

1.10 ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ ΡΗΤΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΣΤΑΣΕΩΝ

Β. ΠΡΟΣΘΕΣΗ – ΑΦΑΙΡΕΣΗ ΡΗΤΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΣΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΘΕΩΡΙΑ

1.

Πρόσθεση ομωνύμων ρητών παραστάσεων

Δημιουργούμε ένα κλάσμα που έχει αριθμητή το άθροισμα των αριθμητών και παρονομαστή τον κοινό παρονομαστή, κάνουμε τις πράξεις στον αριθμητή και απλοποιούμε το αποτέλεσμα

2.

Πρόσθεση ετερονύμων ρητών παραστάσεων

Κάνουμε τα κλάσματα ομώνυμα και συνεχίζουμε όπως στο 1

ΣΧΟΛΙΟ

Στην πρόσθεση κλασμάτων : Πριν κάνουμε τα κλάσματα ομώνυμα ελέγχουμε μήπως κάποιο από αυτά απλοποιείται

ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

1.

Χαρακτηρίστε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις με Σ αν είναι σωστές και με Λ αν είναι λανθασμένες

$$\alpha) \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1} = 1 \quad \Sigma$$

$$\beta) \frac{1}{\kappa} + \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{2}{\kappa + \lambda} \quad \Lambda$$

$$\gamma) \frac{\alpha+4}{\alpha} - \frac{4}{\alpha} = 1 \quad \Sigma$$

$$\delta) \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha-\beta} + \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\beta-\alpha} = 0 \quad \Sigma$$

$$\epsilon) 1 + \frac{1}{\kappa} = \frac{2}{\kappa} \quad \Lambda$$

$$\sigma\tau) \frac{\alpha}{\kappa} - \frac{\alpha+3}{\kappa} = \frac{3}{\kappa} \quad \Lambda$$

Προτεινόμενη λύση

$$\alpha) \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{x+1}{x+1} = 1 \quad \text{άρα η πρόταση είναι } \Sigma$$

$$\beta) \frac{1}{\kappa} + \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{\kappa\lambda} + \frac{\kappa}{\kappa\lambda} = \frac{\lambda+\kappa}{\kappa\lambda} \quad \text{άρα η πρόταση είναι } \Lambda$$

$$\gamma) \frac{\alpha+4}{\alpha} - \frac{4}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha+4-4}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} = 1 \quad \text{άρα η πρόταση είναι } \Sigma$$

$$\delta) \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\beta - \alpha} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = 0 \quad \text{άρα η πρόταση είναι } \Sigma$$

$$\epsilon) 1 + \frac{1}{\kappa} = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa} + \frac{1}{\kappa} = \frac{\kappa + 1}{\kappa} \quad \text{άρα η πρόταση είναι } \Lambda$$

$$\sigma\tau) \frac{\alpha}{\kappa} - \frac{\alpha + 3}{\kappa} = \frac{\alpha - (\alpha + 3)}{\kappa} = \frac{\alpha - \alpha - 3}{\kappa} = \frac{-3}{\kappa} \quad \text{άρα η πρόταση είναι } \Lambda$$

2.

Να συμπληρώσετε τα παρακάτω κενά

$$\alpha) \frac{x}{x+3} + \dots = 1$$

$$\beta) \frac{x}{x+6} - \dots = 0$$

$$\gamma) \dots + \frac{x}{x+11} = \frac{2x}{x+11}$$

$$\delta) \dots - \frac{3}{x+2} = \frac{2}{x+2}$$

$$\epsilon) \frac{5x-1}{x} + \dots = 2$$

$$\sigma\tau) \frac{8x+\alpha}{x} - \dots = 8$$

Προτεινόμενη λύση

$$\alpha) \frac{x}{x+3} + \frac{3}{x+3} = 1$$

$$\beta) \frac{x}{x+6} - \frac{x}{x+6} = 0$$

$$\gamma) \frac{x}{x+11} + \frac{x}{x+11} = \frac{2x}{x+11}$$

$$\delta) \frac{5}{x+2} - \frac{3}{x+2} = \frac{2}{x+2}$$

$$\epsilon) \frac{5x-1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = 5$$

$$\sigma\tau) \frac{8x+\alpha}{x} - \frac{\alpha}{x} = 8$$

3.

