

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΑ ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΚΑ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΙΔΡΥΜΑΤΑ (Τ.Ε.Ι.)

Μάθημα: ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ Τ.Ε.Ι.

22 ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ 2004

ΠΡΟΤΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΕΣ ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟΥ

1. α)	$\frac{\sin 2\alpha - \sin 4\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha + \sin 4\alpha} = \frac{2\eta\mu \frac{2\alpha + 4\alpha}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{4\alpha - 2\alpha}{2}}{2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{2\alpha + 4\alpha}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{2\alpha - 4\alpha}{2}}$ $= \frac{2\eta\mu 3\alpha \eta\mu \alpha}{2\sigma\upsilon\nu 3\alpha \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha}$ $= \varepsilon\varphi 3\alpha \cdot \varepsilon\varphi \alpha$
β)	$\varepsilon\varphi^2 2\chi - 3 = 0$ $\varepsilon\varphi^2 2\chi = 3 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon\varphi 2\chi = \pm\sqrt{3}$ i) $\varepsilon\varphi 2\chi = \sqrt{3}$ $\varepsilon\varphi 2\chi = \varepsilon\varphi 60^\circ$ $2\chi = 180^\circ \kappa + 60^\circ$ $\chi = 90^\circ \kappa + 30^\circ, \kappa = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ii) $\varepsilon\varphi 2\chi = -\sqrt{3}$ $\varepsilon\varphi 2\chi = \varepsilon\varphi(-60^\circ)$ $2\chi = 180^\circ \kappa - 60^\circ$ $\chi = 90^\circ \kappa - 30^\circ, \kappa = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

$$2. \alpha) \quad \eta\mu(2\chi+60^\circ)=\sigma\upsilon\nu(90^\circ+\chi)$$

$$\eta\mu(2\chi+60^\circ)=-\eta\mu\chi$$

$$\eta\mu(2x+60^\circ)=\eta\mu(-x)$$

i) $2\chi + 60^\circ = 360^\circ - \chi$

$$3\chi = 360^\circ \kappa - 60^\circ$$

$$\chi = 120^\circ k - 20^\circ, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$K=1 \Rightarrow \chi=100^\circ$$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow \chi = 220^\circ$$

$$k=3 \Rightarrow \chi=340^\circ$$

ii) $2\chi + 60^\circ = 360^\circ k + 180^\circ + \chi$

$$\chi=360^{\circ}k+120^{\circ}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow \chi=120^\circ$$

β)	$5\eta\mu^2\alpha+3\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha-5=0$
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$$5(1-\sigma\upsilon v^2\alpha)+3\sigma\upsilon v\alpha-5=0$$

$$5-5\sigma v^2\alpha+3\sigma v\alpha-5=0$$

$$\sigma \nu \alpha (5 \sigma \nu \alpha - 3) = 0$$

συνα=0 απορ. διότι $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$

$$5\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha=3\Rightarrow\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha=\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta \mu \alpha = + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$A = \eta \mu 2\alpha + \sigma \nu 2\alpha = 2\eta \mu \alpha \sigma \nu \alpha + 2\sigma \nu^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} + 2 \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2 - 1$$

$$= \frac{24}{25} + 2 \cdot \frac{9}{25} - 1 = \frac{17}{25}$$

3.

Πρώτος τρόπος

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sin^2(\alpha+\beta) + \sin^2(\alpha-\beta) - \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta = \\
 &= \frac{1 + \sin 2(\alpha + \beta)}{2} + \frac{1 + \sin 2(\alpha - \beta)}{2} - \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta \\
 &= \frac{1 + \sin 2(\alpha + \beta) + 1 + \sin 2(\alpha - \beta) - 2\sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2 + \sin 2(\alpha + \beta) + \sin 2(\alpha - \beta) - [\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) + \sin(2\alpha - 2\beta)]}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2 + \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) + \sin(2\alpha - 2\beta) - \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) - \sin(2\alpha - 2\beta)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2}{2} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Δεύτερος τρόπος

