

1. Σελ 384

• $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x}$ πρπ $1-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 1$

• $g(x) = \ln x$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$D_g = (0, +\infty)$$

(α).

$$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = \sqrt{1-x} + \ln x$$

$$D_{f+g} = D_f \cap D_g = (0, 1]$$

(β). $h(x) = (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \sqrt{1 - \ln x}$

Πρππ $x \in D_g$ και $g(x) \in D_f$,

$$x > 0$$

$$\ln x \leq 1$$

$$e^{\ln x} \leq e^1$$

$$D_h = (0, e]$$

$$x \leq e$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \varphi(x) = h(x) - x^2$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sqrt{1 - \ln x} - x^2$$

$$D_\varphi = D_h = (0, e]$$

$$\bullet \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \ln x_1 < \ln x_2 \Rightarrow -\ln x_1 > -\ln x_2$$

$$1 - \ln x_1 > 1 - \ln x_2$$

$$\bullet \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 < x_2^2 \Rightarrow -x_1^2 > -x_2^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1 - \ln x_1} > \sqrt{1 - \ln x_2} \\ -x_1^2 > -x_2^2 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{+}$$

$$\varphi(x_1) > \varphi(x_2)$$

$\varphi \downarrow$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{\sqrt{1 - \ln x}}{x^2} = 1,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1 - \ln x} = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\sqrt{1 - \ln x} - x^2}_{\varphi(x)} = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi(1)$$

$$\varphi(1) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{x=1}$$

2. $f(x) = e^x$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$g(x) = \frac{\alpha}{x+1}, x > -1$

$g(0) = 1$

$g(0) = \frac{\alpha}{0+1} = 1$

$(\Rightarrow) \frac{\alpha}{1} = 1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \underline{\underline{\alpha = 1}}$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$
 $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$

$(\alpha) f(x) = g(x) \quad (\Rightarrow) e^x = \frac{1}{x+1}$

$\Rightarrow e^x - \frac{1}{x+1} = 0$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{h(x)}$

$h(x) = 0$

$h(x) = h(0)$

$h(0) = 1 - 1$

$\boxed{x=0}$

$A(0, 1)$

Monotonie $h(x)$

$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1} < e^{x_2}$

$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 + 1 < x_2 + 1$

$\frac{1}{x_1+1} > \frac{1}{x_2+1}$

$-\frac{1}{x_1+1} < -\frac{1}{x_2+1}$

$h(x_1) < h(x_2) \quad h \nearrow$

(B) Έστω $f(x) < g(x) \Rightarrow f(x) - g(x) < 0 \Rightarrow h(x) < 0$
 $h(x) < h(b)$
 $h \nearrow$

Αρα $f(x) > g(x)$

$-1 < x < 0$

αυ $x > 0$

(γ) Αν $0 < \alpha < \beta$ τότε $e^{\alpha-1} - e^{\beta-1} < \frac{\beta-\alpha}{\alpha\beta}$

α, β
 \oplus

$\alpha < \beta \Rightarrow \alpha-1 < \beta-1 \Rightarrow h(\alpha-1) < h(\beta-1)$

~~$e^{\alpha-1} - \frac{1}{\alpha-1+1} < e^{\beta-1} - \frac{1}{\beta-1+1}$~~

$e^{\alpha-1} - e^{\beta-1} < \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta}$

$e^{\alpha-1} - e^{\beta-1} < \frac{\beta}{\alpha\beta} - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha\beta}$

$e^{\alpha-1} - e^{\beta-1} < \frac{\beta-\alpha}{\alpha\beta}$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \varepsilon \text{ξίωση} \quad (x^2+1) e^{x^2} = 1$$

$$e^{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

$$e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 0$$

$$h(x^2) = 0$$

$$h(x^2) = h(0)$$

$$h(0) = 1$$

$$x^2 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$3. \textcircled{a}. f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

$$x > 0 \text{ kai } x \ln x \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ kai } \ln x \neq 0$$

$$D_f = (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$e^{\ln x} \neq e^0$$

$$x \neq 1$$

$$\textcircled{b}. \bullet x_1 < x_2$$

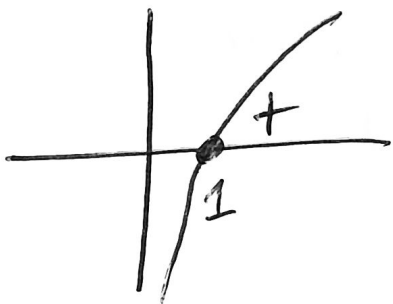
$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \ln x_1 < \ln x_2$$

$$\bullet x_1 \ln x_1 < x_2 \ln x_2$$

$$\frac{1}{x_1 \ln x_1} > \frac{1}{x_2 \ln x_2}$$

$$f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

$f \downarrow$



$$\textcircled{g}. \text{Av } a < B \text{ vdo } a^a < B^B$$

$$a < B \Rightarrow f(a) > f(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a \ln a} > \frac{1}{B \ln B}$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln a^a} > \frac{1}{\ln B^B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln a^a < \ln B^B$$

$$a^a < B^B$$

$$\textcircled{\delta} \quad \varepsilon \text{ ίδιουση} \quad \frac{(x^4+2)^{x^4+2}}{(x^2+4)^{x^2+4}} = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

$$(x^4+2)^{x^4+2} = \ln(x^2+4)^{x^2+4}$$

$$\ln(x^4+2)^{x^4+2} = \ln(x^2+4)^{x^2+4}$$

$$(x^4+2) \ln(x^4+2) = (x^2+4) \ln(x^2+4)$$

$$\frac{1}{(x^4+2) \ln(x^4+2)} = \frac{1}{(x^2+4) \ln(x^2+4)}$$

$$f(x^4+2) = f(x^2+4)$$

f'31-1

$$x^4 - x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$x^4 + 2 = x^2 + 4$$

$$x^4 - x^2 - 2 = 0$$

Substituting $x^2 = t$

$$t^2 - t - 2 = 0$$

$$t = 2$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

or

$$t = -1$$

$$x^2 = -1$$

Adapun

6. $f(x) = 1 - \ln x$ $D_f = (0, +\infty)$

$g(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

⊙. $\in \sigma \tau \omega$ $g(x_1) = g(x_2)$ $(\Rightarrow) \frac{e^{x_1}}{1+e^{x_1}} = \frac{e^{x_2}}{1+e^{x_2}}$

$e^{x_1}(1+e^{x_2}) = e^{x_2}(1+e^{x_1})$

~~$e^{x_1} + e^{x_1}e^{x_2} = e^{x_2} + e^{x_1}e^{x_2}$~~

$e^{x_1} = e^{x_2}$

$x_1 = x_2$

g ∘ I - 1.

⊙ $g(x) = y$

$y = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$, $y > 0$

$y(1+e^x) = e^x$

$y + ye^x = e^x$

$ye^x - e^x = -y$

$e^x(y-1) = -y$ $y \neq 1$

$e^x = \frac{-y}{y-1}$

$e^x = \frac{y}{1-y}$

$x = \ln\left(\frac{y}{1-y}\right)$

$$g^{-1}(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)$$

приму $\frac{y}{1-y} > 0$

$$D_{g^{-1}} = (0, 1)$$

y	0	1
y	$-$	$+$
$1-y$	$+$	$-$
$\frac{y}{1-y}$	$-$	$+$

$$y \in (0, 1)$$

$$\textcircled{B} (g^{-1} \circ f)(x) = g^{-1}(f(x)) = \ln\left(\frac{1 - \ln x}{1 - (1 - \ln x)}\right) =$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{1 - \ln x}{\ln x}\right)$$

$$x \in D_f \quad \text{ка } f(x) \in D_{g^{-1}}$$

$x > 0$

$$0 < 1 - \ln x < 1$$

$$-1 < -\ln x < 0$$

$$1 > \ln x > 0$$

$$e > x > 1$$

$$D_{g^{-1} \circ f} = (1, e)$$

$$\textcircled{8}. \quad g^{-1}(f(x)) = 0$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1 - \ln x}{\ln x}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1 - \ln x}{\ln x} = 1$$

$$1 - \ln x = \ln x$$

$$1 = 2 \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \ln x$$

$$e^{1/2} = x$$

$$x = \sqrt{e}$$

$$7. f(x) = 2 - \ln(\sqrt{x-2} + 1).$$

(a) . npn $x-2 \geq 0$ \Rightarrow $\sqrt{x-2} + 1 > 0$ \Rightarrow $x \geq 2$ \Rightarrow $x > 2$

$$D_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 - 2 < x_2 - 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x_1 - 2} < \sqrt{x_2 - 2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x_1 - 2} + 1 < \sqrt{x_2 - 2} + 1 \Rightarrow \ln(\sqrt{x_1 - 2} + 1) < \ln(\sqrt{x_2 - 2} + 1) \Rightarrow 2 - \ln(\sqrt{x_1 - 2} + 1) > 2 - \ln(\sqrt{x_2 - 2} + 1) \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$

$$y = 2 - \ln(\sqrt{x-2} + 1).$$

$$\ln(\sqrt{x-2} + 1) = 2 - y$$

$$\sqrt{x-2} + 1 = e^{2-y}$$

$$\sqrt{x-2} = e^{2-y} - 1$$

$$x-2 = (e^{2-y} - 1)^2$$

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

$$e^{2-y} - 1 > 0$$

$$e^{2-y} > 1$$

$$2 - y > 0$$

$$2 > y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = (e^{2-x} - 1)^2 + 2$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = (-\infty, 2).$$

Тогда

$$x \geq 2$$

$$(e^{2-y} - 1)^2 + \cancel{y} \geq \cancel{2}$$

$$(e^{2-y} - 1)^2 \geq 0 \text{ не верно.}$$

$$\textcircled{B}. f^{-1}(x) = 2.$$

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = f(2)$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 2}}$$

$$\textcircled{Г}. f(x) = x$$

$$2 - \ln(\sqrt{x-2} + 1) = x$$

$$0 = x - 2 + \ln(\sqrt{x-2} + 1)$$

$$\boxed{\text{делаем } x-2 = t}$$

$$t + \ln(\sqrt{t} + 1) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\phantom{t + \ln(\sqrt{t} + 1) = 0}}_{\varphi(t)}$$

$$\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(t) = 0$$

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi(0)$$

$$\varphi(0) = 0$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow x - 2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

8.

$$e^{f(x)} + f(x) - x = 1.$$

$$e^{f(x)} + f(x) = x + 1.$$

(a) • Пусть $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow e^{f(x_1)} = e^{f(x_2)}$

• Пусть $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \xrightarrow{\quad} \oplus$

$$e^{f(x_1)} + f(x_1) = e^{f(x_2)} + f(x_2)$$

$$x_1 + 1 = x_2 + 1$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

3/1-1.

(b) • Пусть $f(x) = y$ или $x = f^{-1}(y)$

$$e^y + y = f^{-1}(y) + 1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = e^x + x - 1$$

$$\textcircled{8} \cdot f(x) = x$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = f^{-1}(x)$$

$$x = f^{-1}(x)$$

$$x = e^x + x - 1$$

$$1 = e^x$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 0}}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \cdot f(x^2 + 2) - f(1 + \sin x) = 0.$$

$$f(x^2 + 2) = f(1 + \sin x)$$

$$f(3) = f(1)$$

$$x^2 + 2 = 1 + \sin x$$

$$x^2 + 1 = \sin x.$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 + 1}_{\textcircled{+}} - \underbrace{\sin x}_{\textcircled{+}} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 = 0 \quad \textcircled{x=0} \\ \text{or} \\ 1 - \sin x = 0 \quad \textcircled{x=\pi} \end{array} \right.$$

9. $f(x) = \ln(e^x + x - 1)$

(a) . при $e^x + x - 1 > 0, \Rightarrow \varphi(x) > 0$
 $\underbrace{e^x + x - 1}_{\varphi(x)} \nearrow \quad \varphi(x) > \varphi(0)$
 $\varphi \nearrow$

$D_f = (0, +\infty)$

$x > 0$

(b) . $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1} < e^{x_2}$ $\int \oplus$

$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 - 1 < x_2 - 1$

$\ln(e^{x_1} + x_1 - 1) < \ln(e^{x_2} + x_2 - 1)$
 $f(x_1) < f(x_2) \quad f \nearrow$

