

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΟΜΟΙΩΣΗΣ Β' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ: 3/1/2018

ΘΕΜΑ Α

(A1) Έχουμε: $A(2, 2)$, $B(6, \lambda+2)$, $\Gamma(2\lambda-1, -5)$

i) Αφού M μέσο AB τότε: $M\left(\frac{2+6}{2}, \frac{\lambda+2+2}{2}\right) \rightarrow M(4, \lambda+1)$

Είπαμε: $\vec{AB} = (6-2, \lambda+2-2) \Leftrightarrow \vec{AB} = (4, 2)$

$\vec{AM} = (4-2\lambda+1, \lambda+1+5) \Leftrightarrow \vec{AM} = (5-2\lambda, \lambda+6)$

Έχουμε: $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AM} = 20 \Leftrightarrow 4 \cdot (5-2\lambda) + 2 \cdot (\lambda+6) = 20$

$\Leftrightarrow 20 - 8\lambda + 2\lambda + 12 = 20$

$\Leftrightarrow -6\lambda = -12 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 2}$

ii) Έστω $K(0, k)$.

Είπαμε: $\vec{AK} = (0-2, k-2) \Leftrightarrow \vec{AK} = (-2, k-2)$

Έχουμε: $\vec{AK} \perp \vec{AB} \Leftrightarrow \vec{AK} \cdot \vec{AB} = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -2 \cdot 4 + (k-2) \cdot 2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -8 + 2k - 4 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 2k = 12 \Leftrightarrow k = 6$, άρα $\boxed{K(0, 6)}$

iii) Για $\lambda = 2$ έχουμε: $A(2, 2)$, $B(6, 4)$, $\Gamma(3, -5)$

Είπαμε $\vec{BA} = (-4, -2)$ άρα $|\vec{BA}| = \sqrt{16+4} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$

$\vec{B\Gamma} = (3-6, -5-4) = (-3, -9)$ άρα $|\vec{B\Gamma}| = \sqrt{9+81} = \sqrt{90} = 3\sqrt{10}$

Επίσης: $\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{B\Gamma} = (-4)(-3) + (-2)(-9) = 12 + 18 = 30$

Είπαμε: $\cos(\vec{BA}, \vec{B\Gamma}) = \frac{\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{B\Gamma}}{|\vec{BA}| \cdot |\vec{B\Gamma}|} = \frac{30}{2\sqrt{5} \cdot 3\sqrt{10}} = \frac{30}{6\sqrt{50}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{5}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

άρα $(\vec{BA}, \vec{B\Gamma}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$, οπότε $\boxed{\hat{B} = \frac{\pi}{4}}$



(A2) i) Έχουμε $(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2)x + (\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2)y + \lambda^2 - 1 = 0$ (1)

• έστω: $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -2 \vee \lambda = 1$

• έστω $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 1 \vee \lambda = 2$

Για να παριστάνει η (1) ευθεία πρέπει: $\lambda \neq 1$

ii) Πρέπει: $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 1 \vee \lambda = 2 \xrightarrow{\lambda \neq 1} \lambda = 2$

iii) Πρέπει: $(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2) \cdot 0 + (\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2) \cdot 0 + \lambda^2 - 1 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \pm 1 \xrightarrow{\lambda \neq 1} \lambda = -1$

iv) Έστω $\vec{\sigma}_1 \parallel (1) \Rightarrow \vec{\sigma}_1 = (\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2, -\lambda^2 - \lambda + 2)$

$\vec{\sigma}_2 \parallel (2) \Rightarrow \vec{\sigma}_2 = (2 - \lambda, -\lambda)$

Είναι: $(1) \parallel (2) \Leftrightarrow \vec{\sigma}_1 \parallel \vec{\sigma}_2 \Leftrightarrow \det(\vec{\sigma}_1, \vec{\sigma}_2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 & -\lambda^2 - \lambda + 2 \\ 2 - \lambda & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -\lambda(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2) - (2 - \lambda)(-\lambda^2 - \lambda + 2) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 4 - \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 2\lambda = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -2\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 4 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -2\lambda^2(\lambda - 2) + 2(\lambda - 2) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda - 2)(-2\lambda^2 + 2) = 0$

