

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1 ΘΡΕΡΙΑ

A2 ΘΡΕΡΙΑ

A3 (γ)

A4

α) ψ

β) πχ $f(x) = x^3$, $f' \uparrow$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 \geq 0$

A5

α) ζ

β) λ

γ) λ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1 • $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x = +\infty(-\infty) = -\infty$ αφ $\boxed{x=0}$ ΚΑΤΑΚΟΡΥΦΗ ΑΞ.

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 0$ αφ $\boxed{y=0}$ ΟΡΙΖΟΝΤΙΑ ΑΣΥΜ.

B2 $f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$, $f'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \ln x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \leq e$

x	0	e	+∞
f'(x)		+	-
f(x)		↑	↓

04

B3 • $I_1 = \int_1^e \ln x \, dx = [x \ln x]_1^e - [x]_1^e = e - (e-1) = 1$

• $I_2 = \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx = \int_1^e (\ln x)' \ln x \, dx = \left[\frac{\ln^2 x}{2} \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx$

$\Leftrightarrow 2I_2 = \ln^2 e - \ln^2 1 \Leftrightarrow I_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

β' πρόσως $I_2 = \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx = \left[\frac{\ln^2 x}{2} \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{2}$

• Definieren

Γ_1 : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = +\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^3}{x-2} = \frac{-8}{-2-2}$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = K \in \mathbb{R}$ Atorno $\alpha \alpha$ $\lambda = -2$

Γ_2 $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x+2}$, $x \neq -2$

α) $f'(x) = \frac{3x^2(x+2) - x^3}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{3x^3 + 6x^2 - x^3}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 6x^2}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{2x^2(x+3)}{(x+2)^2}$

x	-3	-2	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	+	+
$f(x)$			

T.F. (Trennungsfähigkeit) is indicated with arrows pointing to the intervals between -3 and -2, and between -2 and $+\infty$.

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{x^3}{x+2} = -\infty(-8) = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x^3}{x+2} = +\infty(-8) = -\infty$

$f(-3) = \frac{-27}{-3+2} = 27$

• f GW κ' \downarrow GTO $A_1 = (-\infty, -3]$

$\rightarrow f(A_1) = [27, +\infty)$

• f GW κ' \uparrow GTO $A_2 = [-3, -2)$ $\rightarrow f(A_2) = [27, +\infty)$

• f GW κ' \uparrow GTO $A_3 = (-2, +\infty)$ $\rightarrow f(A_3) = (-\infty, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}$

$\alpha \alpha$ $f(A) = \mathbb{R}$

$\text{b) } x^3 - \alpha x - 2\alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = \alpha x + 2\alpha \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow x^3 = \alpha(x+2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^3}{x+2} = \alpha \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \alpha$

$**$ for $x = -2$: $-8 = 0$ Atorno $\alpha \alpha$ $x+2 \neq 0$

Εφ'όσον, $\alpha < 27$ τότε $\alpha \notin f(A_1)$, $\alpha \notin f(A_2)$, $\alpha \in f(A_3)$

$\alpha \neq 0$, η f γίνεται $f(x) = \alpha$ και μία τοιαύτη πίζα κ' εφ'όσον η

f είναι γν. μονότονη στο A_3 είναι ακριβώς μία.

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\Gamma 3} \quad I &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{x+2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^3 + 8 - 8}{x+2} dx = \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4) - 8}{x+2} dx = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - 2x + 4 - \frac{8}{x+2} \right) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 4x - 8 \ln|x+2| \right]_0^1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - 1 + 4 - 8 \ln 3 + 8 \ln 2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{9}{3} - 8 \left(\ln \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{10}{3} - 8 \ln \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma 4} \quad \frac{e^x}{x+3} = f(x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^x}{x+3} = \frac{x^3}{x+2} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma \alpha \quad \boxed{k = -2} \\ \text{ΔΙΑΣΤΗΜΑ } [-3, -2] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+2)e^x - (x+3)x^3 = 0$$

Θέτουμε $g(x) = (x+2)e^x - (x+3)x^3$

- $g(-2) = 0 - (-2+3)(-2)^3 = -(-8) = 8 > 0$
 - $g(-3) = -e^(-3) = e^(-3) < 0^*$
- } $g(-2)g(-3) < 0$
... θ.β

* $\frac{\pi}{2} < 3 < \pi \rightarrow 2^0$ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΜΟΡΙΟ κ' $e^(-3) < 0$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$\boxed{\Delta 1}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2x \ln x + x^2 - 4x + 3) = 0 + 3 = 3$

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

Επειδή η συνάρτηση στο $x_0 = 0$ τότε $f(0) = 3 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 3$

$\boxed{\Delta 2}$ Για $x \in [-1, 0)$: $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 3 > 0$

• Για $x \in (0, +\infty)$: $f'(x) = 2 \ln x + 2 + 2x - 4 = 2 \ln x + 2x - 2$

$f''(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 2 > 0$ αρα $f' \uparrow$ στο $(0, +\infty)$
 $= 2(\ln x + x - 1)$

