

Λύσεις Διαγωνίσματος Μαθηματικών Β' Λυκείου: 29/1/2017

ΘΕΜΑ Α'

(A1) i) $L_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (f(x) + g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 3 - 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{L_1 = -1}$

ii) $L_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2f(x) - g(x)) = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 2 \cdot 3 - (-4) \Rightarrow \boxed{L_2 = 10}$

iii) $L_3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (f^2(x) \cdot g(x)) = (\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x))^2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 3^2 \cdot (-4) \Rightarrow \boxed{L_3 = -36}$

iv) $L_4 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{3f(x) - 4g(x)} = \sqrt{3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) - 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)} = \sqrt{3 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot (-4)} \Rightarrow \boxed{L_4 = 5}$

(A2) i) $l_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2+2} \Rightarrow \boxed{l_1 = \frac{1}{4}}$

ii) $l_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-4x+3}{x^3-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-3}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1-3}{1+1+1} \Rightarrow \boxed{l_2 = -\frac{2}{3}}$

iii) $l_3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3-7x-6}{x^2-16} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x^2-2x-3)}{(x^2-4)(x^2+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x^2-2x-3)}{(x-2)(x+2)(x^2+4)} =$

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| $\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 0 \quad -7 \quad -6 \\ \downarrow \quad -2 \quad 4 \quad 6 \\ 1 \quad -2 \quad -3 \quad 6 \end{array}$ | $= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2-2x-3}{(x-2)(x^2+4)} = \frac{4+4-3}{-4 \cdot 8}$ | $\Rightarrow \boxed{l_3 = -\frac{5}{32}}$ |
|--|--|---|

iv) $l_4 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2-1}{x^3-x+1} = \frac{1-1}{-1+1-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{l_4 = 0}$

(A3) i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2+2x}{x^2-3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x+2)}{x(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x+2}{x-3} = \frac{0+2}{0-3} = -\frac{2}{3}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^3+2x^2-9x}{2x^2-4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x^2+2x-9)}{x(2x-4)} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2+2x-9}{2x-4} = \frac{0+0-9}{0-4} = \frac{9}{4}$, άρα δεν υπάρχει το κ.λ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x}{2x^2 - 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x(x^2 + 2x - 8)}{2x(x-2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x(x-2)(x+4)}{2x(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x+4}{2} = \frac{2+4}{2} = 3 //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^3 - x - 2}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{2+1}{2-1} = 3 //$$

Άρα $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iii)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x}{2x^2 - 4x} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^3 + 2(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{4} - 4}{\frac{2}{4} - 2} = \frac{\frac{1+4-32}{8}}{\frac{1}{2} - 2} = \frac{-27}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{-3} = \frac{27 \cdot 2}{8 \cdot 3} \Rightarrow \boxed{K_3 = \frac{9}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Β

- (B1)
- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Σωστό | 6. Λάθος | 11. Σωστό |
| 2. Λάθος | 7. Σωστό | 12. Λάθος |
| 3. Σωστό | 8. Λάθος | 13. Σωστό |
| 4. Σωστό | 9. Λάθος | 14. Λάθος |
| 5. Λάθος | 10. Σωστό | 15. Σωστό |

- (B2)
- i) Θεωρία → Exol. Βιβλίο; σελ. 129
- ii) Θεωρία → Exol. Βιβλίο; σελ. 129

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

(Γ1) Είναι: $P(x) = \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)x^3 + (\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)x^2 + 1 - \lambda$
 Έστω: $\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0 \vee \lambda = 1 \vee \lambda = -1$

- Αν $\lambda \neq 0$ και $\lambda \neq 1$ και $\lambda \neq -1$, τότε το $P(x)$ είναι 3^{ου} βαθμού
- Αν $\lambda = 0$, τότε: $P(x) = -x^2 + 1$, οπότε το $P(x)$ είναι 2^{ου} βαθμού
- Αν $\lambda = 1$, τότε: $P(x) = 0$, οπότε δεν ορίζεται βαθμός
- Αν $\lambda = -1$, τότε: $P(x) = 2$, οπότε το $P(x)$ είναι μηδενικού βαθμού

