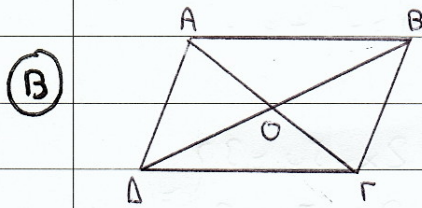


ΘΕΜΑ 1ο:

- (A) i) Θεωρία  $\rightarrow$  Σχολ. βιβλ. : σελ. 13  
 ii) " " " : σελ. 12  
 iii) " " " : σελ. 13



- i) Απόδοσ :  $\vec{A\Delta} = \vec{B\Gamma}$   
 ii) Έωσοτό  
 iii) Απόδοσ :  $\vec{\Delta\Gamma} - \vec{\Delta A} = \vec{A\Gamma}$   
 iv) Έωσοτό  
 v) Απόδοσ :  $\vec{O\Gamma} \uparrow \vec{A\Delta}$   
 vi) Απόδοσ :  $\vec{A\vec{O}} - \vec{\Gamma\vec{O}} = \vec{A\vec{O}} + \vec{O\vec{\Gamma}} = \vec{A\vec{\Gamma}}$   
 vii) Απόδοσ :  $\vec{A\vec{\Delta}} + \vec{\Delta\vec{\Gamma}} + \vec{\Gamma\vec{B}} = \vec{A\vec{B}}$

(Γ) i) Έχουμε:  $\vec{A\vec{E}} - \vec{H\vec{\Gamma}} = \vec{\Delta\vec{Z}} + \vec{B\vec{H}} - \vec{E\vec{Z}} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\vec{A\vec{E}} + \vec{E\vec{Z}} = \vec{\Delta\vec{Z}} + \vec{B\vec{H}} + \vec{H\vec{\Gamma}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{A\vec{Z}} = \vec{\Delta\vec{Z}} + \vec{B\vec{\Gamma}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{A\vec{Z}} - \vec{\Delta\vec{Z}} = \vec{B\vec{\Gamma}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{A\vec{Z}} + \vec{Z\vec{\Delta}} = \vec{B\vec{\Gamma}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{A\vec{\Delta}} = \vec{B\vec{\Gamma}} \text{ άρα } AB\Gamma\Delta : \#$$

ii) Έχουμε:  $\vec{A\vec{M}} = \vec{A\vec{B}} + \vec{\Gamma\vec{\Delta}} \quad \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\vec{A\vec{N}} = \vec{A\vec{\Delta}} + \vec{\Gamma\vec{B}} \quad \Leftrightarrow$

$$\vec{A\vec{M}} - \vec{A\vec{N}} = \vec{A\vec{B}} + \vec{\Gamma\vec{\Delta}} - \vec{A\vec{\Delta}} - \vec{\Gamma\vec{B}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{N\vec{M}} = \vec{A\vec{B}} + \vec{B\vec{\Gamma}} + \vec{\Gamma\vec{\Delta}} + \vec{\Delta\vec{A}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{N\vec{M}} = \vec{A\vec{A}} \Leftrightarrow \vec{N\vec{M}} = \vec{0}$$

ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>ο</sup>

- Ⓐ
- i) Σωστό
  - ii) Σωστό
  - iii) Λάθος

Ⓑ

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1-x}{6} - \frac{\psi-x}{2} &= \frac{\psi+2}{3} \\ 2 \cdot [x+\psi - 2(x-\psi)] &= -(3-\psi) \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} 1-x-3(\psi-x) &= 2(\psi+2) \\ 2(x+\psi-2x+2\psi) &= -3+\psi \end{aligned} \right\} (\ast)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1-x-3\psi+3x &= 2\psi+4 \\ -2x+6\psi &= -3+\psi \end{aligned} \right\} (\ast) \left. \begin{aligned} 2x-5\psi &= 3 \\ -2x+5\psi &= -3 \end{aligned} \right\} \cdot (-1) \left. \begin{aligned} 2x-5\psi &= 3 \\ 2x-5\psi &= 3 \end{aligned} \right\} (\ast)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x-5\psi=3 \Leftrightarrow 2x=3-5\psi \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{3-5\psi}{2}$$

Άρα το (E) έχει άπειρες λύσεις της μορφής:

$$(x, \psi) = \left( \frac{3-5\psi}{2}, \psi \right), \psi \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{ή} \quad \boxed{\left( \frac{3-5k}{2}, k \right), k \in \mathbb{R}}$$

