

Λύσεις Διαγωνίσματος 17/12/2023 Β' Λυκείου

Παρατηρήσεις

Θέμα Α :

- |            |        |             |
|------------|--------|-------------|
| (Α1) (α) Λ | (ε) Σ  | (Α2) (α) iv |
| (β) Σ      | (στ) Σ | (β) iv      |
| (γ) Λ      | (ζ) Σ  | (γ) i       |
| (δ) Λ      | (η) Λ  |             |

Θέμα Β :

(Β1) (α)  $\vec{AB} = (4-2, 6-0) = (2, 6)$ ,  $\vec{AG} = (-1-2, 1-0) = (-3, 1)$

$$\det(\vec{AB}, \vec{AG}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - (-18) = 20 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AG} \rightarrow A, B, G$  μη συνευθειακά, άρα ορίζουν τρίγωνο

και  $(ABG) = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\vec{AB}, \vec{AG})| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 = 10$  ε.ψ.

(β)  $\lambda_{BG} = \frac{y_G - y_B}{x_G - x_B} = \frac{1-6}{-1-4} = 1$

BG:  $y - y_B = \lambda_{BG} \cdot (x - x_B) \Rightarrow y - 6 = 1 \cdot (x - 4) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = x + 2}$

(γ)  $AC \perp BG \Rightarrow \lambda_{AC} \cdot \lambda_{BG} = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{AC} = -1$

AC:  $y - y_A = \lambda_{AC} \cdot (x - x_A) \Rightarrow y - 0 = -1 \cdot (x - 2) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = -x + 2}$

(δ)  $x_M = \frac{x_B + x_G}{2} = \frac{4 + (-1)}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$  και  $y_M = \frac{y_B + y_G}{2} = \frac{6 + 1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$

άρα  $M(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$  και  $\lambda_{AM} = \frac{y_M - y_A}{x_M - x_A} = \frac{\frac{7}{2} - 0}{\frac{3}{2} - 2} = \frac{\frac{7}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -7$

AM:  $y - y_A = \lambda_{AM} \cdot (x - x_A) \Rightarrow y - 0 = -7 \cdot (x - 2) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = -7x + 14}$

**Παρατηρήσεις**

(Ε) Έστω (Ε) η ζητούμενη ευθεία. Τότε:

• Ε||ΑΜ  $\Rightarrow \lambda_{Ε} = \lambda_{ΑΜ} = +7$

• ΒΓ:  $y = x + 2$  }  $\Rightarrow x + 2 = -x + 2 \Rightarrow x = 0$   $\xrightarrow{y = x + 2}$   $y = 2$   
 ΑΔ:  $y = -x + 2$  }  $\Rightarrow$   $y = 2$

Συνεπώς, οι ΒΓ και ΑΔ τέτληονται στο  $E(0, 2)$ .

Ε:  $y - y_E = \lambda_{Ε} \cdot (x - x_E) \Rightarrow y - 2 = -7x \Rightarrow \boxed{y = -7x + 2}$

(B2) (α) Έστω  $A = k^2 + k - 6$ ,  $B = k^2 - 3k + 2$ ,  $\Gamma = k - 3$ .

(i) Η (1) δεν παριστάνει ευθεία όταν,

$A = 0$  }  $\Rightarrow k^2 + k - 6 = 0$  }  $\Rightarrow k = 2$  ή  $k = -3$  }  $\rightarrow k = 2$   
 και }  $k^2 - 3k + 2 = 0$  }  $k = 1$  ή  $k = 2$  }  $\rightarrow k = 2$   
 και }  $\Gamma = 0$  }  $k = 3$  }  $\rightarrow k = 3$

Επομένως, η (1) παριστάνει ευθεία κυρίως όταν  $\boxed{k \neq 2}$

(ii) Τρέπτε  $k \neq 2$  και  $A = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = 2$  ή  $k = -3$ ,

Συμπερασματικά, κρατάμε  $\boxed{k = -3}$

(iii) Τρέπτε  $k \neq 2$  και  $B = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = 1$  ή  $k = 2$

Συμπερασματικά, κρατάμε  $\boxed{k = 1}$

(iv) Τρέπτε  $k \neq 2$  και  $\Gamma = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = 3$

Συμπερασματικά, κρατάμε  $\boxed{k = 3}$

(β) Για  $k = 3$ : (1)  $\Rightarrow (9 + 3 - 6)x + (9 - 9 + 2)y + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $6x + 2y = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x + y = 0.$

Τραβήντε η (Ε):  $3x + y = 0$ , με:

$d(M, \epsilon) = \frac{|3 \cdot 2 + 4|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{10}} = \sqrt{10}$

# ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\Gamma_1. (\alpha) \wedge (\beta) \wedge (\gamma) \wedge (\delta) \vee (\epsilon) \wedge$$

$$\Gamma_2. \text{ΣΧΟΛΙΚΟ ΒΙΒΛΙΟ} - \text{ΣΕΛ. 60}$$

$$\Gamma_3. (\alpha) (\sqrt{2}\eta\mu x - 1) \cdot (2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2}\eta\mu x - 1 = 0 \quad \eta \quad 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2}\eta\mu x = 1$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \eta\mu x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \eta\mu x = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

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

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

$$\eta \quad x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(\beta) \quad 2\eta\mu^2 x - 3\eta\mu x + 1 = 0 \quad (\alpha)$$