(Γ2) Έχουμε: $\underbrace{(x-1)}_{1^{\text{ου}}}$ · $\underbrace{P(x)}_{2^{\text{ου}}}$ = $\underbrace{2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1}_{3^{\text{ου}}}$ ①

έστω $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + \gamma$, $a \neq 0$

Αρα α) $(x-1)(ax^2 + bx + \gamma) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow ax^3 + bx^2 + \gamma x - ax^2 - bx - \gamma = 2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow ax^3 + (b-a)x^2 + (\gamma-b)x - \gamma = 2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = 2$ και $b-a = -1$ και $\gamma-b = -2$ και $-\gamma = 1$

$b-2 = -1$

$-1-b = -2$

$\gamma = -1$

$b = 1$

και

Αρα $P(x) = 2x^2 + x - 1$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

(Δ1) Έχουμε: $f(x) = 2 + 3 \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

i) $\max f = |3| + 2 = 3 + 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\max f = 5}$

$\min f = -|3| + 2 = -3 + 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\min f = -1}$

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 4\pi}$

ii) • $f(x) = 5 \Leftrightarrow 2 + 3 \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} = 5 \Leftrightarrow 3 \sin \frac{x}{2} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{x}{2} = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 2k\pi \Leftrightarrow x = 4k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

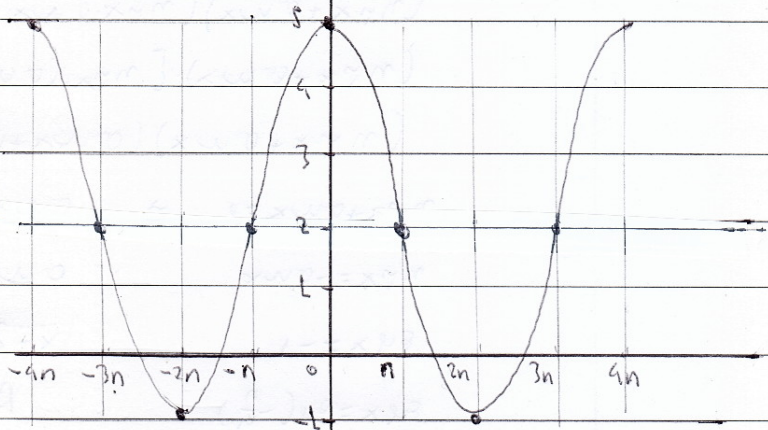
Άρα - f παρουσιάζει τη μέγιστη επί τιμή στα σημεία $\boxed{x = 4k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}}$

• $f(x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow 2 + 3 \sin \frac{x}{2} = -1 \Leftrightarrow 3 \sin \frac{x}{2} = -3 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{x}{2} = -1$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 2k\pi + \pi \Leftrightarrow x = 4k\pi + 2\pi$

Άρα - f παρουσιάζει την ελάχιστη επί τιμή στα σημεία $\boxed{x = 4k\pi + 2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}}$

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-----|-----------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| iii) | x | 0 | π | 2π | 3π | 4π |
| | $\frac{x}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | π | $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ | 2π |
| | $\sin \frac{x}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 1 |
| | $3 \sin \frac{x}{2}$ | 3 | 0 | -3 | 0 | 3 |
| | $2 + 3 \sin \frac{x}{2}$ | 5 | 2 | -1 | 2 | 5 |



iv) Έχουμε, $f(2x) - f(x - \frac{n}{3}) = 0 \Rightarrow f(2x) = f(x - \frac{n}{3}) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 + 3 \cdot \sigma\omega\omega \frac{2x}{2} = 2 + 3 \cdot \sigma\omega\omega \frac{x - \frac{n}{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow 3 \cdot \sigma\omega\omega x = 3 \cdot \sigma\omega\omega \frac{3x - n}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\omega\omega x = \sigma\omega\omega \frac{3x - n}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2kn + \frac{3x - n}{6} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = 2kn - \frac{3x - n}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x - 12kn + 3x - n \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 6x = 12kn - 3x + n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x = 12kn - n \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 9x = 12kn + n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = 4kn - \frac{n}{3}} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \boxed{x = \frac{4kn}{3} + \frac{n}{9}}$$

