

$$1) \quad (2x-3)^2 - \underline{\underline{(-3x-4)^2}}$$

$$= (2x-3)^2 - (3x+4)^2$$

$$= [(2x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 3 + 3^2] - [(3x)^2 + 2 \cdot 3x \cdot 4 + 4^2]$$

$$= (4x^2 - 12x + 9) - (9x^2 + 24x + 16)$$

$$= \underline{4x^2} - \underline{12x} + 9 - \underline{9x^2} - \underline{24x} - 16$$

$$= -5x^2 - 36x - 7$$

$$2) \quad (-x+3)^2 - x(-2x+5)^2 - 3x(-x-1)^2$$

$$= (x-3)^2 - x \cdot (2x-5)^2 - 3x(x+1)^2$$

$$= (x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot 3 + 3^2) - x \cdot [(2x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 5 + 5^2] - 3x \cdot (x^2 + 2x \cdot 1 + 1^2)$$

$$= (x^2 - 6x + 9) - x \cdot (4x^2 - 20x + 25) - 3x(x^2 + 2x + 1)$$

$$= \underline{x^2} - 6x + 9 - \underline{4x^3} + \underline{20x^2} - 25x - \underline{3x^3} - \underline{6x^2} - 3x$$

$$= -7x^3 + 15x^2 - 34x + 9$$

$$3) \alpha) \text{N.S.o} \quad (\alpha + \beta)^2 - (\alpha - \beta)^2 = 4\alpha\beta \quad \checkmark$$

$$\beta) \quad 1002^2 - 998^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha) \quad (\alpha + \beta)^2 - (\alpha - \beta)^2 &= (\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2) - (\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2) \\ &= \cancel{\alpha^2} + \underline{2\alpha\beta} + \cancel{\beta^2} - \cancel{\alpha^2} + \underline{2\alpha\beta} - \cancel{\beta^2} \\ &= 4\alpha\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta) \quad 1002^2 - 998^2 \cdot$$

$$\underline{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - (\alpha - \beta)^2 = 4\alpha\beta}$$

$$\underline{1002}^2 - \underline{998}^2 = \left( \underset{\alpha}{1000} + \underset{\beta}{2} \right)^2 - \left( \underset{\alpha}{1000} - \underset{\beta}{2} \right)^2$$

$$= 4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 2$$

$$= 8000$$

$$\boxed{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - (\alpha - \beta)^2 = \underline{\underline{4\alpha\beta}}}$$

To example  
α=1000  
β=2

$$4 \cdot \underset{\downarrow}{1000} \cdot \underset{\downarrow}{2} = 8000$$

$$(\dots 568 \dots 271) \dots (\dots 271 \dots 568) \dots$$

$$\left( \frac{568}{271} + \frac{271}{568} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{568}{271} - \frac{271}{568} \right)^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{568}{271} \cdot \frac{271}{568}$$

$\alpha$                        $\beta$                        $\alpha$                        $\beta$

$$= 4 \cdot 1$$

$$= 4$$

## ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

1/ Δίνεται το πολυώνυμο

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

α) Να βρεθεί ο βαθμός του  $P(x)$

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

$$P(x) = -(x^2 - 4x + 4) - (x^2 - 6x + 9) + 2x^2 - 2$$

$$P(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 4 - x^2 + 6x - 9 + 2x^2 - 2$$

$$P(x) = \underline{10x - 15}$$

άρα ο βαθμός του  $P(x)$  είναι 1<sup>ος</sup>

β) Να βρεθεί η αριθμητική τιμή  $P(-2)$

$$P(-2) = 10 \cdot (-2) - 15 = -20 - 15 = -35$$

γ) Να λυθεί η εξίσωση  $(x+5) \cdot P(x) = 0$

$$(x+5) \cdot \underline{P(x)} = 0$$

$$(x+5) \cdot (10x-15) = 0 \quad \text{άρα: } \underline{x+5=0} \quad \eta \quad 10x-15=0$$

$$(x+5) \cdot (10x-15) = 0 \quad \acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha: \quad \begin{array}{l} x+5=0 \quad \eta \\ \boxed{x=-5} \quad \eta \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 10x-15=0 \\ \frac{10x}{10} = \frac{15}{10} \\ x = \frac{15}{10} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{3}{2}}$$

2/ α) Να αποδείξετε ότι:  $(\alpha+\beta)^2 - (\alpha-\beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 2\alpha\beta$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha+\beta)^2 - (\alpha-\beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta &= (\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2) - (\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2) - 2\alpha\beta \\ &= \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 - \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta - \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta \\ &= 2\alpha\beta \end{aligned}$$

β) Να βρεθεί η τιμή της παράστασης

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\frac{5}{4} + \frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \\ &= \left(\frac{5}{4} + \frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 2 \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

3/ Αν  $\alpha + \beta = 5$  και  $\alpha\beta = -3$  \*

Να βρεθούν οι τιμές των παραστάσεων

(i)  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$

Αφού  $\alpha + \beta = 5$  τότε  $(\alpha + \beta)^2 = 5^2$

$$\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 = 25$$

$$\alpha^2 + 2 \cdot (-3) + \beta^2 = 25$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 6 = 25$$

$$\alpha + 2 \cdot (-3) + \beta = 25$$

$$\alpha^2 - 6 + \beta^2 = 25$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 25 + 6$$

$$\boxed{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 31} \quad **$$

$$(ii) \quad (\alpha - \beta)^2 = \underline{\alpha^2} - 2\alpha\beta + \underline{\beta^2}$$

$$** = 31 - 2 \cdot (-3)$$

$$= 31 + 6 = \underline{\underline{37}} \quad \text{αρα} \quad (\alpha - \beta)^2 = 37$$

$$(iii) \quad (-\alpha + \beta)^2 - \alpha^2 - \beta^2$$

$$= (\alpha - \beta)^2 - (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$$

$$= 37 - 31$$

$$= 6$$

αυ

$$-2\alpha + \beta - 5$$

$$= -(2\alpha - \beta + 5)$$



Γινόμενο διαφοράς τε αθροίστα

$$\underbrace{(\alpha - \beta) \cdot (\alpha + \beta)} = \alpha^2 - \beta^2$$

βιολυγείσ

Ανάπτυξη (s.o.s)

$$(\alpha - \beta) \cdot (\alpha + \beta) = \alpha^2 + \cancel{\alpha\beta} - \cancel{\beta\alpha} - \beta^2 = \alpha^2 - \beta^2$$

πχ

$$(x-3) \cdot (x+3) = x^2 - 3^2 = x^2 - 9$$

$$(3x-4)(3x+4) = (3x)^2 - 4^2 \\ = 9x^2 - 16$$

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

$$(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}) = (\sqrt{7})^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2 \\ = 7 - 5 \\ = 2$$

### Αδκνήσεις 6α) 49

6 Να βρείτε τα αναπτύγματα:

α)  $(x-1)(x+1)$

β)  $(y-2)(y+2)$

γ)  $(3-\omega)(3+\omega)$

δ)  $(x+4)(4-x)$

ε)  $(x-y)(-x-y)$

στ)  $(-x+y)(-x-y)$

ζ)  $(2x+7y)(2x-7y)$

η)  $(x-\sqrt{2})(x+\sqrt{2})$

θ)  $(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y})(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y})$

11 β)  $(x^2-1)^2 - (x^2-3)(x^2+3)$

δ)  $(3x-4)^2 + (3x+4)^2 - 2(3x-4)(3x+4)$