

3^ο Επαναληπτικό φυλλάδιο στην Άλγεβρα Γ' Γυμνασίου
Ασκήσεις στη παραγοντοποίηση

Κοινός Παράγοντας

1. Να παραγοντοποιηθούν οι παρακάτω παραστάσεις :

- i. $8x^2 - 4x = 4x(2x - 1)$
- ii. $12x^2y + 6xy^2 - 3xy = 3xy(4x + 2y - 1)$
- iii. $4\kappa\lambda^2 - 10\kappa^2\lambda + 13\kappa\lambda = \kappa\lambda(4\lambda - 10\kappa + 13)$
- iv. $9x^2y^2 - 15xy^3 + 21x^3y = 3xy(xy - 5y^2 + 7x^2)$
- v. $15\alpha^3\beta^3\gamma^2 - 5\alpha^2\beta^3\gamma + 20\alpha^2\beta^3\gamma\delta = 5\alpha^2\beta^3\gamma(3\alpha\gamma - 1 + 4\delta)$
- vi. $\beta(x + 2y) + \gamma(x + 2y) = (x + 2y)(\beta + \gamma)$
- vii. $2\alpha(\alpha - 2\beta) + \alpha - 2\beta = 2\alpha(\alpha - 2\beta) + (\alpha - 2\beta) = (\alpha - 2\beta)(2\alpha + 1)$
- viii. $5(x - 2)(x - 3) - x + 3 = 5(x - 2)(x - 3) - (x - 3) = (x - 3)[5(x - 2) - 1] =$
 $= (x - 3)(5x - 10 - 1) = (x - 3)(5x - 11)$
- ix. $3\kappa(\alpha - \beta + \gamma) - \lambda(\beta - \gamma - \alpha) = 3\kappa(\alpha - \beta + \gamma) + \lambda(-\beta + \gamma + \alpha) =$
 $= 3\kappa(\alpha - \beta + \gamma) + \lambda(\alpha - \beta + \gamma) = (\alpha - \beta + \gamma)(3\kappa + \lambda)$
- x. $(\alpha - \beta)(2x - y) - 2(\beta - \alpha)(y - 2x) = (\alpha - \beta)(2x - y) + 2(-\beta + \alpha)(y - 2x) =$
- xi. $(\alpha - \beta)(2x - y) + 2(\alpha - \beta)(y - 2x) = (\alpha - \beta)[(2x - y) + 2(y - 2x)] =$
 $(\alpha - \beta)(2x - y + 2y - 4x) = (\alpha - \beta)(-2x + y)$
- xii. $2x^2y^3(\alpha - 5\beta) - 4xy^2(5\beta - \alpha) = 2x^2y^3(\alpha - 5\beta) + 4xy^2(-5\beta + \alpha) =$
 $2x^2y^3(\alpha - 5\beta) + 4xy^2(\alpha - 5\beta) = 2xy^2(\alpha - 5\beta)(xy + 2)$

Ομαδοποίηση

2. Να παραγοντοποιηθούν οι παρακάτω παραστάσεις :

- i. $3\chi - \alpha\psi - \alpha\chi + 3\psi = 3\chi - \alpha\chi + 3\psi - \alpha\psi = \chi(3 - \alpha) + \psi(3 - \alpha) = (3 - \alpha)(\chi + \psi)$
- ii. $\chi^3 - 5\chi^2 + 2\chi - 10 = \chi^2(\chi - 5) + 2(\chi - 5) = (\chi - 5)(\chi^2 + 2)$
- iii. $\alpha^2\gamma^2 - \alpha\gamma\delta + \alpha\beta\gamma - \beta\delta = \alpha\gamma(\alpha\gamma - \delta) + \beta(\alpha\gamma - \delta) = (\alpha\gamma - \delta)(\alpha\gamma + \beta)$
- iv. $5\alpha x - 4\beta y + 5\alpha y - 4\beta x = 5\alpha x + 5\alpha y - 4\beta x - 4\beta y =$
 $5\alpha(x + y) - 4\beta(x + y) = (x + y)(5\alpha - 4\beta)$
- v. $4\alpha y - 2\beta y + 2\alpha\omega - \beta\omega = 4\alpha y + 2\alpha\omega - 2\beta y - \beta\omega =$
 $2\alpha(2y + \omega) - \beta(2y + \omega) = (2y + \omega)(2\alpha - \beta)$
- vi. $x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x - 10 = x^2(x - 5) + 2(x - 5) = (x - 5)(x^2 + 2)$

