

15/10/2023

Διαχώνισμα 'Αριθμετρας Α' λυκείου

(Λύσεις)

Θέμα Α

A1 Σχολικό Βιβλίο, σελίδα 54

A2 Σχολικό Βιβλίο, σελίδα 49

A3 1. $(-a-b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

2. $a^4 - b^4 = (a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2) = (a-b)(a+b)(a^2 + b^2)$

3. $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$

4. $(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$

5. $(a-b+\gamma)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + \gamma^2 - 2ab + 2a\gamma - 2b\gamma$

A4 i) Σ

ii) Λ

iii) Λ

iv) Λ

Θέμα Β

B1 i) $K - \Lambda = (a^2 + 2ab + b^2) + (a^2 - 6a + 9)$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a^2 + b^2 + 9 - 2a(3-b) = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 + a^2 - 6a + 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a^2 + b^2 + 9 - 6a + 2ab = 2a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - 6a + 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = 0 \text{ 16xύει}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad K \geq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow K - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a^2 + 2ab + b^2) + (a^2 - 6a + 9) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a+b)^2 + (a-3)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{16xürel} \quad \delta_{1071}$$

$$(a+b)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a-3)^2 \geq 0$$

je $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{iii) H 1607ma } K = 1 \text{ 16xürel man}$$

$$a+b=0 \quad \text{kan} \quad a-3=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b=-a \quad \Leftrightarrow a=3$$

$$\Rightarrow b=-3$$

$$\textcircled{B_2} \quad \text{i) Adou } (a+b) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) = 4 \text{ wozz:}$$

$$a \cdot \frac{1}{a} + a \cdot \frac{1}{b} + b \cdot \frac{1}{a} + b \cdot \frac{1}{b} = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} + 1 = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} = 2$$

$$\text{ii) Adou } \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} = 2 \text{ 1071:}$$

$$ab \cdot \frac{a}{b} + ab \cdot \frac{b}{a} = 2ab \quad (\text{adou } a, b \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a-b)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a-b=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = b$$

Übung Γ

$$\textcircled{I} \quad i) \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{x(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \frac{x}{x+1}$$

$$ii) \frac{3x^2 + 6x}{-x^2 - 4x - 4} = \frac{3x(x+2)}{-(x^2 + 4x + 4)} = \frac{3x(x+2)}{-(x+2)^2} = \\ = -\frac{3x}{x+2}$$

$$iii) \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{x^3 + x^2}{(x+1)^3} = \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{x^3 + x^2}{(x+1)^3} = \\ = \left(\frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{x^2 \cdot (x+1)}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{(x-1)^2 (x+1)^2 \cdot x \cdot (x+1)}{x^2 \cdot (x+1)^3} = \\ = (x-1)^2$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad A = \frac{x^{-4} \cdot y^2 \cdot (x^{-1} \cdot y^{-2})^4 \cdot (x^{-2} \cdot y)^{-1}}{(x^2 \cdot y)^{-2} \cdot y^{-3}} =$$

$$= \frac{x^{-4} \cdot y^2 \cdot x^{-4} \cdot y^{-8} \cdot x^2 \cdot y^{-1}}{x^{-4} \cdot y^{-2} \cdot y^{-3}} =$$

$$= \frac{x^{-6} \cdot y^{-7}}{x^{-4} \cdot y^{-5}} =$$

$$= x^{-2} \cdot y^{-2} =$$

$$= (xy)^{-2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(xy)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad A = x - (x+2)^3 + 6(x+1)^2 + x(x-1)(x+1) =$$

$$= x - (x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8) + 6(x^2 + 2x + 1) + x(x^2 - 1) =$$

$$= x - x^3 - 6x^2 - 12x - 8 + 6x^2 + 12x + 6 + x^3 - x =$$

$$= -2$$

apo n trapagiaen A einai avefapounen tou x.

Epea Δ

$$\textcircled{A_i} \quad \text{i) Adou } 1 \leq a \leq 6 \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \leq b \leq 7 \\ \Leftrightarrow 4 \leq 2b \leq 14 \end{matrix} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{Ano } \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 5 \leq a + 2b \leq 20$$

$$\text{ii) Adou } 1 \leq a \leq 6 \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \leq b \leq 7 \\ \Leftrightarrow -2 \geq -b \geq -7 \\ \Leftrightarrow -7 \leq -b \leq -2 \end{matrix} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{Ano } \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow -6 \leq a - b \leq 4$$

$$\text{iii) Αφού } 1 \leq a \leq 6 \quad \therefore \quad 2 \leq b \leq 7$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq \frac{1}{a} \geq \frac{1}{6} \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{b} \geq \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{6} \leq \frac{1}{a} \leq 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{7} \leq \frac{1}{b} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Άρα } (1) + (2) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} \leq \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{13}{42} \leq \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{iv) Αφού } 1 \leq a \leq 6 \quad \therefore \quad 2 \leq b \leq 7$$

$$(1) \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{7} \leq a \cdot \frac{1}{b} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Άρα } (1) \cdot (2) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{7} \leq a \cdot \frac{1}{b} \leq 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{7} \leq \frac{a}{b} \leq 3$$

$$\text{v) Αφού } 1 \leq a \leq 6 \quad \therefore \quad 2 \leq b \leq 7$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1^2 \leq a^2 \leq 6^2 \quad \Leftrightarrow 2^2 \leq b^2 \leq 7^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \leq a^2 \leq 36 \quad \Leftrightarrow 4 \leq b^2 \leq 49$$

$$(1) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Άρα } (1) + (2) \Rightarrow 5 \leq a^2 + b^2 \leq 85$$

$$\textcircled{A_2} \quad i) \quad A = 2x^3 - 6x^2 + x - 3$$

$$= 2x^2 \cdot (x-3) + (x-3)$$

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

$$ii) \quad A > 2x^2 + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-3)(2x^2 + 1) > 2x^2 + 1$$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow (2x^2 + 1)(x-4) > 0 \quad \underline{16x \cup e}$$

διού $2x^2 + 1 > 0$ για κάθε $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-4 > 0 \quad \text{αφού } x > 4$$

$$iii) \quad A \geq (x-3)(10x-11)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-3)(2x^2 + 1) - (x-3)(10x-11) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-3)(2x^2 + 1 - 10x + 11) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-3)(2x^2 - 10x + 12) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-3) \cdot 2 \cdot (x^2 - 5x + 6) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-3) \cdot 2 \cdot (x-3)(x-2) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot (x-3)^2 \cdot (x-2) \geq 0 \quad \underline{16x \cup e}$$

διού $(x-3)^2 \geq 0$ και $x-2 > 0$ αφού $x > 2$

$$* \text{Για } \underbrace{x^2 - 5x + 6}_{\text{το }} : \quad x^2 - 5x + 6 = x^2 - 2x - 3x + 6$$

$$= x(x-2) - 3(x-2)$$

$$= (x-2) \cdot (x-3)$$

$\textcircled{A_3}$ Έστω ου $a = 1$. Τότε $1^3 + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow 2 = 1$ Άτοπο

Apa $a \neq 1$.