Δ2) Πρέπει, $\left. \begin{matrix} x \neq kn + \frac{n}{2} \\ x \neq kn \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{x \neq \frac{kn}{2}}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Έχουμε $npx + \sigma\omega\omega x + \frac{npx}{\sigma\omega\omega} = \frac{1}{npx} + \frac{1}{\sigma\omega\omega} + \frac{\sigma\omega\omega}{npx} \Leftrightarrow$

$$npx^2 \cdot \sigma\omega\omega x + \sigma\omega\omega^2 x \cdot np x + npx^2 = \sigma\omega\omega x + np x + \sigma\omega^2 x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$npx^2 \cdot \sigma\omega\omega x + \sigma\omega^2 x \cdot np x + npx^2 - \sigma\omega\omega x - np x - \sigma\omega^2 x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$npx \cdot \sigma\omega\omega x (npx + \sigma\omega\omega) + (npx - \sigma\omega\omega)(npx + \sigma\omega\omega) - (npx + \sigma\omega\omega) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(npx + \sigma\omega\omega)(npx \cdot \sigma\omega\omega x + np x - \sigma\omega\omega - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(npx + \sigma\omega\omega) \cdot [npx(\sigma\omega\omega x + 1) - (\sigma\omega\omega + 1)] = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(npx + \sigma\omega\omega)(\sigma\omega\omega x + 1)(npx - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$npx + \sigma\omega\omega = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \sigma\omega\omega x + 1 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad np x - 1 = 0$$

$$npx = -\sigma\omega\omega \quad \sigma\omega\omega x = -1 \quad np x = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -1 \quad x = -2kn + n \quad x = 2kn + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = f_4(-\frac{n}{2})$$

Ανορ.

Ανορ

$$\boxed{x = kn - \frac{n}{4}}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \text{ Έτσι: } np\left(\frac{49n}{8} - x\right) = np\left(\frac{49n+n}{8} - x\right) = np\left(6n + \frac{n}{8} - x\right) = np\left(\frac{n}{8} - x\right)$$

$$\text{Επίσης: } \sigma\omega\left(x + \frac{3n}{8}\right) = np\left(\frac{n}{8} - x - \frac{3n}{8}\right) = np\left(\frac{n}{8} - x\right)$$

Αρα η εξίσωση γίνεται:

$$4np\left(\frac{n}{8} - x\right) + 4np^2\left(\frac{n}{8} - x\right) = -1 \quad \text{π.}$$

$$4np^2\left(\frac{n}{8} - x\right) + 4np\left(\frac{n}{8} - x\right) + 1 = 0 \quad \text{π.}$$

$$\left(2np\left(\frac{n}{8} - x\right) + 1\right)^2 = 0 \quad \text{π.}$$

$$2np\left(\frac{n}{8} - x\right) + 1 = 0 \quad \text{π.}$$

$$np\left(\frac{n}{8} - x\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{π.}$$

$$np\left(\frac{n}{8} - x\right) = np\left(-\frac{n}{8}\right) \quad \text{π.}$$

$$\frac{n}{8} - x = 2kn - \frac{n}{8} \quad \text{π.} \quad \frac{n}{8} - x = 2kn + n + \frac{n}{8} \quad \text{π.}$$

$$-x = 2kn - \frac{n}{6} - \frac{n}{8}$$

$$-x = 2kn + \frac{7n}{6} - \frac{n}{8}$$

$$-x = 2kn - \frac{7n}{24}$$

$$-x = 2kn + \frac{25n}{24}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2kn + \frac{7n}{24}}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2kn - \frac{25n}{24}}$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$