

ΘΕΜΑ Α

[A4] α) Σ β) Λ γ) Λ δ) Λ ε) Σ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

[B1]  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{x^3}$

$f'(x) = -\frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2 \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} = -\frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{6x^2}{x^6} = -\frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^4} = \frac{-3x^2+6}{x^4}$

$-3x^2+6=0 \Leftrightarrow x^2=2 \Leftrightarrow x=\pm\sqrt{2}$

x	$-\sqrt{2}$	0	$\sqrt{2}$
$f'(x)$	-	+	-
$f(x)$	↘	↗	↘
	T.G.		T.H.

$f(-\sqrt{2}) = \frac{4}{(-\sqrt{2})^3} = \frac{2}{-\sqrt{2}} = -\sqrt{2} = \text{T.G.}$

$f(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2})^3} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} = \text{T.H.}$

[B2]  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3x^2-2}{x^3} \stackrel{\frac{-2}{0^+}}{=} -\infty \quad \alpha \alpha \quad [x=0] \quad \text{ΚΑΤΑΚΟΡΥΦΗ}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^2-2}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3}{x} = 0 \quad \alpha \alpha \quad [y=0] \quad \text{ΟΡΙΖΟΝΤΙΑ ΣΤΟ } \pm\infty$

[B3]  $f'(x) = -\frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^4} = \frac{-3x^2+6}{x^4}$

$f''(x) = \frac{3}{x^4} \cdot 2x - \frac{6}{x^8} \cdot 4x^3 = \frac{6x}{x^4} - \frac{24x^3}{x^8}$

$= \frac{6x^5-24x^3}{x^8} = \frac{6x^3(x^2-4)}{x^8}$

x	$-\infty$	-2	0	2	$+\infty$
$6x^3$	-	-	+	+	+
$x^2-4$	+	+	-	-	+
$f''(x)$	-	+	-	+	+

$\alpha \alpha \quad x \in (-2, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$

[B4]  $I = \int_{-1}^{-2} \left(\frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{x^3}\right) dx = \left[3 \ln|x|\right]_{-1}^{-2} - 2 \int_{-1}^{-2} x^{-3} dx =$

$= 3 \ln 2 - 3 \ln 1 - 2 \left[\frac{x^{-2}}{-2}\right]_{-1}^{-2} = 3 \ln 2 + \left[x^{-2}\right]_{-1}^{-2} = \boxed{3 \ln 2 - \frac{3}{4}}$

(1)

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$\Gamma_1$   $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \Leftrightarrow 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 \ln x + 6) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{1 = 6}$  \*

\*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x - \alpha x - 1}{x} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x - \alpha}{1} = 1 - \alpha$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$

$\alpha \wedge 1 - \alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 1}$

$\Gamma_2$  (i) Από  $\Gamma_1$  έχουμε  $f'(0) = 0$

$(\epsilon_1): y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = 1}$

$\Gamma_2$   $\boxed{x < 0}$ :  $f'(x) = e^x - 1$   
 $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

$\Gamma_2$   $\boxed{x > 0}$ :  $f'(x) = 2x \ln x + x = x(2 \ln x + 1)$   
 $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \ln x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$

$f(e^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^+ = -\frac{1}{2e} + 1 \rightarrow (\epsilon_2): \boxed{y = -\frac{1}{2e} + 1}$

x	$-\infty$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$	$+\infty$
$e^x - 1$	-	0	+	+
$2 \ln x + 1$	-	-	0	+
$f'(x)$	-	-	0	+
$f(x)$				

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^x - x) = 0 + \infty = +\infty$

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

$f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2e}$

$f$  ΣΥΝΕΚΗΣ κ' ↓ ΣΤΟ  $\Delta_1 = (-\infty, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}] \rightarrow f(\Delta_1) = [1 - \frac{1}{2e}, +\infty)$

$f$  ΣΥΝΕΚΗΣ κ' ↑ ΣΤΟ  $\Delta_2 = [\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}, +\infty) \rightarrow f(\Delta_2) = [1 - \frac{1}{2e}, +\infty)$

$\alpha \wedge f(\Delta) = [1 - \frac{1}{2e}, +\infty)$

(2)

$$\Gamma_3 \quad I = \int_0^1 (2-x) f(-x) dx \stackrel{*}{=} \int_0^{-1} (2+u) f(u) (-1) du = \int_{-1}^0 (2+x) f(x) dx$$

\* θετουμε  $u = -x$ .

