

To ñuvvula - v̄eol̄ opol̄

$$3x^2y, \quad 5x^2 \rightarrow \text{Novvvula}; \quad 7x^2$$

baud(5x<sup>2</sup>) = 2  
scursegis.

To ñuvvula = ãðoochaa novvvula

Nov ñev̄ eina ñol̄oia

$$P(x) = 5x^2 - 7x + 2$$

$$A(x) = \tilde{s}x^2 + 3\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \quad (\checkmark)$$

baðhos ñuvvula = o metatuzos

and h̄us baðhos ner ñóew̄ za

$$P(x) = 5x^2 - 7x + 2$$

$$\text{baud } P(x) = 2$$

$$Q(x) = 5x^2 - 7x^3 + 2 - 5x \\ = -7x^3 + 5x^2 - 5x + 2$$

$$\text{baud } Q(x) = 3$$

Avḡkem moppin ñuvvula.

$$S(x) = \underline{\tilde{s}x^2} + 2x^3 - \underline{7x} + 6x^2 - 2$$

$$S(x) = 2x^3 + \cancel{6}x^2 - 2x - 2$$

Συγκεκρινότητα:  $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , από  $\Rightarrow \text{ba}P(x) = 2$

$$P(x) = a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$$

$$Q(x) = a_vx^v + a_{v-1}x^{v-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0, \quad a_v \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{ba}P(x) = v$$

Ιδέα πολυωνύμων: Αξέχε  $P(x) = Q(x)$  ήσαν

$\text{ba}P(x) = \text{ba}Q(x)$   και οι συστάσεις που στοινώσουν είναι **iδέες**.

Π.χ.  $P(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x) &= -5x + 7x^2 + 2 \\ &= 7x^2 - 5x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(x) = Q(x) \quad [\text{Συδική}], \quad \text{Τότε } a_3 = 0, \quad a_2 = 7, \quad a_1 = -5, \quad a_0 = 2$$

Έτσι  $w(x) = 5 = 5 \cdot x^0$  η δεικτική βαθμούς της συνάρτησης πολυνίμου.

$S(x) = 0$  η δεικτική πολυνίμου - δεν ορίζεται ο βαθμός της

Apolitikis ukeis noðurvisir:

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

$$P(-2) = (-2)^3 - 3 \cdot (-2)^2 + (-2) + 1 = -8 - 3 \cdot 4 - 2 + 1 = 8 - 12 - 2 + 1 = -5$$

$$P(1) = 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 + 1 + 1 = 1 - 3 + 1 + 1 = 0. \Rightarrow 1 \text{ eif} \downarrow \text{zu } P(x)$$

$$\text{Av } P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \quad a \neq 0$$

Exoulekið (u<sub>1</sub>, u<sub>2</sub>) við eisess zu.

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac > 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

Eva noðurvisir til ðer knopir

Va ekki minnus eifur

Hér er ósóttar að bæði eru bæði fyrir.

nx.  $P(x) = 5x - 2$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5x &= 2 \leftarrow \\ x &= 2/5 \end{aligned}$$

Toðanðarhöfðis nánum við.

$$(x^2 - 3x + 1) \cdot (2x + 1) = 2x^3 + x^2 - 6x^2 - 3x + 2x + 1 =$$

$$= 2x^3 - 5x^2 - x + 1$$

$$(x^7 + \dots) \cdot (x^2 + \dots) = x^7 \cdot x^2 \dots x^9$$

$$\text{bæð}(P(x) \cdot Q(x)) = \text{bæð} P(x) + \text{bæð} Q(x)$$

$$26k.6 / \sum \varepsilon > 131$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(x) = x^3 - kx^2 + 5x + k \\ k = ? \quad 2 \text{ er jöld} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ er jöldur } P(x) \Leftrightarrow \\ P(2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ 2^3 - k \cdot 2^2 + 5 \cdot 2 + k = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ 8 - 4k + 10 + k = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ -3k = -18 \\ k = 6 \end{array}$$

Örnvið  
 $\sum \varepsilon > 128 - 131$   
Algjögus.  
 $\sum \varepsilon > 131$   
26u. 3, 4, 5