

28-4-2018

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1 ΘΕΩΡΙΑ ΑΠΟΔ.

A2 1 → (β)

2 → (δ)

3 → (α)

4 → (γ)

A3 α) ψ β) $\int_{-1}^2 x dx = \frac{3}{2} > 0$, ομω $\forall x \in \eta f(x) = x$
 ΔΕΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ $f(x) > 0 \forall x \in [-1, 2]$

A4 α) Λ

β) Λ

γ) Σ

δ) Λ

ε) Σ

Θ-ΜΑ Β

B1 • $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2e^x(e^x+1) - 2e^{2x}}{(e^x+1)^2} = \frac{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1 - 2e^{2x} + 2e^{2x}}{(e^x+1)^2}$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{(e^x+1)^2} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

• $f''(x) = \dots = \frac{2}{(e^x+1)^3} \cdot (e^x-1), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f''(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0$

x	0
f''	- 0 +
f	↘ ↗

$\mathbb{R}K$

$f(0) = -1$

B2 • $f(1) = 1 - \frac{2e}{e+1} = \frac{e+1-2e}{e+1} = \frac{1-e}{e+1} < 0$

• $f(2) = 2 - \frac{2e^2}{e^2+1} = \frac{2e^2+2-2e^2}{e^2+1} > 0$

$f(1) \cdot f(2) < 0$ κ' θ. Bolzano ... κ' εννοώ $f \uparrow$ ΜΟΝΟΤΟΝΟ

B3 • $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2e^x}{x(e^x+1)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{2e^x}{e^x+1} \right)$

$= 1 - 0 \cdot 0 = 1$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(-\frac{2e^x}{e^x+1} \right) = 0$

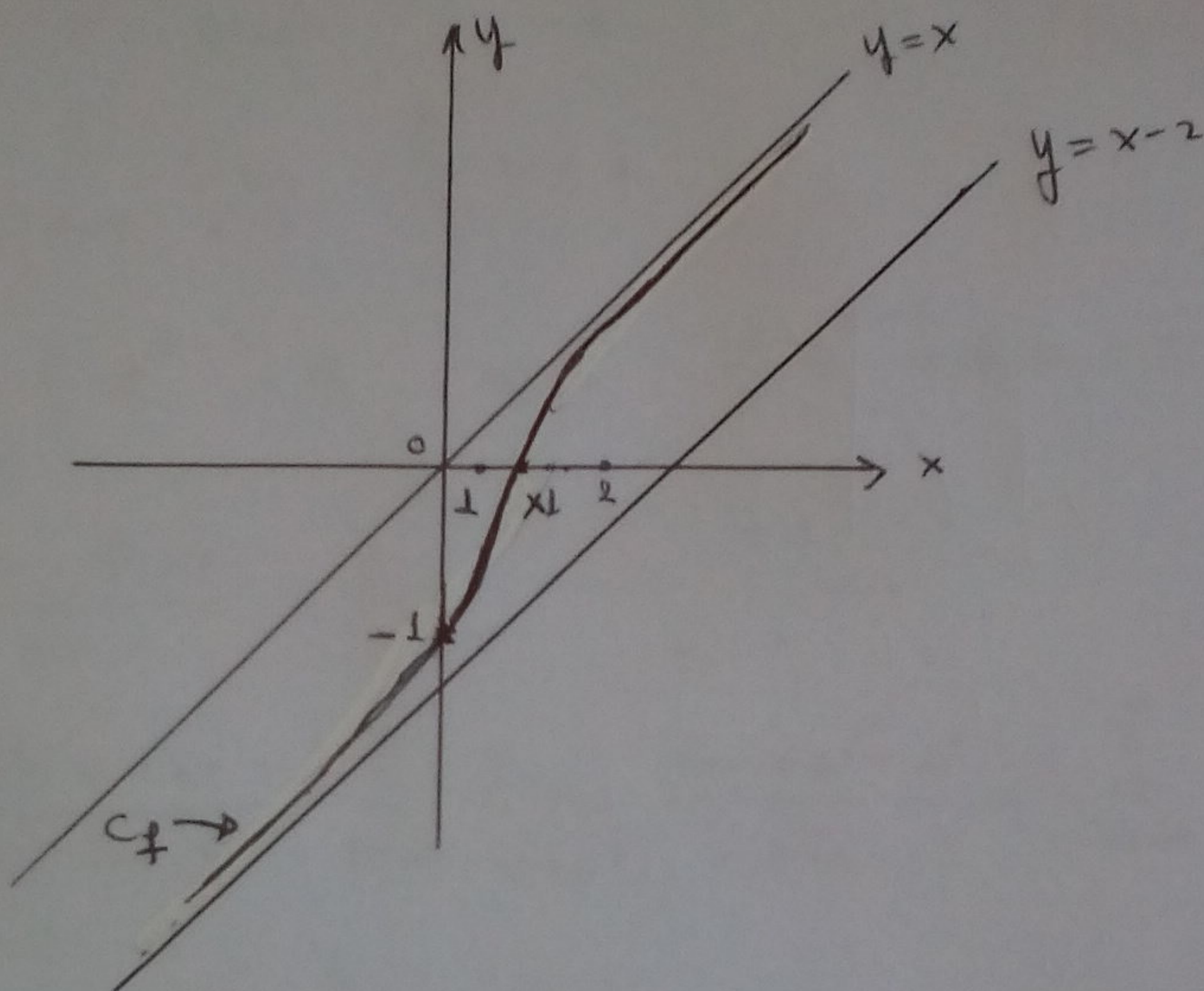
κ' θ. $y = x$ ASYM. THZ $C_f \rightarrow -\infty$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2e^x}{x(e^x+1)} \right) = 1 - 0 = 1$

