

ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ ΓΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. Θεωρία σελ. σχολ. βιβλίου 28.

A2. Θεωρία σελ. σχολ. βιβλίου 14.

A3. Θεωρία σελ. σχολ. βιβλίου 87.

A4. α. Λ β. Σ γ. Λ δ. Λ ε. Λ.

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\omega_1) &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}-1}{x^3+x^2} \stackrel{0}{=} -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+x+1}-1)(\sqrt{x^2+x+1}+1)}{x^2(x+1) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+x+1}+1)} = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}-1}{x^2(x+1) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+x+1}+1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2+x+1-1}{x^2(x+1) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+x+1}+1)} = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{x^2(x+1) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+x+1}+1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x}{x \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+x+1}+1)} = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{x(\sqrt{x^2+x+1}+1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(-1)(\sqrt{(-1)^2-1+1}+1)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x \ln x)' = \frac{1}{3}[(x)' \ln x + x(\ln x)'] = \frac{1}{3}\left[\ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right] = \frac{1}{3}[\ln x + 1]$$

$$\text{Άρα } f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}[\ln x + 1]$$

$$P(\omega_3) = f'(1) = \frac{1}{3}[\ln 1 + 1] = \frac{1}{3}(0+1) = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

B2.

- Α' Τρόπος : Έστω $\Gamma = \{\omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4\}$ και $\Delta = \{\omega_1\}$

$$P(\Gamma) + P(\Delta) = 1 \Leftrightarrow P(\Gamma) + P(\omega_1) = 1 \Leftrightarrow P(\Gamma) + \frac{1}{4} = 1 \Leftrightarrow P(\Gamma) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow P(\Gamma) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$A' = \{\omega_2, \omega_3\}$$

$$A' \subseteq \Gamma \Rightarrow P(A') \leq P(\Gamma) \Rightarrow \boxed{P(A') \leq \frac{3}{4}} \quad (1)$$

- Β' Τρόπος :

$$P(A') = 1 - P(A) = 1 - ((P\omega_1) + P(\omega_4)) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} - P(\omega_4) = \frac{3}{4} - P(\omega_4) \leq \frac{3}{4}$$

Έστω $E = \{\omega_3\}$

$$E \subseteq A' \Rightarrow P(E) \leq P(A') \Rightarrow P(\omega_3) \leq P(A') \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{3} \leq P(A')} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Από (1), (2)} : \frac{1}{3} \leq P(A') \leq \frac{3}{4}$$

B3.

$$P(A') = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow P(\omega_2) + P(\omega_3) = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow P(\omega_2) + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow P(\omega_2) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow P(\omega_2) = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$P(\omega_1) + P(\omega_2) + P(\omega_3) + P(\omega_4) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{3} + P(\omega_4) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(\omega_4) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow P(\omega_4) = 0$$

$$P(A) = P(\omega_1) + P(\omega_4) = \frac{1}{4} + 0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(B) = P(\omega_1) + P(\omega_3) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{12} + \frac{4}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$A \cap B = \{\omega_1\}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(\omega_1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P[(A-B) \cup (B-A)] &= P(A-B) + P(B-A) = P(A) - P(A \cap B) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{7}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A' &= \{\omega_2, \omega_3\} \\ B' &= \{\omega_2, \omega_4\} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow A' - B' = \{\omega_3\} \quad \text{Άρα } P(A' - B') = P(\omega_3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ1. Οι κλάσεις είναι $[\alpha, \alpha + c)$, $[\alpha + c, \alpha + 2c)$, $[\alpha + 2c, \alpha + 3c)$, $[\alpha + 3c, \alpha + 4c)$

$$\alpha = 50$$

$$\frac{\alpha + 3c + \alpha + 4c}{2} = 85 \Leftrightarrow \frac{50 + 3c + 50 + 4c}{2} = 85 \Leftrightarrow \frac{100 + 7c}{2} = 85 \Leftrightarrow 100 + 7c = 170 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$7c = 170 - 100 \Leftrightarrow 7c = 70 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{c = 10}$$

Γ2.

