

9.

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x + 1, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a) f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4 = 4(x^3 - 1)$$

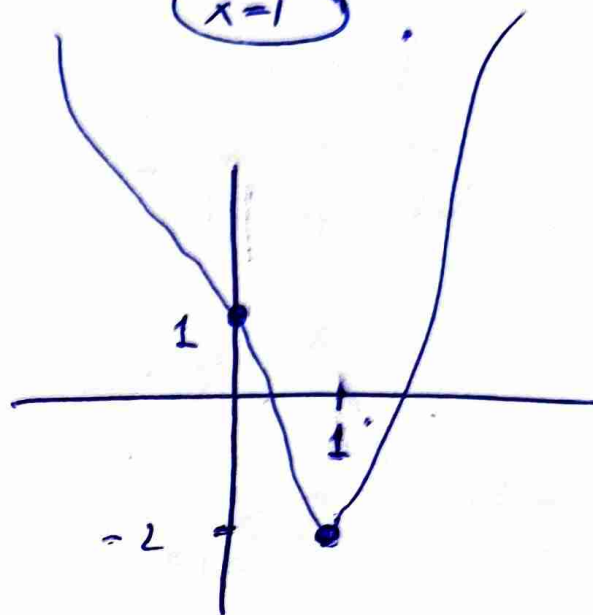
$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

x	$-\infty$	1	$+\infty$
f'		-	+
f	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$

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

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



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

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

$$(B) \text{ NĐO } \approx \varepsilon \text{ tìm } \frac{4x}{x^4 + 1} = 1 \text{ EXH}$$

Số p/n đẹp, Bui.

$$4x = x^4 + 1 \Rightarrow x^4 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$f(x) = 0.$$

Πρέπει να δώσω οι η f
 τσρνά τον $x'x$ 2 φορές.

$$\frac{x < 1}{\cdot f \text{ συνεχ}$$

$$\cdot f \downarrow$$

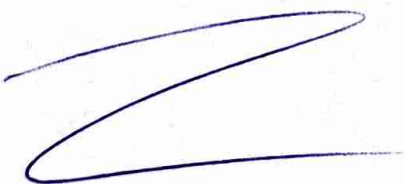
$$\cdot \Sigma T_f = [-2, +\infty)$$

$$\text{το } 0 \in \Sigma T_f$$

$$\text{αρα } \exists! \xi_1 < 1$$

τ.ω

$$f(\xi_1) = 0$$



$$\frac{x \geq 1}{\cdot f \text{ συνεχ}$$

$$\cdot f \uparrow$$

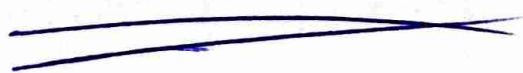
$$\cdot \Sigma T_f = [-2, +\infty)$$

$$\text{το } 0 \in \Sigma T_f$$

$$\text{αρα } \exists! \xi_2 > 1$$

τ.υ

$$f(\xi_2) = 0$$



10. (B) Νόσ $2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1 = 0$

εχμ 2 Όσικμ κμ 1

αφνικμ

ρ/λ.

