



## ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ 25/5/15

### ΘΕΜΑ Α

**A1** Απόδειξη σελ. 194

**A2** Ορισμός – Θεωρία σελ. 188

**A3** Ορισμός - Θεωρία σελ. 150

**A4)**

α)  $\Lambda$

β)  $\Sigma$

γ)  $\Lambda$

δ)  $\Sigma$

ε)  $\Sigma$

### ΘΕΜΑ Β

**B1.**

$$|z-4|=2|z-1| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|z-4|^2 = 4|z-1|^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(z-4) \cdot (\bar{z}-4) = 4 \cdot (z-1) \cdot (\bar{z}-1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$z\bar{z} - 4z - 4\bar{z} + 16 = 4z\bar{z} - 4z - 4\bar{z} + 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$z\bar{z} + 16 = 4z\bar{z} + 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3z\bar{z} = 12 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$z\bar{z} = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|z|^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|z| = 2$$

Άρα, ο γ.τ. των  $M(z)$  είναι κύκλος με κέντρο το  $O(0,0)$  και  $\rho=2$ .

$$C: x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

**B2.**

$$A(z_1), B(z_2) \in C \Leftrightarrow |z_1| = |z_2| = 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\alpha) \begin{cases} |z|^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow z_1 \bar{z}_1 = 4 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{z}_1 = \frac{4}{z_1} \\ z_1 = \frac{4}{\bar{z}_1} \end{cases} \\ |z_2|^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow z_2 \bar{z}_2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{z}_2 = \frac{4}{z_2} \\ z_2 = \frac{4}{\bar{z}_2} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{w} = \frac{\overline{2z_1} + \overline{2z_2}}{z_2 - z_1} = \frac{2\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2} + \frac{2\bar{z}_2}{\bar{z}_1} =$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \frac{4}{z_1}}{\frac{4}{z_2}} + \frac{2 \cdot \frac{4}{z_2}}{\frac{4}{z_1}} = \frac{2}{z_1} + \frac{2}{z_2} =$$

$$\frac{2z_2}{z_1} + \frac{2z_1}{z_2} = w, w \in R$$

$$\beta) |w| = \left| \frac{2z_1}{z_2} + \frac{2z_2}{z_1} \right| \leq \left| \frac{2z_1}{z_2} \right| + \left| \frac{2z_2}{z_1} \right| = 2 \cdot \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} + 2 \cdot \frac{|z_2|}{|z_1|} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |w| \leq 4 \\ w \in R \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow -4 \leq w \leq 4$$

### B3.

$$w = -4 \Leftrightarrow 2z_1^2 + 2z_2^2 = -4z_1z_2 \Leftrightarrow \\ z_1^2 + z_2^2 + 2z_1z_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z_1 + z_2)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z_1 + z_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = -z_2$$

Τα μήκη των πλευρών του τριγώνου ΑΒΓ είναι:

$$AB = |z_1 - z_2| = |z_1 + z_1| = 2|z_1| = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$AG = |z_1 - z_3| = |z_1 - 2iz_1| = |z_1||1 - 2i| = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$BG = |z_2 - z_3| = |-z_1 - 2iz_1| = |z_1||-1 - 2i| = 2\sqrt{5}$$

Άρα  $AG = BG$  άρα το τρίγωνο  $ABG$  είναι ισοσκελές.

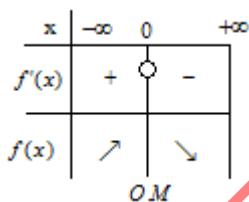
### ΘΕΜΑ Γ

#### Γ1.

$$f'(x) = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right)' = \frac{-\frac{2x}{(x^2+1)}}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{-x}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\text{Ομως } f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

Άρα



$$\text{Εστω } A_1 = (-\infty, 0] \text{ και } A_2 = [0, +\infty)$$

$$f(A_1) = f((- \infty, 0]) \stackrel{f \uparrow}{=} (\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), f(0)) = (0, 1]$$

$$f(A_2) = f([0, +\infty)) \stackrel{f \downarrow}{=} (\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x), f(0)) = (0, 1]$$

$$f(0) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } f(A) = f(A_1) \cup f(A_2) = (0, 1]$$

**Γ2.**

$$F(A) = (0, 1]$$

$$0 < f(x) \leq 1 \xrightarrow{f \text{ στο } [0,1] \text{ γνησ. φθιν.}} \Rightarrow$$

$$f(f(x)) \geq f(1)$$

$$f(f(x)) \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

**Γ3.**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{1+x-1} = f'(1) = \\ = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

