

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ  
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ  
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 2008

Μάθημα : ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ  
4-ΩΡΟ ΤΕΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΣΧΟΛΩΝ

Ημερομηνία και ώρα εξέτασης: Τρίτη, 3 Ιουνίου 2008  
11:00 – 14:00

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ

ΜΕΡΟΣ Α΄

1.	$y = 7x^2 - 2x + 5$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 14x - 2$	
2.	$E_{\text{ολ}} = 6a^2$ $E_{\text{ολ}} = 6 \cdot 5^2$ $E_{\text{ολ}} = 150 \text{ cm}^2$ $V = a^3$ $V = 5^3$ $V = 125 \text{ cm}^3$	
3.	$160 \cdot \frac{25}{100} = \text{€}40$ $160 - 40 = \text{€}120$	
4.	$(x-3)^2 + y^2 = 2^2$ $x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 = 4$ $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$	

<p>5.</p>	$\sigma_{UVX} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\sigma_{UVX} = \sigma_{UV60^\circ}$ $x = 360\kappa \pm 60^\circ$ $\kappa=0 \quad x = 60^\circ$ $\kappa=1 \quad x = 300^\circ$	
<p>6.</p>	<p>ΜΑΘΗΜΑ    M, M, A, A, Θ, Η</p> $M_6^\varepsilon = \frac{6!}{2! \cdot 2!} = 180$ <p>_ A , A _ _ _                    M, M, Θ, Η</p> $M_4^\varepsilon = \frac{5!}{2!} = 60$	
<p>7.</p>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + y = 7 \\ x^2 - 2y = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 7 - x \\ x^2 - 2y = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 7 - x \\ x^2 - 2(7 - x) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$ $x^2 - 14 + 2x - 1 = 0$ $x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0$ $(x + 5)(x - 3) = 0$ $x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -5$ $x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$ <p>Av <math>x = -5 \Rightarrow y = 7 - (-5) \Rightarrow y = 12 \quad (x, y) = (-5, 12)</math></p> <p>Av <math>x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 7 - 3 \Rightarrow x = 4 \quad (x, y) = (3, 4)</math></p>	

8.

$$E_{\pi} = 260 \text{ m}^2$$

$$E_{\pi} = \frac{\Pi_{\beta} \cdot h}{2}$$

$$260 = \frac{4\alpha \cdot 13}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$OM = 10 : 2 = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$u^2 = h^2 - (OM)^2$$

$$u^2 = 13^2 - 5^2$$

$$u^2 = 169 - 25$$

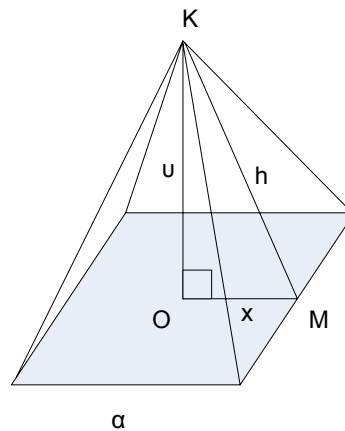
$$h^2 = 144 \Rightarrow h = 12 \text{ m}$$

$$E_{\beta} = \alpha^2 = 10^2 = 100 \text{ m}^2$$

$$V = \frac{E_{\beta} \cdot u}{3}$$

$$V = \frac{100 \cdot 12}{3}$$

$$V = 400 \text{ m}^3$$



9.

α ) 50 μαθητές

β ) 45 μαθητές

γ )  $120 - (50+45+15) = 10$  μαθητές

δ)  $\frac{15}{120} \cdot 100 = 12,5\%$

10.

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(B') = \frac{2}{3}, \quad P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6}$$

α)

i.  $P(B) = 1 - P(B')$

$$P(B) = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

ii.  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$$P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

iii.  $P(A/B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

$$P(A/B) = \frac{1/6}{1/3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

β)  $P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$P(A) \cdot P(B) = P(A \cap B)$

Άρα A, B ανεξάρτητα ενδεχόμενα

**ΜΕΡΟΣ Β΄**

1.

α)  $1500 \cdot 90 = \text{€}135000$

β)  $2100 \cdot 90 = \text{€}189000$

γ) Κέρδιση:  $189000 - 135000 = \text{€}54000$

δ)  $x = \frac{54000}{135000} \cdot 100 = 40\%$

2.