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12$$

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

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = -1$$

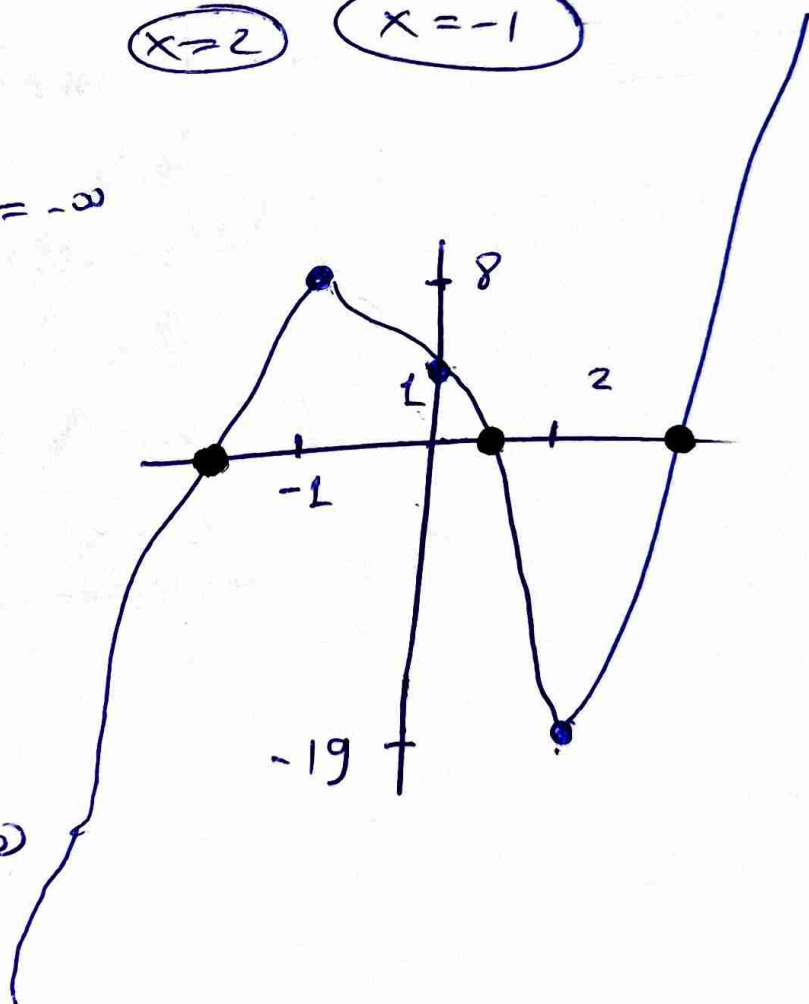
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \quad 2x^3 = -\infty$$

$$f(-1) = 8$$

$$f(2) = -19$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

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



$$\underline{x < -L}$$

• f strictly increasing

• f ↗

• $\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 8]$

To $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

apra

$\exists! \xi_1$ t.w

$f(\xi_1) = 0$

$\xi_1 < 0$

$$\underline{-1 \leq x \leq 2}$$

• f strictly increasing

• f ↗

• $\Sigma T_f = [-19, 8]$

To $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

apra

$\exists! \xi_2 \in (-1, 2)$

t.w $f(\xi_2) = 0$

Gotw $\xi_2 < 0$

f ↗

$f(\xi_2) > f(0)$

$0 > 1$

Atorn

$\Rightarrow \xi_2 > 0$

$$\underline{x > 2}$$

• f strictly increasing

• f ↗

• $\Sigma T_f = [-19, 11]$

To $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

apra $\exists! \xi_3 > 0$

t.w $f(\xi_3) = 0$

$\xi_3 > 2$

13. (B) Νόο η επίσημη

$(x-1) \ln x = x e^{-1} - x + 2$ έχου
 πολλαπλασιάζω στα $(2, e)$.

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

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

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

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

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

x	2	e
f''	+	
f'	⊕ ↗	+
f		↗

$$x > 2 \\ f'(x) > f'(2) \\ f'(x) > \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} + 2 - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$f(2) = \ln 2 - 2e^{-1} = \ln 2 - \frac{2}{e} < 0$$

$$\bullet \ln x \leq x - 1$$

$$\ln \frac{2}{e} \leq \frac{2}{e} - 1$$

$$\ln 2 - \ln e \leq \frac{2}{e} - 1$$

$$\ln 2 - 1 \leq \frac{2}{e} - 1$$

$$\ln 2 \leq \frac{2}{e}$$

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

$$f(e) = e - 1 - 1 + e - 2 \\ = 2e - 2 > 0$$

Βολανω $\exists \xi \in (2, e)$

$$\text{τ.ν } \underline{f(\xi) = 0}$$

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

$$f'(2) = \underbrace{\ln 2 + 2}_{\oplus} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\bullet \ln x \leq x - 1 \quad \oplus$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} - 1$$

$$\ln 1 - \ln 2 \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} > 0}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{f'(2) > 0}}$$

