

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A₁. Οριζόμενος εκθλικός λίμνης σελ. 33

A₂. Κριτήριο Ιταρεψηδονίς σελ. 51 σχ. λίμνης

A₃. Ο ισχυρισμός είναι ψεύδης

Γιατί το $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ μπορεί να μην υπάρχει

$$\text{Παράδειγμα } f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases} \text{ óπου } |f(x)| = 1$$

Όμως $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$ από $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$

A₄. Ισχολικό λίμνης σελ. 36

A₅. 1. 1
2. 2
3. 1

αντιστοίχημα

3. $f(x) = \ln x \quad A_f = (0, +\infty)$
 $g(x) = e^{-x} \quad A_g = \mathbb{R}$
 $x \in A_f \quad x > 0$
 $f(x) \in A_g \quad \ln x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $g(f(x)) = e^{-\ln x} = e^{\ln x^{-1}} = \frac{1}{x}$

Ago_f = (0, +∞)

ΘΕΜΑ Β

1. $A_f = [0, 4]$, $f(A) = [-1, 0) \cup [1, \frac{5}{2}] \cup (\frac{8}{3}, 5]$

2. a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ δεν υπάρχει γιατί:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \end{array} \right\}$$

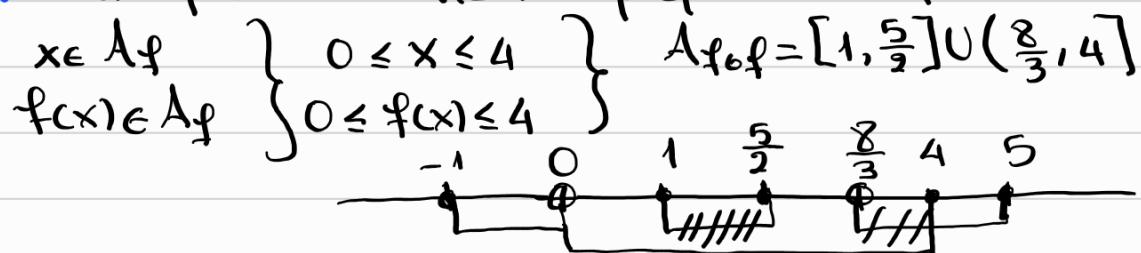
b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ δεν υπάρχει γιατί

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \frac{5}{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \frac{8}{3} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) \end{array} \right\}$$

g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 5 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x)$

$$\delta. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5}{2}} f(x) = 3$$

3. Να βρεθει το πεδίο ορισμού της $f \circ f$



4. Η συνάρτωση αντιεπρέφελη χαρι αν φέρουμε οποιδήποτε στην χραφική μια ευθεία // στον x - \dot{x} δεν ισχύουν επειδη της f με την οποια τεταρτένται. Αρα η f είναι "1-1", αρα αντιεπρέφεται.

5. Να βρεθούν οι τιμές:

a. $f(f(2))$

$$f(2) = \frac{5}{2} \quad \text{αρα } f(f(2)) = f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 3$$

b. $f(f^{-1}(4)) = 4$

c. $f^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$

Θετουμε $f^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = K \stackrel{f^{-1-1}}{\Rightarrow} f\left(f^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)\right) = f(K)$

$$f(K) = \frac{5}{2} \Leftrightarrow f(K) = f(2) \stackrel{f^{-1-1}}{\Rightarrow} K = 2$$

αρα $f^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 2$

6. Na ludi si n egiwom:

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

Vnadojlope $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x^2 - 3x)(\sqrt{x+6} - x)}{x^2 - 6x + 9} \stackrel{0}{=} 0$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x \cdot (x+6-x^2)}{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+6}+x)} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x \cdot (x-3)(-x-2)}{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+6}+x)} =$$

$$\frac{x \cdot (-3-2)}{62} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

Apa $f(x^2 - 5x + 6) = -\frac{5}{2}$

$$-\frac{5}{2} \notin f(A) \text{ apa n } f(x^2 - 5x + 6) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

Eivai adiwarim.

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Δivorcei $f(x) = x^2 - x + 1$, $g(x) = \sqrt{4x-3}$ $A_f = \mathbb{R}$

I. Na opisete curv $h(x) = g \circ f$ $A_g = [\frac{3}{4}, +\infty)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \in A_f \\ f(x) \in A_g \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ f(x) > \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ h(x) > 0 \end{array} \right\} A_{h \circ f} = \mathbb{R}$$

γiazi: $x^2 - x + 1 \geq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 4x + 4 \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow$
 $4x^2 - 4x + 1 \geq 0$
 $(2x-1)^2 \geq 0$ 16xūci

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

$$\sqrt{4x^2 - 4x + 4 - 3} = \sqrt{4x^2 - 4x + 1} = \sqrt{(2x-1)^2} = |2x-1|$$

2. Na vrodojigicei zo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|2x-1|-1}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x+1-1}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x - 1) = -1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \times (\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{x + x - x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{x} = -2 \cdot 2 = -4$$

