

34.

ΕΥΟΤΗΤΑ

12

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ συνεχής}$$

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

f γν. πρ. ζ. ζ. ζ. ζ. ζ.

$$\text{Νόο} \quad \exists! x_0 \in (0,1) \text{ τ.υ.} \quad f(x_0) = 1 - x_0^3$$

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

$$f(x) - 1 + x^3 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{g(x)}$$

Η $g(x)$ συνεχής στο $[0,1]$ με π.δ.δ

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(0) = f(0) - 1 = -1 < 0 \\ g(1) = f(1) - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Βολτσα} \\ \exists x_0 \in (0,1) \\ \text{τ.υ. } g(x_0) = 0 \\ f(x_0) = 1 - x_0^3 \end{array}$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \quad \textcircled{+}$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^3 - 1 < x_2^3 - 1$$

g π.δ.δ. ζ. ζ. ζ. ζ. ζ.

A you of gr. power

n of ~~h~~ n' of ~~h~~

$$0 < 1$$

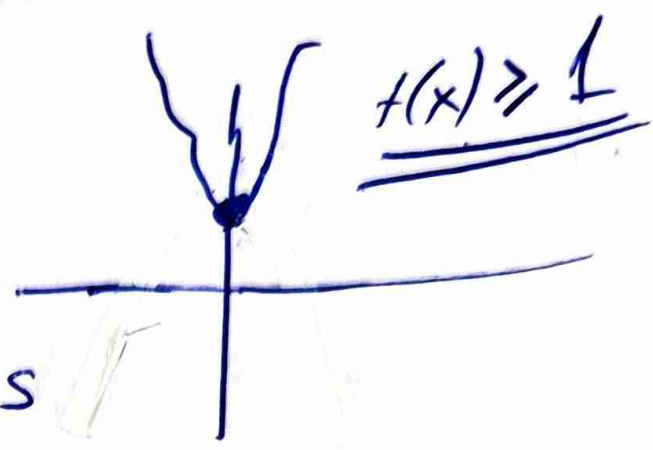
(=)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f(0) & < & f(1) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ 0 & & 1 \end{array}$$

f ↗

38. $\subseteq_{\sigma TW} f: P \rightarrow R$ $\sigma w x w$

$\subseteq_{xw}$ $\varepsilon 2 \alpha x 1 \sigma z 0$ $z 0$ 1 σw 0



$$b) \frac{f(a)-1}{x-1} + \frac{f(b)-1}{x-2} = S$$

$(1, 2)$

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

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

$$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{g(x)}$$

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

$$g(2) = f(b)-1 > 0$$

$$f(a) > 1 \Rightarrow 1-f(a) < 0$$

$$f(b) > 1 \Rightarrow f(b)-1 > 0$$

Bolzano $\exists x_0 \in (1, 2) \text{ r.u. } g(x_0) = 0.$

β) $g(x) = e^x + x - 2$ νδο η εἴδωμεν

$f(g(x)) = 1$ εἰς αὐτὴν
 πᾶσι πᾶσι στὸ $(2, 1)$.

Ἀναγκαστικὸν $g(x) = 0$

ὅτι $x > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > f(0) \Rightarrow f(x) > 1$

ὅτι $x < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > f(0) \Rightarrow f(x) > 1$

Τοῦ " = " γὰρ $x = 0$ ποὺν $f(0) = 1$

$g(x) = 0$.

$e^x + x - 2 = 0$

$g(0) = -1$

$g(1) = e - 1$

} Βολτῶν $\exists!$ $\xi \in (0, 1)$
 γὰρ Τ.Λ $g(0) < 0$

39. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convex 

Nb $\exists! x_0 \in (a, 3a) \quad a > 0$

T.W $f(a) + f(3a) = 2f(x_0)$

$$g(x) = f(a) + f(3a) - 2f(x)$$

$$g(a) = f(a) + f(3a) - 2f(a) = f(3a) - f(a)$$

$$g(2a) = f(a) + f(3a) - 2f(2a) = f(a) - f(3a)$$

$$g(a)g(2a) = - \left(f(a) - f(3a) \right)^2 < 0$$

Bolzano $\exists x_0 \in (a, 3a)$ s.t. $g(x_0) = 0$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2) \Rightarrow -2f(x_1) < -2f(x_2)$$

$$f(a) + f(3a) - 2f(x_1) < f(a) + f(3a) - 2f(x_2) \\ g(x_1) < g(x_2)$$

40.