16. $f(x) = 2x \ln x - 2x + 1, x > 0$

(a) $f'(x) = 2 \ln x + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 2$

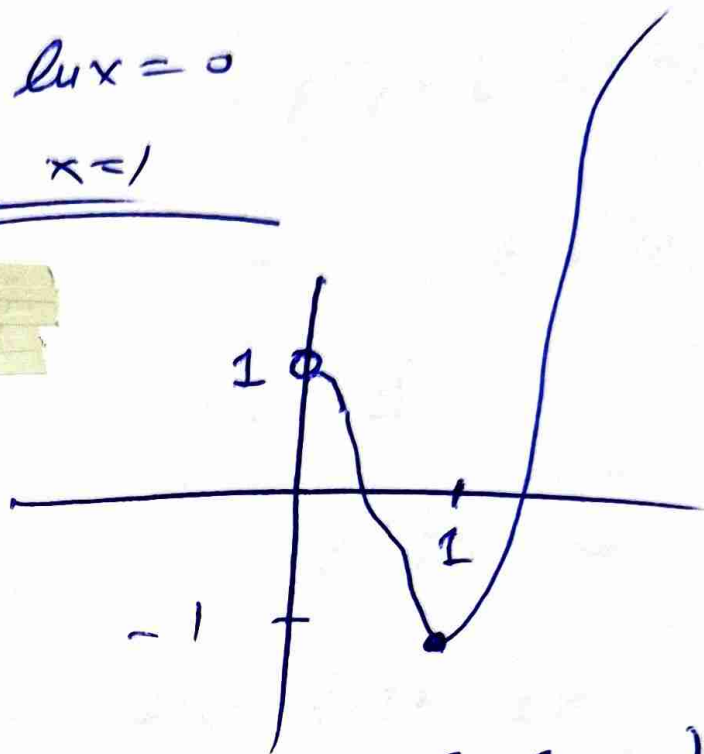
$f'(x) = 2 \ln x$

$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = 0$
 $\underline{x=1}$

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

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

$\underline{f(x) \geq -1}$



$\Sigma f = [-1, +\infty)$

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

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

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

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

3) Πλινδοσί πιλιν

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

• f συνεχής

• $f \downarrow$

• $\Sigma T_f = (-1, +\infty)$

το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

αρα $\exists! \xi_1$ τ.ω

$$f(\xi_1) = 0$$

$$x \geq 1$$

• f συνεχής

• $f \uparrow$

• $\Sigma T_f = [-1, +\infty)$

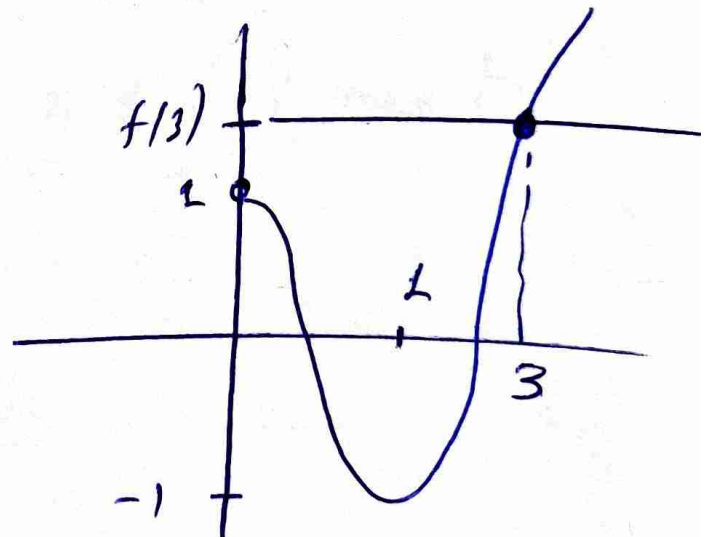
το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

αρα $\exists! \xi_2$ τ.ω

$$f(\xi_2) = 0$$

8) Νόο η επίσωση
ποινδισκ πιλιν.

