

## Ασκήσεις στις Άλγεβρικές παραστάσεις

### Θέμα 1°

Να απλοποιήσετε τις παρακάτω παραστάσεις :

$$\alpha) \mathbf{A} = \left( \frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{1}{x-y} \right) : \frac{2y}{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\beta) \mathbf{B} = \left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+2\beta} + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha-2\beta} \right) : \frac{2\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 - 4\beta^2}$$

$$\text{Απ. } \mathbf{A} = \frac{x}{y}, \mathbf{B} = 1$$

$$\gamma) \mathbf{\Gamma} = \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) \left( \frac{3}{4x} + \frac{x}{4} - x \right)$$

$$\text{Απ. } \mathbf{\Gamma} = 3$$

$$\delta) \mathbf{\Delta} = \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} - \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} \right) : \left( \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) \right] : \left[ \left( \frac{1}{\alpha^2} - \frac{1}{\beta^2} \right) : \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{Απ. } \mathbf{\Delta} = \alpha - \beta$$

$$\epsilon) \mathbf{E} = \left( \frac{x+y}{x-y} - \frac{x-y}{x+y} - \frac{4x^2}{x^2 - y^2} \right) \cdot \frac{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{4xy} \cdot \frac{xy + y^2}{x-y}$$

$$\text{Απ. } \mathbf{E} = y - x$$

### Θέμα 2°

Να μετατρέψετε σε απλά τα παρακάτω σύνθετα κλάσματα

$$\alpha) \mathbf{A} = \frac{3\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{1 + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta}}}$$

$$\beta) \mathbf{B} = \frac{\alpha^3 - \beta^3}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2 + \frac{2\beta^2}{1 + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta}}}$$

$$\text{Απ. } \mathbf{A} = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \quad \beta) \mathbf{B} = \alpha$$

### Θέμα 3°

Να αποδείξετε ότι

$$\alpha) \frac{\frac{2xy}{x+y} - y}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y-2x}} + \frac{\frac{2xy}{x+y} - x}{\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x-2y}} = xy$$

$$\beta) \frac{\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\beta} + 2\alpha}{\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\alpha}} + \frac{2\beta + \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha}}{\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\alpha}} = (\alpha + \beta)^2$$

## Θέμα 4°

Να εκτελέσετε τις πράξεις και να βρείτε την τιμή των παρακάτω παραστάσεων

$$\alpha) A = \frac{x^4 - (x-1)^2}{(x^2+1)^2 - x^2} + \frac{x^2 - (x^2-1)^2}{x^2 \cdot (x+1)^2 - 1} + \frac{x^2(x-1)^2 - 1}{x^4 - (x+1)^2}$$

$$\beta) B = \frac{(2\alpha - 3\beta)^2 - \alpha^2}{4\alpha^2 - (3\beta + \alpha)^2} + \frac{4\alpha^2 - (3\beta - \alpha)^2}{9(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} + \frac{9\beta^2 - \alpha^2}{(2\alpha + 3\beta)^2 - \alpha^2}$$

**Απ. α) A = 1, β) B = 1**

## Θέμα 5°

Να απλοποιήσετε τις παραστάσεις

$$\alpha) A = \frac{\frac{\frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\alpha}}{\alpha + \beta} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha - \beta}}{\alpha - \beta}$$

$$\beta) B = \frac{\frac{\frac{x}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1 - \frac{1}{x+1}}{\frac{x}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} - x - \frac{1}{x-1}}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

**Απ. α) A = - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{4} \quad \beta) B = x**

$$\gamma) \Gamma = \frac{(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{\gamma}{\alpha\beta}) \cdot (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)}{\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} + \frac{2}{\alpha\beta} - \frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha^2\beta^2}}$$

$$\delta) \Delta = \frac{\frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^3 + y^3} (\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2})}{\frac{(x+y)^2 - xy}{(x-y)^2 + xy} \cdot (\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x})}$$

**Απ. γ) Γ = αβ, δ) Δ = \frac{x-y}{xy}**

## Θέμα 6°

Να γίνουν όλες οι δυνατές απλοποιήσεις

$$\alpha) A = \frac{\frac{\beta^2 + \alpha}{\beta^2} - \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta}{\alpha^2}}{\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} - \frac{2}{\alpha\beta}} \cdot \frac{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2}{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2)}$$

$$\beta) B = \frac{\frac{\alpha - \beta}{\beta - \gamma} - \frac{\beta - \gamma}{\alpha - \beta}}{\frac{\alpha - \beta - 1}{\alpha - \beta} - \frac{\beta - \gamma - 1}{\beta - \gamma}}$$

