

Βασικη Ασκηση Μαθηματος

Εστω $f(x) = e^{-x} - \ln(x+1) - 1$

1. Συνολο Τυπων.

$$D_f = (-1, +\infty)$$

Μονotonωτι

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{-x_1} > e^{-x_2}$ (+)

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \ln(x_1+1) < \ln(x_2+1) \Rightarrow -\ln(x_1+1) > -\ln(x_2+1)$

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

$f \downarrow$

2. Νο 5 η εξίσωση

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

έχει μοναδική ρίζα.

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

$$f \circ I - 1$$

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

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



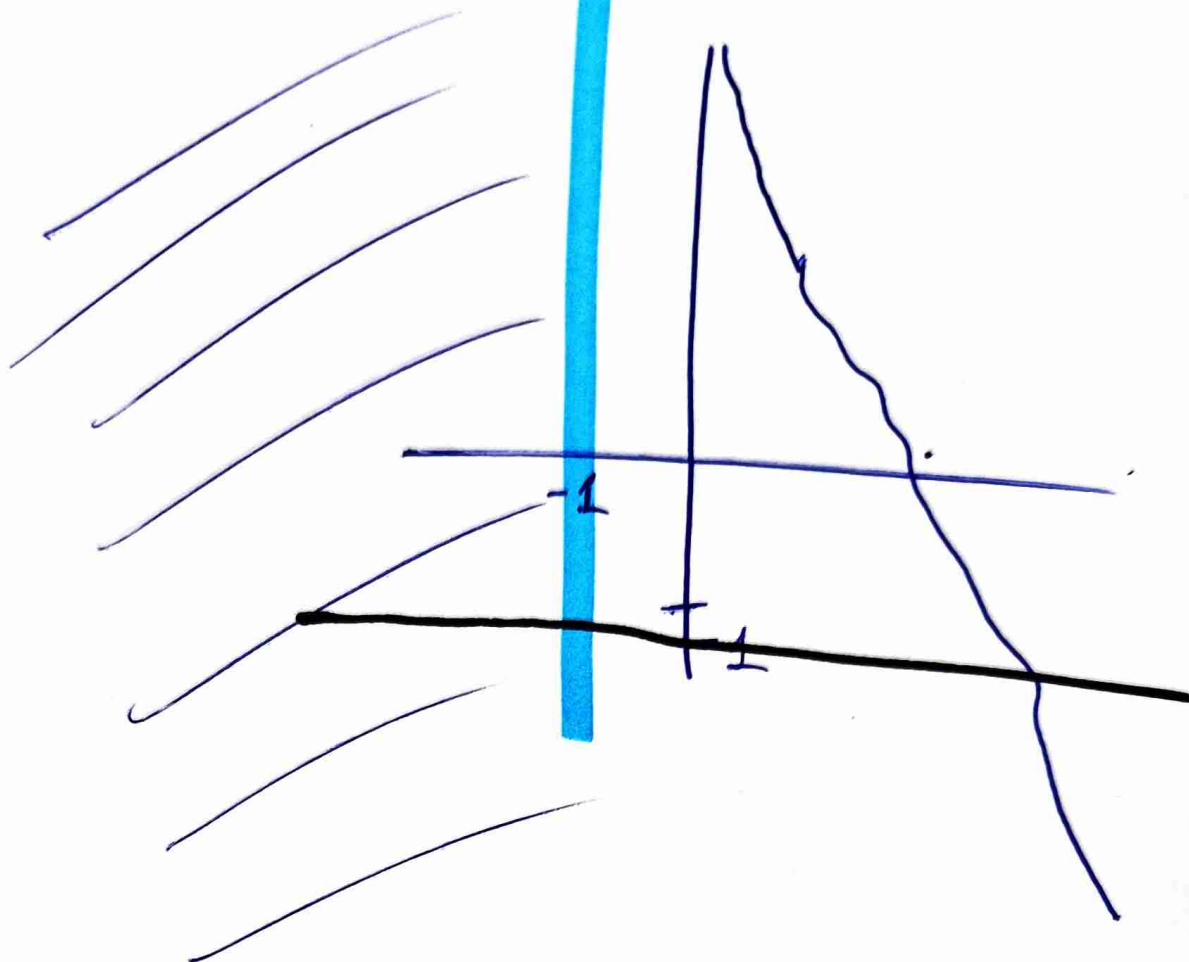
$$f(x) = -1,$$

Αρκεί πλέον να δούμε την εξίσωση

$$f(x) = -1 \quad \text{έχει μοναδική ρίζα.}$$

δηλαδή αρκεί να δούμε (f) τέτοια που

$f(y) = -1$ ΜΙΑ ΦΟΡΑ ΑΚΡΙΒΩΣ.



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

$$\Sigma T_f = \mathbb{R}$$

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

- f surjective
 - $f \downarrow$
 - $\Sigma T_f = \mathbb{R}$
- $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} T_0 -1 \in \Sigma T_f \text{ vps} \\ \exists! x_0 \in D_f \text{ TW} \\ f(x_0) = -1. \end{array}$