$$f(x) = f(3) \text{ έχη}$$



$$f(3) = 6 \ln 3 - 6 + 1$$

$$f(3) = 6 \ln 3 - 5$$

$$3 > e$$

$$\ln 3 > \ln e$$

$$\ln 3 > 1$$

$$6 \ln 3 > 6$$

$$6 \ln 3 - 5 > 1$$

$$f(3) > 1$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

• f συνεχής

• $f \downarrow$

• $\Sigma T_f = [-1, 1)$

το $f(3) \notin \Sigma T_f$

οχι πιλιν εδω,

$$x \geq 1$$

$$f(x) = f(3)$$

$f \uparrow$

$$f(3) - 1$$

$$x = 3$$

⑧

Answer

$$f(x) > f(3)$$

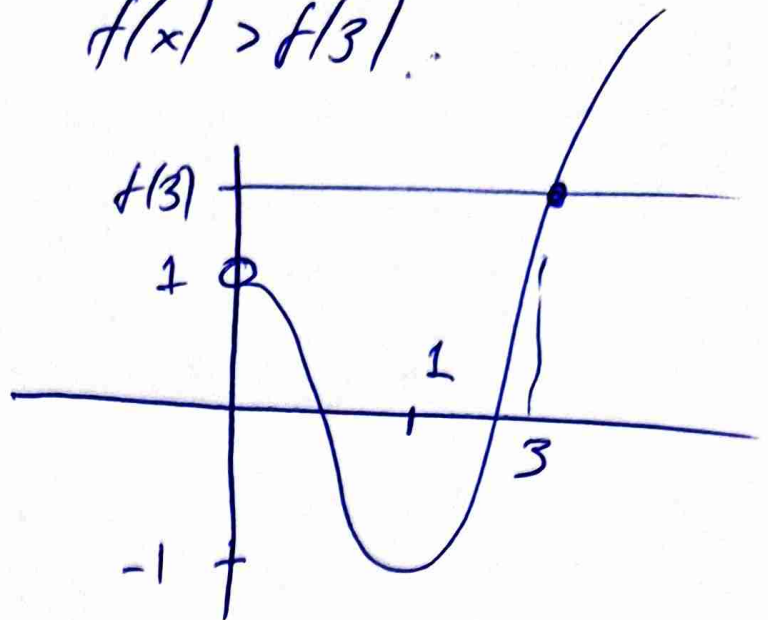
$$\forall x < 1$$

$$-1 \leq f(x) < 1$$

$$\text{to } f(3) \notin \mathbb{R}.$$

or answer

is



$$\forall x > 3$$

$$f(x) > f(3)$$

$$x \in (3, \infty)$$

52. $f(x) = e^{x-1} - \ln x, x > 0.$

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

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

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

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

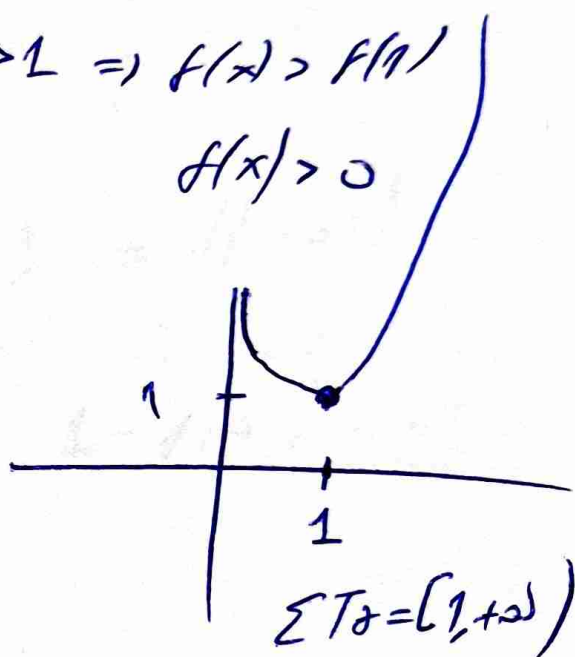
$f(x) \geq 1$

$x < 1 \Rightarrow f(x) < f(1)$

$f(x) < 0$

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

$f(x) > 0$



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

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

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

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

⑦ Νόσ η εξίσωση $a, b \in (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$.

