

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ 04/11/12

ΘΕΜΑ Α

1. Απόδειξη σχολικό βιβλίο σελ. 25
2. Απόδειξη σχολικό βιβλίο σελ. 43
3. $\alpha \rightarrow \Lambda$, $\beta \rightarrow \Sigma$, $\gamma \rightarrow \Sigma$, $\delta \rightarrow \Lambda$, $\varepsilon \rightarrow \Lambda$, $\sigma\tau \rightarrow \Lambda$, $\zeta \rightarrow \Sigma$, $\eta \rightarrow \Lambda$, $\theta \rightarrow \Lambda$, $\iota \rightarrow \Sigma$
4. $\alpha \rightarrow B$, $\beta \rightarrow \Gamma$, $\gamma \rightarrow \Delta$, $\delta \rightarrow \Gamma$, $\varepsilon \rightarrow \Delta$

ΘΕΜΑ Β

1. Είναι $A(-1,2)$ $B(1,4)$ $\Gamma(-3,4)$

α) $\overline{AB} = (1 - (-1), 4 - 2) = (2, 2)$

$\overline{AG} = (-3 - (-1), 4 - 2) = (-2, 2)$

β) Για να είναι κορυφές τριγώνου, αρκεί τα διανύσματα \overline{AB} , \overline{AG} να μη είναι παράλληλα.

$$\det(\overline{AB}, \overline{AG}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 2 - 2(-2) = 4 + 4 = 8 \neq 0$$

Άρα τα \overline{AB} , \overline{AG} δεν είναι παράλληλα οπότε τα A, B, Γ αποτελούν κορυφές τριγώνου.

γ) $|\overline{AB}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{4 + 4} = \sqrt{8}$

δ) Είναι $(AB) = |\overline{AB}| = \sqrt{8}$ και $(AG) = |\overline{AG}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{4 + 4} = \sqrt{8}$

Αφού $(AB) = (AG)$ το τρίγωνο είναι ισοσκελές.

ε) Είναι $x_M = \frac{x_B + x_\Gamma}{2} = \frac{1 - 3}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$, $y_M = \frac{y_B + y_\Gamma}{2} = \frac{4 + 4}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$. Άρα $M(-1, 4)$

Το διάνυσμα $\overline{AM} = (-1 - (-1), 4 - 2) = (0, 2)$

Οπότε $|\overline{AM}| = \sqrt{0^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$

στ) Το $\overline{AM} = (0, 2)$ και το $\overline{MB} = (1 - (-1), 4 - 4) = (2, 0)$

Οπότε $\vec{u} = 2\overline{AM} - 3\overline{MB} = 2(0, 2) - 3(2, 0) = (0, 4) - (6, 0) = (0 - 6, 4 - 0) = (-6, 4)$

2. $\vec{\alpha} = (2, -4)$, $\vec{\beta} = (-3, -2)$, $\vec{\gamma} = (7, -6)$

Πρέπει να ισχύει $\vec{\gamma} = \kappa\vec{\alpha} + \lambda\vec{\beta} \Rightarrow (7, -6) = \kappa(2, -4) + \lambda(-3, -2) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (7, -6) = (2\kappa, -4\kappa) + (-3\lambda, -2\lambda) \Rightarrow (7, -6) = (2\kappa - 3\lambda, -4\kappa - 2\lambda)$$

Οπότε έχουμε:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2\kappa - 3\lambda = 7 \\ -4\kappa - 2\lambda = -6 \end{array} \right\} \cdot (2) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4\kappa - 6\lambda = 14 \\ -4\kappa - 2\lambda = -6 \end{array} \right. \oplus$$

$$-8\lambda = 8 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$$

Για $\lambda = -1$ είναι $2\kappa - 3(-1) = 7 \Rightarrow 2\kappa + 3 = 7 \Rightarrow 2\kappa = 4 \Rightarrow \kappa = 2$

Άρα $\vec{\gamma} = 2\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

1.

α. Είναι $\vec{OA} = 3\vec{j} \Rightarrow \vec{OA} = (0, 3) \Rightarrow (x_A - 0, y_A - 0) = (0, 3) \Rightarrow x_A = 0, y_A = 3$. Άρα $A(0, 3)$

Είναι $\vec{OB} = -2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} \Rightarrow \vec{OB} = (-2, -3) \Rightarrow (x_B - 0, y_B - 0) = (-2, -3) \Rightarrow x_B = -2, y_B = -3$

Άρα $B(-2, -3)$

Είναι $\vec{BG} = 10\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} \Rightarrow \vec{BG} = (10, 2) \Rightarrow (x_G + 2, y_G + 3) = (10, 2) \Rightarrow x_G + 2 = 10, y_G + 3 = 2 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow x_G = 10 - 2, y_G = 2 - 3 \Rightarrow x_G = 8, y_G = -1$ Άρα $G(8, -1)$