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sin^2(\alpha+\beta) + \sin^2(\alpha-\beta) - \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta = \\
 &= \frac{1 + \sin 2(\alpha + \beta)}{2} + \frac{1 + \sin 2(\alpha - \beta)}{2} - \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta \\
 &= \frac{2 + 2\sin \frac{2(\alpha + \beta) + 2(\alpha - \beta)}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{2(\alpha + \beta) - 2(\alpha - \beta)}{2} - 2\sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2 + 2\sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta - 2\sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2}{2} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Τρίτος τρόπος

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sin^2(\alpha+\beta) + \sin^2(\alpha-\beta) - \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta = \\
 &= (\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta + \eta \mu \alpha \eta \mu \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha \sin \beta - \eta \mu \alpha \eta \mu \beta)^2 - \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta \\
 &= \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + \eta \mu^2 \alpha \eta \mu^2 \beta - 2\eta \mu \alpha \eta \mu \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + \eta \mu^2 \alpha \eta \mu^2 \beta \\
 &\quad + 2\eta \mu \alpha \eta \mu \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta - \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta \\
 &= 2\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + 2\eta \mu^2 \alpha \eta \mu^2 \beta - \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta \\
 &= 2\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + 2(1 - \sin^2 \alpha)(1 - \sin^2 \beta) - (2\sin^2 \alpha - 1)(2\sin^2 \beta - 1) \\
 &= 2\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + 2 - 2\sin^2 \alpha - 2\sin^2 \beta + 2\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta - 4\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta \\
 &\quad + 2\sin^2 \alpha + 2\sin^2 \beta - 1 \\
 &= 2 - 1 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

4. α) β) γ)	$\frac{9!}{3!2!} = 30240$ $\frac{7!}{2!} = 2520$ $\frac{8!}{3!} = 6720$
5 α) β) γ)	$5! = 120$ $4!2! = 48$ $3!2!2! = 24$
6.	$N(\Omega) = \binom{8}{4} = \frac{8!}{4!4!} = 70$ $N(A) = \binom{3}{3} \binom{5}{1} = 5$ $\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{5}{70} = \frac{1}{14}$ $N(B) = \binom{3}{2} \binom{5}{2} = 3 \cdot \frac{5!}{2!3!} = 30$ $\Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{30}{70} = \frac{3}{7}$ $N(\Gamma) = \binom{3}{1} \binom{5}{3} + \binom{3}{2} \binom{5}{2} + \binom{3}{3} \binom{5}{1} = 65$ $\Rightarrow P(\Gamma) = \frac{65}{70} = \frac{13}{14}$ $\eta \quad P(\Gamma) = 1 - P(\Gamma') = 1 - \frac{\binom{5}{4}}{70} = 1 - \frac{5}{70} = \frac{65}{70} = \frac{13}{14}$

7. α) i) Η επίκεντρη γωνία που αντιστοιχεί στο βαθμό Δ είναι:

$$360^\circ - (80^\circ + 60^\circ + 30^\circ + 90^\circ) = 360^\circ - 260^\circ = 100^\circ$$

$$\frac{100^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot 200 = X \quad X = \frac{200 \cdot 360}{100} = 720 \text{ μαθητές}$$

ii) Βαθμός Α: $\frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot 720 = 120 \text{ μαθητές}$

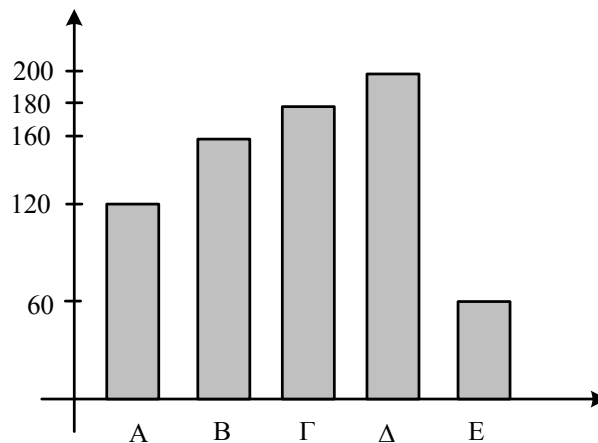
Βαθμός Β: $\frac{80^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot 720 = 160 \text{ μαθητές}$

