

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 2008

Μάθημα : ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ

Ημερομηνία και ώρα εξέτασης: Σάββατο, 31 Μαΐου 2008
07:30 π.μ. – 10:30 π.μ.

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ

ΜΕΡΟΣ Α΄

1.	$\int_1^2 (2x + 1) dx = \left[\frac{2x^2}{2} + x \right]_1^2$ $= [2^2 + 2] - [1^2 + 1]$ $= 6 - 2$ $= 4$	
2.	<p>E (3,0) α=3</p> <p>Διευθετούσα: x+3=0</p>	
3.	$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x}{x + \eta\mu x} = \frac{0 - 0}{0 + \eta\mu 0} = \frac{0}{0}$ <p style="text-align: right;">Απροσδιοριστία. Εφαρμόζουμε DLH</p> $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x}{x + \eta\mu x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 1}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x}$ $= \frac{2 \cdot 0 - 1}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 0}$ $= -\frac{1}{2}$	
4.		

$$\begin{aligned}
 A \cdot B &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 4+0-4 & 10+0-3 \\ -6+1+8 & -15+0+6 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ 3 & -9 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma^{-1} &= \frac{1}{-21} \begin{bmatrix} -9 & -7 \\ -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{7} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{7} & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. $y = \alpha x^3 + 6x^2 - \beta x + 5$

$$y' = 3\alpha x^2 + 12x - \beta$$

$$y'' = 6\alpha x + 12$$

$$y''(1) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} 6\alpha + 12 &= 0 \\ \alpha &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(1) = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad & 2 = \alpha + 6 - \beta + 5 \\
 & \alpha - \beta = -9 \\
 & -2 - \beta = -9 \\
 & \beta = 7
 \end{aligned}$$

6. $2! \cdot 4! \cdot 5! \cdot 3! =$

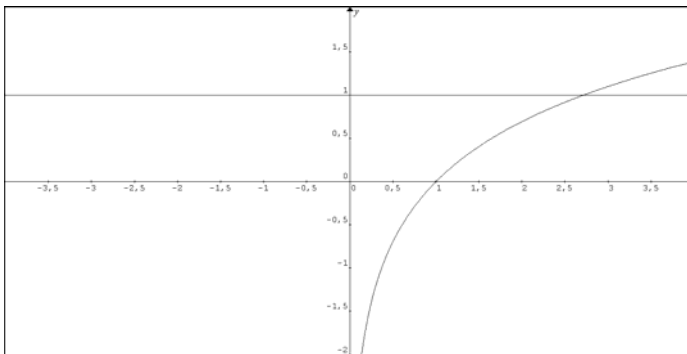
$$= 2 \cdot 24 \cdot 120 \cdot 6$$

$$= 34560$$

7.

$$y = \ln x$$

$$x = e^{-y}$$



$$V = \pi \int_0^1 x^2 dy$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 e^{2y} dy$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{e^{2y}}{2} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi(e^2 - 1)}{2} \text{ κ.μ.}$$

8.

$$\beta^2 x^2 + \alpha^2 y^2 = \alpha^2 \beta^2$$

$$2\beta^2 x + 2\alpha^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$2\alpha^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} = -2\beta^2 x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\beta^2 x}{\alpha^2 y}$$

$$\lambda_{\varepsilon\varphi} \Big|_T = \frac{-\beta^2 x_1}{\alpha^2 y_1}$$

Εξίσωση εφαπτομένης στο T

$$y - y_1 = \frac{-\beta^2 x_1}{\alpha^2 y_1} (x - x_1)$$

$$yy_1\alpha^2 - \alpha^2 y_1^2 = -\beta^2 xx_1 + \beta^2 x_1^2$$

$$yy_1\alpha^2 + \beta^2 xx_1 = \alpha^2 y_1^2 + \beta^2 x_1^2$$

$$\frac{yy_1\alpha^2}{\alpha^2\beta^2} + \frac{\beta^2 xx_1}{\alpha^2\beta^2} = \frac{\alpha^2\beta^2}{\alpha^2\beta^2}$$

$$\frac{xx_1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{yy_1}{\beta^2} = 1$$

9.

(α) Δύο ενδεχόμενα A και B ενός δειγματικού χώρου Ω ονομάζονται ανεξάρτητα αν $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$.