$$\frac{f(a)-1}{x} + \frac{f(e^{b-1}-\ln b)-1}{x-1} = 0$$

εχουμε μοναδικη ριζα στο $(0, 1)$

$$(x-1)(f(a)-1) + x(f(e^{b-1}-\ln b)-1) = 0$$

$$g(x)$$

$$g(1) = f(e^{b-1}-\ln b) - 1 = f(\ln b) - 1 > 0$$

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

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

$$\bullet f(b) > 1 \xrightarrow{x > 1} f(\ln b) > f(1) \\ \ln b > 1$$

Αρα $g(1)/g(0) < 0$

Βολzano $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$

τ.υ $g(\xi) = 0$.

$$g(x) = (x-1) \underbrace{\left(\frac{f(x)}{f(1)} - 1 \right)}_{\downarrow \text{συμφο}} + x \underbrace{\left(\frac{f(e^{B-1})}{f(e^B)} - 1 \right)}_{\downarrow \text{συμφο}}$$

Επει που έχουμε του

Βαθμού από έχω

Το που 1 ίση.

Είδα ότι έχω τον αριθμό

1 ίση από έχω 1 ίση

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{(x-1)(f(x)-1)} =$$

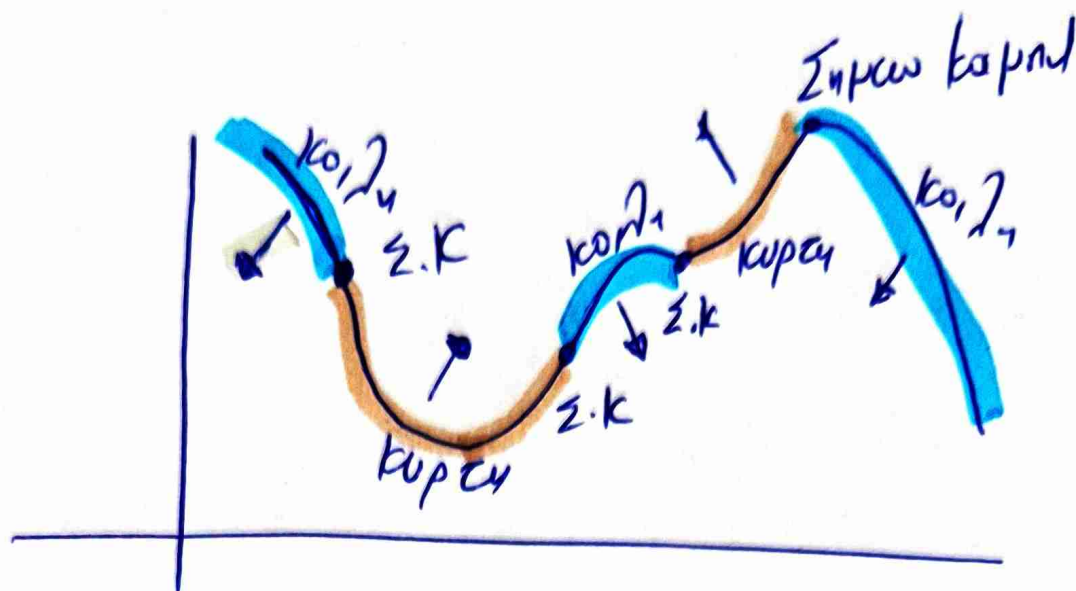
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\underbrace{f(x)-1}_{\textcircled{+}}} = 1 \cdot (+\infty)$$

$= +\infty$

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

$$f(x) \geq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) - 1 \geq 0$$

1.

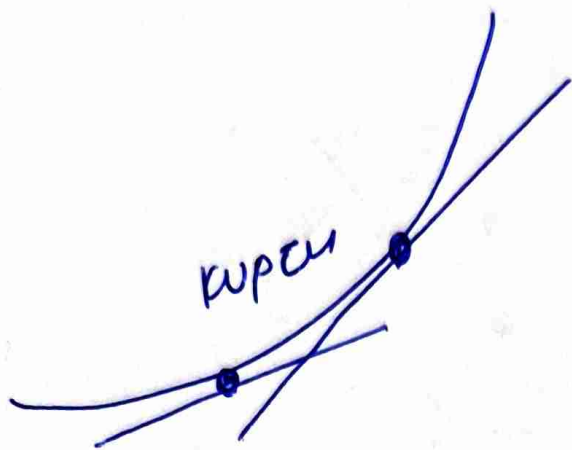


2. $f''(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f$ κύρυνση.