20.

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

α) ΝΔο f σωρεαι.

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2}$$

Η $f(x)$ ειναι σωρεαι
 στο $(-\infty, 0)$ και $(0, +\infty)$
 με η.δ.δ.

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

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

Αρ2 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = L$

$$f(0) = 0 + e^0 = 1$$

⊕
 Σωρεαι
 στο 0
 αρ2 στο R.

③ Σολο Τύπω $f(x)$

$$x \leq 0$$

$$x_1 < x_2$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \quad \textcircled{+}$$

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

$f \nearrow$

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	1	$-\infty$

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

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

$$\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

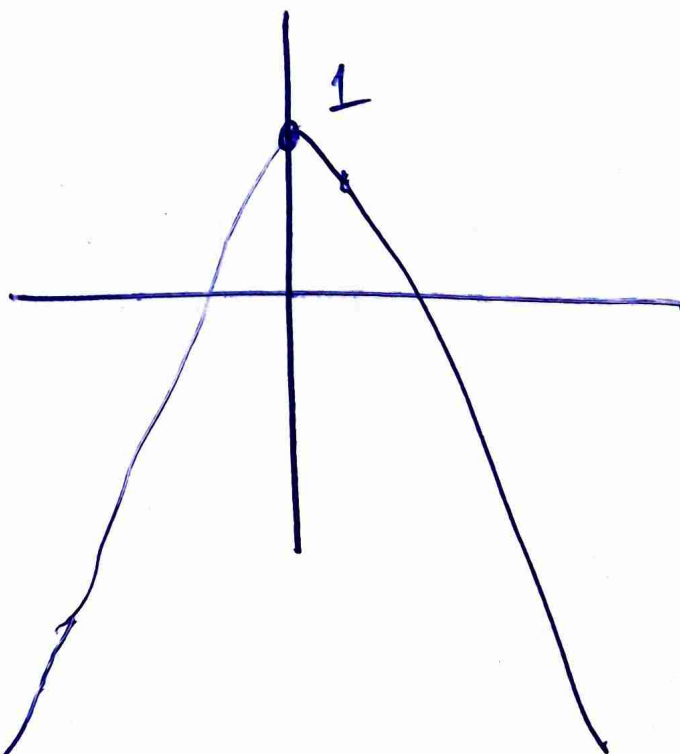
$$x > 0$$

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

$$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow -\ln(x_1+1) >$$

$$-\ln(x_2+1)$$

$f \searrow$



① Νόο η f έχει ακριβώς 2
 ΣΤροφονη ρι/1.