(d) . $f \nearrow \Rightarrow f^{-1}$ —

(e) . $f^{-1}(x) = x$

$f(f^{-1}(x)) = f(x)$

$x = f(x) \Rightarrow x = \ln(e^x + x - 1)$

$$e^x = e^{x-1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x=1}}$$

$$\textcircled{\epsilon} \quad \forall x > 0 \quad x + e^x > \ln \frac{e^{x+1}}{1+e^x} \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$x + e^x > \ln(e^{x+1}) - \ln(1+e^x)$$

$$\cancel{x + e^x} > \cancel{x+1} - \ln(1+e^x)$$

$$\ln(e^{x+1}) + e^x + 1 > 2$$

$$\ln(e^{x+1}) + e^x - 1 > 0$$

$$\bullet \quad e^x + 1 > 1 \quad \Rightarrow \ln(e^x + 1) > \ln(1) \quad \Rightarrow \ln(e^x + 1) > 0$$

$$\bullet \quad x > 0 \Rightarrow e^x > e^0 \Rightarrow e^x > 1 \Rightarrow e^x - 1 > 0$$

11.

$$e^{f(x)} + f(x) = x + 1$$

(a) $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow e^{f(x_1)} = e^{f(x_2)}$

$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ ⌋ ⊕

$$\underbrace{e^{f(x_1)} + f(x_1)}_{x_1 + 1} = \underbrace{e^{f(x_2)} + f(x_2)}_{x_2 + 1}$$

$x_1 = x_2$

f31-1

(b) $e^{f(2x+1)} - e^{f(3x-2)} = 3 - x$

$$e^{f(2x+1)} + f(2x+1) = 2x + 1 + 1$$

$$e^{f(2x+1)} = 2x + 2 - f(2x+1)$$

$$e^{f(3x-2)} + f(3x-2) = 3x - 2 + 1$$

$$e^{f(3x-2)} = 3x - 1 - f(3x-2)$$

$$2x+2 - f(2x+1) - (3x-1 - f(3x-2)) = 3-x$$

~~$$2x+2 - f(2x+1) - 3x+1 + f(3x-2) = 3-x$$~~

$$f(3x-2) = f(2x+1)$$

$$f(2) = f(1)$$

$$3x-2 = 2x+1$$

$$x = 3$$

(Y). $e^{f(x)} + f(x) = x+1$

$$\boxed{f(x) = y \quad x = f^{-1}(y)}$$

$$e^y + y = f^{-1}(y) + 1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = e^x + x - 1$$

$$\textcircled{8}. f(x) + f^{-1}(x) < 1 - e^x$$

$$f(x) + f^{-1}(x) - 1 + e^x < 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{h(x)}$$

$$h(x) < 0$$

$$h(x) < h(0)$$

$$h \uparrow$$

$$x < 0$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x_1) < f^{-1}(x_2)$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1} - 1 < e^{x_2} - 1$$

} $\textcircled{+}$ $L \uparrow$

$$\boxed{f^{-1}(0) = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad f(0) = 0}$$

$$h(0) = f(0) + f^{-1}(0) - 1 + e^0$$

$$h(0) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\text{Contra } f(x_1) \subset f(x_2) \\ f^{-1} \nearrow$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x_1)) \subset f^{-1}(f(x_2))$$

$$X_1 \subset X_2$$

$$f \nearrow$$

Επανάληψη για ΣοΒΒυτο

Θεωρία

1 5 7 8 9 10 11

Κριτήριο παρεμβολής (είναι 17).

20, 23 24 25 26 27

Ασκήσιμ - Ζητούμενα

1. Ισομετα.

2. Έκθεση

3. Αντιστροφή

4. Όλα τα είδη ορίων τα βασικά.

5. Συναρτήσεις στο X_0 μέσω κλειστών.

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 $\Sigma \lambda$ 391

$$f(x) = e^{x-2} + x^3 - 1,$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}.$$

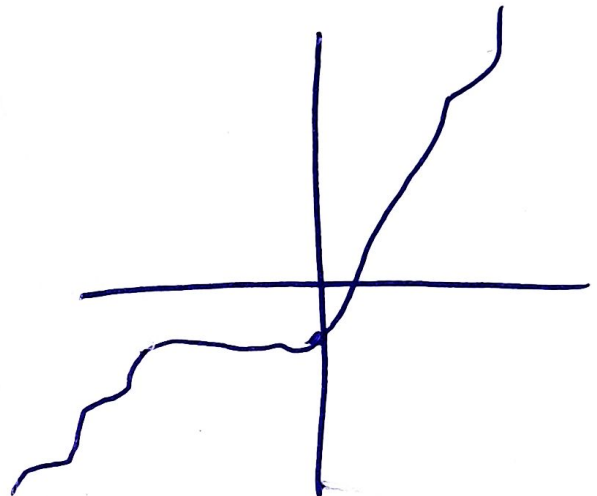
$$\textcircled{a}. \text{ } \leftarrow \text{OTW } x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 - 2 < x_2 - 2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1 - 2} < e^{x_2 - 2}$$

$$\leftarrow \text{OTU } x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^3 - 1 < x_2^3 - 1 \quad \perp \textcircled{+}$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

$f \uparrow \Rightarrow f$ ж.р. по возрастанию $\Rightarrow f(3) < 1 \Rightarrow f$ decreasing.

$$D_f^{-1} = \Sigma T_f$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^{x-2} + x^3 - 1) =$$

$$= e^{-\infty} + (-\infty) - 1 = 0 - \infty = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{x-2} + x^3 - 1) = +\infty$$

$$\Sigma T_f = \mathbb{R} = D_f^{-1}.$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad f^{-1}(e^{x-2} + x^3 + e^{-1} - g) < 1,$$

$f \nearrow$

$$f\left(f^{-1}(e^{x-2} + x^3 + e^{-1} - g)\right) < f(1)$$

$$e^{x-2} + x^3 + e^{-1} - g < e^{-1}$$

$$e^{x-2} + x^3 - g < 0$$

$$e^{x-2} + x^3 - 1 < -1 + g$$

$$f(x) < 8$$

$$f(x) < f(2)$$

$f \nearrow$

$$\underline{\underline{x < 2}}$$

γ) στο η επίλυση $f(e^{2-x}(x^3-8)+3)=8$.
έχει μοναδική λύση.

$$f(e^{2-x}(x^3-8)+3) = f(2)$$

$$f(2) = 1$$

$$e^{2-x}(x^3-8)+3 = 2$$

$$e^{2-x}(x^3-8) = -1$$

$$x^3-8 = -\frac{1}{e^{2-x}}$$

$$x^3-8 = -e^{x-2}$$

$$e^{x-2} + x^3 - 8 = 0$$

$$e^{x-2} + x^3 - 1 = -1 + 8$$

$$e^{x-2} + x^3 - 1 = 7$$

$$f(x) = 7$$

Σ τιμ αυτα αρικα ωδ

η εδωση $f(x)=7$ εχη μοναδικη

λυση.

• f συνεχη.

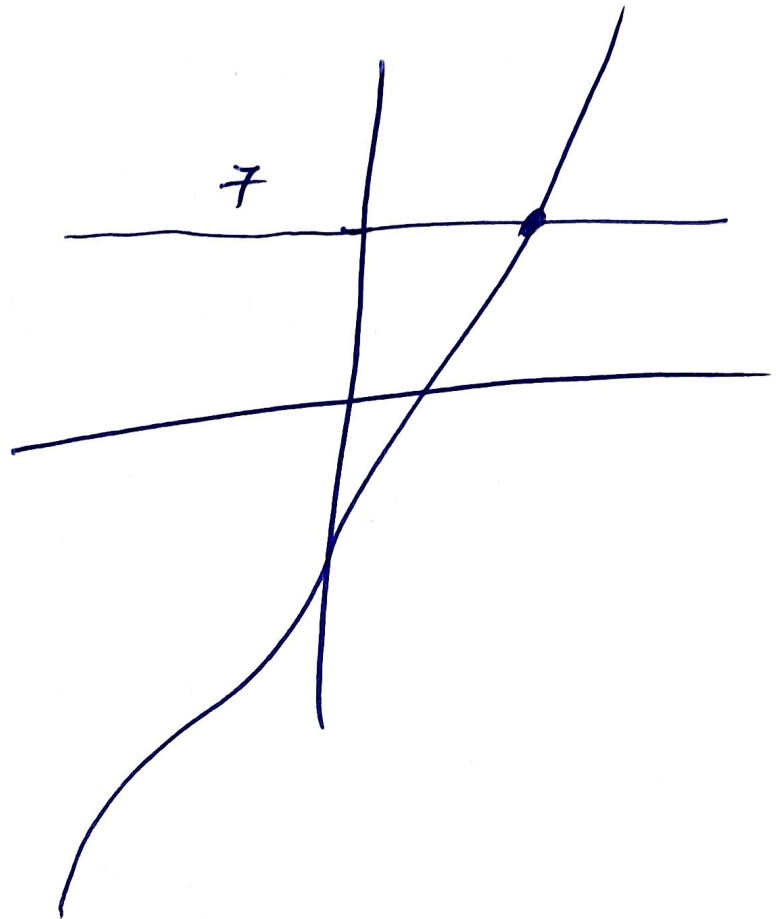
• $f \uparrow$

• $\text{ST}_f = \mathbb{R}$

το $7 \in \text{ST}_f$

αρα $\exists ! \xi \in D_f$

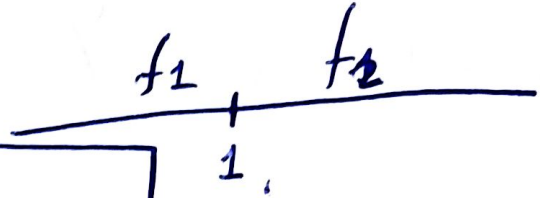
τ.υ $f(\xi)=7$,



31.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x+1} - x - 2, & x \leq 1 \\ \ln x + x - 3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

α)



Για να είναι συνεχής στο 1

πρέπει $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$.

$$f(1) = -2$$

$$f(1) = e^{-1+1} - 1 - 2 = e^0 - 3 = 1 - 3 = -2$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\ln x + x - 3) = -2$$

Άρα το

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -2.$$

$$\text{Άρα } f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -2$$

αρα η f είναι συνεχής στο 1.

H $f(x)$ συνεχής στο $(-\infty, 1)$ και $(1, +\infty)$

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ως Π.Ο.Ο.

Επειδή συνεχής και στο 1.

Άρα συνεχής παντού.

~~B~~

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

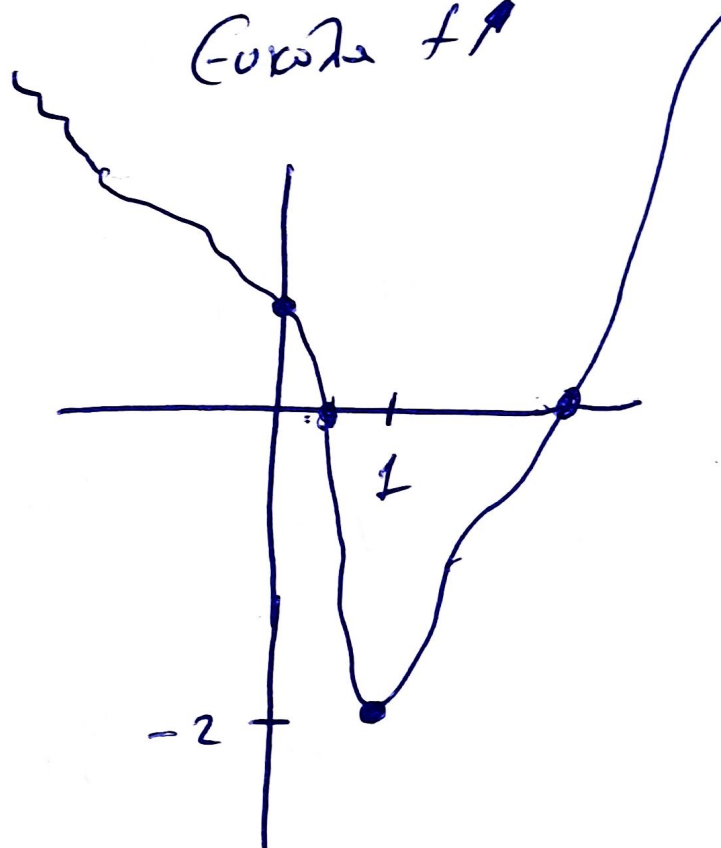
Εύρεση f'

$$\frac{x > 1}{f(x) = \ln x + x - 3}$$

Εύρεση f'

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^{-x+1} - x - 2) = \\ &= e^{+\infty} + \infty - 2 = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet f(1) = -2$$



$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln x + x - 3) = +\infty$$

$$\Sigma T_f = [-2, +\infty)$$

(B)

$$x \in (-\infty, 1]$$

• f συνεχής

• $f \downarrow$

$$\cdot \Sigma T_f = [-2, +\infty)$$

Το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

οπότε $\exists! \xi_1 < 1$

$$\text{Τ.ω } f(\xi_1) = 0.$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty)$$

• f συνεχής

• $f \uparrow$

$$\cdot \Sigma T_f = [-2, +\infty)$$

Το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

οπότε $\exists! \xi_2 > 1$

$$\text{Τ.ω } f(\xi_2) = 0.$$

(D) Νόμο μέσης τιμής $\frac{f(a)+2}{x-1} + \frac{f(b)+2}{x-2} = 0$

Εξυπακούεται μια ρίζα στο $(1, 2)$

$$(f(a)+2)(x-2) + (x-1)(f(b)+2) = 0.$$

$g(x)$

$$g(1) = -(f(a)+2) < 0$$

$$g(2) = f(b)+2 > 0$$

$g(1)g(2) < 0$ Βολταίρο $\exists \xi \in (1, 2)$
Τ.ω $g(\xi) = 0$.