Κλάσεις	x_i	f_i
[50-60)	55	0,1
[60-70)	65	0,3
[70-80)	75	0,2
[80-90)	85	0,4
ΣΥΝ.		1

$$f_4 = 2f_3 \quad f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 = 1 \Leftrightarrow f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + 2f_3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{f_1 + f_2 + 3f_3 = 1} \quad (1)$$

Η διάμεσος είναι 75 άρα : $f_1 + f_2 + \frac{f_3}{2} = \frac{f_3}{2} + f_4 \Leftrightarrow f_1 + f_2 = f_4 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{f_1 + f_2 = 2f_3}$ (2)

$$(1) \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} 2f_3 + 3f_3 = 1 \Rightarrow 5f_3 = 1 \Rightarrow f_3 = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \boxed{f_3 = \frac{2}{10} = 0,2}$$

$$f_4 = 2f_3 = 2 \cdot 0,2 \Rightarrow f_4 = 0,4$$

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i f_i \Rightarrow 74 = 55f_1 + 65f_2 + 75 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 85 \cdot \frac{2}{5} \Leftrightarrow 74 = 55f_1 + 65f_2 + 15 + 17 \cdot 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 74 = 55f_1 + 65f_2 + 15 + 34 \Leftrightarrow 55f_1 + 65f_2 = 74 - 34 - 15 \Leftrightarrow 55f_1 + 65f_2 = 25 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{11f_1 + 13f_2 = 5}$$
 (3)

$$(2) \Rightarrow f_1 + f_2 = 2 \cdot 0,2 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{f_1 + f_2 = 0,4}$$
 (4)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (3) \left\{ 11f_1 + 13f_2 = 5 \right\} \\ (4) \left\{ f_1 + f_2 = 0,4 \right\} \end{array} \right\} f_1 = 0,4 - f_2$$

$$11(0,4 - f_2) + 13f_2 = 5 \Leftrightarrow 4,4 - 11f_2 + 13f_2 = 5 \Leftrightarrow 2f_2 = 5 - 4,4 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{f_2 = 0,3}$$

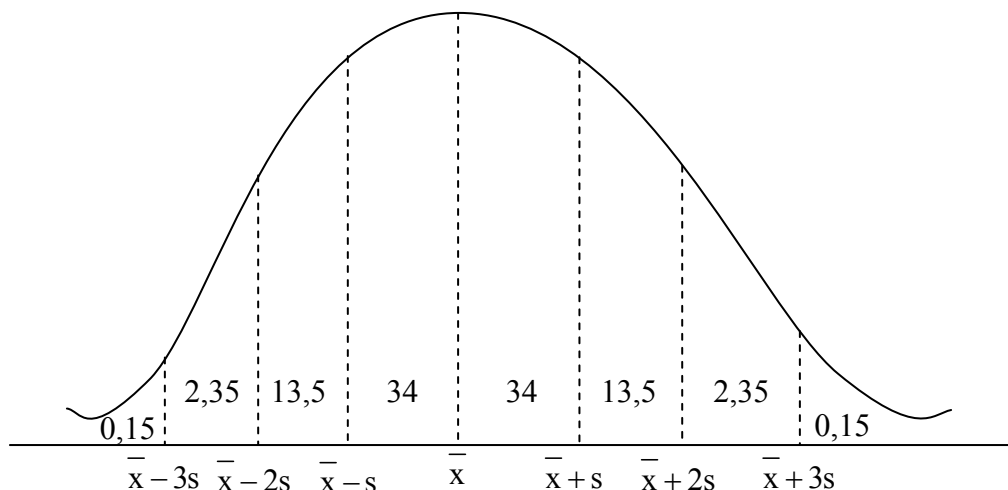
$$f_1 = 0,4 - 0,3 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{f_1 = 0,1}$$

Γ3. Το σύνολο του νέου δείγματος είναι το 60% του προηγούμενου άρα $f'_i = \frac{f_i}{0,6}$

$$\text{Άρα } f'_1 = \frac{0,1}{0,6} = \frac{1}{6}, f'_2 = \frac{1}{2}, f'_3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\bar{y} = 55 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 65 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 75 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{55 + 195 + 150}{6} = \frac{200}{3}$$

Γ4.



