

08/01/2026

$$ax^2 + \beta x + \gamma = 0, a \neq 0$$
$$\Delta > 0 : x_1 = \frac{-\beta + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}, x_2 = \frac{-\beta - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$
$$(\Delta = \beta^2 - 4a\gamma)$$

Αθροισμα
Ριζών

$$S = x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{\beta}{a}$$

Γινόμενο
Ριζών

$$P = x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{\gamma}{a}$$

Μεθοδολογία

Αν μου δίνουν 2 αριθμούς, πως βρίσκω την Εξίσωση 2^{ου} βαθμού που έχει ρίζες τους αριθμούς αυτούς;

$$\text{Επειδή } ax^2 + \beta x + \gamma = 0 \xLeftrightarrow{a \neq 0} \frac{ax^2}{a} + \frac{\beta x}{a} + \frac{\gamma}{a} = 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{\beta}{a} = -S, \frac{\gamma}{a} = P} x^2 - Sx + P = 0$$

Έχω αν μου δίνουν τους αριθμούς κ, λ.

Βρίσκω τα $S = k + \lambda$ και $P = k \cdot \lambda$ και αντικαθιστώ στην $x^2 - Sx + P = 0$ και βρίσκω την ζητούμενη εξίσωση.

Πολλί βοηθητικές ταυτότητες : 1) $a^2 + \beta^2 = (a + \beta)^2 - 2a\beta$

$$a^2 + \beta^2 = (a - \beta)^2 + 2a\beta$$

2) $a^3 + \beta^3 = (a + \beta)^3 - 3a\beta(a + \beta)$

Ασκήσεις : 13.21, 13.23, 13.27

13.22

$$x_1, x_2: \text{pi} \in S \quad x^2 + 5x - 4 = 0$$

$$\alpha) \quad x_1 + x_2 = ;$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = S = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{5}{1} = -5$$

$$\beta) \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 = ;$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-4}{1} = -4$$

$$\gamma) \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 = ;$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2 = (-5)^2 - 2 \cdot (-4) = 25 + 8 = 33$$

$$\delta) \quad x_1^3x_2 + x_1x_2^3 = ;$$

$$x_1^3x_2 + x_1x_2^3 = x_1x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) = -4 \cdot 33 = -132$$

$$\epsilon) \quad (x_1 - x_2)^2 = ;$$

$$(x_1 - x_2)^2 = x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 = 33 - 2 \cdot (-4) = 33 + 8 = 41$$


$$\zeta) \quad \frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{1}{x_2^2} = ;$$

$$\frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{1}{x_2^2} = \frac{x_2^2 + x_1^2}{x_1^2 x_2^2} = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{(x_1 \cdot x_2)^2} = \frac{33}{(-4)^2} = \frac{33}{16}$$

13.24

x_1, x_2 : raíces ms $2x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$

a) $\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = ;$

$$S = x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{nae} \quad p = x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

$$\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = \sqrt{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2} = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - 2(-2)} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + 4} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

b) $(2x_1 - 3)(2x_2 - 3) = ;$

$$\begin{aligned} (2x_1 - 3)(2x_2 - 3) &= 4x_1x_2 - 6x_1 - 6x_2 + 9 = \\ &= 4x_1x_2 - 6(x_1 + x_2) + 9 = 4 \cdot (-2) - 6 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 9 = \\ &= -8 + 9 + 9 = 10 \end{aligned}$$

c) $(x_1 + 1)^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2 = ;$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1 + 1)^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2 &= x_1^2 + 2x_1 + 1 + x_2^2 + 2x_2 + 1 = \\ &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2 = \\ &= \frac{25}{4} + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 2 = \\ &= \frac{25}{4} - 3 + 2 = \frac{25}{4} - 1 = \frac{21}{4} \end{aligned}$$

d) $(x_1^2 - x_1x_2)(x_1x_2 - x_2^2) = ;$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1^2 - x_1x_2)(x_1x_2 - x_2^2) &= x_1(x_1 - x_2) \cdot x_2(x_1 - x_2) = \\ &= x_1x_2(x_1 - x_2)^2 = x_1x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2) = \\ &= -2 \cdot \left(\frac{25}{4} - 2 \cdot (-2)\right) = -2 \cdot \left(\frac{25}{4} + 4\right) = -2 \cdot \frac{41}{4} = -\frac{41}{2} \end{aligned}$$