

μ

1. μ Cθx: N x⁵ < 3x⁴ > 5x³ < rx² < sx < 12,

μ Qθx: N x³ > 2x² > x < 2.

) r N > 15 | rz s N 4.

) Cθx: N 0.

) $\sqrt{\frac{C\theta x}{Q\theta x}}$ M x < 4.

) Cθ8: Cθ18: Cθ28: 0 0.

) μ P(x) Q(x),
Q(x). Q(x) = x³ - 2x² - x + 2 = x²(x - 2) - (x - 2) = (x - 2)(x² - 1) = (x - 2)(x - 1)(x + 1)

Q(x) x - 1, x + 1, x - 2, P(x), :

$$\begin{cases} P(1) = 0 \\ P(-1) = 0 \\ P(2) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 + 3 - 5 + \alpha + \beta + 12 = 0 \\ -1 + 3 + 5 + \alpha - \beta + 12 = 0 \\ 32 + 48 - 40 + 4\alpha + 2\beta + 12 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -11 \\ \alpha = \beta - 19 \\ 4\alpha + 2\beta = -52 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \beta - 19 + \beta = -11 \\ \alpha = \beta - 19 \\ 6\beta - 76 = -52 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\beta = 19 - 11 \\ \alpha = \beta - 19 \\ 6\beta = 76 - 52 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2\beta = 8 \\ \alpha = \beta - 19 \\ 6\beta = 24 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \beta = 4 \\ \alpha = 4 - 19 = -15 \\ \beta = 4 \end{cases}$$

) α = -15 και β = 4

P(x) = x⁵ + 3x⁴ - 5x³ - 15x² + 4x + 12 ⇔

P(x) = (x - 1)(x⁴ + 4x³ - x² - 16x - 12) ⇔

P(x) = (x - 1)(x + 1)(x³ + 3x² - 4x - 12) ⇔

P(x) = (x - 1)(x + 1)[x²(x + 3) - 4(x + 3)] ⇔

P(x) = (x - 1)(x + 1)(x + 3)(x² - 4) ⇔

P(x) = (x - 1)(x + 1)(x + 3)(x - 2)(x + 2)

1	3	-5	-15	4	12	ρ = 1
	1	4	-1	-16	-12	
1	4	-1	-16	-12	0	

1	4	-1	-16	-12	ρ = -1
	-1	-3	4	12	
1	3	-4	-12	0	

P(x) = 0 ⇔ (x - 1)(x + 1)(x + 3)(x - 2)(x + 2) = 0 ⇔ x = 1 x = -1 x = -3 x = 2 x = -2

) $\sqrt{\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}} < x + 4 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x+3)(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)}} < x + 4$ (1).

Q(x) ≠ 0 ⇔ x ≠ ±1 x ≠ 2. (1) :

$\sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x+3)(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)}} < x + 4 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x+3)(x+2)} < x + 4$ (2)

(x + 3)(x + 2) ≥ 0 ⇔ x ≤ -3 x ≥ -2 μ μ ,

x ∈ (-∞, -3] ∪ [-2, -1) ∪ (-1, 1) ∪ (1, 2) ∪ (2, +∞)

x + 4 < 0 ⇔ x < -4, (2)

x + 4 ≥ 0 ⇔ x ≥ -4

(2) :

μ x ∈ [-4, -3] ∪ [-2, -1) ∪ (-1, 1) ∪ (1, 2) ∪ (2, +∞)

$$\left(\sqrt{(x+3)(x+2)}\right)^2 < (x+4)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3x + 2x + 6 < x^2 + 8x + 16 \Leftrightarrow 6 - 16 < 8x - 2x - 3x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3x > -10 \Leftrightarrow x > -\frac{10}{3} \quad \mu \quad \mu ,$$

$$x \in \left(-\frac{10}{3}, -3\right] \cup [-2, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty).$$

) μ 8, 18, 28 $P(x)$,
 $P(8) \neq 0, P(18) \neq 0, P(28) \neq 0,$ $P(8)P(18)P(28) \neq 0$

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μ 5 μ 5 $-3, -2, -1, 1, 2$ μ
 μ $P(8)P(18)P(28) \neq 0$ $P(8) \neq 0, P(18) \neq 0, P(28) \neq 0.$

