

ΘΕΜΑ 1ο

Α) 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = 2$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 8$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \text{δεν υπάρχει}$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \text{δεν ορίζεται}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 6$

(54)

Β) 1. ΛΑΘΟΣ

6. ΛΑΘΟΣ

2. ΛΑΘΟΣ

7. ΛΑΘΟΣ

3. ΣΟΣΤΟ

8. ΛΑΘΟΣ

4. ΛΑΘΟΣ

9. ΛΑΘΟΣ

5 ΣΟΣΤΟ

10. ΛΑΘΟΣ

(204)

ΘΕΜΑ 2ο

Α) 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 + x - 3}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2(x-1)(x+\frac{3}{2})}{x(x-1)} = 5$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1 + x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)}{x-1} + \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} \right] = 5$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{x-2}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2x}{(x-1)(x+1)} - \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-1)} \right)$

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

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x}}{4 - x} = \frac{2-1}{4-1} = \frac{1}{3}$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-3| + |x+1| + x}{|x-1| + |x|} = \frac{0+4+3}{2+3} = \frac{7}{5}$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{\sqrt{x^2+5} - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2}-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)(\sqrt{x^2+5}+3)}{(\sqrt{x^2+5}-3)(\sqrt{x^2+5}+3)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2} - 4) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+5} + 3)}{(\sqrt{x^2+5} - 9) \cdot (\sqrt{x+2} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{x^2+5} + 3)}{(x-2)(x+2)(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)} = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$$

(18μ)

B) 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 3$ άρα $\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 3 \end{array} \right\}$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (ax + b) = 2a + b$ άρα $\boxed{2a + b = 3}$ (1)

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (ax^2 + 5b) = 4a + 5b$ άρα $\boxed{4a + 5b = 3}$ (2)

Από (1), (2) $\Rightarrow \boxed{a = 2}$ και $\boxed{b = -1}$

(4μ)

2. α) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} (ax + b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} (2x - 1) = 13$

β) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -6} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -6} (ax^2 + 5b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -6} (2x^2 - 5) = 67$ (3μ)

ΘΕΜΑ 3^ο

A) 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{\sqrt[3]{1-x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 + 2x) (\sqrt[3]{1-x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{1-x} \sqrt[3]{1+x} + \sqrt[3]{1+x}^2)}{(\sqrt[3]{1-x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}) (\sqrt[3]{1-x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{1-x} \sqrt[3]{1+x} + \sqrt[3]{1+x}^2)}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 + 2x) (\sqrt[3]{1-x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{1-x} \sqrt[3]{1+x} + \sqrt[3]{1+x}^2)}{\sqrt[3]{1-x}^3 - \sqrt[3]{1+x}^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+2) (\sqrt[3]{1-x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{1-x} \sqrt[3]{1+x} + \sqrt[3]{1+x}^2)}{-2 \cdot x} = -3$$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{3x+1} + \sqrt{x} - 3}{\sqrt{x+3} - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{3x+1} - 2}{\sqrt{x+3} - 2} + \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x+3} - 2} \right] = A$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x+3}-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{(\sqrt{x+3}-2)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)(\sqrt{x+1})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{(\sqrt{x+3}-2)(\sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+1})} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Άρα το αριθμητικό όριο είναι: $A = 2+3=5$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-3| - |2x+1| + 4}{|x^2-6x| + |x| - 10}, \text{ Για } x \rightarrow 2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-3 < 0 \Rightarrow |x-3| = -x+3 \\ 2x+1 > 0 \Rightarrow |2x+1| = 2x+1 \\ x^2-6x < 0 \Rightarrow |x^2-6x| = -x^2+6x \\ x > 0 \Rightarrow |x| = x \end{array} \right. \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-x+3-2x-1+4}{-x^2+6x+x-10} = \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-3x+6}{-x^2+7x-10} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-3(x-2)}{-(x-2)(x-5)} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x^2-2x| + x^2-4}{x^2-2x}$$

x	0	2
x^2-2x	+ 0	- 0 +

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-x^2+2x+x^2-4}{x^2-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2(x-2)}{x(x-2)} = 1$$

