta = 16 - 12 = 4$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2}{2} < \begin{matrix} -1 \\ -3 \end{matrix}$$

x	$-\infty$	-3	-1	2	$+\infty$
$x-2$	-	-	-	0	+
x^2+4x+3	+	0	-	0	+
$\cap$	-	0	+	0	+

$$x \in (-3, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$



$$\text{Zusatz: } x \in (-3, -2] \cup (2, 4]$$

Aufgabe 5

$$(x-2)(x^2+2x-15) \geq 0 \quad \Delta = 4 + 60 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 8}{2} < \begin{matrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{matrix}$$

x	$-\infty$	-5	2	3	$+\infty$
$x-2$	-	-	0	+	+
$x^2+2x-15$	+	0	-	0	+
$\cap$	-	0	+	0	+

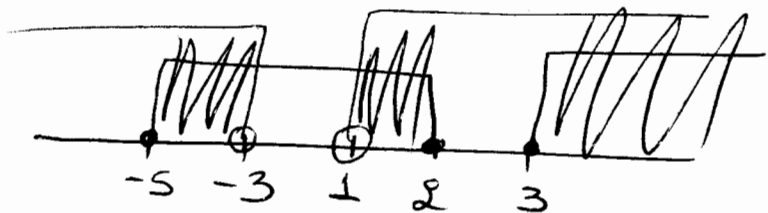
$$x \in [-5, 2] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Kor } (x^3-1)(5x^2-x+4)(x+3) > 0 \quad \Delta = 1 - 80 < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x^2+x+1)(5x^2-x+4)(x+3) > 0$$

x	$-\infty$	-3	1	$+\infty$
$x-1$	-	-	0	+
x^2+x+1	+	+	+	+
$5x^2-x+4$	+	+	+	+
$x+3$	-	0	+	+
$\cap$	+	0	-	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (1, +\infty)$$



$$\text{Zusatz: } x \in [-5, -3) \cup (1, 2] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

1. Aufgabe 6

$$(a) \frac{3}{x+4} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 3(x+4) \geq 0$$

$$x \in (-4, +\infty)$$

x	-4	
x+4	-	+

$$(B) \frac{x-2}{x+4} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-2)(x+4) \geq 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

x	-4	2	
x-2	-	+	
x+4	-	+	
$\cap N$	+	-	+

$$(c) \frac{x+3}{6-x} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+3)(6-x) \geq 0$$

$$x \in [-3, 6)$$

x	-3	6	
x+3	-	+	
6-x	+	+	
$\cap N$	-	+	-

$$(d) \frac{x-3}{x^2+4x-5} < 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-3)(x^2+4x-5) < 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 20 = 6^2 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 6}{2} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -5 \end{matrix}$$

x	-5	1	3	
x-3	-	-	+	
x^2+4x-5	+	-	+	
$\cap N$	-	+	-	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -5) \cup (1, 3)$$

$$(e) \frac{x^2-2x-3}{x-2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2-2x-3)(x-2) \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 12 = 4^2 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2} \begin{matrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$$

x	-1	2	3	
x^2-2x-3	+	-	+	
x-2	-	-	+	
$\cap N$	-	+	-	+

$$x \in [-1, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$(f) (-x^2+3x+4)(x^2-1) \leq 0 \quad \Delta = 9 + 16 = 5^2 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{-2} \begin{matrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$$

x	-1	1	4	
$-x^2+3x+4$	-	+	+	
x^2-1	+	-	+	
$\cap N$	-	-	+	-

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (4, +\infty)$$

(e) $\frac{(x^2-1)(-x^2+x+6)}{x^2-2x-8} \leq 0$ $\Delta = 1+24=5^2$ $x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{-2} < \begin{matrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$ (9)
 $\Delta = 4+32=6^2$ $x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 6}{2} < \begin{matrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$

X	$-\infty$	-2	-1	1	3	4	
x^2-1	+	+	0	-	0	+	+
$-x^2+x+6$	-	0	+	+	+	0	-
x^2-2x-8	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
r/N	-	+	-	0	+	0	-

$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup [1, 3] \cup (4, +\infty)$

(a) $\frac{x(x^2+3x-10)}{-x^2+4x-4} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^2+3x-10)(-x^2+4x-4) \geq 0$
 $\Delta = 9+40=49^2$ $x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 7}{2} < \begin{matrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{matrix}$ $\Delta = 16-16=0$ $x = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$

