

20.28

$$\text{Είναι } P(x) = (x - \alpha)\pi_1(x) + v_1 \Rightarrow P(\alpha) = v_1$$

$$\text{και } P(x) = (x - \beta)\pi_2(x) + v_2 \Rightarrow P(\beta) = v_2$$

$$\text{Στην πρώτη, για } x = \beta: P(\beta) = (\beta - \alpha)\pi_1(\beta) + v_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 - v_1 = (\beta - \alpha)\pi_1(\beta) \Rightarrow \pi_1(\beta) = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{\beta - \alpha} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Στην δεύτερη, για } x = \alpha: P(\alpha) = (\alpha - \beta)\pi_2(\alpha) + v_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = (\alpha - \beta)\pi_2(\alpha) + v_2 \Rightarrow \pi_2(\alpha) = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{\beta - \alpha} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Από } (1), (2) \Rightarrow \pi_1(\beta) = \pi_2(\alpha)$$