

# ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ Β ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

## ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. Ισολικό, Παράγραφος 3.2

A2. Ισολικό, Παράγραφος 2.1

A3. α)  $\wedge$  β)  $\wedge$  γ)  $\wedge$  δ)  $\Sigma$  ε)  $\wedge$

## ΘΕΜΑ Β

$$B1. \alpha) \begin{cases} (x+3)^2 - (x+y)(x-y) = 16 - y(5-y) & (1) \\ x^2 - (x+y)(x+3) = -1 - y(x+1) & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{H } (1): x^2 + 6x + 9 + y^2 - x^2 = 16 - 5y + y^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\boxed{6x + 5y = 7}$$

$$\text{H } (2): x^2 - x^2 - 3x - xy - 3y = -1 - xy - y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\boxed{3x + 2y = 1}$$

$$\text{Λύνουμε τον σύστημα: } \begin{cases} 6x + 5y = 7 \\ 3x + 2y = 1 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \cdot 1 \\ \cdot (-2) \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 6x + 5y = 7 \\ -6x - 4y = -2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[κατα\ μελη]{(+)} y = 5, \text{ άρα: } x = -3$$

$$\text{Τελικά: } (x, y) = (-3, 5).$$

(1)



$$e) \begin{cases} y+x = -1 & (1) \\ xy = -6 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Attraverso (2):  $xy = -6 \xrightarrow{x \neq 0} y = -\frac{6}{x}$ , oppure

in (1) si trova:  $-\frac{6}{x} + x = -1 \xrightarrow{\cdot x} -6 + x^2 = -x$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2 \quad \text{e} \quad x = -3$$

Per  $x = 2$ :  $y = -\frac{6}{2} = -3$  | **APA:**  
 Per  $x = -3$ :  $y = -\frac{6}{-3} = 2$  |  $(x,y) = (2,-3)$  e  $(-3,2)$ .

$$\text{B2. } \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{41\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{40\pi + \pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(20\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)\right) = \\ = \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \operatorname{Im}\theta.$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{35\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(18\pi + \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \operatorname{Im}\theta$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{Im}\left(21\pi - \theta\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(20\pi + (\pi - \theta)\right) = \operatorname{Im}(\pi - \theta) = -\operatorname{Im}\theta$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{25\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(12\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = -\operatorname{Im}\theta$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{Im}\left(\theta - \frac{5\pi}{2}\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left[-\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - \theta\right)\right] = -\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - \theta\right) =$$

$$= -\operatorname{Im}\left(2\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)\right) = -\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = -\operatorname{Im}\theta.$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{Im}\left(-33\pi - \theta\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(-32\pi - (\pi + \theta)\right) = \operatorname{Im}(\pi + \theta) = -\operatorname{Im}\theta$$

(2)



Άρα η παράσταση Α γίνεται:

$$A = \frac{\sigma\omega\theta \cdot \eta\mu\theta \cdot (-\epsilon\psi\theta)}{(-\eta\mu\theta) \cdot (-\epsilon\psi\theta) \cdot (-\sigma\omega\theta)} = 1.$$

$$B3. \eta\mu \frac{13\pi}{6} = \eta\mu \left( \frac{12\pi + \pi}{6} \right) = \eta\mu \left( 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\eta\mu \frac{3\pi}{2} = -1$$

$$\epsilon\psi \frac{73\pi}{6} = \epsilon\psi \left( \frac{72\pi + \pi}{6} \right) = \epsilon\psi \left( 12\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \epsilon\psi \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\eta\mu \frac{49\pi}{3} = \eta\mu \left( \frac{48\pi + \pi}{3} \right) = \eta\mu \left( 16\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

οπότε πρέπει να λυθεί η ανίσωση:

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1 \leq \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)x \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1 \leq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 6 \leq -\sqrt{3}x \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + \sqrt{3}x - 6 \leq 0,$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{3}^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-6) = 3 + 72 = 75 = (5\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$\text{ρίζες: } x_{1,2} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} \pm 5\sqrt{3}}{6} \begin{matrix} (+) & 2\sqrt{3}/3 \\ (-) & -\sqrt{3} \end{matrix}$$

x	$-\infty$	$-\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$+\infty$	
$3x^2 + \sqrt{3}x - 6$	+		-		+

$$\text{ΆΡΑ: } x \in \left[ -\sqrt{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \right].$$