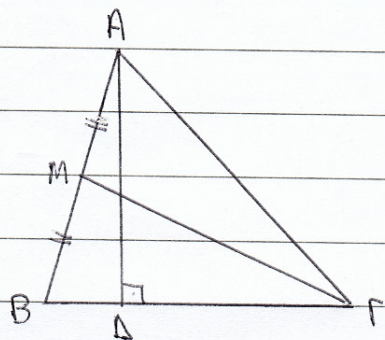
$\Leftrightarrow -2(\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 1) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -2(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = 2 \vee \lambda = 1 \vee \lambda = -1$

$\xrightarrow{\lambda \neq 1} \lambda = 2 \vee \lambda = -1$

(A3)



$$AB: \psi = 3x - 1$$

$$\Gamma M: \psi = 5$$

$$AD: \psi = -2x + 14$$

- Πύναμε το (Ε) των AB και AD

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \psi = 3x - 1 \\ \psi = -2x + 14 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \psi = 3x - 1 \\ 3x - 1 = -2x + 14 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \psi = 3x - 1 \\ 5x = 15 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \psi = 8 \\ x = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{A(3, 8)}$$

- Πύναμε το (Ε) των AB και ΓM

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \psi = 3x - 1 \\ \psi = 5 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 5 = 3x - 1 \\ \psi = 5 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 3x = 6 \\ \psi = 5 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x = 2 \\ \psi = 5 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{M(2, 5)}$$

- Αφού M: μέσο AB θα έχουμε

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_M = \frac{x_A + x_B}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 = \frac{3 + x_B}{2} \Leftrightarrow 4 = 3 + x_B \Leftrightarrow x_B = 1 \\ \psi_M = \frac{\psi_A + \psi_B}{2} \Leftrightarrow 5 = \frac{8 + \psi_B}{2} \Leftrightarrow 10 = 8 + \psi_B \Leftrightarrow \psi_B = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{B(1, 2)}$$

- Αφού $AD \perp B\Gamma \Rightarrow \lambda_{AD} \cdot \lambda_{B\Gamma} = -1 \Leftrightarrow -2 \cdot \lambda_{B\Gamma} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{B\Gamma} = \frac{1}{2}$

Η ευθεία BΓ έχει εξίσωση $\psi - \psi_B = \lambda_{B\Gamma}(x - x_B)$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi - 2 &= \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) \\ \psi &= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} \quad ; B\Gamma \end{aligned}$$

Πύναμε το σύστημα των BΓ και ΓM:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \psi = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} \\ \psi = 5 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 5 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} \\ \psi = 5 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 10 = x + 3 \\ \psi = 5 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x = 7 \\ \psi = 5 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Gamma(7, 5)}$$

Γ2) Είναι: $\sigma\omega\left(\frac{49n}{4} - \theta\right) = \sigma\omega\left(12n + \frac{n}{4} - \theta\right) = \sigma\omega\left(\frac{n}{4} - \theta\right)$

$\cdot \sigma\omega\left(\frac{93n}{4} - \theta\right) = \sigma\omega\left(22n - \frac{n}{4} - \theta\right) = \sigma\omega\left(n - \left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right)\right) = -\sigma\omega\left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right)$

Άρα έχουμε: $\sigma\omega\left(\frac{n}{4} - \theta\right) - \sigma\omega\left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right) = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow \eta\mu\left(\frac{n}{4} - \frac{n}{4} + \theta\right) - \sigma\omega\left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right) = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow \eta\mu\left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right) - \sigma\omega\left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right) = \frac{1}{3}$

Άρα: $\left[\eta\mu\left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right) - \sigma\omega\left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right)\right]^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow$