X	$-\infty$	-5	0	2	$+\infty$	
X	-	-	0	+	+	
$x^2+3x-10$	+	0	-	-	0	+
$-x^2+4x-4$	-	-	-	0	-	
r/N	+	0	-	0	+	-

$x \in (-\infty, -5] \cup [0, 2]$

A okna 8

(a) $\frac{3x-1}{x+2} - \frac{2(x+2)}{x+2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x-1-2(x+2)}{x+2} \geq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3x-1-2x-4}{x+2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-5)(x+2)}{x+2} \geq 0$

X	$-\infty$	-2	5	$+\infty$
$x-5$	-	-	0	+
$x+2$	-	0	+	+
r/N	+	+	-	+

$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup [5, +\infty)$

(B) $\frac{4x}{x(3-x)} \geq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{8x}{2x(3-x)} \geq \frac{x(3-x)}{2x(3-x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{8x-x(3-x)}{2x(3-x)} \geq 0$

$E \cap D = 2x(3-x)$ Me $x \neq 0$ kaj $x \neq 3$

$\Leftrightarrow (8x-3x+x^2)[2x(3-x)] \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2+5x)[2x(3-x)] \geq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2(x+5)(x-3) \leq 0$

(10)

X	$-\infty$	-5	0	3	$+\infty$
x^2	+	+	0	+	+
$x+5$	-	0	+	+	+
$x-3$	-	-	-	0	+
ΠN	+	0	-	-	+

$$x \in [-5, 0) \cup (0, 3)$$

$$(7) \frac{x+8}{2x+1} \geq x \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+8}{2x+1} - \frac{x(2x+1)}{2x+1} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+8 - 2x^2 - x}{2x+1} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 8}{2x+1} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2(x^2 - 4)}{2x+1} \leq 0$$

$$x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(x^2 - 4)(2x+1) \leq 0$$

X	$-\infty$	-2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	2	$+\infty$
$x^2 - 4$	+	0	-	-	+
$2x+1$	-	-	0	+	+
ΠN	-	0	+	-	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup (-\frac{1}{2}, 2]$$

$$(8) \frac{x}{x+3} + \frac{3}{x} \leq \frac{13}{x^2+3x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{x(x+3)} + \frac{3(x+3)}{x(x+3)} \leq \frac{13}{x(x+3)}$$

$$\text{Ex } 17 = x(x+3) \quad x \neq 0 \text{ and } x \neq -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 3(x+3) - 13}{x(x+3)} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2 + 3x + 9 - 13) x(x+3) \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x^2 + 3x - 4)(x+3) \leq 0 \quad x=0, x=-4, x=1, x=-3$$

X	$-\infty$	-4	-3	0	1	$+\infty$
x	-	-	-	0	+	+
$x^2 + 3x - 4$	+	0	-	-	-	+
$x+3$	-	-	0	+	+	+
ΠN	+	0	-	+	-	+

$$x \in [-4, -3) \cup (0, 1]$$

$$(e) \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{x-1}{x-4} > \frac{3}{2} \quad (=)$$

(11)

$$\text{EKI} = 2(x+1)(x-4) \quad \mu \text{ } x \neq -1 \text{ kai } x \neq 4$$

$$(=) \frac{3 \cdot 2(x-4) - 2(x-1)(x+1) - 3 \cdot (x+1)(x-4)}{2(x+1)(x-4)} > 0$$

$$(=) \frac{6x - 24 - 2(x^2 - 1) - 3(x^2 - 4x + x - 4)}{2(x+1)(x-4)} > 0$$

$$(=) \frac{6x - 24 - 2x^2 + 2 - 3x^2 + 9x + 12}{2(x+1)(x-4)} > 0$$

$$(=) \frac{-5x^2 + 15x - 10}{2(x+1)(x-4)} > 0 \quad (=) \frac{-5(x^2 - 3x + 2)}{2(x+1)(x-4)} > 0$$

$$x = 1 \vee x = 2 \vee x = -1 \vee x = 4$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	2	4	$+\infty$
$-5x^2 + 15x - 10$	-	-	0	+	0	-
$x+1$	-	0	+	+	+	+
$x-4$	-	-	-	-	0	+
$\Gamma \cap N$	-	+	0	-	+	-

