

ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ
ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΕΣ 2010
ΕΝΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΕΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

ΘΕΜΑ Α

- A1. Απόδειξη σελ. 304
 A2. ορισμός σελ. 279
 A3. ορισμός σελ. 273
 A4. Σ, Σ, Λ, Λ, Σ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1. $z^2 + z = 2z$ (αφού $z \neq 0$) \Rightarrow

$$z^2 - 2z + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = -4 = 4i^2 \Rightarrow z_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4i}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

Άρα $z_1 = 1+i$ και $z_2 = 1-i$

B2. $z_1^{2010} + z_2^{2010} = (z_1^2)^{1005} + (z_2^2)^{1005}$

Όπου $z_1^2 = (1+i)^2 = 1^2 + 2i + i^2 = 1 + 2i - 1 = 2i$

$z_2^2 = (1-i)^2 = 1^2 - 2i + i^2 = 1 - 2i - 1 = -2i$

Άρα $z_1^{2010} + z_2^{2010} = (2i)^{1005} + (-2i)^{1005} =$
 $= 2^{1005} \cdot i^{1005} - 2^{1005} \cdot i^{1005} = 0$

B3. $|w - 4 + 3i| = |z_1 - z_2| \Rightarrow$

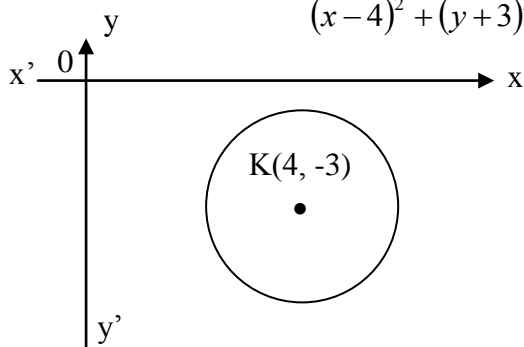
$|w - 4 + 3i| = |1+i - 1+i| \Rightarrow$

$|w - 4 + 3i| = |2i| \Rightarrow$

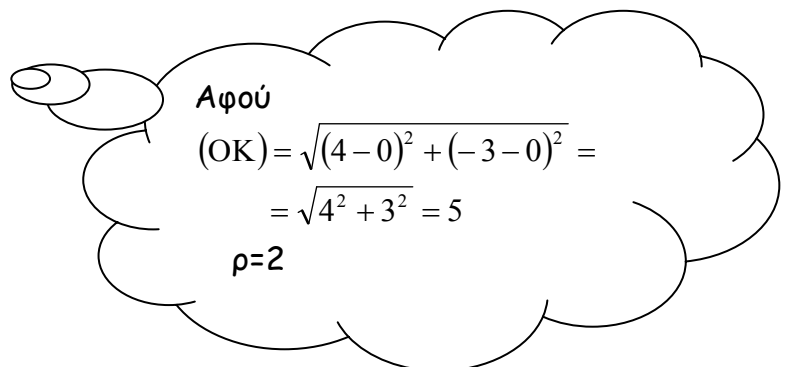
$|w - (4 - 3i)| = 2$

Άρα ο γεωμετρικός τόπος των εικόνων του w είναι ο κύκλος

$$(x-4)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 4$$



B4. $\min|w| = (OK) - \rho = 5 - 2 = 3$



ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ1. $f(x) = 2x + \ln(x^2 + 1)$

$$f'(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot 2x = \frac{2(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2 + 1}$$

- $x^2 + 1 > 0$
- $x^2 + x + 1 > 0$ αφού $\Delta = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$

Άρα $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow$ η f γνησίως αύξουσα στο R .

