

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΜΑΘ. Γ' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ 29/3/25

Α4) i) 1 ii) 1 iii) 1 iv) 2 v) 1

ΘΕΜΑ Β

$$B1) f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln x + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\ln x + 2}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x + 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x \geq -2 \Leftrightarrow x \geq e^{-2}$$

	0	e^{-2}
f'	-	+
f	↘	↗

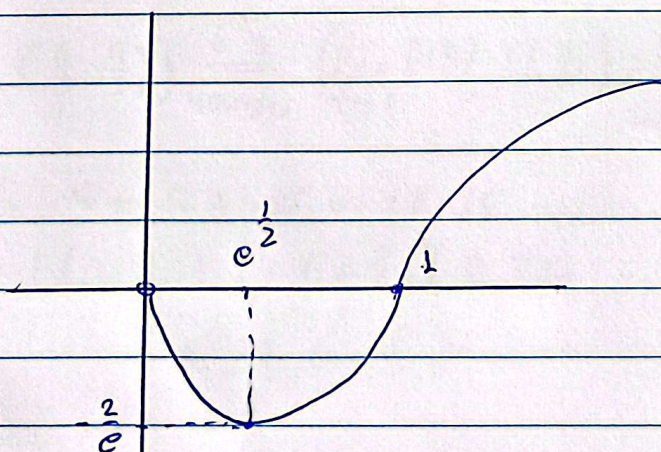
ο.ε. $f(e^{-2}) = -\frac{2}{e}$

$$B2) f''(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} 2\sqrt{x} - (\ln x + 2) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{4x} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - (\ln x + 2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{4x} = \frac{-\ln x}{\sqrt{x} \cdot 4 \cdot x}$$

	0	1
f''	+	-
f	↗	↘

Σ.κ. $f(1) = 0$

B3)



	0	e^{-2}	1	∞
f''	+	+	-	
f'	-	+	+	
f	↘	↗	↗	

$$B4) \int_1^{e^2} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_1^{e^2} \frac{\frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}}}{x} dx = \int_1^{e^2} \frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^{e^2} \frac{(\ln x)'}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \left[\frac{(\ln x)^2}{2\sqrt{x}} \right]_1^{e^2} - \int_1^{e^2} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

$$4e - 2 \int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 4e - 2 \left[2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^{e^2} = 4e - 4e + 4 = 4$$

Γ4) Έστω G κοχλίκης C_1 E

$$\int_{E(a)}^{G\sqrt{3}-E(b)} E(\theta) d\theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[G(\theta) \right]_{E(a)}^{G\sqrt{3}-E(b)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow G[G\sqrt{3}-E(b)] - G(E(a)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$G[G\sqrt{3}-E(b)] = G(E(a))$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow G\sqrt{3} - E(b) = E(a) \Leftrightarrow \\ & E(b) + E(a) = G\sqrt{3} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$G'(\theta) = E(\theta) > 0 \text{ για } G \uparrow \text{ ορίζεται } 1-1$$

$$E(b) + E(a) = G\sqrt{3}$$

Από Γ2 είναι $E(\theta) \leq 3\sqrt{3} \quad \forall \theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ για

$$E(a) + E(b) = 3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{(3\sqrt{3} - E(a))}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{(3\sqrt{3} - E(b))}_{\geq 0} = 0 \text{ για}$$

$$\text{από 0.4. } E(a) = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ ή } E(b) = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$a = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ ή } b = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