• $x > 1$ \uparrow $f'(x) > 0$ κ' $0 < x < 1$ \downarrow $f'(x) < 0$

x	-1	0	1	$+\infty$
$3x^2 + 3$	+	+	+	+
$2 \ln x + 2x - 2$	-	0	+	+
$f'(x)$	+	-	0	+
$f(x)$	T.E	T.M	T.E	

• τοπικό μέγιστο $f(0) = 3$

• τοπικό ελάχιστο $f(1) = 0$, $f(-1) = -1$

$\boxed{\Delta 3}$ α) η συνάρτηση κ' \uparrow στο $A_1 = [-1, 0] \rightarrow f(A_1) = [-1, 3]$

• η συνάρτηση κ' \downarrow στο $A_2 = [0, 1] \rightarrow f(A_2) = [0, 3]$

• η συνάρτηση κ' \uparrow στο $A_3 = [1, +\infty) \rightarrow f(A_3) = [0, +\infty)$

αρα $f(A) = [-1, +\infty)$ $\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2x \ln x + x^2 - 4x + 3 = +\infty \right)$

αρα $f(-1) = -1 = f_{\min} = \text{ελάχιστο}$ (4)

$f(f(x)-8) = -1 \Leftrightarrow f(f(x)-8) = f(-1) \Leftrightarrow f(x)-8 = -1 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 7$
 $7 \notin f(A_2), 7 \notin f(A_2), 7 \in [0, +\infty) = f(A_3)$ $\alpha \neq n \in \mathbb{J}_1, f(x) = 7 \in \text{ex} \text{ et } \forall \alpha$
 τουλάχιστον μία κ' είναι $\neq \uparrow$ στο A_3 τότε \exists μοναδικό $x_0 > 1$:
 $f(x_0) = 7$

(8) $I = \int_1^{x_0} (2x \ln x + x^2 - 4x + 3) dx$

$\int_1^{x_0} 2x \ln x dx = \int_1^{x_0} (x^2)' \ln x dx = [x^2 \ln x]_1^{x_0} - \int_1^{x_0} x^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$
 $= x_0^2 \ln x_0 - \int_1^{x_0} x dx = x_0^2 \ln x_0 - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^{x_0}$
 $= x_0^2 \ln x_0 - \left(\frac{x_0^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$
 $= x_0^2 \ln x_0 - \frac{x_0^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Από (α) ερωτητά έχουμε: $f(x_0) = 7 \Leftrightarrow$

$2x_0 \ln x_0 + x_0^2 - 4x_0 + 3 = 7 \Leftrightarrow 2x_0 \ln x_0 = 4 - x_0^2 + 4x_0$

$\Leftrightarrow x_0 \ln x_0 = 2 - \frac{x_0^2}{2} + 2x_0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x_0^2 \ln x_0 = 2x_0 - \frac{x_0^3}{2} + 2x_0^2} \quad (1)$

Οπότε $\int_1^{x_0} 2x \ln x dx = x_0^2 \ln x_0 - \frac{x_0^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{=} 2x_0 - \frac{x_0^3}{2} + 2x_0^2 - \frac{x_0^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
 $= 2x_0 - \frac{x_0^3}{2} + \frac{3x_0^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$\int_1^{x_0} (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x \right]_1^{x_0} = \frac{x_0^3}{3} - 2x_0^2 + 3x_0 - \frac{1}{3} + 2 - 3$
 $= \frac{x_0^3}{3} - 2x_0^2 + 3x_0 - \frac{4}{3}$

$\alpha \text{ et } I = 2x_0 - \frac{x_0^3}{2} + 2x_0^2 - \frac{x_0^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x_0^3}{3} - 2x_0^2 + 3x_0 - \frac{4}{3}$
 $= \frac{-3x_0^3 + 2x_0^3}{6} - \frac{x_0^2}{2} + 5x_0 + \frac{3-8}{6} = -\frac{x_0^3}{6} - \frac{x_0^2}{2} + 5x_0 - \frac{5}{6}$

$= -\frac{1}{6} (x_0^3 + 3x_0^2 - 30x_0 + 5)$

(5)

Δ4

$$g'(x) + \frac{2x-4}{x^2-4x+3} = 0$$

▷ θεωρώ $K(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$ με $K'(x) = 2x - 4$

$$g'(x) + \frac{K'(x)}{K(x)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow K(x)g'(x) + K'(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow K'(x) + K(x)g'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{g(x)} \cdot K'(x) + g'(x) e^{g(x)} \cdot K(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (e^{g(x)} \cdot K(x))' = 0 \Leftrightarrow (e^{g(x)} \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 3))' = 0$$

θεωρώ $W(x) = e^{g(x)} \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 3)$

$$W(3) = e^{g(3)} \cdot (9 - 12 + 3) = 0 \quad \rangle \quad W(3) = W(1)$$

$$W(1) = e^{g(1)} \cdot (1 - 4 + 3) = 0$$

▷ Η W παράμεινει στα $[1, 3]$ με $W(3) = W(1) = 0$

από τη Rolle η εξίσωση $W'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$e^{g(x)}(2x-4) + g'(x)e^{g(x)}(x^2-4x+3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-4}{x^2-4x+3} + g'(x) = 0 \quad \text{εξ ου τούτου. ΜΙΑ ΠΙΖΑ 220 (1,3)}$$