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

υδο η εἰς αὐτὴν $\frac{f(a)}{x-1} - \frac{f(b)}{x-2} = 1$

$$a \in (-1, 0)$$

$$\exists x \in (1, 2)$$

$$b > 0$$

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

$$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{g(x)}$$

$$g(1) = -f(a)$$

$$g(2) = -f(b)$$

$$g(1)g(2) = f(a)f(b) < 0$$

$$\text{Βολαν } \exists x_0 \in (1, 2)$$

$$\text{T.v. } g(x_0) = 0$$

$$a < 0 < b$$

$$f \downarrow$$

$$f(a) > f(0) > f(b)$$

$$f(a) > 0 > f(b)$$

$$f(a), f(b) \text{ ε } \tau \rho \omicron \nu \eta \tau \iota$$

6. $f: [-1, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 convex and $f \downarrow$

Evoluta
14

Não $\exists! x_0 \in (-1, 3)$ t.w

$$6f(x_0) = 2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3)$$

$\forall f(x)$ convex over $[-1, 3]$

$\exists M \in \mathbb{R} \quad m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [-1, 3]$

$$m \leq f(-1) \leq M \Rightarrow 2m \leq 2f(-1) \leq 2M$$

$$m \leq f(0) \leq M$$

$$m \leq f(3) \leq M$$

$$\Rightarrow 3m \leq 3f(3) \leq 3M$$

} $\oplus$

$$6m \leq 2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3) \leq 6M$$

$$m \leq \frac{2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3)}{6} \leq M$$

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① $\text{ap} \mid \partial \mu \mid$

$$\frac{2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3)}{6} \in \Sigma \mathbb{Z}$$

$\text{ap} \mid \neg! x_0 \in [-1, 3]$

T_w

$$f(x_0) = \frac{2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3)}{6}$$

$$6f(x_0) = 2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3)$$

Άσκηση

SOS

ΣΤω

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

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

1. Συναρτησιακή

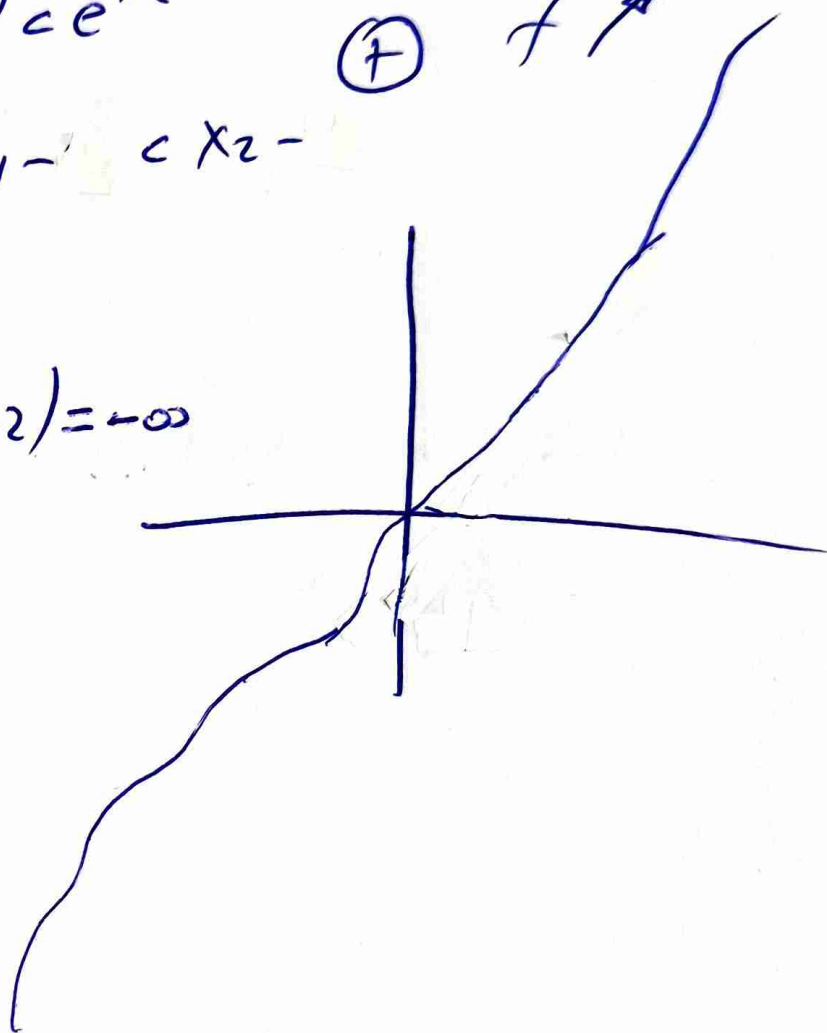
$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1} < e^{x_2}$$