Δ1) Έστω $u(x_0, \delta(x))$ το σημείο επαφής

$$(E): y - \delta(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow y - e^{\sqrt{x_0}} = e^{\sqrt{x_0}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}} (x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y - e^{\sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x_0}}}{2\sqrt{x_0}} x - \frac{e^{\sqrt{x_0}} \sqrt{x_0}}{2} \quad \text{K(-1,0) (E)}$$

$$-e^{\sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x_0}}}{2\sqrt{x_0}} (-1) - \frac{e^{\sqrt{x_0}} \sqrt{x_0}}{2} \quad \left(\frac{e^{\sqrt{x_0}} \neq 0}{\div (-1)} \right) \quad -1 = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}} - \frac{\sqrt{x_0}}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-2\sqrt{x_0} = -1 - \sqrt{x_0} \sqrt{x_0} \Leftrightarrow x_0 - 2\sqrt{x_0} + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{x_0} - 1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{x_0} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x_0 = 1 \quad \forall x \in u(1, e)$$

$$(E): y - f(1) = f'(1)(x - 1) \Leftrightarrow y - e = \frac{e}{2}(x - 1) \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{e}{2}x + \frac{e}{2}$$

Δ2) $f'(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ το x_0 όπου f' ενοφείνως y f παρουσιάζει ολικό

ελάχιστο στο $x_0 = 0$ το $f(x) = 1$ ($\Delta f = [0, +\infty)$)

$$f''(x) = \frac{(e^{\sqrt{x}})' 2\sqrt{x} - e^{\sqrt{x}} (2\sqrt{x})'}{4x} = \dots = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{4x\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1$$

	0	1
f''	-	+
f	↘	↗

π.κ $f(1) = e$

Δ3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - 2e}{2f(x) - e(x+1)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f(x) - 2e) = e - 2e = -e$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2f(x) - e(x+1)) = 0$

$$2f(x) - e(x+1) \neq 0 \quad \left[f(x) - \frac{e}{2}(x+1) \right]^{x \rightarrow 1} = 2 \left[f(x) - \left(\frac{e}{2}x + \frac{e}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$x > 1: f \cup \varepsilon: y = \frac{e}{2}x + \frac{e}{2} \quad \text{εφωδιστοφείνως} \quad \forall x \in f(x) \geq \frac{e}{2}x + \frac{e}{2}$$

$$\text{ενοφείνως} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{f(x) - \left(\frac{e}{2}x + \frac{e}{2} \right)} = +\infty$$

(4)

$$\text{επειδή } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - 2e}{2[f(x) - (\frac{e}{2}x + \frac{e}{2})]} = +\infty$$

αρκεί να για $x < 1$ είναι $f(x) \leq \frac{e}{2}x + \frac{e}{2}$ άρα

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{f(x) - (\frac{e}{2}x + \frac{e}{2})} = -\infty \quad \text{και} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - 2e}{2[f(x) - (\frac{e}{2}x + \frac{e}{2})]} = +\infty$$

τελικά δεν υπάρχει το όριο

$$54) \text{ α) } e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - e^x = e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - e^{\sqrt{x^2}} = f(x^2+1) - f(x^2)$$

$$[x^2, x^2+1] \xrightarrow{\text{MVT}} f'(z) = \frac{f(x^2+1) - f(x^2)}{x^2+1 - x^2} = f(x^2+1) - f(x^2) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - e^{\sqrt{x^2}}$$

$f \uparrow$ σε $[1, +\infty)$ άρα $f' \uparrow$

$$z > x^2 \Rightarrow f'(z) > f'(x^2) \Rightarrow e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - e^{\sqrt{x^2}} > \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \quad (x > 1)$$

$$e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - e^x > \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} \stackrel{+\infty}{\stackrel{+\infty}{\sim}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{1} = +\infty \quad \text{και}$$

$$e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - e^x > \frac{e^x}{x} \quad \text{άρα} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - e^x) = +\infty$$

$$\text{ii) } E = \int_1^4 |f(x)| dx = \int_1^4 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad \text{Θέτω } \sqrt{x} = u \Leftrightarrow x = u^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2u du$$

$$E = \int_1^2 e^u 2u du = 2 [e^u u]_1^2 - 2 \int_1^2 e^u du = 2(e^2 - e) - 2[e^u]_1^2 =$$

$$4e^2 - 2e - 2e^2 + 2e = 2e^2 \text{ π.β.}$$