$$du = -dx \Leftrightarrow dx = -du$$

$$u_1 = 0 \quad | \quad u_2 = -1$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^0 (x+2) \cdot (e^x - x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (x+2)e^x dx - \int_{-1}^0 (x^2 + 2x) dx$$

$$= [e^x(x+2)]_{-1}^0 - \int_{-1}^0 e^x dx - \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_{-1}^0 =$$

$$= 2 - (e^{-1} \cdot 1) - (e^0 - e^{-1}) - \left( 0 - \left( -\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) \right) =$$

$$= 2 - e^{-1} - 1 + e^{-1} - \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$\Gamma_4 \quad \text{Απο το } \Gamma_2 \text{ έχουμε } f(\Delta_1) = \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2e}, +\infty \right)$$

$$f(\Delta_2) = \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2e}, +\infty \right)$$

Για να έχει η εξίσωση ακριβώς μια ρίζα πρέπει

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2e} \Leftrightarrow \ln k - k - \frac{1}{2e} + 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2e}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln k - k + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln k = k - 1$$

Απο βασική ανίσωση  $\boxed{k=1}$

ΘΜΑ Δ

$\Delta 1$   $f'(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x$

$x$	$0$
$f'(x)$	$- \quad 0 \quad +$
$f(x)$	$\nearrow \quad \searrow$

$0 \in \rightarrow f(x) \geq f(0) = 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Delta 2$  (i)

$\Delta 2$  (ii)  $\Theta \text{M T } \Sigma \text{ T O } [\lambda, \lambda+2] \rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (\lambda, \lambda+2) : F'(x_0) = \frac{F(\lambda+2) - F(\lambda)}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow f(x_0) = \frac{F(\lambda+2) - F(\lambda)}{2} \stackrel{(i)}{\geq} 1 \Leftrightarrow F(\lambda+2) - F(\lambda) \geq 2$

$\Delta 3$   $2F(2^x) - 2F(x+1) = F(2 \cdot 2^x) - F(2(x+1))$

$\Leftrightarrow 2F(2^x) - F(2 \cdot 2^x) = 2F(x+1) - F(2(x+1))$

$\Theta \epsilon \tau \omicron \upsilon \mu \epsilon \quad g(x) = 2F(x) - F(2x), \quad x \geq 0$

$g'(x) = 2f(x) - 2f(2x) = 2(f(x) - f(2x)) < 0 \quad \forall x$

$\triangleright x < 2x \stackrel{f \uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow} f(x) < f(2x)$   
 $x > 0$

$g \downarrow \text{ στο } [0, +\infty)$  οπότε  
 $\downarrow - \downarrow$

$\rightarrow g(2^x) = g(x+1) \stackrel{\downarrow - \downarrow}{\Leftrightarrow} 2^x = x+1 \Leftrightarrow 2^x - x - 1 = 0$

$\Theta \epsilon \omega \rho \omega \quad h(x) = 2^x - x - 1, \quad x \in [0, +\infty)$

$h(0) = 0 = h(1)$

$h(x_1) = h(x_2) = h(x_3) = 0$

$h''(\xi) = 2^\xi \ln^2 \xi = 0$

ΑΤΟΠΟ

$\swarrow \theta R \quad \searrow \theta R$   
 $h'(x_4) = 0 = h'(x_5)$

$\swarrow \theta R$   
 $h''(\xi) = 0$

$$\boxed{\Delta 4} \text{ ci) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (F(x) - F(10)) x^3 + x = F(8) - F(10) + 1 \stackrel{*}{<} 0$$

\* Από το Δ2 cii) έχουμε :

$$F(10) \geq F(8) + 2 \Leftrightarrow 0 \geq F(8) - F(10) + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 \geq F(8) - F(10) + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 > -1 > F(8) - F(10) + 1$$

•  $K(x) = F(x) - x, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$K'(x) = f(x) - 1 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{και} \quad K(1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 1 \stackrel{K'}{\Leftrightarrow} K(x) > 0 \\ x < 1 \stackrel{K'}{\Leftrightarrow} K(x) < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 & 1 \\ - & \phi & + \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(F(8) - F(10)) x^3 + x}{F(x) - x} \stackrel{\frac{1}{0^+}}{=} -\infty$$

$$\text{cii) } I = \int_0^1 |F(x) - x| dx = \int_0^1 (F(x) - x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x dx - \int_0^1 F(x) dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (x)' F(x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - [x F(x)]_0^1 + \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} - F(1) + \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e-2}{2}$$

(5)