

ΘΕΜΑ 1

A) α) Λ, β) Λ, γ) Λ, δ) Ξ, ε) Λ

B) α) i) $\epsilon \parallel \gamma \Leftrightarrow \lambda_\epsilon = \lambda_\gamma \Leftrightarrow \lambda_\epsilon = \frac{3}{4}$ και $A(1, -3) \in (\epsilon)$

$\epsilon: y - y_0 = \lambda_\epsilon(x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow y + 3 = \frac{3}{4}(x - 1) \Leftrightarrow$

$y + 3 = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4} - 3 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{15}{4}}$

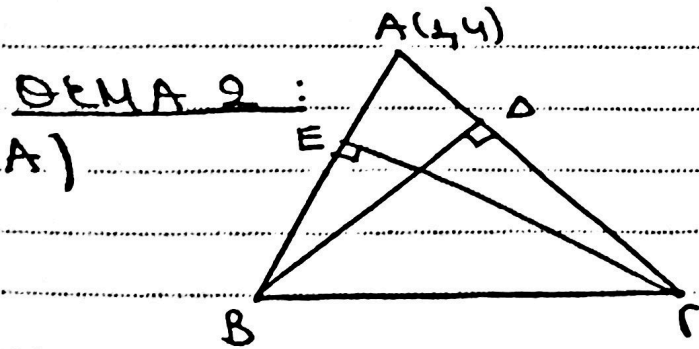
ii) $\lambda = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{7 - 1}{3 - 1} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$ και $B(1, 1) \in (\epsilon)$

$\epsilon: y - y_0 = \lambda(x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow y - 1 = 3(x - 1) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = 3x - 2}$

iii) $\epsilon \perp \eta \Leftrightarrow \epsilon: x = x_0$ και $\Delta(-3, 6) \in (\epsilon)$
οπότε $\boxed{\epsilon: x = -3}$

β) $(\epsilon): y = 3x - 9 \Leftrightarrow 3x - y - 9 = 0, A(1, 4)$

$d(A, \epsilon) = \frac{|3 \cdot 1 - 4 - 9|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{10\sqrt{10}}{10} = \sqrt{10}$



ΘΕΜΑ 2

A)

$B\Delta: x - 2y + 3 = 0, \lambda_{B\Delta} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\Gamma\epsilon: x + y - 2 = 0, \lambda_{\Gamma\epsilon} = -1$

i) $AB \perp \Gamma\epsilon \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{AB} \cdot \lambda_{\Gamma\epsilon} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{AB} \cdot (-1) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{AB} = 1$
 $A\Gamma \perp B\Delta \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{A\Gamma} \cdot \lambda_{B\Delta} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{A\Gamma} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{A\Gamma} = -2$

ii) $A(1, 4) \in AB$ και $\lambda_{AB} = 1$. οπότε:
 $AB: y - y_0 = \lambda_{AB}(x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow y - 4 = 1 \cdot (x - 1) \Leftrightarrow$
 $y - 4 = x - 1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = x + 3: AB}$

ΘΕΜΑ 1

A) α) Λ, β) Λ, γ) Λ, δ) Ξ, ε) Λ

B) α) i) Ε||γ ⇔ λ_ε = λ_γ ⇔ λ_ε = $\frac{3}{4}$ και A(1, -3) ∈ (ε)

Ε: y - y₀ = λ_ε(x - x₀) ⇔ y + 3 = $\frac{3}{4}(x - 1)$ ⇔

y + 3 = $\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4}$ ⇔ y = $\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4} - 3$ ⇔ $y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{15}{4}$

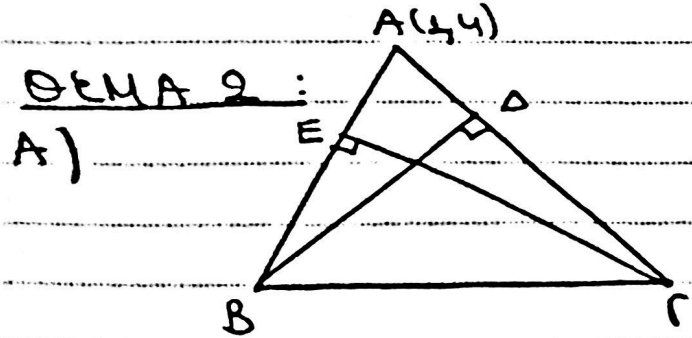
ii) λ = $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{7 - 1}{3 - 1} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$ και B(1, 1) ∈ (ε)

Ε: y - y₀ = λ(x - x₀) ⇔ y - 1 = 3(x - 1) ⇔ $y = 3x - 2$

iii) Ε ⊥ η ⇔ Ε: x = x₀ και Δ(-3, 6) ∈ (ε)
οπότε $Ε: x = -3$

β) (ε): y = 3x - 9 ⇔ 3x - y - 9 = 0, A(1, 4)

d(A, ε) = $\frac{|3 \cdot 1 - 4 - 9|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{10\sqrt{10}}{10} = \sqrt{10}$