* $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} \stackrel{B/B}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x} = 1$

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

0η07F $y = x - 2$ АΣΥΜΗΤΗΤΗΤΗ $\gamma_H \approx C_f$ 620 + ∞



B4

$$E(\pm) = \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = - \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$= \dots = \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} + 2 \ln(e^x + 1) \right]_0^1$$

$x < 1 \Rightarrow f(x) < f(1) < 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \ f(x) < 0$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + 2 \ln(e+1) - 2 \ln 2$$

T.Y.

ΘΡΜΑ Γ

Γ1 f ΠΑΡ/ΜΗ ≤ 0 $x_0 = 1$ $\alpha > 0$ f ΓΩΡΕΧΗΣ ≤ 0 $x_0 = 1$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x \cdot \ln x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x \cdot \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \stackrel{*}{=} 1 \cdot (-1) = -1$$

$$* \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$\bullet f(1) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{\alpha-1} + \beta \quad \alpha > 0 \quad -\frac{1}{2} e^{\alpha-1} + \beta = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{x \ln x}{1-x} + 1}{x-1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x \ln x + 1 - x}{-(x-1)^2} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x + \cancel{1-x}}{-2(x-1)} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} e^{\alpha x-1} + \beta + 1}{x-1} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \alpha e^{\alpha x-1}}{1} = -\frac{1}{2} \alpha e^{\alpha-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Αρ} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \alpha e^{\alpha-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \alpha e^{\alpha-1} = 1$$

$$\text{Αρ} \quad e^{\alpha-1} > 0 \quad \forall \alpha > 0 \quad \alpha > 0 \quad \ln \alpha e^{\alpha-1} = \ln 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \alpha + \alpha - 1 = 0$$

Παράδειγμα $f(x) = \ln x + x - 1$, $x > 0$

$f(1) = 0 + 1 - 1 = 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 1 > 0$ $\forall x$ ΜΟΝΩΤΟΝΗ ΠΙΣΤΑ $\boxed{x=1}$

Εξίσωση $-\frac{1}{2}e^{x-1} + b = -1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + b = -1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{b = -\frac{1}{2}}$

D

• Για $0 < x < 1$: $f'(x) = \frac{(1 + \ln x)(1-x) + x \ln x}{(1-x)^2}$

$= \frac{1-x + \ln x - x \ln x + x \ln x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{\ln x - (x-1)}{(1-x)^2}$

Από σταθμιστή λογισμικού ΒΙΒΛΙΟΥ ΓΝΩΡΙΣΜΑ ΟΤΙ:

$\ln x \leq x-1 \forall x \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \forall x \in (0, 1)$

• Για $x > 1$: $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{x-1} < 0$

Επειδή f αυξάνει στο $(0, +\infty)$ τότε $f'(x) < 0 \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$

εφαρμόζοντας $f \downarrow$ στο $(0, +\infty)$

• f αυξάνει \downarrow στο $(0, +\infty) \rightarrow f(A) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \right)$

* $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \ln x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot (x \ln x) = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$

* $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{DLH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$

** $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{x} e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\infty \Rightarrow \boxed{f(A) = (-\infty, 0)}$

Γ3 θεωρώ $h(x) = F(x) + f(x)$

$$h(1) = F(1) + f(1) = F(1) - 1$$

$$h'(x) = f(x) + f'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x > 0 \quad \downarrow$$

* Από το Γ2 έχουμε $f'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x > 0$

$$κ' \quad f(A) = (-\infty, 0) \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$h(x) > h(1) \Leftrightarrow x < 1$$