Να γίνουν οι πράξεις

$$\alpha) \frac{2}{\alpha} + \frac{3}{\beta}$$

$$\beta) \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} - \frac{2}{\alpha\gamma}$$

$$\gamma) \frac{3}{\alpha^2\gamma} + \frac{1}{\beta\gamma^2} - \frac{2}{\beta^2\alpha}$$

$$\delta) \frac{x}{x+y} - \frac{y}{x-y}$$

Προτεινόμενη Λύση

α)

$$(Ε. Κ. Π = \alpha \beta), \quad \frac{2}{\alpha} + \frac{3}{\beta} = \frac{2\beta}{\alpha\beta} + \frac{3\alpha}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{2\beta + 3\alpha}{\alpha\beta}$$

β)

$$(Ε. Κ. Π = \alpha \beta \gamma), \quad \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} - \frac{2}{\alpha\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha\beta\gamma} - \frac{2\beta}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{\gamma - 2\beta}{\alpha\beta\gamma}$$

γ)

$$(Ε. Κ. Π = \alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2), \quad \frac{3}{\alpha^2\gamma} + \frac{1}{\beta\gamma^2} - \frac{2}{\beta^2\alpha} = \frac{3\beta^2\gamma}{\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2} + \frac{\alpha^2\beta}{\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2} - \frac{2\alpha^2\gamma}{\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2} = \frac{3\beta^2\gamma + \alpha^2\beta - 2\alpha\gamma^2}{\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2}$$

δ)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{Ε.Κ.Π}) &= (x+y)(x-y), \quad \frac{x}{x+y} - \frac{y}{x-y} = \frac{x(x-y)}{(x+y)(x-y)} - \frac{y(x+y)}{(x+y)(x-y)} = \\
 &= \frac{x(x-y) - y(x+y)}{(x+y)(x-y)} = \\
 &= \frac{x^2 - xy - xy - y^2}{(x+y)(x-y)} = \frac{x^2 - 2xy - y^2}{(x+y)(x-y)}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.

Ομοίως οι πράξεις

$$\alpha) \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha-\beta} - \frac{4\alpha\beta}{\alpha^2-\beta^2} \quad \beta) \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2-xy} - \frac{x^2+2xy+y^2}{x^2-y^2} \quad \gamma) \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} - 1\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+\alpha}\right)$$

Προτεινόμενη Λύση

α)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha-\beta} - \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} &= \text{Ε.Κ.Π} = (\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta) \\
 &= \frac{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha+\beta)}{(\alpha-\beta)(\alpha+\beta)} - \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} = \frac{(\alpha+\beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} = \\
 &= \frac{(\alpha+\beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} = \frac{\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 - 4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} = \\
 &= \frac{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} = \frac{(\alpha-\beta)^2}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} = \frac{\alpha-\beta}{\alpha+\beta}
 \end{aligned}$$

β)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2-xy} - \frac{x^2+2xy+y^2}{x^2-y^2} &= \frac{x^2+y^2}{x(x-y)} - \frac{x^2+2xy+y^2}{(x+y)(x-y)} \\
 \text{Ε.Κ.Π} &= x(x+y)(x-y) \text{ οπότε η παράσταση γίνεται} \\
 \frac{(x^2+y^2)(x+y)}{x(x+y)(x-y)} - \frac{x(x^2+2xy+y^2)}{x(x+y)(x-y)} &= \frac{(x^2+y^2)(x+y) - x(x^2+2xy+y^2)}{x(x+y)(x-y)} = \\
 &= \frac{x^3 + x^2y + y^2x + y^3 - x^3 - 2x^2y - xy^2}{x(x+y)(x-y)} = \frac{y^3 - x^2y}{x(x+y)(x-y)} = \frac{y(y^2 - x^2)}{x(x+y)(x-y)} = \\
 &= \frac{y(y+x)(y-x)}{x(x+y)(x-y)} = \frac{-y(y+x)(x-y)}{x(x+y)(x-y)} = -\frac{y}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

γ)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} - 1\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+\alpha}\right) &= \text{(κάνουμε πράξεις πρώτα μέσα στις παρενθέσεις)} \\
 &\text{δηλαδή ομόνομα κτλ)} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{1+\alpha} - \frac{1}{1+\alpha}\right) = \\
 &= \left(\frac{1+\alpha-1+\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1+\alpha-1}{1+\alpha}\right) = \frac{2\alpha \cdot \alpha}{(1-\alpha)(1+\alpha)} = \frac{2\alpha^2}{(1-\alpha)(1+\alpha)}
 \end{aligned}$$

5.

