

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΓ. ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ Γ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

ΘΕΜΑ Α

- A4**
1. Λ
 2. Λ
 3. Σ
 4. Σ
 5. Λ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1 ΛΥΜΗΝΟ Π.Χ. 66Λ. 25 / ΠΧ 9

B2 ① $f'(x) = e^x(x^2 - x - 1) + e^x(2x - 1) = e^x(x^2 - x - 1 + 2x - 1)$
 $= e^x(x^2 + x - 2)$

② $f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln x}{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}}}{x} = \frac{2 - \ln x}{2\sqrt{x} \cdot x}$

③ $f'(x) = \frac{x+1 - (x-2)}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+1-x+2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{3}{(x+1)^2}$

B3 ΛΥΜΗΝΟ Π.Χ. 66Λ. / Π.Χ.

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ1 $A_{f \circ g} = \{x \in A_g \mid g(x) \in A_f\} = \{x \neq 1 \mid \frac{x}{1-x} > 0\}$

$\frac{x}{1-x} > 0 \Leftrightarrow x(1-x) > 0$

$$- \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ | \\ 1 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ | \\ 0 \end{array} -$$

αφ'α $A_{f \circ g} = (0, 1)$ $\forall x \in f(g(x)) = \ln\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)$

$\Gamma 2$

$$h(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right), \quad x \in (0, 1)$$

\triangleright fctw $x_1, x_2 \in (0, 1)$ μ $h(x_1) = h(x_2) \Rightarrow$

$$\ln\left(\frac{x_1}{1-x_1}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{x_2}{1-x_2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_1}{1-x_1} = \frac{x_2}{1-x_2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 - x_1 x_2 = x_2 - x_1 x_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \text{apd } h \text{ "1-1"}$$

\triangleright \exists τ ω γ $h(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right) = y \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right) = \ln e^y \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{1-x} = e^y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = (1-x)e^y \Leftrightarrow x = e^y - x e^y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + x e^y = e^y \Leftrightarrow x(1+e^y) = e^y \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{e^y}{1+e^y}$$

$$\in \text{im} \omega \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \frac{e^y}{1+e^y} \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{apd } h^{-1} = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

 $\Gamma 3$

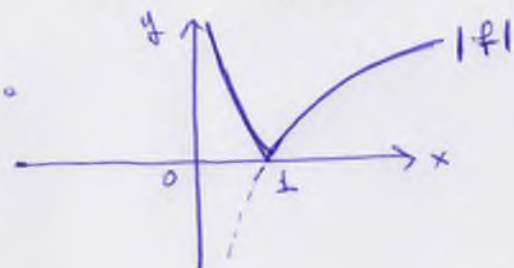
$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$$

$$\bullet f'(x) = \frac{e^x(1+e^x) - e^x \cdot e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} = \frac{e^x + e^{2x} - e^{2x}}{(1+e^x)^2} > 0$$

 $\Gamma 4$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} = \frac{0}{1+0} = 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u}{1+u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u}{u} = 1$$



(2)

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$\Delta 1$ $\pi \times \mathbb{Z} / 6\pi \times \mathbb{Z}$ $f(1) = 3$ $f'(2) = 1$

$\Delta 2$ f γογον f εν μονοτονικ $f'(1) > f'(2)$
" " " "
3 1
τοτε $f \downarrow$ εν \mathbb{R}

$\Delta 3$ $f(f(|x|-1) - x) \leq f(3-x)$

$f \downarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow f(|x|-1) - x > 3 - x \Leftrightarrow f(|x|-1) > 3$

$\Leftrightarrow f(|x|-1) > f(1) \stackrel{f \downarrow}{\Leftrightarrow} |x|-1 < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 2$
 $\Leftrightarrow -2 < x < 2$

$\Delta 4$ (i) f εν $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ $f \circ f(x_1) = f \circ f(x_2)$

$\bullet f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow f(f(x_1)) = f(f(x_2))$ (1)

$\bullet f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow -f(x_1) = -f(x_2)$ (2)

(1) + (2) $\Rightarrow f(f(x_1)) - f(x_1) = f(f(x_2)) - f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow f$ "1-1"

$\Leftrightarrow f(x_1^3+1) - 3 = f(x_2^3+1) - 3 \Leftrightarrow f(x_1^3+1) = f(x_2^3+1) \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow x_1^3+1 = x_2^3+1 \Leftrightarrow x_1^3 = x_2^3 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2$

αρα f "1-1"

$$(II) \text{ Για } x=0: f(f(0)) = f(0) + f(1) - 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(f(0)) = f(0) \stackrel{f^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} f(0) = 0$$

$$\nabla f(f(x)-3) - f((x-1)^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(f(x)-3) = f((x-1)^2) \stackrel{f^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} f(x)-3 = (x-1)^2$$

Προφανώς ρίζα: $x_0 = 1$

Επίσης ότι υπάρχει ρίζα της εξίσωσης p με $p > 1$

$$\bullet p > 1 \stackrel{f \uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow} f(p) < f(1) \Leftrightarrow f(p) < 3 \Leftrightarrow f(p) - 3 < 0$$

$$\bullet f(x) - 3 = (x-1)^2 \text{ για } x=p: \underbrace{f(p)-3}_{(-)} = \underbrace{(p-1)^2}_{(+)}$$

Απογο δόου $f(p) - 3 < 0$ κ' $(p-1)^2 > 0 \forall p > 1$

Άρα μοναδική ρίζα $x_0 = 1, \forall x \geq 1$