

2η Άσκηση

Πραγματικοί αριθμοί

Δίνονται οι πραγματικοί αριθμοί α, β, γ

α) Να βρείτε τους α, β, γ για τους οποίους ισχύει ότι: $\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\beta}{3} = \frac{\gamma}{4}$ και $3\alpha + 2\beta - \gamma = 16$.

β) Αν $\alpha = 10^5$, $\beta = \frac{1}{100}$ και $\gamma = 0,001$ να υπολογίσετε τη τιμή της παράστασης

$$A = \left[\frac{\alpha^2 \beta \gamma^{25}}{\alpha^{-1} \beta^{13} \gamma^{14}} \cdot \frac{(\alpha^{-1} \beta \gamma^{-2})^2}{(\beta \gamma^{-2})^{-3}} \right]^{-1} : (\alpha^3 \beta^{-1} \gamma^3)^{-2}$$



γ) Να δείξετε ότι $(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^2 - (\alpha - \beta - \gamma)^2 + (\alpha + \beta - \gamma)^2 - (\alpha - \beta + \gamma)^2 = 8\alpha\beta$.

δ) Αν $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma} = 0$, να αποδείξετε ότι: $(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2$.

ε) Αν $\alpha + \beta = 6$ και $\alpha \cdot \beta = 7$, να αποδείξετε ότι:

i. $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 22$

ii. $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = 90$

στ) Να παραγοντοποιήσετε τη παράσταση $(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2)^2 - 4\alpha^2\beta^2$

ζ) Αν $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = \alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2$ να δείξετε ότι οι αριθμοί α, β είναι ίσοι ή αντίθετοι.

Λύση

α) Έστω $\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\beta}{3} = \frac{\gamma}{4} = \lambda$, τότε $\alpha = 2\lambda$, $\beta = 3\lambda$ και $\gamma = 4\lambda$.

Είναι $3\alpha + 2\beta - \gamma = 16 \Leftrightarrow 3 \cdot 2\lambda + 2 \cdot 3\lambda - 4\lambda = 16 \Leftrightarrow 8\lambda = 16 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 2$, άρα
 $\alpha = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$, $\beta = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$ και $\gamma = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$.



$$\begin{aligned} \beta) A &= \left[\frac{\alpha^2 \beta \gamma^{25}}{\alpha^{-1} \beta^{13} \gamma^{14}} \cdot \frac{(\alpha^{-1} \beta \gamma^{-2})^2}{(\beta \gamma^{-2})^{-3}} \right]^{-1} : (\alpha^3 \beta^{-1} \gamma^3)^{-2} = \left(\alpha^{2-(-1)} \beta^{1-13} \gamma^{25-14} \cdot \frac{\alpha^{-2} \beta^2 \gamma^{-4}}{\beta^{-3} \gamma^6} \right)^{-1} \cdot (\alpha^3 \beta^{-1} \gamma^3)^2 = \\ &= \left(\alpha^3 \beta^{-12} \gamma^{11} \cdot \alpha^{-2} \beta^{2-(3)} \gamma^{-4-6} \right)^{-1} \cdot \alpha^6 \beta^{-2} \gamma^6 = \left(\alpha^{3-2} \beta^{-12+5} \gamma^{11-10} \right)^{-1} \cdot \alpha^6 \beta^{-2} \gamma^6 = \\ &= (\alpha \beta^{-7} \gamma)^{-1} \cdot \alpha^6 \beta^{-2} \gamma^6 = \alpha^{-1} \beta^7 \gamma^{-1} \cdot \alpha^6 \beta^{-2} \gamma^6 = \alpha^{-1+6} \beta^{7-2} \gamma^{-1+6} = \alpha^5 \beta^5 \gamma^5 = (\alpha \beta \gamma)^5 \Leftrightarrow \\ A &= \left(10^5 \cdot \frac{1}{100} \cdot 0,001 \right)^5 = \left(10^5 \cdot \frac{1}{10^2} \cdot 10^{-3} \right)^5 = \left(\frac{10^{5-3}}{10^2} \right)^5 = \left(\frac{10^2}{10^2} \right)^5 = 1^5 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma) (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^2 - (\alpha - \beta - \gamma)^2 + (\alpha + \beta - \gamma)^2 - (\alpha - \beta + \gamma)^2 &= \\ [(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) - (\alpha - \beta - \gamma)][(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + (\alpha - \beta - \gamma)] + [(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) - (\alpha - \beta + \gamma)][(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) + (\alpha - \beta + \gamma)] &= \\ (\alpha + \beta + \gamma - \alpha + \beta + \gamma)(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \alpha - \beta - \gamma) + (\alpha + \beta - \gamma - \alpha + \beta - \gamma)(\alpha + \beta - \gamma + \alpha - \beta + \gamma) &= \\ (2\beta + 2\gamma) \cdot 2\alpha + (2\beta - 2\gamma) \cdot 2\alpha = 4\alpha\beta + 4\alpha\gamma + 4\alpha\beta - 4\alpha\gamma = 8\alpha\beta \end{aligned}$$



$$\delta) \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cancel{\alpha} \beta \gamma \frac{1}{\cancel{\alpha}} + \alpha \cancel{\beta} \gamma \frac{1}{\cancel{\beta}} + \alpha \beta \cancel{\gamma} \frac{1}{\cancel{\gamma}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \beta \gamma + \alpha \gamma + \alpha \beta = 0 \quad (1)$$

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

$$\epsilon) \text{ i. } (\alpha + \beta)^2 = 6^2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 = 36 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^2 + 2 \cdot 7 + \beta^2 = 36 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 36 - 14 = 22$$

$$\text{ii. } \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2) = 6 \cdot (22 - 7) = 6 \cdot 15 = 90$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\tau) (\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2)^2 - 4\alpha^2\beta^2 &= (\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2 - 2\alpha\beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2 + 2\alpha\beta) = \\ [(\alpha - \beta)^2 - \gamma^2][(\alpha + \beta)^2 - \gamma^2] &= (\alpha - \beta - \gamma)(\alpha - \beta + \gamma)(\alpha + \beta - \gamma)(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta) \alpha^3 + \beta^3 &= \alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^3 + \beta^3 - \alpha^2\beta - \alpha\beta^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^2(\alpha - \beta) - \beta^2(\alpha - \beta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) &= 0 \Leftrightarrow (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\alpha - \beta)^2(\alpha + \beta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ (\alpha - \beta)^2 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha - \beta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \beta \quad \text{ή} \quad \alpha + \beta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = -\beta \end{aligned}$$