β. Το μέσο M του BG είναι: $x_M = \frac{-2+8}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3, y_M = \frac{-3-1}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$. Άρα $M(3, -2)$

Έστω K σημείο του $y'y$. Άρα το K έχει μορφή $K(0, y)$

Είναι $(KM) = 5 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (-2-y)^2} = 5 \Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{9 + (-2-y)^2} \right)^2 = 5^2 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 9 + (2+y)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 9 + 4 + 4y + y^2 = 25 \Rightarrow y^2 + 4y - 12 = 0$

Είναι $\Delta = 4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-12) = 16 + 48 = 64$

$y_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 8}{2} = \begin{cases} y_1 = 2 \\ y_2 = -6 \end{cases}$. Άρα τα σημεία $K_1(0, 2)$ και $K_2(0, -6)$

γ.



Έστω το σημείο $\Delta(x_\Delta, y_\Delta)$. Για να είναι το ABGD παραλληλόγραμμο

αρκεί να είναι $\vec{BG} = \vec{A\Delta} \Rightarrow (10, 2) = (x_\Delta - 0, y_\Delta - 3) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x_\Delta = 10, y_\Delta - 3 = 2 \Rightarrow x_\Delta = 10, y_\Delta = 5$. Άρα το $\Delta(10, 5)$

δ.

Έστω το σημείο $E(x_E, y_E)$. Τότε $4\vec{BE} = 4(x_E - (-2), y_E - (-3)) = (4x_E + 8, 4y_E + 12)$

Είναι $3\vec{BG} = 3(10, 2) = (30, 6)$ και $\vec{AB} = (-2 - 0, -3 - 3) = (-2, -6)$

Οπότε $3\overrightarrow{B\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{A\beta} = (30, 6) - (-2, -6) = (30 - (-2), 6 - (-6)) = (32, 12)$

Άρα $4\overrightarrow{B\epsilon} = 3\overrightarrow{B\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{A\beta} \Rightarrow (4x_E + 8, 4y_E + 12) = (32, 12) \Rightarrow 4x_E + 8 = 32, 4y_E + 12 = 12 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow 4x_E = 24, 4y_E = 0 \Rightarrow x_E = 6, y_E = 0$. Άρα το $E(6, 0)$

ε. Είναι $\overrightarrow{A\Gamma} = (8 - 0, -1 - 3) = (8, -4)$ και $\overrightarrow{\Gamma\epsilon} = (6 - 8, 0 - (-1)) = (-2, 1)$

Ισχύει ότι $-4\overrightarrow{\Gamma\epsilon} = -4(-2, 1) = (8, -4) = \overrightarrow{A\Gamma}$.

Αφού είναι $\overrightarrow{A\Gamma} = -4\overrightarrow{\Gamma\epsilon} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} \parallel \overrightarrow{\Gamma\epsilon}$, άρα τα A, Γ, ϵ είναι συνευθειακά

2. $\overrightarrow{A\beta} = \vec{\alpha}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} = \vec{\beta}, \overrightarrow{A\Delta} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{A\beta}, \overrightarrow{\Gamma\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{B\Gamma}, \overrightarrow{A\zeta} = \frac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{A\Gamma}$

α. $\overrightarrow{\Delta\epsilon} = \overrightarrow{A\epsilon} - \overrightarrow{A\Delta} = \overrightarrow{\Gamma\epsilon} - \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{A\Delta} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{B\Gamma} + \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} - \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{A\beta} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{A\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{A\beta}) + \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} - \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{A\beta} =$
 $= \frac{1}{2}\vec{\beta} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} - \frac{1}{3}\vec{\alpha} = \frac{3}{2}\vec{\beta} - \frac{5}{6}\vec{\alpha}$

$\overrightarrow{\Delta\zeta} = \overrightarrow{A\zeta} - \overrightarrow{A\Delta} = \frac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{A\Gamma} - \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{A\beta} = \frac{3}{5}\vec{\beta} - \frac{1}{3}\vec{\alpha}$

β. Είναι $\overrightarrow{\Delta\zeta} = \frac{3}{5}\vec{\beta} - \frac{1}{3}\vec{\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}\vec{\alpha} = \frac{3}{5}\vec{\beta} - \overrightarrow{\Delta\zeta} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} = \frac{9}{5}\vec{\beta} - 3\overrightarrow{\Delta\zeta}$ (1)

Είναι

$\overrightarrow{\Delta\epsilon} = \frac{3}{2}\vec{\beta} - \frac{5}{6}\vec{\alpha} \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \overrightarrow{\Delta\epsilon} = \frac{3}{2}\vec{\beta} - \frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{9}{5}\vec{\beta} - 3\overrightarrow{\Delta\zeta}\right) \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\Delta\epsilon} = \frac{3}{2}\vec{\beta} - \frac{3}{2}\vec{\beta} + \frac{15}{6}\overrightarrow{\Delta\zeta} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\Delta\epsilon} = \frac{3}{2}\vec{\beta} - \frac{3}{2}\vec{\beta} + \frac{15}{6}\overrightarrow{\Delta\zeta} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\Delta\epsilon} = \frac{15}{6}\overrightarrow{\Delta\zeta} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\Delta\epsilon} \parallel \overrightarrow{\Delta\zeta}$ οπότε Δ, ϵ, ζ συνευθειακά.