Γ2.

$$2(x^2 - 3x + 2) = \ln\left[\frac{(3x-2)^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1}\right] \Rightarrow \ln[(3x-2)^2 + 1] - \ln(x^4 + 1) - 2(x^2 - 3x + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\ln[(3x-2)^2 + 1] - \ln(x^4 + 1) - 2x^2 + 2(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$2(3x - 2) + \ln[(3x-2)^2 + 1] - [2x^2 + \ln(x^4 + 1)] = 0$$

$$f(3x-2) - f(x^2) = 0$$

$$f(x^2) = f(3x-2) \Rightarrow x^2 = 3x-2$$

όμως η f γνησίως αύξουσα, άρα

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ ή } x = 2$$

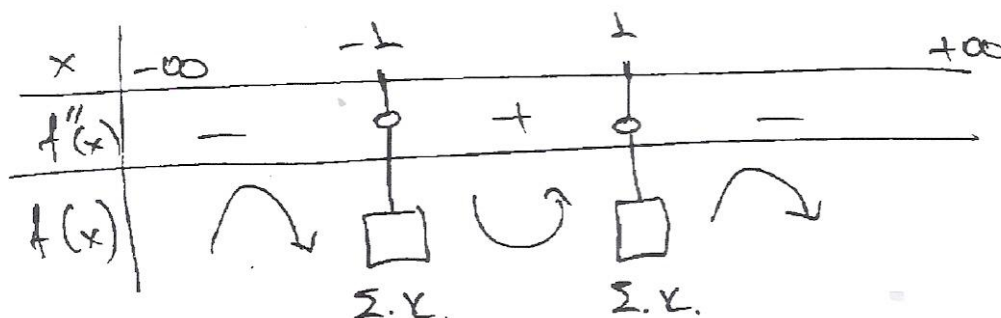
Γ3. $f'(x) = 2 + \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 + 1}$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(4x+2)(x^2+1) - 2x(2x^2+2x+2)}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x + 2 - 4x^3 - 4x - 4x^2}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2x^2 + 2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-2(x^2-1)}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$f(-1) = -2 + \ln 2, \quad f(1) = 2 + \ln 2$$



Άρα $A(-1, \ln 2 - 2)$

$B(1, \ln 2 + 2)$

$$f'(-1) = \frac{2(1-1+1)}{1+1} = 1 \quad f'(1) = \frac{2+2+2}{1+1} = 3$$

$$\varepsilon_1 : \begin{cases} y - (\ln 2 - 2) = 1(x+1) \\ y = x + \ln 2 - 1 \end{cases} \quad \varepsilon_2 : \begin{cases} y - (\ln 2 + 2) = 3(x-1) \\ y = 3x + \ln 2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 : \left. \begin{cases} y = x + \ln 2 - 1 \\ y = 3x + \ln 2 - 1 \end{cases} \right\} \begin{matrix} x = 0 \\ y = \ln 2 - 1 \end{matrix}$$

Άρα $K(0, \ln 2 - 1)$ που είναι σημείο του γ'γ.

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma 4. \int_{-1}^1 xf(x)dx &= \int_{-1}^1 [2x^2 + x \ln(x^2 + 1)]dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 2x^2 dx + \int_{-1}^1 x \ln(x^2 + 1)dx \\ &= \left[\frac{2x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 + \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)' \cdot \ln(x^2 + 1)dx \\ &= \left[\frac{2x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) \right]_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{\ln 2}{2} - \frac{\ln 2}{2} \right) - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3} - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(x^2 + 1) \cdot x - x}{x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3} - \int_{-1}^1 \left(x - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3} - \int_{-1}^1 x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3} - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 + \frac{1}{2} [\ln(x^2 + 1)]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{4}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln 2) = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$\Delta 1. f(x) = x + 3 + \int_0^x \frac{t}{f(t) - t} dt$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{f(x) - x} = \frac{f(x) - x + x}{f(x) - x} = \frac{f(x)}{f(x) - x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta 2. g'(x) &= 2f(x)f'(x) - 2f(x) - 2xf'(x) = 2f'(x)[f(x) - x] - 2f(x) \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{f(x)}{f(x) - x} \cdot [f(x) - x] - 2f(x) = 2f(x) - 2f(x) = 0, \text{ \textbf{\u03ac\u03c1\u03ac \u03b3 \u03c3\u03c4\u03b1\u03b8\u03b5\u03c1\u03b7\u03c1\u03b7.}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta 3. g(x) = c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Μ\u03b5 } g(0) = (f(0))^2 - 20f(0) = (f(0))^2 = 9 \text{ \textbf{\u03ac\u03c6\u03cc\u03c5 } } f(0) - 0 = 3 + \int_0^0 \frac{t}{f(t) - t} dt = 3$$

