

2016

A

(A1)  $f(x+h) - f(x) = x+h - x = h$

ηδη εινα  $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{h}{h} = 1$   
Αρα  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1 = f'(x)$

(A2) Εινα ενα δεγμα τελεων με υινηρινω  
Διηερο εφτ εν τωαινηρη ζυδαυ, αυειωσ ηρημ ενω διακωδει γε αυουα οειφ

(A3)

- Ⓐ Σ
- Ⓑ 1
- Ⓒ Σ
- Ⓓ Σ
- Ⓔ Σ

(B) (B1)

$x_i$	$v_i$	$N_i$	$f_i\%$	$x_i v_i$
$x_1 = 0$	5	5	25%	0
$x_2 = 1$	4	9	20%	4
$x_3 = 2$	2	11	10%	4
$x_4 = 3$	4	15	20%	12
$x_5 = 4$	5	20	25%	20
		$N = 20$		

(B2)  $\bar{x} = \frac{0 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5}{20} = \frac{40}{20} = 2$

(B3) Η  $N_3$  εκφραζει το ποσοσ των περιληφειω  
νω ειναι τι κωρειω υ ι βα των  $x_3$   
(Η  $F_3$  εκφραζει το ποσοσ των περιληφειω)  
νω ειναι τι κωρειω υ ι βα των  $x_3$  N3 = 15

(B4) Το ποσ 1 π.κ εινω το  $F_2\% = 45\%$   
Αρα ανωκυηηω 2.π.κ εινω το  $100\% - 45\% = 55\%$   
 $\rightarrow f_2\% + f_3\% + f_4\% = 10 + 20 + 25\% = 55\%$

(F)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x}$

(R)  $f'(x) = \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1}\right)' + \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}\right)' = \frac{(x)' \cdot (x^2+1) - x \cdot (x^2+1)'}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{1-x^2}{2(x^2+1)^2}$

(R2)  $f'(-1) = \frac{1-(-1)^2}{((-1)^2+1)^2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$

$f'(1) = \frac{1-1^2}{(1^2+1)^2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$

(R3)  $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2-1=0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+1)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=1, x=-1$

$f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2-1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+1) < 0 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x < 1$

$f'(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < -1, x > 1$

x	-1	1
f'(x)	-	+
f	↘	↗

2E f(-1) < 0, 2F f(1) < 0

(R4)  $f(2015) < f(2016)$

(D)  $f(x) = x^2 + ax - 3 \quad | \quad \mathbb{R}$

(D1)  $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{x-4} = 4-2 = 2 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & -6 & 8 & | & 4 \\ & 4 & -8 & & \\ \hline 1 & -2 & 0 & & \end{array}$$

(D2)  $f'(x) = 2x + 2$   
 $f'(-2) = 2(-2) + 2 = -2$   
 $f(-2) = (-2)^2 + 2(-2) - 3 = -3$

(D3)  $g: y = f'(-2)x + k$   
 $y = -2x + k$   
 En el punto  $M(-2, f(-2)) \rightarrow f(-2) = -2 \cdot (-2) + k \rightarrow -3 = 4 + k \rightarrow k = -7 \rightarrow g: y = -2x - 7$

(D4)  $A_1(x_1, y_1) \quad A_2(x_2, y_2) \quad A_3(x_3, y_3) \quad A_4(x_4, y_4) \quad A_5(x_5, y_5) \in g: y = -2x - 7$   
 $\bar{x} = 2 \rightarrow \bar{y} = -2 \cdot 2 - 7 = -11$   
 $y_1 = -2x_1 - 7, y_2 = -2x_2 - 7, y_3 = -2x_3 - 7, y_4 = -2x_4 - 7, y_5 = -2x_5 - 7$   
 $\bar{y} = \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5}{5} = \frac{-2x_1 - 7 - 2x_2 - 7 - 2x_3 - 7 - 2x_4 - 7 - 2x_5 - 7}{5} = \frac{-2(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5) - 35}{5} = \frac{-2 \cdot 10 - 35}{5} = \frac{-55}{5} = -11$