(3)



ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\Gamma 1\alpha) A = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sigma\omega^2\theta}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{\eta\mu^2\theta}\right) = \frac{\sigma\omega^2\theta - 1}{\sigma\omega^2\theta} \cdot \frac{\eta\mu^2\theta - 1}{\eta\mu^2\theta}$$

$$= \frac{-\eta\mu^2\theta}{\sigma\omega^2\theta} \cdot \frac{-\sigma\omega^2\theta}{\eta\mu^2\theta} = 1.$$

$$B = \sigma\omega^2\theta \left[ (1 + \epsilon\psi\theta)^2 + (1 - \epsilon\psi\theta)^2 \right] =$$

$$= \sigma\omega^2\theta (1 + 2\epsilon\psi\theta + \epsilon\psi^2\theta + 1 - 2\epsilon\psi\theta + \epsilon\psi^2\theta) =$$

$$= 2\sigma\omega^2\theta (1 + \epsilon\psi^2\theta) = 2\sigma\omega^2\theta \left(1 + \frac{\eta\mu^2\theta}{\sigma\omega^2\theta}\right) =$$

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

Γ1β) Είναι  $\sigma\psi\omega = 2$ , άρα  $\epsilon\psi\omega = \frac{1}{2}$ , δ1δ.

$$\frac{\eta\mu\omega}{\sigma\omega\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma\omega\omega = 2\eta\mu\omega} (*)$$

άρα  $\eta\mu^2\omega + \sigma\omega^2\omega = 1 \xrightarrow{(*)} \eta\mu^2\omega + 4\eta\mu^2\omega = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \eta\mu^2\omega = \frac{1}{5} \xrightarrow{\pi < \omega < \frac{3\pi}{2}} \eta\mu\omega = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

άρα  $\sigma\omega\omega \stackrel{(*)}{=} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .

(4)

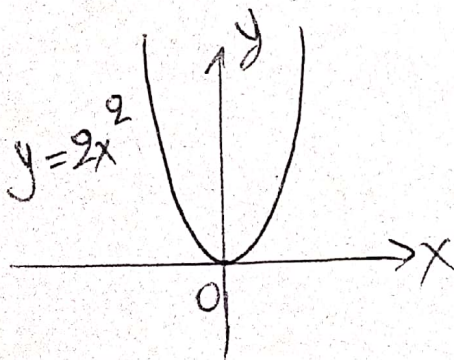


Γ2.  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x - 6$ ,  $A_f = \mathbb{R}$ .

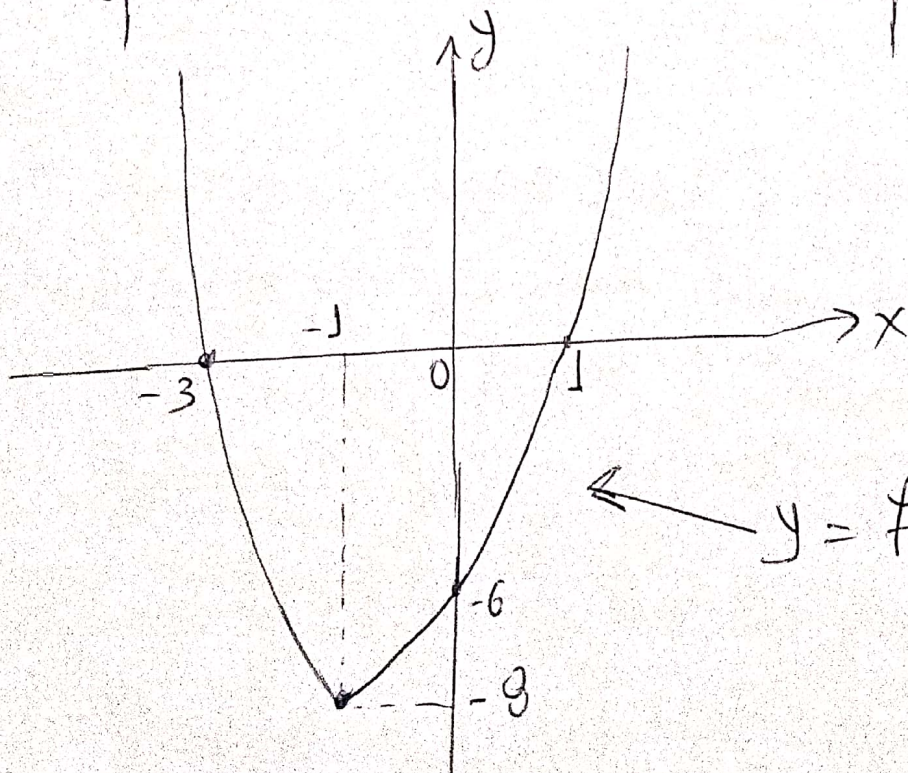
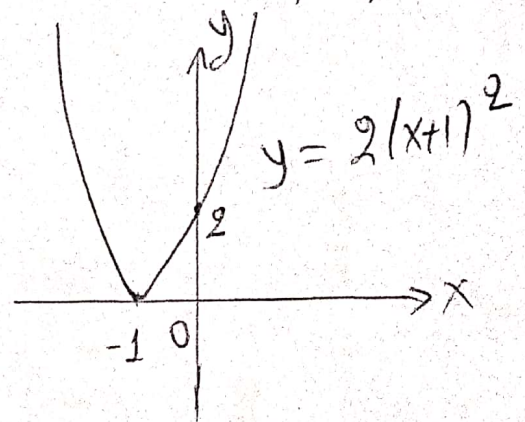
α) Είναι:  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x - 6$   
 $= 2(x^2 + 2x + 1) - 2 - 6$   
 $= 2(x+1)^2 - 8, x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