Θέτουμε  
 $\eta\mu x = \omega$

$$2\omega^2 - 3\omega + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 9 - 8 = 1 > 0$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4} = \begin{matrix} \uparrow 1 \\ \downarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\eta\mu x = 1 \quad \eta \quad \eta\mu x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\eta\mu x = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\eta\mu x = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \eta \quad x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(\gamma) \quad \eta\mu 2x = \sigma\upsilon\nu 3x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \eta\mu 2x = \eta\mu(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3x)$$

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

$$\eta \quad 2x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + 3x$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 5x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{5}k\pi + \frac{\pi}{10}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$\Delta_1. \begin{cases} \sigma_{\cup\cup}(\pi - 2x) = -\sigma_{\cup\cup}2x \\ \eta\mu(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x) = \sigma_{\cup\cup}2x \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sigma_{\cup\cup}(\pi - 2x) + 4\eta\mu(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x) + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(x) = -\sigma_{\cup\cup}2x + 4\sigma_{\cup\cup}2x + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(x) = 3\sigma_{\cup\cup}2x + 1$$

$$\Delta_2. (a) \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &\leq \sigma_{\cup\cup}2x \leq 1 && \cdot 3 \\ -3 &\leq 3\sigma_{\cup\cup}2x \leq 3 && (+1) \\ -2 &\leq 3\sigma_{\cup\cup}2x + 1 \leq 4 && \end{aligned}$$

$$(p) \quad \frac{T}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

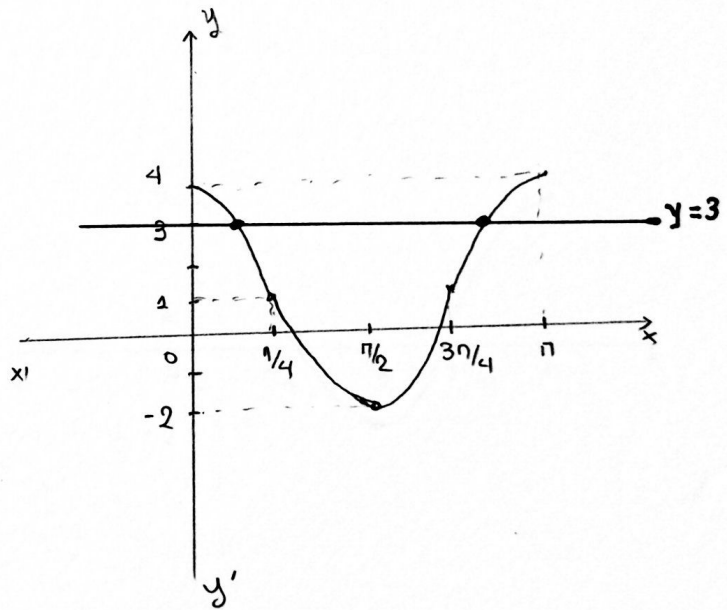
$$x=0 \rightarrow f(0) = 4$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -2$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow f(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = 1$$

$$x = \pi \rightarrow f(\pi) = 4$$



(γ) Για  $x \in [0, \pi/2]$  η  $f$  είναι  $\downarrow$ ν. φθίνουσα.  
Για  $x \in [\pi/2, \pi]$  η  $f$  είναι  $\downarrow$ ν. αυξήουσα.

(δ) Η εξίσωση  $f(x) = 3$  έχει 2 ρίζες στο  $[0, \pi]$

$$\Delta_3. \begin{aligned} f(x) - 1 &= 3\eta\mu 2x \\ \Leftrightarrow 3\sigma_{\cup\cup}2x + 1 - 1 &= 3\eta\mu 2x \\ \Leftrightarrow \sigma_{\cup\cup}2x &= \eta\mu 2x \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \sigma_{\cup\cup}2x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\sigma_{\cup\cup}2x} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \epsilon\varphi 2x = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \epsilon\varphi 2x = \epsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Ισχύει  $\sigma_{\cup\cup}2x \neq 0$   
Διότι αν  $\sigma_{\cup\cup}2x = 0$   
(1)  $\Rightarrow \eta\mu 2x = 0$   
Ατοπο

$$\Delta_1. \quad f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 3\sigma\upsilon\upsilon 2\frac{x}{2} + 1 = 3\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x + 1$$

$$x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\upsilon x > 0$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x + 1 < \frac{3\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x + 1}{2\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x} \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} 2\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$2\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x(\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x + 1) < 3\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2\sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2 x + 2\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x - 3\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x - 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2\sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2 x - \sigma\upsilon\upsilon x - 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2(\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x - 1)\left(\sigma\upsilon\upsilon x + \frac{1}{2}\right) < 0 \quad \textcircled{\text{I}}$$

$$x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow 0 < \sigma\upsilon\upsilon x < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\upsilon x - 1 < 0$$

$$x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\upsilon x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\upsilon x + \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\upsilon x + \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

Άρα  $\textcircled{\text{I}}$  λύνεται ως γινόμενο δύο ετεροσημών παραγόντων.

$$\Delta_3 \sim \begin{matrix} k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \in (0, \pi) \end{matrix}$$

$$0 < \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \leq \pi$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{8} < \frac{k\pi}{2} < \frac{7\pi}{8}$$

$$-\frac{1}{8} < \frac{k}{2} < \frac{7}{8}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} < k < \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\begin{matrix} k=0 \sim x = \frac{\pi}{8} \\ k=1 \sim x = \frac{5\pi}{8} \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Θέτω } \sigma\upsilon\upsilon x = \omega$$

$$2\omega^2 - \omega - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{matrix} \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$2\omega^2 - \omega - 1 = 2(\omega - 1)\left(\omega + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$