ΘΕΜΑ 2

A)

BD: x - 2y + 3 = 0, $\lambda_{BD} = \frac{1}{2}$
ΓΕ: x + y - 2 = 0, $\lambda_{ΓΕ} = -1$

i) AB ⊥ ΓΕ ⇔ λ_{AB} · λ_{ΓΕ} = -1 ⇔ λ_{AB} · (-1) = -1 ⇔ $\lambda_{AB} = 1$
ΑΓ ⊥ BD ⇔ λ_{ΑΓ} · λ_{BD} = -1 ⇔ λ_{ΑΓ} · $\frac{1}{2}$ = -1 ⇔ $\lambda_{ΑΓ} = -2$

ii) A(1, 4) ∈ AB και λ_{AB} = 1. οπότε:

AB: y - y₀ = λ_{AB}(x - x₀) ⇔ y - 4 = 1 · (x - 1) ⇔

y - 4 = x - 1 ⇔ $y = x + 3$: AB

$A(1,4) \in \text{ΑΓ}$ και $\lambda_{\text{ΑΓ}} = -2$. Οπότε:

$$\text{ΑΓ: } y - y_0 = \lambda_{\text{ΑΓ}}(x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow y - 4 = -2(x - 1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y - 4 = -2x + 2 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = -2x + 6 : \text{ΑΓ}}$$

iii) Β: κοινό σημείο των ΑΒ και ΒΔ.

$$\begin{cases} y = x + 3 \\ x - 2y + 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -x + y = 3 \\ x - 2y = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$(+)$$

$$-y = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\boxed{y = 0}$$

$$-x + y = 3 \Leftrightarrow -x + 0 = 3 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = -3} \text{ Άρα } \boxed{B(-3, 0)}$$

Γ: κοινό σημείο των ΑΓ και ΓΕ.

$$\begin{cases} y = -2x + 6 \\ x + y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + y = 6 \\ x + y = 2 \end{cases} \cdot (-1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + y = 6 \\ -x - y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$(+)$$

$$\boxed{x = 4}$$

$$x + y = 2 \Leftrightarrow 4 + y = 2 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = -2}$$

Οπότε: $\Gamma(4, -2)$

$$B) (2\lambda - 1)x + (18 - 11\lambda)y + 9\lambda - 17 = 0, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1)$$

$$i) A = 2\lambda - 1, \text{ οπότε } A = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 1/2$$

$$B = 18 - 11\lambda, \text{ οπότε } B = 0 \Leftrightarrow 18 - 11\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 18/11$$

Τα Α και Β δεν μηδενίζονται ταυτόχρονα για καμία τιμή της παραμέτρου $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, οπότε η (1) παριστά εθεία για κάθε $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$ii) \text{ Για } \lambda = 1: \epsilon_1: x + 7y - 8 = 0, \vec{\delta}_1 = (7, -1) \parallel \epsilon_1$$

$$\text{ Για } \lambda = 2: \epsilon_2: 3x - 4y + 1 = 0, \vec{\delta}_2 = (-4, -3) \parallel \epsilon_2$$

$$a) \cos(\hat{\epsilon}_1, \epsilon_2) = \cos(\vec{\delta}_1, \vec{\delta}_2) = \frac{\vec{\delta}_1 \cdot \vec{\delta}_2}{|\vec{\delta}_1| \cdot |\vec{\delta}_2|} \quad (2)$$

$A(1,4) \in \text{ΑΓ}$ και $\lambda_{\text{ΑΓ}} = -2$. Οπότε:

$$\text{ΑΓ: } y - y_0 = \lambda_{\text{ΑΓ}} (x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow y - 4 = -2(x - 1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y - 4 = -2x + 2 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = -2x + 6 : \text{ΑΓ}}$$

iii) Β: κοινό σημείο των ΑΒ και ΒΔ.

$$\begin{cases} y = x + 3 \\ x - 2y + 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -x + y = 3 \\ x - 2y = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$(+)$$

$$-y = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\boxed{y = 0}$$

$$-x + y = 3 \Leftrightarrow -x + 0 = 3 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = -3} \text{ Άρα } \boxed{B(-3, 0)}$$

Γ: κοινό σημείο των ΑΓ και ΓΕ.

$$\begin{cases} y = -2x + 6 \\ x + y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + y = 6 \\ x + y = 2 \end{cases} \cdot (-1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + y = 6 \\ -x - y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$(+)$$

$$\boxed{x = 4}$$

$$x + y = 2 \Leftrightarrow 4 + y = 2 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = -2}$$