Από ΣT_f
 $f(x) \geq -2$
 $\forall x \in D_f$

$$f(a) \geq -2 \Rightarrow f(a)+2 \geq 0$$

$$f(b) \geq -2 \Rightarrow f(b)+2 \geq 0$$

⑧ επίδειξη $f(2^x) + f(3^x) = f(e^x) + f(n^x)$,

Προφανώς πηλ $x=0$

$\forall x < 0$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet 2^x < e^x \Rightarrow f(2^x) < f(e^x) \\ \bullet 3^x < n^x \Rightarrow f(3^x) < f(n^x) \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{+}$

$f(2^x) + f(3^x) < f(e^x) + f(n^x)$

Στο $(0, +\infty)$ η f

και $\underbrace{2^x, e^x, 3^x, n^x}_{\textcircled{+}}$ παραδο που $x < 0$

$\forall x > 0$ ομοίως

$f(2^x) + f(3^x) = f(e^x) + f(n^x)$

αρα $x=0$

πολυδύκη
ΑΚ

$$\textcircled{E} \quad Av \quad k \leq 1 \leq \lambda \quad \text{kor}$$

$$e^{-k+1} + \lambda - 1 = k - \ln \lambda,$$

$$\ln \lambda + \lambda = -e^{-k+1} + k + 1,$$

$$\ln \lambda + \lambda - 3 + 3 = -e^{-k} + k + 1 - 2 + 2$$

$$f(\lambda) + 3 = -e^{-k+1} + k + 2 - 1$$

$$f(\lambda) + 3 = -(e^{-k+1} + k - 2) - 1$$

$$f(\lambda) + 3 \leq -f(k) - 1.$$

$$f(\lambda) + f(k) = -4.$$

$$f(\lambda) + 2 + f(k) + 2 = -4 + 4$$

$$\underbrace{f(\lambda) + 2}_{\oplus} + \underbrace{f(k) + 2}_{\oplus} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(\lambda) = -2 \\ f(k) = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$k = \lambda = 1$$

32. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής.

$$(x-1)f(x) = ax^2 + bx - 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(1) = 3}}$$

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 3$

$$a + b - 2 = 3$$

$$a + b = 5$$

$$b = 5 - a$$

$\lim_{x \neq 1}$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + bx - 2}{x-1}$$

Από f συνεχής

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ax^2 + bx - 2}{x-1} = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ax^2 + (2-a)x - 2}{x-1} = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ax^2 + 2x - ax - 2}{x-1} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ax(x-1) + 2(x-1)}{x-1} = 3$$

$a + 2 = 3$

$$b = 4$$

$$a = 1$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2+x-2}{x-1} & , x \neq 1 \\ 3 & , x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2, & x \neq 1 \\ 3, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad e^{f(x)} + f(x) - 1 = 0$$

$$f(x) = t$$

$$e^t + t - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow h(t) = 0$$

$$h(t) = h(0)$$

$$h(0) = 1$$

$$t = 0$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$x+2 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = -2}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f^2(x)}{f(x)} \sim \frac{1}{f(x)} \quad \frac{f(x) = t}{x \rightarrow +\infty} \\ t \rightarrow +\infty,$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t^2 \sim \frac{1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

$$\text{ii.} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} \sim \frac{1}{f(x)} \quad \frac{f(x) = t}{x \rightarrow +\infty} \\ t \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \sim \frac{1}{t} \quad \frac{M \times \phi}{\phi} \quad \bigcirc$$

$$-1 \leq \sin t \leq 1$$

$$|\sin t| \leq 1$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{1}{t} \right| \leq \left| \sin t \right| \leq 1 \cdot \left| \sin \frac{1}{t} \right|$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{1}{t} \right| \leq \left| \sin \frac{1}{t} \right|$$

$$\left| \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \right| \leq n p t \leq \frac{1}{t} \leq \left| \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \right|$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t} \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} = 0$$

} Ans k, n

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} = 0.$$

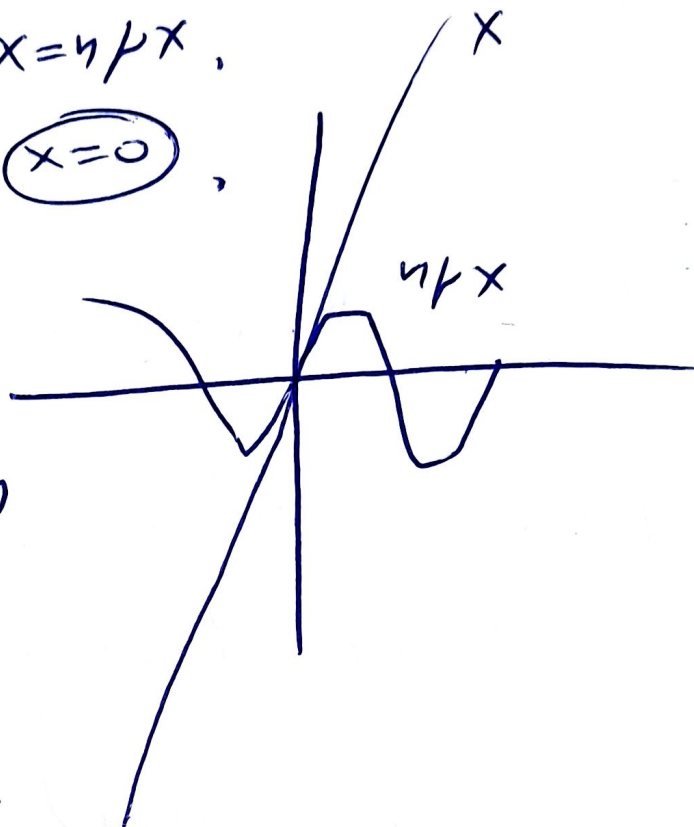
29. (a) $g(x) = x - \eta \rho x$

$\rightarrow g(x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow x - \eta \rho x = 0$

x	0
$g(x)$	$- \phi +$

$x = \eta \rho x$

$x = 0$



$g(0) = 0 - \eta \rho 0 = 0$

$g(-n) = -n - \eta \rho(-n) = -n$

(B) $f(x) = \ln(x+1) - \ln x$

i) $n \in \mathbb{N} \quad x+1 > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad x > 0$
 $x > -1$
 $D_f = (0, +\infty)$

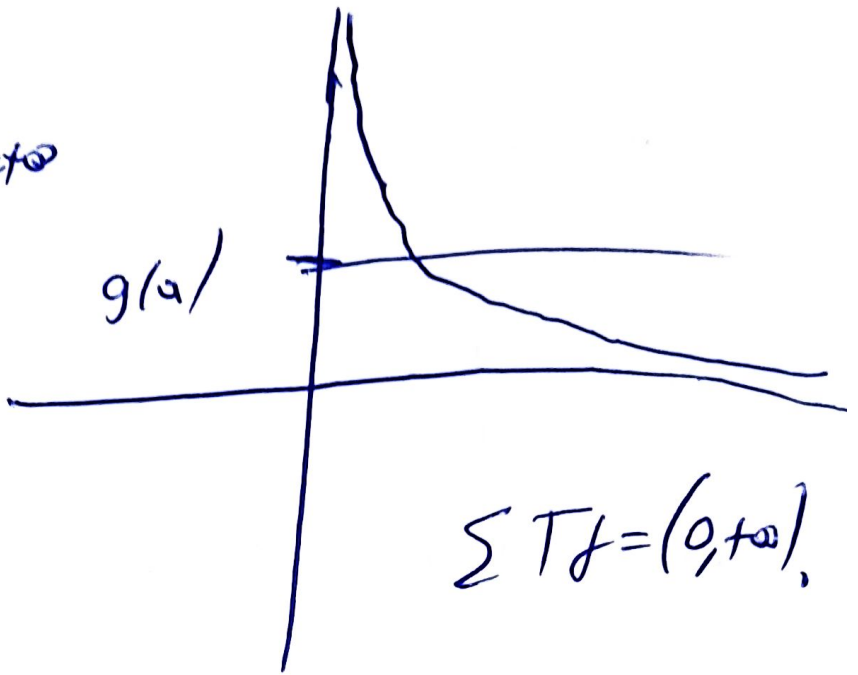
$f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$

$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} > \frac{1}{x_2} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{x_1} > 1 + \frac{1}{x_2}$

$f \downarrow$

$D_f = (0, +\infty)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = l \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) = +\infty$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

ii). vdo n $f(x) = a - \ln x$

exu axp/Bul pua žwv $a > 0$.

$f(x) = g(a)$ $a > 0$

(+)

- f ovcxv
- f ↓
- $\Sigma T_f = (0, +\infty)$

To $g(a) > 0$ apv $g(a) \in \Sigma T_f$

apv $\exists! \xi \in (0, +\infty)$ t.w

$f(\xi) = 0$

Θεωρία

Ορισμοί

1.1

1.3

1.5

1.6

1.7

1.10

1.12

1.11

1.13

1.14

1.15

1.18

1.21

1.22

1.23

1.24

1.25

1.26

Αντιπαράδειγμα

2.3

2.5

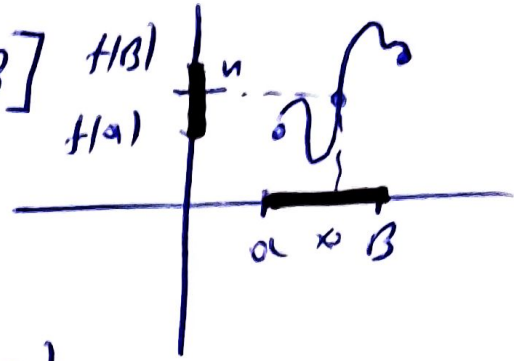
Αποδείξεις

3.4

ΘΕΤ

Εστω f συνεχής στο $[a, B]$

και $f(a) \neq f(B)$



$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$ που $f(a) < y < f(B)$

$\exists x_0 \in (a, B)$ τ.υ $f(x_0) = y$

Απόδειξη

Θελώ να $\exists x_0 \in (a, B)$ τ.υ $f(x_0) = y$

$$f(x) = y$$

$$\underbrace{f(x) - y}_{g(x)} = 0$$

Η $g(x)$ συνεχής στο $[a, B]$ w/ η.δ.δ

$$g(a) = f(a) - y < 0$$

$$f(a) < y$$

$$f(a) - y < 0$$

$$g(B) = f(B) - y > 0$$

$$f(B) > y$$

$g(a)g(B) < 0$ Βολτσα

$$f(B) - y > 0$$

$\exists x_0 \in (a, B)$ τ.υ $g(x_0) = 0$

Ένα ερώτημα που θα μπορούσε
είναι να βρούμε ο τύπος του
 $f(x)$.

Τρία σενάρια.

