

Θεωρ II

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

Συνεχώς!

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (x^2 + \alpha) = 4 + \alpha$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{a} \\ \textcircled{b} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 4 + \alpha = 1 \\ \underline{\underline{\alpha = -3}} \end{array}$$

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

$$\textcircled{B} \varepsilon \circledast y - f(3) = f'(3)(x-3)$$

$$y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}(x-3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4y - 2 = -x + 3$$

$$\varepsilon \circledast x + 4y - 5 = 0$$

Για $x > 2$

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

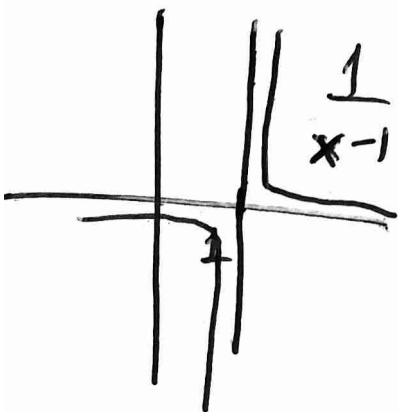
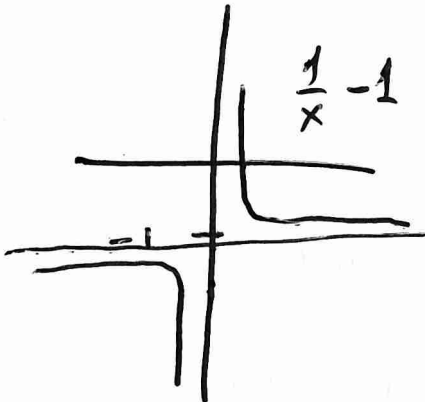
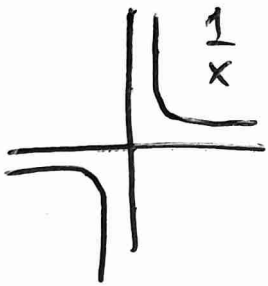
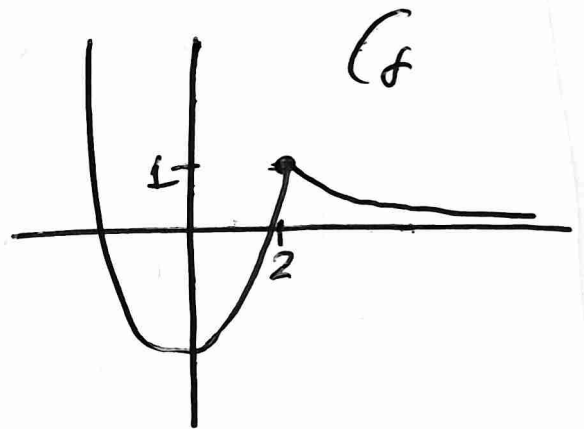
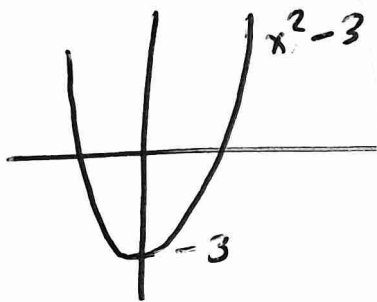
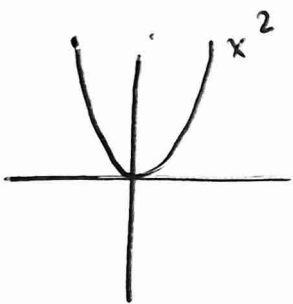
8) Αφού f συνεχής στο \mathbb{R} και $D_f = \mathbb{R}$
δεν έχει κατακόρυφες ασυμπτωτές.

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x-1} = 0 \quad \boxed{\varepsilon \exists \delta y=0}$$

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

Δεν έχει ασυμπτωτές στο $-\infty$,



$$\textcircled{8} E = \int_2^3 |f(x)| dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$E = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x-1} dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$E = (\ln|x-1|)_2^3 = \ln 2$$

Θεμα 12

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

α) $f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{x-1} > 0$

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

Όταν $x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$ η $f(x)$ είναι πάνω από τον x 's

β) $f'(x) = \frac{x-1-x}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} < 0$ η f ↓ στο $(-\infty, 1)$ και στο $(1, +\infty)$.

