

# ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΡΩΝΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ

Γ' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ 17/05/2020

## ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1) Θεωρία σελ. 133 σχολιό

A2) Θεωρία σελ. 94 σχολιό

A3)  $1 > 1 > 1 > 1 > 2 > 2$

A4) 1 n. x.  $f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$

$$|f(x)| = \left| \frac{|x|}{x} \right| = \frac{|x|}{|x|} = 1 \text{ αφεντ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

## ΘΕΜΑ 2

1)  $A_f = (-\infty, 3]$ ,  $B_f = (-\infty, 2]$

2)  $\sqrt{f}$ : νέες  $f(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in [-1, 2]$

$x \in [-1, 0] : x_1 < x_2 \xrightarrow{f \uparrow} f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Rightarrow \sqrt{f(x_1)} < \sqrt{f(x_2)}$  αφεντ  $\sqrt{f} \uparrow$  στο  $[-1, 0]$

$x \in [0, 2] : x_1 < x_2 \xrightarrow{f \downarrow} f(x_1) > f(x_2) \Rightarrow \sqrt{f(x_1)} > \sqrt{f(x_2)}$  αφεντ  $\sqrt{f} \downarrow$  στο  $[0, 2]$

$\frac{1}{f} : \text{νέες } f(x) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 2) \cup (2, 3]$

$x \in (-\infty, -1) : x_1 < x_2 \xrightarrow{f \uparrow} f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f(x_1)} > \frac{1}{f(x_2)}$  αφεντ  $\frac{1}{f} \downarrow$  στο  $(-\infty, -1)$

ομοίως εγκατέ  $\frac{1}{f} \downarrow$  στο  $(-1, 0]$ ,  $\frac{1}{f} \uparrow$  στο  $[0, 2)$ ,  $\frac{1}{f} \downarrow$  στο  $(2, 3]$

$|f| : A_{|f|} = A_f$

$x \in (-\infty, -1] : x_1 < x_2 \xrightarrow{|f| \uparrow} f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow -f(x_1) > -f(x_2)$  αφεντ  $|f| \downarrow$

πλατι  $x \in (-\infty, -1] : f(x) \leq 0$  αφεντ  $|f(x)| = -f(x)$

$x \in [-1, 0] : f(x) \geq 0$  αφεντ  $|f(x)| = f(x)$  αφεντ  $|f(x)| \uparrow$  στο  $[-1, 0]$  και  $\downarrow$  στο  $[0, 2]$

$x \in [0, 2] : f(x) \leq 0$  αφεντ  $|f(x)| = -f(x)$  αφεντ  $|f| \downarrow$

$$3) A_{f \leq f} = \{x \in A_f \mid f(x) \leq f\} = \{x \leq +3 \mid f(x) \leq +3\} = (-\infty, +3]$$

4) If  $f$  gives a value less than or equal to  $x$ , then  $f$  is non-positive at  $x$ .

If  $|f|$  does not exist and is undefined at  $x$ , then  $f$  is non-existent at  $x$ .  
 If  $f$  is not defined at  $x$ , then  $f$  is undefined at  $x$ .

5) Define  $-x \leq 3 \Leftrightarrow x \geq -3$ , in  $C_{f(-x)}$  gives a value less than or equal to  $x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 6) i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) &= 0 \quad \text{if } f(x) > 0 \text{ for } x \rightarrow 2^- \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty \\ &\quad f(x) < 0 \quad x \rightarrow 2^+ \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty \\ &\text{DEN Ynäkseen toisella} \end{aligned}$$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = -1$$

$$iii) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

### DERIVATI

1) Esim. on  $f$  jatkuvissa välillä  $[2, 4]$  ja  $f(2) \leq f(4)$   $\Leftrightarrow$

$$f(x) - f(2) \leq 0 \quad \underset{x \in (2, 4)}{\cancel{x-2>0}} \quad \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x-2} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x-2} \leq 0$$

$f$  jatkuu välillä  $[2, 4]$  ja  $f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x-2} \Rightarrow f'(2) \leq 0$  ja sen jälkeen  $f$  on jatkuva.

