

3^ο Γυμνάσιο Εχεδώρου
Μαθηματικά Γ Γυμνασίου
Επανάληψη στις ταυτότητες

1. Μεθοδολογία για τις αποδεικτικές ασκήσεις A=B

a) $\begin{cases} A = \dots = \dots = \Gamma \\ B = \dots = \dots = \Gamma \end{cases}, \text{άρα } A = B$

πχ. Να αποδείξετε ότι: $(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)^2 - (\alpha-\beta)^2 = (2\alpha+\gamma)(2\beta+\gamma)$

$$\underline{A} = \underline{(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)^2} - (\alpha-\beta)^2 =$$

$$\alpha^2 + 2\alpha(\beta+\gamma) + (\beta+\gamma)^2 - (\alpha-\beta)^2 =$$

$$\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + \beta^2 + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 - (\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2) =$$

$$\cancel{\alpha^2} + \cancel{2\alpha\beta} + \cancel{2\alpha\gamma} + \cancel{\beta^2} + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 - \cancel{\alpha^2} + \cancel{2\alpha\beta} - \cancel{\beta^2} =$$

$$4\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2$$

$$B = (2\alpha+\gamma)(2\beta+\gamma) =$$

$$4\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2$$

$$A=B$$

β) $A = B \Leftrightarrow (\text{καταλήγω σε κάτι πον ισχύει})$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi\chi. \text{ Να αποδείξετε ότι: } & (\alpha+\beta+\gamma)^2 - (\alpha-\beta)^2 = (2\alpha+\gamma)(2\beta+\gamma) \\ & (\alpha+\beta+\gamma)^2 - (\alpha-\beta)^2 = (2\alpha+\gamma)(2\beta+\gamma) \Leftrightarrow \\ & \alpha^2 + 2\alpha(\beta+\gamma) + (\beta+\gamma)^2 - (\alpha-\beta)^2 = (2\alpha+\gamma)(2\beta+\gamma) \Leftrightarrow \\ & \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + \beta^2 + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 - (\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2) = 4\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 \Leftrightarrow \\ & \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + \beta^2 + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 - (\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2) = 4\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 \Leftrightarrow \\ & \cancel{\alpha^2} + \cancel{2\alpha\beta} + \cancel{2\alpha\gamma} + \cancel{\beta^2} + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 - \cancel{\alpha^2} + \cancel{2\alpha\beta} - \cancel{\beta^2} = 4\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 \Leftrightarrow \\ & 4\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 = 4\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2, \text{ ισχύει.} \end{aligned}$$

γ) $\mathbf{A} = \dots = \dots = \mathbf{B}$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi\chi. \text{ Να αποδείξετε ότι: } & (\alpha+\beta+\gamma)^2 - (\alpha-\beta)^2 = (2\alpha+\gamma)(2\beta+\gamma) \\ & \mathbf{A} = (\alpha+\beta+\gamma)^2 - (\alpha-\beta)^2 = \\ & \alpha^2 + 2\alpha(\beta+\gamma) + (\beta+\gamma)^2 - (\alpha-\beta)^2 = \\ & \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + \beta^2 + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 - (\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2) = \\ & \cancel{\alpha^2} + \cancel{2\alpha\beta} + \cancel{2\alpha\gamma} + \cancel{\beta^2} + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 - \cancel{\alpha^2} + \cancel{2\alpha\beta} - \cancel{\beta^2} = \\ & 4\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 = \\ & 2\alpha(2\beta+\gamma) + \gamma(2\beta+\gamma) = \\ & (2\beta+\gamma)(2\alpha+\gamma) \end{aligned}$$

δ) $\mathbf{B} = \dots = \dots = \mathbf{A}$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi\chi. \text{ Να αποδείξετε ότι: } & \beta^2 = (\alpha+\beta)^2 - \alpha(\alpha+2\beta) \\ & (\alpha+\beta)^2 - \alpha(\alpha+2\beta) = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 - \alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta = \beta^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Να γίνουν οι πράξεις:

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

$$\alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2 \cdot 2\beta + 3\alpha \cdot (2\beta)^2 + (2\beta)^3 - (\alpha^3 - 3\alpha^2\beta + 3\alpha\beta^2 - \beta^3) =$$

$$\cancel{\alpha^3} + \underline{6\alpha^2\beta} + 12\alpha\beta^2 + \underline{8\beta^3} - \cancel{\alpha^3} + \underline{3\alpha^2\beta} - 3\alpha\beta^2 + \cancel{\beta^3} =$$

$$9\beta^3 + 9\alpha^2\beta + 9\alpha\beta^2 =$$

$$9\beta(\beta^2 + \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta)$$

3. Ομοίως, οι πράξεις:

$$(3\alpha+2\beta)^3 - 2\alpha(2\alpha-\beta)^2 + 3\beta(2\alpha-5\beta)(2\alpha+5\beta) =$$