

3/1/2024

ΘΕΜΑ Α

[A4] i) Σ ii) Λ iii) Λ iv) Σ v) Λ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

[B1] ▷ $A_{g \circ h} = \{x \in A_h / h(x) \in A_g\} = \{x > 0 / \ln x > 0\} = (1, +\infty)$

▷ $g(h(x)) = \frac{e^{\ln x} + 1}{e^{\ln x} - 1} = \frac{x+1}{x-1}, x > 1$

[B2] α) $f'(x) = \frac{x-1-x-1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow f \downarrow$ στο $(1, +\infty)$

οπότε f' \downarrow $\frac{1}{1-1}$

▷ f συνεχής κ' \downarrow στο $(1, +\infty) \rightarrow f(\Delta) = (\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)) = (1, +\infty)$

$\Rightarrow A_{f^{-1}} = (1, +\infty)$

β) Για $x > 1$ και $y > 1$ οφείνουμε $f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{x-1} = y \Leftrightarrow$

$x-1 = xy - y \Leftrightarrow x(1-y) = -1-y \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{y-1}$

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y+1}{y-1}, y > 1 \Rightarrow A_f = A_{f^{-1}} = (1, +\infty)$

και $f(x) = f^{-1}(x), \forall x > 1$ οπότε $f = f^{-1}$

[B3] ▷ $I_1 = \int_2^3 \frac{x+1}{x-1} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{x-1+2}{x-1} dx = \int_2^3 (1 + \frac{2}{x-1}) dx = [x + 2 \ln|x-1|]_2^3 =$

$= 3 - 2 + 2(\ln 2 - \ln 1) = 1 + 2 \ln 2$

▷ $I_2 = \int_0^1 \ln(x+1) dx = \int_0^1 (x+1)' \ln(x+1) dx = [(x+1) \ln(x+1)]_0^1 - [x]_0^1 = 2 \ln 2 - 1$

[B4] $\forall x \leq 1 \forall x \in \mathbb{R} f(x) > 1 \forall x > 1$

$\Rightarrow n \in \mathbb{N} \exists \epsilon \exists \delta \exists \eta f(x) = \forall x > 1$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\boxed{\Gamma_1} \quad A_g = \mathbb{R}, \quad g(-x) = (-x)\pi_4(-x) + \sigma\omega(-x) = x\pi_4x + \sigma\omega x = g(x)$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma_2} \quad \text{Θεωρώ, } h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x\pi_4x - \sigma\omega x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bullet \quad h'(x) = 2x - \pi_4x - x\sigma\omega x + \pi_4x = 2x - x\sigma\omega x = x(2 - \sigma\omega x)$$

Για $x > 0$: $h'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow h \uparrow$ στο $(0, +\infty)$ οπότε h 1-1

• h συνεχής στο $[0, \pi]$

$$h(0) = -1 < 0$$

$$h(\pi) = \pi^2 + 1 > 0$$

\rangle $h(0)h(\pi) < 0$ από θ. Βολταόνο η
 $\exists \xi \in]0, \pi[$ $h(\xi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(\xi) = g(\xi)$ \Leftrightarrow
ΜΙΑ ΤΟΥΛ. ΡΙΖΑ ΣΤΟ $(0, \pi)$

ΚΑΙ ΕΠΕΙΔΗ h 1-1 ΣΤΟ $(0, \pi)$ ΤΟΤΕ ΕΧΕΙ ΑΚΡΙΒΩΣ 2 ΜΙΑ ΡΙΖΑ

ΔΗΛ. $\exists x_1$ ΜΟΝΑΔΙΚΟ ΣΤΟ $(0, \pi)$ Τ.Ω. $h(x_1) = 0$

$$\boxed{\Gamma_3} \quad h(-x) = (-x)^2 - g(-x) = x^2 - g(x) = h(x) \Leftrightarrow \eta \quad h$$

ΕΙΝΑΙ ΑΡΤΙΑ ΣΤΟ \mathbb{R}

ΕΠΙΣΗΣ, ΓΙΑ $x < 0$: $h'(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow h \downarrow$ ΣΤΟ $(-\infty, 0)$ ΟΠΟΤΕ 1-1

ΕΧΟΥΝΤΕ, $h(-x) = h(x)$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ΓΙΑ $x = x_1$:

$$h(-x_1) = h(x_1) \Leftrightarrow h(x_1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -x_1 \text{ ΡΙΖΑ ΤΗΣ } h(x) = 0$$

ΟΤΑΝ $x < 0$. ΤΕΛΙΚΑ $\exists \xi \in]\xi, \xi[$. $h(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ ΕΧΕΙ ΑΚΡΙΒΩΣ 2 ΡΙΖΕΣ

$$\boxed{\Gamma_4} \quad \bullet \quad t(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{x} - \pi_4x = \frac{\pi_4x + x\sigma\omega x - \pi_4x}{x} - \pi_4x = \sigma\omega x - \pi_4x, \quad x \in (0, 2\pi]$$

$$t(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sigma\omega x - \pi_4x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \epsilon_4x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon_4x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon_4x = \epsilon_4 \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad 0 < k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2\pi \Leftrightarrow 0 < k + \frac{1}{4} \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{4} < k \leq 2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad k=1 \rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{4} \quad (2)$$