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

(+) $f \nearrow$

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

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



2. Νόο η επίλυση $f(e^x + x) = 0$

έχει αριθμητικά πλάγια.

$$f(e^x + x) = 0$$

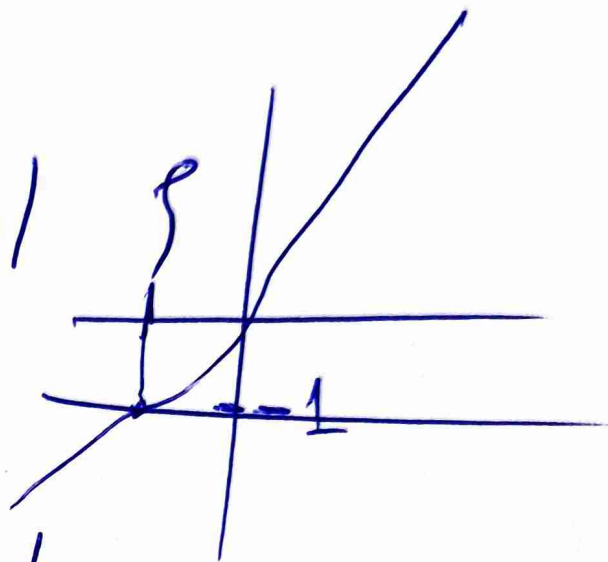
$$f(e^x + x) = f(0)$$

$$f(0) = -1$$

$$e^x + x = 0$$

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

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



Από τον νόο η $f(x)$ τέρνει την $y = -1$

αριθμητικά πλάγια

• f συνεχής.

• $f \nearrow$

• $\text{ST}_f = \mathbb{R}$

Το $-1 \in \text{ST}_f$ από $\exists! \uparrow$ τ.ω
 $f(\xi) = -1$

Θεώρημα Ενδιαμέσων Τιμών

Αν η $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής στο $[a, b]$
το $f(a) \neq f(b)$

Τότε $\forall$ αριθμό η μεταξύ
των $f(a)$ και $f(b)$ $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$

$$\text{τ.ω} \quad f(x_0) = \eta$$

Απόδειξη

$$f(x_0) = \eta \Rightarrow f(x) = \eta \Rightarrow \underbrace{f(x) - \eta}_{g(x)} = 0$$

Η $g(x)$ είναι συνεχής στο $[a, b]$ κ. λ. π.

$$g(a) = f(a) - \eta < 0$$

$$\boxed{f(a) < \eta < f(b)}$$

$$g(b) = f(b) - \eta > 0$$

Αρα $g(a)g(b) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$

$$\text{τ.ω} \quad g(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0) = \eta$$

Επόμενο μάθημα

Ημερομηνία μαθήματος: 14/9/26.

Ώρα μαθήματος: 19:30

Ασκήσεις

Τεστ

Θεωρία

Την

Ιη

ώρα

1.1

1.11

1.15

1.24

1.3

1.12

1.18

1.6

1.13

1.21

1.26

1.7

1.14

1.22

1.10

1.23

3.4

παρατηρήσεις