β) Από α)  $f(x) = g(x+1) - 8, x \in \mathbb{R}$

(1 μονάδα αριστερά κ' 8 μονάδες κάτω)



1 μονάδα  
αριστερά →



(5)



$$\Gamma 3. \quad f(x) = 3\sigma\omega(2x) + a, \quad A_f = \mathbb{R}.$$

$$a) \quad A\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{13}{2}\right) \in C_f \Leftrightarrow f\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{13}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3\sigma\omega\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + a = \frac{13}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2} + a = \frac{13}{2} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{a=5}$$

$$\text{∴ οστε, } f(x) = 3\sigma\omega(2x) + 5, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$b) \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi \text{ rad και έχουμε:}$$

$$-1 \leq \sigma\omega(2x) \leq 1 \stackrel{\cdot 3}{\Leftrightarrow} -3 \leq 3\sigma\omega(2x) \leq 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5-3 \leq 3\sigma\omega(2x) + 5 \leq 5+3 \Leftrightarrow 2 \leq f(x) \leq 8$$

$$\min f = 2, \quad \max f = 8.$$

γ) Το διάστημα  $[-\pi, 2\pi]$  είναι 3 περίοδοι της  $f$ . Αρκεί να δούμε πως συμπεριφέρεται στο  $[0, \pi]$ . Βρίσκουμε 5 χαρακτηριστικά σημεία:

$$\blacktriangleright f(0) = 3\sigma\omega 0 + 5 = 3 + 5 = 8, \quad B(0, 8)$$

$$\blacktriangleright f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3\sigma\omega\frac{\pi}{2} + 5 = 5, \quad \Gamma\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 5\right)$$