▷ $t(x)$ ΣΥΝΕΚΗΣ ΣΤΟ $(0, 2\pi]$ ΩΣ ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΗ
 ΟΠΟΤΕ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣΗΜΟ ΤΗΣ t ΦΑΙΝΕΤΑΙ ΣΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ
 ΠΙΝΑΚΑ ΑΠΟ ΣΥΝΕΡΗΜΑ ΘΕΤΥΡΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΒΟΛΩΝΟ

x	0	$\pi/4$	$5\pi/4$	2π
x_0	/	$\pi/6$	π	2π
$t(x_0)$	/	$\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$	0	-1
$t(x)$	/	+	0	-

$$t\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 6\omega \frac{\pi}{6} - \eta\psi \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$

$$t(\pi) = -1$$

$$t(2\pi) = 1$$

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (6\omega x - \eta\psi x) e^x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 6\omega x e^x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \eta\psi x e^x dx = I_1 - I_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \triangleright I_1 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 6\omega x e^x dx = [e^x 6\omega x]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\eta\psi x \cdot e^x dx = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \eta\psi x \cdot e^x dx \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + [e^x \eta\psi x]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - I_1 \Leftrightarrow I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{I_1 = \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \eta\psi x \cdot e^x dx = [e^x \eta\psi x]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 6\omega x e^x dx = \\ &= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - I_1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{I_2 = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - I_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = I_1 - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + I_1 = 2I_1 - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \cancel{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \cancel{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \boxed{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$\boxed{\Delta 1} \cdot h(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{x}, \quad x > 1$$

$$\cdot h'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0 \quad \forall x \in h \uparrow \text{ στο } (1, +\infty)$$

$$h(1) = -1 < 0$$

$$h(e) = 1 - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{e-1}{e} > 0 > h(1)h(e) < 0$$

Επιπλέον, η συνάρτηση στο $[1, e]$ από το Bolzano υπάρχει $h(x) = 0$

έχει μία μοναδική ρίζα στο $(1, e)$ και είναι μοναδική αφού $h \uparrow$

στο $(1, +\infty)$ Δηλ. $\exists x_0 \in (1, +\infty) : h(x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x_0 - \frac{1}{x_0} = 0$

$$\boxed{\Delta 2} \quad \text{i)} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - 2f(x) + f(x-h)}{h^2} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \text{DLH}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+h) - f'(x-h)}{2h} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f'(x+h) - f'(x)}{h} - \frac{f'(x) - f'(x-h)}{h} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (f''(x) + f''(x)) = f''(x)$$

$$* \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x-h) - f'(x)}{h} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+u) - f'(x)}{-u} = -f''(x)$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad f(x) = x(f(x) - f'(x)) \ln x \stackrel{x > 1}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{x} f(x) = f(x) \ln x - f'(x) \ln x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} f(x) + f'(x) \ln x = f(x) \ln x \Leftrightarrow (\ln x f(x))' = \ln x \cdot f(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x \cdot f(x) = c e^x \quad \forall x \quad x = e : f(e) = c \cdot e^e \rightarrow c = 1$$

$$\text{Δλ} \quad f(x) = \frac{e^x}{\ln x}, \quad x > 1$$

$$\boxed{\Delta 3} \quad f'(x) = \frac{e^x \ln x - \frac{1}{x} e^x}{\ln^2 x} = \frac{e^x (\ln x - \frac{1}{x})}{\ln^2 x} = \frac{e^x \cdot h(x)}{\ln^2 x}$$

Argo $\boxed{\Delta 1}$ \leftarrow xoyut $h(x_0) = 0$ k' $h \uparrow \infty (1, +\infty)$

$$x > x_0 \stackrel{h \uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow} h(x) > h(x_0) \Leftrightarrow h(x) > 0$$

$$x < x_0 \stackrel{h \uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow} h(x) < h(x_0) \Leftrightarrow h(x) < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\Delta 4} \quad \int_2^\alpha g(x) dx &= \int_2^\alpha f(x) dx + \int_2^\alpha x \ln x f'(x) dx \\ &= \int_2^\alpha f(x) dx + \left[x \ln x f(x) \right]_2^\alpha - \int_2^\alpha (1 + \ln x) f(x) dx \\ &= \int_2^\alpha \cancel{f(x)} dx + \alpha \ln \alpha f(\alpha) - 2 \ln 2 f(2) - \int_2^\alpha \cancel{f(x)} dx - \int_2^\alpha e^x dx \\ &= \alpha \ln \alpha \frac{e^\alpha}{\ln \alpha} - 2 \ln 2 \frac{e^2}{\ln 2} - [e^x]_2^\alpha \\ &= \alpha e^\alpha - 2 e^2 - e^\alpha + e^2 = e^\alpha (\alpha - 1) - e^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta 5} \quad \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} (\alpha - 1) e^\alpha - e^2 = +\infty \quad \text{ya} \quad \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} f(\alpha) = +\infty$$

$$\triangleright \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} (E(\alpha) + n_\gamma E(\alpha)) = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (u + n_\gamma u) =$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} u \left(1 + \frac{n_\gamma u}{u} \right) \stackrel{*}{=} +\infty (1 + 0) = +\infty$$

$$\left| \frac{n_\gamma u}{u} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|u|} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{|u|} \leq \frac{n_\gamma u}{u} \leq \frac{1}{|u|}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow \text{ k. n } & \downarrow \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$