

## ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΑΣΚΗΣΕΩΝ ΣΤΑ ΜΟΝΥΝΥΜΑ - ΠΟΛΥΩΝΥΜΑ ( ΜΕΡΟΣ 2ο )

1.

Για είναι ίσα πρέπει :

$$\begin{aligned} 2\kappa + 4 &= 0 \quad \text{και} \quad -(2\lambda - 1) = 7 - \lambda \quad \text{και} \quad \kappa + 2 = 0 \quad \text{και} \quad -3 = \mu - 2 \\ 2\kappa &= -4 \quad \quad \quad -2\lambda + 1 = 7 - \lambda \quad \quad \quad \kappa = -2 \quad \quad \quad \mu = -3 + 2 \\ \kappa &= -2 \quad \quad \quad -2\lambda + \lambda = 7 - 1 \quad \quad \quad \mu = -1 \\ &\quad \quad \quad -\lambda = 6 \\ &\quad \quad \quad \lambda = -6 \end{aligned}$$

Άρα είναι  $\kappa = -2, \lambda = -6, \kappa = -2, \mu = -1$ .

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha. \quad &(x^2 - 3)(x + 5) - (2x - 1)(x^2 + 4) = \\ &(x^3 + 5x^2 - 3x - 15) - (2x^3 + 8x - x^2 - 4) = \\ &x^3 + 5x^2 - 3x - 15 - 2x^3 - 8x + x^2 + 4 = \\ &-x^3 + 6x^2 - 11x - 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta. \quad &x(x^2 - x + 1)(x - 1) - (x - 2)(2x + 3)(x + 5) = \\ &(x^3 - x^2 + x)(x - 1) - (2x^3 + 3x - 4x - 6)(x + 5) = \\ &x^4 - x^3 - x^3 + x^2 + x^2 - x - (2x^3 + 10x^2 + 3x^2 + 15x - 4x^2 - 20x - 6x - 30) = \\ &x^4 - 4x^3 - 7x^2 + 10x + 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma. \quad &2x(x^2 - xy + y^2) - y^3 + 3xy(x - y) - 4x^2y = \\ &2x^3 - 2x^2y + 2xy^2 - y^3 + 3x^2y - 3xy^2 - 4x^2y = \\ &2x^3 - 3x^2y - xy^2 - y^3 \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Έχω: } \quad P(2) &= 0 \\
 2^3 + \lambda \cdot 2^2 - (4\lambda + 3) \cdot 2 + 2 &= 0 \\
 8 + 4\lambda - 8\lambda - 6 + 2 &= 0 \\
 -4\lambda + 4 &= 0 \\
 -4\lambda &= -4 \\
 \lambda &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

**4.**

Για να είναι 1<sup>ο</sup> βαθμού πρέπει:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \lambda - 3 = 0 & \kappa \alpha & \kappa - 1 = 0 \\
 \lambda = 3 & & \kappa = 1
 \end{array}$$

**5.**

$$Βρίσκω P(-1) = 3(-1)^3 + \lambda(-1)^2 - 2(-1) + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(-1) &= 3(-1) + \lambda + 2 + 2 \\
 P(-1) &= -3 + \lambda + 4 \\
 P(-1) &= \lambda + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Αριθμώ:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) - P(-1) &= (\mu + 1)x^3 + \lambda x^2 - 2x + 3 \\
 3x^3 + \lambda x^2 - 2x + 2 - (\lambda + 1) &= (\mu + 1)x^3 + \lambda x^2 - 2x + 3 \\
 3x^3 + \lambda x^2 - 2x + -\lambda + 1 &= (\mu + 1)x^3 + \lambda x^2 - 2x + 3
 \end{aligned}$$

Πρέπει:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu + 1 &= 3, \mu = 2 \\
 \lambda &= \lambda \text{ το χθει} \\
 -2 &= -2 \text{ το χθει} \\
 -\lambda + 1 &= 3, \lambda = -2
 \end{aligned}$$

## 6.

Επειδή το πολυώνυμο είναι πρώτου βαθμού είναι της μορφής  $P(x)=ax+\beta$ .

Βρίσκω τα  $\alpha, \beta$ .

$$\text{Έχω } P(0)=0$$

$$\alpha \cdot 0 + \beta = 0$$

$$\beta = 0$$

Επομένως  $P(x)=\alpha x$

Όμως  $P(x-1)=P(x)-1$

$$\alpha(x-1) = \alpha x - 1$$

$$\alpha x - \alpha = \alpha x - 1$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Άρα τελικά  $P(x)=x$ .

## 7.

$$P(x)=2x(x+4)(x-1)$$

$$P(x)=(2x^2+8x)(x-1)$$

$$P(x)=2x^3-2x^2+8x^2-8x$$

$$P(x)=2x^3+6x^2-8x$$

Επειδή  $P(x)=Q(x)$  έχω

$$\alpha-1=2, \beta+2=6, \gamma=-8, \delta=0$$

$$\alpha=3, \beta=4$$

