

# ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΑΪΚΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΥΤΗΡΙΟΥ 1966

## ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΕ ΑΛΓΕΒΡΑ - ΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΙΑ - ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΑ ΤΥΠΟΣ Α'

Πέμπτη 8 Σεπτεμβρίου 1966

### ΑΛΓΕΒΡΑ

#### Ζήτημα 1<sup>ο</sup>

α) Έάν ο λόγος τῆς γεωμετρικῆς προόδου ἀπολύτως θεωρούμενος εἶναι μικρότερος τῆς 1, οἱ ὄροι ἀπολύτως θεωρούμενοι βαίνουν ἐλαττούμενοι ( φθίνοντες ) καὶ ἡ πρόοδος λέγεται ( ἀπολύτως ) φθίνουσα.

β) Ἐὰς παραστήσωμεν τὸ ἄθροισμα τῶν ὄρων τῆς ἀριθμητικῆς προόδου μὲ  $\Sigma$ , ἤτοι:  $\Sigma = \alpha + \beta + \gamma + \dots + \kappa + \lambda + \tau$ , ὅτε εἶναι καὶ  $\Sigma = \tau + \lambda + \kappa + \dots + \gamma + \beta + \alpha$ .

Προσθέτοντες αὐτὰς κατὰ μέλη εὐρίσκομεν :

$$2\Sigma = (\alpha + \tau) + (\beta + \lambda) + (\gamma + \kappa) \dots + (\tau + \alpha)$$

$$2\Sigma = (\alpha + \tau)v. \text{ Ἐπομένως } \Sigma = \frac{(\alpha + \tau)v}{2} \quad (2), \text{ ἤτοι :}$$

Τὸ ἄθροισμα τῶν ὄρων ἀριθμητικῆς τινος προόδου μὲ ὠρισμένον πλῆθος ὄρων ἰσοῦται μὲ τὸ ἡμιάθροισμα τῶν ἔκρων ὄρων τῆς ἐπὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τοῦ πλῆθους τῶν ὄρων αὐτῆς.

Ἐάν εἰς τὴν (2) γράψωμεν ἀντὶ τοῦ  $\tau$  τὸ ἴσον αὐτοῦ  $\alpha + (v-1)\omega$ , ὅπου  $\omega$  παριστάνει τὴν διαφορὰν τῆς προόδου, εὐρίσκομεν

$$\Sigma = \frac{[\alpha + \alpha + (v-1)\omega]v}{2} = \frac{2\alpha + (v-1)\omega}{2} \cdot v, \text{ ἤτοι } \Sigma = \frac{2\alpha + (v-1)\omega}{2} \cdot v.$$

#### Ζήτημα 2<sup>ο</sup>

Ἐστω  $\omega$  ο λόγος τῆς ἀριθμητικῆς προόδου καὶ  $\lambda$  ο λόγος τῆς γεωμετρικῆς.

Εἶναι  $\beta = 2 + \omega$ ,  $\gamma = 2 + 2\omega$  καὶ  $\delta = 2 + 3\omega$  καὶ  $B = 2\lambda$ ,  $\Gamma = 2\lambda^2$  καὶ  $\Delta = 2\lambda^3$ .

$$\bullet \gamma = \Gamma \Leftrightarrow 2 + 2\omega = 2\lambda^2 \stackrel{(2)}{\Leftrightarrow} 1 + \omega = \lambda^2 \Leftrightarrow \omega = 1 - \lambda^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\bullet \delta = \Delta \Leftrightarrow 2 + 3\omega = 2\lambda^3 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} 2 + 3(1 - \lambda^2) = 2\lambda^3 \Leftrightarrow 2 + 3 - 3\lambda^2 = 2\lambda^3 \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda - 1)(2\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda - 1)^2 \cdot (2\lambda + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lambda - 1 = 0 \text{ ἢ } 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ ἢ } \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\triangleright \text{ Ἄν } \lambda = 1 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \omega = 0$$

$$\triangleright \text{ Ἄν } \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \omega = \frac{3}{4}$$

## ΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΙΑ

### Ζήτημα 1<sup>ο</sup>

Αν  $AB\Gamma$  ορθογώνιο τρίγωνο με  $A = 90^\circ$   
και  $A\Delta$  το ύψος του, τότε :

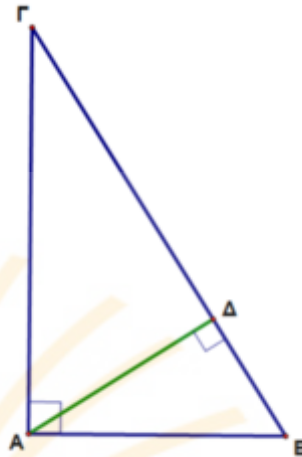
$$(AB)^2 = (B\Gamma) \cdot (B\Delta) = (B\Gamma)^2 - (A\Gamma)^2$$

$$(A\Gamma)^2 = (B\Gamma) \cdot (\Gamma\Delta) = (B\Gamma)^2 - (AB)^2$$

$$(B\Gamma)^2 = (AB)^2 + (A\Gamma)^2$$

$$\frac{(AB)^2}{(A\Gamma)^2} = \frac{(B\Delta)}{(\Gamma\Delta)}$$

$$(A\Delta)^2 = (B\Delta) \cdot (\Gamma\Delta)$$



### Ζήτημα 2<sup>ο</sup>

$$E_{\text{παρ}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\text{περίμετρος βάσης}) \cdot (\text{απόσταση}) \Rightarrow$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6\alpha \cdot \lambda \Leftrightarrow E = 3 \cdot \alpha \cdot \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = (KH) = \frac{E}{3\alpha} \quad (1)$$