Βαθμός Γ: $\frac{90^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot 720 = 180 \text{ μαθητές}$

Βαθμός Δ: $\frac{100^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot 720 = 200 \text{ μαθητές}$

Βαθμός Ε: $\frac{30^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot 720 = 60 \text{ μαθητές}$

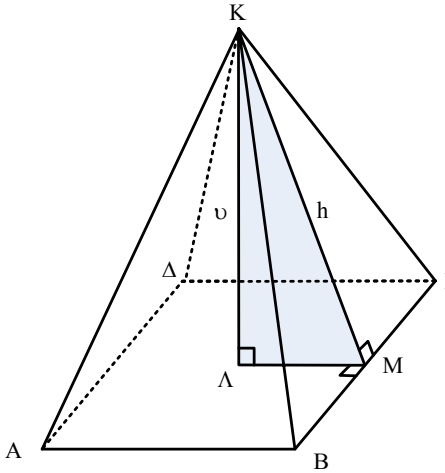
Βαθμός	f_i
A	120
B	160
Γ	180
Δ	200
Ε	60

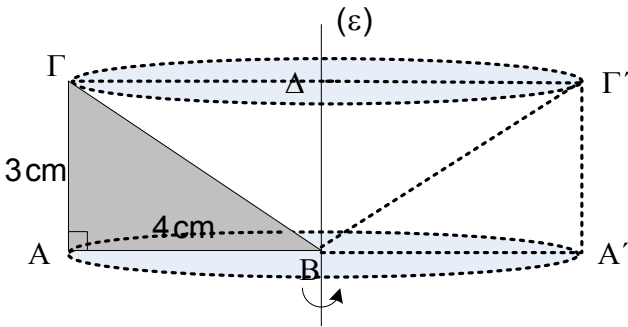


8. α)

Αριθμός παιδιών χ_i	Αριθμός Οικογενειών f_i
0	8
1	12
2	15
3	10
4	5
$\Sigma f_i = 50$	

β)	15 οικογένειες έχουν από 2 παιδιά γ) 35 οικογένειες έχουν το πολύ από 2 παιδιά δ) ε) $\frac{10}{50} \cdot 100 = 20\%$ έχουν από 3 παιδιά
9. α)	<u>Πρώτος τρόπος</u> Έστω x η μέση τιμή των βαθμών των αγοριών. $\frac{16 \cdot 12 + 10x}{22} = 15 \Rightarrow$ $10x + 192 = 330 \Rightarrow$ $10x = 138 \Rightarrow x = 13,8$ <u>Δεύτερος τρόπος</u> $\Sigma = 22 \cdot 15 = 330$ $\Sigma_K = 12 \cdot 16 = 192$ $\Sigma_A = 330 - 192 = 138$ $x = \frac{138}{10} = 13,8$ β) ι) $x, \psi, 10, 11$ $x_{\delta} = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{\psi + 10}{2} = 9 \Rightarrow \psi = 8$ $\bar{x} = \psi \Rightarrow \frac{x + 8 + 10 + 11}{4} = 8$ $\Rightarrow x + 29 = 32 \Rightarrow x = 3$

	$\text{ii) } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{(3-8)^2 + (8-8)^2 + (10-8)^2 + (11-8)^2}{4}}$ $\Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{25+0+4+9}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{38}{4}} = 3,08$
10α)	Έστω χ η ακμή του κύβου τότε $\chi^3=64 \Rightarrow \chi = 4 \text{ m}$ $E_{\text{κυβ.}}=6\chi^2=6 \cdot 4^2=96 \text{ m}^2.$ Έστω γ το ύψος του ορθογωνίου παραλληλεπιπέδου $E_{\text{ορθ. παρ.}}=2E_{\text{κύβ.}}$ $\Rightarrow 2(3 \cdot 4 + 3\gamma + 4\gamma)=2 \cdot 96$ $\Rightarrow 7\gamma + 12 = 96 \Rightarrow \gamma = 12 \text{ m}$
β)	$V = \alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \gamma \Rightarrow V = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 12 = 144 \text{ m}^3 .$
11	 α) $u = \frac{2}{3} \alpha$ $V=48 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \alpha^2 \cdot u = 48$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \alpha = 48$ $\Rightarrow \alpha^3 = 216 \Rightarrow \alpha = 6 \text{ cm}$ β) $u = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 6 = 4 \text{ cm}$ γ) $E_{\beta} = \alpha^2 \Rightarrow E_{\beta} = 36 \text{ cm}^2$ δ) Από το τρίγωνο ΚΛΜ : $h^2 = u^2 + (\Lambda M)^2$ $h^2 = 4^2 + 3^2 \Rightarrow h = 5 \text{ cm}$ $E_{\text{ολ.}} = E_{\pi} + E_{\beta} = \frac{4ah}{2} + E_{\beta}$ $\Rightarrow E_{\text{ολ.}} = 12 \cdot 5 + 36 \Rightarrow E_{\text{ολ.}} = 96 \text{ cm}^2$

