

ΘΕΜΑ 1

Α) Σχολικό βιβλίο σελ. 90

Β) i) Σ ii) Σ iii) Λ iv) Λ v) Λ iv) Σ

Γ) α) (iii) β) (ii) γ) (iii)

ΘΕΜΑ 2

Α) α) i)
$$K + \Lambda = \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{5+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{5-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{5-\sqrt{5}+5+\sqrt{5}}{(5+\sqrt{5})(5-\sqrt{5})} = \frac{10}{25-5} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2}$$

ii)
$$K \cdot \Lambda = \frac{1}{5+\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{5-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{(5+\sqrt{5})(5-\sqrt{5})} = \frac{1}{5^2 - \sqrt{5}^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{25-5} = \frac{1}{20}$$

β) Θεωρούμε $S = K + \Lambda = \frac{1}{2}$, $P = K \cdot \Lambda = \frac{1}{20}$
 τότε η ζητούμενη εξίσωση είναι η:

$$x^2 - Sx + P = 0$$

$$x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{20} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 20x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0$$

β) α)
$$3x - 1 < x + 9 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3x - x < 9 + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2x < 10 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x < 5$$

β)
$$2 - \frac{x}{2} \leq x + \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

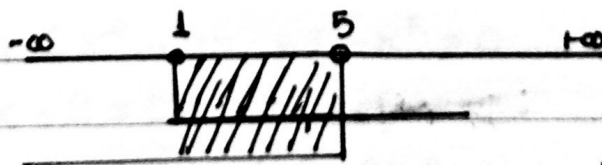
$$4 - x \leq 2x + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-x - 2x \leq -4 + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-3x \leq -3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x \geq 1$$

γ)



$$1 \leq x < 5$$

$$x \in [1, 5)$$

Θέμα 3

A. α) $(x-2)^2 - 4|x-2| - 12 = 0$

$$x^2 = |x|^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x-2|^2 - 4|x-2| - 12 = 0 \quad (1)$$

Θέτουμε $|x-2| = \omega > 0$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \omega^2 - 4\omega - 12 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-12) = 16 + 48 = 64 > 0$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm 8}{2} = \begin{cases} \rightarrow 6 \\ \rightarrow -2 \text{ απορρ.} \end{cases}$$

Άρα $|x-2| = 6 \Leftrightarrow x-2 = 6 \quad \eta \quad x-2 = -6$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 8 \quad \eta \quad x = -4$$

β) $||2x-1|+3|=4$

$$\Leftrightarrow |2x-1|+3=4 \quad \eta \quad |2x-1|+3=-4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |2x-1|=1$$

$$|2x-1| = -7 \text{ ΑΔΥΝΑΤΗ.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x-1=1 \quad \eta \quad 2x-1=-1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x=2 \quad 2x=0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x=1}$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

γ) $\frac{2}{x} - \frac{2x-3}{2-x} + \frac{2-x^2}{x^2-2x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

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

$$\text{Ε.Κ.Π: } x(x-2) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ και } x \neq 2$$

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

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

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} \rightarrow \frac{4}{2} = 2 \text{ -Απορρ.} \\ \rightarrow \frac{-2}{2} = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{x=-1} \text{ Δευτή}$$

Θέμα 3

B. $x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$

α) i) $x_1 + x_2 = -2$ και $x_1 \cdot x_2 = -8$

ii) $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2 = (-2)^2 - 2 \cdot (-8)$
 $= 4 + 16 = 20$

iii) $\frac{x_1}{x_2} + \frac{x_2}{x_1} = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{x_1x_2} = \frac{20}{-8} = -\frac{5}{2}$

iv) $3x_1^2x_2 + 3x_1x_2^2 = 3x_1x_2(x_1 + x_2) = 3 \cdot (-8) \cdot (-2) = 48$

v) $|x_1 - x_2| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2} = \sqrt{20 - 2 \cdot (-8)}$
 $= \sqrt{20 + 16} = \sqrt{36} = 6$

β) $x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$

$S' = 4x_1 - 1 + 4x_2 - 1 = 4x_1 + 4x_2 - 2 = 4(x_1 + x_2) - 2$
 $= 4 \cdot (-2) - 2 = -8 - 2 = -10$

$P' = (4x_1 - 1)(4x_2 - 1)$

$= 16x_1x_2 - 4x_1 - 4x_2 + 1$

$= 16x_1x_2 - 4(x_1 + x_2) + 1$

$= 16 \cdot (-8) - 4 \cdot (-2) + 1$

$= -128 + 8 + 1$

$= -119$

$x^2 + 10x - 119 = 0$

Θέμα 4

A. α) $4x^2 + 2(\lambda - 2)x + 1 - \lambda = 0$ (1)

$\Delta = [2(\lambda - 2)]^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (1 - \lambda)$

$= 4(\lambda - 2)^2 - 16 + 16\lambda = 4(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4) - 16 + 16\lambda$

$= 4\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 16 - 16 + 16\lambda = 4\lambda^2 \geq 0$

Άρα η εξίσωση (1) έχει δύο ρίζες πραγματικές για κάθε $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

Θέμα 4

A. β) Για να έχει η εξίσωση (1) δύο ρίζες
αντίθετες θετικές πρέπει:

$$\Delta > 0 \text{ και } P > 0 \text{ και } S > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4\lambda^2 > 0 \text{ και } \frac{1-\lambda}{4} > 0 \text{ και } -\frac{2(\lambda-2)}{4} > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

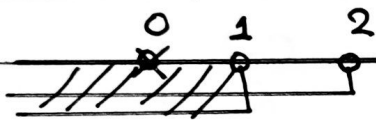
$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-\lambda > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda < 1$$

$$\frac{\lambda-2}{4} < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lambda - 2 < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lambda < 2$$



Άρα $\lambda \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1)$

B. $x^2 - 10x + \lambda + 8 = 0$

$$2x_1 = 3x_2$$

$$S = x_1 + x_2 = 10$$

$$P = x_1 \cdot x_2 = \lambda + 8$$

$$2x_1 = 3x_2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3}{2}x_2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 10 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2}x_2 + x_2 = 10 \Leftrightarrow 3x_2 + 2x_2 = 20$$
$$\Leftrightarrow 5x_2 = 20 \Leftrightarrow x_2 = 4$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 4 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 6$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = \lambda + 8 \Leftrightarrow 6 \cdot 4 = \lambda + 8 \Leftrightarrow 24 - 8 = \lambda \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lambda = 16$$

Θέμα 4

Γ. $\lambda x^2 + (2\lambda - 1)x + \lambda - 1 = 0$, $\lambda \neq 0$

α)

$$\Delta = (2\lambda - 1)^2 - 4\lambda(\lambda - 1) = 4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1 - 4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda = 1 > 0$$

Άρα $\Delta = 1$, ανεξάρτητη του λ .

β)

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2\lambda + 1 \pm 1}{2\lambda} = \begin{cases} \rightarrow \frac{-2\lambda + 1 + 1}{2\lambda} = \frac{-2\lambda + 2}{2\lambda} = \frac{1 - \lambda}{\lambda} \\ \rightarrow \frac{-2\lambda + 1 - 1}{2\lambda} = \frac{-2\lambda}{2\lambda} = -1 \end{cases}$$

γ)

$$\left| \frac{1 - \lambda}{\lambda} - (-1) \right| = 2 \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{1 - \lambda}{\lambda} + 1 \right| = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{1 - \lambda + \lambda}{\lambda} \right| = 2 \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{1}{\lambda} \right| = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2 \quad \eta' \quad \frac{1}{\lambda} = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \quad \eta' \quad \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$$