

## Γ' Τρίμηνο-Εργασία 2

**Προσεταιριστική Ιδιότητα:** Για κάθε τριάδα αριθμών  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  ισχύουν οι παρακάτω ισότητες:

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

- $(\alpha \cdot \beta) \cdot \gamma = \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot \gamma)$

$$(\square + \triangle) + \bigcirc = \square + (\triangle + \bigcirc) \text{ και } (\square \cdot \triangle) \cdot \bigcirc = \square \cdot (\triangle \cdot \bigcirc)$$

**Αντιμεταθετική Ιδιότητα:** Για κάθε ζεύγος αριθμών  $\alpha, \beta$  ισχύουν οι παρακάτω ισότητες:

- $\alpha + \beta = \beta + \alpha$

- $\alpha \cdot \beta = \beta \cdot \alpha$

$$\square + \triangle = \triangle + \square \text{ και } \square \cdot \triangle = \triangle \cdot \square$$

Έστω  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \zeta$  αριθμοί. Να αποδείξετε πως ισχύουν οι παρακάτω ιδιότητες.

1.  $(\alpha + \beta) - \gamma = \alpha + (\beta - \gamma)$

Απόδειξη:

$$\begin{aligned}(\alpha + \beta) - \gamma &= (\alpha + \beta) + (-\gamma) \\ &=^{(*)} \alpha + (\beta + (-\gamma)) \\ &= \alpha + (\beta - \gamma)\end{aligned}$$

Από την προσεταιριστική ιδιότητα:  $(\square + \triangle) + \bigcirc = \square + (\triangle + \bigcirc)$

$$(*) : \square = \alpha, \triangle = \beta, \bigcirc = -\gamma$$

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

$$3. \quad (-\alpha + \beta) + \gamma = -\alpha + (\beta + \gamma)$$

$$4. \quad (-\alpha + \beta) - \gamma = -\alpha + (\beta - \gamma)$$

$$5. \quad ((-\alpha) + (-\beta)) - \gamma = -\alpha + (-\beta - \gamma)$$

$$6. \quad ((-\alpha) \cdot (-\beta)) \cdot (-\gamma) = (-\alpha) \cdot (\beta \cdot \gamma)$$

7.  $\alpha - \beta = -\beta + \alpha$

8.  $-\alpha + \beta = \beta - \alpha$

9.  $-\alpha - \beta = -\beta - \alpha$

10.  $\alpha - \beta + \gamma = -\beta + \gamma + \alpha$

11.  $(\alpha \cdot \beta) \cdot \gamma = \gamma \cdot (\alpha \cdot \beta)$

$$12. (\alpha + \beta) + \gamma = \gamma + (\beta + \alpha)$$

$$13. (\alpha \cdot \beta) \cdot \gamma = (\beta \cdot \gamma) \cdot \alpha$$

$$14. ((-\alpha) \cdot (-\beta)) \cdot \gamma = \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot \gamma)$$

$$15. \alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \alpha = \alpha^2 \cdot \beta$$

$$16. \alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \alpha = \beta \cdot \alpha^2$$

$$17. \alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \alpha = \alpha^3 \cdot \beta^2$$

$$18. \alpha \cdot \beta \cdot (-\alpha) \cdot \beta \cdot \alpha = -\alpha^3 \cdot \beta^2$$

$$19. (-\alpha)^4 \cdot \beta^4 = \alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \alpha \cdot \beta$$

20.  $\alpha + \beta - \alpha + \beta + \alpha - \beta = \beta + 2\alpha$

21.  $(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \gamma = \gamma \cdot (\alpha + \beta)$

22.  $(\alpha + \beta) \cdot (\gamma + \delta) = (\delta + \gamma) \cdot (\alpha + \beta)$

23.  $(\alpha + \beta) \cdot (\gamma + \delta) = (\delta + \gamma) \cdot (\beta + \alpha)$

$$24. \ ((-\alpha) \cdot (-\beta)) + (\gamma \cdot \delta) = (\delta \cdot \gamma) + (\alpha \cdot \beta)$$

$$25. \ ((\alpha \cdot \beta) \cdot \gamma) \cdot \delta = \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot (\gamma \cdot \delta))$$

$$26. \ ((\alpha \cdot \beta) \cdot \gamma) \cdot \delta = \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot (\delta \cdot \gamma))$$

$$27. \ ((\alpha \cdot \beta) \cdot \gamma) \cdot \delta = \beta \cdot (\alpha \cdot (\delta \cdot \gamma))$$

$$28. ((\alpha + \beta) + \gamma) + \delta = \beta + (\alpha + (\delta + \gamma))$$

$$29. ((\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \cdot (\delta + \epsilon)) \cdot \zeta = ((\delta + \epsilon) \cdot \zeta) \cdot (\alpha + \gamma + \beta)$$

$$30. ((\alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \gamma) + (\delta + \epsilon)) + \zeta = ((\delta + \epsilon) + \zeta) + (\alpha \cdot \gamma \cdot \beta)$$

$$31. \left( ((\alpha + \beta) + \alpha) + \beta \right) + \alpha = \alpha + \left( (\beta + \alpha) + (\beta + \alpha) \right)$$