

Θεμα 1

• $f(x) = \ln x + 1$ $D_f = (0, +\infty)$

• $g(x) = \frac{\alpha - 1}{x}$

• $g(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha - 1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2$ οπότε $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 $D_g = \mathbb{R}^* \neq \emptyset$

(α) Βρίσκουμε τα x ώστε $h \in G$ να είναι πάνω
 από την εὐθ. $y = 1$

$$g(x) > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1-x}{x} > 0$$

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

Οπότε $x \in (0, 1)$ η G πάνω ε.

(β) Σημειώνουμε

$$f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow \ln x + 1 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}}_{L(x)} = 0$$

$$L(x) = 0 \Rightarrow L(x) = L(1)$$

$$L'(1) = 1$$

Μονοτονία
 $L'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$L' > 0 \Rightarrow L(1) = 1$$

$$\text{Όταν } x < 1 \Rightarrow L(x) < L(1) \Rightarrow f(x) - g(x) < 0 \\ \Rightarrow f(x) < g(x)$$

$$\text{Όταν } x > 1 \Rightarrow f(x) > g(x).$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad h = g \circ f.$$

$$h(x) = (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = \frac{1}{\ln x + 1}$$

$$x \in D_f \text{ και } f(x) \in D_g$$

$$D_h = (0, \frac{1}{e}) \cup (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\ln x + 1 \neq 0$$

$$\ln x \neq -1$$

$$x \neq e^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad h(x_1) = h(x_2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\ln x_1 + 1} = \frac{1}{\ln x_2 + 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x_1 + 1 = \ln x_2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln x_1 = \ln x_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

h3)-1 από αντιστροφή.

Εύρεση αντιστροφής

$$y = h(x) \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{\ln x + 1} \Leftrightarrow \ln x + 1 = \frac{1}{y} \quad (y \neq 0)$$

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

$$h^{-1}(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x} - 1}$$

$$D_{h^{-1}} = \mathbb{R}^*.$$

Θεμα 2

$$\bullet f(x) = \frac{\alpha x + 3}{x-1} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$\bullet f(2) = 5 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\alpha + 3}{1} = 5 \Leftrightarrow 2\alpha = 2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1.$$

α) νδο f αντιστρέφεται

$$\text{Εστω } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_1 + 3}{x_1 - 1} = \frac{x_2 + 3}{x_2 - 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_1 + 3)(x_2 - 1) = (x_2 + 3)(x_1 - 1)$$

$$\cancel{x_1 x_2} - x_1 + 3x_2 - \cancel{3} = \cancel{x_1 x_2} - x_2 + 3x_1 - \cancel{3}$$

$$4x_2 = 4x_1$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

Άρα f 1-1 αντιστρέφεται.

β) νδο f και f^{-1} είναι ισες.

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{x+3}{x-1} \Leftrightarrow y(x-1) = x+3 \Leftrightarrow yx - y = x+3$$

$$yx - x = y + 3$$

$$x(y-1) = y+3$$

$$x = \frac{y+3}{y-1}, \quad y \neq 1$$

ισες!

$$\boxed{f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-1} \quad D_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}}$$

⑦. κοιτά σημειώ τι (f, f^{-1}) με των αδελφ. συλλογ. των!

Οι (f, f^{-1}) είναι
συμμετρικοί ως προς των $x'x$

Αρα $f(x)=x$, $f^{-1}(x)=x$
Ισοδυναμεί.



$$\frac{x+3}{x-1} = x \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x+3 = x^2 - x \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x=3 \quad x=-1$$

$$A(3,3) \quad B(-1,-1)$$

⑧. κυρτότητα $f(x)$.

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{4 \cdot 2(x-1)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{8}{(x-1)^3}$$

x	1
f''	- +
f	∩ ∪

Θεμα 3

• $f(x) = \ln x$, $D_f = (0, +\infty)$

• $g(x) = \sqrt{1-x}$, $D_g = (-\infty, 1]$

α) Βρω $h = f - g$ και $\varphi = g \circ f$.

