

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A2 Α Έστω  $f(0) = f(1)$  τότε από Θ. Rolle  $\exists x_0 \in (0,1) : f'(x_0) = 0$   
 Αποφθ  $\forall x f(0) \neq f(1)$

A4 1. Λ 2. Λ 3. Λ 4. Σ 5. Σ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1  $f'(x) = (1-e^x)e^{-x} - e^{-x}(x-e^x) = e^{-x}(1-e^x-x+e^x)$   
 $= e^{-x}(1-x)$

x	1
f'(x)	+ 0 -
f(x)	↗ ↘

σημ →  $f_{\max} = f(1) = e^{-1} - 1$

$f''(x) = e^{-x}(x-2)$

x	2
f''(x)	- 0 +
f(x)	↘ ↗

σημ →  $(2, 2e^{-2} - 1)$

B2  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x e^{-x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( e^{-x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x \cdot e^{-x} - 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x}{e^x} - 1 \right) = 0 - 1 = -1$

$\forall x$   $y = -1$  ΟΡΙΖΩΝΤΙΑ ΑΣΥΜ. ΣΤΟ  $+\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = +\infty$  ΔΕΝ ΕΧΕΙ ΑΣΥΜ. ΣΤΟ  $-\infty$

ME TON  $y'y : f(0) = -1 \rightarrow (0, -1)$

ME TON  $x'x : f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - e^x)e^{-x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x - e^x = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow e^x = x$

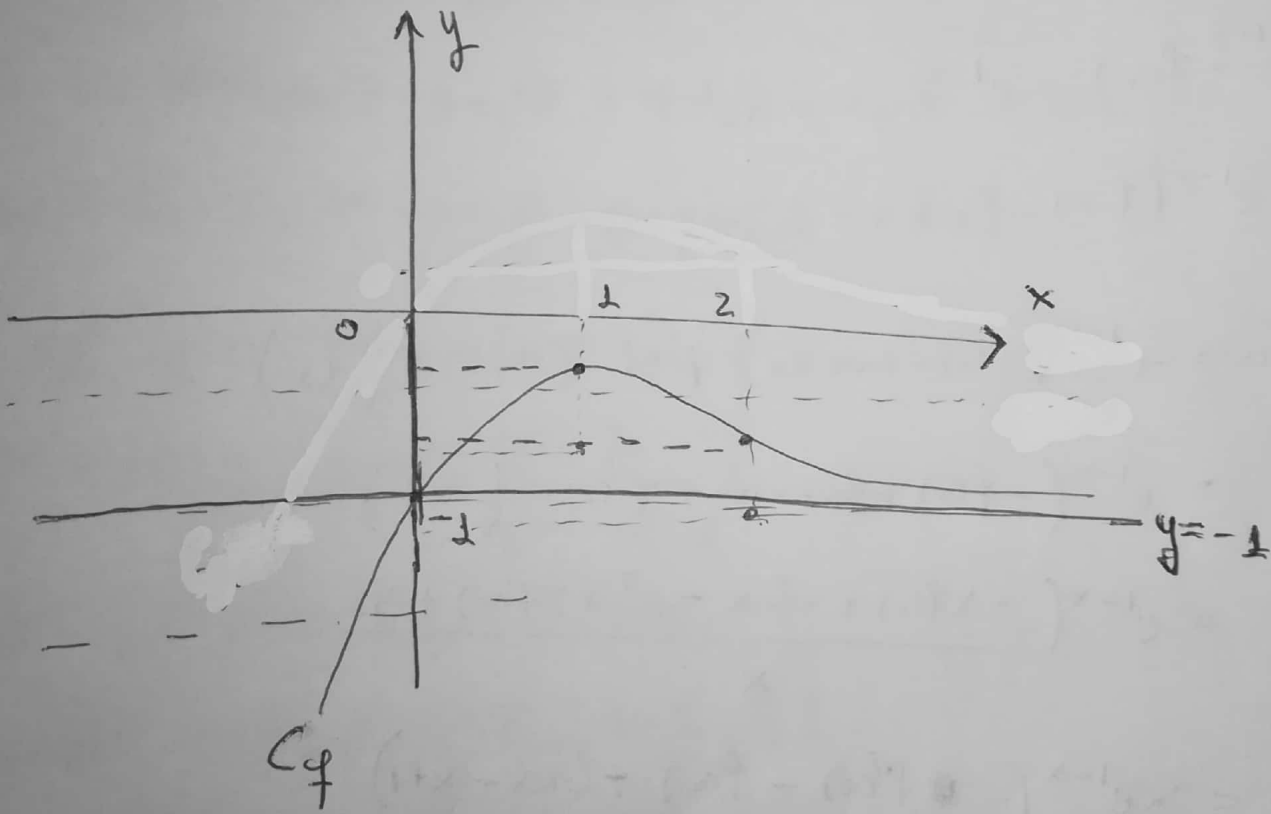
ADYNATIT

Apa  $e^x \geq x + 1 > x$

B3

x	$-\infty$	1	2	$+\infty$
$f''(x)$	-	-	0	+
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	-
$f(x)$				