Οπότε: $\Gamma(4, -2)$

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$$B = 18 - 11\lambda, \text{ οπότε } B = 0 \Leftrightarrow 18 - 11\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{18}{11}$$

Τα Α και Β δεν μηδενίζονται ταυτόχρονα για καμία τιμή της παραμέτρου $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, οπότε η (1) παριστά ευθεία για κάθε $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

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$$a) \cos(\hat{\epsilon}_1, \epsilon_2) = \cos(\vec{\delta}_1, \vec{\delta}_2) = \frac{\vec{\delta}_1 \cdot \vec{\delta}_2}{|\vec{\delta}_1| \cdot |\vec{\delta}_2|} \quad (2)$$

- $\vec{\delta}_1 \cdot \vec{\delta}_2 = (7, -1) \cdot (-4, -3) = -28 + 3 = -25$
- $|\vec{\delta}_1| = \sqrt{7^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$
- $|\vec{\delta}_2| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

$$\text{Απο (2)} \rightarrow \cos(\hat{\epsilon}_1, \epsilon_2) = \frac{-25}{5\sqrt{2} \cdot 5} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

αν ω : είναι η οξεία γωνία τότε: $\cos \omega = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = 45^\circ}$

β) κ: σημείο τομής ϵ_1, ϵ_2 .

$$\begin{cases} x + 7y - 8 = 0 \\ 3x - 4y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 7y = 8 \\ 3x - 4y = -1 \end{cases} \cdot (-3) \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} -3x - 21y = -24 \\ 3x - 4y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(+)} \quad -25y = -25 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 1}$$

$$x + 7y - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x + 7 - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1} \quad \text{Απο} \quad \boxed{K(1, 1)}$$

Εστω $M(x, 0)$ σημείο του $x'x$ τότε:

$$\vec{OM} = (x, 0)$$

$$\vec{OK} = (1, 1)$$

$$(\text{OMK}) = 6 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} |\det(\vec{OM}, \vec{OK})| = 6 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right| = 6 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} |x| = 6 \Rightarrow |x| = 12 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 12 \text{ ή } x = -12}$$

Τα ζητούμενα σημεία είναι:

για $x = 12$: $M(12, 0)$

για $x = -12$: $M(-12, 0)$

ΘΕΜΑ 3

Α. 1. Σ

$$\eta\mu^2\omega + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega = 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega = 0$$

2. Σ

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sigma\upsilon\nu[-(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)] = \sigma\upsilon\nu(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) = \eta\mu x$$

3. Λ

4. Σ

5. Λ

Β. Να λυθούν οι εξισώσεις:

i. $2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2x = \sqrt{2}$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu 2x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow 2x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\underline{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \quad x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{8}$$

ii. $2\eta\mu(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\eta\mu \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \eta\mu(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \eta\mu(-\frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = 2k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

iii. $(2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 1)(\sqrt{3} + \epsilon\phi x) = 0$

$$2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} + \epsilon\phi x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2\sigma\upsilon\nu x = -1 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon\phi x = -\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu x = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \epsilon\phi x = -\epsilon\phi \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

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

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

$$x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ δεκτῆ}$$

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

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ δεκτῆ}$$

 $\dot{\eta}$

$$x = 2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ δεκτῆ}$$

 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

ΠΡΕΠΕΙ

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu x \neq \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x \neq 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Γ. Δίνεται η συνάρτηση $f(x) = 1 + 2\omega \nu \frac{x}{3}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

i. $\omega = \frac{1}{3}$ $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{3}} = 6\pi$

$-1 \leq \omega \nu \frac{x}{3} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$
 $-2 \leq 2\omega \nu \frac{x}{3} \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow$

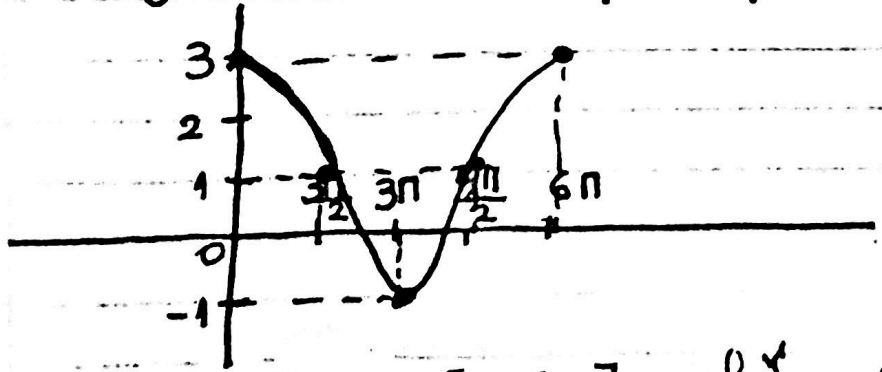
$1-2 \leq 1 + 2\omega \nu \frac{x}{3} \leq 1+2 \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq f(x) \leq 3$