ΤΕΛΙΚΑ $\boxed{0 < x < 1}$

Γ4 έχουμε $\ln x \leq x-1 \Leftrightarrow -\ln x \geq 1-x$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} 1-x > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \\ x \in (0, 1) \end{matrix} \quad -\frac{\ln x}{1-x} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \leq -1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x \ln x}{1-x} \leq -x \end{aligned}$$

* ΕΠΙΔΕΙΞΕ ΤΟ ΙΣΟΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΝΙΣΟΤΗΤΑ $\ln x \leq x-1$ $\forall x > 0$

ΜΟΝΟ ΟΤΑΝ $x=1$ ΤΟΤΕ $\frac{x \ln x}{1-x} < -x \Rightarrow$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \ln x}{1-x} dx < \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} -x dx = \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{32} = -\frac{1}{16}$$

ΤΕΛΙΚΑ, $\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx < -\frac{1}{16}$

ΘΗΜΑ Δ

Δ_1 (α) $y = x_0 : |g(x) - g(x_0)| \leq |x - x_0|^2$

$x \neq x_0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{|g(x) - g(x_0)|}{|x - x_0|} \leq |x - x_0| \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right| \leq |x - x_0|$

$\Leftrightarrow -|x - x_0| \leq \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \leq |x - x_0|$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (-|x - x_0|) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (|x - x_0|) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \text{κ.π.} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0$

οπότε $g'(x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow g(x) = c \in \mathbb{R}$ κ' ενήδη

$g(2018) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = 0$

(β) • $G'(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow G'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow G(x) = c_1$

οπότε $G(x) = f(x)e^{-x} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = c_2 e^x$

• $\forall x > 0 \quad \left(\int_0^1 f(t) dt + 1 \right)^x - x - 1 \geq 0$

οπότε $K(x) = \left(\int_0^1 f(t) dt + 1 \right)^x - x - 1 = \alpha^x - x - 1$

$K'(x) = \alpha^x \ln \alpha - 1$

$K(0) = 1 - 0 - 1 = 0$

οπότε $K(x) \geq K(0) \Leftrightarrow$ θ. Fermat $K'(0) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha^0 \ln \alpha - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = e$

Apd, $\int_0^1 f(t) dt + 1 = e \Leftrightarrow \int_0^1 f(t) dt = e - 1$

Exoyt $f(x) = c_1 e^x \Leftrightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 c_1 e^x dx$

$\Leftrightarrow e - 1 = c \int_0^1 e^x dx \Leftrightarrow e - 1 = c [e^x]_0^1$

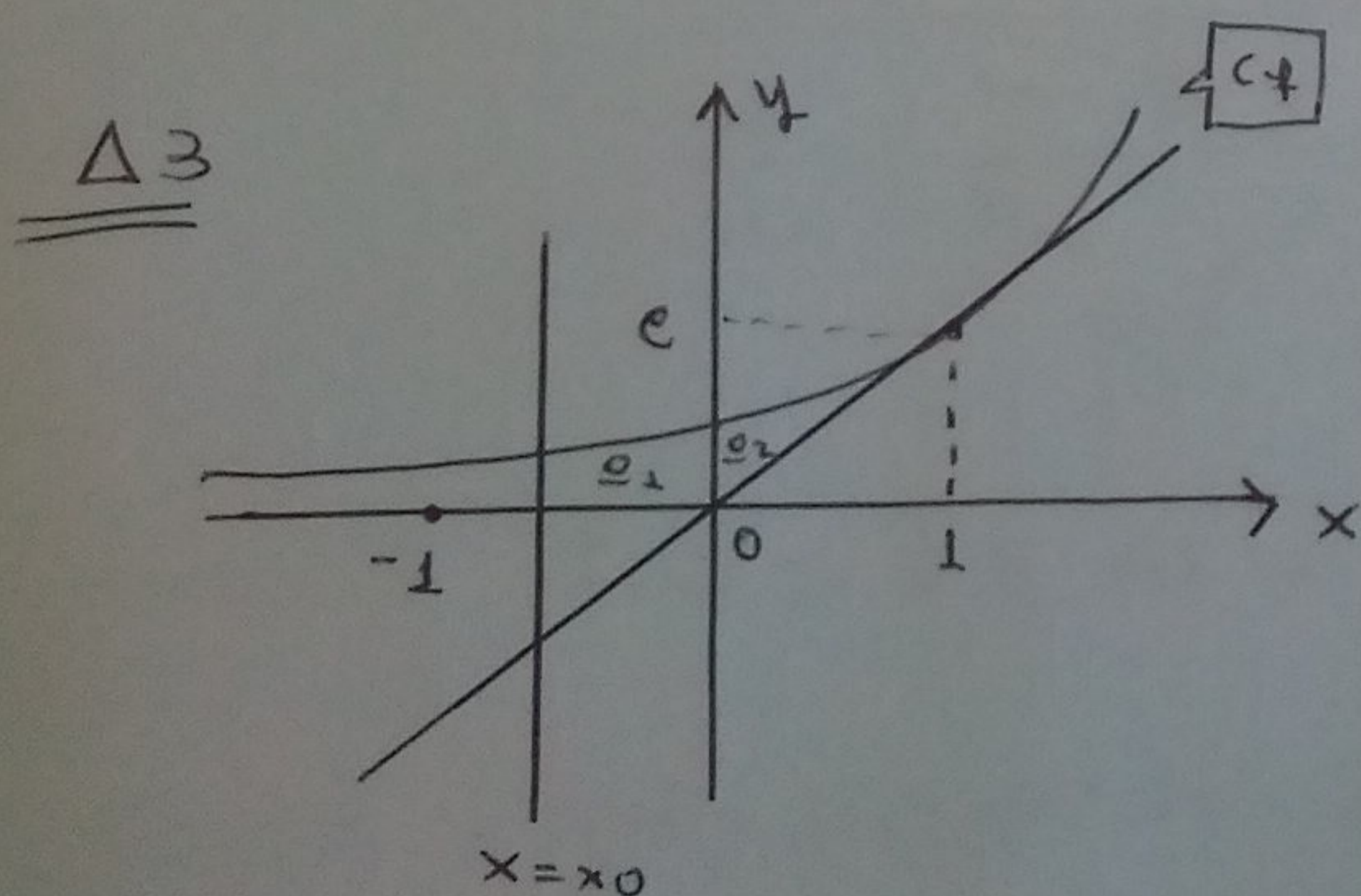
$\Leftrightarrow e - 1 = c (e - 1) \Leftrightarrow c = 1$ \Leftrightarrow $f(x) = e^x$