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

x	1
f''	- +
f	∩ ∪

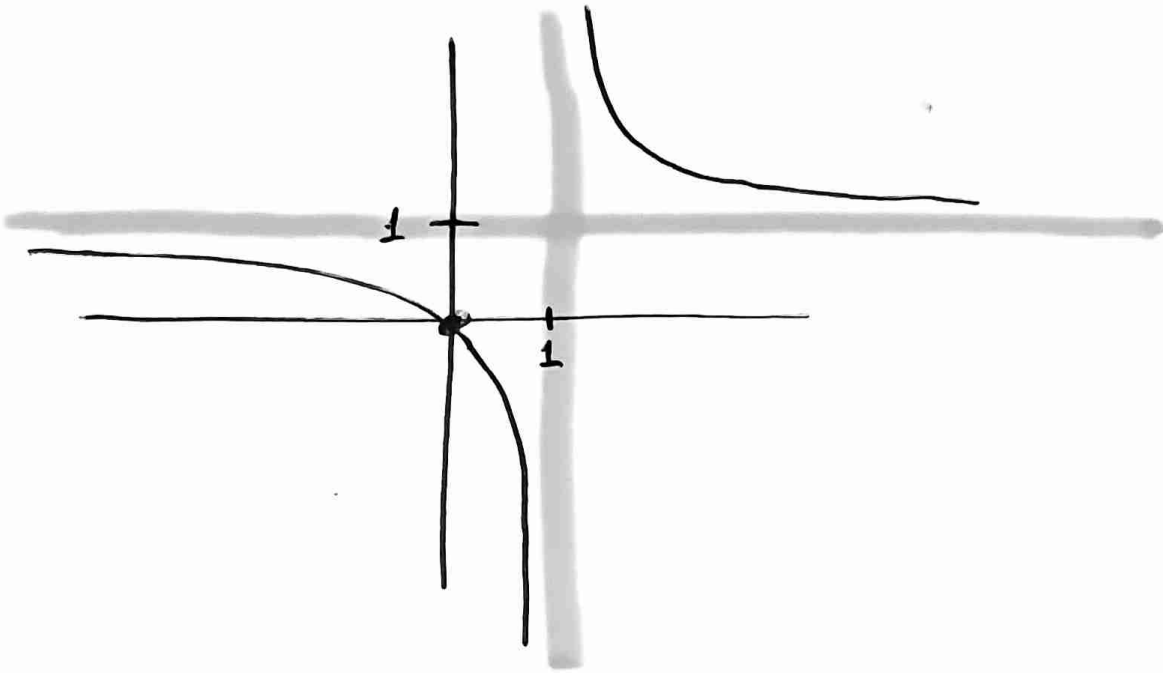
γ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = 1 \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty$

Ε₁ : x=1 κατακόρυφη ασυμπτωτή.

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

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

Ε₂ : y=1
οριζόντια.
-∞
+∞



$$\textcircled{8} \int_2^3 f(x) dx = \int_2^3 \frac{x}{x-1} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{(x-1)1 + 1}{x-1} dx$$

x	$x-1$
$-(x-1)$	1
1	

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

$$= \int_2^3 \frac{x-1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \int_2^3 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$

$$= \int_2^3 1 dx + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x-1} dx =$$

$$= (x)_2^3 + (\ln|x-1|)_2^3 = 1 + \ln 2 .$$

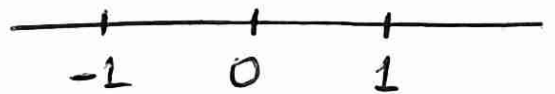
Θεμα 13

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x + a, & x < 0 \\ \ln(x+1), & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Σωχμ!}$$

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

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

β) Για να ισχύουν οι
πρόϋποθέσεις του ΘΜΤ
πρέπει f σωχμ $[-1, 1]$
και f παρ/κη $(-1, 1)$.



