

Η συντελεστή μ, α εξισώνουν

$$ax^2 + bx + \gamma = 0, \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4a\gamma$$

1) Αν $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow$ έχει 2 ρίζες

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

2) Αν $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow$ 1 ρίζα $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$

3) Αν $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$ 0 ρίζα

Ασκ.1 $x^4 - 13x^2 + 36 = 0 \quad (1)$

Θέτω $x^2 = y \Rightarrow x^4 = y^2$

(1) $\Rightarrow y^2 - 13y + 36 = 0 \Rightarrow \dots y_{1,2} = \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 9 \end{matrix}$

Αρα $x^2 = 4 \quad \text{ή} \quad x^2 = 9$

$x = \pm 2$

$x = \pm 3$

Σχ.2.0 $(x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + \underline{bx} + \underline{ax} + ab \Rightarrow x^2 + (b+a)x + ab$

Αρα $x^2 + (a+b)x + a \cdot b = (x+a) \cdot (x+b)$

π.ρ. $x^2 + 5x + 4 = (x+4) \cdot (x+1)$

$\begin{matrix} 5 = 4+1 & 4 \cdot 1 \\ x^2 + 9x + 20 = (x+5)(x+4) \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 8+1 \\ 7+2 \\ 6+3 \\ 5+4 \end{matrix} \quad \text{Επιδιόρθωση: } (x+5)(x+4) = x^2 + 4x + 5x + 20 = x^2 + 9x + 20$

$x^2 + 10x + 24 = (x+6)(x+4)$

$\begin{matrix} 9+1 \\ 8+2 \\ 7+3 \\ 6+4 \\ 5+5 \end{matrix} \quad \text{Επί μέρους: να ληφτεί τὸν εἰς ἑαυτὸν } x^2 + 10x + 24 = 0$

$\begin{matrix} 8+2 \\ 7+3 \\ 6+4 \\ 5+5 \end{matrix} \quad \text{Α } (x+6)(x+4) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$x+6=0 \quad \text{ή} \quad x+4=0$

$x=-6 \quad \text{ή} \quad x=-4$

2) λ.0: $x^2 - 13x + 36 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-9)(x-4) = 0 \Rightarrow$

Διόρθωση: $\begin{matrix} -13 & + & - \\ 36 & -12 & -1 \\ & -11 & -2 \\ & -10 & -3 \\ & \underline{-9} & \underline{-4} \\ & -8 & -5 \\ & -7 & -6 \end{matrix} \quad x-9=0 \quad \text{ή} \quad x-4=0$

$x=9 \quad x=4$

3) λ.0: $x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-4)(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow$

Διόρθωση: $\begin{matrix} -2 & + & - \\ -8 & -3 & +1 \\ & -4 & +2 \\ & -5 & +3 \end{matrix} \quad x-4=0 \quad \text{ή} \quad x+2=0$

$x=4 \quad x=-2$

$x^2 + 3x - 18 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+6)(x-3) = 0 \Rightarrow$

Διόρθωση: $\begin{matrix} +3 & + & - \\ -18 & +4 & -1 \\ & +5 & -2 \\ & \underline{+6} & \underline{-3} \\ & +7 & -4 \end{matrix} \quad x+6=0 \quad \text{ή} \quad x-3=0$

$x=-6 \quad x=3$

Εξ.3. $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x=3, x=2$

$\begin{matrix} + & + & - & - \\ & -4 & -1 \\ & \underline{-3} & \underline{-2} \end{matrix}$

Φύλ. (8) $x^4 - 3x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad (1)$

Θέτω $x^2 = y \Rightarrow x^4 = y^2$

(1) $\Rightarrow y^2 - 3y - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow y=4, y=-1$

$\begin{matrix} - & + \\ -4 & +1 \\ -5 & +2 \end{matrix} \quad x^2 = 4, \quad x^2 = -1$

$x = \pm 2 \quad \text{αδύναμο}$

(5) $(2x^2 - 1)^2 - 10(2x^2 - 1) + 9 = 0 \quad (1)$

Θέτω $2x^2 - 1 = y$

(1) $\Rightarrow y^2 - 10y + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow y=9 \quad \text{ή} \quad y=1$

$\begin{matrix} + & + & - & - \\ -9 & -1 \\ -8 & -2 \\ -7 & -3 \end{matrix} \quad 2x^2 - 1 = 9 \Rightarrow \quad 2x^2 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow$

$2x^2 = 10 \Rightarrow \quad 2x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow$

$x^2 = 5 \Rightarrow \quad x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$

$x = \pm \sqrt{5} \quad x = \pm 1$

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

Θέτω $x + \frac{1}{x} = y \Rightarrow (x + \frac{1}{x})^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = y^2 \Rightarrow$

$x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = y^2 - 2$

(1) $\Rightarrow y^2 - 2 - 4y + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 4y + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow y=3, y=1$

Διόρθωση: $\begin{matrix} + & + & - & - \\ -3 & -1 \end{matrix}$

Αρα $x + \frac{1}{x} = 3 \Rightarrow \quad \text{ή} \quad x + \frac{1}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow$

$x^2 + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 3x \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x \Rightarrow$

$x^2 + 1 = 3x \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + 1 = x \Rightarrow$

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

$\begin{matrix} + & + & - & - \\ -2 & -1 \end{matrix}$

$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 9 - 4 = 5$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$

οκ 1 ρίζα.

θ) $(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 - 4(x + \frac{1}{x}) + 7 = 0 \quad (1)$

Θέτω $x + \frac{1}{x} = y \Rightarrow (x + \frac{1}{x})^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow$

$x^2 + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = y^2 - 2$

(1) $\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - 4(x + \frac{1}{x}) + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 4(x + \frac{1}{x}) + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\begin{matrix} x^2 & -2 & + & \frac{1}{x^2} & -4(x + \frac{1}{x}) & +7 & =0 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} x^2 & -2 & + & \frac{1}{x^2} & -4x & -4 & +7 & =0 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} x^2 & -2 & -4x & +7 & =0 \end{matrix}$

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$y^2 - 4y + 3 = 0$

Επὶ τὴν 6ωξία