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

1. Είναι $\overrightarrow{O\alpha} = \vec{\alpha}, \overrightarrow{O\beta} = \vec{\beta}$ και $\overrightarrow{O\Gamma} = \vec{\gamma}$ οπότε έχουμε $\vec{\alpha} + 2\vec{\beta} - 3\vec{\gamma} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{O\alpha} + 2\overrightarrow{O\beta} - 3\overrightarrow{O\Gamma} = \vec{0}$

Με σημείο αναφοράς το A έχουμε

$\overrightarrow{O\alpha} + 2\overrightarrow{O\beta} - 3\overrightarrow{O\Gamma} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{A\alpha} - \overrightarrow{A\alpha} + 2(\overrightarrow{A\beta} - \overrightarrow{A\alpha}) - 3(\overrightarrow{A\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{A\alpha}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{0} - \overrightarrow{A\alpha} + 2\overrightarrow{A\beta} - 2\overrightarrow{A\alpha} - 3\overrightarrow{A\Gamma} + 3\overrightarrow{A\alpha} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow 2\overrightarrow{A\beta} = 3\overrightarrow{A\Gamma} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{A\beta} = \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{A\Gamma}$

Άρα $\overrightarrow{A\beta} \parallel \overrightarrow{A\Gamma}$ οπότε τα A, β, Γ είναι συνευθειακά σημεία

2. Είναι $\vec{\alpha} + 2\vec{\beta} - 3\vec{\gamma} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} - 3\vec{\gamma} = -2\vec{\beta} \Rightarrow |\vec{\alpha} - 3\vec{\gamma}| = |-2\vec{\beta}| \Rightarrow |\vec{\alpha} - 3\vec{\gamma}|^2 = |-2\vec{\beta}|^2 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow (\vec{\alpha} - 3\vec{\gamma})^2 = (-2\vec{\beta})^2 \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha}^2 - 6\vec{\alpha}\vec{\gamma} + 9\vec{\gamma}^2 = 4\vec{\beta}^2 \Rightarrow |\vec{\alpha}|^2 - 6\vec{\alpha}\vec{\gamma} + 9|\vec{\gamma}|^2 = 4|\vec{\beta}|^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 3^2 - 6\bar{\alpha}\bar{\gamma} + 9 \cdot \sqrt{7}^2 = 4 \cdot 3^2 \Rightarrow 9 - 6\bar{\alpha}\bar{\gamma} + 63 = 36 \Rightarrow -6\bar{\alpha}\bar{\gamma} = 36 - 72 \Rightarrow -6\bar{\alpha}\bar{\gamma} = -36 \Rightarrow \bar{\alpha}\bar{\gamma} = 6$$

3. Είναι $\text{συν}\left(\hat{\bar{\alpha}}, \hat{\bar{\beta}}\right) = \frac{\bar{\alpha} \cdot \bar{\beta}}{|\bar{\alpha}| \cdot |\bar{\beta}|}$ (1) . Θέλουμε το εσωτερικό γινόμενο $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}$

$$\text{Είναι } \bar{\alpha} + 2\bar{\beta} - 3\bar{\gamma} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \bar{\alpha} + 2\bar{\beta} = 3\bar{\gamma} \Rightarrow |\bar{\alpha} + 2\bar{\beta}| = |3\bar{\gamma}| \Rightarrow |\bar{\alpha} + 2\bar{\beta}|^2 = |3\bar{\gamma}|^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (\bar{\alpha} + 2\bar{\beta})^2 = (3\bar{\gamma})^2 \Rightarrow \bar{\alpha}^2 + 4\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} + 4\bar{\beta}^2 = 9\bar{\gamma}^2 \Rightarrow |\bar{\alpha}|^2 + 4\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} + 4|\bar{\beta}|^2 = 9|\bar{\gamma}|^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^2 + 4\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} + 4 \cdot 3^2 = 9 \cdot \sqrt{7}^2 \Rightarrow 9 + 4\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} + 36 = 63 \Rightarrow 4\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} = 63 - 45 \Rightarrow 4\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} = 18 \Rightarrow \bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} = \frac{18}{4} = \frac{9}{2}$$