2)  $5 \leq f \leq 9 \Leftrightarrow f(2) \leq f \leq f(4)$ ,  $f$  on jatkuva välillä  $[2, 4]$  ja  $f'(x_1) = f$  vähintään  $x_1 \in (2, 4)$  t.w.  $f(x_1) = f$

$$3) [2, x_1] \text{ osuus } f'(x_2) = \frac{f(x_1) - f(2)}{x_1 - 2} \Leftrightarrow f'(x_2) = \frac{2}{x_1 - 2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{f'(x_2)} = \frac{x_1 - 2}{2}$$

$$[x_1, 4] \text{ osuus } f'(x_3) = \frac{f(4) - f(x_1)}{4 - x_1} \Leftrightarrow f'(x_3) = \frac{2}{4 - x_1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{f'(x_3)} = \frac{4 - x_1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{f'(x_2)} + \frac{1}{f'(x_3)} = \frac{x_1 - 2 + 4 - x_1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{f'(x_3) + f'(x_2)}{f'(x_2) f'(x_3)} = \frac{2}{2} \Leftrightarrow f'(x_3) + f'(x_2) =$$

(2)

$$f'(x_2) f'(x_3)$$

$$4) f'(x) = 4 - \frac{f(x_1) - 1}{x} \Leftrightarrow x f'(x) - 4x + f(x) - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x f(x) - 2x^2 - x)' = 0 \quad \text{Caso } g(x) = x f(x) + 2x^2 - x \text{ en } [2, 4]$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} g \text{ convex in } [2, 4] \Rightarrow \text{máx} \\ g(2) = 2f(2) - 8 - 2 = 0 \\ g(4) = 4f(4) - 32 - 4 = 0 \\ g \text{ const. en } (2, 4) \Rightarrow \text{mín} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Punto}$

$$g'(\xi) = 0$$

$$5) f''(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow f' \text{ convex de } f' \uparrow \text{ en } [2, 4]$$

$$2 < x < 4 \Leftrightarrow f'(2) < f'(x) < f'(4) \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow f \uparrow$$

$$f([2, 4]) = [f(2), f(4)] = [5, 9]$$

$$6) [2, x] \xrightarrow{\text{máx}} f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2}$$

$$[x, 4] \xrightarrow{\text{máx}} f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(4) - f(x)}{4 - x}$$

$$f'(\xi_1) \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x) - 5}{x - 2} \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow f(x) - 5 \leq 2x - 4 \Leftrightarrow f(x) \leq 2x + 1$$

$$f'(\xi_2) \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(4) - f(x)}{4 - x} \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow 9 - f(x) \leq 8 - 2x \Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq 2x + 1$$

$$\text{Pero } f(x) = 2x + 1 \quad \forall x \in (2, 4)$$

$$f(2) = 2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 5 \quad \text{pero } f(x) = 2x + 1 \quad \forall x \in [2, 4]$$

$$f(4) = 2 \cdot 4 + 1 = 9$$

(3)

# Theta Δ

1)  $x_1 = -1$  konokó xpōzze ipa D.F.  $f'(-1) = 0$

$$x f'(x) + \alpha = f(x) + 2x^3 \Leftrightarrow x f'(x) - f(x) = 2x^3 - \alpha \quad (\text{div. by } x^2)$$

$$\frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{2x^3 - \alpha}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{f(x)}{x}\right)' = \left(x^2 + \frac{\alpha}{x}\right)' \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{\alpha}{x} + C_1, & x > 0 \\ x^2 + \frac{\alpha}{x} + C_2, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + \alpha x + C_1 x, & x > 0 \\ K, & x = 0 \\ x^3 + \alpha x + C_2 x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3(-1)^2 + C_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_2 = -3$$

f avejus mo 0 ažd.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) \Leftrightarrow K = \alpha$

$$\text{ipd. } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + \alpha x + C_1 x, & x > 0 \\ \alpha, & x = 0 \\ x^3 + \alpha x - 3x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

f nesp. mo 1R ažd.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-0} \neq$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^3 + C_1 x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^3 - 3x}{x} \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow C_1 = -3$$

