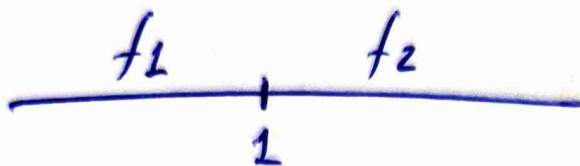


4. (a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+1, & x \leq 1 \\ 3x-1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

Evocuta

11



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^2+1) = 2 \\ \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (3x-1) = 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$$

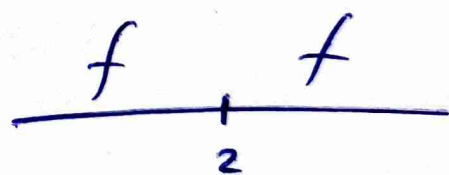
||

$$f(1) = 2$$

$$f(1) = 1^2 + 1 = 2$$

Σ next row 1.

(8) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2}, & x \neq 2 \\ 4, & x = 2 \end{cases}$

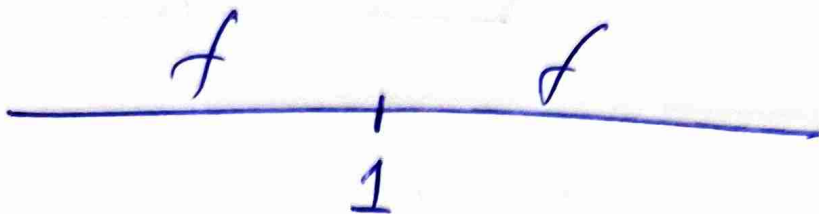


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x-2} = 4$$

$$f(2) = 4$$

Σ next row 2,

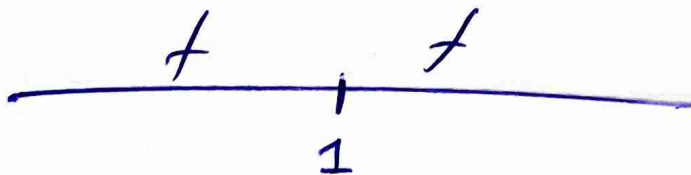
$$5. \textcircled{a} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3}{x-1} & , x \neq 1 \\ -1 & , x = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3}{x-1} = -1$$

$$f(1) = -1 \quad \text{Swapped saw 1!}$$

$$\textcircled{b} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3} - 2}{x-1} & , x \neq 1 \\ 3 & , x = 1 \end{cases}$$



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

$$f(1) = 3 \quad \text{H f ok! swapped saw 1.}$$

7. (a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+1, & x < 0 \\ (x+1)e^x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{array}{c} f_1 \qquad \qquad f_2 \\ \hline \qquad \qquad 0 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x^2+1) = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x+1)e^x = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$$

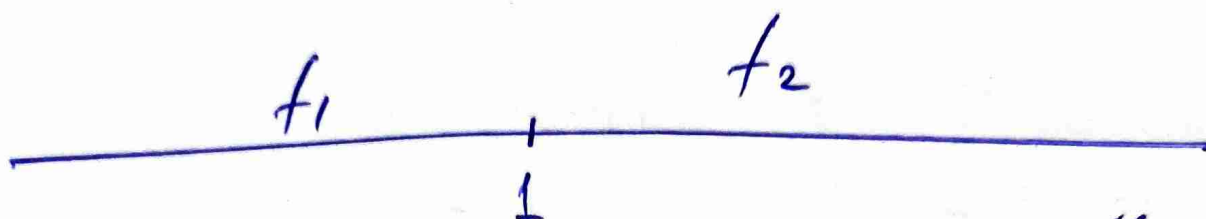
$f(0) = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$

(B) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{array}{c} f \qquad \qquad f \\ \hline \qquad \qquad 0 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ f(0) &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$$

$$(Y) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3-1}{x-1}, & x < 1 \\ 3, & x = 1 \\ \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$



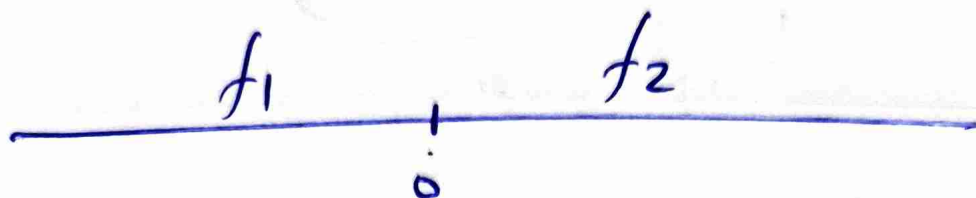
$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^3-1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(x^2+x+1)}{\cancel{x-1}} = 3$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\cancel{x-1}} = 2$$

$$T_0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \text{ does not exist}$$

or $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ does not exist.