**Γ4.**

Έστω  $\varepsilon_1 : y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$  ολες οι εφαπτόμενες της συνάρτησης  $f$  όπου  $M(x_0, f(x_0))$  το σημείο επαφής

$$A(3, 0) \in \varepsilon_1 \Rightarrow 0 - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(3 - x_0) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(3 - x_0) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + 1}} = -\frac{x_0}{(x_0^2 + 1)\sqrt{(x_0^2 + 1)}}(3 - x_0) \Leftrightarrow 1 = \frac{x_0(3 - x_0)}{x_0^2 + 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_0^2 + 1 = 3x_0 - x_0^2$$

$$2x_0^2 - 3x_0 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ x_0 = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \iota \alpha x_o &= 1 \dot{\epsilon} \chi \omega \\ \varepsilon : y - f(1) &= f'(1)(x-1) \Leftrightarrow \\ \bullet \quad \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon : y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \iota \alpha x_o &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{\epsilon} \chi \omega: \\ \bullet \quad \varepsilon : y - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon : y - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} &= -\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{25}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

## ΘΕΜΑ Δ

**Δ1.**

$$xf(x) + \sigma v v x = 1 - x^2 \eta \mu\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), x \neq 0$$

$$xf(x) = 1 - \sigma v v x - x^2 \eta \mu\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \Rightarrow$$

Άρα

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1 - \sigma v v x}{x} - \frac{x^2 \eta \mu\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow f(x) &= \frac{1 - \sigma v v x}{x} - x \eta \mu\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), x \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Όμως πρέπει η  $f$  συνεχής στο  $x=0$ , άρα

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \sigma v v x}{x} - x \eta \mu\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \sigma v v x}{x} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x \eta \mu\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right)^{(1),(2)} = 0 - 0 = 0 \\ \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \sigma v v x}{x} \right) &= - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sigma v v x - 1}{x} \right) = 0 \\ \bullet | \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} | \leq 1 &\Rightarrow |x| | \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} | \leq |x| \Rightarrow |x| | \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} | \leq |x| \Rightarrow -|x| \leq x \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} \leq |x| \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-|x|) = 0 \text{ áρα από κριτήριο παρεμβολής } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{οπότε } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \sigma v v x}{x} - x \eta \mu \left( \frac{1}{x} \right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

**Δ2.**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{\eta \mu x \cdot x - (1 - \sigma v v x)}{x^2} - \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} x \sigma v v \frac{1}{x} = \\ &= \frac{x \eta \mu x - 1 + \sigma v v x}{x^2} - \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \sigma v v \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

**Δ3.**

$$\text{Αρκεί ν.δ.ο } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -1$$

Όμως

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1 - \sigma v v x}{x} - x \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1 - \sigma v v x}{x} - \frac{\eta \mu \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right) = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1 - \sigma v v x}{x} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{\eta \mu \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right) &= 0 - 1 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet -1 \leq \sigma v v x \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq -\sigma v v x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 - \sigma v v x \leq 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$0 \leq \frac{1 - \sigma v v x}{x} \leq \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0 \text{ áρα από κριτήριο παρεμβολής } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \sigma v v x}{x} = 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\eta \mu \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta \mu t}{t} = 1 \quad \text{όπου } \frac{1}{x} = t, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty, \quad t \rightarrow 0$$

#### Δ4.

Από Δ3 έχουμε  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -1 < 0$  áρα σε μια περιοχή κοντά στο  $+\infty$  υπάρχει α ώστε  $f(a) < 0$

και

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right) = \frac{1 - \sigma\nu\nu\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)}{\frac{1}{\pi}} - \frac{1}{\pi}\eta\mu\pi = \frac{1 - \sigma\nu\nu\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)} > 0$$

$$-1 < -\sigma\nu\nu\frac{1}{\pi} < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < 1 - \sigma\nu\nu\frac{1}{\pi} < 2$$

Άρα έχω:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f \text{ συνεχής στο } [\frac{1}{\pi}, a] \subseteq [\frac{1}{\pi}, +\infty) \\ \text{ως πράξεις συνεχών συναρτήσεων} \\ f\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right) \cdot f(a) < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{απόθεώρημα Bolzano υπάρχει ένα} \\ \text{τουλάχιστον } \exists x_o \in (\frac{1}{\pi}, a) \subseteq [\frac{1}{\pi}, +\infty) \text{ ώστε } f(x_o) = 0$$

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