Tedika  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + \alpha$

$$2) f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x^2 - 1)$$

$f'$	-1	1	
+		-	+
f	↗	↘	↗

$$f(A_1) = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), f(-1) \right] = (-\infty, 2+\alpha]$$

$$f(A_2) = [f(1), f(-1)] = [-2+\alpha, 2+\alpha]$$

$$f(A_3) = [f(1), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)] = [-2+\alpha, +\infty)$$

$$-2 < \alpha < 2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + 2 > 0 \\ -2 + \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

ažd.  $0 \in f(A_1), 0 \in f(A_2), 0 \in f(A_3)$

conditio 3 píjes je v. hovorovy až  
A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>3</sub> ažd. obsahuj 3 píjes

f třímo 3x3 rodičů k 3 píjes p<sub>1</sub>, p<sub>2</sub>, p<sub>3</sub> k 3 píjes p<sub>1</sub> < p<sub>2</sub> < p<sub>3</sub> až

$$f(x) = (x-p_1)(x-p_2)(x-p_3) \quad \text{ipd.}$$

$f$	-	+	-	+
	p <sub>1</sub>	p <sub>2</sub>	p <sub>3</sub>	

(4)

$$3) g'(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\left(\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)^3}$$

	$\rho_1$	$\rho_2$	$\rho_3$
$g'$	-	+	-
$g$	↑	↓	↑

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + dx + 5}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2(1 + \frac{d}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2})}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = +\infty$$

Σημ →  $g(\rho_2)$  δεν είναι σταθερό μέρος

$$4) \alpha A(-1, 2+\alpha), B(1, \alpha-2), C(0, \alpha)$$

$$\gamma_{AB} = \frac{\alpha-2-\alpha}{1+1} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2, \quad \gamma_{AC} = \frac{\alpha-2-\alpha}{0+1} = -2 \quad \text{διαδικτύωση}$$

$\gamma_{AB} = \gamma_{AC} \Rightarrow A, B, C$  ανεδεικνύουν

$$5) AB: y = -2x + \alpha \quad \text{γιατί} \quad y - y_B = \gamma_{AB}(x - x_B)$$

$$x=0: y = \alpha \quad k(0, \alpha)$$

$$y=0: x = \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad n\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$(OKA) = \frac{1}{2} |OK| |OA| = \frac{\alpha^2}{4}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{\alpha^2}{4}, \quad E'(x) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\alpha \rho_2 \quad \alpha = 0$$

	-2	0	2
$E'$		-	
G	↓	↓	↑

$$5) f(x) = x^3 - 3x$$

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow y - x_0^3 + 3x_0 = (3x_0^2 - 3)(x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y = (3x_0^2 - 3)x - 2x_0^3$$

$$\underline{\text{Αριθμητικά}} \quad x^3 - 3x = (3x_0^2 - 3)x - 2x_0^3 \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 3x_0^2x + 2x_0^3 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 & 0 & -3x_0^2 & 2x_0^3 \\ \downarrow & x_0 & x_0^2 & -2x_0^3 \\ 1 & x_0 & -2x_0^2 & 0 \end{array} \quad |_{x_0}$$

$$\underline{\text{Αριθμητικά}} \quad (x - x_0)(x^2 + x_0x - 2x_0^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = x_0 \quad \Delta = x_0^2 + 8x_0^2 = 9x_0^2$$

$$x = \frac{-x_0 \pm 3x_0}{2} \quad \rightarrow x$$

Αριθμητικά και λογικά αριθμητικά στο  $N(-2x_0, f(-2x_0))$

(5)