$f''(x) \leq 0 \rightarrow f$ κοιλότητα

3. f κύρυνση $(\Rightarrow) f'$ ↗

f κοιλότητα $(\Rightarrow) f'$ ↘



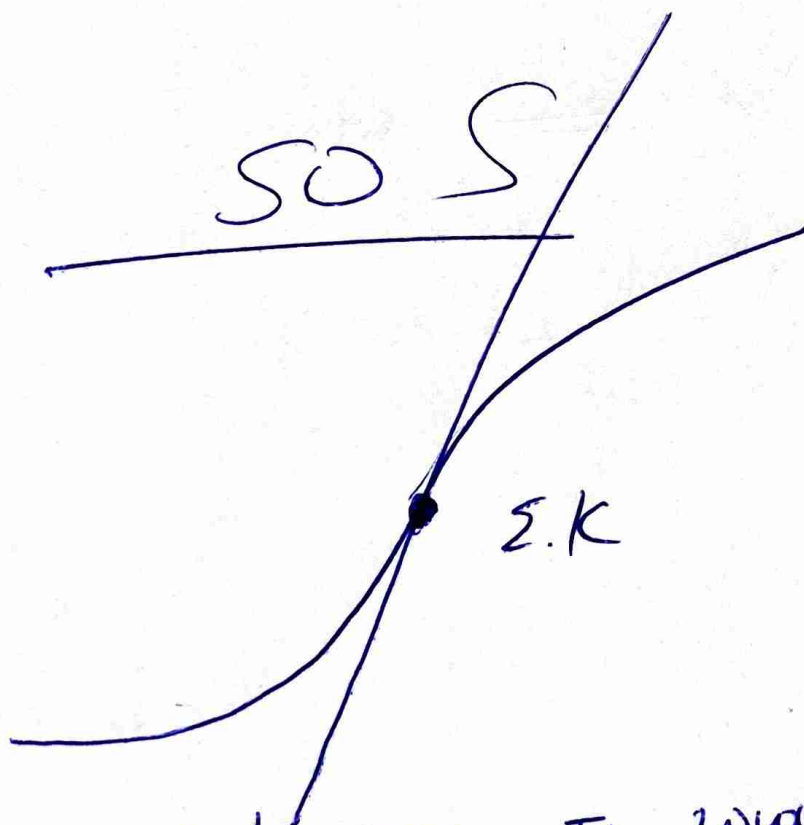
Av f κρση

$$f(x) \geq \alpha x + \beta$$

↓
εφαπτομένη

Av f κοίτη

$$f(x) \leq \alpha x + \beta$$



Το Σ.Κ είναι το μοναδικό σημείο
που η εφαπτομένη διότρεται τη f .

2. ③ $f(x) = \ln x - x^3$, $x > 0$

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

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - 6x < 0 \quad f \text{ wozt.}$$

④ $f(x) = x - x^4$

$$f'(x) = 1 - 4x^3$$

$$f''(x) = -12x^2 \leq 0$$

f wozt.

⑤ $f(x) = 6e^x - x^3$

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

$$f''(x) = 6e^x - 6x = 6(e^x - x) \quad \text{⑥}$$

f wozt

$$\bullet e^x \geq x + 1$$

$$e^x - x \geq 1$$

$$e^x - x > 0$$

5. (B) $f(x) = \frac{x^4}{6} - x^2$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{6} 4x^3 - 2x$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{4}{6} 3x^2 - 2$$

$$f''(x) = 2x^2 - 2 = 2(x^2 - 1)$$

x	-1	1
f''	+ 0 -	- 0 +
f	↗	↘
	super	super

A(-1, H-1)
Σ. K

B(1, H+1)
Σ. K

(C) $f(x) = x^5 - 10x^3$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 30x^2$$

$$f''(x) = 20x^3 - 60x = 20x(x^2 - 3)$$

x	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$\sqrt{3}$
$20x$	-	-	+
$x^2 - 3$	+	-	+
f''	-	+	-
f	↘	↗	↘