1. $x f(x) = n x^x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ και συνεχ. n .

$$f(x) = \frac{n x^x}{x}, \quad x \neq 0.$$

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n x^x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$2. \left(\quad \right)^2 = \left(\quad \right)^2$$

$$3. f(\ln x) = x - 1 \quad \rightarrow f(t) = e^t - 1$$

$$\text{Θέτω } \ln x = t \quad \Rightarrow x = e^t$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = e^x - 1}}$$

Άσκηση 6

Δίνεται $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ για την οποία ισχύει ότι

$$f(x+1) = (x+1)e^{-x} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Να βρεθεί ο τύπος της $f(x)$.

$$f(x+1) = (x+1)e^{-x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(t) = t e^{-(t-1)}$$

$$f(t) = t e^{1-t}$$

$$\text{Θέτω } x+1 = t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = t-1$$

$$\text{ή } f(x) = x e^{1-x}$$

Άσκηση 9

Έστω $f: [-1, 4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής για την οποία

• $x^2 + f^2(x) = 3x + 4$, $\forall x \in [-1, 4]$

• $f(0) = -2$

Να βρεθεί ο τύπος της $f(x)$

Έχω ότι $f^2(x) = -x^2 + 3x + 4$

$(\Rightarrow) f^2(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 3x + 4}^2$

$(\Rightarrow) |f(x)| = \sqrt{-x^2 + 3x + 4}$

$(\Rightarrow) |f(x)| = \sqrt{-x^2 + 3x + 4}$

x	-1	0	4
$-x^2 + 3x + 4$	-	+	-

πρέπει να βρω το πρόσημο της $f(x)$

$f(x) = 0$

$f^2(x) = 0$

$-x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$

$x = -1$, $x = 4$

Αρα $-f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 3x + 4}$

$f(x) = -\sqrt{-x^2 + 3x + 4}$

x	-1	0	4
$f(x)$	///	-	///

Αφού $f(0) = -2$

τότε $f(x) < 0$

$\forall x \in [-1, 4]$

Άσκηση 10

Δίνεται $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής με $f(0) = 1$

και $e^{2x} f^2(x) - 2x^2 e^x f(x) = 2x^2 + 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Να βρούτε τον τύπο $f(x)$

$$e^{2x} f^2(x) - 2x^2 e^x f(x) + x^4 = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1$$

$$[e^x f(x) - x^2]^2 = [x^2 + 1]^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |e^x f(x) - x^2| = |x^2 + 1| \quad \textcircled{+}$$

$$|e^x f(x) - x^2| = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$|g(x)| = x^2 + 1 \quad \textcircled{+}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$e^x f(x) - x^2 = g(x)$

Πρέπει να βρω το πρόσημο

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$g^2(x) = 0$$

$$(x^2 + 1)^2 = 0$$

Άδυνατον.

Αρα $g(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής

$$g(x) > 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad g(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(0) = e^0 f(0) - 0 = 1$$

$$g(x) > 0$$

και $g(x)$

$$e^x f(x) - x^2 = x^2 + 1$$

$$e^x f(x) = 2x^2 + 1$$

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

$f(x) = e^{-x}(2x^2 + 1)$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ σωαχολ.

$$f^2(x) - 4 = x^2 - 4x$$

Πιθωσως τινος σωαχολ σπαρτιου.

Λυση

$$f^2(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$f^2(x) = (x-2)^2$$

$$|f(x)| = |x-2|$$

Πιθ. $f(x)$

$$f(x) = 0$$

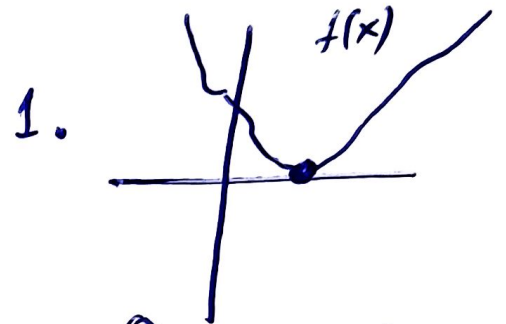
$$f^2(x) = 0$$

$$(x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$x=2$$

x	2
$f(x)$	0

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-2, & x < 0 \\ 2-x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

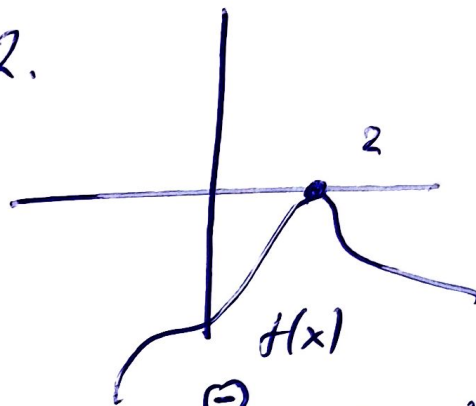


$$\oplus |f(x)| = |x-2|$$

$$f(x) = |x-2|$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2-x, & x < 2 \\ x-2, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

2.

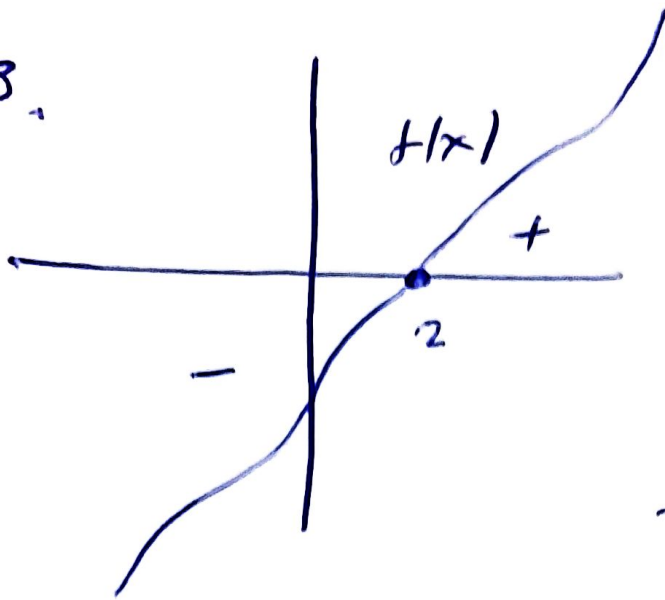


$$\ominus |f(x)| = |x-2|$$

$$-f(x) = |x-2|$$

$$f(x) = -|x-2|$$

3.



$$|f(x)| = |x-2|$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x < 2 \\ \ominus \\ |f(x)| = |x-2| \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x > 2 \\ \oplus \\ |f(x)| = |x-2| \end{array}$$

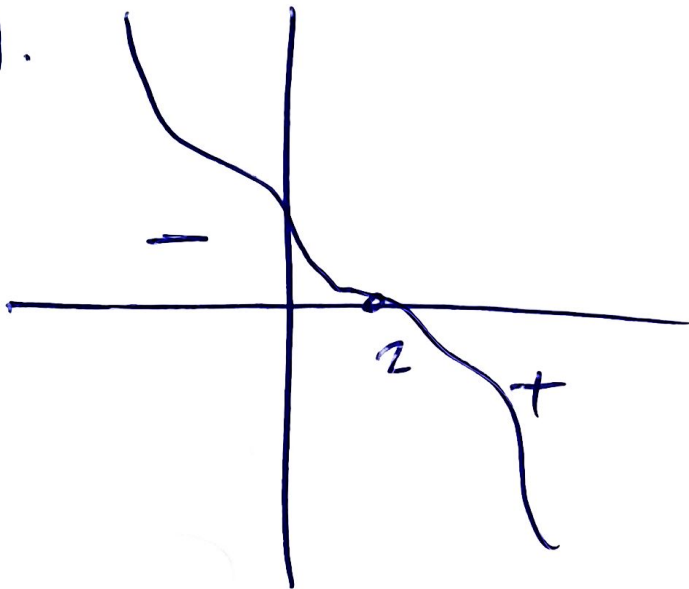
$$-f(x) = -(x-2)$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = x-2}$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = x-2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = x-2}}$$

4.



$$|f(x)| = |x-2|$$

$$f(x) = 2-x$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = 2-x}}$$

Δωρεα

1.1	1.6	1.11	1.14	1.21	1.24
1.3	1.7	1.12	1.15	1.22	1.25
1.5	1.10	1.13	1.18	1.23	1.26

+

2.3

2.5

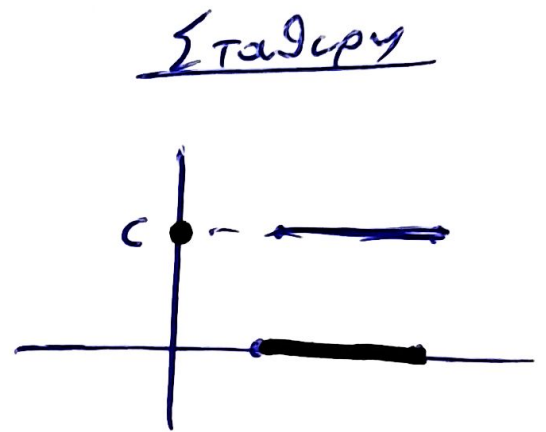
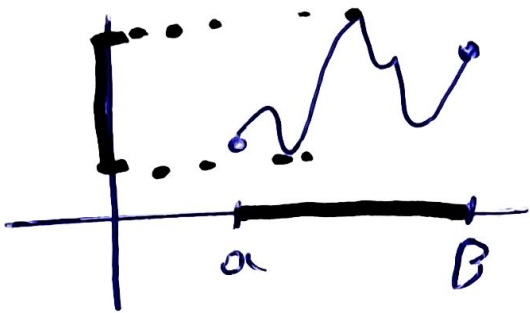
+

3.1 (Μια πασα)

3.4 . SOS

Σ - 1 ΣΟΣ

1. Η εικόνα $f(D)$ μέσω μιας συνεχούς και **μη σταθερής** συνάρτησης είναι διάστημα Σ



2. Αν $f(x)$ **συνεχής** στο Δ και $f(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \Delta$ εσωτερικά τότε Σ
 $f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in \Delta$ εσωτερικά.

3. Αν f συνεχής στο x_0 και $u, g(x)$ συνεχής στο **$f(x_0)$** τότε u και $g \circ f$ Σ συνεχής στο x_0 ,

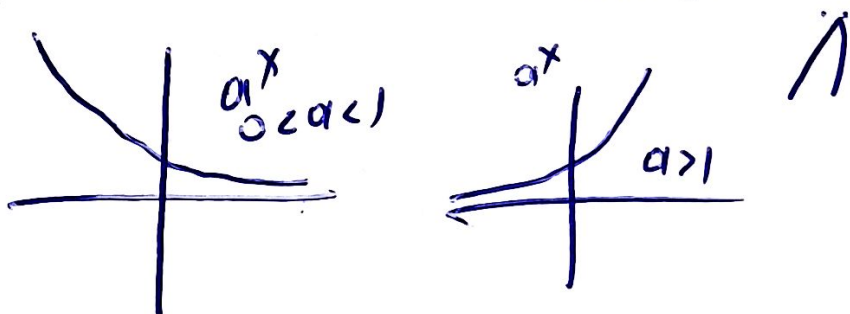
4. Αν f συνεχής και γν. φθίνουσα \sum
 στο $[a, b)$ τότε το $\sum f = (\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x), f(a)]$

5. Αν f συνεχής στο $[a, b]$ και \wedge
 $f(a)/f(b) > 0$ τότε $\nexists x_0 \in (a, b)$ τ.υ $f(x_0) = 0$.

6. Αν f συνεχής στο $[a, b]$ ισχύει
 $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$ τ.υ $f(x_0) = 0$ τότε $f(a)/f(b) < 0$.

7. Έστω $f: A \rightarrow B$ και $g: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Τότε
 συνθέσει τη f με τη g ονομάζουμε
 τη συνάρτησι $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$
 όπου $x \in A$ και $f(x) \in B$. άρα
 $f(A) \cap B \neq \emptyset$ \sum

8. Αν $0 < a < 1$ τότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = 0$



9. (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^{2v}} = +\infty \quad \Sigma$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^{2v+1}} = +\infty \quad \Lambda$

10. Αν $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) < 0$ τότε $f(x) < 0$ ΚΟΝΤΑ ΣΤΟ x_0
 Σ

11. Αν $f(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ τότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) < 0$
 Σ

12. α) Η f και f^{-1} συμπληρωματικές
 ω/ μπορ τω $x'x \quad \Sigma$

β) Η f και f^{-1} είναι συμπληρωματικές
 ω/ μπορ τω $y'y \quad \Sigma$

γ) Η f^{-1} έχου τα θετικά τμήματα των $f(x)$ και τα συμπληρωματικά των αρνητικών
 ω/ μπορ τω $x'x \quad \Sigma$

13 $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x \quad x \in f(A)$
 $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x \quad x \in A$ Σ

14. Αν η f είναι 1-1 τότε f γν. μονοσήμια Λ

15. Αν η f είναι 1-1 τότε
 η f τερνική των x, x'
 μοναδική φορά. Λ

\hookrightarrow (το αντίστροφο)

