

Διαγώνισμα 'Αλγέβρας Α' Λυκείου

Θέμα Α

(A₁) Σχολικό, βελίδα 70

(A₂) Σχολικό, βελίδα 71

(A₃) i) Αδύνατον

ii) $\sqrt[n]{a^m}$

iii) $|a| \cdot (-a)$

iv) $-\sqrt[n]{|a|}$

(A₄) 1. \wedge

2. Σ

3. \wedge

4. Σ

Θέμα Β

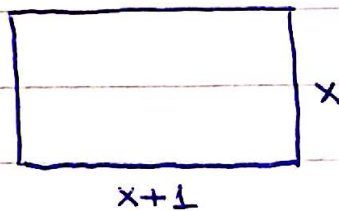
$$\begin{aligned} (B_1) \quad i) \quad A &= \sqrt{80 + \sqrt{4 - \sqrt{9}}} = \sqrt{80 + \sqrt{4 - 3}} = \\ &= \sqrt{80 + \sqrt{1}} = \sqrt{80 + 1} = \sqrt{81} = \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ii) \quad B &= (3 + \sqrt{27} - \sqrt{12}) (\sqrt[3]{27} - \sqrt{48} + 3\sqrt{3}) = \\ &= (3 + 3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3}) \cdot (3 - 4\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3}) = \\ &= (3 + \sqrt{3}) (3 - \sqrt{3}) = \\ &= 3^2 - \sqrt{3}^2 = 9 - 3 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iii) } \Gamma &= \sqrt{(1-\sqrt{5})^2} - \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{5})^2} = \\
 &= |1-\sqrt{5}| - |1+\sqrt{5}| = \\
 &= \sqrt{5}-1 - (1+\sqrt{5}) \\
 &= \sqrt{5}-1-1-\sqrt{5} \\
 &= -2
 \end{aligned}$$

διότι $1 < \sqrt{5}$
 άρα $1-\sqrt{5} < 0$

B₂



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i) } \Pi &= 2 \cdot (x+1) + 2x = 2x+2+2x = \\
 &= 4x+2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E = x \cdot (x+1) = x^2 + x$$

$$\text{ii) } E = 90 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + x = 90 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 90 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-90) = 1 + 360 = 361$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{361}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-1 \pm 19}{2} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 9 \\ -10 \end{cases} \text{ απορρίπτεται}$$

Άρα οι διαστάσεις είναι $x = 9$ μέτρα & $x+1 = 10$ μέτρα

Θέμα Γ

Γ i) $|x-4| = 3-x$

Πρέπει $3-x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \leq 3$

Αρα $x-4 = 3-x$ ή $x-4 = -3+x$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x = 7$

$\Leftrightarrow -4 = -3$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{7}{2}$ Απορριπτεται

Αδύνατη

Διότι $x \leq 3$

Αρα η εξίσωση είναι Αδύνατη

ii) Πρέπει $x-1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1$

$\hookrightarrow x^2-1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \ \& \ x \neq -1$

$\hookrightarrow -x-1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq -1$

Η εξίσωση γίνεται

$$\frac{4x-3}{x-1} - \frac{2x^2-1}{(x-1)(x+1)} - \frac{2x+1}{x+1} = 0$$

$$\text{ΕΚΠ}(x-1, (x-1)(x+1), x+1) = (x-1)(x+1)$$

$$\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1) \frac{4x-3}{\cancel{x-1}} - \cancel{(x-1)}(x+1) \frac{2x^2-1}{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)} - \cancel{(x-1)}(x+1) \frac{2x+1}{\cancel{x+1}} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)(4x-3) - (2x^2-1) - (x-1)(2x+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 3x + 4x - 3 - 2x^2 + 1 - 2x^2 - x + 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{iii) } \frac{2-|x-2|}{3} - \frac{1-|4-2x|}{2} = |2-x| - \frac{8-|2-x|}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot (2-|x-2|) - 3(1-|4-2x|) = 6|2-x| - (8-|2-x|)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4-2|x-2| - 3 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot |2-x| = 6|2-x| - 8 + |2-x|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4-2|x-2| - 3 + 6|x-2| = 6|x-2| - 8 + |x-2|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3|x-2| = 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x-2| = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-2 = 3 \quad \text{ή} \quad x-2 = -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 5 \quad \text{ή} \quad x = -1$$

$$\text{iv) } \prod_{\text{pencil}} \quad x-2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 2$$

$$\frac{-2x^2+10x-12}{x-2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x^2+10x-12=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2-5x+6=0$$

$$\Delta = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 = 25 - 24 = 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ 2 \end{cases} \text{ αποκρίσεται}$$

$$\text{Άρα } x = 3$$

$$\textcircled{\Gamma} \quad \lambda^2(x+4) - 5\lambda(x+\lambda) = -25$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 x + 4\lambda^2 - 5\lambda x - 5\lambda^2 = -25$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda)x = \lambda^2 - 25$$

