

ΜΕΡΟΣ Α'

A1.)

$$I.) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = +\infty \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{το όριο} \\ \text{ΔΕΝ} \\ \text{ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ.} \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

$$III.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty, \text{ αφού από (II) ισχύει } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \text{ και } f(x) < 0 \text{ κοντά στο } x_0 = 0.$$

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

$$V.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{f(x)} \text{ ΔΕΝ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ αφού } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty$$

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

$$VI.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) \text{ ΔΕΝ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ αφού } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = 1.$$

$$VII.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = +\infty \text{ (τα δύο πλευρικά πάνε στο } +\infty \text{).}$$

$$VIII.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sin x}{f(x)} = 0$$

$$IX.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[f(x) \cdot \eta\mu \frac{1}{x} \right] = 0$$

αφού

$$\left| f(x) \cdot \eta\mu \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |f(x)|$$

$$-|f(x)| \leq f(x) \cdot \eta\mu \frac{1}{x} \leq |f(x)|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-|f(x)|) = 0 \text{ και } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (|f(x)|) = 0$$

Άρα, από κ.π.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(f(x) \cdot \eta\mu \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$$

- 1 -

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{A2.) I.) } \Sigma & \quad \text{A3.) I.) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{9+4x} - 3}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} = 1 \\
 \text{II.) } \Lambda & \\
 \text{III.) } \Lambda & \\
 \text{IV.) } \Sigma & \\
 \text{V.) } \Sigma & \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{9+4x} - 3)(\sqrt{9+4x} + 3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{(\sqrt{x+1} - 1)(\sqrt{9+4x} + 3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)} = \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{9+4x} - 3^2)(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{(\sqrt{x+1} - 1)(\sqrt{9+4x} + 3)} \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{x(\sqrt{9+4x} + 3)} = \frac{\sqrt{1} + 1}{\sqrt{9} + 3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{II.) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x \cdot 25x}{(10x)^2} & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x \cdot 25x}{100x^2} = \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x \cdot 25x}{4x \cdot 25x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{4x}{4x} \cdot \frac{25x}{25x} \right] = 1 \cdot 1 = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Β.

$$\text{BI.) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot (1-x) \right] = (+\infty) \cdot 1 = +\infty$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 = 0$ με $x^2 > 0$ και στο $x_0 = 0$

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

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

$$\text{II.) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x-4}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \cdot (3x-4) \right] = (+\infty) \cdot (-1) = -\infty$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)^2 = 0$ με $(x-1)^2 > 0$ και στο $x_0 = 1$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (3x-4) = 3-4 = -1$$

$$\text{III.) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{|x+3|-5}{x^2-16} \quad \begin{matrix} x+3 > 0 \\ \text{και} \\ \text{στο } 4 \end{matrix} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x+3-5}{(x-4)(x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left[\frac{1}{x-4} \cdot \frac{x-2}{x+4} \right]$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x-4) = 0$, με $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{1}{x-4} = -\infty$

και $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{1}{x-4} = +\infty$

και $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-2}{x+4} = \frac{1}{4}$, άρα $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \left[\frac{1}{x-4} \cdot \frac{x-2}{x+4} \right] = (-\infty) \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \left[\frac{1}{x-4} \cdot \frac{x-2}{x+4} \right] = (+\infty) \cdot \frac{1}{4} = +\infty$

Συνεπώς, το όριο δεν υπάρχει.

$$B2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2\lambda x^2 + \lambda^2 x - 3}{x + \sqrt{x} - x\sqrt{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2\lambda x^2 + \lambda^2 x - 3}{x(1 - \sqrt{x}) - 1(1 - \sqrt{x})}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2\lambda x^2 + \lambda^2 x - 3}{-(\sqrt{x} - 1) \cdot (\sqrt{x} - 1) \cdot (\sqrt{x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{1}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{2\lambda x^2 + \lambda^2 x - 3}{-\sqrt{x} - 1} \right]$$

$$= (+\infty) \cdot \frac{2\lambda + \lambda^2 - 3}{-2} = (-\infty) \cdot (\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3)$$

$$\lambda \in (-3, 1] : (-\infty) \cdot (-) = +\infty$$

$$\lambda \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (1, \infty) : (-\infty) \cdot (+) = -\infty$$

$$\lambda = -3 : \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{1}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{-6x^2 + 9x - 3}{-\sqrt{x} - 1} \right]$$