Ⓒ

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (x+3)^2 - (x+\psi)(x-\psi) &= 16 - \psi(3-\psi) \\ x^2 - (x+\psi)(x+3) &= -1 - \psi(x+1) \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^2+6x+9 - x^2+\psi^2 &= 16-3\psi+\psi^2 \\ x^2-x^2-3x-\psi x-3\psi &= -1-\psi x-\psi \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} 6x+5\psi &= 7 \\ -3x-2\psi &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \cdot 2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 6x+5\psi &= 7 \\ -6x-4\psi &= -2 \end{aligned} \right\} (+)$$

$$\psi = 5$$

Εκουμε:  $-3x-2\psi=-1 \Leftrightarrow -3x-2 \cdot 5=-1 \Leftrightarrow -3x=9 \Leftrightarrow x=-3$

άρα  $\boxed{(x, \psi) = (-3, 5)}$



ΘΕΜΑ 3<sup>ο</sup>

Α) Έχουμε:  $(\beta - 3\alpha) \cdot x + (2\alpha - \beta) \cdot \psi + 1 = 0$  (1)

i) Από α)  $K(-2, -1) \rightarrow (\beta - 3\alpha) \cdot (-2) + (2\alpha - \beta) \cdot (-1) + 1 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2\beta + 6\alpha - 2\alpha + \beta + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\alpha + \beta = -1$$

Από β)  $\Lambda(4, 3) \rightarrow (\beta - 3\alpha) \cdot 4 + (2\alpha - \beta) \cdot 3 + 1 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4\beta - 12\alpha + 6\alpha - 3\beta + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow -6\alpha + \beta = -1$$

Λύνουμε το σύστημα:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4\alpha - \beta = -1 \\ -6\alpha + \beta = -1 \end{array} \right\} (*)$$

$$-2\alpha = -2 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 1}$$

Έχουμε:  $4\alpha - \beta = -1 \Rightarrow 4 \cdot 1 - \beta = -1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\beta = 5}$

ii) Για  $\alpha = 1$  και  $\beta = 5$  η ευθεία (ε) γίνεται:

$$(5 - 3 \cdot 1)x + (2 \cdot 1 - 5) \cdot \psi + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x - 3\psi = -1$$

Λύνουμε το σύστημα:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x - 3\psi = -1 \\ 3x - 4\psi = -3 \end{array} \right\} \cdot \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ (-2) \end{array} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 6x - 9\psi = -3 \\ -6x + 8\psi = 6 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$-\psi = 3 \Leftrightarrow \psi = -3$$

Έχουμε:  $2x - 3\psi = -1 \Leftrightarrow 2x - 3(-3) = -1 \Leftrightarrow 2x + 9 = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = -5$

Άρα οι ευθείες (ε) και (δ) τέμνονται στο σημείο  $\boxed{A(-5, -3)}$

Β) Έχουμε:  $(x + 2\psi)^2 + (x - \psi)^2 + 17 = 8(x + 2\psi) + 2(x - \psi) \Leftrightarrow$

$$(x + 2\psi)^2 - 8(x + 2\psi) + 16 + (x - \psi)^2 - 2(x - \psi) + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x + 2\psi + 4)^2 + (x - \psi + 1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x + 2\psi + 4 = 0 \quad \text{και} \quad x - \psi + 1 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + 2\psi = -4 \\ x - \psi = -1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \psi + 2\psi = -4 \\ x = \psi - 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 3\psi = -3 \\ x = \psi - 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \psi = -1 \\ x = -2 \end{array} \right\} \text{ άρα } \boxed{(x, \psi) = (-2, -1)}$$



Γ) Έστω  $x$  και  $\varphi$  οι ακέραιοι με  $x > \varphi$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Έχουμε ότι: } x + \varphi = 26 \\ x = 4\varphi + 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 4\varphi + 1 + \varphi = 26 \\ x = 4\varphi + 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 5\varphi = 25 \\ x = 4\varphi + 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi = 5 \\ x = 21 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

Άρα  $(x, \varphi) = (21, 5)$

### ΘΕΜΑ 4<sup>ο</sup>

Α) i)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} x - 3\varphi = 2 \\ x^2 - 5\varphi^2 = -4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array}$

Από (1)  $\Leftrightarrow x = 2 + 3\varphi$  (3)