$$x \in (-1, 1] \cup [2, 4)$$

$$(o) \frac{2x}{x-1} + \frac{3x-1}{3x+1} \leq 2 \quad x \neq 1 \text{ kai } x \neq -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{EKI} = (x-1)(3x+1)$$

$$(=) \frac{2x(3x+1) + (x-1)(3x-1) - 2(x-1)(3x+1)}{(x-1)(3x+1)} \leq 0$$

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

$$(=) \frac{\cancel{6x^2} + 2x + \cancel{3x^2} - \cancel{x} - \cancel{3x} + 1 - \cancel{6x^2} + \cancel{4x} + 2}{(x-1)(3x+1)} \leq 0$$

$$(=) \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 3}{(x-1)(3x+1)} \leq 0 \quad \Delta = 4 - 3 \cdot 3 < 0$$

(12)

X	$+\infty$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1	$-\infty$
$3x^2+2x+3$	+	+	+	
$x-1$	-	-	0	+
$3x+1$	-	0	+	+
r/N	+	+	-	+

$$X \in \left(-\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)$$

$$(J) \quad \frac{x+1}{x-1} - 2 < \frac{1-x}{x} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \frac{x(x+1) - 2x(x-1) - (x-1)(1-x)}{x(x-1)} < 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad \frac{\cancel{x^2} + x - \cancel{2x^2} + \cancel{2x} + \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{2x} + 1}{x(x-1)} < 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad \frac{x+1}{x(x-1)} < 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x(x-1)(x+1) < 0 \quad x \neq 0 \text{ ca, } x \neq 1$$

X	$-\infty$	-1	0	1	$+\infty$
X	-	-	0	+	+
$x-1$	-	-	-	0	+
$x+1$	-	0	+	+	+
r/N	-	0	+	-	+

$$X \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$$

Ausgang 9

$$\frac{-x^2+5x+6}{x^2+x-6} \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 + 24 = 49$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 7}{-2} \begin{cases} -1 \\ +6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 24 = 25$$

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

$$x \neq 2 \text{ ca, } x \neq -3$$

X	$-\infty$	-3	-1	2	6	$+\infty$
$-x^2+5x+6$	-	-	0	+	+	0
x^2+x-6	+	0	-	-	0	+
r/N	-	+	0	-	+	0

$$X \in (-3, -1] \cup [2, 6]$$

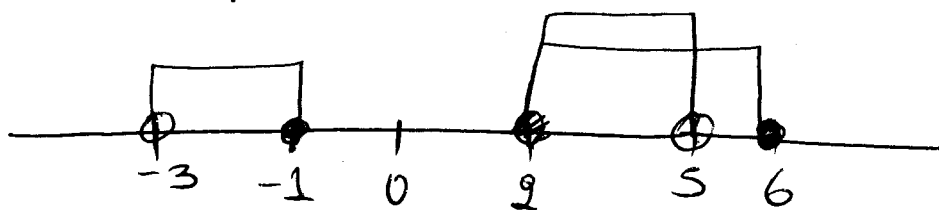
$$\frac{3}{5-x} - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3 - (5-x)}{5-x} \geq 0$$

(13)

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3-5+x}{5-x} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-2}{x-5} \leq 0$$

X	$-\infty$	2	5	$+\infty$
$x-2$	-	0	+	+
$x-5$	-	-	0	+
$\Gamma \cap N$	+	0	-	+

$$x \in [2, 5)$$



Τελικά $x \in (2, 5)$

Άσκηση 10

$$(a) (|x|-2)(x^2-2x-3) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow |x|=2 \Leftrightarrow x=2 \vee x=-2$$

$$x=3 \quad x=-1$$

X	$-\infty$	-2	-1	2	3	$+\infty$
$ x -2$	+	0	-	-	0	+
x^2-2x-3	+	+	0	-	-	0
$\Gamma \cap N$	+	0	-	0	+	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [-1, 2] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$(b) (|x|-4)(x^2+2x-8) \leq 0 \quad x=4 \vee x=-4$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 32 = 36 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 6}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{matrix}$$

X	$-\infty$	-4	2	4	$+\infty$
$ x -4$	+	0	-	-	0
x^2+2x-8	+	0	-	0	+
$\Gamma \cap N$	+	0	+	0	+

$$x \in [2, 4] \cup \{-4\}$$

Άσκηση 11

$$(1-\lambda)x^2 - 3x + (\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4) = 0$$

