

ΣΥΝΟΡΤΙΚΕΣ ΑΥΞΕΙΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ Γ' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

14/3/26

ΘΕΜΑ Α

Α4) 1) 1 2) Σ 3) 1 4) Σ 5) 1

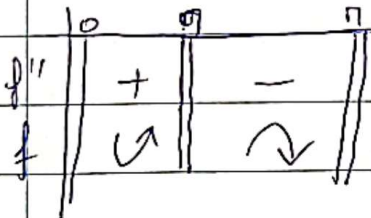
ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1) $f'(x) = \frac{-\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} - (1 + \sin x) \sin x}{\sqrt{x}^2} = \frac{-\sqrt{x}^2 - \sin x - \sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x}^2} = \frac{-1 - \sin x}{\sqrt{x}^2} < 0$

αρα $f \searrow$ στο $(0, \pi)$ & $f \nearrow$ στο $(\pi, 2\pi)$

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

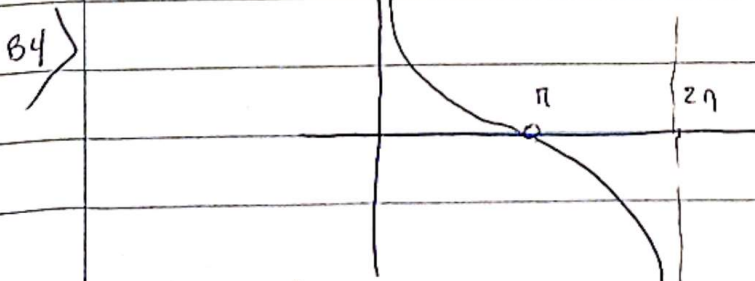
$f''(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (0, \pi)$



B3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + \sin x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \stackrel{2(+\infty)}{=} +\infty$ $x=0$ κατακόρυφη

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{-\sqrt{x}}{\sin x} = 0$
 DLH $x \rightarrow \pi$


$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2\pi} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2\pi} \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} \stackrel{2(-\infty)}{=} -\infty$ $x=2\pi$ κατακόρυφη



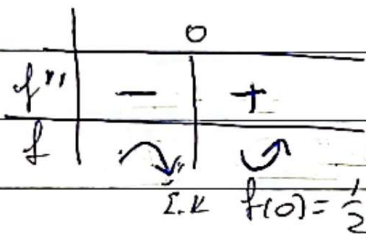
ΘΕΜΑ Γ

π1) f συνεχής στο \mathbb{R} δεν έχει κατακόρυφες ασυμπτωτικές
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^x} = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1$ δεν y , $y=1$ οριζόντια στο $-\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^x} = 0$ δεν y , $y=0$ οριζόντια στο $+\infty$

π2) $f'(x) = -\frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} \rightarrow$ 

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



π3) $h(x) = (x-2)(\alpha f'(x) - f(2x) + f(x)) + (x-1)(2\sin x + x - 3)$ στο $[1, 2]$

h συνεχής στο $[1, 2]$ ως γινόμενο συνεχών

$h(1) = -(\alpha f'(1) - f(2) + f(1)) > 0$

$h(2) = 2\sin 2 - 1 < 0$ γιατί $\frac{\pi}{2} < 2 < \pi$ κι $\sin x < 0$ στο $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$

$[\alpha, 2x]$ αυτ. $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(2x) - f(x)}{\alpha}$

$\alpha < \xi \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} f'(\alpha) < f'(\xi) \Leftrightarrow f'(\alpha) < \frac{f(2x) - f(x)}{\alpha} \Leftrightarrow \alpha f'(\alpha) < f(2x) - f(x)$

$\Leftrightarrow \alpha f'(\alpha) - f(2x) + f(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow h(\alpha) > 0$

κι εφαρμόζουμε θ. Bolzano.