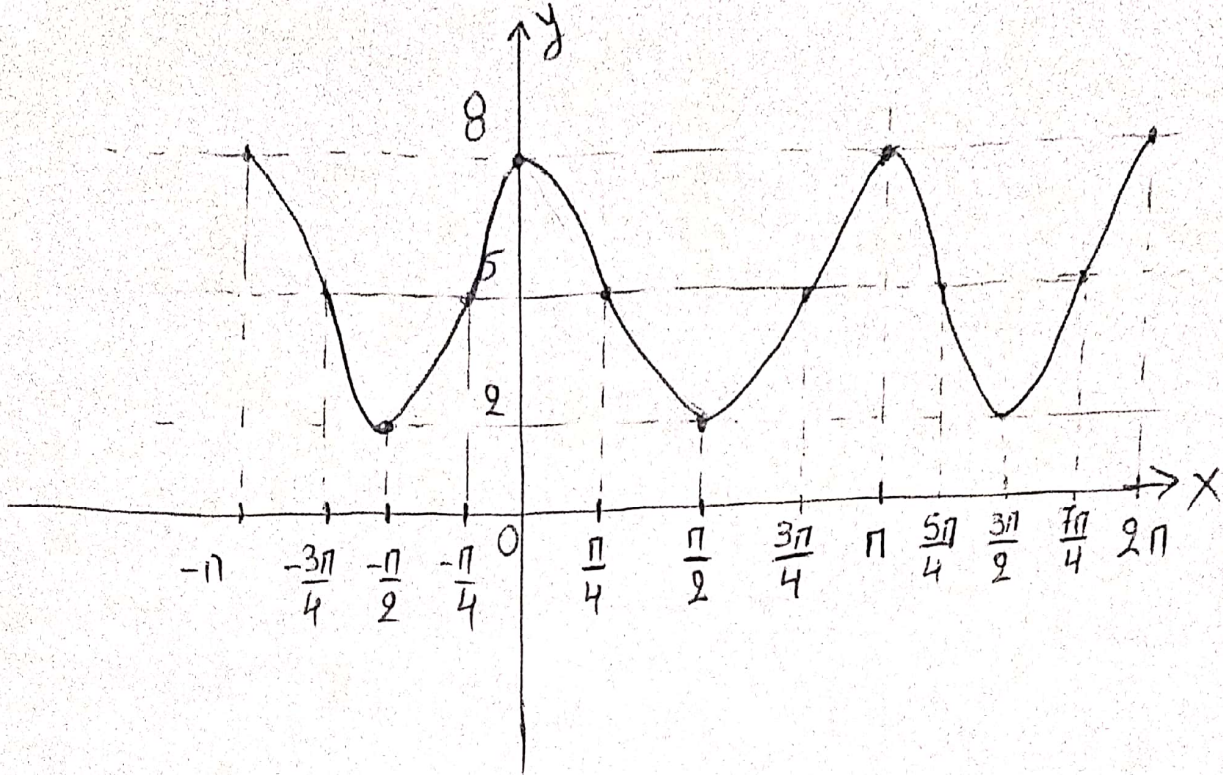
$$\blacktriangleright f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 3\sigma\omega\pi + 5 = -3 + 5 = 2, \quad \Delta\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 2\right)$$

$$\blacktriangleright f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 3\sigma\omega\frac{3\pi}{2} + 5 = 5, \quad E\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, 5\right)$$

$$\blacktriangleright f(\pi) = 3\sigma\omega 2\pi + 5 = 8, \quad Z(\pi, 8).$$

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δ) Η  $f$  είναι άρτια στο  $\mathbb{R}$  διότι:

$$f(-x) = 3 \cos(-2x) + 5 = 3 \cos(2x) + 5 = f(x) \text{ για κάθε } x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Στο  $[0, 2\pi]$  :  $f \uparrow$  στα  $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$  και  $[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi]$ ,  
 $f \downarrow$   $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  και  $[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$

Η  $f$  παρουσιάζει ολικό ελάχιστο το 2 στα σημεία  $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$  και  $x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

Η  $f$  παρουσιάζει ολικό μέγιστο το 8 στα σημεία  $x_3 = 0$  και  $x_4 = \pi, x_5 = 2\pi$ .

(7)



# ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$\Delta 1. (3-\mu)x + (4-\mu)y + \mu = 0 \quad (1)$$

Η (1) είναι της μορφής  $Ax + By + \Gamma = 0$   
όπου  $A = 3-\mu$ ,  $B = 4-\mu$ ,  $\Gamma = \mu$ .

$$a) \begin{cases} A=0 \\ B=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3-\mu=0 \\ 4-\mu=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \mu=3 \\ \mu=4 \end{cases} \text{ άνοηο}$$

άρα  $A \neq 0$  ή  $B \neq 0$  για κάθε  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ , που σημαίνει ότι η (1) παριστάνει ευθεία για κάθε  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ .

β) Η (1) είναι παράλληλη στον  $x'x$  αν και μόνο αν:  $A=0 \Leftrightarrow 3-\mu=0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\mu=3}$ .