Διαφορά Τετραγώνων

3. Να γίνουν γινόμενο οι παραστάσεις :

i. $\alpha^2 - 16 = \alpha^2 - 4^2 = (\alpha - 4)(\alpha + 4)$

ii. $25 - x^2 = 5^2 - x^2 = (5 - x)(5 + x)$

iii. $4x^2 - 9 = 2^2 x^2 - 3^2 = (2x)^2 - 3^2 = (2x - 3)(2x + 3)$

iv. $36\psi^2 - 0,49\psi^2 = 6^2\psi^2 - 0,7^2\psi^2 = (6\psi)^2 - (0,7\psi)^2 =$
 $= (6\psi - 0,7\psi)(6\psi + 0,7\psi) = 5,3\psi \cdot 6,7\psi = 35,51\psi^2$

$$36x^4 - 121y^2 = 6^2(x^2)^2 - 11^2y^2 = [6(x^2)]^2 - (11y)^2 = (6x^2 - 11)(6x^2 + 11) =$$

v. $(\sqrt{6}x^2 - \sqrt{11})^2(6x^2 + 11) = [(\sqrt{6}x)^2 - \sqrt{11}^2](6x^2 + 11) =$
 $(\sqrt{6}x - \sqrt{11})(\sqrt{6}x + \sqrt{11})(6x^2 + 11)$

vi. $25\alpha^2x^2 - 16\beta^4 = 5^2\alpha^2x^2 - 4^2(\beta^2)^2 = (5\alpha x)^2 - (4\beta^2)^2 =$
 $(5\alpha x - 4\beta^2)(5\alpha x + 4\beta^2)$

vii. $\frac{49}{64}x^2 - 9 = \frac{7^2}{8^2}x^2 - 3^2 = \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 x^2 - 3^2 = \left(\frac{7}{8}x\right)^2 - 3^2 =$
 $\left(\frac{7}{8}x - 3\right)\left(\frac{7}{8}x + 3\right)$

viii. $\frac{1}{9}x^2 - \frac{1}{25}y^2 = \frac{1}{3^2}x^2 - \frac{1}{5^2}y^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 x^2 - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 y^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}x\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{5}y\right)^2 =$
 $\left(\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{5}y\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{5}y\right)$

ix. $(2x - 3)^2 - 16 = (2x - 3)^2 - 4^2 = (2x - 3 - 4)(2x - 3 + 4) =$
 $(2x - 7)(2x + 1)$

x. $\kappa^2\lambda^4 - 9\mu^6 = \kappa^2(\lambda^2)^2 - 3^2(\mu^3)^2 = [\kappa(\lambda^2)]^2 - [3(\mu^3)]^2 =$
 $(\kappa\lambda^2 - 3\mu^3)(\kappa\lambda^2 + 3\mu^3)$

xi. $(x - 3y)^2 - (-x + 2y)^2 = [(x - 3y) - (-x + 2y)][(x - 3y) + (-x + 2y)] =$
 $(x - 3y + x - 2y)(x - 3y - x + 2y) = (2x - 5y)(-y) = -y(2x - 5y)$

Τέλειο Τετράγωνο (1^η και 2^η ταυτότητα)

