

ΠΑΝΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 2013

ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ 20 ΜΑΪΟΥ 2013

ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗΣ ΓΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ

ΛΥΣΕΙΣΘΕΜΑ Α:

$$A_1. f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+h-x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1.$$

A₂. Μια συνάρτηση f με πεδίο ορισμού A λέμε ότι παρουσιάζει τοπικό ελάχιστο στο $x_0 \in A$ όταν $f(x) \geq f(x_0)$ για κάθε x σε μια περιοχή του x_0 .

A₃. Διάμεσος (δ) ενός δείγματος ν παρατηρήσεων οι οποίες έχουν διαταχθεί σε αύφουσα σειρά ορίζεται ως η μεσαία παρατήρηση, όταν το ν είναι άρτιος (μόνος) αριθμός, ή ο μέσος όρος (ημιάροισμα) των δύο μεσαίων παρατηρήσεων όταν το ν είναι άρτιος (ζυγός) αριθμός.

$$A_4. \alpha \rightarrow \Lambda, \beta \rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma \rightarrow \Lambda, \delta \rightarrow \Lambda, \varepsilon \rightarrow \Lambda$$

ΘΕΜΑ Β:

$$B_1. P(\omega_1) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}-1}{x^3+x^2} \stackrel{(\frac{0}{0})}{=} -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+x+1}-1)(\sqrt{x^2+x+1}+1)}{x^2(x+1)(\sqrt{x^2+x+1}+1)}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(-1)(\sqrt{(-1)^2-1+1}+1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{-2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{3} \cdot \ln x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \left(\frac{x}{3} \cdot \ln x\right)' = \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)' \ln x + \frac{x}{3} \cdot (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{3} \ln x + \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\ln x}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(\omega_3) = f'(1) = \frac{\ln 1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{0}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$B_2. A' = \{\omega_2, \omega_3\}$$

$$\{\omega_3\} \subseteq A' \subseteq \{\omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4\} \quad (1)$$

$$\in \Omega \quad \Gamma = \{\omega_3\} \quad \text{και} \quad \Delta = \{\omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4\}, \quad E = \{\omega_1\}, \quad E' = \Delta \quad (2)$$

$$\omega_3 \in (1) \Rightarrow \Gamma \subseteq A' \subseteq \Delta \Rightarrow P(\Gamma) \leq P(A') \leq P(\Delta) \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$P(\Gamma) \leq P(A') \leq P(E') \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \leq P(A') \leq 1 - P(E) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \leq P(A') \leq 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{3} \leq P(A') \leq \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$B_3. * P(A') = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow P(\omega_2) + P(\omega_3) = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow P(\omega_2) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow P(\omega_2) = \frac{9}{12} - \frac{4}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P(\omega_2) = \frac{5}{12}}$$

$$* P(\omega_1) + P(\omega_2) + P(\omega_3) + P(\omega_4) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{3} + P(\omega_4) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{3}{12} + \frac{5}{12} + \frac{4}{12} + P(\omega_4) = 1 \Rightarrow P(\omega_4) = 1 - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{P(\omega_4) = 0}$$

$$* P[(A-B) \cup (B-A)] = P(\omega_3) + P(\omega_4) = \frac{1}{3} + 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A-B = \{\omega_4\} \\ B-A = \{\omega_3\} \end{array} \right\} (A-B) \cup (B-A) = \{\omega_3, \omega_4\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A' = \{\omega_2, \omega_3\} \\ B' = \{\omega_2, \omega_4\} \end{array} \right\} A'-B' = \{\omega_3\} \Rightarrow P(A'-B') = P(\omega_3) \Rightarrow \boxed{P(A'-B') = \frac{1}{3}}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

- Κλάσεις
- 1/ [50, 50+C)
 - [50+C, 50+2C)
 - [50+2C, 50+3C)
 - [50+3C, 50+4C)

Αλλά η κεντρική τιμή της τεταρτής κλάσης είναι $x_4 = 85 \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{50+3C+50+4C}{2} = 85 \Rightarrow$$

$$100 + 7C = 170 \Rightarrow 7C = 70 \Rightarrow \boxed{C = 10}$$

Κλάσεις	Κεντρο x_i	Απ. Συχν. f_i	v_i
[50, 60)	55	0,1	0,1v
[60, 70)	65	0,3	0,3v
[70, 80)	75	0,2	0,2v
[80, 90)	85	0,4	0,4v
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ	XXXXXX	1	v

$$f_4 = 2f_3 \text{ (2)}$$

$$f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{(1)}} f_4 + \frac{f_4}{2} + f_4 = 1 \Rightarrow 5f_4 = 2 \Rightarrow f_4 = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \boxed{f_4 = 0,4}$$

$$D = FS \Rightarrow f_1 + f_2 + \frac{f_3}{2} = \frac{f_3}{2} + f_4 \Rightarrow \boxed{f_1 + f_2 = f_4} \text{ (1)}$$

$$\text{(2)} \Rightarrow f_4 = 2f_3 \Rightarrow 0,4 = 2f_3 \Rightarrow \boxed{f_3 = 0,2}$$

$$\text{(1)} \Rightarrow f_1 + f_2 = 0,4$$

$$\bar{x} = f_4 \Rightarrow \sum x_i f_i = \bar{x} \Rightarrow 55f_1 + 65f_2 + 75 \cdot 0,2 + 85 \cdot 0,4 = f_4 \Rightarrow$$

$$55f_1 + 65f_2 + 15 + 34 = f_4 \Rightarrow \boxed{55f_1 + 65f_2 = 25} \text{ (3)}$$