Από (2)  $\stackrel{(3)}{\Leftrightarrow} (2 + 3\varphi)^2 - 5\varphi^2 = -4 \Leftrightarrow 4 + 12\varphi + 9\varphi^2 - 5\varphi^2 = -4$

$\Leftrightarrow 4\varphi^2 + 12\varphi + 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi^2 + 3\varphi + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi = -2 \hat{\vee} \varphi = -1$

$\rightarrow$  Αν  $\varphi = -2$ , από (3)  $\Leftrightarrow x = 2 + 3 \cdot (-2) \Leftrightarrow x = -4$  άρα  $(x, \varphi) = (-4, -2)$

$\rightarrow$  Αν  $\varphi = -1$ , από (3)  $\Leftrightarrow x = 2 + 3 \cdot (-1) \Leftrightarrow x = -1$  άρα  $(x, \varphi) = (-1, -1)$

ii)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 4x - 4\varphi - 3x\varphi = -2 \\ x\varphi - 2x + 2\varphi = 4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array}$

Από (2)  $\Leftrightarrow x\varphi - 2x + 2\varphi - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(\varphi - 2) + 2(\varphi - 2) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (\varphi - 2)(x + 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi = 2 \hat{\vee} x = -2$

$\rightarrow$  Αν  $\varphi = 2$  από (1)  $\Leftrightarrow 4x - 8 - 6x = -2 \Leftrightarrow -2x = 6 \Leftrightarrow x = -3$

άρα  $(x, \varphi) = (-3, 2)$

$\rightarrow$  Αν  $x = -2$  από (1)  $\Leftrightarrow -8 - 4\varphi + 6\varphi = -2 \Leftrightarrow 2\varphi = 6 \Leftrightarrow \varphi = 3$

άρα  $(x, \varphi) = (-2, 3)$



$$\textcircled{B} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \text{Έχουμε: } \sqrt{2x+\psi} - \sqrt{x+\psi} = 1 \\ x+\psi + \sqrt{2x+\psi} = 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \sqrt{2x+\psi} - \sqrt{x+\psi} = 1 \\ \sqrt{2x+\psi} + \sqrt{x+\psi} = 3 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Θέτουμε:  $\sqrt{2x+\psi} = a \geq 0$  και  $\sqrt{x+\psi} = b \geq 0$  οπότε έχουμε:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a - b = 1 \\ a + b^2 = 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} a = 1 + b \\ a + b^2 = 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a = 1 + b \\ a + b^2 = 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow a + b^2 = 3 \textcircled{2}$$

Από (2)  $\Leftrightarrow 1 + b + b^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow b^2 + b - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = -2 \vee b = 1$

Απορ.

Για  $b = 1$  από (1)  $\Leftrightarrow a = 2$

άρα έχουμε:  $\sqrt{2x+\psi} = 2$  και  $\sqrt{x+\psi} = 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x+\psi = 4 \text{ και } x+\psi = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2x+\psi = 4 \\ x+\psi = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} 2x+1-x = 4 \\ \psi = 1-x \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x = 3 \\ \psi = 1-x \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x = 3 \\ \psi = -2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

άρα  $(x, \psi) = (3, -2)$

$$\textcircled{Γ} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \text{i) } x^2 + \psi^2 = 17 \\ x\psi = -4 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x \neq 0 \\ \psi \neq 0 \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + \psi^2 = 17 \\ \psi = -\frac{4}{x} \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

Από (1)  $\Leftrightarrow x^2 + \frac{16}{x^2} = 17 \Leftrightarrow x^4 + 16 = 17x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^4 - 17x^2 + 16 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 \vee x^2 = 16$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1 \vee x = \pm 4$$

Α.  $x = 1$  από (2)  $\Leftrightarrow \psi = -4$  άρα  $(x, \psi) = (1, -4)$

Α.  $x = -1$  από (2)  $\Leftrightarrow \psi = 4$  άρα  $(x, \psi) = (-1, 4)$

Α.  $x = 4$  από (2)  $\Leftrightarrow \psi = -1$  άρα  $(x, \psi) = (4, -1)$

Α.  $x = -4$  από (2)  $\Leftrightarrow \psi = 1$  άρα  $(x, \psi) = (-4, 1)$

ii)  $\emptyset$  κύβλοι και η παραβολή έχουν 4 κοινά σημεία

iii)