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

$$D_h = D_f \cap D_g = (0, 1]$$

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

προτι $x \in D_f$ και $f(x) \in D_g$
 $x > 0$ και $\ln x \leq 1$ $D_\varphi = (0, e]$
 $x \leq e$

β) Νό φ αντιστρέφεται και να βρω φ^{-1}

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow 1 - \ln x_1 > 1 - \ln x_2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \ln x_1} > \sqrt{1 - \ln x_2}$
 $h(x_1) > h(x_2)$

Θετω $y = \sqrt{1 - \ln x}$, $y \geq 0$

απο $f \downarrow$ απο
αντιστρέφεται

$$y^2 = 1 - \ln x$$

$$\ln x = 1 - y^2$$

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

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \varphi^{-1}(x) = e^{1-x^2} \\ D_{\varphi^{-1}} = [0, +\infty) \end{array} \right].$$

⑧ υδo u $\varphi^{-1} \downarrow$.

Εστω $\varphi^{-1}(x_1) < \varphi^{-1}(x_2)$

$\varphi \downarrow$
 $\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(x_1)) > \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(x_2))$

$x_1 > x_2$

αρα $\varphi^{-1} \downarrow$

⑧ εξίσωση $\ln \varphi x = \sqrt{1-\eta \mu x} - \sqrt{1-\sigma \omega x} \quad (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\ln \frac{\eta \mu x}{\sigma \omega x} = \sqrt{1-\eta \mu x} - \sqrt{1-\sigma \omega x}$$

$$\ln \eta \mu x - \ln \sigma \omega x = \sqrt{1-\eta \mu x} - \sqrt{1-\sigma \omega x}$$

$$\ln \eta \mu x - \sqrt{1-\eta \mu x} = \ln \sigma \omega x - \sqrt{1-\sigma \omega x}$$

$$\frac{h(\eta \mu x)}{h(\sigma \omega x)} = \frac{h(\sigma \omega x)}{h(\eta \mu x)}$$

$$\eta \mu x = \sigma \omega x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\eta \mu x}{\sigma \omega x} = 1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \varphi x = 1$$

$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Μονοτονία h

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

$$D_h = (0, 1]$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} > 0$$

$h \nearrow$ αρα 1-1.

Θεμα 4

• $f(x) = x^3 + x - 10$

(α) Εφαπτομένη στο $x_0 = 2$

ε.ε $y - f(2) = f'(2)(x - 2)$

• $f(2) = 2^3 + 2 - 10 = 0$

• $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1 > 0 \quad f \nearrow$

• $f'(2) = 13$

ε) $y - 0 = 13(x - 2)$

$y = 13x - 26$

(β) Μονοτονία - κυρτότητα.

$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow f \nearrow$

$f''(x) = 6x$

$\rightarrow 6x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0}$

x	0
f''	- 0 +
f	∩ ∪

A(0, -10) ε.κ.

(γ) Αντίστροφη $x > \frac{10}{x^2 + 1}$

$x^3 + x > 10$

$x^3 + x - 10 > 0$

$f(x) > 0$

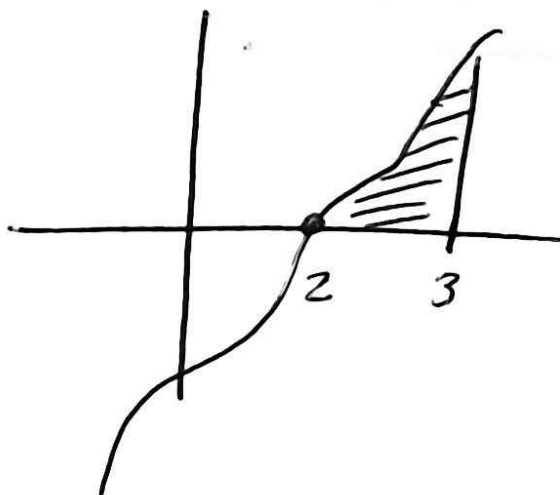
$f(x) > f(2)$

$f \nearrow$

$x > 2$

⑧ $E \approx (f, x'x, x=3)$

$$E = \int_2^3 |H(x)| dx =$$



P. 11 H(x)

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$H(x) = f'(x)$$

$$f(2) = 1$$

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

$$\textcircled{\#} \int_2^3 x^3 + x - 10 dx =$$

$$= \int_2^3 x^3 dx + \int_2^3 x dx - \int_2^3 10 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (x^4)_2^3 + \frac{1}{2} (x^2)_2^3 - 10 (x)_2^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (81 - 16) + \frac{1}{2} (9 - 4) - 10$$

$$= \frac{65}{4} + \frac{5}{2} - 10 = \frac{65}{4} + \frac{10}{4} - \frac{40}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{35}{4}$$

Здача 5

• $f(x) = (x-1)e^x$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$.