Η f σωχμ $[-1, 0)$ και $(0, 1]$ ως πράξη σωχμ
συνάρτησεων και σωχμ στο 0 από σωχμ
στο $[-1, 1]$

Η $f(x)$ είναι παραγωγίσιμη στο $(-1, 0)$ και $(0, 1)$
 με πραγματικά παραγωγίσιμες συναρτήσεις

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

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

Άρα παρ/μη και στο 0 άρα ικανοποιείται το ΘΜΤ στο $[-1, 1]$

① Έστω $\varepsilon \exists y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ με εφαρμογή των
 ψαχνών. Πρέπει $f'(x_0) = 1$
 Πρέπει να λύσω την εξίσωση $f'(x) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} x < 0 \\ f'(x) &= 1 \\ e^x &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$f'(x) = 1$$

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

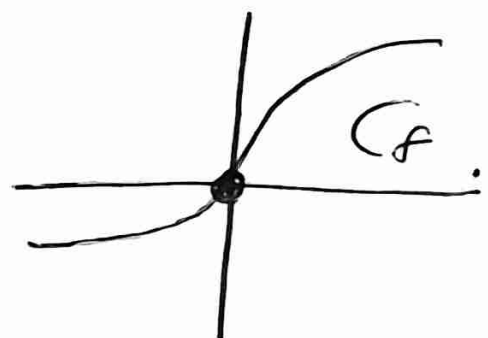
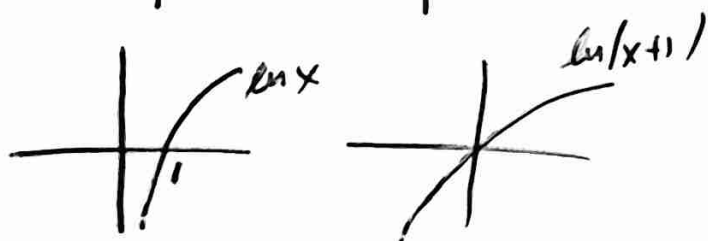
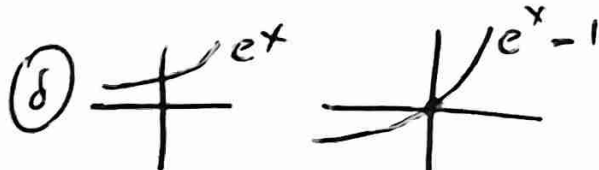
$$1 = x+1$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

$$\varepsilon \exists y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0)$$

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

$$\boxed{\varepsilon \exists y = x}$$



Θεμα 14

• $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

• $f(1) = 5$

• $f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2}, x > 0.$

α) να βρεθεί $f(x) = x + \frac{4}{x}, x > 0.$

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

$f'(x) = \left(x + \frac{4}{x}\right)' \Leftrightarrow f(x) = x + \frac{4}{x} + C$

$f(1) = 1 + 4 + C \Leftrightarrow 5 = 5 + C$
 $C = 0$

Αρα $\boxed{f(x) = x + \frac{4}{x}}$
 $x > 0$

β) $f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2}$

x	0	2	+∞
f'	-	0	+
f	↘		↗

$f(x) \geq f(2)$

$\boxed{f(x) \geq 4}$

A(2, 4) O. E.

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

$= \frac{2x^3 - 2x^3 + 8}{x^4} = \frac{8}{x^3}$

$= \frac{8}{x^3} > 0 \quad \forall x > 0$

• f κυρτή.

④. $D_f = (0, +\infty)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(x + \frac{4}{x}\right) = +\infty$