Να γίνουν οι πράξεις

$$\alpha) \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^2 \frac{\alpha^3 + \alpha^2}{(\alpha + 1)^3}$$

$$\beta) \left(\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 - y^2} \right) : \left(\frac{x^2}{x - y} - y \right)$$

$$\gamma) \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y(x - y)^2}{x^4 - y^4}$$

$$\delta) \frac{8x}{x^2 - 16} + \frac{12}{x + 4} + \frac{4}{4 - x}$$

Προτεινόμενη Λύση**α)**

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^2 \frac{\alpha^3 + \alpha^2}{(\alpha + 1)^3} &= \left(\frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha} \right)^2 \frac{\alpha^2 (\alpha + 1)}{(\alpha + 1)^3} \\ &= \frac{[(\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 1)]^2}{\alpha^2} \frac{\alpha^2 (\alpha + 1)}{(\alpha + 1)^3} \\ &= \frac{(\alpha - 1)^2 (\alpha + 1)^2}{\alpha^2} \frac{\alpha^2}{(\alpha + 1)^2} = (\alpha - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

β)

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 - y^2} \right) : \left(\frac{x^2}{x - y} - y \right) &= \left(\frac{(x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)}{(x - y)(x + y)} \right) : \left(\frac{x^2 - xy + y^2}{x - y} \right) \\ &= \frac{x^2 - xy + y^2}{x - y} \cdot \frac{x - y}{x^2 - xy + y^2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

γ)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y(x - y)^2}{x^4 - y^4} &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y(x - y)^2}{(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)} = \\ &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y(x - y)^2}{(x - y)(x + y)(x^2 + y^2)} = \\ &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y(x - y)}{(x + y)(x^2 + y^2)} = \\ &= \frac{x(x + y)}{(x^2 + y^2)(x + y)} - \frac{y(x - y)}{(x + y)(x^2 + y^2)} = \\ &= \frac{x(x + y) - y(x - y)}{(x^2 + y^2)(x + y)} = \\ &= \frac{x^2 + xy - xy + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)(x + y)} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)(x + y)} = \frac{1}{x + y} \end{aligned}$$

δ)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{8x}{x^2-16} + \frac{12}{x+4} + \frac{4}{4-x} &= \frac{8x}{(x-4)(x+4)} + \frac{12}{x+4} - \frac{4}{x-4} = \\
 &= \frac{8x}{(x-4)(x+4)} + \frac{12(x-4)}{(x+4)(x-4)} - \frac{4(x+4)}{(x-4)(x+4)} \\
 &= \frac{8x + 12(x-4) - 4(x+4)}{(x-4)(x+4)} = \\
 &= \frac{8x + 12x - 48 - 4x - 16}{(x-4)(x+4)} = \frac{16x - 64}{(x-4)(x+4)} = \\
 &= \frac{16(x-4)}{(x-4)(x+4)} = \frac{16}{x+4}
 \end{aligned}$$

6.

α) Αν α, β, γ πλευρές τριγώνου και $\frac{\beta}{\alpha+\gamma} - \frac{\gamma}{\alpha+\beta} = 0$, δείξτε ότι το τρίγωνο είναι ισοσκελές

β) Αν $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$, δείξτε ότι $\frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2 - 2\beta\gamma}{\alpha + \beta} + \frac{\beta^2 - \gamma^2 - 2\alpha\gamma}{\beta + \gamma} + \frac{\gamma^2 - \alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \gamma} = 0$

Προτεινόμενη λύση

α)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\gamma} - \frac{\gamma}{\alpha+\beta} &= 0 \quad \text{άρα} \quad \frac{\beta(\alpha+\beta)}{(\alpha+\gamma)(\alpha+\beta)} - \frac{\gamma(\alpha+\gamma)}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha+\gamma)} = 0 \\
 \frac{\beta(\alpha+\beta) - \gamma(\alpha+\gamma)}{(\alpha+\gamma)(\alpha+\beta)} &= 0 \\
 \frac{\beta\alpha + \beta^2 - \gamma\alpha - \gamma^2}{(\alpha+\gamma)(\alpha+\beta)} &= 0 \\
 \frac{\alpha(\beta-\gamma) + (\beta-\gamma)(\beta+\gamma)}{(\alpha+\gamma)(\alpha+\beta)} &= 0 \\
 \frac{(\beta-\gamma)(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)}{(\alpha+\gamma)(\alpha+\beta)} &= 0 \quad \text{κλάσμα 0 αριθμητής 0 άρα} \\
 (\beta-\gamma)(\alpha+\beta+\gamma) &= 0 \\
 \beta-\gamma &= 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad \alpha+\beta+\gamma = 0 \\
 \beta &= \gamma \quad \text{οπότε το τρίγωνο είναι ισοσκελές}
 \end{aligned}$$

Η περίπτωση $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$ είναι αδύνατη αφού τα α, β, γ σαν μήκη πλευρών τριγώνου είναι θετικοί αριθμοί.