$\eta\mu^2\left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right) + \sigma\omega^2\left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right) - 2\eta\mu\left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right) \cdot \sigma\omega\left(\frac{n}{4} + \theta\right) = \frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow$

$1 - 2\Gamma = \frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow 2\Gamma = 1 - \frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow 2\Gamma = \frac{8}{9} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\Gamma = \frac{4}{9}}$

Γ3) Έστω: $\frac{1+2npx}{\sigma\omega^2x} - \frac{1+3npx}{1+npx} = 3\epsilon\eta^2x \Leftrightarrow$

$\frac{1+2npx}{\sigma\omega^2x} - \frac{1+3npx}{1+npx} = \frac{3npx}{\sigma\omega^2x} \Leftrightarrow$

$(1+npx)(1+2npx) - \sigma\omega^2x(1+3npx) = 3npx(1+npx) \Leftrightarrow$

$1 + 2npx + npx + 2n^2px^2 - \sigma\omega^2x - 3npx \cdot \sigma\omega^2x = 3npx + 3n^2px^2 \Leftrightarrow$

$npx + 2n^2px^2 + 3npx - 3npx \cdot \sigma\omega^2x = 3npx + 3n^2px^2 \Leftrightarrow$

$3npx(1 - \sigma\omega^2x) = 3n^2px^2 \Leftrightarrow$

$3npx \cdot npx = 3n^2px^2 \Leftrightarrow$

$3n^2px^2 = 3n^2px^2 \cdot \text{το } x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Gamma 4$ πρέπει: $1 - \eta \gamma x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta \gamma x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 2k\eta + \frac{\eta}{2}$
 πρέπει: $x \neq k\eta + \frac{\eta}{2}$

Έχουμε: $\frac{\sigma \omega x}{1 - \eta \gamma x} - \eta \gamma x = 2 \Leftrightarrow$

$\frac{\sigma \omega x}{1 - \eta \gamma x} - \frac{\eta \gamma x}{\sigma \omega x} = 2 \Leftrightarrow$

$\sigma \omega^2 x - \eta \gamma x (1 - \eta \gamma x) = 2(1 - \eta \gamma x) \cdot \sigma \omega x \Leftrightarrow$

$\sigma \omega^2 x - \eta \gamma x + \eta \gamma^2 x = 2 \sigma \omega x (1 - \eta \gamma x) \Leftrightarrow$

$1 - \eta \gamma x - 2 \sigma \omega x (1 - \eta \gamma x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$(1 - \eta \gamma x) \cdot (1 - 2 \sigma \omega x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\eta \gamma x = 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2 \sigma \omega x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

Ανορ. $\sigma \omega x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$

$\sigma \omega x = \sigma \omega \frac{\eta}{3} \Leftrightarrow$

$x = 2k\eta \pm \frac{\eta}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$\Delta 1$ Έχουμε: $f(x) = a - 2 \cdot \sigma \omega \omega(x)$

i) Είναι: $T = \frac{2\eta}{\omega} \Leftrightarrow 4\eta = \frac{2\eta}{\omega} \Leftrightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{2}$

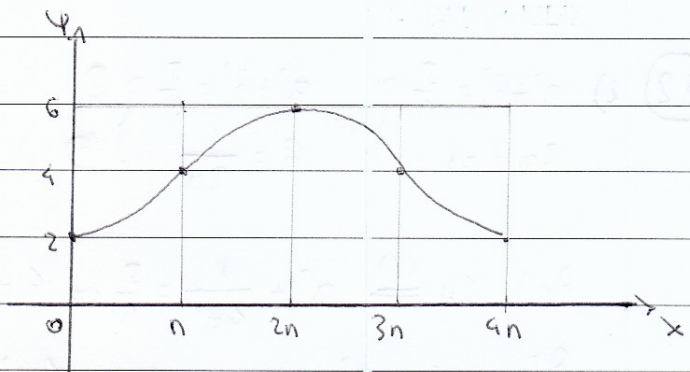
Άρα: $f(x) = a - 2 \cdot \sigma \omega 2x$