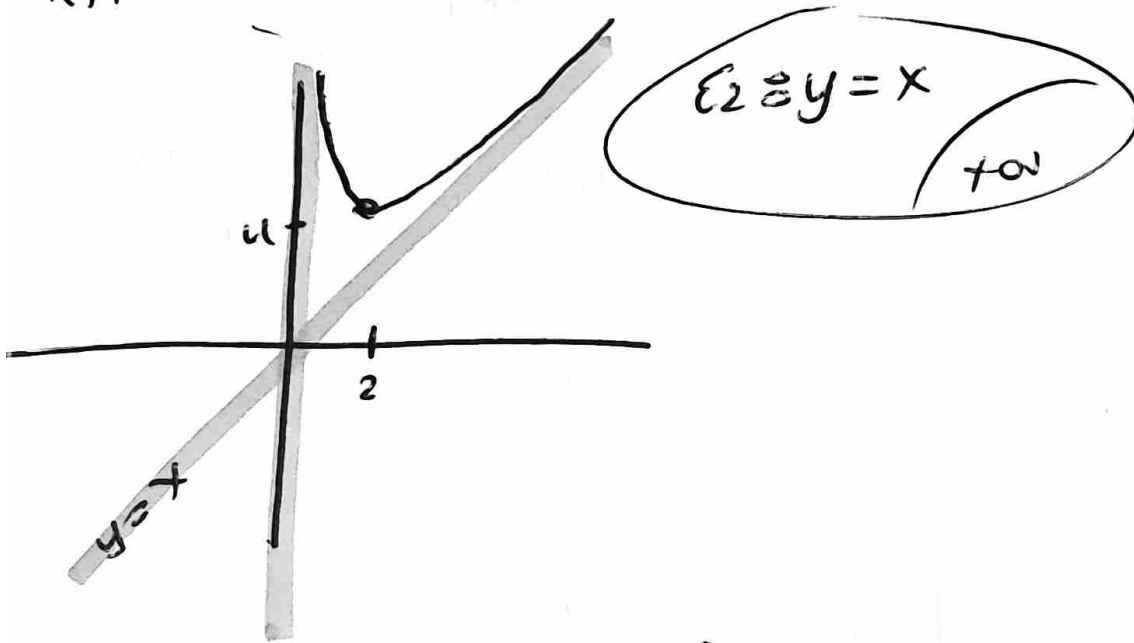
Είδη $x = 0$
κατακόρυχη

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x + \frac{4}{x}\right) = +\infty$

Δεν έχει οριζόντια

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x + \frac{4}{x} - x = 0$



⑤. Νόμος $f'(x) > \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4}$ for $x > 4$.

$f'(5) = \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4}$

$5 < x \Rightarrow f'(5) < f'(x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4} < f'(x)$

$\frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4} < f'(x)$

Здача 15

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \text{ Єсть } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^{x_1}}{e^{x_1} + 1} = \frac{e^{x_2}}{e^{x_2} + 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{x_1}(e^{x_2} + 1) = e^{x_2}(e^{x_1} + 1) \quad \Leftrightarrow \cancel{e^{x_1} e^{x_2}} + e^{x_1} = \cancel{e^{x_2} e^{x_1}} + e^{x_2}$$

$$e^{x_1} = e^{x_2} \quad \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \text{єсть } f^{-1} \text{ єсть єдиний.}$$

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

$$\boxed{y > 0}$$

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

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

$$e^x = \frac{-y}{y - 1} \quad \boxed{y \neq 1} \quad \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{y}{1 - y}$$

$$\text{єсть } \frac{y}{1 - y} > 0 \quad \Rightarrow 1 - y > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{y < 1}$$

$$\text{єсть } x = \ln \frac{y}{1 - y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{f^{-1}(x) = \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{1 - e^x} \right)}$$
$$\boxed{D_{f^{-1}} = (0, 1)}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad 2 f(x^2-1) < 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow f(x^2-1) < \frac{1}{2} \quad (\Leftrightarrow f(x^2-1) < f(0))$$

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

$$f'(x) > 0$$

$f \nearrow$

$$\begin{aligned} & \searrow f \nearrow \\ & x^2 - 1 < 0 \\ & x^2 < 1 \\ & x^2 < 1^2 \\ & |x| < |1| \\ & -1 < x < 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

x	0
f''	+ -
f	∪ ∩

$0(0, \frac{1}{2})$

z. k.

$$\rightarrow 1 - e^x = 0$$

$$1 = e^x$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

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

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

$\forall x \geq 0$ u f mindig igaz $f(x) \leq \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}$

$$\underline{\underline{4f(x) \leq x + 2}}$$

$$\textcircled{5}. E = \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx = \int_0^1 \left| \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} \right| dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx = \left(\ln|e^x+1| \right)_0^1 =$$

$$= \ln(e+1) - \ln 2.$$

Θεμα 16

$$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{2}{x}, \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad f'(x) = 2x - \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{2x^3 - 2}{x^2} = 2 \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2} \quad \oplus$$

x	0	1
f'	-	- 0 +
f	↘	↘ ↗

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} f(-2) &= 4 - 1 = 3 \\ f(-1) &= 1 - 2 = -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &f(-2)f(-1) < 0 \\ &\text{Bolzano} \exists \xi \in (-2, -1) \text{ τ.ω} \end{aligned}$$

Η f συνεχής στο $[-2, -1]$ $f(\xi) = 0$.