$$\text{\u03ac\u03c1\u03ac } g(x) = 9$$

$$\text{\u03ac\u03c1\u03ac } 9 = (f(x))^2 - 2xf(x) \xrightarrow{\text{\u03c0\u03c1\u03cc\u03c3\u03b8\u03b5\u03c4\u03c9 \u03c4\u03bf } x^2} (f(x))^2 - 2xf(x) + x^2 = x^2 + 9$$

$$[f(x) - x]^2 = x^2 + 9 \quad \text{\textbf{(1)}}$$

\u0391\u03bd $\phi(x) = f(x) - x, x \in \mathbb{R}$, **\u03c4\u03cc\u03c4\u03b5** $[\phi(x)]^2 = x^2 + 9 > 0$ **\u03ac\u03c1\u03ac** $\phi(x) \neq 0$ **\u03ba\u03b9** ϕ **\u03c3\u03c5\u03bd\u03b5\u03c7\u03b7\u03c3**, **\u03ac\u03c1\u03ac** **\u03b4\u03b9\u03b1\u03c4\u03b7\u03c1\u03b5\u03b9** **\u03c3\u03c4\u03b1\u03b8\u03b5\u03c1\u03cc** **\u03c0\u03c1\u03cc\u03c3\u03b7\u03bc\u03cc**.

\u0395\u03b9\u03bd\u03b1\u03b9 $\phi(0) = f(0) - 0 = f(0) = 3 > 0$ **\u03ac\u03c1\u03ac** $\phi(x) > 0$ **\u03b5\u03c4\u03c3\u03b9** **(1)** $[\phi(x)]^2 = x^2 + 9$ **\u03ac\u03c1\u03ac**

$$\phi(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 9} \text{ \textbf{\u03b4\u03b7\u03bb\u03b1\u03b4\u03b7\u03b9}}$$

$$f(x) - x = \sqrt{x^2 + 9}$$

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 9}, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\Delta 4. \text{\u038c\u03c7\u03c9 } f'(x) = \left[1 + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} > 0$$

$$\text{\u0391\u03c6\u03cc\u03c5 } \sqrt{x^2 + 9} + x > \sqrt{x^2} + x = |x| + x \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

\u038c\u03c1\u03ac $f \uparrow$.

- $x \leq t \leq x+1$ **\u03bc\u03b5 \u03c4\u03cc = \u03bd\u03b1 \u03b9\u03c3\u03c7\u03cd\u03b5\u03b9 \u03bc\u03cc\u03bd\u03cc \u03b3\u03b9\u03b1** $t = x$ **\u03ba\u03b9** $t = x+1$ **\u03b1\u03bd\u03c4\u03b9\u03c3\u03c4\u03cc\u03b9\u03c7\u03b1.**

\u038c\u03c1\u03ac $f(x) \leq f(t) \leq f(x+1)$.

$$\int_x^{x+1} f(x) dt < \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt < \int_x^{x+1} f(x+1) dt,$$

$$f(x)(x+1-x) < \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt < f(x+1)(x+1-x),$$

$$f(x) < \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt < f(x+1) \quad \text{\textbf{(1)}}$$

- $x+1 \leq t \leq x+2$ με το $=$ να ισχύει μόνο για $t=x+1$ και $t=x+2$ αντίστοιχα.

Άρα $f(x+1) \leq f(t) \leq f(x+2)$

$$\int_{x+1}^{x+2} f(x) dt < \int_{x+1}^{x+2} f(t) dt < \int_{x+1}^{x+2} f(x+2) dt$$

$$f(x+1)(x+2-x-1) < \int_{x+1}^{x+2} f(t) dt < f(x+2)(x+2-x-1)$$

$$f(x+1) < \int_{x+1}^{x+2} f(t) dt < f(x+2) \quad \mathbf{(2)}$$

Από **(1)& (2)** έχω $\int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt < \int_{x+1}^{x+2} f(t) dt, x \in R.$