Είναι, $\min f = -2 + a$, άρα $-2 + a = 2 \Leftrightarrow a = 4$

Άρα $f(x) = 4 - 2 \cdot \sigma \omega \frac{x}{2}$

ii)

x	0	n	$2n$	$3n$	$4n$
$\frac{x}{2}$	0	$\frac{n}{2}$	n	$\frac{3n}{2}$	$2n$
$\cos \frac{x}{2}$	1	0	-1	0	1
$-2\cos \frac{x}{2}$	-2	0	2	0	-2
$4-2\cos \frac{x}{2}$	2	4	6	4	2



iii) Έχουμε: $f(2x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow$

$$4 - 2\cos \frac{2x}{2} = 7 + \cos x - 2\sin^2 x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4 - 2\cos x = 7 + \cos x - 2(1 - \cos^2 x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$0 = -4 + 2\cos x + 7 + \cos x - 2 + 2\cos^2 x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2\cos^2 x + 3\cos x + 1 = 0$$

Λέουμε: $\cos x = \omega, -1 \leq \omega \leq 1$

άρα: $2\omega^2 + 3\omega + 1 = 0, \Delta = 1$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{4} \begin{cases} \omega_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \\ \omega_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

• Αν $\omega = -\frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\cos \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}) \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = 2kn \pm \frac{2\pi}{3}}$

• Αν $\omega = -1 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = -1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = 2kn + \pi}$

✓

$$\textcircled{\Lambda 2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a^2 + b^2 = \frac{5}{4} \\ 2ab = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a^2 + b^2 = \frac{5}{4} \\ b = \frac{1}{2a} \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

Από (1) $\Leftrightarrow a^2 + \frac{1}{4a^2} = \frac{5}{4} \Leftrightarrow 4a^4 + 1 = 5a^2 \Leftrightarrow 4a^4 - 5a^2 + 1 = 0$

Θέτουμε $a^2 = \omega > 0$, οπότε $4\omega^2 - 5\omega + 1 = 0$, $\Delta = 9$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{8} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_1 = 1 \\ \omega_2 = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

• Αν $\omega = 1 \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow a = \pm 1$

• Αν $\omega = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

\rightarrow Αν $a = 1$ από (1) $\Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$, άρα $(a, b) = (1, \frac{1}{2})$

\rightarrow Αν $a = -1$ από (1) $\Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$, άρα $(a, b) = (-1, -\frac{1}{2})$

\rightarrow Αν $a = \frac{1}{2}$ από (1) $\Rightarrow b = 1$, άρα $(a, b) = (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

\rightarrow Αν $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ από (1) $\Rightarrow b = -1$, άρα $(a, b) = (-\frac{1}{2}, -1)$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \eta \rho^2 x - \eta \rho^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{4} \\ 2\eta \rho x \cdot \sigma \omega \varphi = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \eta \rho^2 x - 1 + \sigma \omega^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{4} \\ 2\eta \rho x \cdot \sigma \omega \varphi = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \eta \rho^2 x + \sigma \omega^2 \varphi = \frac{5}{4} \\ 2\eta \rho x \cdot \sigma \omega \varphi = 1 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{\text{B}}$$

Θέτουμε $\eta \rho x = a$, $0 \leq a \leq 1$

και $\sigma \omega \varphi = b$, $-1 \leq b \leq 1$

δίνου $x, \varphi \in [0, \pi]$

άρα το (B) γίνεται: $\left. \begin{array}{l} a^2 + b^2 = \frac{5}{4} \\ 2ab = 1 \end{array} \right\}$

οπότε από (i) θα έχουμε

$(a, b) = (1, \frac{1}{2})$

ή $(a, b) = (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \eta \rho x = 1 \\ \sigma \omega \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \eta \rho x = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sigma \omega \varphi = 1 \end{array} \right\}$

$(x, \varphi) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$

$(x, \varphi) = \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0 \right)$

$(x, \varphi) = \left(\frac{5\pi}{6}, 0 \right)$