

8/12/2019

ΘΕΜΑ 1

\overline{A} $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$, $\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$, $\cot \frac{3\pi}{4} = \cot(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\cos \frac{7\pi}{6} = \cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\tan \frac{21\pi}{4} = \tan(\frac{20\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \tan(5\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \tan(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$

\overline{B} $\sin(\pi - \omega) = \sin \omega$, $\cos(-\omega) = \cos \omega$, $\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} + \omega) = -\cot \omega$

$\tan(2\pi + \omega) = \tan(\omega) = \tan \omega$, $\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \omega) = \sin \omega$

$\tan(2\pi - \omega) = \tan(-\omega) = -\tan \omega$

$\overline{\Gamma}$ $\delta)$ $\cos \frac{7\pi}{8} = \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{8}) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{8} < 0$

$\overline{\Delta}$ Έστω ότι $\sin x = \cos x = 0$ τότε $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 = 1$ Αποδο

ΘΕΜΑ 2

\overline{A} α) $A_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 4) \cup (4, 6]$

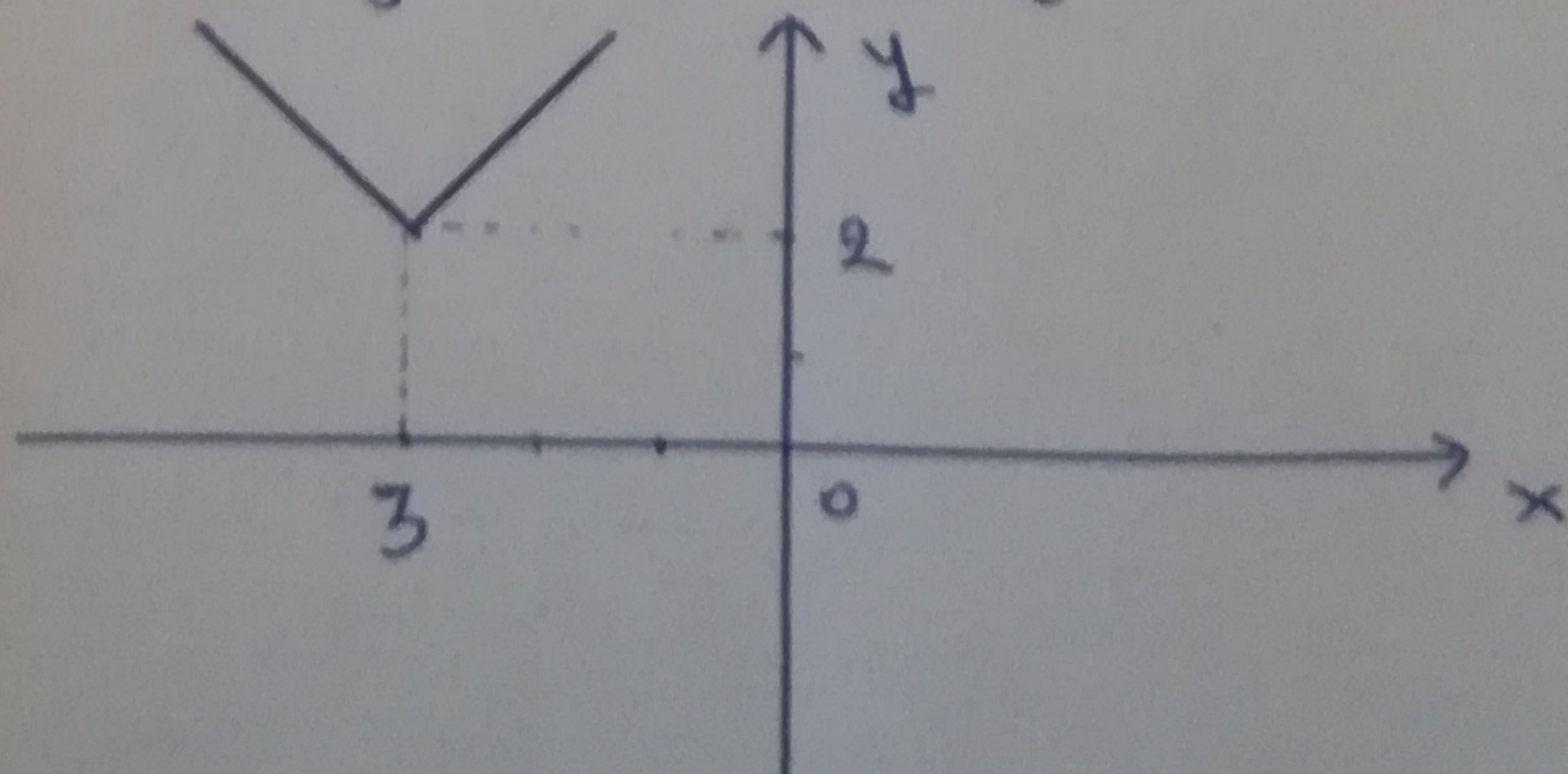
β) $f \downarrow$ στα διαστήματα: $(-\infty, -1)$, $[0, 1]$ κ' $(4, 6]$