• Αν $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda(\lambda - 5) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \neq 0$ &
 $\lambda - 5 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \neq 5$

τότε η εξίσωση έχει μοναδική λύση, την

$$x = \frac{\lambda^2 - 25}{\lambda^2 - 5\lambda} = \frac{(\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 5)}{\lambda(\lambda - 5)} = \frac{\lambda + 5}{\lambda}$$

• Αν $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0$ ή $\lambda = 5$, τότε:

i) Αν $\lambda = 0$, η εξίσωση γίνεται:

$$0x = -25$$

Αδύνατη

ii) Αν $\lambda = 5$, η εξίσωση γίνεται:

$$0x = 0$$

Ταυτότητα

Θέμα Δ

$$\textcircled{\Delta} \quad \lambda^2(\lambda x - 1) + x - 2\lambda = 1 - 3\lambda x(\lambda + 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda^3 x - \lambda^2 + x - 2\lambda = 1 - 3\lambda^2 x - 3\lambda x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1)x = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda + 1)^3 \cdot x = (\lambda + 1)^2$$

Για να είναι αόριστη πρέπει $(\lambda + 1)^3 = 0$ ή $(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$

$$\text{οπότε } \lambda + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -1$$

Η εξίσωση γίνεται:

$$|(w+3)^{-1+2}| = 2024$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |w+3| = 2024$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w+3 = 2024 \quad \vee \quad w+3 = -2024$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w = 2021 \quad \vee \quad w = -2027$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\Lambda_2} \text{ i) } a &= \sqrt[3]{4} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{2} \sqrt[3]{2}} = \\ &= (2^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \\ &= 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{2^{\frac{4}{3}}} = \\ &= 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{2^{\frac{4}{6}}} = \\ &= 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2^{\frac{4}{12}} = \\ &= 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}} = \\ &= 2^1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$b = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}-1} - 6 =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot (\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})} + \frac{\sqrt{7}(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5})} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}^2} - \frac{2(\sqrt{3}+1)}{(\sqrt{3}-1)(\sqrt{3}+1)}$$

$$-6 = \frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{7} + 5}{\sqrt{7}^2 - \sqrt{5}^2} + \frac{7 - \sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}^2 - \sqrt{5}^2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}+2}{\sqrt{3}^2 - 1}$$

$$-6 = \frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{7} + 5}{2} + \frac{7 - \sqrt{5} \sqrt{7}}{2} + \sqrt{3} - \frac{2(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2} - 6$$

$$= \cancel{6} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} - \cancel{1} - \cancel{6} =$$

$$= -1$$

$$\text{ii) } (x+3)^5 - 16x - 48 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+3)^5 - 16(x+3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+3) \cdot [(x+3)^4 - 16] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+3 = 0 \quad \vee \quad (x+3)^4 - 16 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -3 \quad \Leftrightarrow (x+3)^4 = 16$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+3 = \sqrt[4]{16} \quad \vee \quad x+3 = -\sqrt[4]{16}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+3 = 2 \quad \vee \quad x+3 = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -1 \quad \vee \quad x = -5$$

$$\text{iii) } x \in (-1, 0) \quad \alpha\rho\alpha \quad -1 < x < 0$$

$$\delta\eta\lambda\alpha\delta\eta \quad 0 < x+1 < 1 \quad \alpha\rho\alpha \quad |x+1| = x+1$$

$$-3 < x-2 < -2 \quad \alpha\rho\alpha \quad |x-2| = -x+2$$

$$x < 0 \quad \alpha\rho\alpha \quad |x| = -x$$

$$-3 < 2x-1 < -1 \quad \alpha\rho\alpha \quad |2x-1| = -2x+1$$

$$\text{Αρα } A = x+1 - 2(-x+2) + 3(-x) - (-2x+1) =$$

$$= x+1 + 2x - 4 - 3x + 2x - 1 =$$

$$= 2x - 4$$

$$\text{Ομως } -1 < x < 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 < 2x < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -6 < 2x - 4 < -4 \quad \kappa' \quad \alpha\phi\upsilon\tau\iota \quad A \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \text{τοτε } A = -5$$

Δ3) Από $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, τότε $y^2 = 1 - x^2$
ή $x^2 = 1 - y^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Άρα } K &= \sqrt{(1-y^2)^2 + 4y^2} + \sqrt{(1-x^2)^2 + 4x^2} = \\ &= \sqrt{1 - 2y^2 + y^4 + 4y^2} + \sqrt{1 - 2x^2 + x^4 + 4x^2} = \\ &= \sqrt{y^4 + 2y^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} = \\ &= \sqrt{(y^2 + 1)^2} + \sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \\ &= |y^2 + 1| + |x^2 + 1| = \\ &= y^2 + 1 + x^2 + 1 = \\ &= x^2 + y^2 + 2 = \\ &= 1 + 2 = \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

αφού $x^2 + 1 > 0$
ή $y^2 + 1 > 0$
για κάθε
 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$