

**Θέματα γραπτών προαγωγικών εξετάσεων
στα Μαθηματικά Κατεύθυνσης β' Λυκείου**

ΘΕΜΑ 1°

• $C: x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2$ (x_1, y_1)
 μ $xx_1 + yy_1 = \rho^2$. $(\mu \quad 10)$

• μ \cdot $(\mu \quad 5)$

• $\mu\mu$ \cdot
i. μ $A(x_1, y_1)$ μ
 $B(x_2, y_2), \mu \quad x_1 \neq x_2 \quad \lambda = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$.

ii. $\mu \quad A(x_1, y_1) \quad B(x_2, y_2)$
 $\mu \quad (AB) = \sqrt{(x_2 + x_1)^2 + (y_2 + y_1)^2}$

iii. $(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) > \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} < 0$.

iv. $A(x_1, y_1) \quad B(x_2, y_2) \quad \mu \quad (x, y) \quad \mu$
 $\mu \quad : \quad x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \quad y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$.

v. $\vec{\alpha} \perp \vec{\beta} \quad (\vec{\alpha} \quad \vec{\beta} \quad \mu)$, $\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 0$. $(\mu \quad 10)$

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$\mu \quad \vec{u} = 2\vec{\alpha} + 4\vec{\beta} \quad \vec{v} = \vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}, \quad |\vec{\alpha}| = |\vec{\beta}| = 1 \quad (\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

) $\mu \quad \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}$. $(\mu \quad 4)$

) $\mu \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$. $(\mu \quad 6)$

) $\mu \quad \mu \quad \vec{u}, \vec{v}$. $(\mu \quad 8)$

) $\mu \quad \vec{u}, \vec{v}$. $(\mu \quad 7)$

3

$\mu \quad (-3, 7), (3, 1) \quad (\quad_1): 3x - y + 2 = 0 \quad (\quad_2): 2x + y - 7 = 0$
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \cdot \quad :$
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad x'x$. $(\mu \quad 4)$

) $\mu \quad \mu$. $(\mu \quad 3)$

) $\mu \quad \mu \quad \cdot$. $(\mu \quad 6)$

-) μ , \dots (μ 6)
-) \dots (μ 6)

4

$C_1 : x^2 + y^2 = 1$ $C_2 : (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 2^2$ $: y = \lambda x + \beta, \quad \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$

-) C_1 C_2 ; (μ 8)
-) μ ; (μ 8)
-) μ C_1 C_2 μ $x'x$ (μ 9)
- μ μ 60° .

askisopolis

ΘΕΜΑ 1°

A. $C: x^2 + y^2 = 2$

$A(x_1, y_1)$.

$\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{AM} = 0$. (1)

$\vec{OA} = (x_1, y_1)$ $\vec{AM} = (x - x_1, y - y_1)$. (1)

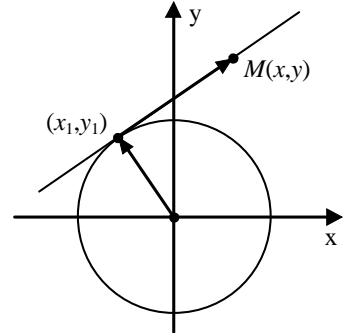
$x_1(x - x_1) + y_1(y - y_1) = 0$

$xx_1 + yy_1 = x_1^2 + y_1^2$

$xx_1 + yy_1 = \dots^2$, $x_1^2 + y_1^2 = \dots^2$.

$x^2 + y^2 = 2$ $A(x_1, y_1)$

$xx_1 + yy_1 = \dots^2$



E' C E'
 E' $E'E$ E' H $E'E$

Γ. i. Σ ii. Λ iii. Σ iv. Σ v. Σ

2

) $\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = |\vec{\alpha}| |\vec{\beta}| \cos \nu = -\frac{1}{2}$

) $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (2\vec{\alpha} + 4\vec{\beta}) \cdot (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) = 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + 4\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\alpha} - 4\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 2 + 1 - 2 - 4 = -3$

) $|\vec{u}|^2 = |2\vec{\alpha} + 4\vec{\beta}|^2 = (2\vec{\alpha} + 4\vec{\beta}) \cdot (2\vec{\alpha} + 4\vec{\beta}) = 4\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\alpha} + 16\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + 16\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 4|\vec{\alpha}|^2 + 16\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 16|\vec{\beta}|^2 = 12 \Leftrightarrow$

$|\vec{u}| = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$

$|\vec{v}|^2 = |\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}|^2 = (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \cdot (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \Leftrightarrow |\vec{v}| = \sqrt{3}$

) $\cos \nu(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{u}| |\vec{v}|} = \frac{-3}{2(\sqrt{3})^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\nu(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

3

) $\lambda_{B\Gamma} = \frac{1-7}{3+3} = -1, \quad \varepsilon\varphi\omega = -1 \Rightarrow \omega = 135^\circ$

) : $y-1 = -(x-3) \Leftrightarrow y = -x+4$

) $\begin{cases} 3x-y+2=0 \\ 2x+y-7=0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+} 5x-5=0 \Leftrightarrow x=1 \quad (1) \Rightarrow 2+y-7=0 \Leftrightarrow y=5, \quad (1,5).$

) $x_M = \frac{x_B+x_\Gamma}{2} = 0 \quad y_M = \frac{y_B+y_\Gamma}{2} = 4, \quad (0,4)$

$\lambda_{AM} = \frac{5-4}{1-0} = 1 \quad : y-4 = x \Leftrightarrow y = x+4$

) $\lambda_{AB} = \frac{7-5}{-3-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad AB \perp \Gamma\Delta \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{AB} \cdot \lambda_{\Gamma\Delta} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{\Gamma\Delta} = 2,$

: $y-1 = 2(x-3) \Leftrightarrow y = 2x-5$

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) $C_1 \quad (0,0) \quad i=1$
 $C_2 \quad (2,0) \quad 2=2.$

) $d(O, \varepsilon) = \frac{|\beta|}{\sqrt{\lambda^2+1}} \quad d(K, \varepsilon) = \frac{|2\lambda+\beta|}{\sqrt{\lambda^2+1}}$

) $d(O, \varepsilon) = \rho_1 \quad d(K, \varepsilon) = \rho_2$
 $d(O, \varepsilon) = \rho_1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow |\beta| = \sqrt{\lambda^2+1} \quad (1)$

$d(K, \varepsilon) = \rho_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{|2\lambda+\beta|}{\sqrt{\lambda^2+1}} = 2 \Leftrightarrow |2\lambda+\beta| = 2\sqrt{\lambda^2+1} \quad (1)$

$|2\lambda+\beta| = 2|\beta| \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda+\beta = 2\beta \Leftrightarrow \beta = 2\lambda \quad 2\lambda+\beta = -2\beta \Leftrightarrow \beta = -\frac{2\lambda}{3}$

$\beta = 2\lambda \quad (1) \quad : |2\lambda| = \sqrt{\lambda^2+1} \Leftrightarrow 4\lambda^2 = \lambda^2+1 \Leftrightarrow 3\lambda^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \beta = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \mu \quad \varepsilon_1 : y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3},$

$\lambda = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \beta = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \mu \quad \varepsilon_2 : y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

1, 2 μ 1, 2 μ x x.

$\varepsilon\varphi\omega_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow \omega_1 = 30^\circ \quad \varepsilon\varphi\omega_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow \omega_2 = 150^\circ \quad \omega_3 = 30^\circ$

$\omega_4 = \omega_3 = 30^\circ$
 $60^\circ.$