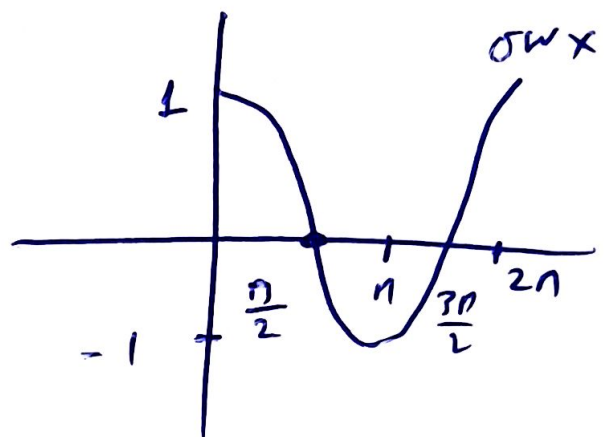
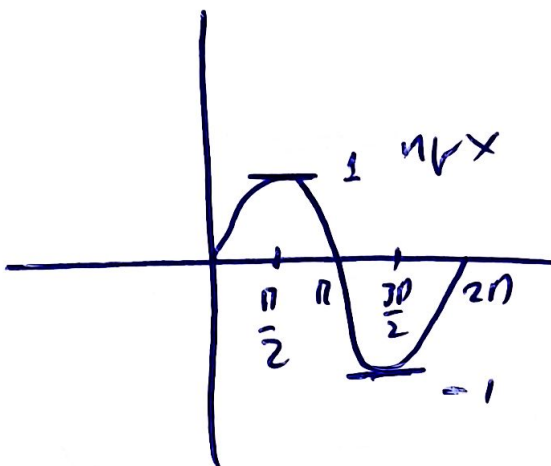
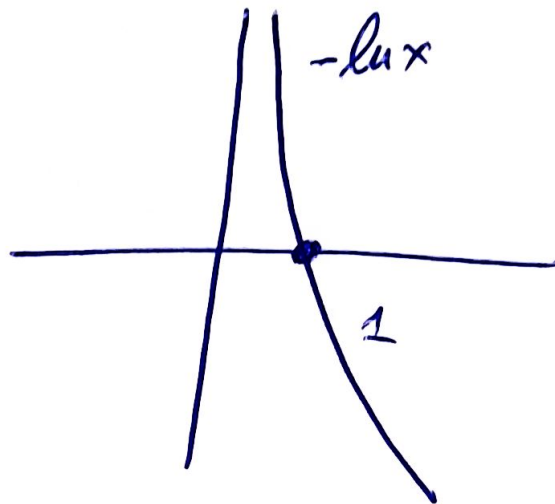
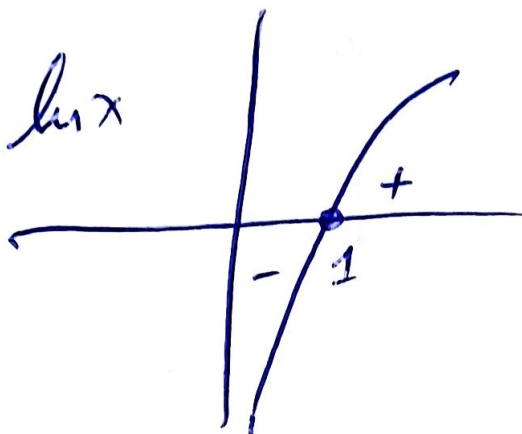
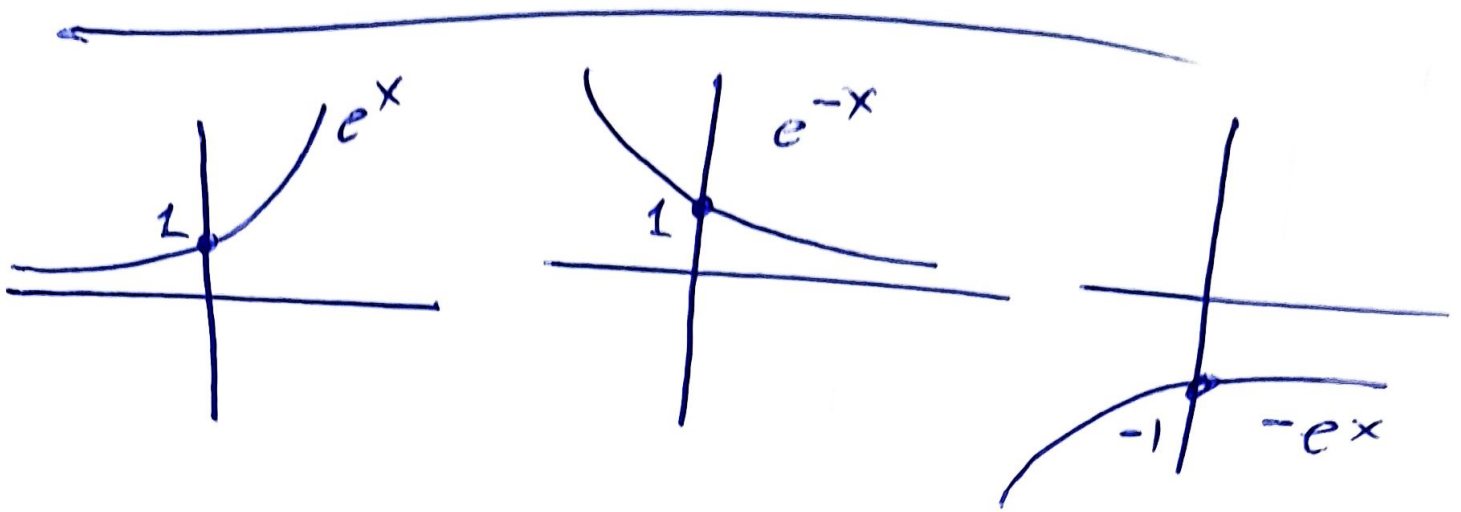
16. Αν η f είναι 1-1 τότε $x_1 = x_2 \implies f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ Σ

$x_1 = x_2 \implies f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ ΠΑΝΤΑ

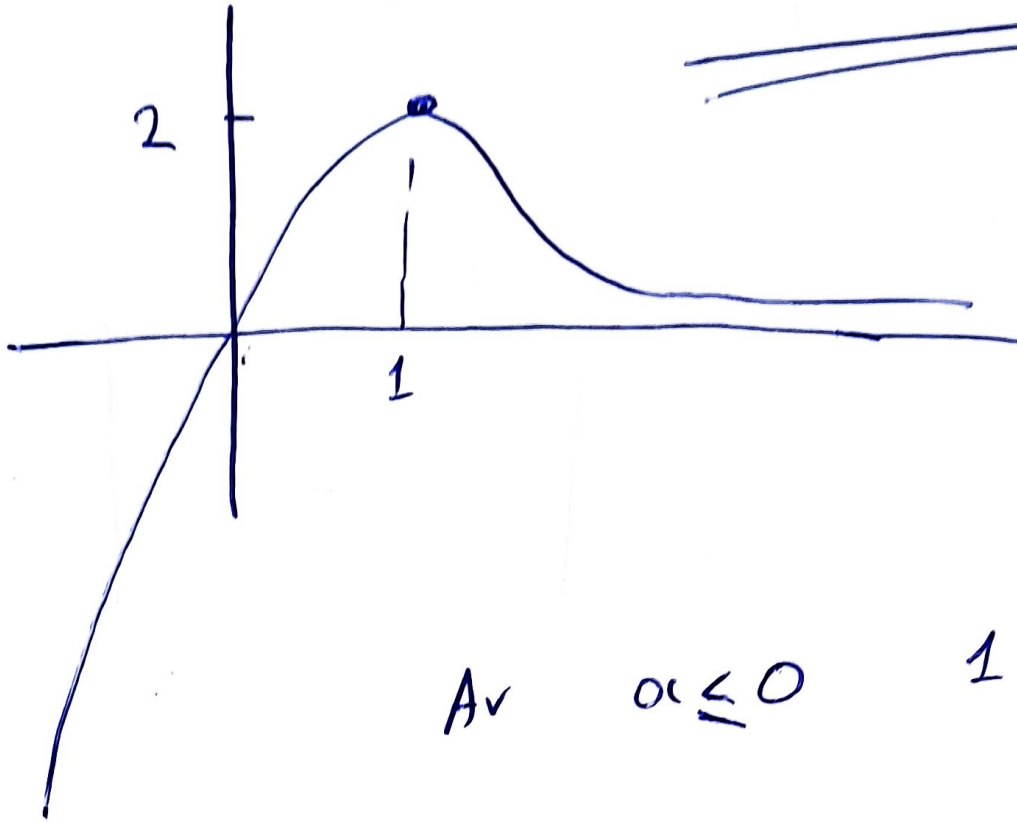
$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies x_1 = x_2 \implies f$ 1-1

• $x_1 \neq x_2 \implies f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ Σ στην 1-1

Υπαδομηση



$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = \alpha x}}$$



$$A \vee \quad \alpha \leq 0 \quad 1 \text{ пик}$$

$$A \vee \quad 0 < \alpha < 2 \quad 2 \text{ пика}$$

$$A \vee \quad \alpha = 2 \quad 1 \text{ пик}$$

$$A \vee \quad \alpha > 2 \quad \text{какая пик}$$

8.

$$f(x) \leq g(x) + \eta x$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(0) = g(0)}}$$

$$\underbrace{f(x) - g(x) - \eta x}_{\varphi(x)} \leq 0$$

f, g nap / rd $\sigma \omega \circ$

$\Rightarrow H \quad \varphi$ nap / rd $\sigma \omega \circ$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - g(x) - \eta x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - g(x) - \eta x}{x}$$

\equiv



$$f(x) - g(x) - \eta x \leq 0$$

For $x > 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - g(x) - \eta x}{x} \leq 0$$

For $x < 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - g(x) - \eta x}{x} \geq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - g(x) - nx}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} - \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} - \frac{nx}{x} = 0$$

$$f'(0) - g'(0) - 1 = 0$$

$$f'(0) = g'(0) + 1$$

7. Σε 2 285

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{x=0} \\ & 0 \leq |f(x)| \leq 0 \\ & f(0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2x \eta \mu x \leq |f(x)| \leq x^2 + \eta \mu^2 x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Bpλ το $f'(0)$.

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

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

Για $x > 0$

$$\frac{2x \eta \mu x}{x} \leq \frac{f(x)}{x} \leq \frac{x^2 + \eta \mu^2 x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2 \eta \mu x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{\eta \mu^2 x}{x} \right) = 0$$

Για $x < 0$

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

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

Από κ.π

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

$$9. \quad f(2+h) = 1 + 2h + 3h^3 \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\textcircled{A} \text{ vdb } f(2) = 1.$$

$$\text{Für } h=0 \text{ : } f(2+0) = 1 + 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0^3$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(2) = 1}}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \cdot \underline{\underline{f'(2)}}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 + 2(x-2) + 3(x-2)^3 - 1}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x - 4 + 3(x-2)^3}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cancel{(x-2)} (2 + 3(x-2)^2)}{\cancel{x-2}} = 2$$

$$f(2+h) = 1 + 2h + 3h^3$$

$$\text{Setze } 2+h = x \Rightarrow h = x-2$$

$$f(x) = 1 + 2(x-2) + 3(x-2)^3$$

$$11. \quad g(x) = (\sqrt{x^3+3} - 2) f(x)$$

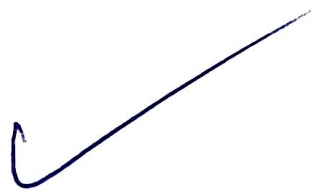
f swaxul oca 1

$$g'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{g(x) - g(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x^3+3} - 2) f(x) - 0}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^3 - 1) f(x)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^3+3} + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)} (x^2 + x + 1) f(x)}{\cancel{(x-1)} (\sqrt{x^3+3} + 2)} = \frac{3f(1)}{4}$$

$$g'(1) = \frac{3f(1)}{4}$$



12. $f(x) = |x-2| + 2x - 1$, $x_0 = 2$

Einmal nap/mu sw 2;

$$f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-2| + 2x - 1 - 3}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-2|^0 + 2x - 4}{x - 2}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{|x-2| + 2x - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-(x-2) + 2(x-2)}{x-2} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x-2| + 2x - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x-2 + 2(x-2)}{x-2} = 3$$

To $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2}$ sw unap/mu!

H f ox1 nap/mu sw 2.

14. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & x \leq 1 \\ ax + b, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

Enun nap / un sw 1!

Ppa un sw sw 1.

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} ax + b$$

$$\underline{\underline{(\Rightarrow) 1 = a + b}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax + b - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\cancel{x-1}(x^2 + x + 1)}{\cancel{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\cancel{ax + 1 - a - 1}}{x - 1} \quad (\beta = -2)$$

$$3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\cancel{a(x-1)}}{\cancel{x-1}} \quad (\alpha = 3)$$

Εργασία Μαθητή

Σελ 285

(2) α γ.

(3) α

(4) α

(5) α β.

(6)

(10).

② α $f(x) = x^2 + 1$

$f'(x) = 2x$

$f'(1) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$

Β' ερωτ

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x}{1} = 2.$$

β. $f(x) = x^3 + 1$

$f'(x) = 3x^2$

$f'(1) = 3$

Β' ερωτ

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + 1 - 2}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2}{1} = 3$$

3. (a) $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\cancel{x+1}}{(\cancel{x+1}) \sqrt{x+1}} = +\infty$$

4. (a) $f(x) = x|x|$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x|x| - 0}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0,$$

5. (a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x < 0 \\ x^3, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 = 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^3 = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

Σ converges to 0!

