

Το ποσό είναι: $P(A) = P(A \cap B)' = 1 - P(A \cap B) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$.

(2)

B₃) $P[(A-B) \cup (B-A)] = P(A) + P(B) - 2P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{12} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{12} + \frac{5}{12} - \frac{6}{12} = \frac{4+5-6}{12} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$.

B₄) Έβλεψα ότι είναι αβυσσολύβητα ποίε: $9x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ ή } x = -\frac{1}{3}$

$P(B \cup \Gamma) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow P(B) + P(\Gamma) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{12} + \frac{4}{3} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$\frac{5+8}{12} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{13}{12} \leq 1$ ΑΤΟΛΟ. Άρα όχι αβυσσολύβητα.

ΘΕΜΑ Γ Γ₁)

[-)	f _i %	x _i	f _i	(x _i - \bar{x}) ²	(x _i - \bar{x}) ² f _i
[8-10)	10	9	0.1	25	2.5
[10-12)	10	11	0.1	9	0.9
[12-14)	30	13	0.3	1	0.3
[14-16)	20	15	0.2	1	0.2
[16-18)	30	17	0.3	9	2.7
Σύνολο	100	X	1	X	$\sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i$ 6.6

$a_3 = \frac{v_3}{v} \cdot 360^\circ \Leftrightarrow$

$a_3 = f_3 \cdot 360^\circ \Leftrightarrow$

$\frac{108^\circ}{360^\circ} = f_3 \Leftrightarrow f_3 = 0.3$

$f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5 = 1$

$0.9 + 11f_2 + \underbrace{13 \cdot 0.3}_{3.9} + 15 \cdot f_4 + 5 \cdot 1 = 14$

$f_2 + f_4 = 0.3$

$11f_2 + 15f_4 = 14 - 9.9$

$f_2 + f_4 = 0.3$

$11f_2 + 15f_4 = 4.1$

$f_2 = 0.3 - f_4$

$11(0.3 - f_4) + 15f_4 = 4.1$

$f_2 = 0.3 - f_4$

$3.3 - 11f_4 + 15f_4 = 4.1$

3

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f_2 = 0.1 \\ f_4 = 0.2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma_2 \quad s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i = \dots = 6.6, \quad CV = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} \cdot 100\% = \frac{\sqrt{6.6}}{14} \cdot 100\% = \dots = 0.18 > 0.1, \text{ οχι αποδεκτο}$$

$$\Gamma_3 \quad \bar{x} \text{ με το } \delta \rho \omega \text{ των } 5 \text{ τιμών. } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 x_i \cdot v_i + x_5 \cdot v_5}{v}$$

$$14 = \frac{1780 + 17.03 \cdot v}{v} \Leftrightarrow v = \frac{1780}{8.9} = \dots = 200.$$

$$\Gamma_4 \quad \bar{b} = \frac{b_1 + \dots + b_5}{5} = \frac{\frac{1}{s_a} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^5 (a_i - \bar{a})}{5} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 a_i - \sum_{i=1}^5 \bar{a}}{5 \cdot s_a} \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{5\bar{a} - 5\bar{a}}{5 s_a} = 0.$$

$$\bar{a} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 a_i}{5} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^5 a_i = 5 \cdot \bar{a} \quad (*)$$

$$s_B = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 (b_i - \bar{b})^2}{v} = \frac{\sum b_i^2}{v} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 \left(\frac{a_i - \bar{a}}{s_a}\right)^2}{5} = \dots = \frac{1}{s_a} \cdot s_a = 1.$$

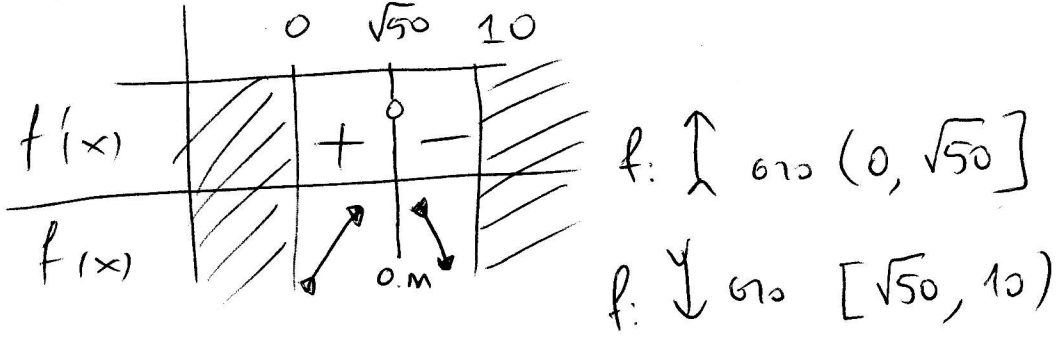
ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$\Delta_1 \quad \Delta B^2 = B\Gamma^2 + \Delta\Gamma^2 \Leftrightarrow B\Gamma = \pm \sqrt{100 - x^2} \Rightarrow B\Gamma = \sqrt{100 - x^2}$$

$$(AB\Gamma\Delta) = \Delta\Gamma \cdot B\Gamma = x \cdot \sqrt{100 - x^2} = f(x).$$

Δ2 f παραγινώσκου στο (0, 10)

$$f'(x) = \frac{200 - 4x^2}{2 \cdot \sqrt{100 - x^2}}, \quad f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 50 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{50}$$



για $x = \sqrt{50}$ έχουμε ολικό γινώσκου και $x = \Delta \Gamma = \sqrt{50}$
 $B\Gamma = \sqrt{100 - x^2} = \sqrt{50}$

Αρα τριτάτω.

Δ3 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - \sqrt{99}}{98x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{98x} = \frac{1}{98} \cdot f'(1) = \frac{\sqrt{99}}{99}$

από Δ2 είναι $\left(f'(1) = \frac{196}{2\sqrt{99}} \right)$ Άρα $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - \sqrt{99}}{98x} = \frac{\sqrt{99}}{99}$

Δ4 $0 \leq P(A), P(A-B) \leq 1$ και $(A-B) \subseteq A, f \uparrow$ στο $(0, 1]$

$$P(A-B) \leq P(A) \stackrel{f \uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow} f(P(A-B)) \leq f(P(A)) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(A-B) \cdot \sqrt{100 - P^2(A-B)} \leq P(A) \cdot \sqrt{100 - P^2(A)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{P(A-B)}{\sqrt{100 - P^2(A)}} \leq \frac{P(A)}{\sqrt{100 - P^2(A-B)}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$P(A) \leq 1 \text{ (2) και } \sqrt{100 - P^2(A-B)} > \sqrt{99} \Leftrightarrow \text{(5)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{100 - P^2(A-B)}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{99}} \text{ (3)}$$

Από (2), (3)
 πολλαπλασιάζοντας ομοθετικά.
 $\frac{P(A)}{\sqrt{100 - P^2(A-B)}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{99}}$ και λόγω της (1)

$$f\left(\frac{P(A-B)}{\sqrt{100 - P^2(A)}}\right) \leq f\left(\frac{P(A)}{\sqrt{100 - P^2(A-B)}}\right) \text{ γιατί } f \uparrow$$

$$\text{670 } \left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{99}}\right) \subseteq (0, 5\sqrt{2})$$

Επιμέλεια: Κωστούλα Ιωάννα

ΠΕ-03 (Μαθηματικός Γ.Λ. Εφαρμογών)

Καλά Αποτελέσματα σε όλο το β.α.