

α6u.8 / (γ)

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - xz + (z-2)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\mathbb{R})$$

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 2xy - 2yz - 2xz + 2(z-2)^2 = 2 \cdot 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + y^2 - 2yz + z^2 + z^2 - 2xz + x^2 + 2(z-2)^2}_{(x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2 + 2(z-2)^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2 + 2(z-2)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x-y=0 \quad \text{και} \quad y-z=0 \quad \text{και} \quad z-x=0 \quad \text{και} \quad z-2=0$$

$$x=2$$

$$y=2$$

$$x=2$$

$$z=2$$

$$(x, y, z) = (2, 2, 2)$$

α6u.8 (δ): (γ και δ και ν)

$$\rightarrow 2x^2 + 4y^2 - 4xy + xz + z^2 = 0 \quad (\varepsilon \wedge \iota \wedge \zeta)$$

$$4x^2 + 8y^2 - 8xy + 2xz + 2z^2 = 2 \cdot 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{z^2 + 2xz + x^2 + 3x^2 + 8y^2 - 8xy}_{(z+x)^2 + (2y)^2 - 2 \cdot (2y) \cdot (2x) + 4x^2 - x^2} + z^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(z+x)^2 + (2y-2x)^2 - x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 0 \quad \text{8xy}$$

$$(z+x)^2 + (2y-2x)^2 - x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 0$$

ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑ $\uparrow$ η μέθοδος δεν ξελεγοφεί.

Εάν από την αρχή

$$2x^2 + 4y^2 - 4xy + xz + z^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 2 \cdot x(2y) + (2y)^2}_{(x-2y)^2} + z^2 + zx + x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x-2y)^2 + z^2 + zx + x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2(x-2y)^2 + 2z^2 + 2zx + 2x^2 = 0 \cdot 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2(x-2y)^2 + z^2 + z^2 + 2zx + x^2 + x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2(x-2y)^2 + z^2 + (z+x)^2 + x^2 = 0 \dots$$

α6u.8 | (ε) $(x^2 - 4x + 5) \cdot (y^2 - 2y + 11) = 10 \quad 1, 2, 5, 10$

$$x^2 - 4x + 5 = \underbrace{x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot 2 + 4 - 4 + 5}_{(x-2)^2 + 1} = (x-2)^2 + 1 \geq 1 \quad (1)$$

$$y^2 - 2y + 11 = \underbrace{y^2 - 2 \cdot y \cdot 1 + 1 - 1 + 11}_{(y-1)^2 + 10} = (y-1)^2 + 10 \geq 10 \quad (2)$$

$$[(x-2)^2 + 1] \cdot [(y-1)^2 + 10] \geq 10 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x^2 - 4x + 5) \cdot (y^2 - 2y + 11) \geq 10$$

To "=" αντιστοιχεί (1) $(x-2)^2 + 1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=2$

To "=" αντιστοιχεί (2) $(y-1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y=1$

α6u.9 | (β)

$$x^3 - y^3 + x^2y - xy^2 = 49 \cdot (x-y) \quad x > y \quad \mathbb{Z}_+$$

$$\frac{(x-y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)}{x-y} + \frac{xy(x-y)}{x-y} = \frac{49(x-y)}{x-y} \quad \text{αφού } x > y \Rightarrow x-y > 0$$

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 + xy = 49 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 49 \Leftrightarrow (x+y)^2 = 49 \Leftrightarrow x+y = \pm 7$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+y = 7 \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (6, 1), (5, 2), (4, 3), (3, 4)$$

οχι διότι $x > y$

α6u.10 |

$$\theta) \quad (1) \quad x + \omega y = 21 \quad \text{SOS} \quad \Leftrightarrow x + \omega x + \omega y + y = 39 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(2) \quad \omega x + y = 18 \quad \Leftrightarrow x(1+\omega) + y(\omega+1) = 39 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(\omega+1) \cdot (x+y) = 39$$

$$1, 3, 13, 39$$

$$\sqrt{39} = 6, \dots$$

$$A) \quad \begin{cases} \omega+1=1 \\ x+y=39 \end{cases}$$

$$B) \quad \begin{cases} \omega+1=-1 \\ x+y=-39 \end{cases}$$

$$C) \quad \begin{cases} \omega+1=39 \\ x+y=1 \end{cases}$$

$$D) \quad \begin{cases} \omega+1=-39 \\ x+y=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$E) \quad \begin{cases} \omega+1=3 \\ x+y=13 \end{cases}$$

$$F) \quad \begin{cases} \omega+1=-3 \\ x+y=-13 \end{cases}$$

$$G) \quad \begin{cases} \omega+1=13 \\ x+y=3 \end{cases}$$

$$H) \quad \begin{cases} \omega+1=-13 \\ x+y=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$(A) \quad \begin{cases} \omega+1=1 \Leftrightarrow \omega=0 \\ x+y=39 \\ (1) \quad x+\omega y=21 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \omega=0 \\ 21+y=39 \\ x=21 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \omega=0 \\ y=18 \\ x=21 \end{cases} \quad (x, y, \omega) = (21, 18, 0)$$