$\left[ -\frac{1}{3} \right]$      $\left[ e^{-1} - 1 \right]$      $\left[ 2e^{-2} - 1 \right]$      $\left[ -1 \right]$



# ΘΡΩΑΓ

$\Gamma_1$   $6\omega\theta = \frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = 26\omega\theta$  ,  $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow$  ΟΞΘΙΑ ΓΩΝΙΑ  
ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΟΥ  
ΥΠΟΓΩΝΙΟΥ

$n_T\theta = \frac{y}{2} \Leftrightarrow y = 2n_T\theta$

$$(AB\Gamma\Delta) = \frac{1}{2} (AB + \Delta\Gamma) \cdot y = \frac{1}{2} (2 + 2 + 2x) \cdot y$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (4 + 2x) y = (2 + x) y = (2 + 26\omega\theta) \cdot 2n_T\theta$$

$\alpha \times F(\theta) = 4n_T\theta \cdot (1 + 6\omega\theta)$  ,  $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$\Gamma_2$   $F'(\theta) = 46\omega\theta(1 + 6\omega\theta) - 4n_T^2\theta =$

$$= 46\omega\theta + 46\omega^2\theta - 4n_T^2\theta = 46\omega\theta + 46\omega^2\theta - 4 + 46\omega^2\theta$$

$\alpha \times F'(\theta) = 86\omega^2\theta + 46\omega\theta - 4 = 4(26\omega^2\theta + 6\omega\theta - 1)$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \bullet \quad 2y^2 + y - 1 = 2(y+1)(y-\frac{1}{2}) \\ \Delta = 1 + 8 = 9 \quad y = \begin{cases} \frac{-1+3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{-4}{4} = -1 \end{cases} \end{array} \right)$$

$\alpha \times F'(\theta) = 8(6\omega\theta + 1)(6\omega\theta - \frac{1}{2})$

$\triangleright$  ΠΡΟΣΗΜΟ  $6\omega\theta - \frac{1}{2} = g(\theta)$  ,  $\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$\theta$	0	$\pi/3$	$\pi/2$
$\theta_0$	0	$\pi/2$	///
$g(\theta_0)$	$1/2$	$-1/2$	///
$g(\omega)$	+	-	///

(3)

$\theta$	0	$\pi/3$	$\pi/2$
$6\omega\theta + 1$	+	+	
$6\omega\theta - \frac{1}{2}$	+	0	-
$E'(\theta)$	+	0	-
$E(\theta)$		OM	

$$\begin{aligned} \text{At } \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad OM &= E\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 4n\gamma \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left(1 + 6\omega \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \\ &= 4 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 3\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma_3} \quad E(A_2) = (0, 3\sqrt{3}] \quad , \quad E(\hat{A}_2) = (4, 3\sqrt{3}]$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} E(\theta) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} 4n\gamma\theta(1 + 6\omega\theta) = 4(1 + 0) = 4$$

$5 \in E(A_2)$  κ'  $5 \in E(\hat{A}_2) \rightarrow 2$  ακριβώς τιμές ...

$$\boxed{\Gamma_4} \quad 6\omega\theta = \frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow 26\omega\theta = x$$

$$\bullet \quad 26\omega\theta(t) = x(t)$$

$$\bullet \quad -2n\gamma\theta(t) \cdot \theta'(t) = x'(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} t = t_0 : \quad \theta'(t_0) &= \frac{x'(t_0)}{-2n\gamma\theta(t_0)} = \frac{0,3}{-2n\gamma \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{0,3}{-2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{0,3}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ rad/sec} \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{10} \text{ rad/sec} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\boxed{\Delta 1} \quad \alpha) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1) + f(1) - f(1-h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} - \frac{f(1-h) - f(1)}{h} \right)$$

