

①

ΘΕΜΑ Α

$$A_1. \quad |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{2}, \quad |\vec{\beta}| = 2\sqrt{2}, \quad (\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$i) \quad \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = |\vec{\alpha}| \cdot |\vec{\beta}| \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = \sqrt{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} ii) \quad (2\vec{\alpha} + 3\vec{\beta}) \cdot (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) &= \\ 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + 3\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\alpha} - 3\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\beta} &= \\ 2|\vec{\alpha}|^2 + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} - 3|\vec{\beta}|^2 &= \\ 2 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^2 + 2 - 3 \cdot (2\sqrt{2})^2 &= \\ 2 \cdot 2 + 2 - 3 \cdot 8 &= \\ 4 + 2 - 24 &= \\ -18 & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} iii) \quad |\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta}|^2 &= (\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta}) \cdot (\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta}) = \\ \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\alpha} - 4\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + 4\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\beta} &= \\ |\vec{\alpha}|^2 - 4\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + 4|\vec{\beta}|^2 &= \\ (\sqrt{2})^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot (2\sqrt{2})^2 &= \\ 2 - 8 + 4 \cdot 8 &= \\ 26 & \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta}| = \sqrt{26}$$

$$A_2. \quad \vec{\alpha} = (3, 2), \quad \vec{\beta} = (1, 5), \quad \vec{\gamma} = (4, 1)$$

$$i) \quad \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 5 = 3 + 10 = 13$$

$$ii) \quad \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 3 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 1 = 12 + 2 = 14$$

$$\vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{\beta} - \vec{\gamma}) = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} - \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 13 - 14 = -1$$

$$iii) \quad \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 1 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 1 = 4 + 5 = 9$$

$$(|\vec{\alpha}| \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot 2\vec{\gamma} = 2|\vec{\alpha}| \cdot \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 2 \cdot 13 \cdot 9 = 234$$

$$= (2 \cdot \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2}) \cdot 9$$

$$= 2\sqrt{13} \cdot 9 = 18\sqrt{13}$$

(2)

$$A_3 \quad \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |\vec{\alpha}| \cdot |\vec{\beta}| \cdot \cos(\widehat{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}}) + |\vec{\beta}| \cdot |\vec{\gamma}| \cdot \cos(\widehat{\vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}}) = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos(\widehat{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}}) + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos(\widehat{\vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}}) = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(\widehat{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}}) + \cos(\widehat{\vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}}) = 2$$

$$\text{Άρα } \cos(\widehat{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}}) = 1 \text{ και}$$

$$\cos(\widehat{\vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}}) = 1$$

$$\text{Οπότε } (\widehat{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}}) = 0^\circ \text{ και } (\widehat{\vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}}) = 0^\circ$$

$$\text{Άρα } \vec{\alpha} \parallel \vec{\beta} \text{ και } \vec{\beta} \parallel \vec{\gamma}$$

και

$$\text{αφού } |\vec{\alpha}| = |\vec{\beta}| = |\vec{\gamma}|$$

$$\text{είναι } \vec{\alpha} = \vec{\beta} = \vec{\gamma}$$

(*)

γιατί $\vec{\alpha} = \vec{\beta} = \vec{\gamma}$
και $\cos(\widehat{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}}) = \cos(\widehat{\vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}}) = 1$

(3)

ΘΕΜΑ ΒB₁ i) A(-2,2), B(8,12), Γ(-10,6)

$$\det(\vec{AB}, \vec{AG}) = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 10 \\ -8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{matrix} \vec{AB} (10, 10) \\ \vec{AG} (-8, 4) \end{matrix}$$

$$= 40 + 80 = 120 \neq 0$$

Άρα τα A, B, Γ δεν είναι συνευθειακά
οπότε σχηματίζουν τρίγωνο.

$$\text{ii) } \lambda_{AB} = \frac{12-2}{8+2} = \frac{10}{10} = 1$$

$$A(-2,2): y-2 = 1 \cdot (x+2)$$

$$y-2 = x+2$$

$$AB \leadsto \boxed{y = x+4}$$

$$\text{iii) } \lambda_{AG} = \frac{6-2}{-10+2} = \frac{4}{-8} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda_{AG} \cdot \lambda_{BA} = -1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \lambda_{BA} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{BA} = 2$$

$$B(8,12): y-12 = 2(x-8) \Leftrightarrow y-12 = 2x-16$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 2x-4$$

$$BA \leadsto \boxed{y = 2x-4}$$

$$\text{iii) } M: \left(\frac{-10-2}{2}, \frac{6+2}{2} \right) = (-6, 4)$$

$$\lambda_{BM} = \frac{4-12}{-6-8} = \frac{-8}{-14} = \frac{4}{7} \quad y-4 = \frac{4}{7}(x+6)$$

$$7y-28 = 4x+24$$

$$BM \leadsto -4x+7y-52=0$$

(4)

$$B_1 \checkmark) \quad (AB\Gamma) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \det(\vec{AB}, \vec{A\Gamma}) \right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 120 = 60 \text{ τ.μ.}$$

$$B_2. \quad (2\lambda+2)x - \lambda y + \lambda + 7 = 0 \quad (1) \quad (\varepsilon_1)$$

$$(\lambda-1)x + (\lambda+1)y + \lambda + 3 = 0 \quad (2) \quad (\varepsilon_2)$$

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

$$\text{και } -\lambda=0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda=0$$

\Rightarrow η (1) παριστάνει ευθεία για κάθε $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
αφού δεν υπάρχει $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, το οποίο να μηδενίζει ταυτόχρονα τους συντελεστές των x, y .

