

ΖΗΤΗΜΑ 1

A3 . ΨΕΥΔΗΣ.

$\exists x \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = +\infty$   $\forall \alpha > 0 \exists \delta > 0$   $\forall x \in (0, \delta) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} > \alpha$

A4 1. Σ 2. Λ 3. Σ 4. Λ 5. Λ

ΖΗΤΗΜΑ 2

B1  $A_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$ ,  $A_g = [0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$   $\forall \alpha \neq \beta$

$A = A_f \cap A_g = [0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$g(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x+1})^2 + (\sqrt{x-1})^2}{(\sqrt{x-1})(\sqrt{x+1})} = \dots = \frac{2(x+1)}{x-1} = f(x)$

$\forall x \in [0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow f = g$

B2  $A_{f \circ g} = \{x \in A_g \mid g(x) \in A_f\} = [0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$g(x) \neq 1 \Rightarrow f(x) \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq -3$

$f(g(x)) = f(f(x)) = \dots = \frac{6x+2}{x+3}$

B3  $f'(x) = -\frac{4}{(x-1)^2} < 0 \forall x \neq 1 \Rightarrow (1, +\infty)$

$f(A) = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \right) = (2, +\infty)$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$

$$\triangleright f(x) = 1908 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 1908$$

$$\bullet 1908 \in f(A) \text{ and } \exists x_0 \in (1, +\infty) : f(x_0) = 1908$$

κ' f ↓ x → x\_0 πολλαθίκο.

$$\underline{\underline{B4}} \int_2^e f(x) \ln(x-1) dx = \int_2^e \frac{2x+2}{x-1} \ln(x-1) dx =$$

$$= \int_2^e \frac{2(x-1)+4}{x-1} \cdot \ln(x-1) dx = 2 \int_2^e \ln(x-1) dx + 4 \int_2^e \frac{1}{x-1} \ln(x-1) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_2^e (x-1)' \ln(x-1) dx + 4 \int_2^e (\ln(x-1))' \ln(x-1) dx$$

$$= 2 \left[ (x-1) \ln(x-1) \right]_2^e - 2 \int_2^e 1 dx + 4 \left[ \frac{\ln^2(x-1)}{2} \right]_2^e =$$

$$\underline{\underline{B7}} = 2 \left[ (x-1) \ln(x-1) \right]_2^e - 2 \left[ x \right]_2^e + 2 \left[ \ln^2(x-1) \right]_2^e =$$

$$= \dots = 2e - 2(e+1-2) + 2 = 4.$$

ΖΗΤΗΜΑ Γ

Γ1 •  $\Gamma_{1\alpha}$   $x=0$ :  $2f^3(0) + 6f(0) - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (f(0)-1) \underbrace{(2f^2(0) + 2f(0) + 8)}_{\Delta < 0} = 0$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 0 & 6 & -8 & \Delta \\ \downarrow & 2 & 2 & 8 & \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 8 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\boxed{f(0)=1}$

•  $\Gamma_{1\beta}$   $x=-1$ :  $2f^3(-1) + 6f(-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(-1)(2f^2(-1) + 6) = 0$

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

Γ2  $6f^2(x)f'(x) + 6f'(x) = 6x^2 + 6 \Leftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{f^2(x)+1} > 0 \forall x \neq 1$

Γ3 Το  $x_0 = -1$  μοναδική ρίζα της  $f$

$x > -1 \xLeftrightarrow f(x) > 0$   
 $x < -1 \xLeftrightarrow f(x) < 0$

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

Γ4  $f$  συνεχής κ'  $1$  στο  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow f(\mathbb{R}) = (\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x))$

κ' ενήθου  $f(A) = \mathbb{R}$  τότε  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

$\triangleright f^3(x) + 3f(x) = x^3 + 3x + 4 \Leftrightarrow f(x)(f^2(x) + 3) = x^3 + 3x + 4$

$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 3x + 4}{f^2(x) + 3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x^3 + 3x + 4} = \frac{1}{f^2(x) + 3}$  ονστ

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^3 + 3x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{f^2(x) + 3} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$

Γ5  $f$  συνεχής  $h(x) = (x+3)f(x+3) - (e^x - 1)f(x)$

•  $h$  συνεχής στο  $[-3, 0]$

•  $h(-3) = -(e^{-3} - 1)f(-3) < 0$  αφού  $f(-3) < 0, -3 < -1$

•  $h(0) = 3f(3) > 0$  αφού  $f(3) > 0, 3 > -1$

οπότε  $h(-3)h(0) < 0$  άρα θ. Βολζαο ...