$$8. \textcircled{a} f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{x}} & x < 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \\ x^2 + 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



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

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

$$T_0 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ does not exist}$$

H $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής $(-\infty, 0)$

και $(0, +\infty)$ η ποτ. συνεχής

συνεπώς, αφού δεν η f

δεν είναι συνεχής στο 0 δεν
είναι συνεχής γενικά

③ Ένα συνεχές σε $[0,1]$



Η $H(x)$ είναι συνεχής σε $(0,1)$ ως π.δ.δ.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \\ f(0) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 + 1 = 2 \quad \left. \right\} \checkmark$$

$$f(1) = 2$$

Συνεχής σε $[0,1]$.

$$9. \textcircled{a} f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x + \alpha, & x \leq 0 \\ x \ln(x+1), & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Αφού η $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής

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

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

$$e^0 + \alpha = 0$$

$$1 + \alpha = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{\alpha = -1}}$$

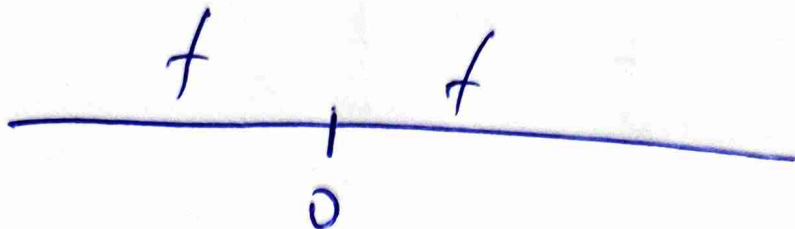
$$\textcircled{b} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3+1}{x+1}, & x \neq -1 \\ \alpha, & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$f(-1) = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 3$$

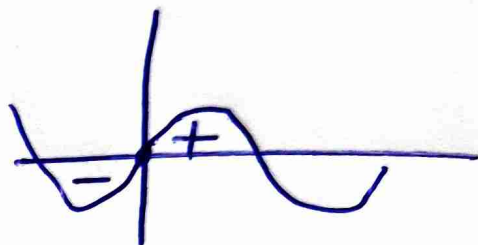
20. ⑤ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{0}{0} \text{ form}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1$$



$$|\sin x| \cdot \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1 \cdot |\sin x|$$

$$\left| \sin x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |\sin x|$$

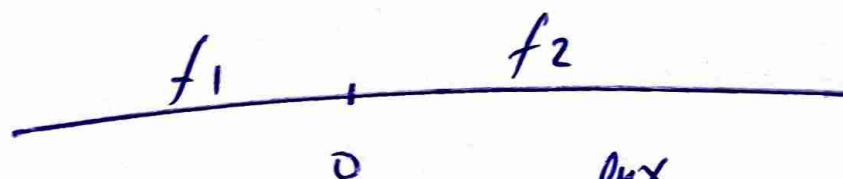
$$\boxed{-|\sin x| \leq \sin x \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq |\sin x|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -|\sin x| = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{A no} \\ \text{K.O} \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |\sin x| = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Apr } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)} \right\} \textcircled{=} \\ f(0) = 0$$

Σωωωω ωω 0!

$$21. \textcircled{8} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}} & x > 0 \\ \ln x & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} =$$

$$= (-\infty)(+\infty) = -\infty$$

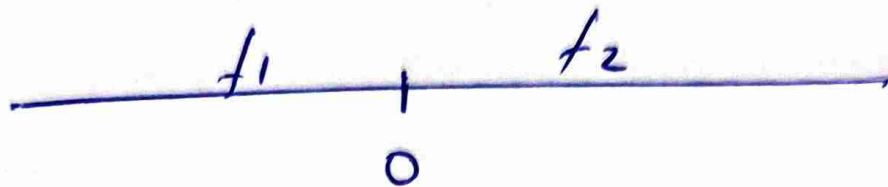
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \ln x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

22.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & , x > 0 \\ 0 & , x = 0 \\ x e^{\frac{1}{x}} & , x < 0 \end{cases}$$



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

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{np\infty}{x\pi\sigma\mu\omega}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

$$\boxed{-x^2 \leq x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq x^2}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -x^2 = 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -x^2} \right\} \text{Ans} \quad \text{K. D.}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 = 0$$

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

Apr $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

$f(0) = 0$

Συνεχ. σε 0.

