

$$A_3.1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{f(x)} \text{ δεν υπάρχει γιατί}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty \quad f(x) < 0$$

2. $(0, 2] \cap f \uparrow$ $[4, +\infty) \cap f \uparrow$
 $[2, 4] \cap f \downarrow$

A_4 1. Σ 2. Λ 3. Λ 4. Σ 5. Λ

Θ.Β.

$f(x) = 1 + \ln(x-1)$ κ' $g(x) = e^x$
 $A_f = (1, +\infty)$ $A_g = \mathbb{R}$

B_1 $f \circ g$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(g(x)) \\ x \in A_g \\ g(x) \in A_f \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ e^x > 1 \\ e^x > e^0 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} A_{f \circ g} = (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(g(x)) = 1 + \ln(e^x - 1)$$

B_2 $\varphi(x) = ?$ $\varphi(g(x)) = e^x + x - 1$ ①
Θέτω $g(x) = u \Leftrightarrow e^x = u \Leftrightarrow x = \ln u$ ② $u > 0$

Άρα από ① κ' ② $\varphi(u) = e^{\ln u} + \ln u - 1$

Άρα $\varphi(x) = x + \ln x - 1$ $x > 0$

Παρατηρήσεις

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_3. \quad x &=? \quad \varphi(x) > x \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \quad x + \ln x - 1 > x \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \quad \ln x - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \quad \ln x > 1 \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \quad \ln x > \ln e \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \quad x > e
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_4. \quad \varphi(x) + \varphi\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) &= 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 \varphi(x) &= \ln x + x - 1 \Leftrightarrow \\
 \varphi\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) &= \ln \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} - 1 \Leftrightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cancel{\ln x} + x - 1 + \cancel{\ln \frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x} - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} - 2 = 0 \quad (x \neq 0) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x=1}$$

Θ.Γ. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ η C_f διέρχεται από τα σημεία $A(2, 6)$ $B(4, 3)$
 $f(2) = 6$ $f(4) = 3$

Εφόσον f γιν. μονοτονία

$$\text{για } x_1 = 2 < x_2 = 4$$

$$f(2) > f(4)$$

αρα η f ↓

αρα \uparrow - \downarrow αρα αντιστ.



Γ_2 Έστω $x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{D}(f)$ με $x_1 < x_2$

$$f(f^{-1}(x_1)) < f(f^{-1}(x_2)) \stackrel{f \uparrow}{\Rightarrow} f^{-1}(x_1) > f^{-1}(x_2)$$

αρα $f^{-1} \downarrow$

Γ_3 $f(f^{-1}(6e^x + 3x^5) + 2) = 3$.

$$f(f^{-1}(6e^x + 3x^5) + 2) = f(4) \stackrel{f^{-1} \uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$f^{-1}(6e^x + 3x^5) + 2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f^{-1}(6e^x + 3x^5) = 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(f^{-1}(6e^x + 3x^5)) = f(2) \stackrel{f^{-1} \uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$6e^x + 3x^5 = 6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$6e^x + 3x^5 - 6 = 0$$

Θέτω $h(x) = 6e^x + 3x^5 - 6$

$A_h = \mathbb{R}$

$$h(0) = 0$$

$h(x) \uparrow$ αρα η $x=0$

μοναδικά.

Γ_4 $f^{-1}(f(x^2 - x) - 3) < 4 \stackrel{f \downarrow}{\Leftrightarrow}$

$$f(x^2 - x) - 3 > f(4) \Leftrightarrow$$

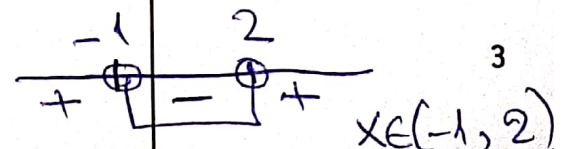
$$f(x^2 - x) - 3 > 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(x^2 - x) > 6 \Leftrightarrow \uparrow$$

$$f(x^2 - x) > f(2) \stackrel{f \downarrow}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x-2)(x+1) < 0$$





Παρατηρήσεις

Θ. Τ.

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

$$x \neq -1 \quad f(-1) = e^{-1} + 2^8$$

$$\Delta_1 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{e^{2t} + (x+1)e^x \cdot e^t + 1} - e^t \right) =$$

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

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^t \left[(x+1)e^x + \frac{1}{e^t} \right]}{e^t \left(\sqrt{1 + (x+1)e^x \frac{1}{e^t} + \frac{1}{e^{2t}}} + 1 \right)} =$$

$$\frac{(x+1)e^x}{2} \quad (2)$$

Άρα, από (1)

$$x \neq -1 \quad \frac{(x+1)e^x}{2} = \frac{(x+1)}{2} \left[-(x-1)^2 + f(x) \right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^x = -(x-1)^2 + f(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)^2 + e^x \quad \text{για } x \neq -1$$

$$\text{για } x = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left[(x-1)^2 + e^x \right] = (-1)^2 + e^{-1}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + e^x & x \neq -1 \\ (-1)^2 + e^{-1} & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta_2 \quad f(x^2+2) - f(|x|+4) < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(x^2+2) < f(|x|+4) \stackrel{f \uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow} (*)$$

$$x^2+2 < |x|+4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|x|^2 - |x| - 2 < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(|x|-2) \cdot (|x|+1) < 0$$

$$|x|+1 > 0 \quad (+)$$

Άρα αρκεί $|x|-2 < 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$|x| < 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-2 < x < 2$$

Εφόσον

$$x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2+2 \geq 2 > 1$$

$$|x| \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow |x|+4 \geq 4 > 1$$

στο $[1, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = e^x + (x-1)^8$$

Έστω $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ με $1 < x_1 < x_2$

$$x_1 - 1 < x_2 - 1$$

$$① \quad (x_1-1)^8 < (x_2-1)^8$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \stackrel{e^x \uparrow}{\Rightarrow} e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \quad ②$$

$$① + ②$$

$$e^{x_1} + (x_1-1)^8 < e^{x_2} + (x_2-1)^8$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

(*) Άρα $f \uparrow$ στο $[1, +\infty)$

Δ_3 Να υπολογιστεί το όριο:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) + e^{-x} + \eta \mu x)$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [e^x + (x-1)^8] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [e^x + x^8 (1 - \frac{1}{x})^8] = 0 + (+\infty) = +\infty$$

γιατί $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$

$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^8 = +\infty$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^{-x} + \eta \mu x) = +\infty$$

$$-1 \leq \eta \mu x \leq 1$$

$$e^{-x} - 1 \leq e^{-x} + \eta \mu x \leq 1 + e^{-x}$$

παρατηρήσεις

Εφόσον $e^{-x} - 1 \leq e^{-x} + m\mu x$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^{-x} - 1) = +\infty \quad \text{από} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^{-x} + m\mu x) = +\infty$$

$$\text{Παύλ} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f^5(x) - 3f^2(x) + 4}{-2f^3(x) + f(x) + 1} \quad (3)$$

Θέτω $f(x) = u$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [e^x + (x-1)^8] =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [e^x + x^8 (1 + \frac{1}{x})^8] = +\infty$$

Αρα $u \rightarrow +\infty$

Οπότε από (3)

$$(3) = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u^5 - 3u^2 + 4}{-2u^3 + u + 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u^5}{-2u^3} =$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{u^2}{2} = -\infty$$

$$\text{ii)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \mu \frac{1}{f(x)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{u} \mu u = 1$$

γιατί: Θέτω $\frac{1}{f(x)} = u \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{u}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0, \quad u \rightarrow 0$$