$$\underline{x \leq 0}$$

• f συνεχής

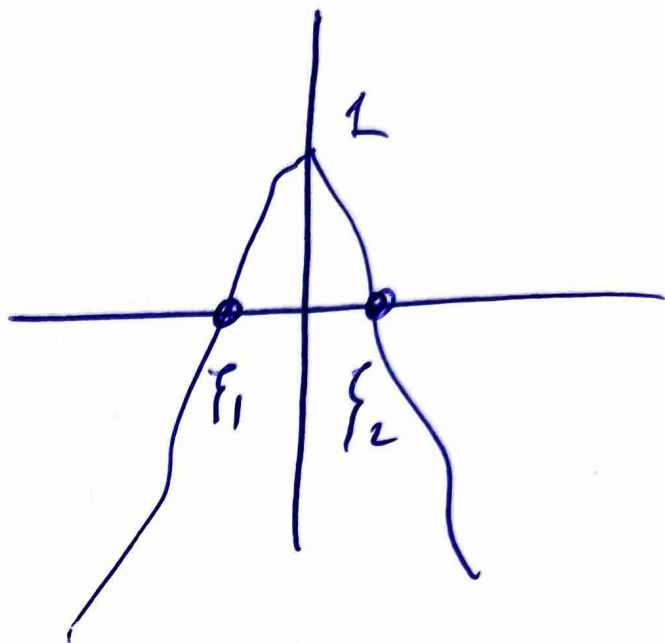
• $f \neq$

• $\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$

Το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

αρα $\exists! \xi_1 < 0$

Τ.ν $f(\xi_1) = 0$



$$\underline{x > 0}$$

• $f \downarrow$

• f συνεχής

• $\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$

Το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

αρα $\exists! \xi_2 > 0$

Τ.ν $f(\xi_2) = 0$

$$\alpha \neq 0 \quad \beta \neq 0.$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \text{Νδo} \quad \eta \quad \epsilon\lambda\iota\sigma\omega\sigma\eta \quad \frac{f(\alpha)-1}{x-1} + \frac{f(\beta)-1}{x-2} = 0$$

$\epsilon\chi\eta$ $\tau\alpha\lambda\iota\mu\eta$ $\rho\iota\lambda\iota$ $\sigma\tau\omega$ $(1, 2)$.

$$(x-2)(f(\alpha)-1) + (x-1)(f(\beta)-1) = 0$$

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

η $g(x)$ $\sigma\omega\chi\eta$ $\sigma\tau\omega$ $[1, 2]$ η $\pi.\nu.\sigma$

$$g(1) = -(f(\alpha)-1) = 1-f(\alpha) > 0$$

$$g(2) = f(\beta)-1 < 0 \quad \text{Bolzano}$$

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

$$\text{Αρ} \quad g(1) \cdot g(2)$$

$$\text{T.}\cup \quad g(\xi) = 0$$

$$\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1] \quad \alpha\rho\alpha \quad f(x) \leq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\alpha) \leq 1$$