ΖΗΤΗΜΑ Γ

Γ<sub>1</sub>  $f$  παραμνή στο  $[0, 4]$  από ΘΜΤ  $\exists \xi \in (0, 4) : f'(\xi) = \frac{f(4) - f(0)}{4}$

$\Leftrightarrow f'(\xi) = \frac{f(4) - 1}{4}$ . Επειδή  $2 \leq f'(x) \leq 5 \quad \forall x \in [0, 4]$  τότε:

$2 \leq f'(\xi) \leq 5 \Leftrightarrow 2 \leq \frac{f(4) - 1}{4} \leq 5 \Leftrightarrow 9 \leq f(4) \leq 21$

Γ<sub>2</sub> Είναι:  $9 \leq f(4) \leq 21 \Leftrightarrow 10 \leq f(4) + f(0) \leq 22$

$\Leftrightarrow 5 \leq \frac{f(4) + f(0)}{2} \leq 11 \quad (1)$

$f$  συνεχής στο  $[0, 4]$  από Θ.Μ.Ε.Τ. έχει για κάθε  $\epsilon > 0$  και  $\delta > 0$  για  $x \in [0, 4]$  και  $|x - 2| < \delta$  τότε  $|f(x) - 5| < \epsilon$

Τότε: Δηλ.  $m \leq f(0) \leq M$

(+)  $m \leq f(4) \leq M$

$2m \leq f(0) + f(4) \leq 2M \Leftrightarrow m \leq \frac{f(0) + f(4)}{2} \leq M$

και  $\exists \eta \in [0, 4] : f(\eta) = \frac{f(0) + f(4)}{2} \quad (2)$

Από (1) κ' (2)  $\Rightarrow 5 = f(\xi) \leq 11$ .

Γ<sub>3</sub> θεωρούμε  $g(x) = (f'(x))^2 - 6f'(x) + 3x$

$g$  συνεχής ως προς  $f'$  στο  $[0, 4]$

$g(0) = f'(0)(f'(0) - 6) < 0$  αφού  $2 \leq f'(0) \leq 5$

$g(4) = (f'(4))^2 - 6f'(4) + 12 > 0$  οπότε  $g(0)g(4) < 0$  Θ. Βολζανό

$\Delta < 0$

Γ<sub>4</sub>  $(x-2)f(x) + \frac{(x^2-4x)f'(x)}{2} = 2-x \Leftrightarrow (2x-4)f'(x) + (x^2-4x)f(x) + 2x-4=0$

$\Leftrightarrow ((x^2-4x)f(x) + (x^2-4x))' = 0$

θεωρούμε  $K(x) = (x^2-4x)f(x) + (x^2-4x)$  στο  $[0, 4]$

$K(0) = K(4) = 0$  Θ. Rolle ...

ЗАДАЧА Δ

$$\underline{\Delta 1} \cdot \left| \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \right| \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2|x|}{x^2+1} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow 2|x| \leq |x|^2+1 \Leftrightarrow (|x|-1)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{всегда}$$

$$\underline{\Delta 2} \quad g'(x) = \frac{2(x^2+1) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-2x^2+2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
$g'(x)$	-	+	-	

$$\underline{\Delta 3} \cdot \left| g(x) \cdot \varepsilon \frac{1}{x} \right| = |g(x)| \cdot \left| \varepsilon \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |g(x)|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -|g(x)| \leq g(x) \cdot \varepsilon \frac{1}{x} \leq |g(x)|$$

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x^2+1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$  и т.д. и т.п.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) \cdot \varepsilon \frac{1}{x} = 0$ .

Δ4 • h предел/лимит есть 1 и т.д. и т.п.  $\varepsilon > 0$  и  $\delta > 0$  и т.д.

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2 + \beta x + \gamma) = 1 + \beta + \gamma \end{cases} \quad \beta + \gamma = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{h(x) - h(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 + \beta x + \gamma - 1}{x - 1} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (2x + \beta) = 2 + \beta$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{h(x) - h(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{2x}{x^2+1} - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-(x-1)^2}{(x^2+1)(x-1)} = 0$$

и т.д.  $2 + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\beta = -2}$  и т.д.  $\underline{\gamma = 2}$

Δ5 πρηνή  $\lambda \geq 0$  για να οριζείται το  $x \cdot \eta \frac{1}{x}$

• Αν  $\lambda > 0$  :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \lambda^+} (x \cdot \eta \frac{1}{x}) = \lambda \cdot \eta \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

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

Επιθυμώ  $f$  συνεχής στο  $\lambda$  τότε  $\lambda \eta \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{3\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda}{\lambda^2 + 1}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda \eta \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{3\lambda(\lambda^2 + 1) + 2\lambda^2}{\lambda^2 + 1} \Leftrightarrow \lambda \eta \frac{1}{\lambda} = 3\lambda + \frac{2\lambda^2}{\lambda^2 + 1}$$

•  $\lambda > 0$   
 $(\Rightarrow) \eta \frac{1}{\lambda} = 3 + g(\lambda)$

Είναι από Δ1  $-1 \leq g(\lambda) \leq 1$   $\stackrel{+3}{\Rightarrow} 2 \leq g(\lambda) + 3 \leq 4$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \leq \eta \frac{1}{\lambda} \leq 4 \rightarrow \underline{\text{Απογο}}$$

•  $\lambda = 0$

•  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \eta \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \\ \frac{3x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x}{x^2 + 1}, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \eta \frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow |x \eta \frac{1}{x}| \leq |x| \Leftrightarrow -|x| \leq x \eta \frac{1}{x} \leq |x|$$

$\downarrow 0$                        $\downarrow \text{ε.π.}$                        $\downarrow 0$

•  $\lambda = 0$   $f$  συνεχής στο 0.