

Fermat

Αν $n \nmid$ παραγωγισμένη στο x_0 , το x_0
είναι εσωτερικό του Δ και $n \nmid$
πορρωσιότητα ακρότητας στο x_0 τότε
 $f'(x_0) = 0$.

Ο. Βασικά εφαρμογή είναι 3

1η. Επακρίση (2) και (3) σε 2.124

2η. Ανισότητα σε 1000000 (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)

3η. Συναρτησιακή σχέση (14) (15) (16),

Ενότητα 26

10. $f(x) = x^2 + \alpha x + B \ln x$, $x > 0$

Παρουσιάζει ακρότατα στο $x_1 = 1$

και $x_2 = 3$

Αφού η f παρουσιάζει ακρότατο

στο 1 και το 3

το 1 και το 3 ανήκουν στο $(0, +\infty)$

και η f παρα/ρη στο 1 και 3

Fermat $f'(1) = 0$ $f'(3) = 0$

$$f'(x) = 2x + \alpha + B \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(1) = 2 + \alpha + B = 0$$

$$f'(3) = 6 + \alpha + \frac{B}{3} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 + a + b = 0 \\ a + \frac{b}{3} + 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

①

$$\Rightarrow 3a + b + 18 = 0$$

$$2 + a + \cancel{b} - 3a - \cancel{b} - 18 = 0$$

$$-2a - 16 = 0$$

$$a = -8$$

$$b = 6$$

x	1	3
f'	+	-
f	∅	∅

$$f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 6 \ln x$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 8 + \frac{6}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 8x + 6}{x} = 2 \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x=1) \quad (x=3)$$

11. $f(x) = (x-1) \ln(x+1) + x$, $x > -1$

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

$f'(x) = \ln(x+1) + \frac{x-1}{x+1} + 1$ $f'(0) = 0$

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

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

Αφού $x > -1 \Rightarrow x+3 > 2$

x	-1	0
f''	+	+
f'	↘	↗
f	↘	↗

$x < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) < f'(0) \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0$

$x > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) > f'(0) \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0$

$f(x) \geq f(0)$

$f(x) \geq 0$

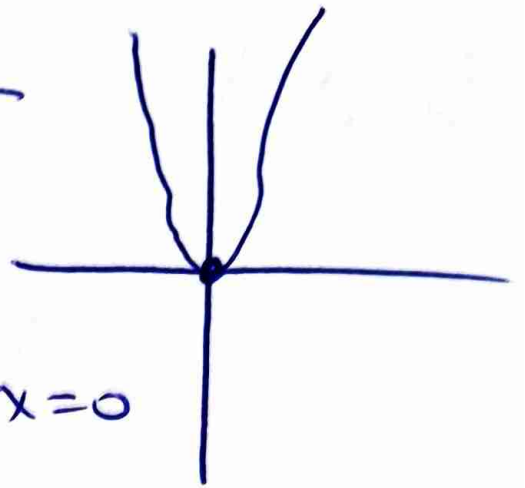
Προφανώς η f
έχει 1 πηλ.

την $x=0$

και αυτή είναι

Р. 1.1 $f(x)$

$$f(x) = 0$$



Пропавши при $x=0$

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

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

$$\textcircled{B} \quad e^x (x+1)^{x-1} = 1 \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

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

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

$$x + (x-1) \ln(x+1) = 0$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

17. ③ $x^8 - 8x \geq -7$

$$\underbrace{x^8 - 8x + 7}_{f(x)} \geq 0$$

Апримус $f(x) \geq 0$

$$f'(x) = 8x^7 - 8 = 8(x^7 - 1)$$

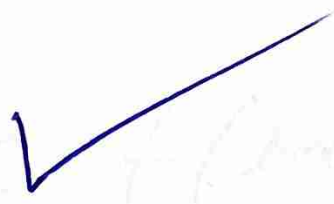
$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^7 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^7 = 1 \quad \text{○ } x = 1$$

x	1
f'	- +
f	↘ ↗

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

$$f(x) \geq 0$$



$$(8) \quad x \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{x-1} + \ln \alpha$$

$$x - \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{x-1} - \ln \alpha \leq 0$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{x-1} = 0$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{x-1}$$