π4) $E = \int_0^k |f(x)| dx = \int_0^k \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int_0^k \frac{1+e^x \cdot e^{-x}}{1+e^x} dx = \int_0^k \left(1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^x}\right) dx =$

$\left[x - \ln(1+e^x)\right]_0^k = k - \ln(1+e^k) + \ln 2 = \ln e^k - \ln(1+e^k) + \ln 2 =$

$\ln\left(\frac{e^k}{1+e^k}\right) + \ln 2 = \ln\left(\frac{2e^k}{1+e^k}\right) = \ln$

5) Η εφ'απλοῦς ἄνω (f) σὺ 0 :

$$(E): y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0) \Rightarrow y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}x \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

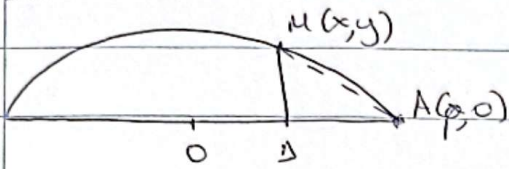
f' σὺ [0, +∞) ἀπὸ f(x) ≥ -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2} } ⇒
 $y/x \geq 0$ σὺ [0, \frac{1}{2}]

f(x) y/x ≥ (-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}) y/x ἢ ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἰσοσύνη δὲν ἰσχύει $\forall x$

$$\int_0^{1/2} f(x) y/x dx > \int_0^{1/2} (-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}) y/x dx = \int_0^{1/2} (-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}) (-\sin x)' dx =$$

$$\int_0^{1/2} (\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}) \sin x dx + \int_0^{1/2} -\frac{1}{4} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} + [-\frac{1}{4} y/x]_0^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ



Δ1) $(AMB) = \frac{(AD) \cdot (MD)}{2} = \frac{(\rho - x) \sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2}}{2}$ Πρέπει $-\rho < x < \rho$ για να έχουμε τρίγωνο.

άρα $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\rho - x) \sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2}$ $x \in (-\rho, \rho)$

Δ2) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2} + (\rho - x) \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2} - \frac{(\rho - x)x}{\sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2}} \right) =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\rho^2 - x^2 + \rho x - x^2}{\sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{-2x^2 + \rho x + \rho^2}{\sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x^2 - \rho x - \rho^2}{\sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2}}$

$f'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - \rho x - \rho^2 \geq 0$ $\Delta = \rho^2 + 8\rho^2 = 9\rho^2$, $x_{1,2} = \frac{\rho \pm 3\rho}{4} \rightarrow \rho$
 $\rightarrow -\frac{\rho}{2}$

	$-\rho$	$-\rho/2$	ρ
f'		+	-
f		↑	↓

f_{max} για $x = -\frac{\rho}{2}$

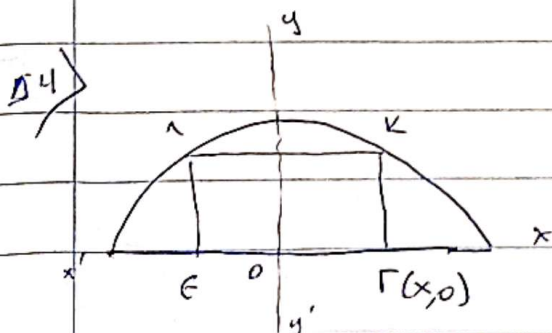
$f\left(-\frac{\rho}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\rho + \frac{\rho}{2}\right) \sqrt{\rho^2 - \frac{\rho^2}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{3\rho}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}\rho}{2} =$

Δ3) $I = \int_{-\rho}^{\rho} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\rho}^{\rho} (\rho - x) \sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-\rho}^{\rho} \rho \sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2} dx - \int_{-\rho}^{\rho} x \sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2} dx \right]$

$\int_{-\rho}^{\rho} \rho \sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2} dx$ είναι το εμβαδόν του ημικυκλίου άρα $\rho \frac{\pi \rho^2}{2} = \frac{\pi \rho^3}{2}$

$I_1 = \int_{-\rho}^{\rho} x \sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2} dx$ $\begin{matrix} x = -u \\ dx = -du \\ x = -\rho : u = \rho \\ x = \rho : u = -\rho \end{matrix}$ $\int_{\rho}^{-\rho} -u \sqrt{\rho^2 - u^2} (-du) = -\int_{\rho}^{-\rho} u \sqrt{\rho^2 - u^2} du =$

$I_1 = -I_1 \Leftrightarrow 2I_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow I_1 = 0$ άρα $I = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi \rho^3}{2} = \frac{\pi \rho^3}{4}$



Πρέπει $(\kappa\Gamma) = \sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2} = 2x \Leftrightarrow$
 $4x^2 = \rho^2 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow 5x^2 = \rho^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\rho\sqrt{5}}{5}$
 ή βολιχό σημ $\rho(x) = \sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2} - 2x$ στο $[0, \rho]$