⑤ Monotonny.

$$f'(x) = e^x + (x-1)e^x = e^x(1+x-1) = xe^x$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow xe^x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=0}$$

x	0	
f'	-	+
f	↘	↗

⑥ Nдо $f(x) \geq -1$. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$f(x) \geq f(0) \Rightarrow f(x) \geq -1. \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

⑦. $f''(x) = e^x + xe^x = e^x(x+1)$

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

$$\boxed{y + \frac{2}{e} = -\frac{1}{e} \cdot (x+1)}$$

x	-1	
f''	-	+
f	↘	↗

$$A\left(-1, -\frac{2}{e^2}\right).$$

$$\textcircled{8} E^2 (t, x'x, y'y, x=1)$$

$$E = \int_0^1 |H(x)| dx = \int_0^1 \left(\overset{\ominus}{(x-1)} e^x \right) dx = - \int_0^1 (x-1) e^x dx$$

$$E = - \int_0^1 (x-1) (e^x)' dx = - \left[((x-1)e^x)' - \int_0^1 e^x dx \right]$$

$$E = - \left[+1 - (e^x)'_0 \right] = -1 + (e^{-1}) = -1 + e^{-1} \\ \underline{\underline{= e^{-2}}}$$

Θεμα 6

• $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$

(α) Μονοτονία.

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

→ $3x^2 - 6x = 0$

$3x(x-2) = 0$

$x=0$

$x=2$

x	0	2
f'	+	-
f	↗	↘

(β) Ανίσωση $f(3+x^2) > f(2+2x^2)$.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet 3+x^2 > 2 \\ \bullet 2+2x^2 > 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{ στο } (2, +\infty) \text{ η } f \nearrow$

$\downarrow$

$3+x^2 > 2+2x^2$

$0 > x^2 - 1$

x	-1	1
x^2-1	+	-

$x \in (-1, 1)$.

⑦. ευρεστέα στο Σημείο καμπύλ.

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

$$f''(x) = 6x - 6$$

x	1
f''	-
f	↘ ↗

$$\varepsilon \circ y - f(1) = f'(1)(x-1)$$

$$y - (-1) = -3(x-1)$$

$$y+1 = -3x+3$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = -3x + 2}}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int_{-1}^0 f(x+1) dx = \int_0^1 f(t) dt =$$

$x+1 = t$
$1 \cdot dx = 1 \cdot dt$
$x=0 \quad t=1$
$x=-1 \quad t=0$

$$= \int_0^1 t^3 - 3t^2 + 1 dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (t^4)'_0 - (t^3)'_0 + (t)'_0 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - 1 + 1 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

Θεμα 7

• $f(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{e^x}$

α) Μονotonia $f(x)$

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

$f \downarrow$

β) Αποδεικνύω $x^2+1 > e^x$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{e^x} > 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) f(x) > 1 \quad \Rightarrow f(x) > f(0)$$

$f \downarrow$

$$\underline{\underline{x < 0}}$$

γ) επίσης $\ln(x^2+1) = x$

$$x^2+1 = e^x$$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{e^x} = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) f(x) = f(0)$$

$f(0) = 1$

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

⑧ Νόο f αντιστρέφεται και $D_{f^{-1}}$

Αρα $f \downarrow \Rightarrow f \uparrow$ αρα αντιστρέφεται.

$$D_{f^{-1}} = \Sigma T_f$$

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

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

$$\Sigma T_f = (0, +\infty)$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = (0, +\infty),$$

Θεμα 8

$$\bullet f(x) = x^5 + 2x - 3$$

(α) Νόο f αντιστρέφεται με $D_{f^{-1}}$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 + 2 > 0 \Rightarrow f \nearrow \text{ άρα αντιστρέφεται}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^5 + 2x - 3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^5 = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^5 + 2x - 3 = +\infty$$

$$\Sigma T_f = \mathbb{R} \text{ άρα } D_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$(β) f(2x-1) + 3 - 2x > x^5$$