β)

Αφού $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$, θα είναι $\alpha + \beta = -\gamma$ και $\alpha + \gamma = -\beta$ και $\beta + \gamma = -\alpha$ **(1)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2 - 2\beta\gamma}{\alpha + \beta} + \frac{\beta^2 - \gamma^2 - 2\alpha\gamma}{\beta + \gamma} + \frac{\gamma^2 - \alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \gamma} &= \\
 = \frac{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta) - 2\beta\gamma}{\alpha + \beta} + \frac{(\beta - \gamma)(\beta + \gamma) - 2\alpha\gamma}{\beta + \gamma} + \frac{(\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma + \alpha) - 2\beta\alpha}{\alpha + \gamma} &\text{ και λόγω των (1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Σχόλιο

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(\alpha - \beta)(-\gamma) - 2\beta\gamma}{-\gamma} + \frac{(\beta - \gamma)(-\alpha) - 2\alpha\gamma}{-\alpha} + \frac{(\gamma - \alpha)(-\beta) - 2\beta\alpha}{-\beta} = \\
&= \frac{(-\gamma)(\alpha - \beta + 2\beta)}{-\gamma} + \frac{(-\alpha)(\beta - \gamma + 2\gamma)}{-\alpha} + \frac{(-\beta)(\gamma - \alpha + 2\alpha)}{-\beta} = \\
&= \alpha + \beta + \beta + \gamma + \gamma + \alpha = 2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 2 \cdot 0 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

7.

Δείξτε ότι

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha) \quad \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2} + \frac{2y}{x} &= \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^2 & \beta) \quad \left(\frac{2x}{x^2 - y^2} + \frac{3}{x + y} - \frac{1}{x - y}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy^2} + \frac{2}{y}\right) &= \frac{4(x + y)}{xy^2} \\
\gamma) \quad \frac{1 - 2x}{2x + 1} - \frac{2x + 1}{2x - 1} + \frac{20x^2 - 1}{4x^2 - 1} &= 3 & \delta) \quad \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha - \beta}\right) : \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\right) &= 1
\end{aligned}$$

Προτεινόμενη λύση

α)

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2} + \frac{2y}{x} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2} + \frac{2yx}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy}{x^2} = \frac{(x + y)^2}{x^2} = \left(\frac{x + y}{x}\right)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^2$$

β)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(\frac{2x}{x^2 - y^2} + \frac{3}{x + y} - \frac{1}{x - y}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy^2} + \frac{2}{y}\right) = \\
&= \left(\frac{2x}{(x - y)(x + y)} + \frac{3}{x + y} - \frac{1}{x - y}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy^2} + \frac{2}{y}\right) = \\
&= \left(\frac{2x}{(x - y)(x + y)} + \frac{3(x - y)}{(x + y)(x - y)} - \frac{1(x + y)}{(x - y)(x + y)}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy^2} + \frac{2xy}{xy^2}\right) = \\
&= \left(\frac{2x + 3(x - y) - (x + y)}{(x - y)(x + y)}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy}{xy^2}\right) = \\
&= \frac{2x + 3x - 3y - x - y}{(x - y)(x + y)} \cdot \frac{(x + y)^2}{xy^2} = \\
&= \frac{4(x - y)}{(x - y)(x + y)} \cdot \frac{(x + y)^2}{xy^2} = \frac{4(x + y)}{xy^2}
\end{aligned}$$

γ)

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1 - 2x}{2x + 1} - \frac{2x + 1}{2x - 1} + \frac{20x^2 - 1}{4x^2 - 1} &= \frac{1 - 2x}{2x + 1} - \frac{2x + 1}{2x - 1} + \frac{20x^2 - 1}{(2x - 1)(2x + 1)} = \\
&= \frac{(1 - 2x)(2x - 1)}{(2x + 1)(2x - 1)} - \frac{(2x + 1)(2x + 1)}{(2x - 1)(2x + 1)} + \frac{20x^2 - 1}{(2x - 1)(2x + 1)} = \\
&= \frac{(1 - 2x)(2x - 1) - (2x + 1)(2x + 1) + 20x^2 - 1}{(2x + 1)(2x - 1)} = \\
&= \frac{2x - 1 - 4x^2 + 2x - 4x^2 - 2x - 2x - 1 + 20x^2 - 1}{(2x + 1)(2x - 1)} =
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{12x^2 - 3}{(2x+1)(2x-1)} = \frac{3(4x^2 - 1)}{(2x+1)(2x-1)} = \frac{3(2x-1)(2x+1)}{(2x+1)(2x-1)} = 3$$