↳ отсюда  $u = -h$

$$= f'(1) - (-f'(1)) = 2f'(1)$$

$$\forall x \quad f'(x) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{12} \quad x=1 : f(1) - f'(1) = \ln e^{-1} \Leftrightarrow f(1) = -1$$

$$\forall) \quad h'(x) = \dots = 0 \Leftrightarrow h(x) = c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Gamma_{12} \quad x=1 : e^0 (f(1) - 1) = c \Leftrightarrow c = -2$$

$$\forall x \quad e^{1-x} (f(x) - \ln x - x) = -2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(x) - \ln x - x = -2e^{x-1} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \ln x + x - 2e^{x-1}, \quad x > 0$$

$$\boxed{\Delta 3} \quad \alpha) \quad f \text{ на } [1, 2] \text{ и } \text{ОМТ} \quad \exists x_0 \in (1, 2):$$

$$f'(x_0) = f(2) - f(1)$$

$$\boxed{\Delta 2} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 1 - 2e^{x-1}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - 2e^{x-1} < 0 \quad \forall x \quad f' \downarrow \text{ на } (0, +\infty)$$

$x$	$0$	$1$
$f'(x)$	$+$	$-$
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$

ОМТ

(5)

A3

(8) Η (εφ) της Cf στο  $(x_0, f(x_0))$  είναι

$$(\varepsilon_1) : y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\varepsilon_1) : y - f(x_0) = (f(2) - f(1))(x - x_0)$$

Επειδή η Cf είναι  $\curvearrowright$  στο  $(0, +\infty)$  τότε

$$f(x) \leq (f(2) - f(1))(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

Με το ίδιο να ισχύει μόνο όταν  $x = x_0$  (σημείο επαφής)

Αρκεί να δούμε :

$$(f(2) - f(1))(x - x_0) + f(x_0) < (f(2) - f(1))(x - x_0 - 5) + f(x_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < (f(2) - f(1))(-5) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 > f(2) - f(1) \Leftrightarrow f(1) > f(2) \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{φ} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{φ} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 < 2 \quad \underline{\text{ισχύει}}$$

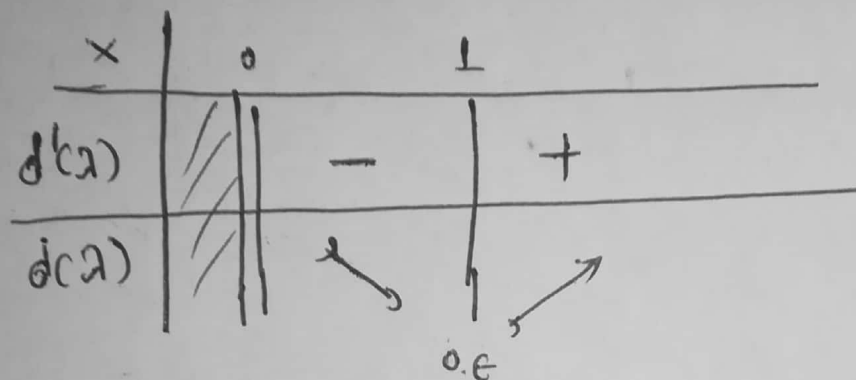
(6)

$$\boxed{\Delta 4} \quad A(x, f(x)) \text{ и } B(x, g(x))$$

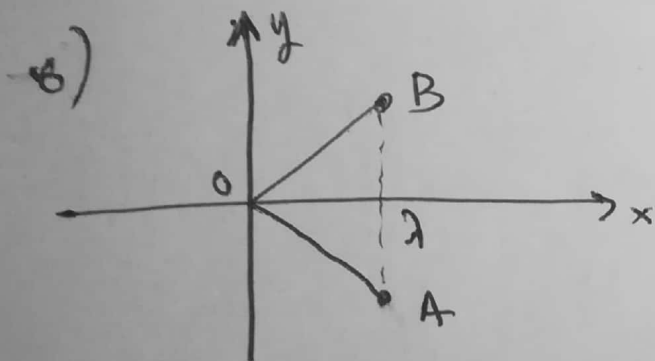
$$x) \quad (AB) = \sqrt{(f(x) - g(x))^2} = |f(x) - g(x)| \\ = 2|f(x)|$$

Еголов,  $f(x) \leq f(1) = -1 \quad \forall x$

$$(AB) = d(x) = -2f(x)$$



след  $(AB)_{\min} = d(1) = 2$



$$F(x) = \frac{x(AB)}{2} = -x f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} - \frac{x(\ln x + x - 2e^{x-1})}{x^2 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} - \frac{x^2 \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} + 1 - 2 \frac{e^{x-1}}{x} \right)}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$= - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} + 1 - 2 \frac{e^{x-1}}{x} \right) = -1(+\infty) = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$\downarrow \text{DLH}$                        $\downarrow \text{DLH}$   
 $0$                                        $-\infty$

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