2. μ $c \emptyset x: N x^4 < x^3 < r x^2 < s x < 2$ $x^2 > 2x < 1.$

) $r N > 3 \mid r z s N > 1.$

) $c \emptyset x: N 0.$

) μ $c \emptyset x: Q \emptyset x: N x^3 > x^2 < x x < 2$ μ μ $x > 2$

$Q \emptyset x: \mu$ $x > 1.$

) μ $R N c \emptyset > 1821; c \emptyset 0, 41; c \emptyset > 1, 18; c \emptyset 7: .$

) $x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x-1)^2.$

$x-1$ $P(x),$

$P(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 + 1 + \alpha + \beta + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha + \beta + 4 = 0$ (1)

$P(x) \mu$ $x-1,$

$P(x) = (x-1)(x^3 + 2x^2 + (\alpha+2)x + \alpha + \beta + 2)$

$\pi(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + (\alpha+2)x + \alpha + \beta + 2$

$(x-1)^2$ $P(x)$ $x-1$

$\pi(x), \pi(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$1 + 2 + \alpha + 2 + \alpha + \beta + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\alpha + \beta + 7 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \beta = -2\alpha - 7$ (1) μ :

$\alpha - 2\alpha - 7 + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\alpha - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = -3 \quad \beta = -2(-3) - 7 = -1.$

) $\alpha = -3$ και $\beta = -1$ $P(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 2 = (x-1)(x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2) \Leftrightarrow$

$P(x) = (x-1)[x^2(x+2) - (x+2)] = (x-1)(x+2)(x^2-1) = (x-1)(x+2)(x-1)(x+1) \Leftrightarrow$

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

$P(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2(x+1)(x+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \quad x = -1 \quad x = -2$

) $P(x): (x-2)$ $P(2)$

$Q(x): (x-2)$ $Q(2).$, :

$Q(2) = P(2) \Leftrightarrow \cancel{8} - 4 + 2\gamma + \cancel{2} = 16 + \cancel{8} - 12 - 2 + \cancel{2} \Leftrightarrow 2\gamma = 6 \Leftrightarrow \gamma = 3$

$\gamma = 3 : Q(x) = x^3 - x^2 + 3x + 2.$

$$Q(x):(x-1)$$

$$Q(1) = \sqrt{-1} + 3 + 2 = 5$$

) $\mu \quad \mu \quad P(x).$

$$P(x) > 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty),$$

$$P(-1821) > 0, \quad P(0,41) > 0, \quad P(7) > 0.$$

$$P(x) < 0 \quad x \in (-2, -1)$$

$$P(-1,18) < 0.$$

x	$-\infty$	-2	-1	1	$+\infty$
$(x-1)^2$	+	+	+	o	+
$x+1$	-	-	o	+	+
$x+2$	-	o	+	+	+
P(x)	+	o	-	o	+

$$, \quad A = P(-1821)P(0,41)P(-1,18)P(7) < 0.$$

3. $\mu \quad c\theta x:$ $\mu \quad \mu \quad x > 2$ 1 $\mu \quad \mu$

$x < 2$ $-3.$

) $c\theta x: \mu \quad x^2 > 4.$

) $\sqrt{\theta x}: \mu \quad , \quad \sqrt{\theta x}: N x > 3.$

) $f\theta x: \quad c\theta x: \theta x^2 > 4; \quad x^2 < 4x < 3.$

i. $c\theta x: .$

ii. $c\theta x: \mid x > 1.$

) $\mu \quad P(x) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad x-2 \quad 1, \quad P(2)=1.$
 $\mu \quad P(x) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad x+2 \quad -3 \quad P(-2)=-3$
 $P(x):(x^2-4) \quad 2 \quad \mu, \quad v(x)$

$$1 \quad \mu \quad v(x) = \alpha x + \beta.$$

$$P(x) = (x^2 - 4)\pi(x) + \alpha x + \beta, \quad \pi(x)$$

$$x = 2 \quad P(2) = (2^2 - 4)\pi(2) + 2\alpha + \beta \Leftrightarrow 2\alpha + \beta = 1 \Leftrightarrow \beta = 1 - 2\alpha \quad (1) \quad x = -2$$

$$P(-2) = ((-2)^2 - 4)\pi(-2) - 2\alpha + \beta \Leftrightarrow -2\alpha + \beta = -3 \stackrel{(1)}{\Leftrightarrow} -2\alpha + 1 - 2\alpha = -3 \Leftrightarrow 4\alpha = -4 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \beta = 1 - 2 = -1, \quad v(x) = x - 1.$$