$\Delta 2$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln|x| \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow -\infty} e^u \ln|\frac{1}{u}| =$

* ∂ Exoyt $u = \frac{1}{x}$ $\Leftrightarrow u \rightarrow -\infty$

$= \lim_{u \rightarrow -\infty} e^u (\ln 1 - \ln|u|) = \lim_{u \rightarrow -\infty} -e^u \ln|u|$

$= \lim_{u \rightarrow -\infty} -\frac{\ln|u|}{e^{-u}} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{u e^{-u}} = 0$



$E(0) = E(0_1) + E(0_2) =$

$= \int_{x_0}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^1 (f(x) - y) dx$

$= [e^x]_{x_0}^0 + [e^x - e \frac{x^2}{2}]_0^1 =$

$= 1 - e^{x_0} + e - \frac{e}{2} - e(1 - 0)$

$= 1 - e^{x_0} + \frac{e}{2} - 1 = \frac{e}{2} - e^{x_0}$

ΕΞΕΤΑΖΟΥΜΕ $\forall \frac{e}{2} - e^{x_0} = \frac{e^{-2}}{2} + \ln(x_0+1)$, $x_0 \in (-1, 0)$

ΕΧΕΙ ΜΙΑ ΤΟΥΝΑΧΙΣΤΟΝ ΛΥΣΗ.

$$\frac{e}{2} - e^{x_0} = \frac{e}{2} - 1 + \ln(x_0+1) \Leftrightarrow e^{x_0} - 1 + \ln(x_0+1) = 0$$

Θεωρώ $\Lambda(x_0) = e^{x_0} - 1 + \ln(x_0+1)$, $x_0 \in (-1, 0)$

$$\Lambda'(x_0) = e^{x_0} + \frac{1}{x_0+1} > 0 \quad \forall x \in (-1, 0)$$

Λ \nearrow $\forall x \in (-1, 0)$ οπότε $\Lambda(-1, 0) = (-\infty, 0)$

Επειδή $0 \notin (-\infty, 0)$ τότε ΔΕΝ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ x_0

Δ4 Θεωρώ $w(x) = e^x - \lambda x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ κ' $\lambda > 0$

• $w'(x) = e^x - \lambda$

• $w'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x - \lambda \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x \geq \lambda \Leftrightarrow x \geq \ln \lambda$

x	$\ln \lambda$
w'	- 0 +
w	\nearrow \nwarrow

$w_{\min} = w(\ln \lambda) = e^{\ln \lambda} - \lambda \cdot \ln \lambda = \lambda - \lambda \ln \lambda$

Είναι: $f(x) \geq \lambda x \Leftrightarrow w(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Οπότε $w_{\min} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda(1 - \ln \lambda) \geq 0 \stackrel{\lambda > 0}{\Leftrightarrow} 1 - \ln \lambda \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$-\ln \lambda \geq -1 \Leftrightarrow \ln \lambda \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln \lambda \leq \ln e \Leftrightarrow \lambda \leq e$

$\forall \lambda$ $\lambda = e$