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

$$\lambda+1=0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda=-1$$

\Rightarrow η (2) παριστάνει ευθεία για κάθε $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
για τον ίδιο λόγο, όπως προηγουμένως.

ii) Θεωρούμε διάνυσμα

$$\vec{\delta} = (-B, A) \parallel \varepsilon$$

$$\vec{\delta}_1 = (\lambda, 2\lambda+2) \parallel \varepsilon_1$$

$$\text{και } \vec{\delta}_2 = (-\lambda-1, \lambda-1) \parallel \varepsilon_2$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \perp \varepsilon_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\delta}_1 \perp \vec{\delta}_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\delta}_1 \cdot \vec{\delta}_2 = 0$$

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

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

$$\lambda = 2 \quad \eta \quad \lambda = -1$$

(5)

$$\text{iii) a) } \Gamma_{L\alpha} \quad \lambda = 2 \quad \xrightarrow{(2)} \quad x + 3y + 5 = 0 \quad (\varepsilon_2)$$

$$\lambda_{\varepsilon_2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\varepsilon' \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3}x$$

$$\text{b) } d(M, \varepsilon) = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + \Gamma|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} = \frac{|1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot (-4) + 5|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2}}$$

$$M(2, -4)$$

$$= \frac{|2 - 12 + 5|}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{5\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ₁. Σχολικό βιβλίο σελίδα 141

Γ₂. α) ∧ β) Σ γ) ∧ δ) ∧ ε) ∧

Γ₃. α) $g(x) = x^2 + 2$

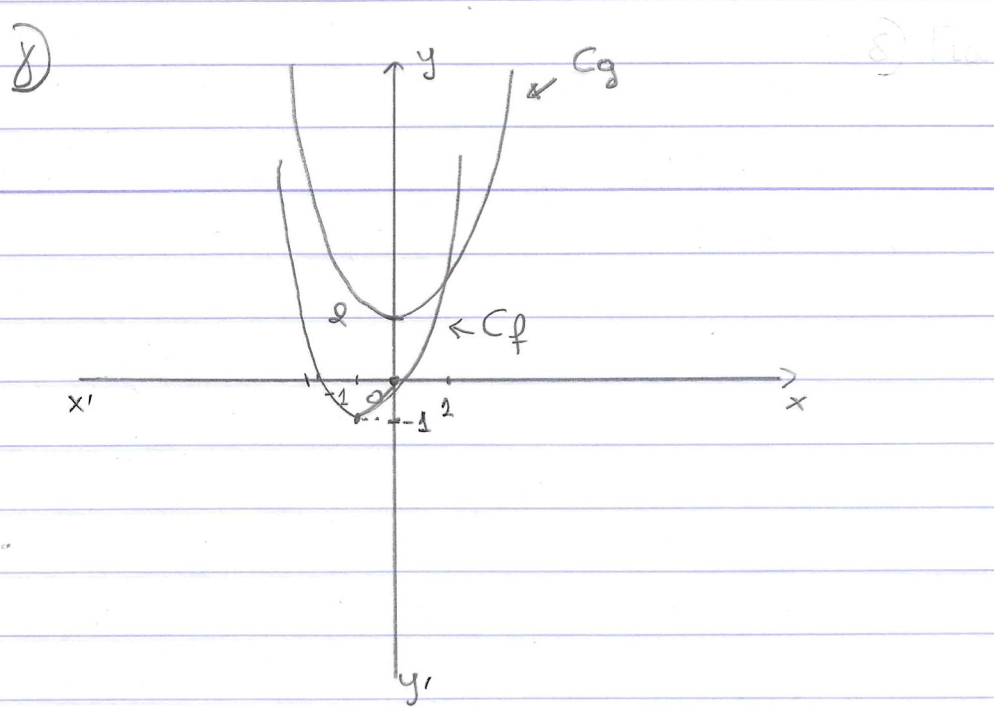
$A_g = \mathbb{R}$

• Για ναίθε $x \in \mathbb{R}, -x \in \mathbb{R}$

• $g(-x) = (-x)^2 + 2 = x^2 + 2 = g(x)$

Άρα η g είναι άρτια.

β) $f(x) = (x+1)^2 - 3 + 2$
 $= (x+1)^2 - 1$



- δ) Για $x \in (-\infty, 0]$ η g είναι f.v. φθίνουσα.
- Για $x \in [0, +\infty)$ η g είναι f.v. αύξουσα.
- Για $x \in (-\infty, -1]$ η f είναι f.v. φθίνουσα.
- Για $x \in [-1, +\infty)$ η f είναι f.v. αύξουσα.