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

$$\ln \alpha = x-1$$

$$x = \ln \alpha + 1$$

x	$\ln \alpha + 1$	
f'	+	-
f	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$

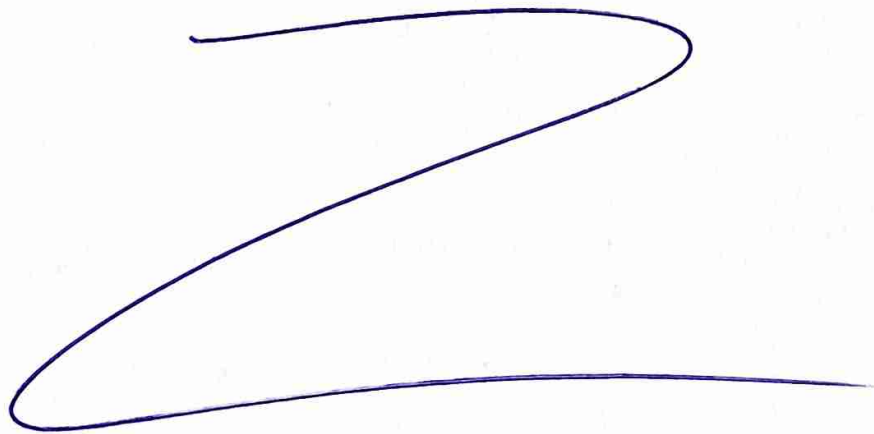
$$f(x) \leq f(\ln \alpha + 1)$$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{a} e^{\ln a} =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{\cancel{a}} \cancel{a} = 1 - 1 = 0.$$

$$f(x) \leq 0$$



18. NDO $\sigma \omega x < \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 1 \quad \forall x > 0$

$$\underbrace{\sigma \omega x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 1}_{f(x)} < 0$$

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

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

$$f'(0) = 0$$

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

$$f''(x) = -\sigma \omega x - x + 1$$

$$f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = \omega x - 1 \leq 0$$

$$-1 \leq \omega x \leq 1$$

$$-2 \leq \omega x - 1 \leq 0$$

x	0	
f'''	-	-
f''	$\downarrow +$	$\downarrow -$
f'	$\nearrow -$	$\searrow -$
f	$\searrow$	$\swarrow$

$$x < 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) > f''(0) \Rightarrow f'''(x) > 0$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) < f''(0) \Rightarrow f'''(x) < 0$$

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

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

$f \searrow$

$$x > 0$$

$f \searrow$

$$f(x) < f(0)$$

$$f(x) < 0$$

✓

$$19. \textcircled{1} (x^2+1)^{x^2+1} = e^{x^2}$$

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

$$(x^2+1) \ln(x^2+1) = x^2$$

$$(x^2+1) \ln(x^2+1) - x^2 = 0$$

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

$$x^2 = 0$$

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

$$f(x) = (x+1) \ln(x+1) - x \quad x > -1$$

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

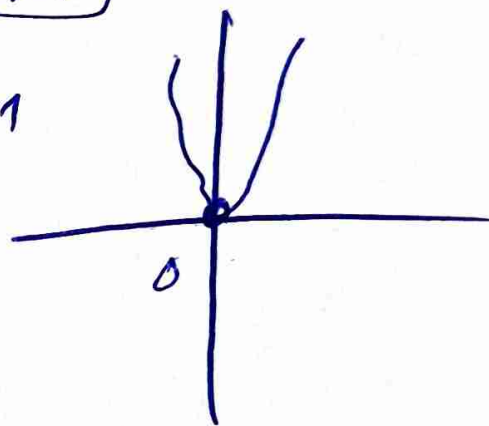
$$f'(x) = \ln(x+1) + 0$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(x+1) = 0$$