{ Η πραγματοποίηση του A δεν επηρεάζει την πραγματοποίηση του B, δηλαδή $P(B) = P(B/A)$, δηλαδή $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B/A) = P(A)P(B)$ }

(β) A, B ανεξάρτητα $\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B') &= P(A) - P(A \cap B) \\ &= P(A) - P(A)P(B) \\ &= P(A)[1 - P(B)] \\ &= P(A)P(B') \end{aligned}$$

10

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [f(x) + f''(x)] \sigma \nu \nu x dx = 2$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sigma \nu \nu x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f''(x) \sigma \nu \nu x dx = 2$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sigma \nu \nu x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma \nu \nu x d(f'(x)) = 2$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sigma \nu \nu x dx + [\sigma \nu \nu x \cdot f'(x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f'(x) \cdot \eta \mu x dx = 2$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sigma \nu \nu x dx + [\sigma \nu \nu x \cdot f'(x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \eta \mu x d(f(x)) = 2$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx + [\sigma \upsilon \nu x f'(x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + [\eta \mu x \cdot f(x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx = 2$$

$$\sigma \upsilon \nu \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) - \sigma \upsilon \nu 0 f'(0) + \eta \mu \frac{\pi}{2} f(\frac{\pi}{2}) - \eta \mu 0 f(0) = 2$$

$$-f'(0) + 3 = 2$$

$$f'(0) = 1$$

ΜΕΡΟΣ Β'

1.

$$y = \frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x - 1}$$

$$\text{Π.Ο } x \in \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = -4 \Rightarrow \text{σημείο τομής με τον άξονα των } y : (0, -4)$$

$$y \neq 0 \text{ Δεν τέμνει τον άξονα των } x$$

$$y' = \frac{(2x - 1)(x - 1) - (x^2 - x + 4)}{(x - 1)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{2x^2 - 2x - x + 1 - x^2 + x - 4}{(x - 1)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{(x - 1)^2}$$

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = 3 \quad x = -1$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	3	$+\infty$
y'	$+$	0	$-$	$!!$	$-$
y	\nearrow	\searrow	$!!$	\searrow	\nearrow

$$x = 3 \quad y = \frac{3^2 - 3 + 4}{3 - 1} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

min (3,5)

$$x = -1 \quad y = -3$$

max (-1, -3)

Ασύμπτωτες

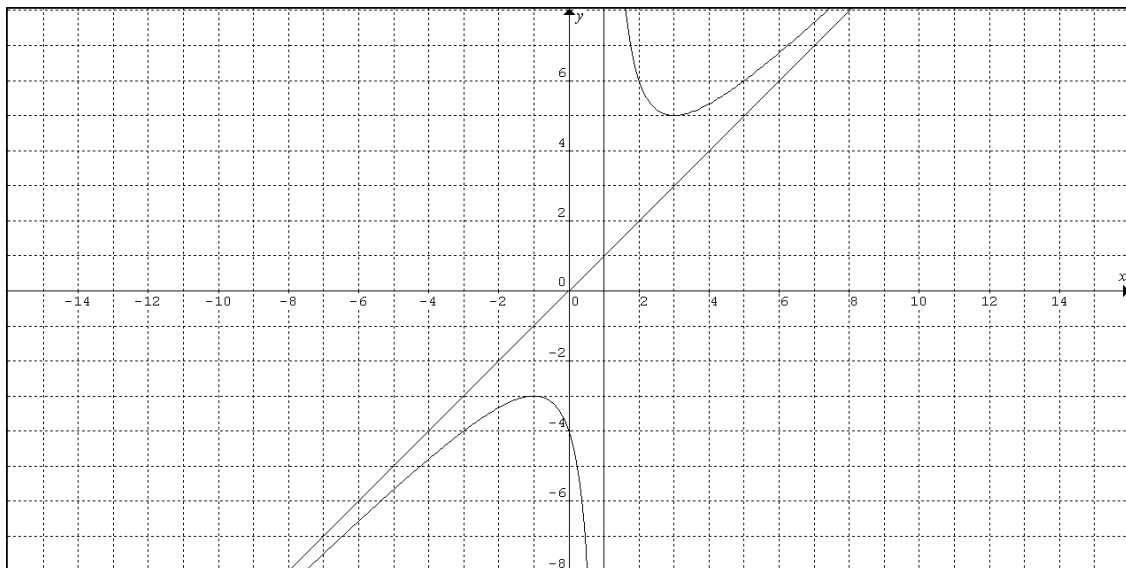
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x - 1} = \frac{4}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x - 1} = \frac{4}{0^-} = -\infty$$

