

⊖ EMI A

A_1 : 6E2 31 of 8.2

A_2 6E1 14 of 8.2

A_3 6E2 72 of 8.2

A_4 2, 1, 1, 2, 1

ΘΕΜΑ Β

x_i	v_i	$x_i v_i$	$x_i^2 v_i$
1	2	2	2
3	3	9	27
5	4	20	100
9	1	9	81
	10	40	210

$$B_1. \text{ a. } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i v_i}{v} = \frac{40}{10} = 4$$

$$b. 1, 1, 3, 3, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{5}, 5, 5, 5, 9$$

$$s = \frac{x_5 + x_6}{2} = \frac{3+5}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$c. s^2 = \frac{1}{v} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k x_i^2 v_i - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i v_i)^2}{v} \right\}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{10} \left\{ 210 - \frac{40^2}{10} \right\}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 50 \Rightarrow s^2 = 5$$

$$s = \sqrt{s^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$B_2. CV = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{95\sqrt{5}}{100} > \frac{10}{100}$$

apa δεν είναι ομοιογενές

⊖ EMA Γ

$$f(x) = x^2 - x + 1$$

$$\Gamma_1. \quad f'(x) = 2x - 1$$

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

$$\Gamma_2. \quad \gamma - f(2) = f'(2)(x - 2)$$

$$f(2) = 2^2 - 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$f'(2) = 2 \cdot 2 - 1 = 3$$

$$\gamma - 3 = 3(x - 2) \Leftrightarrow \gamma = 3x - 6 + 3 \Leftrightarrow \gamma = 3x - 3$$

$$\Gamma_3. \quad \Gamma_{1a} \text{ for } \gamma, x = 0$$

$$\gamma = 3 \cdot 0 - 3 = -3$$

$$A(0, -3)$$

$$\Gamma_{1a} \text{ for } x, \gamma = 0$$

$$0 = 3x - 3 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

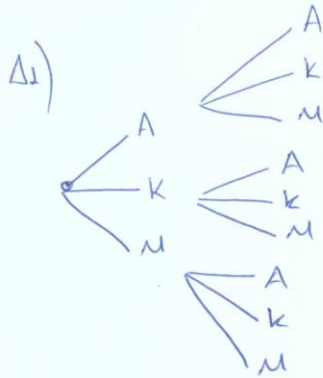
$$B(1, 0)$$

$$\Gamma_4. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - 1)(\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + 1)}{(x - 1)(\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + 1)}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 - 1 + 1} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ω = MA Δ



$$\Omega = \{(A,A), (A,K), (A,M), (K,A), (K,K), (K,M), (M,A), (M,K), (M,M)\}$$

Δ₂) $A = \{(AM), (KM), (MM)\}$

$$B = \{(AK), (AM), (KA), (KM), (MA), (MK)\} \checkmark$$

Δ₃) $A' = \{(AA), (AK), (KA), (KK), (MA), (MK)\}$

$$\text{Apra } P(A') = \frac{N(A')}{N(\Omega)} = \frac{6}{9} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$A \cap B = \{(AM), (KM)\}$$

$$\text{Apra } P(A \cap B) = \frac{N(A \cap B)}{N(\Omega)} = \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)$$

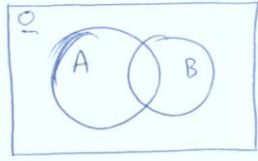
$$A - B = \{(MM)\}$$

$$\text{Apra } P(A - B) = \frac{N(A - B)}{N(\Omega)} = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)$$

$$B - A = \{(AK), (KA), (MA), (MK)\}$$

$$\text{Apra } P(B - A) = \frac{N(B - A)}{N(\Omega)} = \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)$$

β) Παρατηρούμε ότι $\Gamma \cap A = \emptyset$ και $\Gamma \cap B = \emptyset$



Από το διάγραμμα VENN παρατηρούμε ότι το σύνολο Γ είναι υποσύνολο του $(A \cup B)'$.

$$\text{Άρα } \Gamma \subseteq (A \cup B)' \Leftrightarrow P(\Gamma) \leq P((A \cup B)')$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Οπότε } P((A \cup B)') &= 1 - P(A \cup B) \\ &= 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)] \\ &= 1 - \left[\frac{3}{9} + \frac{6}{9} - \frac{2}{9} \right] \\ &= 1 - \frac{7}{9} = \frac{2}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Άρα } P(\Gamma) \leq \frac{2}{9}$$

Η μεγαλύτερη τιμή που μπορεί να πάρει το $P(\Gamma)$ είναι $\frac{2}{9}$

Σ