

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΟΜΟΙΩΣΗΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

Β' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ 8 ΜΑΪΟΥ 2021

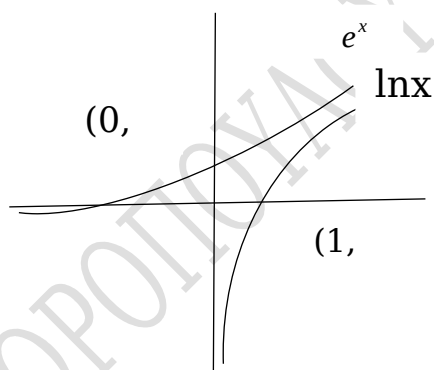
ΕΞΕΤΑΖΟΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΛΓΕΒΡΑ

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. Απόδειξη σχολικού βιβλίου (σελίδα 175)

A2.

- $f(x) = e^x$
 $Af = \mathbb{R}$
 $\Sigma.T. = (0, +\infty)$
- $G(x) = \ln x$
 $Ag = (0, +\infty)$
 $\Sigma.T. = \mathbb{R}$



$$e^x > \ln x$$

$$e^{2021} > \ln 2021 \text{ άρα } f(2021) > g(2021).$$

A3. α. Λ, β. Λ, γ. Σ, δ. Λ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

$$f(x) = 2 \text{ συν } 2x$$

B1.

1. $\max = 2$

$\min = -2$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

2. $f(x) = 1$ στο $[0, 2\pi]$

$$2 \text{ συν } 2x = 1$$

$$\text{συν } 2x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{συν } 2x = \text{συν } \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$2x = 2\kappa\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \kappa\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}, \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi &\iff 0 \leq \kappa\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2\pi \iff -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \kappa\pi \leq 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \\ -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \kappa\pi \leq \frac{11\pi}{6} &\iff -\frac{1}{6} \leq \kappa \leq \frac{11}{6}, \kappa \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa = 0 \text{ άρα } x = \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \kappa = 1 \text{ άρα } x = \pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\kappa = 1 \text{ άρα } x = \pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

Για $x = \kappa\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$, ομοίως.

$$3. \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{2\pi}{12} = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$f\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{5\pi}{12} = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{5\pi}{6} = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{6} = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{3} = 2\frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } K = \frac{\sqrt{3}(-\sqrt{3}) + 1}{1 - 0} = -3 + 1 = -2.$$

$$\mathbf{B2.} \quad 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x + 7\eta\mu^2 x + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x - 4 = 0$$

$$2\sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x + 7(1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x) + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x - 4 = 0$$

$$2\sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x - 7\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 3 = 0, \quad \text{Θέτω } \omega = \sigma\upsilon\nu x$$

$$2\omega^3 x - 7\omega^2 x + 2\omega x + 3 = 0, \quad \pm 1, \pm 3$$

Horner:

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -7 & 2 & 3 & \rho = \\ & & & & 1 \\ \downarrow & 2 & -5 & -3 & \\ 2 & -5 & -3 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$(\omega - 1)(2\omega^2 - 5\omega - 3) = 0 \iff \omega = 1 \quad \text{ή} \quad 2\omega^2 - 5\omega - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 + 24 = 49$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm 7}{4} \left(\begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ απορ.} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{Άρα, } \sigma\upsilon\nu x = 1$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu x = \sigma\upsilon\nu 0$$

$$x = 2\kappa\pi, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ή

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

$$\cos x = -\cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos x = \cos \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$\cos x = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 2\kappa\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3}, \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ1. $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + \beta x + \gamma$

$$f(-2) = 24 \Leftrightarrow -8 + 4a - 2\beta + \gamma = 24 \Leftrightarrow (\text{σχέση 1}) \quad 4a - 2\beta = 24 \Leftrightarrow 2a - \beta = 12 \quad (\text{σχέση 2})$$

$$f(0) = 8 \Leftrightarrow \gamma = 8 \quad (\text{σχέση 1})$$

$$f(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 + a + \beta + 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha + \beta = -9 \quad (\text{σχέση 3})$$

$$\text{Από (2) και (3): } \begin{cases} 2\alpha - \beta = 12 \\ \alpha + \beta = -9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = -10$$

$$\text{Άρα, } f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 10x + 8.$$

Γ2. α. $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 + x^2 - 10x + 8 = 0$

Horner:

1	1	-10	8	$\rho = 1$
$\downarrow$	1	2	-8	
1	2	-8	0	

$$(x-1)(x^2 + 2x - 8) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \quad \eta \quad x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 32 = 36$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 6}{2} \left| \begin{matrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right.$$

β. $f(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1) (x^2 + 2x - 8) < 0$

x	$-\infty$	-4	1	2	$+\infty$
$x-1$	-	-	0	+	+
$x^2 + 2x - 8$	+	0	-	0	+
$\phi(x)$	-	0	+	0	+

$$\in (-\infty, -4) \cup (1, 2)$$

x

$$f(-x) = -x^3 + x^2 + 10x + 8$$

$$\Gamma 3. \frac{x+4}{f(x)} \leq \frac{2}{f(x)+f(-x)-18} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+4}{(x-1)(x+4)(x-2)} \leq \frac{2}{2x^2+16-18}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)} \leq \frac{2}{2(x^2-1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)} - \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)} \leq 0$$

$$(x \neq -1, 1, 2, -4) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1-(x-2)}{(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)} \leq 0$$

x	$-\infty$	-4	-1	1	2	$+\infty$
x^2-1	+	+	0	-	0	+
$x-2$	-	-	-	-	0	+
$P(x)$	-	-	+	-	+	+

x

$$\in (-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -1) \cup (1, 2)$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$f(x) = \ln(e^{2x} - 2e^x + 3), \quad g(x) = \ln 3 + \ln(e^x - 1)$$

$$\Delta 1. \quad e^{2x} - 2e^x + 3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (\omega = e^x) \omega^2 - 2\omega + 3 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 12 < 0$$

$$A_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^x - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x > e^0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$$

$$A_g = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\Delta 2. \quad f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{2x} - 2e^x + 3) = \ln 3 + \ln(e^x - 1) \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 2e^x + 3 = 3e^x - 3 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6 = 0$$

$$\text{Θέτω } \omega = e^x, \quad \omega^2 - 5\omega + 6 = 0 \quad \Delta = 1, \quad \omega_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2}$$

$\Delta 3.$