Τα $x_i \geq 74$ αντιστοιχούν στο 2,5% άρα $\bar{x} + 2s = 74$. Τα $x_i \leq 68$ αντιστοιχούν στο 16% άρα $\bar{x} - s = 68$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{x} + 2s = 74 \\ \bar{x} - s = 68 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 68 + s + 2s = 74 \\ \bar{x} = 68 + s \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 3s = 74 - 68 \Leftrightarrow 3s = 6 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{s = 2} \end{array}$$

$$\bar{x} = 68 + 2 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\bar{x} = 70}, \quad CV = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} = \frac{2}{70} = \frac{1}{35} < \frac{1}{10}, \text{ άρα το δείγμα είναι ομοιογενές}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ
Δ1.

$$f'(x) = \ln x + 1$$

$$f'(1) = 1$$

$$f(1) = \kappa$$

$$(\text{εφ}): y - f(1) = f'(1)(x - 1)$$

$$y - \kappa = x - 1 \Leftrightarrow y = x - 1 + \kappa$$

$$x'x : y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 - \kappa \rightarrow A(1 - \kappa, 0)$$

$$y'y : x = 0 \Rightarrow y = \kappa - 1 \rightarrow B(0, \kappa - 1)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} |1 - \kappa| \cdot |\kappa - 1| \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\kappa - 1)^2 < 2 \Leftrightarrow (\kappa - 1)^2 < 4 \Leftrightarrow -2 < \kappa - 1 < 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} -1 < \kappa < 3 \\ \kappa > 1, \kappa \in \mathbf{Z} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \kappa = 2$$

Δ2.

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5$$

$$\bar{y} = 31$$

$$(\alpha) \text{ Για } \kappa = 2 \text{ (εφ): } y = x + 1 \text{ δηλαδή } y_i = x_i + 1 \Rightarrow \bar{y} = \bar{x} + 1 \Rightarrow 31 = \bar{x} + 1 \Leftrightarrow \bar{x} = 30$$

$$(\beta) \bar{x}' = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{20} (x_i + 3) + \sum_{i=21}^{35} x_i + \sum_{i=36}^{50} (x_i - \lambda)}{50} \Leftrightarrow \bar{x}' = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{20} x_i + 3 \cdot 20 + \sum_{i=21}^{35} x_i + \sum_{i=36}^{50} x_i - 15\lambda}{50} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\bar{x}' = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i + 60 - 15\lambda}{50} \Leftrightarrow 31 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i}{50} + \frac{6}{5} - \frac{15\lambda}{50} \Leftrightarrow 31 = \bar{x} + \frac{6}{5} - \frac{15\lambda}{50} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 31 = 30 + \frac{6}{5} - \frac{15\lambda}{50} \Leftrightarrow \frac{15\lambda}{50} = \frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{50}{75} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Δ3.

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{e}$$

Για $x \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right)$ έχουμε f γνησίως αύξουσα άρα

$$\frac{1}{e} < \alpha < \beta < \gamma < e \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) < f(\alpha) < f(\beta) < f(\gamma) < f(e)$$

	0	$\frac{1}{e}$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	\searrow		\nearrow

Ξέρουμε ότι:

$$f'\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0 \text{ και } f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -\frac{1}{e} + 2 = \frac{2e-1}{e} > 0$$

Η f παρουσιάζει ελάχιστο για $x = \frac{1}{e}$ το $f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{2e-1}{e} > 0$ άρα

$$f(x) \geq f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) > 0 \text{ οπότε}$$

$$0 = f'\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) < f(\alpha) < f(\beta) < f(\gamma) < f(e) = e + 2$$

$$\text{οπότε: } R = f(e) - f'\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = e + 2$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + f(\gamma) + f(e) + f'\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)}{5} = \frac{\alpha \ln \alpha + 2 + \beta \ln \beta + 2 + \gamma \ln \gamma + 2 + e + 2}{5} =$$

$$\frac{\ln(\alpha^\alpha \cdot \beta^\beta \cdot \gamma^\gamma) + 8 + e}{5} = \frac{\ln e^7 + 8 + e}{5} = \frac{15 + e}{5} = 3 + \frac{e}{5}$$

Δ4. Πρέπει $f'(t) = \varepsilon\phi\omega > 0 \Leftrightarrow f'(t) > 0 \Leftrightarrow t > \frac{1}{e}$

Άρα $A = \{t_{11}, \dots, t_{30} = 1\}$

$$f(t) > f'(t) + 1 \Leftrightarrow t \ln t + 2 > \ln t + 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln t(t-1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t \neq 1, t > 0)$$

άρα $B = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{29}\}$

$$(\alpha) P(A) = \frac{20}{30} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(\beta) A \cap B = \{t_{11}, \dots, t_{29}\}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{19}{30}$$

	0	1	$+\infty$
$\ln t$	-	0	+
$t-1$	-	0	+
	+	0	+