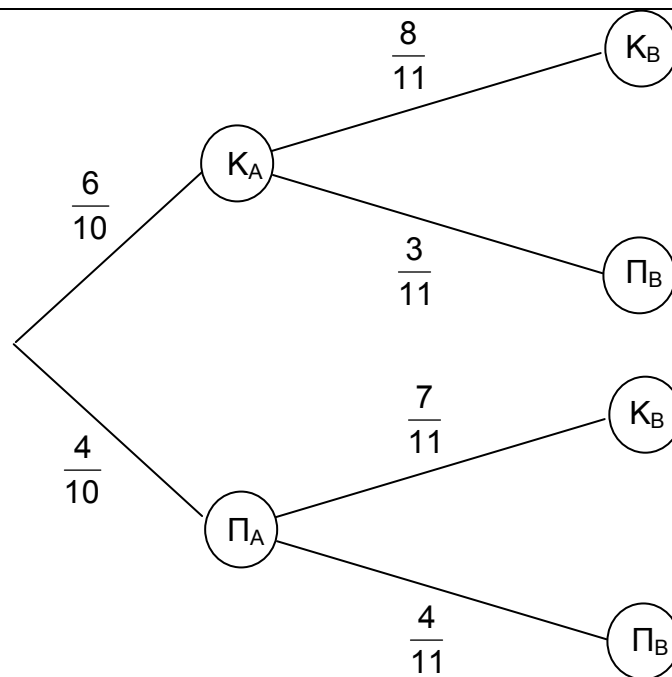
x=1 κατ. ασυμ.

$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - x + 4 \mid \frac{x-1}{x} \\ \hline -x^2 + x \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$
--

y=x πλάγια ασύπτωτη



2.



Συμβολίζουμε με:

K_A , η σφαίρα από το δοχείο A είναι κόκκινη

K_B , η σφαίρα από το δοχείο B είναι κόκκινη

Π_A , η σφαίρα από το δοχείο A είναι πράσινη

Π_B , η σφαίρα από το δοχείο B είναι πράσινη

$$(\alpha) \quad P(K_A \cap K_B) = P(K_A)P(K_B / K_A) = \frac{6}{10} \cdot \frac{8}{11} = \frac{24}{55}$$

$$(\beta) \quad P(\text{ίδια σύνθεση}) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(K_A \cap K_B) + P(\Pi_A \cap \Pi_B) = P(K_A)P(K_B / K_A) + P(\Pi_A)P(\Pi_B / \Pi_A) \\ &= \frac{6}{10} \cdot \frac{8}{11} + \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{11} \\ &= \frac{32}{55} \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\alpha) (x-\alpha)^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$T(\alpha + R\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta, R\eta\mu\theta)$$

$$2(x-\alpha) + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{(x-\alpha)}{y}$$

$$\lambda\epsilon\varphi = \frac{-R\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta}{R\eta\mu\theta} = - \frac{\acute{o}\delta\iota\grave{\epsilon}}{\zeta\grave{\iota}\grave{\epsilon}}$$

εξίσωση εφαπτομένης

$$y - y_1 = \lambda\epsilon\varphi (x - x_1)$$

$$y - R\eta\mu\theta = - \frac{\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta}{\eta\mu\theta} (x - \alpha - R\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta)$$

$$y\eta\mu\theta - R\eta\mu^2\theta = -x\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + \alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R\sigma\upsilon\eta^2\theta$$

$$x\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + y\eta\mu\theta = \alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R(\eta\mu^2\theta + \sigma\upsilon\eta^2\theta)$$

$$x\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + y\eta\mu\theta = \alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R$$

$$\beta) \left. \begin{array}{l} x\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + y\eta\mu\theta = \alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R}{\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta}$$

$$y = 0$$

}

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R}{\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta}$$

$$A = \left(\frac{\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R}{\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta}, 0 \right)$$

$$x\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + y\eta\mu\theta = \alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R$$

$$x = 0$$

}

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R}{\eta\mu\theta}$$

$$B = \left(0, \frac{\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R}{\eta\mu\theta} \right)$$

$$x_M = \frac{x_A + x_B}{2} = \frac{\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R}{2\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta}$$

$$y_M = \frac{y_A + y_B}{2} = \frac{\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R}{2\eta\mu\theta}$$

$$M \left(\frac{\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R}{2\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta}, \frac{\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\theta + R}{2\eta\mu\theta} \right)$$

$$x = \frac{\alpha \sigma \nu \theta + R}{2 \sigma \nu \theta} \Rightarrow x \cdot 2 \sigma \nu \theta = \alpha \sigma \nu \theta + R$$

$$2x \sigma \nu \theta - \alpha \sigma \nu \theta = R$$

$$\sigma \nu \theta (2x - \alpha) = R$$

$$\sigma \nu \theta = \frac{R}{2x - \alpha}$$

$$y = \frac{\alpha \eta \mu \theta + R}{2 \eta \mu \theta} \Rightarrow 2y \eta \mu \theta = \alpha \eta \mu \theta + R$$

$$2y \eta \mu \theta = \frac{\alpha R}{2x - \alpha} + R$$

$$2y \eta \mu \theta = \frac{\alpha R + 2Rx - \alpha R}{2x - \alpha}$$

$$\eta \mu \theta = \frac{Rx}{y(2x - \alpha)}$$

$$\eta \mu^2 \theta + \sigma \nu^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\frac{R^2 x^2}{y^2 (2x - \alpha)^2} + \frac{R^2}{(2x - \alpha)^2} = 1$$

$$R^2 x^2 + R^2 y^2 = y^2 (2x - \alpha)^2$$

$$R^2 (x^2 + y^2) = y^2 (2x - \alpha)^2$$

$$4. \quad \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} f(x)g(x)dx = \int_{-\alpha}^0 f(x)g(x)dx + \int_0^{\alpha} f(x)g(x)dx$$