3. Νδο η γ αντιστρέφεσαι κ' να
θρεψει τ αντιστροφη των

$$y(x) = \sqrt{4x-3} \quad A_g = \left[\frac{3}{4}, +\infty \right)$$

δδ₀ ον q είναι "1-1"

Etwas $x_1, x_2 \in A_g$ für $g(x_1) = g(x_2)$ (\Rightarrow)

$$\sqrt{4x_1 - 3} = \sqrt{4x_2 - 3} \Leftrightarrow -$$

$$(\sqrt{4x_1 - 3})^2 = (\sqrt{4x_2 - 3})^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4x_1 - \cancel{3} = 4x_2 - \cancel{3} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

Αρα γι' αν οποιες αντιερέφεζαι.

$$\text{Θετω } g(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{4x-3} = y \Leftrightarrow y \geq 0$$

$$(\sqrt{4x-3})^2 = y^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4x-3 = y^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4x = y^2 + 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{y^2 + 3}{4} \quad (1)$$

Πρέπει $x \in A_g$
 δηλ. $x \geq \frac{3}{4} \stackrel{(1)}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{y^2 + 3}{4} \geq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow y^2 + 3 \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow y \geq 0$

$$\text{Αρ} \alpha \quad g^{-1}(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3}{4} \quad x \geq 0$$

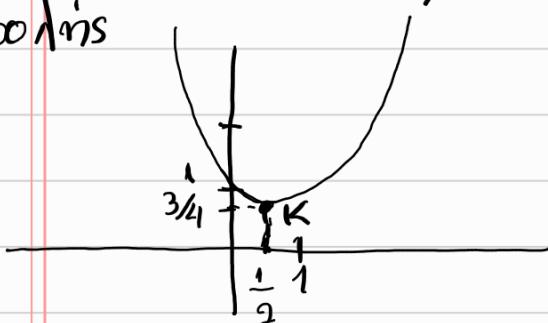
41. Νδο, η f είναι ↑ στο $\left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$

A' ΤΡΟΠΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ

$$f(x) = x^2 - x + 1$$

Εγεω
 η κορυφή $K\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right)$
 της $K\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$
 Γαραβόλης

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ax \\ = 1 - 4 = -3$$



κατείστηκε
 των y', y:
 $y = x^2 - x + 1$
 για x = 0 y = 1

Από $\left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$ η f ↑

B' Τρόπος

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

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

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

Definiere $x \in [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

$$\text{Es sei } x_1, x_2 \in [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \text{ mit } x_1 < x_2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x_1 - \frac{1}{2} < x_2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x_1 - \frac{1}{2})^2 < (x_2 - \frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$(x_1 - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4} < (x_2 - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

$\alpha p \alpha f I$

Nachweis in Effizienz:

$$f(x^2+1) - f(|x|+1) = 0$$

$$\cdot x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 1 \geq 1 > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cdot |x| \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow |x| + 1 \geq 1 > \frac{1}{2}$$

$\alpha p \alpha x^2 + 1, |x| + 1 \in [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ nun in

f einsetzen I $\alpha p \alpha I - I_u$

$$f(x^2+1) = f(|x|+1) \stackrel{f \text{ I - I}_u}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$x^2 + 1 = |x| + 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - |x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|x|^2 - |x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x|(|x| - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{l} |x| = 0 \text{ or } |x| - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x| = 1 \Leftrightarrow \\ x = 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad x = \pm 1 \end{array}$$

5. Ar $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{ax^2 + bx - 6}{f(x) + x - 2} = 4 \quad a = ?, b = ?$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{ax^2 + bx - 6}{x^2 - x + 1 + x - 2} = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{ax^2 + bx - 6}{x^2 - 1} = 4$$

Ωειω $\frac{ax^2 + bx - 6}{x^2 - 1} = g(x) \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) = 4$

$$x \neq \pm 1 \quad ax^2 + bx - 6 = (x^2 - 1)g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (ax^2 + bx - 6) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} [g(x)(x^2 - 1)] = 0$$

$$a - b - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a - 6 = b \quad ①$$

Επίσημα φέρουμε στο οριό και αντικαθιστούμε

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{ax^2 + (a-6)x - 6}{x^2 - 1} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \quad \text{οπου } b = a - 6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{ax^2 + ax - 6x - 6}{(x-1)(x+1)} = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{ax(x+1) - 6(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(ax-6)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-a-6}{-1-1} = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{x(a+6)}{x+2} = 4 \Leftrightarrow a+6=8 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{a=2}$$

Apa $\begin{cases} b = 2 - 6 \\ b = -4 \end{cases}$

OEMA Δ

$$h(x) = x^3 + \ln x - 1, \quad x > 0$$

a. Mελετή μονοποίων

$$\text{Έστω } x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty) \text{ με } x_1 < x_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1^3 < x_2^3 \quad (1)$$