$f \uparrow$ στα διαστήματα: $(-1, 0]$ κ' $[3, 4)$

γ) Ολικό ελάχιστο το $f(6) = -2$ (θεση $x_1 = 6$)

δ) Δεν είναι άρτια αφού $1 \in (-1, 1]$ όμως το $-1 \notin (-1, 1]$

\overline{B} f : ΠΑΡΙΤΗΤΗ g : ΑΡΤΙΑ h : ΤΙΝΟΤΑ



$\overline{\Gamma}$

ΘΕΜΑ 3

A ΑΡΙΘΜΗΤΗΣ : $w_T (5n+4) = w(n+4) = -n\tau\varphi$

• $6w(7n-4) = 6w(n-4) = -6w\varphi$

• $w\left(\frac{5n}{2}-4\right) = w\left(\frac{n}{2}-4\right) = 6w\varphi$

• $6w\left(\frac{7n}{2}+4\right) = 6w\left(\frac{3n}{2}+4\right) = w\varphi$

ΠΑΡΟΝΟΜΑΣΤΗΣ :

• $6\varphi(5n+4) = 6\varphi(n+4) = 6\varphi\varphi$

• $w(7n-4) = w(n-4) = n\tau\varphi$

• $6w\left(\frac{5n}{2}-4\right) = 6w\left(\frac{n}{2}-4\right) = n\tau\varphi$

• $6\varphi\left(\frac{7n}{2}+4\right) = 6\varphi\left(\frac{3n}{2}+4\right) = -\varepsilon\varphi\varphi$

$$\frac{-n\tau\varphi(-6w\varphi) \cdot 6w\varphi \cdot n\tau\varphi}{6\varphi\varphi \cdot n\tau\varphi \cdot n\tau\varphi(-\varepsilon\varphi\varphi)} = -6w^2\varphi = -(1-n\tau^2\varphi) = w^2\varphi - 1$$

B
$$\frac{6wx(1+wx) + 6wx(1-wx)}{1-n\tau^2x} = \frac{2}{6wx}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{6wx + 6wx/wx + 6wx - 6wxwx}{6w^2x} = \frac{2}{6wx}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \cdot 6wx}{6w^2x} = \frac{2}{6wx} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{6wx} = \frac{2}{6wx} \quad | \text{το ίδιο}$$

Γ α) $w^2w + 6w^2w = 1 \Leftrightarrow 6w^2w = 1 - \frac{5}{9} \Leftrightarrow 6w^2w = \frac{4}{9}$

$$\Rightarrow 6ww = -\frac{2}{3}, \quad \varepsilon\varphi w = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}}{-} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \kappa' \quad 6\varphi w = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

β)
$$\frac{6w\omega, -n\tau\theta}{-6w\theta} + 6\varphi\theta \geq -3 \cdot \frac{-2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{n\tau\theta}{6w\theta} + \frac{6w\theta}{n\tau\theta} \geq 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n\tau^2\theta + 6w^2\theta \geq 2n\tau\theta 6w\theta \Leftrightarrow n\tau^2\theta - 2n\tau\theta 6w\theta + 6w^2\theta \geq 0$$