6. ⑧ $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0$

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^3} = 0$$

x	-1	0
$x^3 + 1$	-	+
x^3	-	+
f''	+	-
	↙	↘

$$x^3 + 1 = 0$$

$$x^3 = -1$$

$$x = -1$$

3.

$$f(x) = \ln x - x - \frac{1}{x} + 2, \quad \underline{x > 0}$$

Ⓐ Obviously $f'(e^x) > 1$.

$$f'(e^x) > f'(1)$$

$$f' \downarrow$$

$$e^x > 1$$

$$\underline{x > 0}$$

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

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

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

⊖

$$f' \downarrow$$

Ⓑ i) No $f(x) \leq x - 1 \quad \forall x > 0$,

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

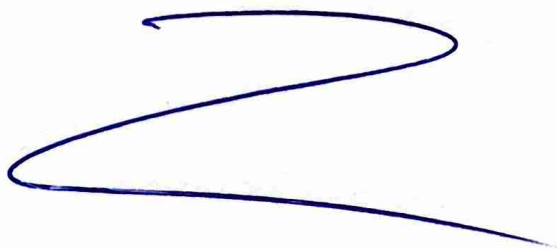
$$y - 0 = 1 \cdot (x - 1)$$

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

Also $f'''(x) < 0$

$$f \text{ concave}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \leq x - 1$$



$$11) \forall x > 0 \quad e^{f(\ln x)} \leq \frac{x}{e} \quad \forall x > 1$$

$$f(\ln x) \leq \ln \frac{x}{e}$$

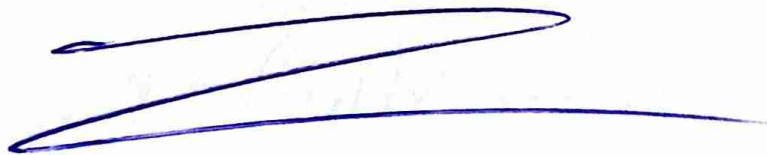
$$f(\ln x) \leq \ln x - \ln e$$

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

Γενική ou $f(x) \leq x - 1 \quad \forall x > 0$

$$\text{Αρα } x > 1 \Rightarrow \ln x > \ln 1 \Rightarrow \ln x > 0$$

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



⑧ Answer $x^x < e^{2x^2-3x+1}$

$(0, +\infty)$

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

$$x \ln x < 2x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$\ln x < 2x - 3 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\ln x - x - \frac{1}{x} + 2 < 2x - 3 - x + 2$$

$$f(x) < x - 1$$

$$x \in (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

Trivially we

$$f(x) \leq x - 1$$

$$\forall x > 0$$

4. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ↗ konv

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

$$f(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$$

Ⓐ NB $f'(e^x - x) \leq 2$

Apa f konv $\Rightarrow f' \downarrow$

Ⓑ $y - f(1) = f'(1)(x-1)$

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

$$y = 2x$$

$$f'(e^x - x) \leq f'(1)$$

$$f' \downarrow$$

$$e^x - x \geq 1$$

$$e^x \geq x + 1$$

Apa $f(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$

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

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

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \varepsilon \text{ γνωστό} \quad f(x) - |x-1| = 2x$$

$$f(x) \textcircled{-} 2x - |x-1| = 0$$

Από f γνωστό

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \leq 2x$$

Το " $=$ " $x=1$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) - 2x = 0 & \underline{\underline{x=1}} \\ \text{και} \\ |x-1| = 0 & \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x=1}} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{f(x) - 2x} = -\infty$$

$$\bullet \quad f(x) \leq 2x$$

$$f(x) - 2x \leq 0$$

③ Νδο η f αντιστρ. και

$$\forall \delta > 0 \quad f^{-1}(x) \geq \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{Αρα } f \nearrow \Rightarrow f \text{ βλ-1}$$

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

$$f\left(f^{-1}(x)\right) \geq f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$x \geq f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Γράφω ου } f(x) \leq 2x$$

$$f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \leq 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \leq x$$



Ασκηση για Δωδεκά

25

(2)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(11)

(14)

26

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(9)

(10) .

(17) .

(18) .

27

(1) α β

(7) γ

(10) α

(13) α

(21)

29

(2) α γ ε

(5) α γ

(6) α β .

30

(1)

(2) ,