$f(\beta) \leq 1$

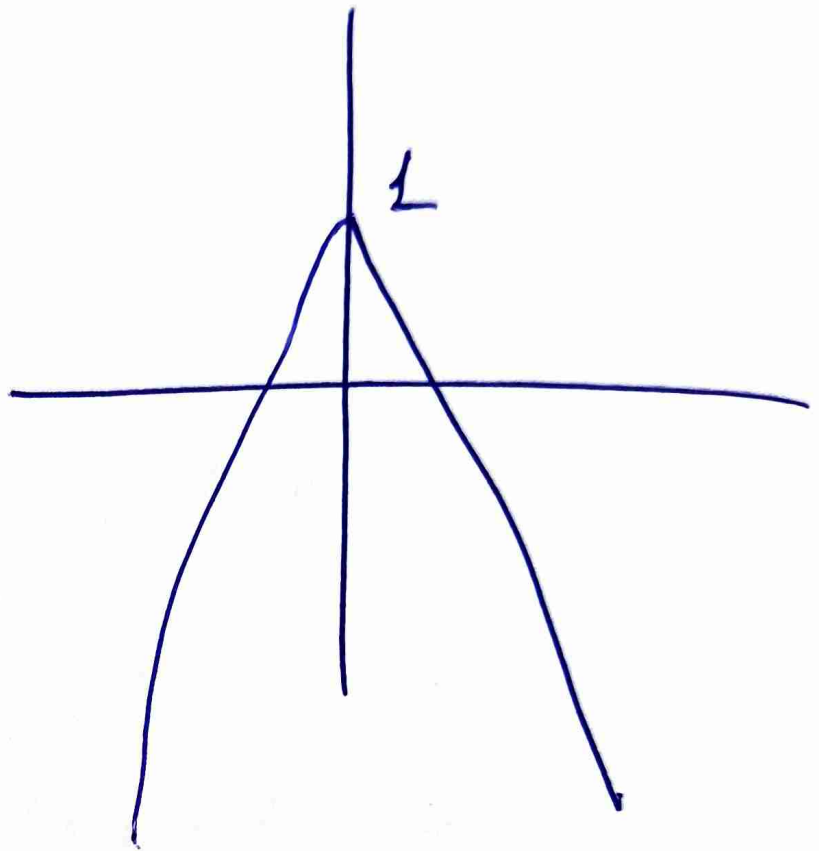
$$\alpha \neq 0$$

$$\beta \neq 0$$

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

$$f(\beta) < 1$$

③ $\mathbb{N}$ 2nd order polynomial $f(x) = a$.



$A_v \propto \frac{1}{T_{O2C}} \quad \text{O P171}$

① $\alpha = 1$ to 2π 1 plh

A_v $\alpha < 1$ TSC 2 pA

25. $\hookrightarrow$ OTW $f(x) = x + \ln(1+e^x), x \in \mathbb{R}$.

①. Σωδο Τύπου

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \ln(1+e^{x_1}) < \ln(1+e^{x_2})$



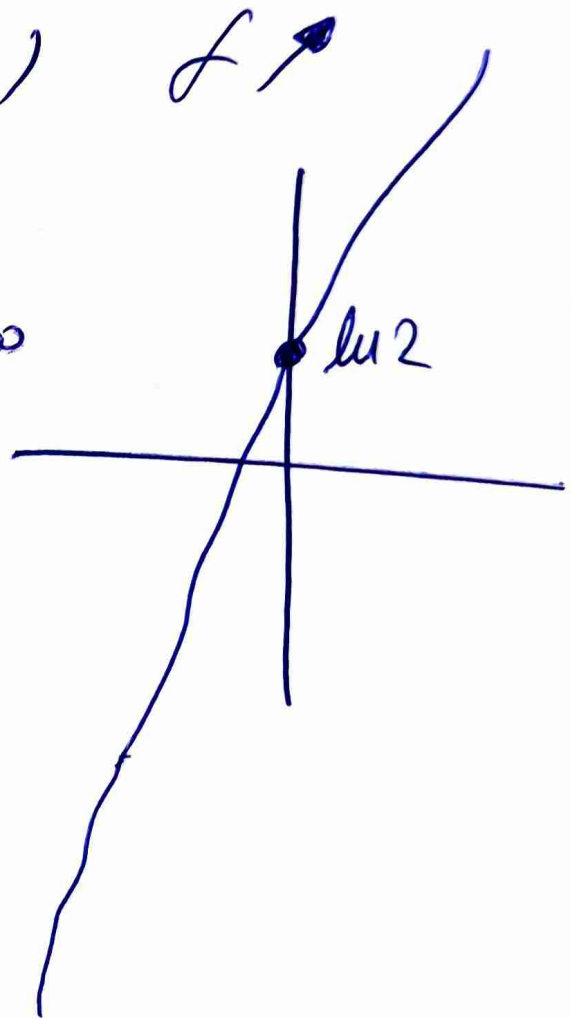
⊕

$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ $f \nearrow$

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

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

$\Sigma T_f = \mathbb{R}$.