$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3) = 4 + 12 = 16$
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -3$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{1}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{\neq 3(2x - 1)(x - 1)}{\neq (\sqrt{x} + 1)} \right]$$

λ	$-\infty$	-3	1	$+\infty$
$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3$	$+$	0	$-$	$+$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \cdot (2x - 1) \right] &= -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \cdot (2x - 1) \right] &= +\infty \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$\Delta \notin \mathbb{N}$
 $\Upsilon \text{ ΠΑΡ } \times \text{ ΕΙ.}$

$$\text{Για } \lambda = 1: \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{1}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{2x^2 + x - 3}{-\sqrt{x} - 1} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{1}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{(x - 1) \cdot (2x + 3)}{-\sqrt{x} - 1} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{1}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 1) \cdot (\sqrt{x} - 1) \cdot (2x + 3)}{-(\sqrt{x} + 1)} \right] = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \cdot (2x + 3) \right]$$

$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{στο } 1^- : +\infty \\ \text{στο } 1^+ : -\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ το } \acute{\omicron}\rho\iota\omicron \Delta \notin \mathbb{N} \Upsilon \text{ ΠΑΡ } \times \text{ ΕΙ.}$

$$B3.) \text{ I.) } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\eta\mu x^3}{x^2} \cdot \sigma\omega \frac{1}{x} + k, & \text{αν } x < 0 \\ \frac{|x^4 - 3x - 2| - 2}{x}, & \text{αν } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$x^4 - 3x - 2 \xrightarrow{x=0} -2$, άρα αρνητικό κοντά στο $x_0=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x^4 - 3x - 2| - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x^4 + 3x + 2 - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x^4 + 3x}{x}$$

= ③

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\frac{\eta\mu x^3}{x^2} \cdot \sigma\omega \frac{1}{x} + k \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\underbrace{\frac{\eta\mu x^3}{x^3}}_{\substack{\text{θέτουμε} \\ u = x^3 \\ \rightarrow 1}} \cdot \underbrace{x \cdot \sigma\omega \frac{1}{x} + k}_{\substack{\text{μηδ. } x \text{ φραγμένη} \\ \rightarrow 0}} \right]$$

$$= 1 \cdot 0 + k = k$$

Για να υπάρχει το όριο θα πρέπει τα πλευρικά να ταυτίζονται. Σωστός, $k=3$.

$$\text{II.) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [f(x) - 2f(-x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\frac{\eta\mu x^3}{x^2} \cdot \sigma\omega \frac{1}{x} + 3 - 2 \frac{|x^4 - 3x - 2| - 2}{x} \right]$$

$$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{II}} \quad 3 - 2 \cdot 3 = 3 - 6 = \text{③}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ.

Γ1.) I.) \wedge | Γ2.) Ψ , $P(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 + 2 = (x^2 + 1) \cdot (x^2 + 2)$
II.) \wedge | $\Delta < 0$ $\Delta < 0$
III.) Σ
IV.) Σ
V.) \wedge

Γ3.) I.) $2^{x-1} + 2^{x-2} - 2^{x-3} = 10$
 $\frac{1}{2}2^x + \frac{1}{4}2^x - \frac{1}{8}2^x = 10(\cdot 8)$
 $4 \cdot 2^x + 2 \cdot 2^x - 2^x = 80$
 $5 \cdot 2^x = 80$
 $2^x = \frac{80}{5}$
 $2^x = 16$
 $2^x = 2^4$
 $x = 4$

II.) $3 \cdot 2^{4x} - 5 \cdot 4^x = 2$
 $3 \cdot (2^{2x})^2 - 5 \cdot 2^{2x} - 2 = 0$ \longleftrightarrow $u = 2^{2x}$ $3u^2 - 5u - 2 = 0$
 $\Delta = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-2)$
 $= 25 + 24 = 49$

$u_1, u_2 = \frac{+5 \pm 7}{6}$
 $u_1 = 2$
 $u_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ Απορ.

