

# ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ

ΑΛΓΕΒΡΑ Β' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ 22/02/2016

A<sub>1</sub>) Βιβλίο 66.

A<sub>2</sub>) Βιβλίο 66.

A<sub>3</sub>) α) → 1, β) → 2, γ) → 3, δ) → 2, ε) → 2

A<sub>4</sub>) 1.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2, 5.2

ΘΕΜΑ Β P(x) = λx<sup>3</sup> + (λ - μ)x<sup>2</sup> - 4λx + 3

B<sub>1</sub>) αν λ ≠ 0 τότε το P είναι 3<sup>ος</sup> βαθμού

εάν λ = 0 τότε P(x) = -μx<sup>2</sup> + 3.

εάν λ = 0 και μ ≠ 0 τότε το P είναι 2<sup>ος</sup> βαθμού

εάν λ = 0 και μ = 0 τότε το P(x) = 3 και είναι μηδενικού βαθμού

B<sub>2</sub>) P(1) = 0 ⇒ λ + (λ - μ) - 4λ + 3 = 0

P(2) = 15 ⇒ 8λ + 4(λ - μ) - 8λ + 3 = 15 ⇒  $\begin{cases} -2λ - μ + 3 = 0 \\ 4λ - 4μ - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2λ + μ = 3 \\ λ - μ = 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow 3λ = 6 \Leftrightarrow λ = 2$$

τότε 2 - μ = 3 ⇒ μ = -1.

B<sub>3</sub>) Για λ = 2, μ = -1 το P(x) γίνεται: P(x) = 2x<sup>3</sup> + 3x<sup>2</sup> - 8x + 3

α) P(x) = 0 ⇒ 2x<sup>3</sup> + 3x<sup>2</sup> - 8x + 3 = 0

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -8 & 3 & 1 \\ & 2 & 5 & -3 & \\ \hline 2 & 5 & -3 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$(x-1)(2x^2+5x-3)=0$$

$$x-1=0 \quad \text{ή} \quad 2x^2+5x-3=0$$

$$x=1$$

$$\Delta = 25 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 5}{4} < \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$\text{άρα } x=1 \quad \text{ή} \quad x=-1 \quad \text{ή} \quad x=-\frac{3}{2}$$

β) (2x-1)Q(x) = P(x) ②

Εστω ότι το Q είναι τετράωνμο V βαθμού τότε

από την ② ισχύει 2 + V = 3 ⇒ V = 2

Εστω Q(x) = ax<sup>2</sup> + βx + γ, α ≠ 0 τότε η ② ισοδυναμεί γράφεται

$$(2x-1)(ax^2 + \beta x + \gamma) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x + 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2ax^3 + 2\beta x^2 + 2\gamma x - ax^2 - \beta x - \gamma = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x + 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2ax^3 + (2\beta - a)x^2 + (2\gamma - \beta)x - \gamma = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x + 3$$

άρα επιχωρφέται το σύστημα.

$$\begin{cases} 2a = 2 \Rightarrow a = 1 \\ 2\beta - a = 3 \Rightarrow 2\beta - 1 = 3 \Rightarrow 2\beta = 4 \Rightarrow \beta = 2 \\ 2\gamma - \beta = -8 \Rightarrow \gamma = -3 \\ -\gamma = 3 \Rightarrow \gamma = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\beta - a = 3 \Rightarrow 2\beta - 1 = 3 \Rightarrow 2\beta = 4 \Rightarrow \beta = 2 \\ 2\gamma - \beta = -8 \Rightarrow \gamma = -3 \\ -\gamma = 3 \Rightarrow \gamma = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\gamma - \beta = -8 \Rightarrow \gamma = -3 \\ -\gamma = 3 \Rightarrow \gamma = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\gamma = 3 \Rightarrow \gamma = -3 \end{cases}$$

①

Άρα Q(x) = x<sup>2</sup> + 2x - 3

$$b) P(-1)\eta^2 x - 18\cos x = P(-3) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{Γαλιω } P(-1) = -2 + 3 + 8 + 3 = 12$$

$$P(-3) = 2(-3)^3 + 3(-3)^2 - 8(-3) + 3 = -54 + 27 + 24 + 3 = 0$$

Άρα  $\eta \in \mathbb{Z}$  κωσιν ικδωλο φραφτου:

$$12\eta^2 x - 18\cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2\eta^2 x - 3\cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$-2\cos^2 x - 3\cos x + 2 = 0, \text{ δετω } \cos x = y \text{ τότε } -2y^2 - 3y + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 4(-2) \cdot 2 = 25$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{-4} = \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \right.$$

Άρα  $\cos x = -2$

αδωστη δισει

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\eta \cos x = \frac{1}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2k\pi + \pi/3 \\ x = 2k\pi - \pi/3 \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

### ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\Gamma_1) a) \frac{\eta/x}{1 - \cos x} + \frac{\eta/x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{\eta/x(1 + \cos x)}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} + \frac{\eta/x(1 - \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)} =$$

$$= \frac{\eta/x + \eta/x \cos x + \eta/x - \eta/x \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{2\eta/x}{\eta^2/x} = \frac{2}{\eta/x}$$

$$b) \frac{\eta/x}{1 - \cos x} + \frac{\eta/x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\eta/x} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow \eta/x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \eta/\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k\pi + \pi/3 \\ x = 2k\pi + \pi - \pi/3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k\pi + \pi/3 \\ x = 2k\pi + 2\pi/3 \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Gamma_2) a) f(x) = a \cdot \eta/\frac{2x}{3} + b$$

$$M(0,1) \in G \Leftrightarrow f(0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow a \cdot \eta/0 + b = 1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{b = 1}$$

$$-1 \leq \eta/\frac{2x}{3} \leq 1 \xrightarrow{a \cdot} -a \leq a \eta/\frac{2x}{3} \leq a \Leftrightarrow 1 - a \leq a \eta/\frac{2x}{3} + 1 \leq a + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1 - a \leq f(x) \leq a + 1$$

$$\alpha \text{ φω } \max f = 3 \text{ ικxωω } a + 1 = 3 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{a = 2}$$

Άρα  $f(x) = 2\eta/\frac{2x}{3} + 1$

$$b) f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\eta/\frac{2x}{3} + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta/\frac{2x}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \eta(\frac{2x}{3}) = \eta(-\frac{\pi}{6}) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x}{3} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{2x}{3} = 2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 6k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2x = 6k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ x = 3k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma_3) A = 2\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \sqrt{2}\cos x = 2(\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \eta/x \eta/\frac{\pi}{4}) - \sqrt{2}\cos x =$$

$$a) 2\cos x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2\eta/x \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sqrt{2}\cos x = \sqrt{2}\cos x - \sqrt{2}\eta/x - \sqrt{2}\cos x = -\sqrt{2}\eta/x$$

$$\textcircled{B} A=1 \Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{2} \eta/x=1 \Leftrightarrow \eta/x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \eta(-\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ x=2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

Πρωτά

$$\Delta) P(x) = x^3 - (4 + \eta^2 \theta) x^2 + (7 - \omega^2 \theta) x - a$$

$$\textcircled{A} \textcircled{i} P(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 4 - \eta^2 \theta + 7 - \omega^2 \theta - a = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 - (\eta^2 \theta + \omega^2 \theta) - a = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 - 1 = a \Leftrightarrow \boxed{a=3}$$

$$\textcircled{ii} P(2) = -1 \Leftrightarrow 8 - 4(4 + \eta^2 \theta) + 2(7 - \omega^2 \theta) - 3 = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8 - 16 - 4\eta^2 \theta + 14 - 2\omega^2 \theta - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -4 - 4\eta^2 \theta - 2\omega^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 - 2(\eta^2 \theta + \omega^2 \theta) - 2\eta^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 - 2 \cdot 1 - 2\eta^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \eta^2 \theta = -2 \Leftrightarrow \eta \theta = \pm 1 \quad \eta \theta = -1$$

$$\bullet \eta \theta = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\eta \theta = \eta \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \theta = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{οπω) } 0 < \theta < \pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$0 < 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < \pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$0 < 2k + \frac{1}{2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < 2k < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} < k < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{οπμω) } k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ ορα } k=0$$

$$\text{ορα } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Αρα μόνο } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\eta \theta = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\eta \theta = \eta(-\frac{\pi}{2}) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \theta = 2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{οπω) } 0 < \theta < \pi$$

$$0 < 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < \pi$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < k < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{αδυστο δωσ } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{οπμω) } 0 < \theta < \pi$$

$$0 < 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} < \pi$$

$$0 < 2k + \frac{3}{2} < 1$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} < k < -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{αδυστο δωσ } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\textcircled{B}$  Αν  $a=3$  και  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  η αντίστοιχη προκύπτει:

$$\textcircled{i} P(x) = x^3 - (4 + \eta^2 \frac{\pi}{2}) x^2 + (7 - \omega^2 \frac{\pi}{2}) x - 3$$

$$= x^3 - (4 + 1) x^2 + (7 - 0) x - 3 = x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x - 3$$

$$\textcircled{ii} P(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x - 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & -5 & 7 & -3 & \\ & 1 & -4 & 3 & \\ \hline 1 & -4 & 3 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$\textcircled{3}$

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

$$x=1 \text{ ή } x^2-4x+3=0$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{a} = 4 \quad \parallel \quad x=1$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = 3 \quad \parallel \quad x=3$$

$$\Delta_2) \quad \cos 2x - 5 \cos x + 3 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{i} \quad \cos 2x - 5 \cos x + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2 \cos^2 x - 1 - 5 \cos x + 3 = 0$$

$$2 \cos^2 x - 5 \cos x + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{όταν } \cos x = u \quad \text{τότε} \quad 2u^2 - 5u + 2 = 0, \quad \Delta = 9, \quad u_{1,2} = 2, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = 2, \text{ ατοτό} \quad \text{ή} \quad \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{όσο } -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \quad \text{ότι } \cos x = \frac{1}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \\ x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\textcircled{iii} \quad \frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi \Leftrightarrow 3\pi < 2x < 4\pi$$

$$\cos 2x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cancel{\cos 2x = \pm \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{ότι } \cos^2 2x + \sin^2 2x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 2x = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin 2x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{όμως } 2x \in (3\pi, 4\pi) \text{ πο } \sin 2x < 0 \text{ πο } \sin 2x > 0 \text{ πο } \sin 2x = 0$$

$$\text{τό } \sin 2x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{έναντι): } \csc 2x = \frac{1}{\sin 2x} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{ή } \csc 2x = \frac{1}{\sin 2x} = \frac{1}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$