

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ

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A4) i) Σ ii) Λ iii) Λ iv) Λ v) Σ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

$$B1) A \circ g = \{x \in A \mid g(x) \in A\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid e^x > 1\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid e^x > e^0\} = \\ = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 0\} = (0, +\infty) \neq \emptyset$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \frac{e^x + 2}{e^x - 1}$$

$$B2) (f \circ g)(x_1) = (f \circ g)(x_2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^{x_1} + 2}{e^{x_1} - 1} = \frac{e^{x_2} + 2}{e^{x_2} - 1} \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} + 2e^{x_2} - 2 = \\ e^{x_1} e^{x_2} + 2e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3e^{x_2} = 3e^{x_1} \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} = e^{x_2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \text{ για } f \circ g \text{ 1-1}$$

$$y = (f \circ g)(x) \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{e^x + 2}{e^x - 1} \Leftrightarrow y e^x - y = e^x + 2 \Leftrightarrow y e^x - e^x = y + 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^x (y - 1) = y + 2 \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{y + 2}{y - 1}$$

$$\text{η έπειτα } \frac{y + 2}{y - 1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow (y + 2)(y - 1) > 0 \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x = \ln \frac{y + 2}{y - 1} \\ \frac{-2}{-1} \quad \frac{1}{-1} \\ y < -2 \text{ ή } y > 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{η έπειτα } x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{y + 2}{y - 1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln \left(\frac{y + 2}{y - 1} \right) > \ln 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{y + 2}{y - 1} > 1$$

$$\frac{y + 2}{y - 1} > 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{y + 2}{y - 1} - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{y + 2 - y + 1}{y - 1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{y - 1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow y - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow y > 1$$

$$\text{έπειτα } (f \circ g)^{-1}(x) = \ln \frac{x + 2}{x - 1}, \quad x > 1$$

$$83) \quad i) \quad \phi'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{x+2}{x-1}} \cdot \left(\frac{x+2}{x-1} \right)' = \frac{x-1}{x+2} \cdot \frac{x-1-x-2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-3}{(x-1)^2} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+2} =$$

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

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

$$ii) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \phi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln\left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right)$$

$$\text{Θέω } \frac{x+2}{x-1} = u, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x+2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x+2) \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = +\infty, \text{ που}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x+2) = 3, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-1) = 0 \text{ οπότε } x-1 > 0 \text{ θέτουμε } \frac{1}{x-1} = t \text{ όπου } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x-1} = +\infty$$

$$\text{οπότε } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \phi(x) = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \ln u = +\infty$$

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

$$\text{Θέω } \frac{x+2}{x-1} = w, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x} = 1 \text{ όπου } w \rightarrow 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \phi(x) = \lim_{w \rightarrow 1} \ln w = \ln 1 = 0$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$Γ1) \quad \text{Έστω } h(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \text{ στο } [1, e]$$

h συνεχής στο [1, e] ως διαφορά συνεχών

$$h(1) = -1$$

$$h(e) = 1 - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{e-1}{e} > 0$$

} $h(1) \cdot h(e) < 0$ από Θ. Βολταרה υπάρχει 1 το πολύ σημείο $\xi \in (1, e)$ τέτοιο ώστε $h(\xi) = 0$

Λέμε $f(x) = g(x)$ να έχει ακριβώς 1 επί διάνυσμα

$$L_x = \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow L_x - \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow h(x) = 0$$

Αν f & h έχει μια ταύτιση επί $x_0 \in (1, e)$

$$\text{Έστω } x_1, x_2 \in A_h \text{ με } x_1 < x_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_{x_1} < L_{x_2} \\ \frac{1}{x_1} > \frac{1}{x_2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} < \frac{1}{x_2} \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{+}$$