Πρέπει $af < 0 \Rightarrow (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4) < 0 \quad \lambda = 4 \vee \lambda = -1$

λ	$-\infty$	-1	2	4	$+\infty$
$\lambda - 1$	$-$	$-$	0	$+$	$+$
$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4$	$+$	0	$-$	$-$	$+$
$f \cap N$	$-$	0	$+$	0	$+$

$$\lambda \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, 4)$$

Άσκηση 12

$$(a-1)x^2 + 2(a+1)x + a-2 = 0$$

- $\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4(a+1)^2 - 4(a-1)(a-2) \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow 4(a^2 + 2a + 1) - 4(a^2 - 2a - a + 2) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{4a^2} + 2a + 1 - \cancel{4a^2} + 3a - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 5a - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \geq \frac{1}{5}$$

- $S < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2(a+1)}{a-1} < 0 \Rightarrow -2(a+1)(a-1) < 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2(a+1)(a-1) > 0 \quad \mu \epsilon \quad a \neq 1$$

a	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
$a+1$	$-$	0	$+$	$+$
$a-1$	$-$	$-$	0	$+$
$f \cap N$	$+$	0	$-$	$+$

$$a \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

- $P > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a-2}{a-1} > 0 \Rightarrow (a-2)(a-1) > 0 \quad \mu \epsilon \quad a \neq 1$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - a - 2a + 2 > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 3a + 2 > 0$$

a	$-\infty$	1	2	$+\infty$
$a^2 - 3a + 2$	$+$	0	$-$	$+$

$$a \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\tau \epsilon \text{ δια } a \in (2, +\infty)$$

A 8 nm 13

$$(\lambda - 2)x^2 - 2\lambda x + \lambda + 3 = 0, \text{ ex 4 derives } p, q, r$$

$$\bullet \Delta \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\lambda^2 - 4(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 3) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4\lambda^2 - 4(\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 2\lambda - 6) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 - (\lambda^2 + \lambda - 6) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{\lambda^2} - \cancel{\lambda^2} - \lambda + 6 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\lambda \leq 6}$$

$$\bullet S > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda - 2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda(\lambda - 2) > 0 \quad \lambda \neq 0 \wedge \lambda \neq 2$$

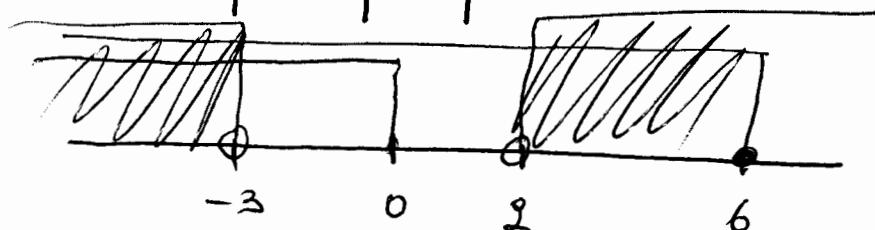
$$\Leftrightarrow 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda > 0 \quad \begin{array}{c|ccc} \lambda & -\infty & 0 & 2 & +\infty \\ \hline 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda & + & 0 & - & + \end{array}$$

$$\lambda \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\bullet P > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\lambda + 3}{\lambda - 2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 2) > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3\lambda - 6 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} \lambda & -\infty & -3 & 2 & +\infty \\ \hline \lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 & + & 0 & - & + \end{array} \quad \lambda \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (2, +\infty)$$



$$\lambda \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (2, 6]$$

Άσκηση 14

(16)

$$(\lambda-1)x^2 - 2\lambda x + \lambda+1$$

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

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

Άρα $\Delta > 0$ και η (1) έχει δύο ρ.ς πραγματικές και άνισες

$$(B) x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 \geq 0 \quad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2) \geq 0 \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{\lambda+1}{\lambda-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lambda+1}{\lambda-1} \left(\frac{2\lambda}{\lambda-1} \right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2\lambda(\lambda+1)}{(\lambda-1)^2} \geq 0 \quad \forall \lambda \neq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)^2 \geq 0$$

λ	$-\infty$	-1	0	1	$+\infty$
λ	-	-	0	+	+
$\lambda+1$	-	0	+	+	+
$(\lambda-1)^2$	+	+	+	0	+
$\Gamma(N)$	+	0	-	+	+

$$\lambda \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$