Συνέχεια

(7)

β) \rightarrow Η g παρουσιάζει στη θέση $x_0 = 0$, ελάχιστη τιμή
 $g(0) = 2$

Η f παρουσιάζει στη θέση $x_0 = -1$, ελάχιστη τιμή
 $f(-1) = -1$

ε) Για κάθε $x \in \mathbb{R}$ είναι $g(x) \geq 2$
και $\eta\mu\theta \leq 1$

Από $\eta\mu\theta \leq 1 < 2 \leq g(x)$.

Άρα $\eta\mu\theta < g(x)$, για κάθε $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Οπότε η εξίσωση $g(x) = \eta\mu\theta$ είναι αδύνατη.

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ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$\Delta_1. \quad \eta\mu\left(\frac{43\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \eta\mu\left(\frac{40\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \eta\mu\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{17\pi}{2} + \omega\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{16\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \omega\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \omega\right) = -\eta\mu\omega$$

$$\epsilon\varphi(2022\pi - \omega) = \epsilon\varphi(-\omega) = -\epsilon\varphi\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\omega - \frac{25\pi}{2}\right) &= \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{25\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{24\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \eta\mu\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma\varphi\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \sigma\varphi\left(\frac{4\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \sigma\varphi\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \epsilon\varphi\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\nu(\omega - 2023\pi) &= \sigma\upsilon\nu(2023\pi - \omega) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu(2022\pi + \pi - \omega) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi - \omega) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \frac{(-\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega) \cdot (-\eta\mu\omega) \cdot (-\epsilon\varphi\omega)}{\eta\mu\omega \cdot \epsilon\varphi\omega \cdot (-\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega)} = 1$$

$$\Delta_2. \text{ (I)} \quad (2x+1) \cdot (\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$2\alpha x^3 + 2\beta x^2 + 2\gamma x + \alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma = 2x^3 - 9x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$2\alpha x^3 + (2\beta + \alpha)x^2 + (2\gamma + \beta)x + \gamma = 2x^3 - 9x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$2\alpha = 2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$2\beta + \alpha = -9 \Leftrightarrow 2\beta + 1 = -9 \Leftrightarrow 2\beta = -10 \Leftrightarrow \beta = -5$$

$$2\gamma + \beta = -3 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 1 - 5 = -3 \Leftrightarrow -3 = -3 \text{ ΛΟΧΩΣΕ.}$$

$$\gamma = 1$$

$$\text{Άρα } P(x) = x^2 - 5x + 1$$

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Δ₃ α) ①

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x + 1 \\ \underline{-2x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1} \\ 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 \\ \underline{-2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} \\ 2x^2 - 3x + 2x - 1 \\ \underline{-2x^2 + 2x - 1} \\ 2x - 1 \\ \underline{-2x + 1} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Δ₃. α) $2x^4 - 3x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$ ①

Πιθανές ρίζες
ρίζες ±1

2	-3	+3	-3	+1	1
	2	-1	2	-1	
2	-1	2	-1	0	

① $\Rightarrow (x-1)(2x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 1) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)[x^2(2x-1) + (2x-1)] = 0$

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

$\Leftrightarrow x-1=0$ ή $2x-1=0$ ή $x^2+1=0$

$\Leftrightarrow x=1$ ή $x=\frac{1}{2}$ ή $x^2=-1$ Αδύνατον.

$\Delta_3 \quad \beta) \quad \epsilon\phi 2x - \sigma\phi(\frac{\pi}{3} + 3x) = 0$

Πρέπει:

$\Leftrightarrow \epsilon\phi 2x = \sigma\phi(\frac{\pi}{3} + 3x)$

$2x \neq \lambda\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow$

$x \neq \frac{\lambda\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\Leftrightarrow \epsilon\phi 2x = \epsilon\phi(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} - 3x)$

$\frac{\pi}{3} + 3x \neq \lambda\pi \Leftrightarrow$

$3x \neq \lambda\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \epsilon\phi 2x = \epsilon\phi(\frac{\pi}{6} - 3x)$

$x \neq \frac{\lambda\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{9}, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} - 3x$

$\Leftrightarrow 5x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{5} + \frac{\pi}{30}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\gamma) \quad 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 1 = 0, \quad x \in (0, 2\pi)$

$\Leftrightarrow 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x = -1$

$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x = -\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})$

$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$0 < 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} < 2\pi$
 $\Leftrightarrow -\frac{2\pi}{3} < 2k\pi < 2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$0 < 2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} < 2\pi$
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{3} < 2k\pi < 2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{2\pi}{3} < 2k\pi < \frac{4\pi}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{3} < 2k\pi < \frac{8\pi}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{3} < k < \frac{2}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} < k < \frac{4}{3}$

$k=0 \quad x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$k=1 \quad x = 2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$

$$\Delta_3. \delta) \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu x + \eta\mu x = 0, \quad x \in [0, \eta]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x = -\eta\mu x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \eta\mu(-x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + x \quad \eta \quad x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad 2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

Αδύνατη

$$x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$0 \leq k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq k\pi \leq \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq k\pi \leq \frac{5\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} \leq k \leq \frac{5}{4}$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$, άρα $k = 1$

$$x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$