

ΛΥΣΗΣ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΓΛΥΚΑΔΟΥ

28/1/2023

ΖΗΤΗΜΑ Α

[A4] 1. Σ 2. Λ 3. Λ 4. Λ 5. Λ

ΖΗΤΗΜΑ Β

[B1] $(x+1)(x+2) = x^2 + 3x + 2$

$f'(x) = -\frac{2x+3}{(x+1)^2(x+2)^2} = \frac{-2x-3}{((x+1)(x+2))^2}$

x	-2	-3/2	-1
f'(x)	+	+	-
f(x)	↑	↓	↓

T.E = -4

$f(-3/2) = -4$

[B2] $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 0$

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

- f ω ϵ x \cup Σ κ' \uparrow θ τ ω $A_1 = (-\infty, -2) \rightarrow f(A_1) = (0, +\infty)$
- f ω ϵ x \cup Σ κ' \uparrow θ τ ω $A_2 = (-2, -3/2] \rightarrow f(A_2) = (-\infty, -4]$
- f ω ϵ x \cup Σ κ' \downarrow θ τ ω $A_3 = [-3/2, -1) \rightarrow f(A_3) = (-\infty, -4]$
- f ω ϵ x \cup Σ κ' \downarrow θ τ ω $A_4 = (-1, +\infty) \rightarrow f(A_4) = [0, +\infty)$

ω α $f(A) = (-\infty, -4] \cup (0, +\infty)$

[B3] $\ln 2023 > 0$ ω α $\ln 2023 \in f(A_1)$ κ' $\ln 2023 \in f(A_4)$
 ω α n $f(x) = \ln 2023$ ϵ $x \in I$ 2 τ ω ν λ ρ ι ϵ Σ κ α ι ϵ Γ ω ν α ι ϵ Σ
 A ϕ ω ν H f Γ ν μ ω ν τ ω ν η Σ I A_1 κ' A_4

[B4] (i) $1 = (x+2) \cdot \alpha + (x+1) \cdot \beta$
 Γ ι α $x = -1 : 1 = \alpha$ Γ ι α $x = -2 : 1 = -\beta \Leftrightarrow \beta = -1$

$I = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+2} dx = [\ln(x+1)]_0^1 - [\ln(x+2)]_0^1$
 $= \ln 2 - \ln 3 + \ln 2 = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 3 = \ln \frac{4}{3}$

(ii) $I = \int_0^{n/2} f(nx) \omega x dx = \int_0^1 f(u) du = \ln \frac{4}{3}$

$du = \omega x dx$
 $u_1 = 0$ $u_2 = n/2$ (1)

ΖΗΤΗΜΑ Γ

$$\boxed{\Gamma_1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow k^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow k^-} f(x) \Leftrightarrow k \ln(k^2+1) = \ln(k+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k \ln(k^2+1) - \ln(k+1) = 0$$

▷ Θεωρούμε, $h(k) = k \ln(k^2+1) - \ln(k+1)$, $k \geq 0$

$$\bullet h(0) = 0 = h(1)$$

$$\bullet h'(k) = \ln(k^2+1) + k \frac{2k}{k^2+1} - \frac{1}{k+1} = \ln(k^2+1) + \frac{2k^2}{k^2+1} - \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$\bullet h''(k) = \frac{2k}{k^2+1} + \frac{4k(k^2+1) - 4k^3}{(k^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(k+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2k}{k^2+1} + \frac{4k}{(k^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} > 0 \quad \forall k \geq 0$$

Εξού, $p_1 < p_2 < p_3$ με $h(p_1) = h(p_2) = h(p_3) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{OR} \\ \downarrow \\ h'(x_1) = 0 = h'(x_2) \end{array}$$

OR

$$h''(x_0) = 0 \quad \underline{\text{ΑΤΟΠΟ}}$$

Αρα $k=0$ ή $k=1$ ΜΟΝΑΔΙΚΕΣ ΛΥΣΕΙΣ.

$$\boxed{\Gamma_2} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(x+1), & -1 < x \leq 1 \\ x \ln(x^2+1), & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln(x+1) - \ln 2}{x-1} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x \ln(x^2+1) - \ln 2}{x-1} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{2x^2}{x^2+1} = \ln 2 + 1$$