$$x+1 = 1$$

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



x	-1	0
f'	-	+
f	↘ ₀	↗

$$f(x) \geq f(0)$$

$$f(x) \geq 0$$

Hence from $f(x) = 0$
 EX: for all x
 if $x = 0$

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

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

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

• $e^x \geq x+1$

$$e^{x-1} \geq x-1+1$$

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

• $\ln x \leq x-1$

$$-\ln x \geq -x+1$$

⊕

$$e^{x-1} - \ln x \geq -x+1+x$$

$$e^{x-1} - \ln x - 1 \geq 0$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0$$

$f \nearrow$

③ $g(x) = e^{x-1} - 1$ form εφαιτσφαι

$h(x) = x \ln x$

form οψη

$$\begin{cases} g(x) = h(x) & (\Rightarrow) e^{x-1} - 1 = x \ln x \\ g'(x) = h'(x) \end{cases}$$

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

~~$\ln x + 1 - 1 = x \ln x$~~

$$\ln x - x \ln x = 0$$

$$\ln x (1 - x) = 0$$

$x = 1$

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

(a) Μονοτονία - ακρότατα.

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

$$f'(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x=1) (x=3)$$

x	1	3	
f'	+	-	+
f	+	y	+

A(1, f(1)) T.M

B(3, f(3)) T.C.

(b) Να $\exists f(x) \leq 1$

$$\forall x \leq 3$$

$$\forall x \leq 3 \quad f(x) \leq f(1)$$

$$f(x) \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

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

① $\alpha, \beta \in [1, +\infty)$

$$f(\alpha) + f(\beta) = -2$$

$$\forall x \geq 1$$

$$f(x) \approx f(3)$$

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

$T_0 = \underline{\underline{x=3}}$

(+)

$$f(a) \neq 1$$

$$f(\beta) \geq 1$$

$$T_2 = a = 3$$

$T_0 = 11 \quad \beta = 3$

$$f(A) + f(B) \geq -2$$

$$T_0 = 1111$$

$$a = B = 3$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 3 f(4-x) = 1 \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$f(\textcolor{red}{1}) = \frac{1}{3} \quad \begin{array}{l} 4-x=1 \\ \underline{\underline{3=x}} \end{array}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Отсюда } x > 1 \Rightarrow -x < -1 \\ 4-x < 3$$

$$\forall x < 3 \quad f(x) \leq f(1)$$

$$f(x) \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{То } \text{"="} \quad \underline{\underline{x=1}}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad f(x^2+2) + f(x^4+2) = -2$$

$$\bullet \begin{array}{l} x^2+2 > 2 \\ x^4+2 > 1 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall x > 1 \quad f(x) > f(3) \\ f(x) > -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{То } \text{"="} \quad x=3$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x^2+2) &\geq -1 \\ f(x^4+2) &\geq -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{+}$$

$$f(x^2+2) + f(x^4+2) \geq -2$$

$$x^2+2=3 \Rightarrow x^2=1 \quad \textcircled{x=\pm 1}$$

$$x^4+2=3 \quad x^4=1 \quad \textcircled{x=\pm 1}$$

$$\textcircled{x=1}$$

$$\textcircled{x=-1}$$

27

10. ⑥ $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1$

Νόο έχω 2 θέτες και μια
οφρνητικη ρίζα.