12	 Από το ορθογώνιο τρίγωνο ΑΒΓ έχουμε: $(ΒΓ)^2 = (ΑΒ)^2 + (ΑΓ)^2 \Rightarrow (ΒΓ)^2 = 9 + 16 = 25 \Rightarrow (ΒΓ) = 5 \text{ cm.}$ $E_{AB} = \pi(ΑΒ)^2 = \pi \cdot 4^2 = 16\pi \text{ cm}^2.$ $E_{A\Gamma} = 2\pi(ΑΒ)(ΑΓ) = 2\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 24\pi \text{ cm}^2$ $E_{B\Gamma} = \pi(\Gamma\Delta)(ΒΓ) = \pi \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 20\pi \text{ cm}^2$ $E_{o\lambda.} = 16\pi + 24\pi + 20\pi = 60\pi \text{ cm}^2$ $V_{Z\eta\tau.} = V_{K\upsilon\lambda.} - V_{K\acute{\omega}\nu.}$ $V_{K\upsilon\lambda.} = \pi(ΑΒ)^2(ΑΓ) = \pi \cdot 4^2 \cdot 3 = 48\pi \text{ cm}^3.$ $V_{K\acute{\omega}\nu.} = \frac{1}{3} \pi (\Gamma\Delta)^2 (\Delta B) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 16 \cdot 3 = 16\pi \text{ cm}^3.$ $V_{Z\eta\tau.} = 48\pi - 16\pi = 32\pi \text{ cm}^3.$
13	$\frac{R \cdot u \cdot E}{2(R+u)} = \frac{R \cdot u \cdot (2\pi R^2 + 2\pi R \cdot u)}{2(R+u)}$ $= \frac{R \cdot u \cdot \cancel{2\pi R} (\cancel{R+u})}{\cancel{2} (\cancel{R+u})} =$ $= \pi R^2 \cdot u$ $= V$
14 α)	$\int \left(\frac{1}{9} - \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{9} dx - \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{-3} dx$ $= \frac{x}{9} - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + c$ $= \frac{x}{9} - \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + c$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta) \quad \int 2\eta\mu 5x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 3x dx &= \int [\eta\mu(5x + 3x) + \eta\mu(5x - 3x)] dx \\ &= \int (\eta\mu 8x + \eta\mu 2x) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \sigma\upsilon\nu 8x - \frac{1}{2} \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x + c\end{aligned}$$

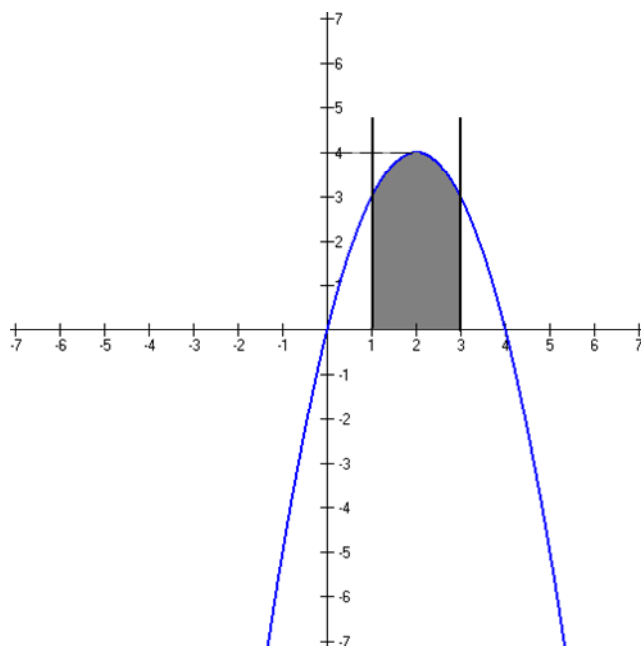
$$\begin{aligned}\gamma) \quad \int \eta\mu^2 x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x dx &= \int \eta\mu^2 x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx \\ &= \int \eta\mu^2 x \cdot (1 - \eta\mu^2 x) \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx \\ &= \int \eta\mu^2 x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx - \int \eta\mu^4 x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx \\ &= \frac{\eta\mu^3 x}{3} - \frac{\eta\mu^5 x}{5} + c\end{aligned}$$

