

1.1 1)

α) $f(2) = 2^2 = 4$

β) $f(3) = 3^2 = 9$

γ) $f(-1) = (-1)^2 = 1$

δ) $f(-2) = (-2)^2 = 4$

ε) $f(\alpha + 1) = (\alpha + 1)^2 = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1$

στ) $f(2\alpha - 3) = (2\alpha - 3)^2 = 4\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9$

ζ) $f(3\alpha + 1) = (3\alpha + 1)^2 = 9\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 1$

η) $f(2\alpha + 3) = (2\alpha + 3)^2 = 4\alpha^2 + 12\alpha + 9$

θ) $f(6\alpha - 1) = (6\alpha - 1)^2 = 36\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 1$

1.1 2)

α) $f(2) = 2 \cdot 2^2 - 3 \cdot 2 + 1 = 8 - 6 + 1 = 3$

β) $f(3) = 2 \cdot 3^2 - 3 \cdot 3 + 1 = 18 - 9 + 1 = 10$

γ) $f(-1) = 2 \cdot (-1)^2 - 3 \cdot (-1) + 1 = 2 + 3 + 1 = 6$

δ) $f(-2) = 2 \cdot (-2)^2 - 3 \cdot (-2) + 1 = 8 + 6 + 1 = 15$

ε) $f(\alpha + 1) = 2 \cdot (\alpha + 1)^2 - 3 \cdot (\alpha + 1) + 1 = 2 \cdot (\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1) - 3\alpha - 3 + 1 =$

$2\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 2 - 3\alpha - 3 + 1 = 2\alpha^2 + \alpha$

στ) $f(2\alpha - 3) = 2 \cdot (2\alpha - 3)^2 - 3 \cdot (2\alpha - 3) + 1 = 2 \cdot (4\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 9) - 6\alpha + 9 + 1 =$

$= 8\alpha^2 - 24\alpha + 18 - 6\alpha + 9 + 1 = 8\alpha^2 - 30\alpha + 28$

ζ) $f(3\alpha + 1) = 2 \cdot (3\alpha + 1)^2 - 3 \cdot (3\alpha + 1) + 1 = 2 \cdot (9\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 1) - 9\alpha - 3 + 1$

$= 18\alpha^2 + 12\alpha + 2 - 9\alpha - 3 + 1 = 18\alpha^2 + 3\alpha$

1.1 3)

α) $f(3) = \underline{\quad 5 \quad}$

β) $f(1) = \underline{\quad 5 \quad}$

γ) $f(7) = \underline{\quad 5 \quad}$

δ) $f(-4) = \underline{\quad 5 \quad}$

ε) $f(0) = \underline{\quad 5 \quad}$

1.1 4)

α) $f(1+h) = 2(1+h) + 1 = 2 + 2h + 1 = 2h + 3$

$$\beta) \quad f(1+h) - f(1) \stackrel{\substack{f(1+h)=2h+3 \\ f(1)=2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3}}{=} 2h + 3 - 3 = 2h$$

$$\gamma) \quad \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} \stackrel{f(1+h) - f(1) = 2h}{=} \frac{2h}{h} = 2$$

$$\delta) \quad f(-2+h) = 2(-2+h) + 1 = -4 + 2h + 1 = 2h - 3$$

$$\varepsilon) \quad f(-2+h) - f(-2) \stackrel{\substack{f(-2+h)=2h-3 \\ f(-2)=2 \cdot (-2) + 1 = -3}}{=} 2h - 3 - (-3) = 2h - 3 + 3 = 2h$$

$$\sigma\tau) \quad \frac{f(-2+h) - f(-2)}{h} \stackrel{f(-2+h) - f(-2) = 2h}{=} \frac{2h}{h} = 2$$

1.1 5)

$$\alpha) \quad f(1+h) = (1+h)^2 - 3(1+h) + 1 = 1 + 2h + h^2 - 3 - 3h + 1 = h^2 - h - 1$$

$$\beta) \quad f(1+h) - f(1) \stackrel{\substack{f(1+h)=h^2-h-1 \\ f(1)=1^2-3 \cdot 1 + 1 = -1}}{=} h^2 - h - 1 - (-1) = h^2 - h - 1 + 1 = h^2 - h$$

$$\gamma) \quad \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} \stackrel{f(1+h) - f(1) = h^2 - h}{=} \frac{h^2 - h}{h} = \frac{\cancel{h}(h-1)}{\cancel{h}} = h - 1$$

$$\delta) \quad f(-2+h) = (-2+h)^2 - 3(-2+h) + 1 = 4 - 4h + h^2 + 6 - 3h + 1 = h^2 - 7h + 11$$

$$\varepsilon) \quad f(-2+h) - f(-2) \stackrel{\substack{f(-2+h)=h^2-7h+11 \\ f(-2)=(-2)^2-3(-2)+1=4+6+1=11}}{=} h^2 - 7h + 11 - 11 = h^2 - 7h$$

$$\sigma\tau) \quad \frac{f(-2+h) - f(-2)}{h} \stackrel{f(-2+h) - f(-2) = h^2 - 7h}{=} \frac{h^2 - 7h}{h} = \frac{\cancel{h}(h-7)}{\cancel{h}} = h - 7$$