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

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

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = -1$$

x	-1	2
f'	+ 0 - 0 +	
f	0 -∞	0 +

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1 =$$

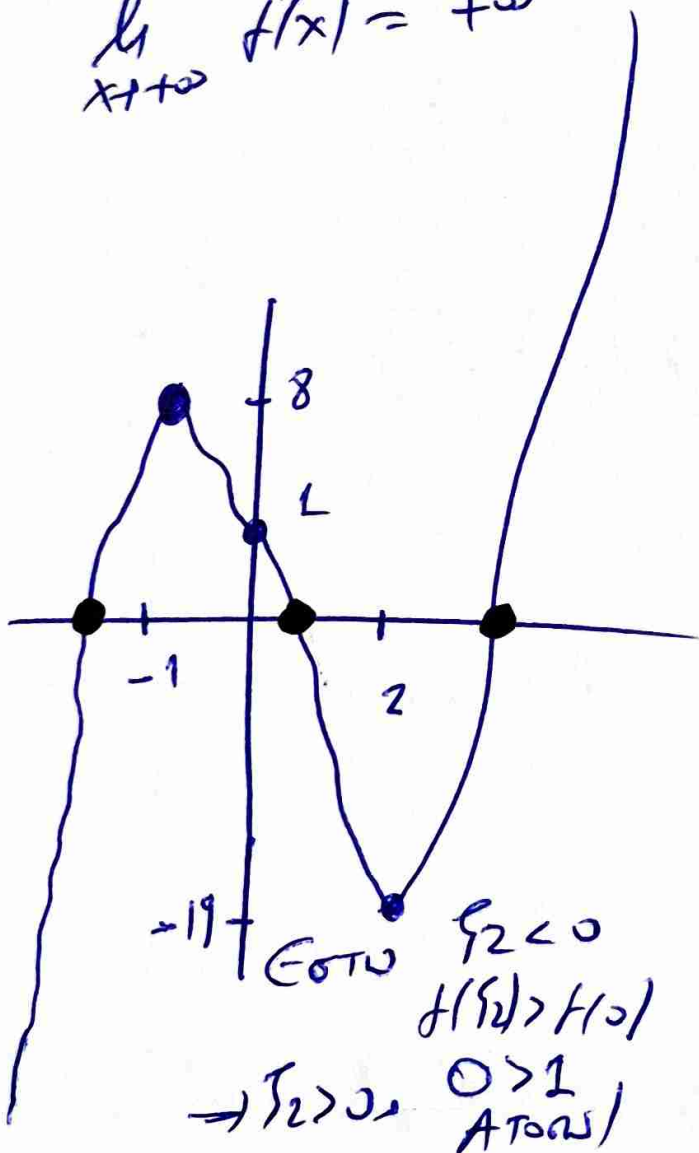
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2x^3 = -\infty$$

$$f(-1) = 8$$

$$f(2) = -19$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

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



$$\frac{x < -1}{\text{of } f \text{ is increasing}}$$

$$\bullet f \uparrow$$

$$\bullet \Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 8]$$

$$\text{To } 0 \in \Sigma T_f$$

$$\text{and } \exists! \xi < 0$$

$$\text{T.U. } f(\xi) = 0$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\text{of } f \text{ is decreasing}$$

$$\bullet f \downarrow$$

$$\bullet \Sigma T_f = [-19, 8]$$

$$\text{To } 0 \in \Sigma T_f$$

$$\text{and } \exists! \xi_2 \text{ T.U.}$$

$$f(\xi_2) = 0$$

$$x > 2$$

$$\text{of } f \text{ is increasing}$$

$$\bullet f \uparrow$$

$$\bullet \Sigma T_f = [-19, +\infty)$$

$$\text{To } 0 \in \Sigma T_f \text{ and}$$

$$\exists! \xi_2 > 0 \text{ T.U. } f(\xi_2) = 0$$

12. (B) $f(x) = e^{x-1}$

$g(x) = x \ln x + 2$

$f(x) = g(x)$

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

$e^{x-1} - x \ln x - 2 = 0$ $x > 0$

$\underbrace{e^{x-1} - x \ln x - 2}_{h(x)} = 0$

$h'(x) = e^{x-1} - \ln x - 1 \geq 0$

$h \nearrow$

• $e^x \geq x+1$

$e^{x-1} \geq x-1+1$

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

• $\ln x \leq x-1$

$-\ln x \geq -x+1$

(+)