**Απ. α) A = 1, β) B = α - γ**

$$\gamma) \Gamma = \frac{\frac{1}{(\beta-1)(\beta+1)}}{1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\beta^2}}}$$

$$\delta) \Delta = \frac{x+1}{x + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{2x}{1-x}}}$$

$$\text{Απ. } \alpha) \Gamma = -1, \beta) \Delta = 2$$

## Θέμα 7°

Να γίνουν όλες οι δυνατές απλοποιήσεις

$$\alpha) A = \frac{\frac{\chi}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\chi} + 2 - \frac{(\alpha-\chi)^2}{\alpha\chi}}{4\alpha\chi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\chi} - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\chi} + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)} \cdot \frac{\chi^2 - \alpha^2}{\alpha\chi}$$

$$\beta) B = \frac{\frac{1-x}{1-x+x^2} + \frac{1+x}{1+x+x^2}}{\frac{1+x}{1+x+x^2} - \frac{1-x}{1-x+x^2}}$$

$$\gamma) \Gamma = \frac{\frac{x-\alpha}{1+\alpha x} - \frac{x-\beta}{1+\beta\chi}}{1 + \frac{(\chi-\alpha)(\chi-\beta)}{(1+\alpha\chi)(1+\beta\chi)}} \cdot \frac{1+\alpha\beta}{\alpha-\beta}$$

$$\text{Απ. } \alpha) A = -1, \beta) B = \frac{1}{x^3}, \gamma) \Gamma = -1$$

## Θέμα 8°

Να αποδείξετε ότι

$$\left(\frac{x-y}{x+y} + \frac{x+y}{x-y}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{2xy} + 1\right) \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{\frac{y}{x}}{\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}}}{\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}} = 1$$

## Θέμα 9°

Να απλοποιήσετε τις παραστάσεις:

$$\alpha) A = \alpha^2\beta^2 \left[ \frac{1}{(\alpha+\beta)^2} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} \right) + \frac{2}{(\alpha+\beta)^3} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \right]$$

$$\beta) B = \frac{1}{\alpha^3 + \beta^3} \left( \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} - 2 + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} \right) \frac{\alpha^4\beta^4}{\alpha\beta + \beta^2} \cdot \frac{\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - 1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}}{\alpha^3 - 2\alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2}$$

$$\gamma) \Gamma = \frac{1}{(\alpha+\beta)^3} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha^3} + \frac{1}{\beta^3} \right) + \frac{3}{(\alpha+\beta)^4} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} \right) + \frac{6}{(\alpha+\beta)^5} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right)$$

$$\text{Απ. } A = 1, B = 1, \Gamma = \frac{1}{\alpha^3 \beta^3}$$

## Θέμα 10°

Να απλοποιήσετε τις παρακάτω παραστάσεις:

$$1. \quad A = \frac{x}{\alpha x - 2\alpha^2} - \frac{2}{x^2 + x - 2\alpha x - 2\alpha} \left( 1 + \frac{3x + x^2}{3 + x} \right)$$

$$\text{Απ. } A = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$2. \quad B = \left( \frac{x^2}{y^2} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{x}{x-y} - 1 \right) + \left( \frac{x^3}{y^3} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{x^2 + xy}{x^2 + xy + y^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{Απ. } B = 2$$

$$3. \quad \Gamma = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$$

$$\text{Απ. } \Gamma = \frac{2}{x-1}$$

$$4. \quad \Delta = \frac{\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2}{\alpha + \beta} - \frac{\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2}{\alpha - \beta} + \frac{2\beta^3 - \beta^2 + \alpha^2}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}$$

$$\text{Απ. } \Delta = 1$$

$$5. \quad E = \left[ \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) x^2 \right] : \left[ \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} - 1 \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{Απ. } E = 2x$$

## Θέμα 11°

Να απλοποιήσετε τις παρακάτω παραστάσεις:

$$\alpha) \quad A = \frac{3\alpha x^3 + 3\alpha^3 x - 6\alpha^2 x^2}{\alpha x^3 - \alpha^3 x} \cdot \frac{\chi + \alpha}{\chi - \alpha}$$

$$\text{Απ. } A = 3$$

$$\beta) \quad A = \frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2)^2 - (\alpha^2 - \beta^2 + \gamma^2)^2}{4\alpha\beta^2 + 4\alpha\beta\gamma} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\gamma - \beta}$$

$$\text{Απ. } A = -\alpha$$

$$\gamma) B = \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{\alpha - \frac{\beta}{1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha - \beta}}} - \frac{\alpha^3 - \beta^3}{\alpha + \frac{\beta}{1 - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}}}$$

$$\text{Απ. } B = 2\alpha\beta$$