H $f(x)$ συνεχ. σε $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

wt $\forall \delta > 0$ και αλφω

ελευ συνεχ. και σε 0

ελευ συνεχ. σε $\mathbb{R}$

$$8. \textcircled{B} \quad \frac{x^2+1}{x} + \frac{x^4+1}{x-1} = 1$$

$$\Delta = (0, 1)$$

Евотута
12

$$(x-1)(x^2+1) + x(x^4+1) = x(x-1)$$

$$\underbrace{(x-1)(x^2+1) + x(x^4+1) - x(x-1)}_{f(x)} = 0$$

И $f(x)$ еван оврах $[0, 1]$ ил п. с. с

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = -1 \\ f(1) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f(0) f(1) < 0 \\ \text{Bolzano} \quad \exists \xi \in (0, 1) \text{ т.ч. } f(\xi) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\xi^2+1}{\xi} + \frac{\xi^4+1}{\xi-1} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \frac{e^x}{x-1} + \frac{\ln x}{x-2} = 1 \quad (1,2)$$

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

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

$f(x)$

H $f(x)$ swexu $[1,2]$ w n.s.s

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(1) = -e \\ f(2) = \ln 2 > 0 \end{array} \right\} f(1)f(2) < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 > 1 \\ \ln 2 > \ln 1 \\ \ln 2 > 0 \end{array}$$

Bolzano $\exists x_0 \in (1,2)$ T.w $f(x_0) = 0$.

$$\frac{e^{x_0}}{x_0-1} + \frac{\ln x_0}{x_0-2} = 1$$

9. $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχ.

Νόο η εξίσωση $f(x) = \frac{2e^x - 3}{x^2 - x}$ έχ

τον λ. ρίζα $(0,1)$,

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

$$\underbrace{(x^2 - x) f(x) - 2e^x + 3}_{h(x)} = 0$$

Η $h(x)$ συνεχ σε $[0,1]$ με π.σ.σ.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h(0) &= -2 + 3 = 1 \\ h(1) &= -2e + 3 < 0 \end{aligned} \right\} h(0)h(1) < 0$$

Βολτσα $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ π.ν $h(\xi) = 0$.

$$f(\xi) = \frac{2e^\xi - 3}{\xi^2 - \xi}.$$

11. ⑧ Νόσ η $\varepsilon \sum \sigma \omega \eta e^x - 1 = \sigma \omega x$

εχ η $\sigma \omega (0, \frac{n}{2})$ παραδίκη ρίη.

$$\underbrace{e^x - 1 - \sigma \omega x = 0}_{f(x)}$$

Η $f(x)$ $\sigma \omega x$ η $[0, \frac{n}{2}]$ η ρ. δ. δ

$$f(0) = e^0 - 1 - \sigma \omega 0 = 1 - 1 - 1 = -1 < 0$$

$$f(\frac{n}{2}) = e^{n/2} - 1 - \sigma \omega \frac{n}{2} = e^{n/2} - 1 > 0$$

$$\cdot \frac{n}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow e^{\frac{n}{2}} > e^0 \Rightarrow e^{\frac{n}{2}} > 1 \Rightarrow e^{\frac{n}{2}} - 1 > 0$$

$f(0) f(\frac{n}{2}) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{n}{2})$

$$\tau. \omega \quad f(\xi) = 0$$

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

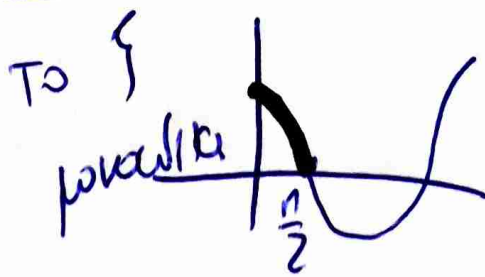
$$e^{x_1} - 1 < e^{x_2} - 1$$

$$\cdot x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \sigma \omega x_1 > \sigma \omega x_2$$

$$-\sigma \omega x_1 < -\sigma \omega x_2$$

$f \nearrow$

$$\underbrace{e^x - 1 = \sigma \omega x}_{\text{To } \{ \text{παραδίκη} \}}$$



13. Νόμο η $f(x) = e^x + 2x - 3$

Τίτρου των $x'x$ στα $(0,1)$ ακριβώς
μία φορά.