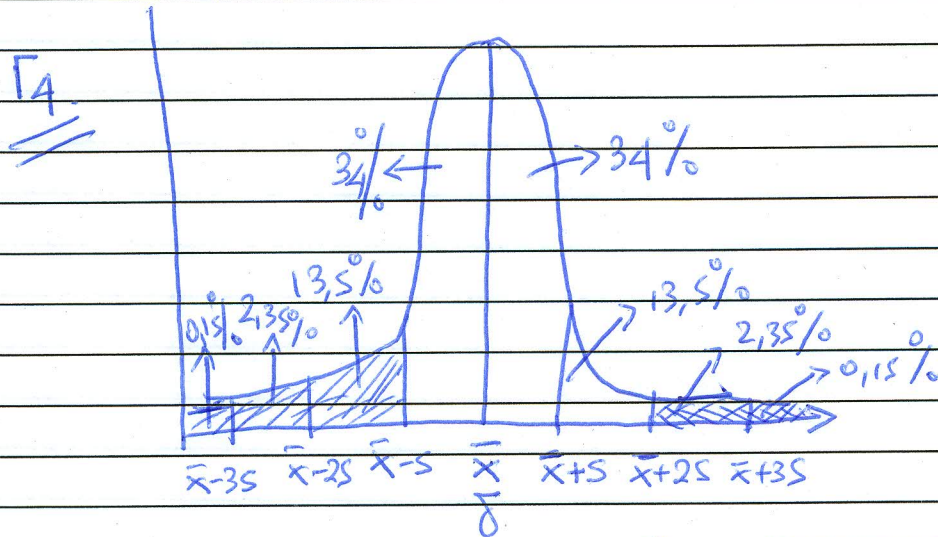
$$\begin{cases} 55f_1 + 65f_2 = 25 \\ f_1 + f_2 = 0,4 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\cdot(-55)} \begin{cases} 55f_1 + 65f_2 = 25 \\ -55f_1 - 55f_2 = -22 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+}$$

$$10f_2 = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{f_2 = 0,3} \text{ και } \text{(1)} \Rightarrow f_1 + f_2 = 0,4 \Rightarrow f_1 + 0,3 = 0,4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{f_1 = 0,1}$$

3.
$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{x_1v_1 + x_2v_2 + x_3v_3}{v_1 + v_2 + v_3} = \frac{55 \cdot 0,1v + 65 \cdot 0,3v + 75 \cdot 0,2v}{0,1v + 0,3v + 0,2v}$$

$$= \frac{40v}{0,6v} = \frac{40}{0,6} = \frac{400}{6} = \frac{200}{3}$$



α) Το 2,5% των αλκυλων 74 } άρα $\bar{x} + 2s = 74$
 $2,35\% + 0,15\% = 2,5\%$

β) το 16% το 10 αλκυλων } άρα $\bar{x} - s = 68$
 $0,15\% + 2,35\% + 13,5\% = 16\%$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{x} + 2s = 74 \\ \bar{x} - s = 68 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 2s + s = 6 \Rightarrow 3s = 6 \Rightarrow s = 2$$

$$\bar{x} - s = 68 \Rightarrow \bar{x} - 2 = 68 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = 70$$

100	35
70	0,028
300	
280	

$$C.V. = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} = \frac{2}{70} = \frac{1}{35} \approx 0,028 \approx 2,8\% < 10\%$$

άρα το δείγμα είναι ομοιογενές.

Θέμα Δ:

$\Delta 1$ $f(x) = x \ln x + k \quad x > 0$

$f'(x) = (x \ln x + k)' = (x)' \cdot \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)' + 0 = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \boxed{f'(x) = \ln x + 1}$

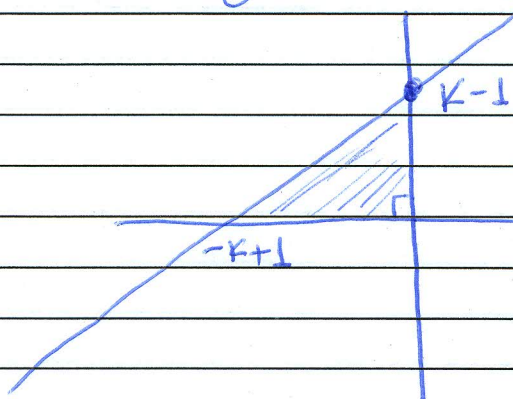
$A(1, f(1))$

$f(1) = 1 \ln 1 + k = k$
 $f'(1) = \ln 1 + 1 = 1$

$y - f(1) = f'(1) (x - 1) \Rightarrow y - k = x - 1 \Rightarrow$

$\boxed{y = x + k - 1}$

x	0	-k+1
y	k-1	0



$|k-1| < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot (k-1) \cdot |-k+1| < 2$