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

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^3 - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{f'(0) = 0}}$$

5. (B) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \eta x, & x \leq 0 \\ 2x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 + \eta x) = 1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2x = 0$

} To opio du
napxu.

○_{x1} swexu sw ○

○_{x1} nap/m sw ○

6. $x+2 \leq f(x) \leq x^2+x+2$

(a) $2 \leq f(0) \leq 2 \Rightarrow f(0) = 2$ $f'(0) = 1$

(B) $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x}$

$x \leq f(x) - 2 \leq x^2 + x$

$x > 0$

$1 \leq \frac{f(x) - 2}{x} \leq x + 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x + 1 = 1$ $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x} = 1$

$x < 0$
opio $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x} = 1$

10. f ovcxul $\sigma\omega$ 0.

$$g(x) = f(x) \text{ v} x.$$

$$g'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \text{ v} x}{x} =$$

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

12. a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & x < 1 \\ \ln x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 + 1 = 2 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Ox1 } \sigma\omega\text{x} \sigma\omega 0 \\ \text{Ox1 } \text{v} \text{p} \text{v} \sigma\omega 0 \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln x = 0$$

$$13. f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - a^2x, & x < 1 \\ 5x + a - 4, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

(A) $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{ord}_n f = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (3x^2 - a^2x) = 3 - a^2 \\ \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (5x + a - 4) = 1 + a \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)} \right\} \textcircled{=}$$

$$3 - a^2 = 1 + a$$

$$a^2 + a - 2 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{a = -2}$$

$$\textcircled{a = 1}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{3x^2 - a^2x - (1 + a)}{x - 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{3x^2 - a^2x - 1 - a}{x - 1}$$

(B) Av $\alpha = -2$ $\omega \omega c$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 4x - x < 1 \\ 5x - 6, x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{6x - 4}{1} = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{5x - 6 + 1}{x - 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{5x - 5}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{5}{1} = 5.$$

\bigcirc_{x1} nap/ur μa
 $a = -2$

Av $\alpha = 1$ $\omega \omega c$ ωa ;

Εργασία Μαθημα

Σελ 320

(21)

(22)

(23)

(24)

(25)

Ασκηση

για όλους

κωσσωνια - Δημιουργ

Λυκων το pdf
της πλατφορμας.

Ραφαηλα - κωσσωνια

1.6

1.7

1.14

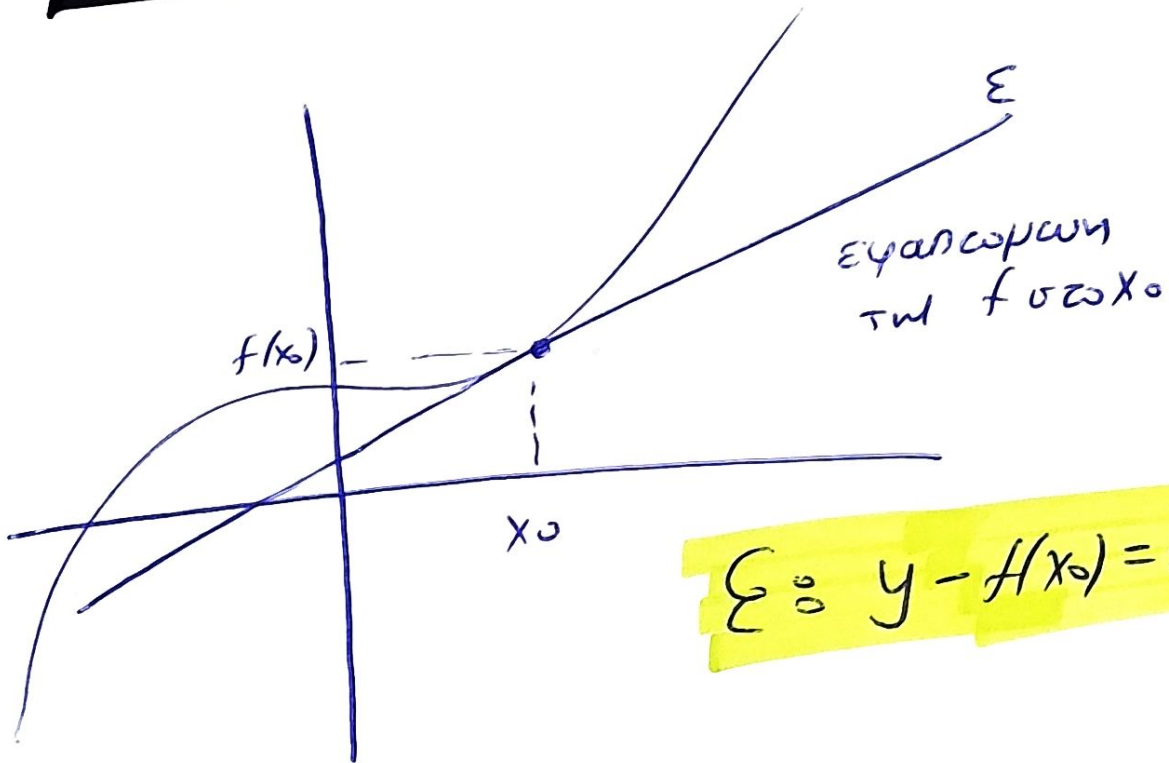
1.18

1.21

1.28

1.31

Εφαρμογή τμ f σε x_0



$$\epsilon = y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

2 Σελ 338

8 $f(x) = \ln x$ $x_0 = 1$

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$f(1) = \ln 1 = 0$

$f(1) = 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$f'(1) = 1$

$$y - 0 = 1 \cdot (x - 1)$$

$$y = x - 1$$

3 $f(x) = \ln(1 + e^x)$ Βρίσκουμε την εφαπτομένη στο σημείο με τεταγμένη $y_0 = \ln 2$

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$y - \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} x$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} x + \ln 2$$

$$f(x) = \ln 2$$

$$\ln(1 + e^x) = \ln 2$$

$$1 + e^x = 2$$

$$e^x = 1$$

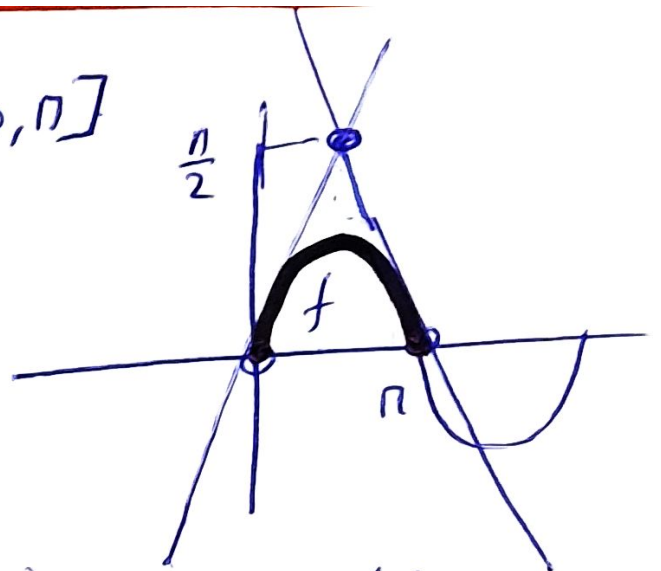
$x = 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{e^0}{1 + e^0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

4. $f(x) = \omega \rho x$, $x \in [0, \eta]$

(a) $y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0)$
 $y - f(\eta) = f'(\eta)(x - \eta)$



• $f(0) = \omega \rho 0 = 0$
 • $f'(0) = \omega \rho 0 = \omega \rho$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y - 0 = \omega \rho (x - 0) \\ y - 0 = \omega \rho x \end{array} \right\} \boxed{y = \omega \rho x}$$

$f'(x) = \omega \rho x$

• $f(\eta) = \omega \rho \eta = 0$
 • $f'(\eta) = \omega \rho \eta = \omega \rho \eta$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y - 0 = -\omega \rho (x - \eta) \\ y - 0 = -\omega \rho x + \omega \rho \eta \end{array} \right\} \boxed{y = -\omega \rho x + \omega \rho \eta}$$

(B) $E = \frac{B \cdot U}{2} = \frac{\eta \cdot \frac{\eta}{2}}{2} = \frac{\eta^2}{4}$

$$\begin{cases} y = \omega \rho x \\ y = -\omega \rho x + \omega \rho \eta \end{cases}$$

$(\Rightarrow) x = -x + \eta \quad (\Rightarrow) 2x = \eta$
 $x = \frac{\eta}{2}$

$y = \frac{\eta}{2}$

$$5. \textcircled{a} f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2x}, & x \leq 0 \\ 2x + \sin x - 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon \textcircled{=} y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0)$$

$$\bullet f(0) = \sqrt{2 \cdot 0} = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{2x}}{x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{\text{DLH}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2x}}{1} = 2$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x + \sin x - 1}{x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{\text{DLH}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 - \cos x}{1} = 2$$

$$f'(0) = 2$$

$$\varepsilon \textcircled{=} y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0)$$

$$y - 0 = 2(x - 0)$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$12. \textcircled{B} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x e^x} = -\infty$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{e^x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{e^{-x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{-e^{-x}} = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{D} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^x \ln(1+e^{-x})} = +\infty$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x \ln(1+e^{-x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^{-x})}{e^{-x}}$$

$$\frac{e^{-x} = y}{x \rightarrow -\infty} \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+y)}{e^y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+y}}{e^y} =$$

$$y \rightarrow +\infty \quad = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^y(1+y)} = 0.$$

$$6. \textcircled{B} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln x - x + 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} - 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= +\infty (0 - 1 + 0)$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 0$$

$$= -\infty$$

$$\textcircled{C} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \ln x + e^x - 1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(1 - \frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{e^x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = +\infty \cdot (1 - 0 + \infty - 0)$$

$$= +\infty$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{1} = +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{52} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - \ln x - 2^x)$$

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^x \ln^2 2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^x \ln^2 2}{2} = +\infty$$

$$11. \textcircled{B} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^3 \ln x \stackrel{0 \cdot \infty}{=}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x^3}} \stackrel{\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)}{\text{DLH}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{3x^2}{x^6}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x^6}{3x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x^3}{3} = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{D} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \ln x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{e^{1/x}} \stackrel{\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)}{\text{DLH}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{e^{1/x} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{1}{e^{1/x} \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{x}{e^{1/x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -x \cdot \frac{1}{e^{1/x}} = 0 \cdot 0 = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{52} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x \ln(x^2+1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{\frac{1}{e^x}}$$

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

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

$$= 0 \cdot 0$$

$$= 0.$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$$

Επορα Μαθημα

Σελ 338

(2) α Β

Κωστ + Παρ.

Σελ 360

(23)

(24)

(25)

(26)

(27)

(28)

(29)

(30)

Κωστ + Παρ.

Δημ. + Κωστ + Παρ.
Pdf.

Βασικη Ασκησι

$$\text{Εστω } f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x - 1, & x < 0 \\ x \ln(x+1), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

α) Είναι η f συνεχης;

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (e^x - 1) = e^0 - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln(x+1) = 0 \cdot \ln 1 = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\text{Αρα } \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \\ f(0) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{Συνεχης στο } 0!$$

Η f συνεχης στο $(-\infty, 0)$ και $(0, +\infty)$

και π.δ.δ. ορα συνεχης παντα!

(B) Είναι παραγωγώσιμη;

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

$$\stackrel{(\frac{0}{0})}{DLH} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x}{1} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \ln(x+1) - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \ln(x+1)}{x} = 0$$

Η $f(x)$ όχι παραγωγώσιμη στο 0
και κατά συνέπηση γωνία.

(8) Bpd την $f'(x)$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x < 0 \\ \ln(x+1) + \frac{x}{x+1}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

(9) ε1: $y - f(-1) = f'(-1)(x+1)$.

$$y - \left(\frac{1}{e} - 1\right) = \frac{1}{e}(x+1) \Rightarrow y - \frac{1}{e} + 1 = \frac{1}{e}x + \frac{1}{e}$$

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

ε2: $y - f(1) = f'(1)(x-1)$

$$y - \ln 2 = \left(\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)(x-1)$$

Σε 2 360

Σωρεση σω 0!