ωστόσο συνεχών
συναρτήσεων.

Από $f \downarrow$ στο $(-\infty, 0)$ είναι και στο $[-2, -1]$
όρα το ξ προηγου.

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \text{Το } e^x > 0 \text{ και } \forall x > 0 \quad f(x) \geq f(1) \quad (\Rightarrow) f(x) \geq 3$$

"=" "
για $x=1$

$$f(e^x) = 3$$

$$e^x = 1$$

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

$$(8) f'(x) = 2x - \frac{2}{x^2}$$

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

$$f''(x) = 2 \frac{x^3 + 2}{x^3}$$

$$\rightarrow x^3 + 2 = 0$$

$$x^3 = -2$$

$$x = -\sqrt[3]{2}$$

x	$-\sqrt[3]{2}$	0	
$x^3 + 2$	-	+	+
x^3	-	-	+
f''	+	-	+
f	∪	∩	∪

Θεμα 17

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \ln x, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

α) Η $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής στο $(0, +\infty)$ ως προς
συνεχών συνόπων συν.

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

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

$$\bullet f(0) = 0 \quad \text{αρα} \quad f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \text{ συνεχής}$$

και στο 0.

$$\text{β) } f'(x) = 2x \ln x + x^2 \frac{1}{x} = 2x \ln x + x = x(2 \ln x + 1)$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \ln x + 1 = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \ln x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (\oplus) \quad \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{e}$$

x	0	$\frac{\sqrt{e}}{e}$
f'	-	+
f	↘	↗

$$f(x) \geq f\left(\frac{\sqrt{e}}{e}\right)$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \ln x + 2x \frac{1}{x} + 1 = 2 \ln x + 3$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \ln x + 3 = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \ln x = -\frac{3}{2} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x = e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{e^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^3}} = \frac{1}{e\sqrt{e}} = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{e^2}$$

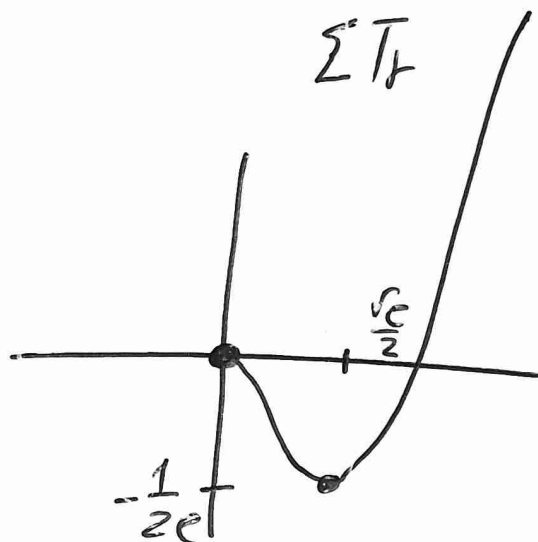
x	0	$\frac{\sqrt{e}}{e^2}$
f''		- 0 +
f		∩ ∪

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} H(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \ln x = +\infty$$

$$f\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2 \ln e^{-\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$= e^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2e}$$

$$\Sigma T_f = \left[-\frac{1}{2e}, +\infty\right)$$



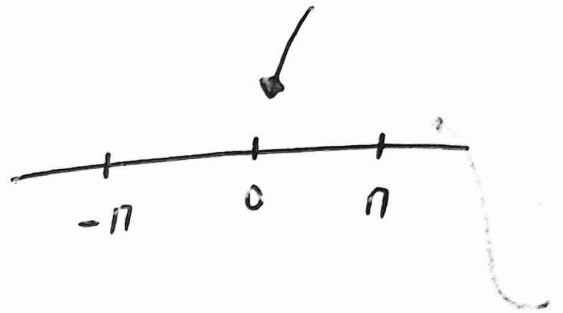
$$\textcircled{8} E = \int_1^2 |f(x)| dx = \int_1^2 \overset{\oplus}{|x^2 \ln x|} dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 x^2 \ln x dx = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)' \ln x dx =$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x\right)_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{x^3}{3} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{8}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{9} \cdot 7.$$

