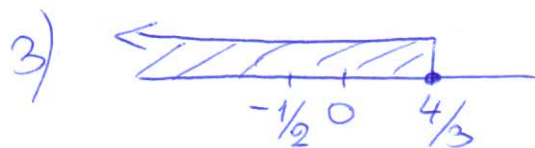


ΛΥΣΕΙΣ : ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ Νο 1 Β' ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟΥ

1) $6(\omega+2)+3=3-2(\omega-4)$
 $6\omega+12+3=3-2\omega+8$
 $6\omega+2\omega=3+8-3-12$
 $\frac{8\omega}{8} = \frac{-4}{8}$
 $\omega = -\frac{1}{2}$



άρα $0 - \frac{1}{2}$ είναι λύση της ανίσωσης.

2) $\frac{5-x}{4} + \frac{x+2}{8} \geq x$ $E_{\text{ΚΠ}}(4,8)=8$
 $\frac{2(5-x)}{4} + \frac{1(x+2)}{8} \geq 8x$
 $2(5-x)+x+2 \geq 8x$
 $10-2x+x+2 \geq 8x$
 $-2x-8x+x \geq -10-2$
 $-9x \geq -12$
 $\frac{-9x}{-9} \leq \frac{-12}{-9}$
 $x \leq +\frac{4}{3}$

2) $x = \sqrt{49} + \sqrt{81} - 2\sqrt{3^2}$ $y = \sqrt{1+\sqrt{5+\sqrt{16}}}$
 $x = 7+9-2 \cdot 3$ $y = \sqrt{1+\sqrt{5+4}}$
 $x = 16-6$ $y = \sqrt{1+\sqrt{9}}$
 $x = 10$ $y = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$

οπότε: $A = 2 \cdot x^3 + \frac{3 \cdot x}{y}$
 $A = 2 \cdot 10^3 + \frac{3 \cdot 10}{2} \Rightarrow A = 2 \cdot 1000 + \frac{30}{2} = 2000 + 15 = 2015$

3) 1) $ΕΓ = ΔΓ - ΔΕ = 15 - 9 = 6 \text{ cm}$
 2) Εφαρμόζω ΠΘ. στο $\triangle BEΓ$ με $\hat{E} = 90^\circ$:
 $ΒΓ^2 = ΒΕ^2 + ΕΓ^2 \Leftrightarrow ΒΕ^2 = ΒΓ^2 - ΕΓ^2 \Leftrightarrow ΒΕ^2 = 10^2 - 6^2 \Leftrightarrow ΒΕ^2 = 100 - 36$
 $ΒΕ^2 = 64 \Leftrightarrow ΒΕ = \sqrt{64} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{ΒΕ = 8 \text{ cm}}$
 3) $E_{\triangle BEΓ} = \frac{Β \cdot \upsilon}{2} = \frac{ΕΓ \cdot ΒΕ}{2} = \frac{6 \cdot 8}{2} = \frac{48}{2} = 24 \text{ cm}^2$
 4) $E_{\text{ABED}} = Β \cdot \upsilon = ΒΕ \cdot ΔΕ = 8 \cdot 9 = 72 \text{ cm}^2$