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

} Δεν υπάρχει
το όριο
(16/11)

B) Γίνεται $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)-2x}{x-2} = 1$, έστω $\left[\frac{g(x) = f(x)-2x}{x-2} \right]$ για $x \rightarrow 2$ τότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 1$

Από την (1) $\Rightarrow g(x)(x-2) = f(x)-2x \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x)(x-2) + 2x$ (*)

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (g(x)(x-2) + 2x) = 1 \cdot 0 + 4 = 4$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) \cdot x - x^2 - 4}{x^2 + x - 6} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{g(x)(x-2) \cdot x + 2x^2 - x^2 - 4}{x^2 + x - 6} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{g(x)(x-2)x + (x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cancel{(x-2)} [g(x) \cdot x + x+2]}{\cancel{(x-2)}(x+3)} =$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 2 + 4}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)^3 - 64}{2f(x)^2 - 9f(x) + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)^3 - 4^3}{2f(x)^2 - 9f(x) + 4} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(f(x)-4)(f(x)^2 + 4f(x) + 16)}{2(f(x)-4)(f(x) - \frac{1}{2})} \stackrel{(I)}{=} \frac{16+16+16}{8-1} = \frac{48}{7} \quad (9/1)$$

ΘΕΜΑ 4^ο

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{ax^2 + bx - 4}{x-1} = 5$$

Έστω $\boxed{h(x) = \frac{ax^2 + bx - 4}{x-1}}$ για $x \rightarrow 1^-$ τότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x) = 5$

Από την $\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow h(x)(x-1) = ax^2 + bx - 4$ έστω $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (h(x)(x-1)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (ax^2 + bx - 4)$
 οπότε $5 \cdot 0 = a + b - 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 4 - a}$ (2)

Έστω το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{ax^2 + (4-a)x - 4}{x-1} = 5$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{ax^2 - ax + 4x - 4}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{ax(x-1) + 4(x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (ax+4) = a+4$$

οπότε $a+4=5 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=1} \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} \boxed{b=3}$ (6/4)

2. Αφού θέλουμε το όριο για $x \rightarrow 0$ θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε τον

κλάδο της συνάρτησης για $x < 1$: $f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + bx - 4}{x-1} \Rightarrow$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{x-1} = \frac{(x-1)(x+4)}{x-1} = x+4$$

Αρα το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|(x+4)^2 - 16| + 2|x+4| - 8}{x^2 + x} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x^2 + 8x| + 2|x+4| - 8}{x^2 + x} \quad \frac{\Gamma \mu x \rightarrow 0}{x+4 > 0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x^2 + 8x| + 2x + 8 - 8}{x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x^2 + 8x| + 2x}{x^2 + x}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + 8x + 2x}{x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x+10)}{x(x+1)} = 10$$

x	-8	0
x ² +8x	+ 8	- 8 +

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x^2 - 8x + 2x}{x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(-x-6)}{x(x+1)} = -6$$

Από τα πλεονεκτήματα είναι διαφορετικά δεν υπάρχει το όριο (74)

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{3\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+3} - 5}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left[\frac{3(\sqrt{x}-1)}{x-1} + \frac{\sqrt{x+3}-2}{x-1} \right]$$

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

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}-2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(\sqrt{x+3}-2)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Αρα $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{4}{7} \neq 5 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$

οπότε η f(x) δεν έχει όριο στο x=1 (64)

4. Έστω $K(x) = \frac{g(x)}{x^2-16}$ για $x \neq -4$ τότε $K(x)(x^2-16) = g(x)$ με $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} K(x) = \frac{-21}{4}$

Η f(x) για $x \neq 4$ από (ii) είναι $f(x) = x+4$

Έτσι $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{K(x)(x-4)(x+4)}{x+4} = \frac{-21 \cdot (-8)}{4} = 42$ (64)