Θεμα 18

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a - \eta \pi x, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ e^{-x} - 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



α) Αφού ισχύουν οι προϋποθέσεις του ΘΜΤ η $f(x)$ συνεχώς στο $[-\pi, \pi]$ άρα και στο 0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (a - \eta \pi x) = a \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{a=0}}$$

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

β) Έστω ε'ς $y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ η εφαπτομένη που ψάχνω,

η οποία είναι κάθετη στην $y = x$

$$\text{άρα } f'(x_0) \cdot 1 = -1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad f'(x_0) = -1.$$

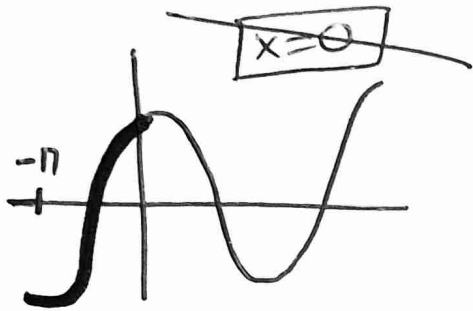
Πρέπει να λύσω την εξίσωση $f'(x) = -1$.

$$\underline{-\pi \leq x < 0}$$

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

$$-\sigma\omega x = -1$$

$$\sigma\omega x = 1$$



$$\underline{x \geq 0}$$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

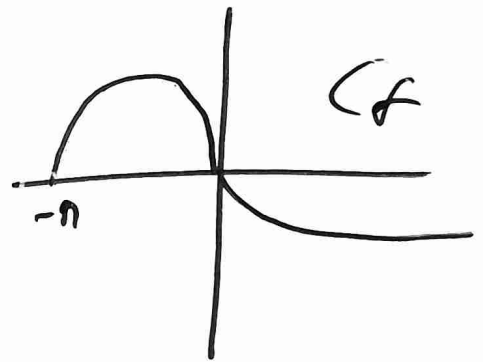
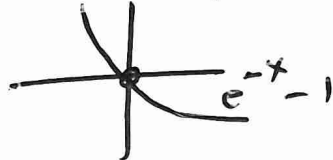
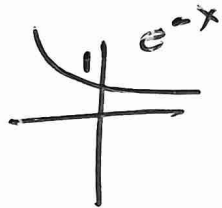
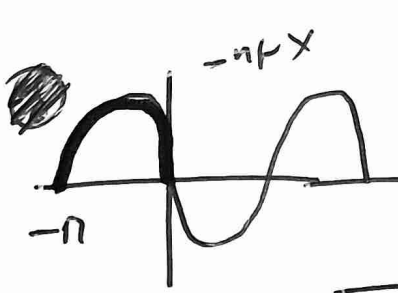
$$\text{Εξ } y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0)$$

$$y - 0 = -x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{y = -x}$$

8. Αφού η f συνεχής στο 0 $\delta\omega$ $\epsilon\chi\eta$
κατακαρπύει ασυμπτωτική

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

$$\boxed{\text{Εξ } y = -1}$$



$$\textcircled{5} \int_{-\pi}^0 x f(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^0 -x \eta \rho x dx = - \int_{-\pi}^0 x (-\sigma\omega x)' dx$$

$$= - \left[(-x\sigma\omega x) \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \int_{-\pi}^0 -\sigma\omega x dx \right]$$

$$= - \left[- (x\sigma\omega x) \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \cancel{(x\rho x)} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 \right] = +\pi\sigma\omega(-\pi) = -\pi.$$

