

10η Άσκηση

Πραγματικοί αριθμοί

$$\text{Έστω } A = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} + \sqrt{x^4 + 6x^2 + 9} + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} - |-x^2 - 2|.$$

α) Αν $1 < x < 2$, να δείξετε ότι $A = 2$.

Ασκησούπολις
ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος
θεμάτων και ασκήσεων

$$\text{Έστω } x = 1,3.$$

β) Να δείξετε ότι: $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{A}} - \frac{\sqrt{A}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{A}} = 5$

γ) Να συγκρίνετε τους αριθμούς $\alpha = \sqrt{A} + \sqrt{3A}$ και $\beta = \sqrt{3} + A$.

δ) Να δείξετε ότι $\sqrt[3]{A+3} \cdot \sqrt{A+1} \cdot \sqrt[6]{A+3} = \sqrt{15}$

ε) $\sqrt[4]{A} \cdot \sqrt{A} \cdot \sqrt[4]{A\sqrt{A}} = 2\sqrt[8]{2}$

Λύση



$$\alpha) A = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} + \sqrt{x^4 + 6x^2 + 9} + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} - |-x^2 - 2| \quad \begin{matrix} -x^2 - 2 < 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$A = \sqrt{(x-2)^2} + \sqrt{(x^2+3)^2} + \sqrt{(x-1)^2} - (x^2+2) = |x-2| + |x^2+3| + |x-1| - x^2 - 2$$

Είναι $x > 1 \Leftrightarrow x-1 > 0$, $x < 2 \Leftrightarrow x-2 < 0$ και $x^2+3 > 0$ άρα

$$A = -\cancel{x} + \cancel{2} + \cancel{x^2} + 3 + \cancel{x} - 1 - \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{2} = 2$$

β) Επειδή $1 < 1,3 < 2$, είναι $A = 2$, οπότε:

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{A}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{A}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})} =$$

$$\frac{3 + \cancel{\sqrt{6}} - \cancel{\sqrt{6}} + 2}{(\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{5}{3-2} = 5$$

γ) Είναι $\alpha = \sqrt{A} + \sqrt{3A} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}$ και $\beta = \sqrt{3} + A = \sqrt{3} + 2$

$$\alpha^2 = (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{6} + (\sqrt{6})^2 = 2 + 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} + 6 = 8 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\beta^2 = (\sqrt{3} + 2)^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 2 + 2^2 = 3 + 4\sqrt{3} + 4 = 7 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

Είναι $\alpha^2 > \beta^2$ και επειδή $\alpha, \beta > 0$ είναι $\alpha > \beta$

$$\delta) \sqrt[3]{A+3} \cdot \sqrt{A+1} \cdot \sqrt[6]{A+3} = \sqrt[3]{5} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt[6]{5} = 5^{\frac{1}{3}} 5^{\frac{1}{6}} 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5^{\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{6}} 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5^{\frac{2}{6}+\frac{1}{6}} 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5^{\frac{3}{6}} 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5^{\frac{1}{2}} 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = (5 \cdot 3)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{15}$$

$$\epsilon) \sqrt[4]{A} \cdot \sqrt{A} \cdot \sqrt[4]{A\sqrt{A}} = \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2\sqrt{2}} = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 2^{\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 2^{\frac{1}{4}+\frac{2}{4}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{8}} = 2^{\frac{3}{4}+\frac{1}{8}} = 2^{\frac{6}{8}+\frac{1}{8}} = 2^{\frac{7}{8}} = 2^{1-\frac{1}{8}} = 2 \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{8}} = 2^{\frac{7}{8}}$$