23

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \ln x + ax - B, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ e^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln(-x) + a, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln(-x) + a \right) = 0$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(-x)}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}(-1)}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left(+\frac{1}{x^2} \right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2}{x e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{0}{e^{-(-\infty)}} =$$

$$= \frac{0}{e^{+\infty}} = \frac{0}{+\infty}$$

$$= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} H(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x + ax - B) = -B$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{x^2}{x} = 0$$

Ans $a = -B = 1$.

$$a = 1$$

$$B = -1$$

$$29. f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln x + a - 1, & x > 1 \\ e^{x-1} + bx - B, & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Από το f να είναι / να είναι συνεχής στο 1 είναι και συνεχής

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{x-1} + bx - B = 1 \\ \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln x + a - 1 = a - 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a - 1 = 1 \\ \underline{\underline{a = 2}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{e^{x-1} + bx - B - 1}{x - 1} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{e^{x-1} + B}{1} = 1 + B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x + a - 1 - 1}{x - 1} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x} = 1 \\ &\quad \underline{\underline{B = 0}} \end{aligned}$$

27. $\in \sigma \tau \omega$ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ smooth.

$$e^x (f(x) - x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(2) \quad e^x f(x) - x e^x = f(x)$$

$$e^x f(x) - f(x) = x e^x$$

$$f(x) (e^x - 1) = x e^x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1}, \quad x \neq 0.$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + x e^x}{e^x} = 1.$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad i) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1}}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x} e^x}{x (e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{e^x}}{\cancel{e^x}} = 1.$$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1} - x =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x} e^x - \cancel{x} e^x + x}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0)$$

$$y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}x \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^x - e^x + 1}{x e^x - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{e^x} + x e^x - \cancel{e^x}}{e^x + x e^x - 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^x}{e^x + x e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{e^x} + x \cancel{e^x}}{\cancel{e^x} + \cancel{e^x} + x \cancel{e^x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x}{1+1+x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$26. \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \ln x}{x-1}, & 0 < x \neq 1 \\ 1, & x = 1 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ \neq $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$!

~~XXXXXXXX~~ $\frac{f}{1}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \ln x}{x-1} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

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

$$\text{Apakah } f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \text{swcxw } 0 \text{ } 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + x \frac{1}{x}}{1} = 1$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \quad \text{swcxw } 0 \text{ } 1 \rightarrow$$

H f swcxw $0 \text{ } (0, 1)$ dan $(1, +\infty)$ w/ A.O.S.

$$\textcircled{B}. \quad y = f(1) = f'(1)(x-1)$$

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

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + \frac{x-K}{x-1}}{2(x-1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{2(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \text{ i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x + 1}{1} = +\infty$$

$$25. f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{on } \mathbb{C} \setminus 1,$$

$$x f(x) - \ln x = f(x) \quad \forall x > 0.$$

$$(a) \quad x f(x) - f(x) = \ln x$$

$$(x-1) f(x) = \ln x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x-1} \quad , \quad x \neq 1.$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{\text{DLH}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 1.$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} & , \quad x \neq 1 \\ 1 & , \quad x = 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{B}. y - f(1) = f'(1)(x-1)$$

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

$$\bullet f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{H(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{\ln x}{x-1} - 1}{x-1}$$


$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x - x + 1}{(x-1)^2} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{\text{DLH}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{2(x-1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{D} \text{ i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} = \frac{-\infty}{-1} = +\infty$$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} H(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 0$$

24. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ Σωσυν.

α. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{\text{DLH}} =$ 

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = 1$ a = 1

• $f(0) = a$

β. Εφαρμογή σε 0 .

$$y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0).$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{\text{DLH}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{\text{DLH}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 0)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

$$\textcircled{8} \text{ :)} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \frac{-1}{-\infty} = 0,$$

$$\text{ii).} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \quad \frac{(\infty)}{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{1} = +\infty,$$

Επορα Μαθημα

1. Δίνεται f παραγωγισιμη

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x+1} + \lambda x, & x < -1 \\ \frac{ax+a}{x+a}, & x \geq -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} a > 1 \\ \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

α) νδσ $\lambda = 1$

β) νδσ $a = 2$ και να βρεθ τμη

εφαρμογών στο $A(-1, 0)$.

2. Δίνεται $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \geq 0 \\ 2 - e^{-x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$.

α) Είναι συνεχής;

β) Είναι παραγωγισιμη;

γ) Ορίζεται η εφαρτορική στο 0;

δ) Αν και βρεθ τμη.

ε) Βρεθ τμη $f'(x)$.

3. Έστω f συνεχής $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$x^2 f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \mu x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

α) υπο $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \mu \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$

β) Βρείτε την εφαπτομένη στο $x_0 = 0$.

γ) Βρείτε το $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$.

4. Δίνεται $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^3 + 3x + 1, & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ x^x, & 0 < x \leq \frac{2}{e}. \end{cases}$

Υπό μ f είναι συνεχής αλλά όχι

παράγωγιστη στο 0.

5. Δίνεται $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^3 - 3x^2 - x + 1, & x \leq 0 \\ \sin x, & 0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$

όπου $a < -3$

Υπό μ f συνεχής αλλά όχι παρα/μη στο 0

Άσκηση 1

Παράλυση

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x+1} + \lambda x, & x < -1 \\ \frac{ax+a}{x+a}, & x > -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{a > 1}$$

$$\underline{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}}$$

(α) Από το f παράλυση είναι και συνεχής!

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (e^{x+1} + \lambda x) = 1 - \lambda$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{ax+a}{x+a} = 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } 1 - \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\lambda = 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(β)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{e^{x+1} + x - 0}{x + 1} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{e^{x+1} + x}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{e^{x+1} + 1}{1} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{\frac{ax+a}{x+a} - 0}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{ax+a}{(x+a)(x+1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{a(x+1)}{(x+a)(x+1)} = \frac{a}{a-1}$$

Αναίτη αραυ η f απαρ/πν.

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha-1} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 2(\alpha-1)$$

$$\alpha = 2\alpha - 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{2 = \alpha}}$$

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

$$\varepsilon \text{ : } y - f(-1) = f'(-1)(x+1)$$

$$y - 0 = 2(x+1)$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = 2x + 2}}$$

Άσκηση 2

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

$$\textcircled{a} \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (2 - e^{-x}) = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^x = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= 1 \\ f(0) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Συνεχώς στο 0!

H f είναι συνεχώς στο
 $(-\infty, 0)$ και $(0, +\infty)$ ως Π.Ο.Ο.

Άρα γινώσκω συνεχώς.

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2 - e^{-x} - 1}{x} =$$

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

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

H f παραγώγιμη στο 0! και $f'(0) = 1$.

H f nap /m vs $(-\infty, 0)$ kai $(0, +\infty)$
w/ o. n. s.

Apn garka parapnygwlmu.

$$\textcircled{7} \quad y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0)$$

$$y - 1 = 1(x - 0)$$

$$\boxed{y = x + 1}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \geq 0 \\ e^{-x}, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

Άσκηση 3

Έστω $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής.

$$x^2 f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = nx \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

(α) Θεωρούμε $\frac{1}{x} = t \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{t}$

$$\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 f(t) = n \cdot \frac{1}{t} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot f(t) = n \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

$$f(t) = t^2 \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

ή

$$f(x) = x^2 \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ x \neq 0$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$-1 \leq n \cdot \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

$$-x^2 \leq x^2 \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{x} \leq x^2$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x^2 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$$

} Άρα κ.π

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0)$$

$$y - 0 = 0(x - 0)$$

$$y = 0 \cdot (x - 0)$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$-1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1$$

$$|x| \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |x|$$

$$\left| x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |x|$$

$$-|x| \leq x \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq |x|$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -|x| = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{Ans K.O. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty \cdot 1 = +\infty$$

Άσκηση 4

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^3 + 3x + 1, & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ x^x, & 0 < x \leq \frac{2}{e} \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x^3 + 3x + 1) = 1$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln x \cdot x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x} = e^0 = 1.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{x^2}{x} = 0$$

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

Συνεπώς ο 0_0 .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x^3 + 3x + 1 - 1}{x - 0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x^3 + 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -x^2 + 3 = 3$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{x \ln x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{x \ln x} (x \ln x)^{\uparrow}}{1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\uparrow} \cdot (\ln x + 1) = 1 \cdot (-\infty + 1)$$

$$= -\infty$$

Δa

area approx / μs
 so $0 =$

Ασκηση 5

$$\text{Δίνεται } f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^3 - 3x^2 - x + 1, & x \leq 0 \\ \sin x, & 0 < x \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$a < -3$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} ax^3 - 3x^2 - x + 1 = 1$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x = 0$$

Άρα $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$ $\sum \omega \rho \chi \lambda \sigma \omega \circ!$
 $f(0) = 1$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^3 - 3x^2 - x + 1 - 1}{x} =$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^3 - 3x^2 - x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^2 - 3x - 1}{1} = -1$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - 1}{x} = 0$$

Άρα $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$ $\sum \omega \rho \chi \lambda \sigma \omega \circ!$

Σελ 339

6 $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$

α) Εστω $M(x_0, f(x_0))$

Το σημείο εφαπτόμενο.

$$\text{Εξ } y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{Εφ } 135^\circ = f'(x_0)$$

$$-1 = 2x_0 - 2$$

$$2 - 1 = 2x_0$$

$$1 = 2x_0$$

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Εξ } y - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \Leftrightarrow y - \frac{9}{4} = -\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

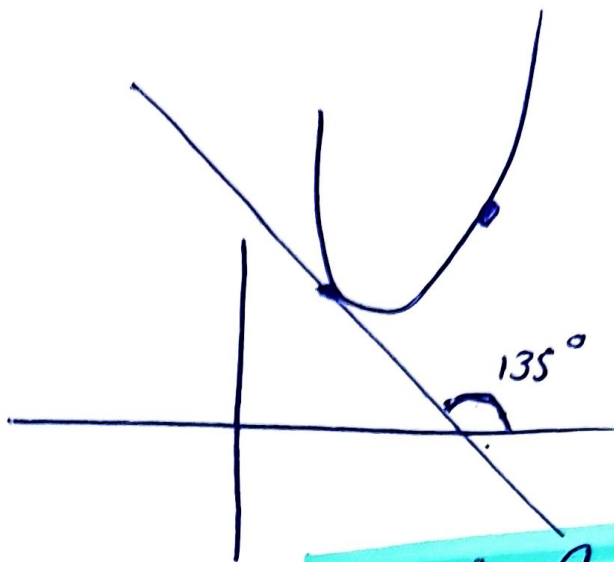
$$\bullet f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} - 1 + 3 = \frac{1}{4} + 2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\bullet f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 = -1$$

$$y - \frac{9}{4} = -x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -x + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -x + \frac{11}{2}$$



$f'(x_0)$ επίσημα

$$f'(x) = 2x - 2$$

(B) (στον $M(x_0, f(x_0))$)
σημείο επαφής.

$$\varepsilon_2 \ni y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

Από $\varepsilon_2 // \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x_0) = -2$$

$$2x_0 - 2 = -2$$

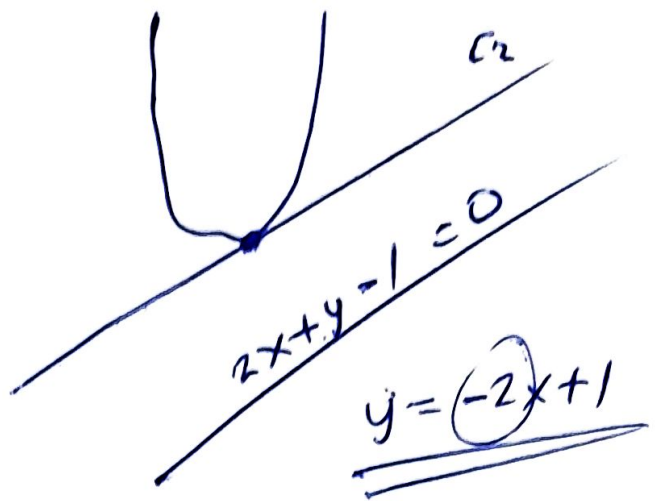
$$2x_0 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_0 = 0}}$$

$$\varepsilon_2 \ni y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0)$$

$$y - 3 = -2x$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon_2 \ni y = -2x + 3}$$



8) Έστω $M(x_0, f(x_0))$

σημείο κλίσης

$$\varepsilon_3 \ni y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

Αφού $\varepsilon_3 \perp y = x$

$$\lambda_{\varepsilon_3} \cdot \lambda_{\varepsilon} = -1$$

$$f'(x_0) \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$f'(x_0) = -1$$

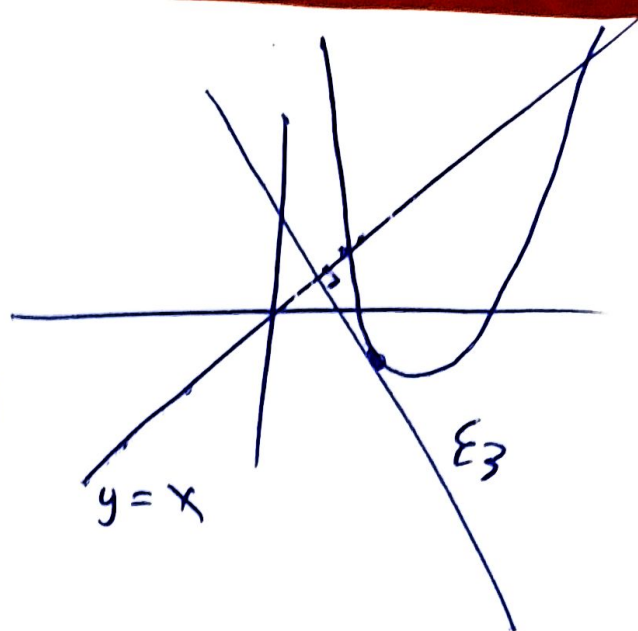
$$2x_0 - 2 = -1$$

$$2x_0 = 1$$

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$y = -x + \frac{11}{2}$$



δ. Έστω $M(x_0, f(x_0))$
σημείο κορυφής.

