



Κελάφας

ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ

ΠΡΟΑΓΩΓΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ Γ' ΤΑΞΗΣ
ΕΣΠΕΡΙΝΟΥ ΕΝΙΑΙΟΥ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 21 ΜΑΪΟΥ 2004

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΛΓΕΒΡΑ ΓΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ

ΘΕΜΑ 1^ο

A. $\alpha - 3, \quad \beta - 6, \quad \gamma - 1, \quad \delta - 4.$

B.
$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon\varphi(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\eta\mu(\alpha + \beta)}{\sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta + \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta - \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta} + \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta}}{\frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta} - \frac{\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta}} = \frac{\frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} + \frac{\eta\mu\beta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\beta}}{1 - \frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} \cdot \frac{\eta\mu\beta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\beta}} = \frac{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha + \varepsilon\varphi\beta}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \varepsilon\varphi\beta} \end{aligned}$$

Γ. Σ

Δ. Λ

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο

α) $S_3 = 12 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_3}{2} \cdot 3 = 12 \stackrel{\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{4\alpha_1}{2} \cdot 3 = 12 \Leftrightarrow 6\alpha_1 = 12 \Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 = 2$

$\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + 2\omega \stackrel{\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1}{\Leftrightarrow} 3\alpha_1 = \alpha_1 + 2\omega \Leftrightarrow 2\alpha_1 = 2\omega \Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 = \omega \stackrel{\alpha_1 = 2}{\Leftrightarrow} \omega = 2$

β) $\alpha_{1002} = \alpha_1 + 1001\omega = 2 + 1001 \cdot 2 = 2 + 2002 \Rightarrow \alpha_{1002} = 2004$

γ) $S_{60} = \frac{60}{2} \cdot (2\alpha_1 + 59\omega) = 30 \cdot (2 \cdot 2 + 59 \cdot 2) = 30 \cdot (4 + 118) = 30 \cdot 122 \Rightarrow$

$S_{60} = 3660$



Κελάφας

ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ



ΘΕΜΑ 3^ο

$$\text{A. α)} \quad 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{x}{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(2 \cdot \frac{x}{2}\right)}{2} = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{β)} \quad 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot (2 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x) & \stackrel{\text{A. α)}}{=} (1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x) \cdot (2 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x) \\ & = 2 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x \\ & = 2 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x - (1 - \eta\mu^2 x) \\ & = 2 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x - 1 + \eta\mu^2 x \\ & = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x + \eta\mu^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{B. } 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x + \eta\mu^2 x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot (2 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{x}{2} = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad 2 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{x}{2} = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu x = 2 \quad (\text{αδύνατη}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{x}{2} = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = 4k\pi \pm \pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ΘΕΜΑ 4^ο

$$\text{α)} \quad P(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\alpha^2 \cdot 1^3 + \frac{8}{3} \cdot (1 - \alpha^2) \cdot 1^2 - 1 - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4\alpha^2 + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{8}{3}\alpha^2 - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 12\alpha^2 + 8 - 8\alpha^2 - 9 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\alpha^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4\alpha^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{4} \stackrel{\alpha > 0}{\Leftrightarrow} \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{β)} \quad \text{Για } \alpha = \frac{1}{2} : P(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2$$

$$\pi(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$$

1	2	-1	-2	1
↓	1	3	2	
1	3	2	0	

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

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

$$x - 1 = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad x + 1 = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \quad \text{ή} \quad x = -1 \quad \text{ή} \quad x = -2$$