δ)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-\beta} \right) : \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha-\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta} \right) = \\ & = \left(\frac{\alpha(\alpha-\beta)}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} + \frac{\beta(\alpha+\beta)}{(\alpha-\beta)(\alpha+\beta)} \right) : \left(\frac{\alpha(\alpha+\beta)}{(\alpha-\beta)(\alpha+\beta)} - \frac{\beta(\alpha-\beta)}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} \right) = \\ & = \left(\frac{\alpha(\alpha-\beta) + \beta(\alpha+\beta)}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} \right) : \left(\frac{\alpha(\alpha+\beta) - \beta(\alpha-\beta)}{(\alpha-\beta)(\alpha+\beta)} \right) = \\ & = \left(\frac{\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta\alpha + \beta^2}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} \right) : \left(\frac{\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta - \beta\alpha + \beta^2}{(\alpha-\beta)(\alpha+\beta)} \right) = \\ & = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} : \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha-\beta)} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

8.

Να γίνουν οι πράξεις

$$\alpha) \frac{\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} - 1}{\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha^3 + 1} \quad \beta) \frac{\frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{1-x}{x}}{\frac{x}{1+x} - \frac{1-x}{x}} : \frac{1}{4x^4 - 1}$$

Προτεινόμενη λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha) \quad & \frac{\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha}}{\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha^3 + 1} = \frac{\frac{\alpha^2 + 1 - \alpha}{\alpha}}{\frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha^3 + 1} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha^2 + 1 - \alpha)}{\alpha(1 - \alpha)} \cdot \frac{(\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 1)}{(\alpha + 1)(\alpha^2 - \alpha + 1)} \\ & = \frac{\alpha - 1}{1 - \alpha} = \frac{-(1 - \alpha)}{1 - \alpha} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

β)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{1-x}{x}}{\frac{x}{1+x} - \frac{1-x}{x}} : \frac{1}{4x^4 - 1} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{x(x+1)} + \frac{(1-x)(x+1)}{x(x+1)}}{\frac{x^2}{x(1+x)} - \frac{(1-x)(x+1)}{x(x+1)}} : \frac{1}{(2x^2 - 1)(2x^2 + 1)} \\ & = \frac{\frac{x^2 + (1-x)(1+x)}{x(x+1)}}{\frac{x^2 - (1-x)(1+x)}{x(1+x)}} \cdot (2x^2 - 1)(2x^2 + 1) \\ & = \frac{x(x+1)(x^2 + 1 - x^2)}{x(x+1)(x^2 - 1 + x^2)} \cdot (2x^2 - 1)(2x^2 + 1) = 2x^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

9.

Δίνεται η παράσταση $A = \frac{10}{x+3} - \frac{4}{3-x} + \frac{12(1-x)}{x^2-9}$

α) Να βρείτε τις τιμές του x για τις οποίες ορίζεται

β) Να γίνουν οι πράξεις

γ) Να βρεθεί η τιμή του εξαγόμενου όταν $x = \frac{3}{2}$

δ) Αν $A = 5$ να βρεθεί η τιμή του x

Προτεινόμενη λύση

α)

Θα πρέπει $x+3 \neq 0$ και $3-x \neq 0$ και $x^2-9 \neq 0$
 $x+3 \neq 0$ και $3-x \neq 0$ και $(x-3)(x+3) \neq 0$
 $x \neq 3$ και $x \neq -3$

β)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{10}{x+3} - \frac{4}{3-x} + \frac{12(1-x)}{x^2-9} = \frac{10}{x+3} + \frac{4}{x-3} + \frac{12(1-x)}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \\ &= \frac{10(x-3)}{(x+3)(x-3)} + \frac{4(x+3)}{(x-3)(x+3)} + \frac{12(1-x)}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \\ &= \frac{10x-30+4x+12+12-12x}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \\ &= \frac{2x-6}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \frac{2(x-3)}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \frac{2}{x+3} \end{aligned}$$

γ)

$$\text{Για } x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ είναι } A = \frac{2}{\frac{3}{2}+3} = \frac{2}{\frac{3}{2}+\frac{6}{2}} = \frac{2}{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{4}{9}$$

δ)

$$\text{Αν } A = 5 \text{ τότε } 5 = \frac{2}{x+3} \text{ άρα } 5x+15=2 \text{ άρα } 5x=-13 \text{ άρα } x=-\frac{13}{5}$$