Άρα $\left. \begin{matrix} f_{\min} = -1 \\ f_{\max} = 3 \end{matrix} \right\} d(f_{\min}, f_{\max}) = |3 - (-1)| = 4$

ii. Γραφική παράσταση
 $f(x) = 1 + 2\omega \nu \frac{x}{3}$

$T = 6\pi$ $\frac{T}{4} = \frac{6\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

x	0	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	3π	$\frac{9\pi}{2}$	6π
$\frac{x}{3}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
$\omega \nu \frac{x}{3}$	1	0	-1	0	1
$2\omega \nu \frac{x}{3}$	2	0	-2	0	2
$1 + 2\omega \nu \frac{x}{3}$	3	1	-1	1	3



iii. Στο $[0, 3\pi]$ η $f \downarrow$ κ' στο $[3\pi, 6\pi]$ η $f \uparrow$
Στο $x=0$ κ' στο $x=6\pi$ η f παρουσιάζει μέγιστο
το $f(0) = f(6\pi) = 3$. Στο $x=3\pi$ ελάχιστο το $f(3\pi) = -1$

iv. Να συγκρίνετε τους αριθμούς $f(\frac{\pi}{3})$, $f(\frac{2\pi}{3})$

$$\frac{10\pi}{30} < \frac{12\pi}{30} < \frac{15\pi}{30}$$

Αρα $\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ βρίσκονται στο 1° τεταρτημόριο
 όπου $n \uparrow$
 άρα για $\frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{2\pi}{3} \xrightarrow{f \downarrow} f(\frac{\pi}{3}) > f(\frac{2\pi}{3})$ ✓

ΘΕΜΑ 4°

$f(x) = 3\mu\mu^2 2x - 2 + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

A. Νδο $f(x) = \mu\mu^2 2x$

$f(x) = 3\mu\mu^2 2x - 2 + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2x \Leftrightarrow$

$f(x) = 3\mu\mu^2 2x - 2 + 2(1 - \mu\mu^2 2x) \Leftrightarrow$

$f(x) = 3\mu\mu^2 2x - 2 + 2 - 2\mu\mu^2 2x \Leftrightarrow$

$f(x) = \mu\mu^2 2x$ ✓

B. Να λυθεί η εξίσωση:

$\mu\mu^2 2x + 2\mu\mu 2x - 3 = 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \quad x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$

Θέτω $\mu\mu 2x = \omega \quad \textcircled{2}$

Η $\textcircled{1}$ λόγω $\textcircled{2}$: $\omega^2 + 2\omega - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$(\omega - 1)(\omega + 3) = 0$

$\omega - 1 = 0$ ή $\omega + 3 = 0$

$\omega = +1 \quad \omega = -3$

για $\omega = +1$ η $\textcircled{2}$:

$\mu\mu 2x = +1 \Leftrightarrow$

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

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

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

ή

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

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

$x = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$

για $\omega = -3$ η $\textcircled{2}$:

$\mu\mu 2x = -3$ αδυν.

γιατί $-\mu\mu 2x \leq 1$ ✓

$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow$

$0 \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow$

$0 \leq k + \frac{1}{4} \leq \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow$

$-\frac{1}{4} \leq k \leq 0$

άρα $k = 0$

$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Γ. Αν $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

- $60V(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) = 60V[\frac{\pi}{2} - (-x)] = \eta\mu(-x) = -\eta\mu x$

- $60V(20\pi - x) = 60V(-x) = 60Vx$

- $\eta\mu(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x) = \eta\mu(\frac{6\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} + x) = \eta\mu(2\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + x) =$

$$\eta\mu[\pi + (\frac{\pi}{2} + x)] = -\eta\mu(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) = \eta\mu(\frac{\pi}{2} - (-x)) = -60V(-x) = -60Vx$$

- $\eta\mu(5\pi - x) = \eta\mu(4\pi + \pi - x) = \eta\mu(\pi - x) = \eta\mu x$

$$\frac{60V(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) + 60V(20\pi - x) + 2}{\eta\mu(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x) + \eta\mu(5\pi - x) + 4} = \frac{-\eta\mu x + 60Vx + 2}{-60Vx + \eta\mu x + 4} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{-\eta\mu\frac{\pi}{4} + 60V\frac{\pi}{4} + 2}{-60V\frac{\pi}{4} + \eta\mu\frac{\pi}{4} + 4} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Δ. Να αποδείξει

$$\frac{f(x)}{2} > 60V(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x) - 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{f(x)}{2} > 2 \cdot \eta\mu 2x - 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\eta\mu^2 2x - 2\eta\mu 2x + 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\eta\mu^2 2x - 2\eta\mu 2x + 1 + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(\eta\mu 2x - 1)^2 + 1 > 0 \quad \text{Ισχύει για κάθε } x \in \mathbb{R}$$