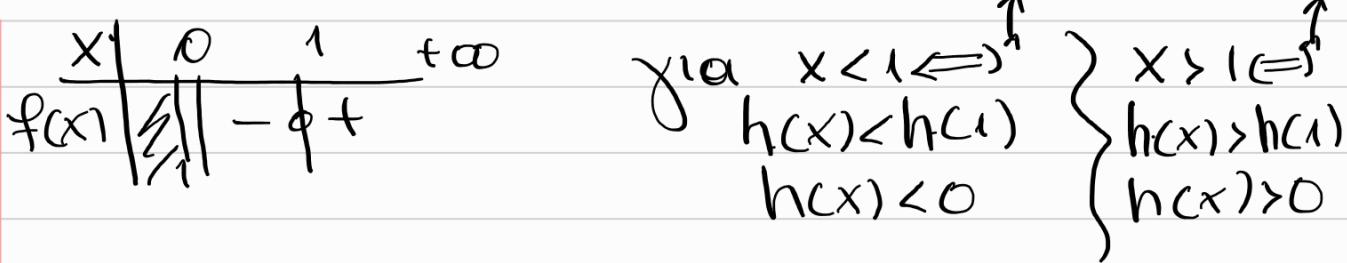
$$x_1 < x_2 \stackrel{\ln x \uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow} \ln x_1 < \ln x_2 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \quad x_1^3 + \ln x_1 < x_2^3 + \ln x_2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x_1^3 + \ln x_1 - 1 < x_2^3 + \ln x_2 - 1$$

$$h(x_1) < h(x_2) \text{ από } \uparrow$$

b. Η $x=1$ είναι ιτιροφανής πτήσης
εποιεοντας $h(1) = 1 + \ln 1 - 1 = 0$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{if } x < 1 \Leftrightarrow \\ h(x) < h(1) \\ h(x) < 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x > 1 \Leftrightarrow \\ h(x) > h(1) \\ h(x) > 0 \end{array}$$

γ. Αν $1 < a < c < b$ να δειτε το πρόσημο της παραγάνσ:

$$h(lua) \cdot h(lub)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 < a < c \Leftrightarrow \\ lua < lca < lue \\ 0 < lca < 1 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} b > c \Leftrightarrow \\ lub > lue \Leftrightarrow \\ lub > 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Εφόσον $0 < lca < 1$
 $h(lca) < 0$

$$\text{Από } h(lca) \cdot h(lub) < 0$$

$$\delta. \quad A_g = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$\text{Να δειτε } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (h(x) \cdot g(x))$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^3 + lnx - 1) = 0 \quad k' - 1 \leq g(x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow |g(x)| \leq 1$$

$$\text{οπότε } |g(x) \cdot h(x)| = |g(x)| \cdot |h(x)| \leq |h(x)| \cdot 1$$

$$- |h(x)| \leq g(x) \cdot h(x) \leq |h(x)|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (-|h(x)|) = 0 \quad \left\{ \text{Από K.Π} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (|h(x)|) = 0 \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x)g(x) = 0$$

$$\Delta_2. \quad f^3(x) + 3x^2f(x) = 4n\mu^3 x + x \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{a. } N \delta_0 \quad \lambda = 1$$

$$f^3(x) + 3x^2f(x) = 4n\mu^3 x \quad (\because x^3)$$

$\forall a \neq 0$

$$\frac{f^3(x)}{x^3} + \frac{3x^2f(x)}{x^3} = 4 \frac{n\mu^3 x}{x^3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^3 + 3 \frac{f(x)}{x} = 4 \left(\frac{n\mu x}{x}\right)^3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^3 + 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{n\mu x}{x}\right)^3$$

$$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^3 + 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 4 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n\mu x}{x}\right)^3$$

$$\text{dopo } (1) \quad \lambda^3 + 3\lambda = 4 \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$\lambda^3 + 3\lambda - 4 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 4) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1 \quad \text{in } \lambda^2 + \lambda + 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 16 < 0$$

$\therefore \Delta < 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 & 0 & 3 & -4 \\ \times & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Appl } \boxed{\lambda = 1}$$

$$\text{Onde } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 \quad (*)$$

$$b.i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(nfx)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(nfx) \cdot nfx}{x \cdot nfx} =$$

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

zwei:

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(nfx)}{nfx} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{u} = 1$$

Denn $nfx = u$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} nfx = 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nfx}{x} = 1$$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(x))}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(x)) \cdot f(x)}{f(x) \cdot x} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(x))}{f(x)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{u} = 1$$

Denn $f(x) = u$ und $\cancel{\text{ab*}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0, u \rightarrow 0$$

Aber $\cancel{*}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$$

Denn $\frac{f(x)}{x} = g(x) \in \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 1$

$$\therefore f(x) = xg(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (xg(x)) = 0$$

Aber

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0} \quad **$$

$$\text{iii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x^2 - 2x)}{x^2 - 5x + 6} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x(x-2))}{(x-2)(x-3)} =$$

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

gizai: • $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x(x-2))}{x(x-2)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{u} = 1$

$$\text{Denn } x(x-2) = u$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x(x-2) = 0, u \rightarrow 0$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x}{x-3} = \frac{2}{2-3} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$