Θεμα 19

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a) f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9} - x \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+9}}}{x^2+9} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+9}}}{x^2+9} = \frac{x^2+9 - x^2}{(x^2+9)\sqrt{x^2+9}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{9}{(x^2+9)\sqrt{x^2+9}} > 0 \quad f \nearrow$$

$$(B) f''(x) = \frac{-9 \left[2x\sqrt{x^2+9} + (x^2+9) \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+9}} \right]}{(x^2+9)^4 (x^2+9)}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-9 (2x(x^2+9) + x(x^2+9))}{(x^2+9)^5 \sqrt{x^2+9}} \quad (=)$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-27x}{(x^2+9)^4 \sqrt{x^2+9}}$$

x	0
f''	+ 0 -
f	∪ ∩

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2(1+\frac{9}{x^2})}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{|x| \sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}}{-\cancel{x} \sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}} = -1.$$

$$\textcircled{\epsilon_1} \ni y = -1$$

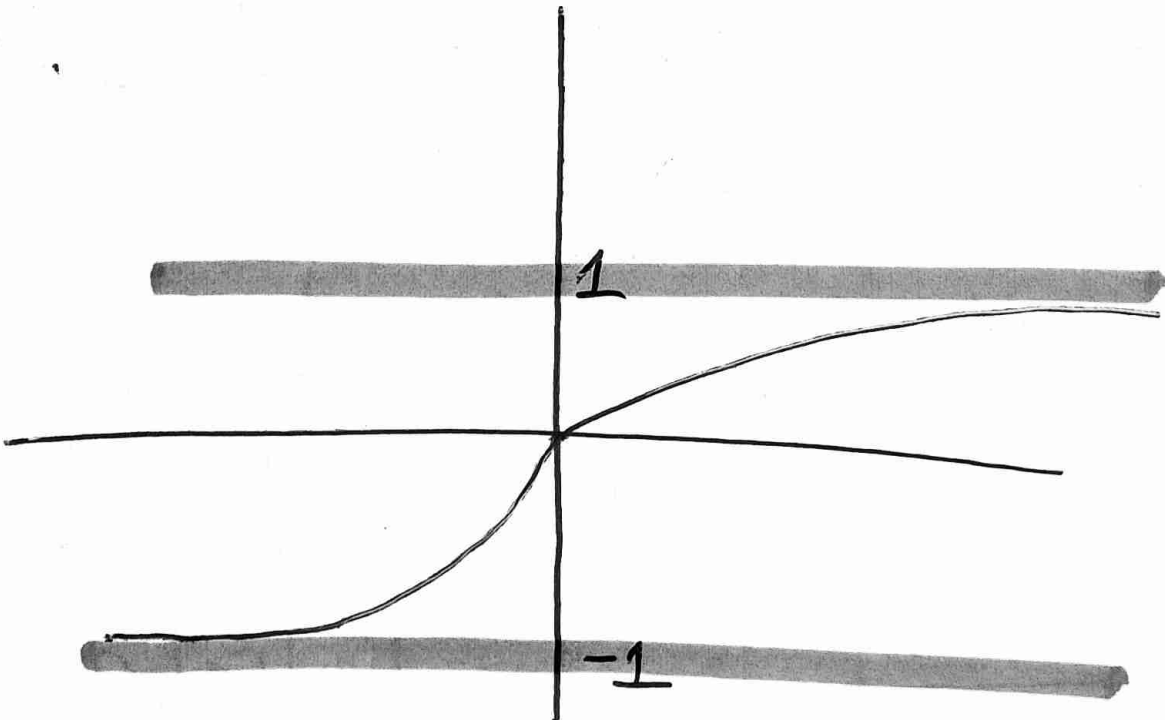
$-\infty$

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

$$\textcircled{\epsilon_2} \ni y = 1$$

$+\infty$

$\textcircled{8}$



Θεμα 20

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} + a, & x < 0 \\ 1 - \sigma \omega x, & 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

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

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

Αφού f συνεχής $1 + a = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{a = -1}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} - 1, & x < 0 \\ 1 - \sigma \omega x, & 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \sigma \omega x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\eta \tau x}{x} = 1$$