) $\sqrt{v(x)} = x - 3 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x-1} = x - 3 \quad (1)$

$$(1) \quad \mu \quad x - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1 \quad x - 3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 3. \quad x \geq 3.$$

$$H(1) \quad : (\sqrt{x-1})^2 = (x-3)^2 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = x^2 - 6x + 9 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$$

$$x = 5$$

i. $P(x) = (x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4x + 3) + x - 1 = x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x^2 - 16x - 12 + x - 1 =$
 $x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 - 15x - 13$

ii. $P(x) \geq x - 1 \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4x + 3) + x - 1 - x + 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4x + 3) \geq 0$

$$x^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2$$

x	$-\infty$	-3	-2	-1	2	$+\infty$
$x^2 - 4$	+	+	o	-	-	o
$x^2 + 4x + 3$	+	o	-	-	o	+
μ	+	o	-	o	-	o

$$x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \quad x = -3$$

$$(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4x + 3) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [-2, -1] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

4. $\mu \quad c \theta x: N x^5 < r x^3 < s \mu \quad x \quad -2$
- $\mu \quad x < 1 \quad -4.$
-) $r \in N \mid r z s \in N > 2.$
-) $c \theta 241: \theta 0.$
-) $\mu \quad Q \theta x: N P \theta P \theta x: : < 4.$
- i. $Q \theta x: \mu \quad x > 1.$
- ii. $\mu \quad Q \theta x: .$
- iii. $Q \theta x^2: > Q \theta 100: M 0.$

) $\mu \quad P(x) \mu \quad x \quad -2,$
 $P(0) = -2 \Leftrightarrow \beta = -2.$

$\mu \quad P(x) \mu \quad x + 1 \quad -4,$
 $P(-1) = -4 \Leftrightarrow -1 - \alpha - 2 = -4 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1.$

) $\mu \quad -2 \quad \pm 1, \pm 2,$
 $P(x) \quad \pm 1 \quad \pm 2 \quad 241 \quad \mu$
 $P(241) \neq 0.$

i. $Q(x) \mu \quad x - 1$
 $Q(1) = P(P(1)) + 4 \stackrel{P(1)=0}{=} P(0) + 4 = -2 + 4 = 2$

ii. $Q(x) = P(P(x)) + 4 = P^5(x) + P(x) - 2 - 4 = (x^5 + x - 2)^5 + x^5 + x - 2 - 6 \Leftrightarrow$

$$Q(x) = (x^5 + x - 2)^5 + x^5 + x - 8$$

$(x^5 + x - 2)^5 \mu \quad \mu \quad (x^5)^5 = x^{25} \mu$
 $\mu \quad Q(x) \quad 5 \quad \mu \quad , \quad Q(x) \quad 25 \quad \mu .$

iii. $Q(x^2) - Q(100) < 0 \Leftrightarrow Q(x^2) < Q(100) \Leftrightarrow P(P(x^2)) + \cancel{4} < P(P(100)) + \cancel{4} \Leftrightarrow$

$$P(P(x^2)) < P(P(100)) \quad (1)$$

$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2. \quad x_1^5 < x_2^5 \quad (2) \quad x_1 - 2 < x_2 - 2 \quad (3).$

$\mu \quad (2), (3) \quad \mu : x_1^5 + x_1 - 2 < x_2^5 + x_2 - 2 \Leftrightarrow P(x_1) < P(x_2)$
 $\mathbb{R} \quad (1) \quad :$

$$P(P(x^2)) < P(P(100)) \stackrel{P'}{\Leftrightarrow} P(x^2) < P(100) \stackrel{P'}{\Leftrightarrow} x^2 < 100 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 10 \Leftrightarrow -10 < x < 10.$$

5. μ $P(x): N\left(\frac{1}{10}x^3 < y - r \cdot x^2 < t \cdot \epsilon \sin x > \frac{4}{5}, r, s \in \left(0, \frac{f}{2}\right)\right)$

$x > 1$ μ $x < 1$ $> \frac{3}{5}$.