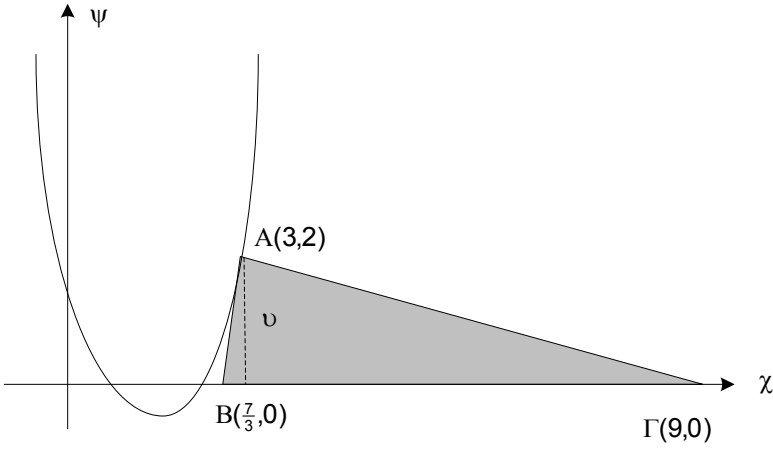
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$$\begin{aligned}\alpha) \quad \text{i)} \quad &\text{Για } x=0 \Rightarrow \psi=0 \\ &\text{Για } \psi=0 \Rightarrow 4x-x^2=0 \Rightarrow x(4-x)=0 \Rightarrow x=0, x=4 \\ &\text{Τα σημεία τομής με τους άξονες είναι : } (0,0) \text{ και } (4,0)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{iii)} \quad &\psi' = 4 - 2x \\ &\psi' = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \\ &\psi'' = -2 < 0 \Rightarrow (2,4) \text{ μέγιστο}\end{aligned}$$

β)



γ)	$E = \int_1^3 (4x - x^2) dx$ $= \left[2x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^3$ $= (18-9) - (2 - \frac{1}{3})$ $= 7 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{22}{3} \text{ τετ. μονάδες}$
16α)	Για $x=3 \Rightarrow \psi=3^2-3 \cdot 3+2=2$ $\Rightarrow A(3,2)$ ανήκει στην (κ) β) $\psi' = 2x-3$ $\lambda_{\text{εφ.}} = 2 \cdot 3 - 3 = 3$ Η εξίσωση της εφαπτομένης είναι: $\psi - 2 = 3(x-3) \Rightarrow 3x - \psi = 7$ $\lambda_{\text{καθ.}} = -\frac{1}{3}$ Η εξίσωση της κάθετης είναι: $\psi - 2 = -\frac{1}{3}(x-3) \Rightarrow x + 3\psi = 9$ γ) $\begin{cases} 3x - \psi = 7 \\ \psi = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{3} \Rightarrow B\left(\frac{7}{3}, 0\right)$ $\begin{cases} x + 3\psi = 9 \\ \psi = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 9 \Rightarrow \Gamma(9, 0)$ $(B\Gamma) = 9 - \frac{7}{3} = \frac{20}{3} \text{ μονάδες}$  $E_{AB\Gamma} = \frac{1}{2}(B\Gamma)\nu = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{20}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{20}{3} \text{ τετ. μονάδες}$