$$\textcircled{B} \quad e^{f(H(x))} < 6.$$

$$\ln e^{f(H(x))} < \ln 6$$

$$f(H(x)) < \ln 6$$

$$f(H(x)) < f(\ln 2)$$

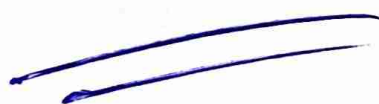
$f \nearrow$

$$H(x) < \ln 2$$

$$H(x) < f(0) \quad /$$

$$f \nearrow$$

$$x < 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} f(\ln 2) &= \ln 2 + \ln(1 + e^{\ln 2}) = \ln 2 + \ln 3 = \\ &= \ln 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \text{ Να ο } x \text{ είναι } f(\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) - 2019) =$$

$$\text{εφαρ. του. 2ου} = \ln \frac{1+e}{e^2}$$

$$f(\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) - 2019) = \ln(1+e) - \ln e^2$$

$$f(\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) - 2019) = \ln(1+e) - 2$$

$$f(\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) - 2019) = f(1)$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

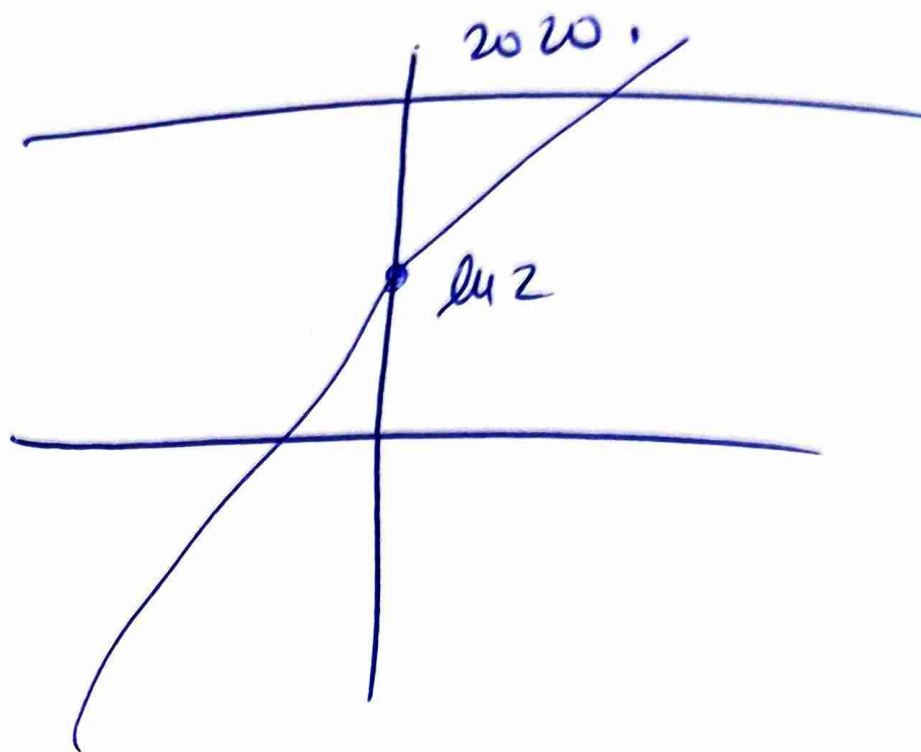
$$\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) - 2019 = 1$$

$$\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) = 2020$$

$$\ln(e^x(e^x + 1)) = 2020$$

$$\ln e^x + \ln(e^x + 1) = 2020$$

$$x + \ln(e^x + 1) = 2020 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2020$$



• f surject.

• $f \uparrow$

• $\sum T_t = \mathbb{R}$.

to $2020 \in \sum T_t$

apx $\exists! \xi$ t.u $H(\xi) = 2020$.

Εποραιο Μαθημα

Ενοτητα 14

- (15) Θα βρωτε μονο το σωστο τιμω
τους και θα αποδειξετε οτι η
(16) εξισωση $f(x) = 2026$
εχει μοναδικη ριζα.

(17)

(18)