

1)

σ. 137

β)

$$\begin{cases} x+3y = -2 & (1) \\ 2x+y = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Μέθοδος Αντικατάστασης

Στην (2) λύνω ως προς y
(θεωρώ το x γνωστό)

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow y = -2x$$

Το αντικαθιστώ στην (1) $\xRightarrow{y=-2x}$

$$x + 3(-2x) = -2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x - 6x = -2 \Leftrightarrow -5x = -2$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = d_2 \end{cases}$$

$$a_2x + b_2y = d_2$$

$$\frac{-5x = -2}{-5} \quad \begin{matrix} : (-5) \\ \hline \end{matrix} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{x = 2/5}$$

$$(1) \xRightarrow{x=2/5} \frac{2}{5} + 3y = -2 \Leftrightarrow 3y = -2 - \frac{2}{5} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3y = -\frac{12}{5} \quad \begin{matrix} :3 \\ \hline \end{matrix} \quad y = \frac{-12}{5 \cdot 3} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = -\frac{4}{5}}$$

Άρα το (Σ) έχει μοναδική λύση $(x, y) = \left(\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}\right)$

1) 8)

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$$\begin{cases} 3x + y = -4 & (*) \\ x + 2y = -3 \end{cases}$$

Μεθοδος Αντιθέτων Συντελεστών

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y = -4 \\ x + 2y = -3 \cdot (-3) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y = -4 \\ -3x - 6y = 9 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[\text{Προθέτω κατά μέλη}]{(+)} \begin{cases} 3x + y = -4 \\ -3x - 6y = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\cancel{3x} + y - \cancel{3x} - 6y = -4 + 9 (=)$$

$$\frac{-5y}{-5} = \frac{5}{-5} \quad \begin{matrix} :(-5) \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$y = -1$$

$$(*) \xrightarrow{y=-1} 3x - 1 = -4 (=)$$

$$3x = -4 + 1 (=) \quad \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{-3}{3} \quad \begin{matrix} :3 \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} \quad x = -1$$

$$(x, y) = (-1, -1)$$

2) 8)

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 0 & (1) \\ 2x + 3y = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

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ΜΕΘ. Αντικατάσταση:

ωδ από x

$$(2) \iff \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-3y}{2} \iff$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2}y$$

Αντικαθιστώ στη (1) $x = -\frac{3}{2}y$ $3 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}y\right) - 2y = 0 \iff$

$$-\frac{9}{2}y - 2y = 0 \iff$$

$$-\frac{9}{2}y - 4y = 0 \iff$$

$$\frac{-18y}{-18} = \frac{0}{-18} \iff$$

$$y = 0$$

(1) $y=0 \implies$

$$3x - 2 \cdot 0 = 0 \iff$$

$$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{0}{3} \iff$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } (x, y) = (0, 0)$$

2) γ) $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 0 \cdot (-2) \\ 2x + 3y = 0 \cdot (3) \end{cases}$ $\stackrel{\text{ος}}{=} \text{Τρόπος με αντίστροφους συντελεστές}$

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$$\begin{cases} -6x + 4y = 0 \\ 6x + 9y = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{(+)} \begin{matrix} -6x + 4y + 6x + 9y = 0 + 0 (=) \\ 13y = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$\frac{13y}{13} = \frac{0}{13} \Rightarrow y = 0$

* $\xrightarrow{y=0} 3x - 2 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$\boxed{\text{Άρα } (x, y) = (0, 0)}$

$$2) \delta) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2x + 3y = 5 \cdot (3) \\ 6x - 9y = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -6x + 9y = 15 \\ 6x - 9y = 3 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{H}$$

$$-\cancel{6x} + 9y + \cancel{6x} - 9y = 15 + 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = 18 \Rightarrow$$

To (Σ) given A Δ Y N A T O

3) 8)

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x-5}{2} + \frac{2y+1}{3} = 3 \quad (6) \\ \frac{x+4}{3} - \frac{y-6}{2} = 4 \quad (6) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{6}^3 \cdot \frac{x-5}{\cancel{2}} + \cancel{6}^2 \cdot \frac{2y+1}{\cancel{3}} = 18 \\ \cancel{6}^2 \cdot \frac{x+4}{\cancel{3}} - \cancel{6}^3 \cdot \frac{y-6}{\cancel{2}} = 6 \cdot 4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3(x-5) + 2(2y+1) = 18 \\ 2(x+4) - 3(y-6) = 24 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x - 15 + 4y + 2 = 18 \\ 2x + 8 - 3y + 18 = 24 \end{array} \right. (=)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + 4y = 18 + 13 \\ 2x - 3y = 24 - 26 \end{array} \right. (=)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + 4y = 31 \\ 2x - 3y = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