$$f(2x-1) > x^5 + 2x - 3$$

$$f(2x-1) > f(x)$$

$$f \nearrow$$

$$2x-1 > x$$

$$x > 1.$$

$$(8) \quad f\left(1 + f^{-1}(x^2 - 7x)\right) = -3$$

$$f\left(1 + f^{-1}(x^2 - 7x)\right) = f(0)$$

$$f(3) = -1$$

$$1 + f^{-1}(x^2 - 7x) = 0$$

$$f^{-1}(x^2 - 7x) = -1$$

$$f\left(f^{-1}(x^2 - 7x)\right) = f(-1)$$

$$x^2 - 7x = -6$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$$

$$(x=1)$$

$$(x=6)$$

$$(8) \quad \int_1^e \frac{f(\ln x)}{x} dx = \int_0^1 f(t) dt =$$

$$\ln x = t$$

$$\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (t^5 + 2t - 3) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (t^6)'_0^1 + (t^2)'_0^1 - 3(t)'_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} + 1 - 3 = \frac{1}{6} - 2$$

Θεμα 9

• $f(x) = \ln(x-1)$ $D_f = (1, +\infty)$

• $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}^*$

(α) $h = f \circ g$.

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

$x \in D_g$ και $g(x) \in D_f$

$x \neq 0$

$\frac{1}{x} > 1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \frac{1-x}{x} > 0$

x	0	1
$1-x$	+	+ ϕ -
x	- ϕ +	+
$\frac{1-x}{x}$	-	+ -

$x \in (0, 1)$.

$D_h = (0, 1)$

(β) Νόσ $h \circ h^{-1}$

$h(x_1) = h(x_2) \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \ln\left(\frac{1-x_1}{x_1}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1-x_2}{x_2}\right)$

$\frac{1-x_1}{x_1} = \frac{1-x_2}{x_2}$

$(\Rightarrow) (1-x_1)x_2 = (1-x_2)x_1$

$x_2 - x_1x_2 = x_1 - x_1x_2 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x_1 = x_2$.

⑦. Από h^{-1} αντιστρέφεται

$$h(x)=y \Leftrightarrow y = \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right) \Leftrightarrow e^y = \frac{1-x}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^y x = 1-x \quad \Leftrightarrow x + e^y x = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow x(1+e^y) = 1$$

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

οπρ $1+e^y \neq 0$ που είναι.

$$h^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$$

$$D_{h^{-1}} = \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\textcircled{8}. \int_0^1 e^x h^{-1}(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx$$

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

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

Θεμα 10

• $f(x) = x \ln x - x + 3$

$D_f = (0, +\infty)$

(α) $f'(x) = \ln x + 1 - 1 = \ln x$

$f'(x) = \ln x.$

$\rightarrow \ln x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$

x	1
f'	$- \quad 0 \quad +$
f	$\searrow \quad \nearrow$

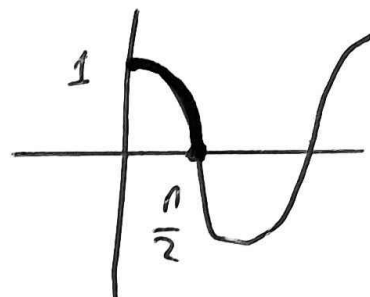
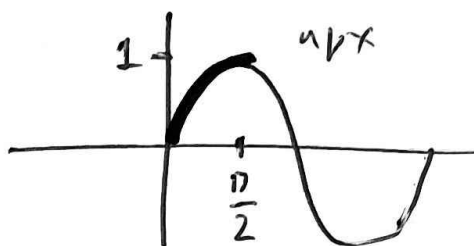
$f(x) \geq f(1)$

$f(x) \geq 2.$

(β) _____

(γ) $f(\eta x) = f(\sigma x).$ στο $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

Όταν $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ τότε $\eta x \in (0, 1)$ και $\sigma x \in (0, 1)$.



Στο $(0, 1)$ η f ↓ απλ 1-1

$\eta x = \sigma x$

$\frac{\eta x}{\sigma x} = 1$

$\epsilon \eta x = 1$

$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad f(x) = x \ln x - x + 3, \quad x > 0$$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0 \quad \text{αρα} \quad f \text{ κυρτή.}$$

Όταν η $f(x)$ είναι κυρτή, η $f(x)$
 είναι πάνω από οποιαδήποτε εφαπτομένη
 στο τυχαίο $x_0 \in D_f$, εκτός του
 σημείου επαφής.

$$\Delta 7.5 \quad f(x) \geq \alpha x + \beta$$

με το $\alpha = f'(x_0)$ για $x = x_0$.