) $y - r \sim N\left(\frac{1}{2}, t \cdot \epsilon \sin x \sim N\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)\right)$

) $y - r < s$

) μ x

) $f(x):$ $c(x): \mu$

$Q(x): N\left(\frac{1}{10}x^2 > x < 1\right)$

) $\sqrt{\frac{c(x): \left(\frac{7x}{10} < \frac{7}{5}\right)}{Q(x):}} N(x < 4)$

) μ $x - 1$

$$P(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{10} + \eta\mu\alpha + \sigma\nu\beta - \frac{4}{5} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu\alpha + \sigma\nu\beta = \frac{7}{10} \quad (1)$$

$$P(-1) = -\frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{10} + \eta\mu\alpha - \sigma\nu\beta - \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu\alpha - \sigma\nu\beta = \frac{3}{10} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow 2\eta\mu\alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad (1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \sigma\nu\beta = \frac{7}{10} \Leftrightarrow \sigma\nu\beta = \frac{7}{10} - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

) $\eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\nu^2\alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \sigma\nu^2\alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sigma\nu^2\alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sigma\nu\alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \sigma\nu\alpha > 0 \quad \sigma\nu\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\eta\mu^2\beta + \sigma\nu^2\beta = 1 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu^2\beta + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu^2\beta = 1 - \frac{1}{25} = \frac{24}{25} \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu\beta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{24}}{5} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

$$\beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \eta\mu\beta > 0 \quad \eta\mu\beta = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

$$\eta\mu(\alpha + \beta) = \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\nu\beta + \sigma\nu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{18}}{10} = \frac{1 + 6\sqrt{2}}{10}$$

) $P(x) = \frac{1}{10}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{4}{5}$

$$P(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{10}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{4}{5} > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x - 8 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x-1)(x^2 + 6x + 8) > 0$$

1	5	2	-8	$\rho = 1$
	1	6	8	
1	6	8	0	

$$\mu \quad x^2 + 6x + 8 \quad x_1 = -2, x_2 = -4.$$

$$(x-1)(x^2 + 6x + 8) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-4, -2) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

x	$-\infty$	-4	-2	1	$+\infty$
x-1	-	-	-	o	+
$x^2 + 6x + 8$	+	o	-	o	+
P(x)	-	o	+	o	+

)

$$\pi(x) = x + 6,$$

$$\upsilon(x) = \frac{7}{10}x - \frac{7}{5}$$

$$P(x) = \left(\frac{1}{10}x^2 - \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{1}{10}\right)(x+6) + \frac{3}{5}x - \frac{7}{5}$$

$$: \quad \begin{array}{r|l} \frac{1}{10}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{4}{5} & \frac{1}{10}x^2 - \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{1}{10} \\ + \quad -\frac{1}{10}x^3 + \frac{1}{10}x^2 - \frac{1}{10}x & x+6 \\ \hline \frac{6}{10}x^2 + \frac{1}{10}x - \frac{4}{5} & \\ + \quad -\frac{6}{10}x^2 + \frac{6}{10}x - \frac{6}{10} & \\ \hline \frac{7}{10}x - \frac{7}{5} & \end{array}$$

$$) \quad Q(x) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{10}(x^2 - x + 1) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x + 1 \neq 0 \quad \Delta = -3 < 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{P(x) - \frac{7x}{10} + \frac{7}{5}}{Q(x)}} = x + 4 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{1}{10}x^2 - \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{1}{10}\right)(x+6) + \frac{7}{10}x - \frac{7}{5} - \frac{7x}{10} + \frac{7}{5}}{\frac{1}{10}x^2 - \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{1}{10}}} = x + 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{1}{10}x^2 - \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{1}{10}\right)(x+6)}{\frac{1}{10}x^2 - \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{1}{10}}} = x + 4 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x+6} = x + 4 \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} x+6 \geq 0 \\ x+4 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -6 \\ x \geq -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq -4$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow (\sqrt{x+6})^2 = (x+4)^2 \Leftrightarrow x+6 = x^2 + 8x + 16 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 7x + 10 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x = -2 \text{ δεκτ} \quad x = -5 \text{ απορρ πτεται})$$