4. Να γίνουν γινόμενο οι παραστάσεις :

i. $x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 1 + 1^2 = (x + 1)^2$

ii. $x^2 - 4x + 4 = x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot 2 + 2^2 = (x - 2)^2$

iii. $-4x^2 - 4x - 1 = -(4x^2 + 4x + 1) = -(2^2 x^2 + 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 1 + 1^2) =$
 $-\left[(2x)^2 + 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 1 + 1^2\right] = -(2x + 1)^2$

iv. $\kappa^2 - 2\kappa\lambda + \lambda^2 = (\kappa - \lambda)^2$

v. $4\alpha^2 + 12\alpha + 9 = 2^2 \alpha^2 + 2 \cdot 2\alpha \cdot 3 + 3^2 = (2\alpha + 3)^2$

vi. $25\alpha^2 - 20\alpha\beta + 4\beta^2 = 5^2 \alpha^2 - 2 \cdot 5\alpha \cdot 2\beta + 2^2 \beta^2 =$
 $(5\alpha - 2\beta)^2$

vii. $100\alpha^2 + \frac{45}{2}\alpha + \frac{81}{64} = 10^2 \alpha^2 + \frac{45}{2}\alpha + \frac{9^2}{8^2} =$
 $(10\alpha)^2 + 2 \cdot 10\alpha \cdot \frac{9}{8} + \left(\frac{9}{8}\right)^2 = \left(10\alpha + \frac{9}{8}\right)^2$

Κύβος Αθροίσματος / Διαφοράς

5. Να γίνουν γινόμενο οι παραστάσεις :

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

ii. $\alpha^3 + 6\alpha^2 + 12\alpha + 8 = \alpha^3 + 3 \cdot \alpha^2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot \alpha \cdot 2^2 + 2^3 = (\alpha + 2)^3$

iii. $8\alpha^3 - 12\alpha^2 + 6\alpha - 1 = 2^3 \alpha^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 \alpha^2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2\alpha \cdot 1 - 1^3 =$
 $(2\alpha)^3 - 3 \cdot (2\alpha)^2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2\alpha \cdot 1 - 1^3 = (2\alpha - 1)^3$

iv. $\kappa^3 + 9\kappa^2 + 27\kappa + 27 = \kappa^3 + 3 \cdot \kappa^2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot \kappa \cdot 3^2 + 3^3 = (\kappa + 3)^3$

v. $\psi^6 + 3\psi^4 + 3\psi^2 + 1 = (\psi^2)^3 + 3 \cdot (\psi^2)^2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot \psi^2 \cdot 1^2 + 1^3 = (\psi^2 + 1)^3$
 $(x + 1)^3 + 3(x + 1)^2 + 3(x + 1) + 1 =$

vi. $(x + 1)^3 + 3 \cdot (x + 1)^2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (x + 1) \cdot 1^2 + 1^3 = [(x + 1) + 1]^3 =$
 $(x + 1 + 1)^3 = (x + 2)^3$

Τριώνυμο

6. Να παραγοντοποιήσετε τα τριώνυμα που ακολουθούν :

i. $x^2 + 6x - 7 = x^2 + [7 + (-1)]x + 7(-1) = (x + 7)[x + (-1)] = (x + 7)(x - 1)$

ii. $x^2 - 3x + 2 =$

Βρίσκω την διακρίνουσα $\Delta = \beta^2 - 4\alpha\gamma = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 9 - 8 = 1$

Βρίσκω τις ρίζες του τριωνύμου $\rho_{1,2} = \frac{-\beta \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2\alpha} = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} \nearrow \frac{3+1}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ \searrow \frac{3-1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$

Άρα $x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x - 2)(x - 1)$

iii. $6x^2 - 5x + 1 =$

Βρίσκω την διακρίνουσα $\Delta = \beta^2 - 4\alpha\gamma = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 = 25 - 24 = 1$

Βρίσκω τις ρίζες του τριωνύμου

$$\rho_{1,2} = \frac{-\beta \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2\alpha} = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 6} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{12} = \begin{cases} \nearrow \frac{5+1}{12} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \searrow \frac{5-1}{12} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

Άρα $6x^2 - 5x + 1 = 6\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 3\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) =$
 $\left(2 \cdot x - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(3 \cdot x - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}\right) = (2x - 1)(3x - 1)$

iv. $3x^2 + 12x + 9 = 3(x^2 + 4x + 3) = 3(x^2 + 3x + x + 3) =$
 $3[x(x + 3) + (x + 3)] = 3(x + 3)(x + 1)$