Η $f(x)$ δεν είναι παρα/μη στο 0, από το 0 κριότα σημείο

$$\underline{x < 0}$$

$$f_1(x) = e^{-x} - 1$$

$$f_1'(x) = -e^{-x} < 0$$

$$\underline{0 < x \leq 2\pi}$$

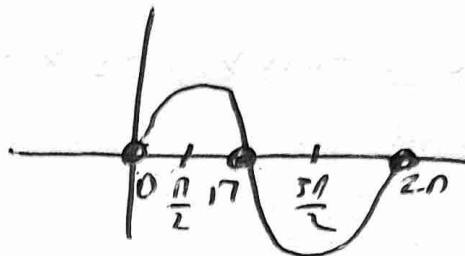
$$f_2(x) = 1 - \sin x$$

$$f_2'(x) = \cos x$$

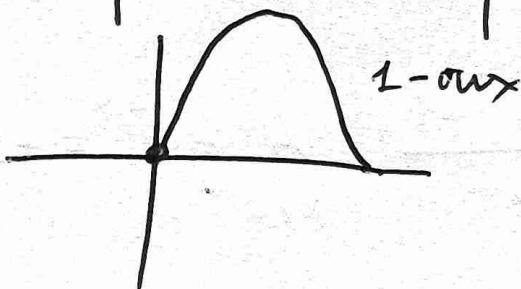
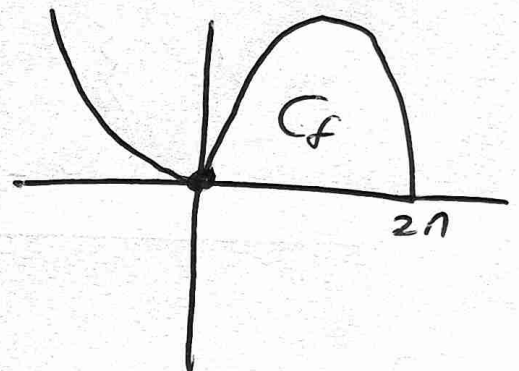
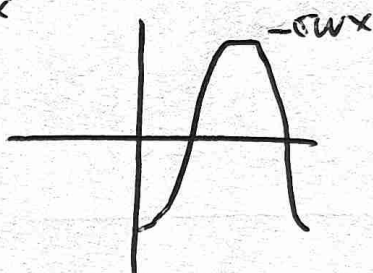
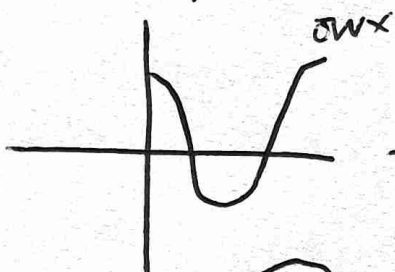
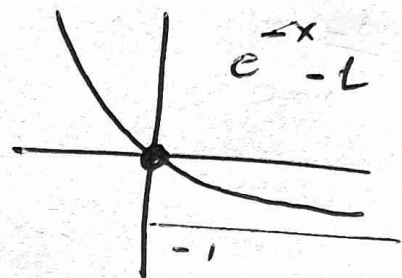
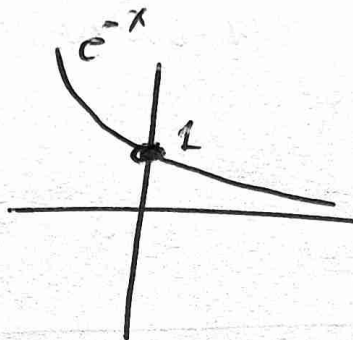
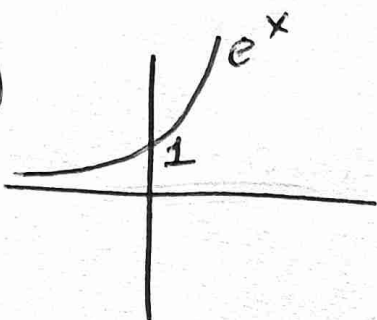
Οι ανώτατες
πίδη τη $f'(x)$

έχου το π και το 2π

τα οποία είναι και κρίσιμα σημεία.



γ)



$$\delta) \int_{-1}^0 x f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 x (e^{-x} - 1) dx = \int_{-1}^0 x e^{-x} - x dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 x e^{-x} dx - \int_{-1}^0 x dx = \int_{-1}^0 x (-e^{-x})' dx - \frac{1}{2} (x^2)_{-1}^0 =$$

$$= (-x e^{-x})_{-1}^0 - \int_{-1}^0 -e^{-x} dx + \frac{1}{2} = -e - (e^{-x})_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$