για $u_1 = 2$
 $2^{2x} = 2^1$
 $2x = 1$
 $x = \frac{1}{2}$

Δ2.) $P(x) = 2^\lambda \cdot x^3 + 3x^2 - 18x + 2 \cdot 4^\lambda - 2^{\lambda+1}$
 Διέρχεται από το $A(-1, 23)$, $\delta\eta\lambda\alpha\delta\eta$

$P(-1) = 23$

$2^\lambda \cdot (-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2 - 18(-1) + 2 \cdot 4^\lambda - 2^{\lambda+1} = 23$

$-2^\lambda + 3 + 18 + 2 \cdot 2^{2\lambda} - 2 \cdot 2^\lambda = 23$

$2 \cdot 2^{2\lambda} - 3 \cdot 2^\lambda - 2 = 0$ $\xleftrightarrow{\text{Θέτουμε}}$
 $2^\lambda = u$

$2 \cdot u^2 - 3u - 2 = 0$

$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) = 9 + 16 = 25$, $u_1, u_2 = \frac{+3 \pm 5}{4}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 2 \\ u_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
 ΑΠΟΡ.

για $u_1 \Leftrightarrow 2^\lambda = 2^1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 1$

Δ3.) Λύουμε

(I.) $f(x) > g(x)$

$\frac{1}{4} \cdot 4^x + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 9^x > \frac{5}{2} \cdot 6^{x-1}$

$\frac{1}{4} \cdot 4^x + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 9^x > \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot 6^x \cdot 12$

$\frac{1}{4} \cdot 4^x + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 9^x > \frac{5}{2} \cdot 6^x$

$3 \cdot 4^x + 2 \cdot 9^x > 5 \cdot 6^x$

$3 \cdot \frac{4^x}{6^x} + 2 \cdot \frac{9^x}{6^x} > 5$

$3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x > 5$ $\xleftrightarrow{\text{Θέτουμε}}$
 $w = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x$

$3w + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{w} - 5 > 0$

$3w^2 + 2 - 5w > 0$

$3w^2 - 5w + 2 > 0$, $\Delta = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 = 25 - 12 = 13$

$w_1, w_2 = \frac{+5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w_1 = 1 \\ w_2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right.$

$3(w-1) \cdot (w - \frac{2}{3}) > 0$

$3 \left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x - 1\right) \cdot \left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x - \frac{2}{3}\right) > 0$

Έστω $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x - 1 > 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x - \frac{2}{3} > 0 \\ \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > 1 \\ \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > \frac{2}{3} \\ \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^1 \end{array} \right.$
 $x < 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 1 \end{array} \right.$

x	$-\infty$	0	1	$+\infty$
$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x - 1$	+	0	-	-
$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x - \frac{2}{3}$	+	+	0	-
P	+	0	-	+

(II.) $\beta = 2$
 $\alpha = -1$

$4^{2x} - 3 \cdot 4^x + 2 = 0$ $\xleftrightarrow{\text{Θέτουμε}}$
 $4^x = u$

$u^2 - 3u + 2 = 0$, $\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 9 - 8 = 1$

Για $u_1 = 2$:
 $4^x = 2$
 $2^{2x} = 2^1$
 $2x = 1$
 $x = \frac{1}{2}$

Για $u_2 = 1$:
 $4^x = 4^0$
 $x = 0$

$u_1, u_2 = \frac{+3 \pm 1}{2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 2 \\ u_2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$