Θέτω $u = -x$

$$du = -dx \Rightarrow dx = -du$$

$$x = -\alpha \Rightarrow u = \alpha$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0$$

$$\int_{-\alpha}^0 f(x)g(x)dx = \int_{\alpha}^0 f(-u)g(-u)(-du)$$

$$= \int_0^{\alpha} f(u)[1-g(u)]du \quad \text{διότι } f(-u)=f(u) \text{ και } g(-u)=1-g(u)$$

$$= \int_0^{\alpha} f(u)du - \int_0^{\alpha} f(u)g(u)du$$

$$= \int_0^{\alpha} f(x)dx - \int_0^{\alpha} f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} f(x)g(x)dx = \int_0^{\alpha} f(x)dx - \int_0^{\alpha} f(x)g(x)dx + \int_0^{\alpha} f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\alpha} f(x)dx$$

$$\beta) \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$$

$$f(x) = \sigma\upsilon\nu x$$

$$f(-x) = \sigma\upsilon\nu(-x) = \sigma\upsilon\nu x = f(x)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

$$g(-x) = \frac{1}{e^{-2x} + 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{e^{2x}} + 1} = \frac{e^{2x}}{1 + e^{2x}}$$

$$g(x) + g(-x) = \frac{1}{e^{2x} + 1} + \frac{e^{2x}}{1 + e^{2x}} = 1$$

$$\text{Από το (α)} \Rightarrow \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx$$

$$= [\eta\mu x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{2} - \eta\mu 0$$

$$= 1$$

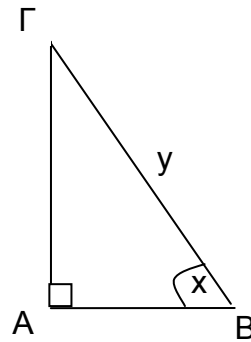
5.

$$AB + AG + BG = c$$

$$y \sigma \nu \chi + y \eta \mu \chi + y = c, \quad 0 < \chi < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{c}{\sigma \nu \chi + \eta \mu \chi + 1}$$

$$y' = \frac{-c(-\eta \mu \chi + \sigma \nu \chi)}{(\sigma \nu \chi + \eta \mu \chi + 1)^2}$$



$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow -c(-\eta \mu \chi + \sigma \nu \chi) = 0$$

$$-\eta \mu \chi + \sigma \nu \chi = 0$$

$$\eta \mu \chi = \sigma \nu \chi$$

$$\epsilon \phi \chi = 1$$

$$\sigma \nu \chi \neq 0, \text{ διότι } 0 < \chi < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
y'	-	0	+
y		↘	↗
		min	

διότι $\eta \mu \chi < \sigma \nu \chi$ για $0 < \chi < \frac{\pi}{4}$ και $\eta \mu \chi > \sigma \nu \chi$ για $\frac{\pi}{4} < \chi < \frac{\pi}{2}$

ή

$$y'' = c \frac{(\sigma \nu \chi + \eta \mu \chi)(\eta \mu \chi + \sigma \nu \chi + 1)^2 - 2(\eta \mu \chi + \sigma \nu \chi + 1)(\sigma \nu \chi - \eta \mu \chi)(\eta \mu \chi - \sigma \nu \chi)}{(\eta \mu \chi + \sigma \nu \chi + 1)^4}$$

$$y'' = c \frac{(\eta \mu \chi + \sigma \nu \chi + 1)[(\sigma \nu \chi + \eta \mu \chi)(\eta \mu \chi + \sigma \nu \chi + 1) + 2(\sigma \nu \chi - \eta \mu \chi)^2]}{(\eta \mu \chi + \sigma \nu \chi + 1)^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow y''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) > 0 \text{ διότι } c > 0 \text{ και } \eta \mu \frac{\pi}{4} = \sigma \nu \nu \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0$$

\Rightarrow στο $\chi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ υπάρχει ελάχιστο

\Rightarrow οι ζητούμενες γωνίες είναι $\chi = \hat{B} = \hat{\Gamma} = \frac{\pi}{4}$