

# Θέμα 31

A.  $\theta'(t) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$(OM_1, OM_2) = OM_1 \cdot OM_2 = x \cdot y$  Το τεταρτοκύκλιο είναι κομμάτι του κύκλου  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  κέντρο  $(0,0)$  και  $\rho = 1$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 - x^2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$   
 Άρα  $E(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{1 - x^2}$  με  $0 \leq x \leq 1$

B.  $\theta'(t) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

$\theta(t) = -\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot t + C$  για  $t=0$  έχουμε  $\theta(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$  (στη θέση OB)  
 Άρα  $\frac{\pi}{2} = C$  οπότε  $\theta(t) = -\frac{\pi}{4}t + \frac{\pi}{2}$  με  $\Sigma [0, 2]$

$\Gamma_1$ .  $\cos \theta(t) = \frac{x(t)}{OM} \Rightarrow x(t) = OM \cdot \cos \theta(t) \xrightarrow{OM=\rho=1} x(t) = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$\Gamma_2$ .  $\sin \theta(t) = \frac{y(t)}{OM} \Rightarrow y(t) = OM \cdot \sin \theta(t) \xrightarrow{OM=\rho=1} y(t) = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$\Delta_1$ .  $x'(t) = -\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$y'(t) = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$x'(1) = -\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$y'(1) = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$x'(1) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow x'(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \pi}{8} \text{ m/sec}$

$y'(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow y'(1) = -\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \pi}{8} \text{ m/sec}$

$\Delta_2$ .  $E(x) = x \sqrt{1 - x^2}$

$E'(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} + x \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2} - x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \frac{1 - 2x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

$E'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 2x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

x	$-\infty$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$+\infty$
E'	///	+	0	-	///	///
E	///	λ	λ	λ	///	///

για  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  η E παίρνει τη μέγιστη τιμή της τότε

$x(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \cos(\theta(t)) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

1<sup>ο</sup> τεταρ.

$\Rightarrow \theta(t) = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4}t + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4}t = -\frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow t = 1$