$\frac{1}{2} (k-1)(k-1) < 2 \Rightarrow$
 $(k-1)^2 < 4 \Rightarrow$

$|k-1| < 2 \Rightarrow |k-1| < 2 \Rightarrow$

$-2 < k-1 < 2 \Rightarrow -1 < k < 3$

αλλά και $k > 1$

$\Rightarrow 1 < k < 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{k=2}$
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\Delta 2$: a) $y = x + 2 - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = x + 1}$

or $y_i = x_i + c \Rightarrow \bar{y} = \bar{x} + c$

$\bar{y} = 31$ αλλά $\bar{y} = \bar{x} + 1 \Rightarrow 31 + \bar{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{x} = 30}$

b) $\bar{x} = 30 \Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i}{50} = 30 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i = 1500 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{50} = 1500}$ ①

$\bar{x}_p = 31 \Rightarrow x_1 + 3 + x_2 + 3 + \dots + x_{20} + 3 + x_{21} + x_{22} + \dots + x_{35} + x_{36} - 1 + \dots + x_{50} - 1$

$= 31 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{50} + 3 \cdot 20 - 15 \cdot 1}{50} = 31$ ②

$1500 + 60 - 15 \cdot 1 = 1550 \Rightarrow 15 \cdot 1 = 1560 - 1550 \Rightarrow 15 \cdot 1 = 10 \Rightarrow$

$\lambda = \frac{10}{15} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = \frac{2}{3}}$

$$\Delta 3. \quad f'(x) = (x \ln x + 2)' = (x)' \ln x + x (\ln x)' + (2)' = \ln x + 1, \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = -1 \Rightarrow \ln x = -1 \cdot \ln e \Rightarrow \ln x = \ln e^{-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{1}{e}$$

x	0	1/e	∞
f'(x)		- 0 +	
f(x)		↘ ↗	

Τ.Ε
0-ε

η f είναι βρο $[\frac{1}{e}, \infty)$ γνήσια αύξουσα

$$\alpha \rho \alpha \quad f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) < f(\alpha) < f(\beta) < f(\gamma) < f(e)$$

$$\frac{1}{e} \ln \frac{1}{e} + 2 = 2 - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{2e-1}{e}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0$$

$$e+2$$

αρα η μικρότερη

τιμή είναι η $f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)$ και η μεγαλύτερη η $f(e)$

$$P = \omega_{\max} x_i - \mu_{\min} x_i = f(e) - f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = e+2 - 0 = e+2$$

$$a^\alpha \cdot \beta^\beta \cdot \gamma^\gamma = e^7 \Rightarrow \ln(a^\alpha \cdot \beta^\beta \cdot \gamma^\gamma) = \ln e^7 \Rightarrow \ln a^\alpha + \ln \beta^\beta + \ln \gamma^\gamma = 7 \ln e \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\alpha \ln a + \beta \ln \beta + \gamma \ln \gamma = 7} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + f(\gamma) + f(e) + f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)}{5}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \ln a + 2 + \beta \ln \beta + 2 + \gamma \ln \gamma + 2 + e + 2 + 0}{5} = \frac{\alpha \ln a + \beta \ln \beta + \gamma \ln \gamma + 8 + e}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad = \frac{7 + 8 + e}{5} = \frac{15 + e}{5} = 3 + \frac{e}{5}$$

Δ4.

$$N(\Omega) = 30$$

$$A: \hat{\omega} = 0 \text{ if } \hat{\omega} \Rightarrow \epsilon \phi \hat{\omega} > 0 \Rightarrow f'(t) > 0 \Rightarrow t > \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\alpha \rho \alpha \quad A = \{t_{11}, t_{12}, \dots, t_{20}\} \rightarrow N(A) = 20$$

$$B: f(t) > f'(t) + 1 \Rightarrow t \ln t + 2 > \ln t + 1 + 1 \Rightarrow t \ln t + 2 - \ln t - 2 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln t(t-1) > 0$$

t	0	1
ln t	-	0 +
t-1	-	0 +
γιν	+	0 +

$$\alpha \rho \alpha \quad t \in (0, 1)$$

$$\alpha \rho \alpha \quad B = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{29}\} \rightarrow N(B) = 29$$

$$\alpha) \quad P(A) = \frac{N(A)}{N(\Omega)} = \frac{20}{30} \Rightarrow \boxed{P(A) = \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\beta) \quad A \cap B = \{t_{11}, t_{12}, \dots, t_{29}\} \rightarrow N(A \cap B) = 19$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{N(A \cap B)}{N(\Omega)} = \frac{19}{30} \Rightarrow \boxed{P(A \cap B) = \frac{19}{30}}$$

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