

ΘΕΜΑ 1ο

(A) i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = 2$

ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2$  }  $\Rightarrow \exists L \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

iii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 3$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 3$  }  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 3$

iv)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 3$

v)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 3$

(B) i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + x + 3)}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{9}{3} = 3 //$

ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2 - 4}{(x-2)(x+2)(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(x+2)(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)} = \frac{1}{16} //$

iii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|2f(x) - 11|}{f^2(x+1)} = \frac{|2 \cdot 4 - 11|}{4^2 + 1} = \frac{3}{17} //$

(C) i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+2) = 3$ , αφού  $x+2 > 0$  καντά στο 1

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+3) = 4$ , αφού  $x+3 > 0$  καντά στο 1

Άρα:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x+2| + |x+3| - 7}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2 + x+3 - 7}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x - 2}{x^2 - x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2(x-1)}{x(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{x} = 2 //$

(ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + 2) = 3$ , αφού  $x^2 + 2 > 0$  και τόσο 1

$x$	-1	1
$1-x$	+	0 -
$x^2-1$	+ 0	- 0 +

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{|1-x|+x|x^2+2|-3}{|x^2-1|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1-x+x(x^2+2)-3}{-(x^2-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1-x+x^3+2x-3}{-(x-1)(x+1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^3+x-2}{-(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+2)}{-(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2 //$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|1-x|+x|x^2+2|-3}{|x^2-1|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1+x(x^2+2)-3}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1+x^3+2x-3}{x^2-1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^3+3x-4}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+4)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 //$$

Άρα το σημείο δεν είναι χρήσιμο.

## ΘΕΜΑ 2

(A) Εξορύξει:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 5 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 5$

Ενωτικό:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (g(x) - x^2 + x + 2) = 5$

Θέρουγκε:  $w(x) = g(x) - x^2 + x + 2$ , για  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} w(x) = 5$

αφού:  $g(x) = w(x) + x^2 - x - 2$

αφού  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (w(x) + x^2 - x - 2) = 5 + 1 - 1 - 2 = 3 //$

(ii) Εξορύξει:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 5 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x-1} = 5$

Θέρουγκε:  $h(x) = \frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x-1}$  και  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} h(x) = 5$

αρχ:  $ax^2 + bx - 4 = (x-1) \cdot h(x)$

αρχ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (ax^2 + bx - 4) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x-1) \cdot h(x) \Leftrightarrow$

$a+b-4 = (1-1) \cdot 5 \Leftrightarrow$

$a+b-4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = 4-a \quad \textcircled{1}$

Επαν:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax^2 + bx - 4}{x-1} \stackrel{\text{(i)}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax^2 + (4-a)x - 4}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax^2 + 4x - ax - 4}{x-1}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{a(x-1) + 4(x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (a+4) = a+4$$

Αρχ ορθως:  $a+4 = 5 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{a=1}$

Άλλο αντίτυπο:  $a+4 = 4+1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{B=3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f^2(x_1 - Gf(x_1) + 5)}{\sqrt{G-f(x_1-1)}} &\stackrel{\text{(F(x_1)-1)(F(x_1)-5) · (\sqrt{G-f(x_1+1)})}}{\longrightarrow} \\ &\stackrel{G-f(x_1-1)}{\longrightarrow} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(f(x_1-1)(f(x_1-5) · (\sqrt{G-f(x_1+1)}))}{-(f(x_1-5))} \\ &\stackrel{x \rightarrow 1^-}{\longrightarrow} (1-f(x_1))(\sqrt{G-f(x_1+1)}) = \\ &= (1-5)(\sqrt{G-5}+1) = -8 // \end{aligned}$$

(iv) Επαν:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (g(x)+2) = 3+2=5$ , αρχ  $g(x_1+2) \rightarrow 3$  καυτό αριστερά

$$\text{Αρχ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|g(x)+2| - g(x) - x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{g(x)+2 - g(x) - x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 2x + 1} =$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{B)} \quad & \text{Ενώπιο: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3\sqrt{x+1} - 5}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3\sqrt{x} - 3 + \sqrt{x+3} - 2}{x-1} = \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( 3 \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x-1} + \frac{\sqrt{x+3}-2}{x-1} \right) = \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ 3 \cdot \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} + \frac{x+3-4}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} \right] = \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3}+2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{4} //
 \end{aligned}$$

### ΘΕΜΑ 3:

(A) Θεωρία, Έκτ. Β. βλ.ο → σελ. 139

(B) Θεωρία, Έκτ. Β. βλ.ο, σελ. 135

(Γ) 1. Αδός

8. Ευρώ

2. Αδός

9. Ευρώ

3. Ευρώ

10. Ευρώ

4. Ευρώ

11. Αδός

5. Αδός

12. Αδός

6. Ευρώ

13. Ευρώ

7. Ευρώ

14. Αδός

ΘΕΜΑ 4ο

(A) Είναι:  $P(x) = 2(3x-2)(3x+2) \cdot x^3 + (3x-2)(3x+2) \cdot x^2 - 3x + 2$

• Αν  $2(3x-2)(3x+2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0$  και  $x \neq \frac{2}{3}$  και  $x \neq -\frac{2}{3}$

τότε το  $P(x)$  έχει 3 ορθούς.