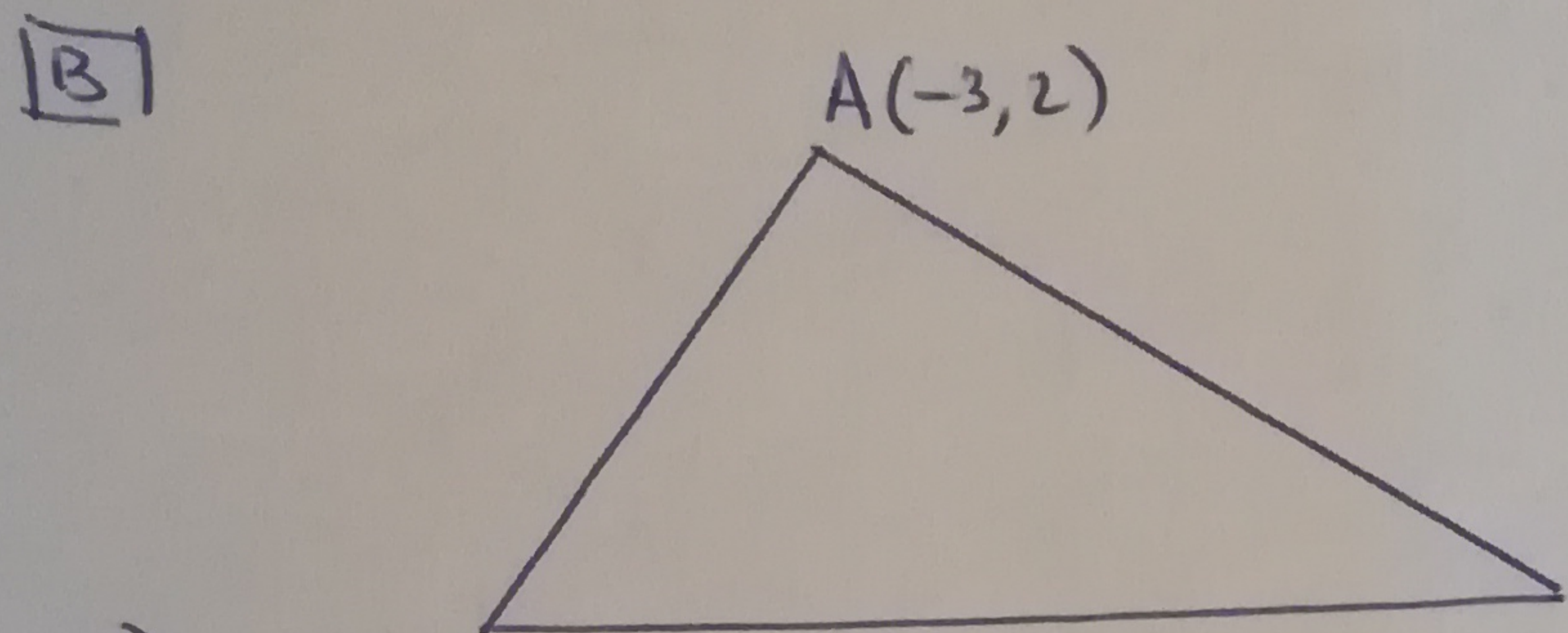
$$\Leftrightarrow (n\tau\theta - 6w\theta)^2 \geq 0 \quad | \text{το ίδιο}$$

ΘΛΜΑ 4

I) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 6 = 8 - 18 = -10$

II) $\vec{b} \cdot \vec{x} = 26 \Leftrightarrow 4x + 6(4-x) = 26$

$\Leftrightarrow 4x + 24 - 6x = 26 \Leftrightarrow -2x = 2 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = -1}$



$B\Gamma: y = x - 5$

$\Gamma\Delta: y = \frac{2}{3}x - 2$ (γ402)

I) B Γ

$\cdot \Gamma: \begin{cases} B\Gamma \\ \Gamma\Delta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x - 5 \\ y = \frac{2}{3}x - 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x - 5 = \frac{2}{3}x - 2 \Leftrightarrow 3x - 15 = 2x - 6 \Leftrightarrow x = 15 - 6 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = 9}$

$y = 9 - 5 = 4$ $\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\Gamma(9, 4)}$

II) $\Gamma\Delta \perp AB \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{\Gamma\Delta} \cdot \lambda_{AB} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3} \lambda_{AB} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{AB} = -\frac{3}{2}$

οπότε $AB: y - y_A = -\frac{3}{2}(x - x_A)$

$\Leftrightarrow y - 2 = -\frac{3}{2}(x + 3) \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{2} + 2 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}}$

III) $\lambda_{\epsilon} = \epsilon_{\varphi} 135^\circ = \epsilon_{\varphi} (180 - 45^\circ) = -1$

(ε): $y - 2 = -(x + 3) \Leftrightarrow y = -x - 3 + 2 \Leftrightarrow y = -x - 1$

IV) $\Gamma_{\Delta} \quad x=0: y = -5 \rightarrow \Lambda(0, -5)$

$\Gamma_{\Delta} \quad y=0: 0 = x - 5 \rightarrow K(5, 0)$

$E = \frac{1}{2} (OK)(OL) = \frac{1}{2} 5 \cdot 5 = \frac{25}{2}$ τ.τ.