αρα $\boxed{x_1=1}$ ΚΡΙΣΙΜΟ ΣΗΜΑΝΟ

• $\Gamma_{1\alpha}$ $x \in (-1, 1)$: $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} > 0$

• $\Gamma_{1\alpha}$ $x \in (1, +\infty)$: $f'(x) = (\ln(x^2+1) \cdot x)' = \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{2x^2}{x^2+1} > 0$

Άρα, $\boxed{x_1 = 1}$ ΜΟΝΑΔΙΚΟ ΚΡΙΣΙΜΟ ΣΗΜΕΙΟ

$\boxed{\Gamma_3}$ f \uparrow ω ϵ χ η Σ $k' \uparrow$ σ τ o $A = (-1, +\infty) \rightarrow$

$$f(A) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \right) = (-\infty, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

$\boxed{\Gamma_4}$ $f(x^2+3x+4) = f\left(\frac{4}{e^x}\right) \stackrel{1-1}{\Leftrightarrow} x^2+3x+4 = \frac{4}{e^x}$

$\Leftrightarrow e^x(x^2+3x+4) - 4 = 0 \stackrel{*}{\Leftrightarrow} k(x) = k(0) \stackrel{1-1}{\Leftrightarrow} \boxed{x=0}$

* δέρω , $k(x) = e^x(x^2+3x+4) - 4, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$k'(x) = e^x(x^2+3x+4) + e^x(2x+3) = e^x(x^2+5x+7) > 0$
 $\Delta < 0$

Άρα $k \uparrow$ ομοτα k' "1-1"

$\boxed{\Gamma_5}$ $\int_0^1 (x+1) \ln(x+1) dx = \left[(x+1) \ln(x+1) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 1 dx$
 $= 2 \ln 2 - [x]_0^1 = 2 \ln 2 - 1$

ΘΜΑ Δ

$\Delta 1$ $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 6x^2 - 24x - 6$
 $f''(x) = 12(x^2 - x - 2)$

x	-1	2
$f''(x)$	+ 0 -	0 +
$f'(x)$	↗ ↘	↗

$f'(-2) = -14, f'(-1) = 8, f'(0) = -6, f'(2) = -46$

$\triangleright f'(-2)f'(-1) < 0$ άπο θ. Bolzano $\exists x_1 \in (-2, -1) : f'(x_1) = 0$
 και είναι μοναδικό στο $(-2, -1)$ άρα $f' \uparrow$

$\triangleright f'(-1)f'(0) < 0$ άπο θ. Bolzano $\exists x_2 \in (-1, 0) : f'(x_2) = 0$
 και είναι μοναδικό στο $(-1, 0)$ άρα $f' \downarrow$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = +\infty$ άρα $\exists \bar{x} > 2$ τ.ω. $f'(\bar{x}) > 0$

$\triangleright f'(x_0)f'(2) < 0$ άπο θ. Bolzano $\exists x_3 \in (2, \bar{x}) : f'(x_3) = 0$
 και είναι μοναδικό στο $(2, \bar{x})$ άρα $f' \uparrow$

x	$-\infty$	-2	x_1	-1	x_2	0	x_3	\bar{x}	$+\infty$
x_0		-2		-1		0		\bar{x}	
$f'(x_0)$		-14		8		-6		$f'(\bar{x}) > 0$	
$f'(x)$		-		+		-		+	
$f(x)$		↘		↗		↘		↗	
			T.E		T.M		T.F		

Άπο Σημεία
 θ. Bolzano

$\Delta 2$ f παρ/μη στο $[x, -1]$ άπο θ.Μ.Τ $\exists \bar{x}_1 \in (x, -1) :$

$$f'(\bar{x}_1) = \frac{f(-1) - f(x)}{-1 - x} = \frac{8 - f(x)}{-1 - x} = \frac{f(x) - 8}{x + 1}$$

$\bar{x}_1 < -1 \xrightarrow{f' \uparrow} f'(\bar{x}_1) < f'(-1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x) - 8}{x + 1} < 8$