$h(x_1) < h(x_2)$ με h $\uparrow$ έσο/έως & επί μοναδική

έπει C_f & C_g έχουν ακριβώς 1 κοινό σημείο

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(2^{-x} + 3^{-x} + 1) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} f(u) = L_1 = 0, \text{ γιατί:}$$

$$\text{Θέτω } 2^{-x} + 3^{-x} + 1 = u$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2^{-x} + 3^{-x} + 1) = 0 + 0 + 1 = 1 \text{ με } u \rightarrow 1$$

$$\textcircled{4} L_{x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0} \Leftrightarrow x_0 L_{x_0} = 1 \Leftrightarrow L_{x_0^{x_0}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow L_{x_0^{x_0}} = L_e \Leftrightarrow x_0^{x_0} = e \textcircled{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x^x - e}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x^x - x_0^{x_0}}{x - x_0} = q'(x_0) \text{ με τη συνάρτηση } q(x) = x^x$$

$$q(x) = x^x = e^{x L_x}, \quad q'(x) = e^{x L_x} \cdot (x L_x)' = x^x (L_x + 1)$$

$$\text{έπει } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x^x - e}{x - x_0} = x_0^{x_0} (L_{x_0} + 1) \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} e \left(\frac{1}{x_0} + 1 \right) = e \left(\frac{1+x_0}{x_0} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} h(x) = L_x + x \text{ με } h \text{ } \uparrow \text{ } \uparrow$$

$$\text{Αν } x > 0 : h'(x) \geq x \Leftrightarrow x > h(x) \Leftrightarrow x > L_x + x \Leftrightarrow L_x \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$L_x \leq L_1 \Leftrightarrow x \leq 1 \text{ με } x \in (0, 1]$$

$$\text{Αν } x \leq 0 : h'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \leq 0 \text{ με } h'(x) \geq x \text{ ισχύει}$$

$$\hookrightarrow A_f = (0, +\infty)$$

③

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta 1) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x^2 + \gamma/x) = 0 \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^x \cdot \gamma/x) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow f \text{ συνεχής στο } 0$$

$$f(0) = e^0 \cdot \gamma/0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + \gamma/x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(x + \frac{\gamma}{x} \right) = 0 + 1 = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x \gamma/x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^x \frac{\gamma}{x^2} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

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

$\Delta 2) \text{ Για } x < 0: f'(x) = (x^2 + \gamma/x)' = 2x + \alpha \gamma x$

$\Delta 3) \text{ Για } x > 0: f'(x) = (e^x \gamma/x)' = e^x \gamma/x + e^x \alpha \gamma x = e^x (\gamma/x + \alpha \gamma x)$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x (\gamma/x + \alpha \gamma x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \gamma/x + \alpha \gamma x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \gamma/x^2 + \alpha \gamma x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \alpha \gamma x \neq 0$$

Αν $\alpha \gamma x = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma/x^2 = 0$ άρα γινι $\gamma/x^2 + \alpha \gamma x = 1$

$$\frac{\gamma}{x^2} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon \phi x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = k\eta + \frac{3\eta}{4}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq x \leq \eta &\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq k\eta + \frac{3\eta}{4} \leq \eta \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3\eta}{4} \leq k\eta \leq \eta - \frac{3\eta}{4} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3\eta}{4} \leq k\eta \leq \frac{\eta}{4} \Leftrightarrow \\ &-\frac{3}{4} \leq k \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \Rightarrow k = 0 \quad \text{άρα } x = \frac{3\eta}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta 4) \text{ i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x-1)}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{f(x-1)}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} \right] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ γινι}$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x-1)}{x-1} \xrightarrow{x-1=u} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{u} = f'(0) = 1$$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(y/x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(y/x)}{y/x} \cdot \frac{y/x}{x} \right] = 1 \cdot 1 = 1, \text{ πασι}$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(y/x)}{y/x} \stackrel{y/x=u}{x \rightarrow 0, u \rightarrow 0} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{u} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y/x}{x} = 1$$

$$iii) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h^2 + y/h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}}{h + \frac{y/h}{h}} = \frac{f'(1)}{0+1} = f'(1), \text{ πασι}$$

$$\cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = f'(1)$$

$$\cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(h + \frac{y/h}{h} \right) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$55) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + y/x) = +\infty, \text{ πασι}$$

$$-1 \leq y/x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 \leq x^2 + y/x \leq x^2 + 1$$

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

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 - 1) = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + 1) = +\infty \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{κ.π.}} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + y/x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(f(x) \cdot y/x \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) \stackrel{\substack{f(x)=u \\ x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow +\infty \\ u \rightarrow 0}}{\lim_{u \rightarrow 0}} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{u} \cdot y/x = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{y/x}{u} = 1$$