

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ
Γ' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ 7/05/92

13) ψ η.χ. $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x > 0 \\ x^2 + 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ $\Delta_1 = \mathbb{R}, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$

δηλ $x=0$ κατακόρυφη ασύμπτωτη

14) 1) Λ 2) Σ 3) Λ 4) Σ 5) Σ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

Γ1) $f'(x) = -2xe^{-x^2}$ } Γ2) $f''(x) = -2e^{-x^2} + 4x^2e^{-x^2} = 2e^{-x^2}(2x^2 - 1)$

	0		
f'	+	0	-
f	↗		↘

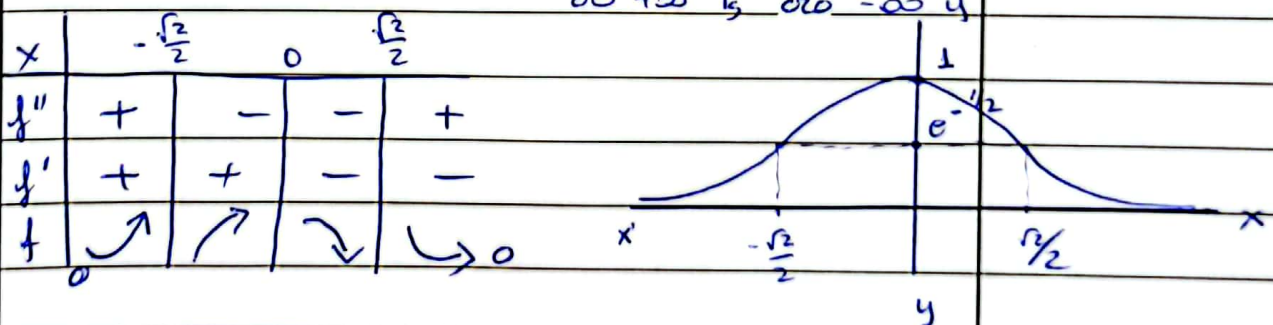
ο.μ $f(0) = 1$

	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	
f''	+	-	+
f	↖	↘	↗

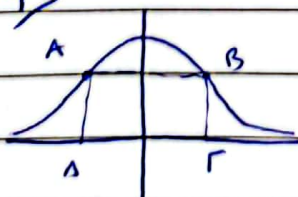
$\Sigma.Κ$ $\Sigma.Κ$

Γ3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x^2 - 4}{x^2 - \infty} \lim_{u \rightarrow -\infty} e^u = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \dots = 0$ δηλ $y = 0$ οριζόντια ασύμπτωτη
στο $+\infty$ ή στο $-\infty$ ή



Γ4)



f στα x ή x \cup $\Gamma(x, 0)$ τότε $\Delta(-x, 0)$
ή $B(x, e^{-x^2})$ $A(-x, e^{-x^2})$

$ABCD$ τετράγωνο δηλ $\Gamma\Delta = B\Gamma \Leftrightarrow 2x = e^{-x^2} \Leftrightarrow e^{-x^2} - 2x = 0$

Έστω $g(x) = e^{-x^2} - 2x$ στο $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$

g συνεχής ως διαφορά συνεχών

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g(0) &= 1 \\ g(\frac{1}{2}) &= e^{-\frac{1}{4}} - 1 < 0 \end{aligned} \right\} g(0) \cdot g(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$$

από θ. Βολζακό υπάρχει 1 ταύτιση $x_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ τ.ω

$$g(x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{-x_0^2} = 2x_0$$

$$g'(x) = -2xe^{-x^2} - 2 < 0 \text{ άρα } g \sqrt{\text{συνεχώς}} \text{ στο } x_0 \text{ μοναδικό}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ1) $x^2 + f^2(x) = 16 \Leftrightarrow f^2(x) = 16 - x^2$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f^2(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 16 - x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 16 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 4$$

$$f^2(x) = 16 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow |f(x)| = \sqrt{16 - x^2}$$

f συνεχής στο $[-4, 4]$ & $f(x) \neq 0 \forall x \in (-4, 4)$ άρα f διατηρεί
συνεχές πρόσημο στο $(-4, 4)$ & επειδή $f(0) = 4$ είναι $f(x) > 0$

άρα $f(x) = \sqrt{16 - x^2} \forall x \in (-4, 4)$ & επειδή $f(4) = |(-4)| = 0$ είναι

$$f(x) = \sqrt{16 - x^2} \forall x \in [-4, 4]$$

Γ2) ΟΚΓ επιβάλλει

$$OK = 4 \text{ αν } \theta \text{ & } ΚΓ = 4 \gamma \beta$$

$$(AB\Gamma\Delta) = \frac{(AB + \Gamma\Delta)OK}{2} = \frac{8 + 2ΚΓ}{2} \quad OK = \frac{8 + 8\gamma\beta}{2} = 4 \text{ αν } \theta =$$

$$(4 + 4\gamma\beta) 4 \text{ αν } \theta = 16(1 + \gamma\beta) \text{ αν } \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma 3) E'(\theta) &= 16(\text{αν}^2\theta - (1 + \gamma\beta)\gamma\beta\theta) = 16(\text{αν}^2\theta - \gamma\beta\theta - \gamma\beta^2\theta) = \\ &= 16(1 - \gamma\beta^2\theta - \gamma\beta\theta - \gamma\beta^2\theta) = 16(-2\gamma\beta^2\theta - \gamma\beta\theta + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$E'(\theta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \gamma\beta\theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ & } \gamma\beta\theta = -1 \text{ άρα για } \theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$E'(\theta) > 0 \Leftrightarrow -16 \cdot 2(\gamma\beta\theta - \frac{1}{2})(\gamma\beta\theta + 1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \gamma\beta\theta - \frac{1}{2} < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\gamma\beta\theta < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \gamma\beta\theta < \gamma\beta \frac{1}{6} \stackrel{\gamma\beta > 0}{\Leftrightarrow} \theta < \frac{1}{6}$$



θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$f(\theta)$		+	-
f		\nearrow	\searrow

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{16(\cos \theta)^2 \sin \theta} = \frac{1}{16} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{16} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta =$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

Θέσω $u = \cos \theta \rightarrow \sin \theta d\theta = -du$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow u = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow u = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{0}{2}$

$$I = \frac{1}{16} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{1-u^2} du$$

$$\frac{1}{1-u^2} = \frac{A}{1-u} + \frac{B}{1+u} = \frac{A(1+u) + B(1-u)}{(1-u)(1+u)} = \frac{(A+B)u + A-B}{(1-u)(1+u)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2} \\ B = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{16} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^0 \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-u} du + \frac{1}{16} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^0 \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{1+u} du = \frac{1}{16} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{1-u} du - \frac{1}{16} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{1+u} du =$$

$$\frac{1}{32} \left[\ln|1-u| \right]_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^0 + \frac{1}{32} \left[\ln|1+u| \right]_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^0 = \dots$$



Θεμα Δ)

α1) $(f'(x))^2 = f^2(x) + 4$ παραγωγίζω τη σχέση

$2f'(x)f''(x) = 2f(x)f'(x) \implies f''(x) = f(x) \iff$

$f''(x) + f(x) = f'(x) + f(x) \implies (f'(x) + f(x))' = f'(x) + f(x) \implies$

$f'(x) + f(x) = c \cdot e^x$

Για $x=0$: $f'(0) + f(0) = c \implies c = 2$ ή $c = -2$ $\implies f'(x) + f(x) = 2e^x \implies$

$e^{-x}f'(x) + e^{-x}f(x) = 2e^x \implies (e^{-x}f(x))' = (e^{2x})' \implies e^{-x}f(x) = e^{2x} + c_2$

Για $x=0$: $f(0) = 1 + c_2 \implies c_2 = -1$

ή $e^{-x}f(x) = e^{2x} - 1 \implies \boxed{f(x) = e^{3x} - e^{-x}}$

α2) $f'(x) = e^x + e^{-x} > 0$ ή $f \uparrow$

$f(x) < f(\sqrt{x^2+1}) \iff e^x < \sqrt{x^2+1} \iff \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{e^x} > 1$

Έστω $h(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{e^x}$, $h'(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} e^x - e^x \sqrt{x^2+1}}{e^{2x}} =$

$\frac{e^x \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - \sqrt{x^2+1} \right)}{e^{2x}} = \frac{x - x^2 - 1}{e^x} = \frac{-(x^2 - x + 1)}{e^x} < 0$

για $x^2 - x + 1 > 0 \iff \Delta < 0$ ή $x^2 - x + 1 > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $e^x > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

ή $h \downarrow$ $\implies h(0) = 1$
 $h(x) < 1 \iff h(x) < h(0) \iff x > 0$

α3) $e^{2x} - e^{k+x} = 1 + 4e^x \iff e^{2x} - e^k e^x = 1 + 4e^x \iff$

$e^x - e^k = e^{-x} + 4 \iff e^x - e^{-x} = e^k + 4 \iff f(x) = e^k + 4$

Από α2 $f \uparrow$ ή $f(\mathbb{R}) = f((-\infty, \infty)) = (\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)) = (-\infty, \infty)$

$e^k + 4 \in f((-\infty, \infty))$ ή $e^k + 4$ είναι τιμή που λαμβάνει η f \implies $f \uparrow$
ή $e^k + 4$ είναι τιμή που λαμβάνει η f



14) $f(x) = e^x - e^{-x}$

$f(-x) = e^{-x} - e^x = -(e^x - e^{-x}) = -f(x)$ αρα f περιζή

$I = \int_{-2022}^{2022} f^3(x) dx$ θεω $x = -u \Rightarrow dx = -du$
 $x = 2022 \Rightarrow u = -2022$

$I = \int_{2022}^{-2022} f^3(-u) d(-u) = - \int_{2022}^{-2022} f^3(u) du = \int_{-2022}^{2022} f^3(-u) du$ θεω $x = -2022 \Rightarrow u = 2022$
Περίζή $-\int_{-2022}^{2022} f^3(u) du = -I$

$I = -I \Rightarrow 2I = 0 \Rightarrow I = 0$

$x \in [0, 1]$ & $f \uparrow$ αρα $x \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(0) = 0$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ε} \cdot x^{2021} \geq 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{x^{2022} f(x)}{x^{2021} f(x)}$

$\int_0^{f(1)} (f^{-1}(u))^{2022} dx$

θεω $f^{-1}(u) = x \Leftrightarrow x = f(u) \Rightarrow dx = f'(u) du$
 $x=0 : f(u) = 0 \Rightarrow f(u) = f(0) \stackrel{f^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} u=0$
 $x=f(1) : f(u) = f(1) \stackrel{f^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} u=1$

αρα $\int_0^{f(1)} u^{2022} f'(u) du = \left[u^{2022} f(u) \right]_0^{f(1)} - \int_0^{f(1)} 2022 u^{2021} f(u) du =$
 $= f(1) - 2022 \int_0^{f(1)} x^{2021} f(x) dx$ Επίσης

$\int_0^{f(1)} (f^{-1}(u))^{2022} dx + 2022 \int_0^{f(1)} x^{2021} f(x) dx = f(1) + \int_{-2022}^{2022} f^3(x) dx =$

$f(1) - 2022 \int_0^{f(1)} x^{2021} f(x) dx + 2022 \int_0^{f(1)} x^{2021} f(x) dx = f(1) + 0 =$
 $f(1) = f(1)$