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x_i f_i$	$x_i - \bar{x}$	$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$	$f_i(x_i - \bar{x})^2$
0	5	0	-2	4	20
1	11	11	-1	1	11
2	10	20	0	0	0
3	9	27	1	1	9
4	3	12	2	4	12
5	2	10	3	9	18
	40	80			70

α) Η επικρατούσα τιμή είναι:  $x_\varepsilon = 1$

β) Η μέση τιμή είναι:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i \cdot x_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{80}{40} = 2$$

γ) Η τυπική απόκλιση είναι:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum f_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{70}{40}} = \sqrt{1,75} \approx 1,32$$

3.

$$\alpha) \int \left( x^3 - \frac{4}{x^3} + 2 \right) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{2}{x^2} + 2x + c$$

$$\beta) y = x + \eta \mu x + \sigma \upsilon \nu x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \sigma \upsilon \nu x - \eta \mu x$$

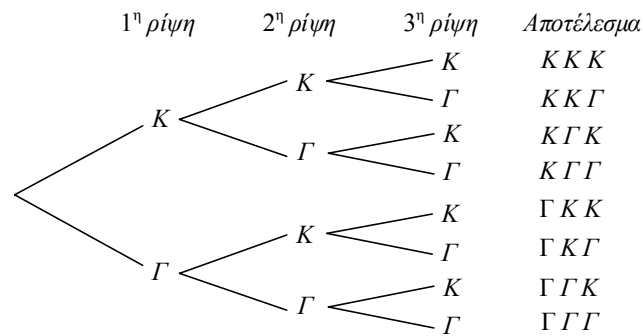
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\eta \mu x - \sigma \upsilon \nu x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y - x = -\eta \mu x - \sigma \upsilon \nu x + x + \eta \mu x + \sigma \upsilon \nu x - x = 0$$

4.

α)

i.



$$\Omega = \{ KKK, KK\Gamma, K\Gamma K, K\Gamma\Gamma, \Gamma KK, \Gamma K\Gamma, \Gamma\Gamma K, \Gamma\Gamma\Gamma \}$$

ii.

$$A = \{ \Gamma\Gamma\Gamma, KKK \}$$

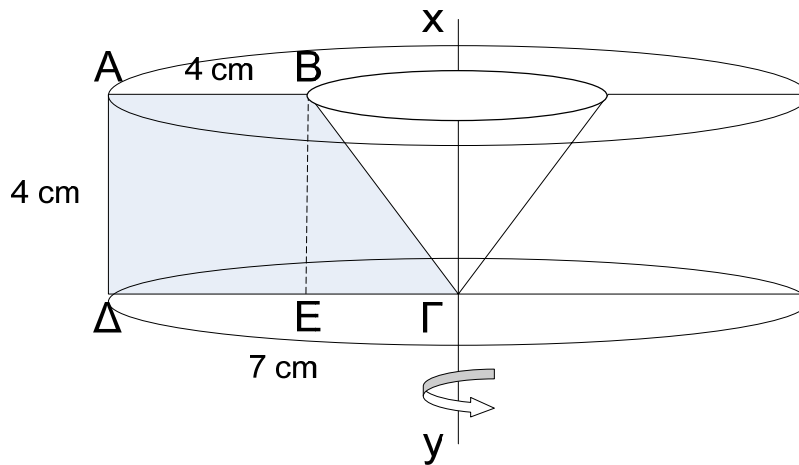
$$B = \{ \Gamma\Gamma K, \Gamma K\Gamma, K\Gamma\Gamma \}$$

$$\beta) P(A) = \frac{N(A)}{N(\Omega)} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P(B) = \frac{N(B)}{N(\Omega)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

5.

Σχήμα:



$$E\Gamma = 7 - 4 = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$(B\Gamma)^2 = (BE)^2 + (E\Gamma)^2$$

$$(B\Gamma)^2 = 4^2 + 3^2$$

$$(B\Gamma)^2 = 16 + 9$$

$$(B\Gamma)^2 = 25$$

$$(B\Gamma) = 5 \text{ cm}$$

Στοιχεία κυλίνδρου

$$R = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$u = 4 \text{ cm}$$

Στοιχεία κώνου

$$\rho = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda = 5 \text{ cm ( Π.Θ)}$$

$$u = 4 \text{ cm}$$

Εολ = Εκ.κυλίνδρου + Εκ.κώνου + Εκύκλου + Εδακτυλίου

$$Εο\lambda = 2\pi R u + \pi \rho \lambda + \pi R^2 + (\pi R^2 - \pi \rho^2)$$

$$= 2 \pi \cdot 7 \cdot 4 + \pi \cdot 3 \cdot 5 + \pi \cdot 7^2 + (\pi \cdot 7^2 - \pi \cdot 3^2)$$

$$= 56\pi + 15\pi + 49\pi + 40\pi$$

$$= 160\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

$$V_{ολ} = V_{κυλίνδρου} - V_{κώνου}$$

$$= \pi R^2 u - \frac{\pi \rho^2 u}{3}$$

$$= \pi 7^2 \cdot 4 - \frac{\pi 3^2 \cdot 4}{3}$$

$$= 196\pi - 12\pi$$

$$= 184\pi \text{ cm}^3$$