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \quad // \quad x'x$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$$

$$2x_0 - 2 = 0$$

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$y - f(1) = f'(1)(x - 1)$$

$$y - 2 = 0(x - 1)$$

$$y = 2$$

8.

Δευτέρα $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x}, x \neq 0$

Εστω $M(x_0, f(x_0))$
σημείο εκκλισης.

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$



$(0,0)$

$$0 - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(0 - x_0)$$

$$-\frac{2x_0-1}{x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0^2}(-x_0) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{2x_0-1}{x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0}$$

$$2x_0 - 1 = 1$$

$$2x_0 = 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_0 = 1}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x-1)'x - (2x-1)x'}{x^2}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y - f(1) = f'(1)(x - 1)$$

$$y - 1 = 1(x - 1)$$

$$y = x$$

9.

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 8$$

а) ∞ $A(x_0, f(x_0))$

определено

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

\downarrow
 $M(1, 2)$

$$2 - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(1 - x_0)$$

$$2 - (x_0^2 - 3x_0 + 8) = (2x_0 - 3)(1 - x_0)$$

$$2 - x_0^2 + 3x_0 - 8 = 2x_0 - 2x_0^2 - 3 + 3x_0$$

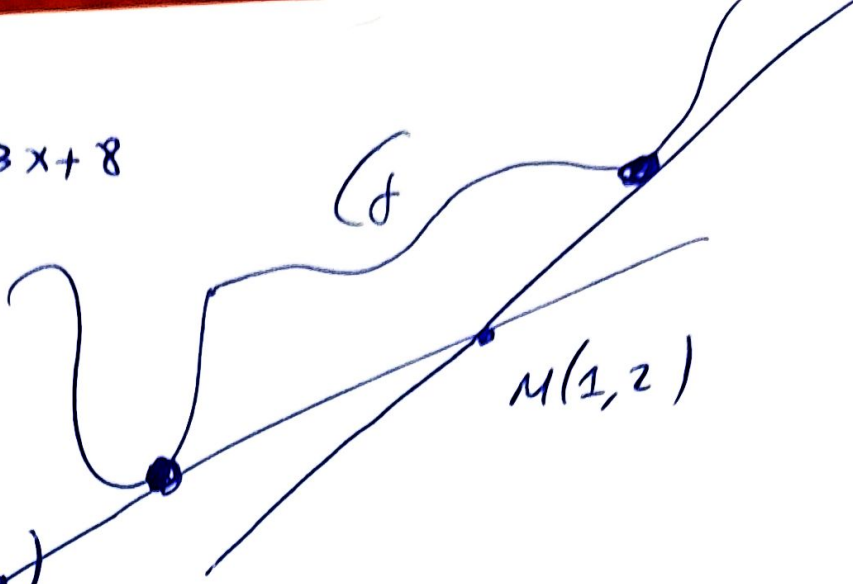
$$x_0^2 - 2x_0 - 3 = 0$$

$$x_0 = 3$$

$$x_0 = -1$$

$$y - f(3) = f'(3)(x - ?)$$

$$y - f(-1) = f'(-1)(x + ?)$$



$$f'(x) = 2x - 3$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad B(3, 8) \quad \Gamma(-1, 12)$$

Ψάχνω εφαπτομένη // Σ_{BG} .

Έστω $(x_0, f(x_0))$ σημείο επαφής

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \quad // \quad BG$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lambda_{BG} = \frac{12 - 8}{-1 - 3}$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{4}{-4} = -1$$

$$2x_0 - 3 = -1$$

$$2x_0 = 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_0 = 1}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y - f(1) = f'(1)(x - 1)}}$$

13

$$f(x) = ax + \frac{b}{x}$$

Από την εφαπτομένη ϵ_1 της f
στο $x_1 = 1$ // $x'x$. $\Rightarrow \underline{f'(1) = 0}$

Από την εφαπτομένη ϵ_2 της f

στο $x_2 = 2$ σχηματίζει γωνία,

$$\omega = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ με τον } x'x,$$

$$f'(2) = \epsilon\varphi \frac{3\pi}{4},$$

$$f'(2) = \epsilon\varphi 135 = -1$$

$$\underline{f'(2) = -1}$$

$$f'(x) = a - \frac{b}{x^2}$$

$$f'(1) = \boxed{a - b = 0}$$

$$f'(2) = a - \frac{b}{4} = -1$$

$$\boxed{4a - b = 4}$$

$$\begin{cases} -a + b = 0 \\ 4a - b = 4 \end{cases} \oplus$$

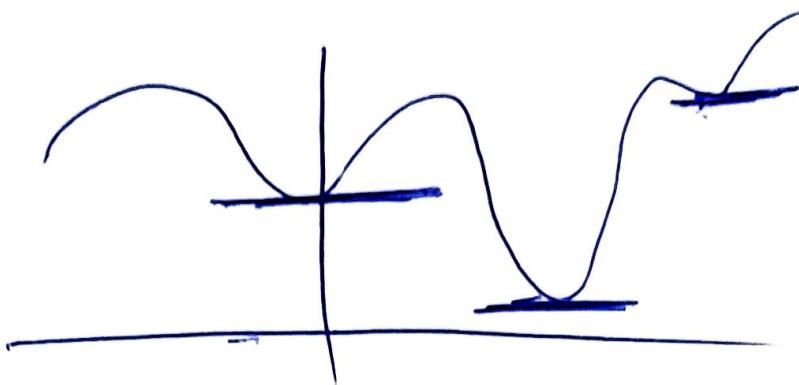
$$3a = 4$$

$$\boxed{a = \frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\boxed{b = \frac{4}{3}}$$

16

$$f(x) = x^4 - 14x^2 + 24x$$



Εστω $M(x_0, f(x_0))$ σημείο στροφής

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \quad // \quad x'x$$

$$f'(x_0) = 0$$

Αρκεί να υ εΐστωσ 3 ρίζεσ
αωσ εχσ ραφίβη

Αρκεί να υ $f'(x)$ τερνυ
των $x'x$ 3 φορμ.

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 28x^2 + 24$$

$$f'(x) = 4(x^3 - 7x^2 + 6)$$

$$\rightarrow x^3 - 7x^2 + 6 = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x^2 - 6x - 6) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 60 > 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{2 \text{ roots}}}$$

$$1 \quad -7 \quad 0 \quad 6 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

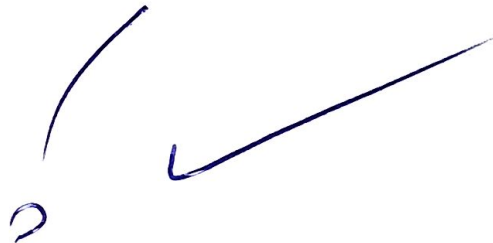
$$\textcircled{x=1}$$

$$\downarrow \quad 1 \quad -6 \quad -6$$

$$\underline{1} \quad -6 \quad -6 \quad 0$$

Apur " $f'(x) = 0$
exu 3 pitu.

Σwcaul



17

Δ uvca $f(x) = e^x \cdot (x^2 + 2)$.

Apka no $f'(x) \neq 0$.

$$f'(x) = e^x(x^2 + 2) + e^x \cdot 2x$$

$$f'(x) = e^x(x^2 + 2x + 2) > 0$$

⊕ Δ < 0

$$f'(x) > 0$$

Η ευθεία

$$3x - 4y + 2 = 0$$

↙
 $3x + 2 = 4y$

εφ'α = 3/4

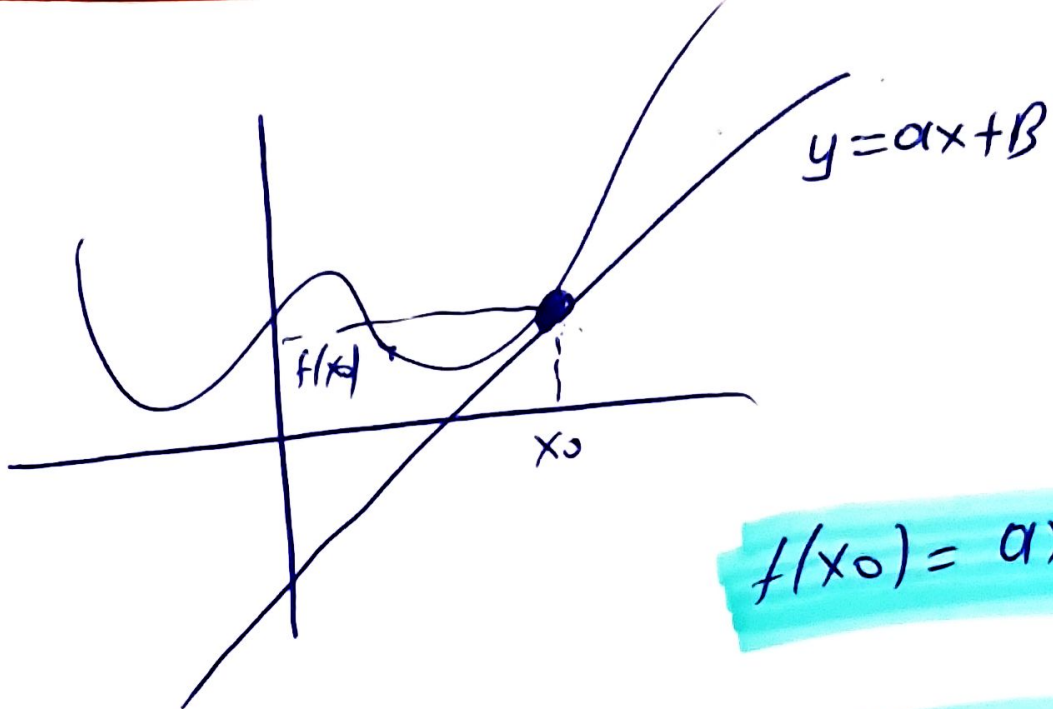
$$y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

ΤΩ

(εσθ

$\frac{1}{4}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(1) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \\ f'(1) = \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(1) = \frac{5}{4} \\ f'(1) = \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$$



$$f(x_0) = ax_0 + B$$

$$f'(x_0) = a$$

19

$$f(x) = x^2 - x + 2$$

$$\exists y = x + 1$$

Αρκε $\forall \delta \exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ τ.υ

$$\begin{cases} f(x_0) = x_0 + 1 \Rightarrow x_0^2 - x_0 + 2 = x_0 + 1 \\ f'(x_0) = 1 \Rightarrow 2x_0 - 1 = 1 \\ \quad 2x_0 = 2 \\ \quad \underline{\underline{x_0 = 1}} \end{cases}$$

$$1^2 - 1 + 2 = 1 + 1$$

$$2 = 2 \checkmark$$

Η $\exists y = x + 1$

εφάρμοξη

τη $(f \circ \sigma) (1, f(1))$

22

η ο $y = ax + 1$ εφαρτάται στο $-L$

$$\text{τη } f(x) = Bx^2 - ax + 2$$

$$f'(x) = 2Bx - a$$

$$\begin{cases} f(-1) = -a + 1 \\ f'(-1) = a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B + a + 2 = -a + 1 \\ -2B - a = a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} B + 2a = -1 \\ -2B - 2a = 0 \end{cases} \oplus$$

$$-B = -1$$

$$B = 1$$

$$a = 1$$

23

$$x^2 + 3y = 0$$

at $x=1$.

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2ax + b$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + 2a$$

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = 0 & \Rightarrow 1 + 2a + b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f'(1) = 0 & \Rightarrow 2 + 2a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b = 1$$

$$a = -1$$

Εποραο Μαθημα

Παρασκευή 4:30 - 6.

1. Στην αρχή του μαθηματός
Τέστ στα βασικά ερωτήματα
κλαδωτής.

2. Ασκήσεις

Σελ. 338 - 339 - 340 - 341.

(2) α β (5)

(7) (20)

(10) (21)

(11) (24).

(12)

(14)