• Αν  $x=0$ , τότε  $P(x)=4x^2+2 : 2 \in \mathbb{R}$  χρήστης

• Αν  $x=\frac{2}{3}$ , τότε  $P(x)=0$ : δεν είναι ραίς

• Αν  $x=-\frac{2}{3}$ , τότε  $P(x)=9$ : μηδενική ραίς

(B) Είναι:  $\underbrace{x^3 + 2x^2 - ax + b}_{3 \in \mathbb{Z}} = \underbrace{(x^2 + 1)}_{2 \in \mathbb{Z}} \cdot \underbrace{r(x) + 8x + 4}_{1 \in \mathbb{Z}}$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 + 2x^2 - ax + b = (x^2 + 1)(rx + s) + 8x + 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 + 2x^2 - ax + b = rx^3 + sx^2 + rx + s + 8x + 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 + 2x^2 - ax + b = rx^3 + sx^2 + (r+8)x + s + 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow l=r \text{ και } 2=s \text{ και } -a=r+8 \text{ και } b=s+4$$

$$-a = r+8$$

$$b = s+4$$

$$\boxed{a = -9}$$

$$\boxed{b = 6}$$

(C) i) Είναι  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = (x-1)(x+3)$

αφού το  $f(x)$  δε έχει να γίνει το  $x-1$  και το  $x+3$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 1+a+b-2+6a=0 \\ 7a+b=21 \end{array} \right\} \quad 7a+b=21 \\ f(-3) &= 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 9-27a+9b+66+6a=0 \\ -21a+9b=147 \end{array} \right\} \quad -21a+9b=147 \\ &\Rightarrow 4b = -28 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -7} \quad -21a+9b=147 \quad -7a+3b=49 \quad (+) \end{aligned}$$

Επομένως:  $7a+b=21 \Rightarrow 7a-7=21 \Rightarrow 7a=28 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=4}$

ii) Εξουσίες  $f(x) = x^4 + 4x^3 - 7x^2 - 22x + 24$

Με ψών:  $f(0) = 24$  αφού  $A(0, 24)$

ii) Με  $x$ :  $f(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x^4 + 5x^3 - 7x^2 - 22x + 24 = 0$  ①

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} & 1 & 4 & -7 & -22 & 24 \\ \hline & & 1 & 5 & -2 & -24 \\ & & 1 & 5 & -2 & -24 \\ & & & & 0 \end{array}$$

Άριστος ①  $\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x^3 + 5x^2 - 2x - 24) = 0$  ②

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 5 & -2 & -24 \\ \hline & & -3 & -6 & 24 \\ & & 1 & 2 & -9 \\ & & & & 0 \end{array}$$

Άριστος ②  $\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+3)(x^2 + 2x - 8) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+3)(x-4)(x+2) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x=1} \text{ in } \boxed{x=-3} \text{ in } \boxed{x=4} \text{ in } \boxed{x=-2}$

Άριστα της αναγνώσου:  $B(1,0)$ ,  $F(-3,0)$ ,  $A(4,0)$ ,  $E(-2,0)$

Ⓐ) Εξαγρεψε:  $(x^2 + x - 5)^3 - 5(x^2 + x - 4)^2 - 7(x^2 + x) + 61 = 0$

Θέτουμε:  $x^2 + x - 5 = w$

άριστα:  $w^3 - 5(w+1)^2 - 7(w+5) + 61 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$w^3 - 5(w^2 + 2w + 1) - 7w - 35 + 61 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$w^3 - 5w^2 - 10w - 5 - 7w + 26 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$w^3 - 5w^2 - 17w + 21 = 0$  ①

$$\begin{array}{r|rrr} & 1 & -5 & -17 & 21 \\ \hline & & 1 & -4 & -21 \\ & & 1 & -4 & -21 \\ & & & & 0 \end{array}$$

Άριστος ①  $\Leftrightarrow (w-1)(w^2 - 4w - 21) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (w-1)(w-7)(w+3) = 0$

$\Rightarrow w=1 \text{ in } w=7 \text{ in } w=-3$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 5 = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 5 = 7$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 5 = -3$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 12 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x=-3} \text{ or } \boxed{x=2}$

$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x=-4} \text{ or } \boxed{x=3}$

$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x=-2} \text{ or } \boxed{x=1}$

(E) Εξουγί:  $P(1)=14$  και  $P(-2)=2$

H ταυτότητα των διαφορών των  $P(x)$  για το  $x^2+x-2$  είναι.

$$P(x) = \underbrace{(x^2 + x - 2)}_{2 \geq 0} \cdot n(x) + v(x)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \tau_0 \text{ n(x) } 1 \geq$$

$$P(x) = (x+2)(x-1) n(x) + a x + b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Εξουγί: } P(1) &= 14 \\ P(-2) &= 2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} (1+2)(1-1) n(1) + a + b &= 14 \\ (-2+2)(-2-1) n(-2) + a(-2) + b &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} a+b &= 14 \\ -2a+b &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a &= 14 - b \\ -2(14 - b) + b &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} a &= 14 - b \\ -28 + 2b + b &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} a &= 14 - b \\ 3b &= 30 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} a &= 9 \\ b &= 10 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Αριθμ.

$$v(x) = 4x + 10$$