$$f(0) = e^0 + 2 \cdot 0 - 3 = -2$$

$$f(1) = e^1 + 2 \cdot 1 - 3 = e + 2 - 3 = e - 1 > 0$$

$$f(0) f(1) < 0$$

Bolzano

$$\exists \xi \in (0,1) \text{ τ.ο. } f(\xi) = 0$$

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

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \rightarrow 2x_1 - 3 < 2x_2 - 3$$



Το $\{$ ποσότητες

$\int$

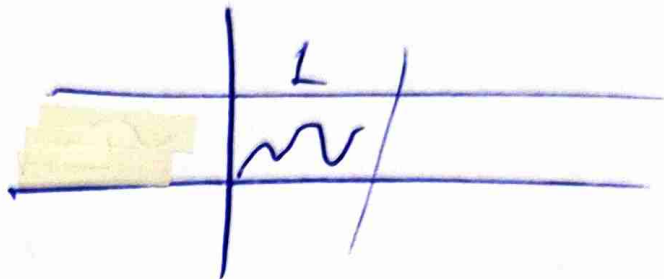
15. $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ свхд ↓

$$0 < f(x) < 1 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

Ндо n $f(x)$ тсрву

тм $y=x$ акривул

пиу чопр $(0, 1)$.



$$f(x) = x$$

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

И $g(x)$ свхд св $[0, 1]$ ил н.с.с

$$g(0) = f(0) - 0 = f(0) > 0$$

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

$$0 < f(x) < 1$$

$$0 < f(x) < 1$$

$$g(0) g(1) < 0$$

Болzano $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$
т.ч $g(\xi) = 0$

$$\underline{-1 < f(1) - 1 < 0}$$

$$\bullet \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

$$\bullet \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow -x_1 > -x_2$$

(+)

$$g(x_1) > g(x_2)$$

g is

T₀

power

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Δίνεται η συνάρτηση

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x \eta \mu x & , x < 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + x} & , x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

- Γ1. Να αποδείξετε ότι η συνάρτηση f είναι συνεχής στο $x_0 = 0$ (μονάδες 2)
αλλά όχι παραγωγίσιμη στο x_0 (μονάδες 4).

Μονάδες 6

ΤΕΛΟΣ 2ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 4 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

ΑΡΧΗ 3ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ
ΗΜΕΡΗΣΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΣΠΕΡΙΝΩΝ ΓΕΝΙΚΩΝ ΛΥΚΕΙΩΝ

- Γ2. Να βρείτε τις ασύμπτωτες της γραφικής παράστασης της συνάρτησης f .

Μονάδες 7

- Γ3. Να αποδείξετε ότι η γραφική παράσταση της συνάρτησης f τέμνει την
ευθεία $(\varepsilon): y = x + \frac{1}{2}$ σε ένα τουλάχιστον σημείο με τετμημένη
 $\xi \in (-\pi, 0)$.

Μονάδες 5

Πανελλαννιό 2025

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x \ln x, & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x^2 + x} = 0$

$f(0) = 0$

Συνεχώς 0!

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x}^2}{x \sqrt{x^2 + x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + x}{x \sqrt{x^2 + x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x+1)}{x \sqrt{x^2 + x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x+1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x}} = 1 \cdot +\infty = +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{72} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x \sin x \stackrel{\frac{0}{\infty}}{=}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

$$\boxed{-e^x \leq e^x \sin x \leq e^x}$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -e^x = -0 = 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -e^x} \right\} \text{Ans E.N}$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$

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

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + x} = +\infty$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}{\cancel{x}} = 1$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x}$$

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + \cancel{x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

13



$$g(x)$$

$$g(-n) = f(-n) + n - \frac{1}{2} = n - \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$$\rightarrow f(-n) = e^{-n} n u(-n) = 0$$

$$g(0) = f(0) - 0 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$g(-a) \cdot g(b) < 0$$

Bolzano $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$

T.v $g(x_0) = 0$.

Επορεία

Μαθήματα

Δευτέρα

11:30 - 1.

Ερωτήσεις 11.

(20) γ

(21) α β γ

Ερωτήσεις 12

(2)

(4) α

(5)

(6) α

(8) α γ.

(10)

(11) α γ.

(12)

(14).