Το  $\triangle OAB$  είναι ισόπλευρο και το  $OH$  είναι ύψος του,

$$\text{άρα } (OH) = \frac{\alpha\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (2)$$

Πυθαγόρειο θεώρημα στο  $\triangle O\Gamma K$  :

$$(OK)^2 = (KH)^2 - (OH)^2 \xrightarrow{(1)} \xrightarrow{(2)}$$

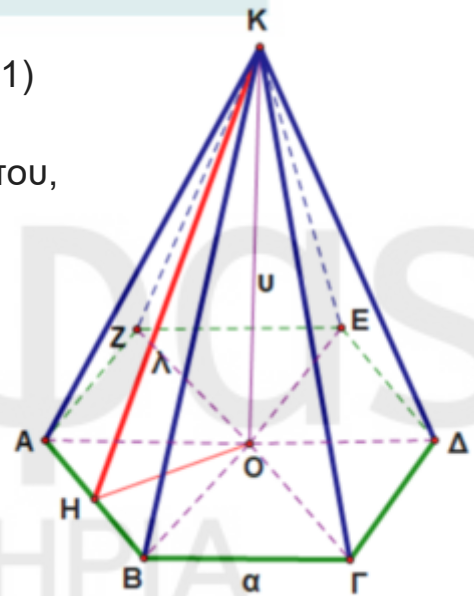
$$u^2 = \left(\frac{E}{3\alpha}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\alpha\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow u^2 = \frac{E^2}{9\alpha^2} - \frac{3\alpha^2}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$u^2 = \frac{4E^2 - 27\alpha^4}{36\alpha^2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{\sqrt{4E^2 - 27\alpha^4}}{6\alpha} \quad (3)$$

$$E_{\beta} = 6 \cdot E_{\triangle OAB} = 6 \cdot \frac{\alpha^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{3\alpha^2\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot E_{\beta} \cdot u \xrightarrow{(3)} \xrightarrow{(4)} V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3\alpha^2\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4E^2 - 27\alpha^4}}{6\alpha} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{V = \frac{\alpha \cdot \sqrt{12E^2 - 81\alpha^4}}{12}}$$



## ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΑ

### Ζήτημα 1°

$$\eta\mu^2x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu^2x = 1 - \eta\mu^2x \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \pm\sqrt{1 - \eta\mu^2x}$$

- Αν  $0^\circ < x < 90^\circ$  ή  $270^\circ < x < 360^\circ$  :

$$\triangleright \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \sqrt{1 - \eta\mu^2x}$$

$$\triangleright \epsilon\phi x = \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} \Rightarrow \epsilon\phi x = \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sqrt{1 - \eta\mu^2x}}$$

$$\triangleright \sigma\phi x = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\eta\mu x} \Rightarrow \epsilon\phi x = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \eta\mu^2x}}{\eta\mu x}$$

$$\triangleright \tau\epsilon\mu x = \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} \Rightarrow \tau\epsilon\mu x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \eta\mu^2x}}$$

$$\triangleright \sigma\tau\epsilon\mu x = \frac{1}{\eta\mu x}$$

- Αν  $90^\circ < x < 270^\circ$  :

$$\triangleright \sigma\upsilon\nu x = -\sqrt{1 - \eta\mu^2x}$$

$$\triangleright \epsilon\phi x = \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} \Rightarrow \epsilon\phi x = -\frac{\eta\mu x}{\sqrt{1 - \eta\mu^2x}}$$

$$\triangleright \sigma\phi x = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\eta\mu x} \Rightarrow \epsilon\phi x = -\frac{\sqrt{1 - \eta\mu^2x}}{\eta\mu x}$$

$$\triangleright \tau\epsilon\mu x = \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} \Rightarrow \tau\epsilon\mu x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \eta\mu^2x}}$$

$$\triangleright \sigma\tau\epsilon\mu x = \frac{1}{\eta\mu x}$$

## Ζήτημα 2°

Είναι :  $\eta\mu x = -\frac{4}{5}$ , άρα  $180^\circ < x < 360^\circ$

• Αν  $180^\circ < x < 270^\circ$  τότε :

$$\triangleright \sigma\upsilon\nu x = -\sqrt{1 - \eta\mu^2 x} = -\sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = -\sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\triangleright \epsilon\phi x = \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} = \frac{-\frac{4}{5}}{-\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\triangleright \sigma\phi x = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\eta\mu x} = \frac{-\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\triangleright \tau\epsilon\mu x = \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} = \frac{1}{-\frac{3}{5}} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\triangleright \sigma\tau\epsilon\mu x = \frac{1}{\eta\mu x} = \frac{1}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{5}{4}$$

• Αν  $270^\circ < x < 360^\circ$  τότε :

$$\triangleright \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \sqrt{1 - \eta\mu^2 x} = \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\triangleright \epsilon\phi x = \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} = \frac{-\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\triangleright \sigma\phi x = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\eta\mu x} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\triangleright \tau\epsilon\mu x = \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\triangleright \sigma\tau\epsilon\mu x = \frac{1}{\eta\mu x} = \frac{1}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{5}{4}$$