γ) Απαιτούμε  $B \neq 0$  και  $-\frac{A}{B} = \lambda(5)$ , άρα:

$$4-\mu \neq 0 \text{ και: } \frac{\mu-3}{4-\mu} = -2 \Leftrightarrow \mu \neq 4 \text{ κ' } \mu-3 = 2\mu-8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu \neq 4 \text{ και } \mu=5. \text{ Άρα } \boxed{\mu=5}$$

$$δ) d(A, (1)) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{|(3-\mu) \cdot 1 + (4-\mu) \cdot 1 + \mu|}{\sqrt{(3-\mu)^2 + (4-\mu)^2}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|7-\mu| = \sqrt{(3-\mu)^2 + (4-\mu)^2} \xrightarrow{\boxed{\mu \neq 7}} (7-\mu)^2 = (3-\mu)^2 + (4-\mu)^2$$

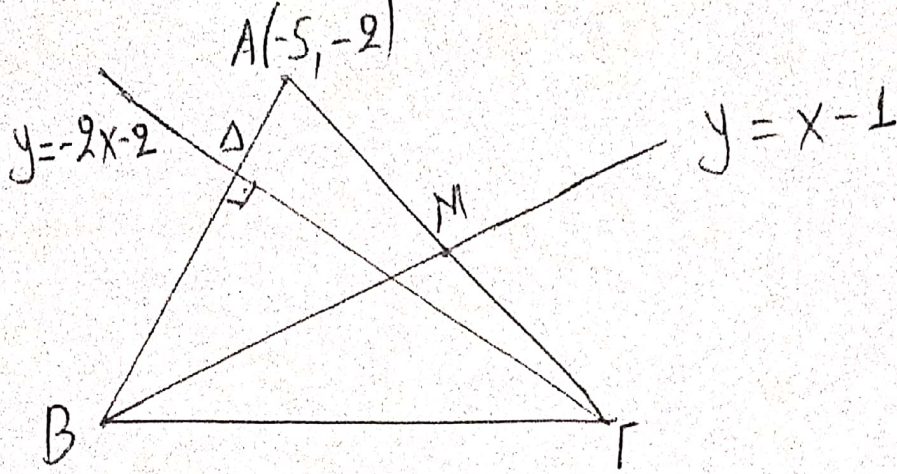
$$\Leftrightarrow 49 - 14\mu + \mu^2 = 9 - 6\mu + \mu^2 + 16 - 8\mu + \mu^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\mu^2 = 24 \Leftrightarrow \mu = \pm 2\sqrt{6}$$

(8)



Δ2.



a)  $(AB) \perp \Gamma\Delta \Rightarrow \lambda_{AB} \cdot \lambda_{\Gamma\Delta} = -1 \Rightarrow -2\lambda_{AB} = -1$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$

Εξίσωση (AB):  $y - (-2) = \lambda_{AB}(x - (-5)) \Leftrightarrow$

$y + 2 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 5) \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$

β) Β: σημείο τομής των AB και ΒΜ, άρα

άρα:  $\begin{cases} y = x - 1 \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{B(3, 2)}$

Μ: μέσο της ΑΓ:  $\Rightarrow x_M = \frac{x_A + x_\Gamma}{2}, y_M = \frac{y_A + y_\Gamma}{2}$

$M \in (MB) : y_M = x_M - 1$

$\Rightarrow 2x_M = x_\Gamma - 5, 2y_M = y_\Gamma - 2$

$\begin{cases} 2x_M = x_\Gamma - 5 \\ 2x_M - 2 = y_\Gamma - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_M = x_\Gamma - 5 \\ 2x_M = y_\Gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{y_\Gamma = x_\Gamma - 5} \text{ (1)}$

$\Gamma \in (\Gamma\Delta) : y = -2x - 2 \Rightarrow y_\Gamma = -2x_\Gamma - 2$

(9)



$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow x_{\Gamma} - 5 = -2x_{\Gamma} - 2 \Rightarrow x_{\Gamma} = 1, \text{ όπου } y_{\Gamma} = -4.$$

οπότε  $\Gamma(1, -4)$

$$\gamma) \vec{AB} = (3 - (-5), 2 - (-2)) = (8, 4)$$

$$\vec{A\Gamma} = (1 - (-5), -4 - (-2)) = (6, -2)$$

$$E_{\vec{AB}, \vec{A\Gamma}} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \det(\vec{AB}, \vec{A\Gamma}) \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ 6 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| -16 - 24 \right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 40 = 20 \text{ τ.μ.μ}$$

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