

ΘΕΜΑ 1<sup>ο</sup>

A1) ΣΧΟΛΙΚΟ 682 175

A2) (A) i) Σ, ii) Λ, iii) Σ, iv) Σ

(B) i) Σ, ii) Λ, iii) Λ, iv) Σ

A3)	1 → B	3 → A
	2 → A	4 → B

A4)	2	-7	0	6	-4
///	-8	60	-240		
	2	-15	60	-234	

$2x^3 - 7x^2 + 6 = (x+4)(2x^2 - 15x + 60) - 234$

ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>ο</sup>

B1)	6	-5	-15	0	4	-1
///	-6	+11	4	-4		
	6	-11	-4	4	0	

$6x^4 - 5x^3 - 15x^2 + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+1)(6x^3 - 11x^2 - 4x + 4) = 0$

	6	-11	-4	4	2
///	12	2	-4		
	6	1	-2	0	

$(x+1)(x-2)(6x^2+x-2) = 0$

$x+1=0 \quad \wedge \quad x-2=0 \quad \wedge \quad 6x^2+x-2=0$

$x=-1 \quad \wedge \quad x=2 \quad \Delta = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-2)$

$\Delta = 49$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{12} \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$x_2 = \frac{-2}{3}$



x	$-\infty$	-1	1	2	$+\infty$
x-2	-	-	-	0	+
x+1	-	0	+	+	+
$-x^2-3$	-	-	-	-	-
x-1	-	-	0	+	+
σισμ.	+	0	-	+	-

$$x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup (1, 2]$$

iii).  $4 - 2^x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2^x \leq 2^2 \Rightarrow x \leq 2$

$e^x - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow e^x \geq e^0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$

$x^2 - 4x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x-4) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ ή } x = 4$

x	$-\infty$	0	2	4	$+\infty$		
$4 - 2^x$	+	+	0	-	-		
$e^x - 1$	-	0	+	+	+		
$x^2 - 4x$	+	0	-	-	0	+	
σισμ.	-	0	-	0	+	0	-

$$x \in (2, 4)$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Π1)  $f(0) = 8 \Rightarrow \gamma = 8$

$f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + a + \beta + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow a + \beta = -9$

$f(-2) = 24 \Rightarrow$

$-8 + 4a - 2\beta + 8 = 24 \Rightarrow$

$4a - 2\beta = 24 \Rightarrow 2a - \beta = 12$

οπότε:  $\begin{cases} a + \beta = -9 \\ 2a - \beta = 12 \end{cases}$

$3a = 3$

$a = 1$

και  $1 + \beta = -9 \Rightarrow \beta = -10$

Γ2) α)  $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 10x + 8$ ,  $f(1) = 0$

$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 + x^2 - 10x + 8 = 0$

1	1	-10	8	1
//	1	2	-8	
1	2	-8	0	

$$(x-1)(x^2+2x-8)=0$$

$$x-1=0 \quad \vee \quad x^2+2x-8=0$$

$$\boxed{x=1} \quad \vee \quad \boxed{x=-4} \quad \vee \quad \boxed{x=2}$$

$$b) f(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x^2+2x-8) < 0$$

x	$-\infty$	-4	1	2	$+\infty$
$x-1$	-	-	0	+	+
$x^2+2x-8$	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	-	0	+	0	+

$$\boxed{x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (1, 2)}$$

$$c) \frac{f(x)}{x-1} \leq \frac{8}{x-1} \Leftrightarrow \text{für } x-1 \neq 0 \quad x \neq 1$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x-1} - \frac{8}{x-1} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{f(x)-8}{x-1} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^3+x^2-10x+8-8}{x-1} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x(x^2+x-10)}{x-1} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x(x^2+x-10)(x-1) \leq 0 \quad \text{wobei } x \neq 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-10) = 41 > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

x	$-\infty$	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{41}}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{41}}{2}$	$+\infty$
x	-	-	0	+	+	+
$x^2+x-10$	+	0	-	-	-	+
$x-1$	-	-	-	0	+	+
Ergebnis	+	0	-	0	+	+

$$x \in \left[ \frac{-1-\sqrt{41}}{2}, 0 \right] \cup \left( 1, \frac{-1+\sqrt{41}}{2} \right]$$

ΘΕΜΑ 4<sup>ο</sup>:

Δ1 Για την f: ηρέσει:

$$e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6 > 0 \quad \text{θετούμε } e^x = w \text{ τότε:}$$

$$w^2 - 5w + 6 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 24 = 1, \quad w_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} \begin{cases} w_1 = 3 \\ w_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

w	$-\infty$	2	3	$+\infty$
$w^2 - 5w + 6$	+	φ	-	+

$$w < 2 \quad \eta \quad w > 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^x < 2 \quad \eta \quad e^x > 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} \ln x \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\ln e^x < \ln 2 \quad \eta \quad \ln e^x > \ln 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x < \ln 2 \quad \eta \quad x > \ln 3$$

$$A_f = (-\infty, \ln 2) \cup (\ln 3, +\infty)$$

Για την g: ηρέσει:

$$-e^x + 2 > 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad e^x < 2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} \ln x \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{matrix} \quad \ln e^x < \ln 2 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x < \ln 2$$

$$A_g = (-\infty, \ln 2)$$

Δ2 Για  $y=0 \Leftrightarrow g(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(-e^x+2)=0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\ln(-e^x+2) = \ln 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-e^x + 2 = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad e^x = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad e^x = e^0 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = 0 \in A_g \quad \text{δευτη}$$

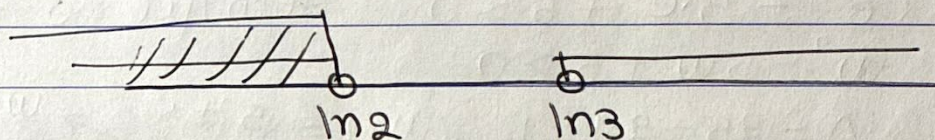
Τέμνη των  $x'x$  στ  $O(0,0)$

Για  $x=0 \in A_g$ :  $g(0) = \ln(-e^0+2) = \ln 1 = 0$

Τέμνη των  $y'y$  στ  $O(0,0)$

Δ3 |  $f(x) \leq g(x)$  (1)

πρέπει:  $x \in A_f$  και  $x \in A_g \Leftrightarrow$   
 $x \in (-\infty, \ln 2) \cup (\ln 3, +\infty)$  και  $x \in (-\infty, \ln 2)$



αρα  $x < \ln 2$

(1)  $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6) \leq \ln(-e^x + 2)$   $\Leftrightarrow$

$$e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6 \leq -e^x + 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^{2x} - 4e^x + 4 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(e^x - 2)^2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(e^x - 2)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\ln e^x = \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \ln 2 \text{ Απορρίπτεται}$$

Αρα δεν υπάρχουν διαστήματα όπου η  $C_f$   
δεν είναι πάνω από την  $C_g$

Δ4 |  $e^{f(x)} \geq e^{g(x)} + 2e^x - 5 \Leftrightarrow$

$$e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6 \geq -e^x + 2 + 2e^x - 5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^{2x} - 6e^x + 9 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(e^x - 3)^2 \geq 0 \text{ ισχύει για κάθε } x \in \mathbb{R}$$