

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A4) i) 1 ii) 1 iii) 2 iv) 1 v) 2

ΘΕΜΑ Β

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

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \frac{e^x + 2}{e^x - 1}, \quad x > 0$$

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

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

$$\frac{e^{x_1}e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} + 2e^{x_2} - 2}{e^{x_1}e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} + 1} = \frac{e^{x_1}e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} + 2e^{x_2} - 2}{e^{x_1}e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} + 1} \Rightarrow 3e^{x_2} = 3e^{x_1} \Rightarrow e^{x_1} = e^{x_2} \xRightarrow{1-1} x_1 = x_2 \quad \forall x \in (f \circ g)^{-1}(1)$$

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

$$e^x(y-1) = 2+y \xRightarrow{y \neq 1} e^x = \frac{2+y}{y-1} \quad x = \ln \frac{2+y}{y-1}$$

$$\text{Πρέπει } \frac{2+y}{y-1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow (2+y)(y-1) > 0 \quad \text{Πρέπει } x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{2+y}{y-1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

	-2	1	
2+y	-	+	+
y-1	-	-	+
+	+	-	+

$$y < -2; y > 1$$

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

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

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

①

B3) i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln\left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln u) = +\infty$, οπότε:

Θέτω $u = \frac{x+2}{x-1}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x+2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x+2) \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = +\infty$, οπότε

$x-1 > 0$ ορίζεται, άρα $u \rightarrow +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right) = \lim_{w \rightarrow 1} \ln w = 0$, οπότε:

Θέτω $\frac{x+2}{x-1} = w$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x-1} = 1$ άρα $w \rightarrow 1$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ1) $A(0,1) \in f \Rightarrow f(0)=1$

$B(1,-2) \in f \Rightarrow f(1)=-2$

$0 < 1$ & $f(0) > f(1)$ } $\Rightarrow$ f στ. φθίνουσα $\Rightarrow$ f 1-1 άρα αντιστρέφεται

Γ2) $f^{-1}(x)=0 \Rightarrow f(f^{-1}(x))=f(0) \Rightarrow \boxed{x=1}$

f^{-1} έχει την ίδια μονotonία με την f (από σελ 54 βιβλ)

Γ3) i) $f(f^{-1}(3x+4)-1)=1 \Rightarrow f(f^{-1}(3x+4)-1)=f(0) \stackrel{f^{-1}}{\Rightarrow}$

$f^{-1}(3x+4)-1=0 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(3x+4)=1 \Rightarrow f(f^{-1}(3x+4))=f(1) \Rightarrow$

$3x+4=-2 \Rightarrow 3x=-6 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=-2}$

ii) $f^{-1}(3+f(x)) < 0 \stackrel{x>0}{\Rightarrow} f(f^{-1}(3+f(x))) > f(0) \Rightarrow$

$3+f(x) > 1 \Rightarrow f(x) > -2 \Rightarrow f(x) > f(1) \stackrel{f \downarrow}{\Rightarrow} x < 1 \Rightarrow$

$\ln x < \ln e \stackrel{\ln \uparrow}{\Rightarrow} x < e$ άρα $\underline{\underline{0 < x < e}}$



iv) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1-2h)}{4/h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1-2h)}{\frac{4}{h}} = l$ Παρατηρήσεις

• $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{h} = \infty$

• $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1-2h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1) + f(1) - f(1-2h)}{h} =$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} - \frac{f(1-2h) - f(1)}{h} \right] = f'(1) - (-2f'(1)) = 3f'(1)$

$\begin{matrix} \searrow \\ -2h = u \\ h \rightarrow 0 \\ u \rightarrow 0 \\ h = -\frac{u}{2} \end{matrix} \quad \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+u) - f(1)}{-\frac{u}{2}} = -2f'(1)$

οπότε $l = \frac{3f'(1)}{1} = 3f'(1)$

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x^2) - f(2-x)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{f(x^2) - f(1)}{x-1} - \frac{f(2-x) - f(1)}{x-1} \right) = l$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x^2) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x^2) - f(1)}{x^2-1} (x+1) = 2f'(1)$, γιατί

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x^2) - f(1)}{x^2-1} \xrightarrow{x^2=u} \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(u) - f(1)}{u-1} = f'(1)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(2-x) - f(1)}{x-1} \xrightarrow{2-x=w} \lim_{w \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(w) - f(1)}{2-w-1} = \lim_{w \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(w) - f(1)}{1-w} =$

$-\lim_{w \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(w) - f(1)}{w-1} = -f'(1)$

οπότε $l = 2f'(1) - (-f'(1)) = 3f'(1)$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

11) f συνεχής $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 \gamma / \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^x + d) = b \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\underbrace{x}_{\rightarrow 0} \cdot \underbrace{x \gamma / \frac{1}{x}}_{\rightarrow 0} \right) = 1 + d = b \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = 1 + d = b \quad \text{οπότε} \quad \begin{cases} d = -1 \\ b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \gamma / \frac{1}{x}, & x < 0 \\ e^x - 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Για } x < 0: f'(x) &= 2x \gamma / \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \sigma\omega \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)' = 2x \gamma / \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \sigma\omega \frac{1}{x} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \\ &= 2x \gamma / \frac{1}{x} - \sigma\omega \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 \gamma / \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow[\substack{x \rightarrow -\infty \\ u \rightarrow 0^-}]{\frac{1}{x} = u} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\gamma / u}{u^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\gamma / u}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{u} \xrightarrow{1(-\infty)} -\infty$

13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 \gamma / \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \gamma / \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x - e^0}{x - 0} = g'(0) \quad \text{οπότε}$$

ανάγκη $g(x) = e^x$ οπότε $g'(x) = e^x$, $g'(0) = e^0 = 1$

οπότε f όχι παραγωγίσιμη στο 0.



Δ4) Για $x > 0$: $f(x) = e^x - 1$

Έστω $x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty)$ με $x_1 < x_2$ $\left(\frac{e^x}{1} \right) e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \Rightarrow e^{x_1} - 1 < e^{x_2} - 1 \Rightarrow$

$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ άρα $f \uparrow$

$$f(|x|+1) \leq f(1+1/|x|)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |x|+1 > 0 \\ 1+1/|x| > 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} |x|+1, 1+1/|x| \in (0, +\infty) \\ f \uparrow \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |x|+1 \leq 1+1/|x| \Rightarrow |x| \leq 1/|x| \\ \text{οπότε } |x| \geq 1/|x| \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow |x| = 1/|x| \Rightarrow \boxed{|x| = 0}$$

ή ισοδύναμα για $x=0$