Οπότε από την (1) $\Rightarrow \text{συν}\left(\hat{\bar{\alpha}}, \hat{\bar{\beta}}\right) = \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{3 \cdot 3} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{9} = \frac{9}{2 \cdot 9} = \frac{1}{2}$. Άρα $\hat{\bar{\alpha}}, \hat{\bar{\beta}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

4. Επειδή $\bar{x} // (\bar{\beta} - \bar{\gamma}) \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \lambda(\bar{\beta} - \bar{\gamma})$ (1) όπου λ ένας πραγματικός αριθμός . Αρκεί να βρώ το λ
Είναι $(\bar{x} + \bar{\alpha}) \perp (\bar{\beta} + \bar{\gamma}) \Rightarrow (\bar{x} + \bar{\alpha}) \cdot (\bar{\beta} + \bar{\gamma}) = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{x}\bar{\beta} + \bar{x}\bar{\gamma} + \bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} + \bar{\alpha}\bar{\gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x}(\bar{\beta} + \bar{\gamma}) + \frac{9}{2} + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{x}(\bar{\beta} + \bar{\gamma}) = -\frac{21}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \lambda(\bar{\beta} - \bar{\gamma})(\bar{\beta} + \bar{\gamma}) = -\frac{21}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda(\bar{\beta}^2 - \bar{\gamma}^2) = -\frac{21}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(|\bar{\beta}|^2 - |\bar{\gamma}|^2) = -\frac{21}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda(3^2 - \sqrt{7}^2) = -\frac{21}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda(9 - 7) = -\frac{21}{2} \Rightarrow 2\lambda = -\frac{21}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{21}{4}$$

Άρα από την (1) $\Rightarrow \bar{x} = -\frac{21}{4}(\bar{\beta} - \bar{\gamma}) \Rightarrow \bar{x} = -\frac{21}{4}\bar{\beta} + \frac{21}{4}\bar{\gamma}$

5. Είναι $\bar{x} = -\frac{21}{4}(\bar{\beta} - \bar{\gamma}) \Rightarrow |\bar{x}| = \left| -\frac{21}{4}(\bar{\beta} - \bar{\gamma}) \right| \Rightarrow |\bar{x}|^2 = \left| -\frac{21}{4}(\bar{\beta} - \bar{\gamma}) \right|^2 \Rightarrow |\bar{x}|^2 = \left(-\frac{21}{4}(\bar{\beta} - \bar{\gamma}) \right)^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow |\bar{x}|^2 = \left(\frac{21}{4} \right)^2 (\bar{\beta}^2 - 2\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma} + \bar{\gamma}^2) \Rightarrow |\bar{x}|^2 = \left(\frac{21}{4} \right)^2 (|\bar{\beta}|^2 - 2\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma} + |\bar{\gamma}|^2) \Rightarrow |\bar{x}|^2 = \left(\frac{21}{4} \right)^2 (9 - 2\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma} + 7) \Rightarrow \quad (1)$$

Είναι $\bar{\alpha} + 2\bar{\beta} - 3\bar{\gamma} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow 2\bar{\beta} - 3\bar{\gamma} = -\bar{\alpha} \Rightarrow |2\bar{\beta} - 3\bar{\gamma}| = |-\bar{\alpha}| \Rightarrow |2\bar{\beta} - 3\bar{\gamma}|^2 = |-\bar{\alpha}|^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (2\bar{\beta} - 3\bar{\gamma})^2 = (-\bar{\alpha})^2 \Rightarrow 4\bar{\beta}^2 - 12\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma} + 9\bar{\gamma}^2 = \bar{\alpha}^2 \Rightarrow 4|\bar{\beta}|^2 - 12\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma} + 9|\bar{\gamma}|^2 = |\bar{\alpha}|^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cdot 3^2 - 12\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma} + 9 \cdot \sqrt{7}^2 = 3^2 \Rightarrow 36 - 12\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma} + 63 = 9 \Rightarrow -12\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma} = -90 \Rightarrow \bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma} = \frac{-90}{-12} \Rightarrow \bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma} = \frac{15}{2}$$

Από την (1) έχουμε

$$|\bar{x}|^2 = \left(\frac{21}{4} \right)^2 \left(9 - 2 \cdot \frac{15}{2} + 7 \right) \Rightarrow |\bar{x}|^2 = \left(\frac{21}{4} \right)^2 \cdot (16 - 15) \Rightarrow |\bar{x}|^2 = \left(\frac{21}{4} \right)^2 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow |\bar{x}|^2 = \left(\frac{21}{4} \right)^2 \Rightarrow |\bar{x}| = \frac{21}{4}$$