$e^{x-1} - \ln x \geq 1$

$e^{x-1} - \ln x - 1 \geq 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(e^{x-1} - \cancel{x \ln x} - 2 \right) = e^{-1} - 2 = \frac{1}{e} - 2$$

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

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

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

$$= 0$$

h swachet

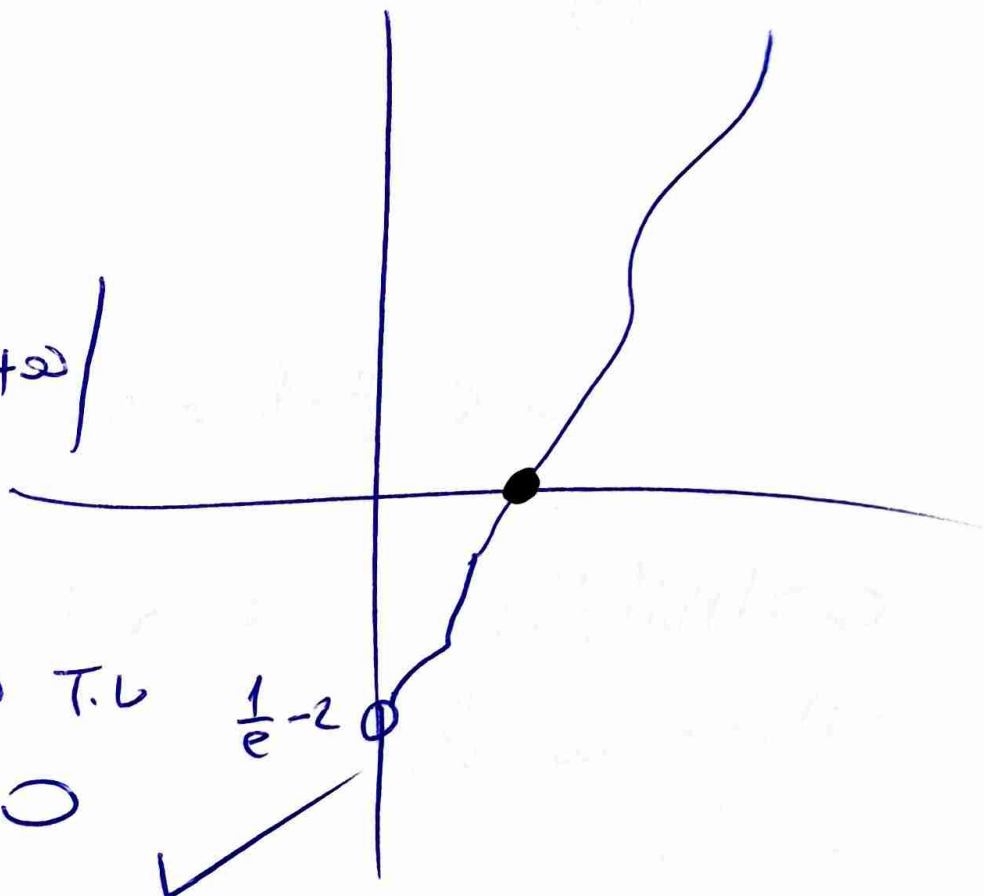
h ↗

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

$$\text{To } 0 \in \Sigma T_h$$

$$\text{apx } \exists ! \xi > 0 \text{ T.L.}$$

$$h(\xi) = 0$$



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

$$x_0 \in (0, \frac{\eta}{2})$$

$$g(x) = \sigma w x$$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$\ln x = \sigma w x$$

$$\underbrace{\ln x - \sigma w x}_{h(x)} = 0$$

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

$h \nearrow$

$$h(\frac{\eta}{2}) = \ln \frac{\eta}{2} - 0 = \ln \frac{\eta}{2} > 0$$

$$h(1) = -\sigma w 1 < 0$$

$$h(\frac{\eta}{2})/h(1) < 0$$

Bolezau $\exists t \in (1, \frac{\eta}{2})$

$$\text{T.u. } h(t) = 0$$

Isom morozovot paradi

