

Διαγωνισμα 1°

(ΣΑ 267)

A₁: superior optimal

A₂: superior optimal.

A₃: (a) 1 (b) $\leq$ (c) $\leq$ (d) 1 (e) $\leq$.

B₁: $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convex.

- $f^2(x) = 3x^2 + 1$ $f(0) = 1$

- $xg(x) + 2 = g(x) + f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$

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

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

$$|f(x)| = \sqrt{3x^2 + 1}^{\oplus}$$

$$|f(x)| = \sqrt{3x^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{p.1, f(x)}{\hline}$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$|f(x)| = 0$$

$$\sqrt{3x^2 + 1} = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 1 = 0$$

ΑΤΟΧ!

Αρα $f(x) \neq 0$

B₂. Agar $f(x) \neq 0$ kaa suraxhi

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \text{or} \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

Agar $f(x) > 0$

$$|f(x)| = \sqrt{3x^2 + 1}$$

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

B₃.

$$xg(x) + 2 = g(x) + \sqrt{3x^2 + 1}$$

$$xg(x) - g(x) = \sqrt{3x^2 + 1} - 2$$

$$g(x)(x-1) = \sqrt{3x^2 + 1} - 2$$

$$\text{for } \underline{\underline{x \neq 1}} \quad g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 + 1} - 2}{x-1}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2+1-4}{(x-1)(\sqrt{3x^2+1}+2)}$$

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

$$= \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Defn of $g(x)$ over x ✓

$$g(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

Β4. Νόσ η ε/ισωσ η $4g(x) = 7x$
εχ η τωλ. ρίη εω $(0,1)$

$$4g(x) - 7x = 0$$

 $h(x)$

$$h(0) = 4g(0) = +4 > 0$$

$$h(1) = 4g(1) - 7 = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 7 = -1 < 0$$

$$h(0) h(1) \cong -u < 0$$

Βολωσ $\exists x_0 \in (0,1)$

$$\tau.v \quad h(x_0) = 0$$

Θεμα Γ

Γ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f(x) + \sin 2x}{x} = 3$

Θεωρώ βοηθητική συνάρτηση

$$g(x) = \frac{x f(x) + \sin 2x}{x} \quad \text{αρα} \quad \underline{\underline{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 3}}$$

$$g(x) \cdot x = x f(x) + \sin 2x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{g(x) \cdot x - \sin 2x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{g(x) \cdot x}{x} - \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right)$$

$$= 3 - 2 = 1$$

Αρα τελικά f(0) = 1

Ex 2

Not $f(x) > 0$

Assume $f(x) \neq 0$ and suppose

$f(x) > 0$ in $f(x) < 0$

Assume $f(0) = 1$

Then $f(x) > 0$.

Ex 3

f

↓

$f(\mathbb{R}) = (0, +\infty)$

$f(x) > 0$

$$f(x) = x$$

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

$$h(0) = f(0) > 0$$

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

By Bolzano $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $h(\xi) = 0$

H $h(x)$ strictly

is $[0, 1]$ w. n.s.s.

$$0 < 1$$

f

$$f(0) > f(1)$$

$$1 > f(1)$$

Μονοτονία $h(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot x_1 < x_2 &\Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2) \\ \cdot x_1 < x_2 &\Rightarrow -x_1 > -x_2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \cdot x_1 < x_2 \\ \cdot x_1 < x_2 \end{aligned}} \right\} \textcircled{+}$$

h f/

Το $\{$ ακολουθία.

Γ4

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) \cdot nrx) \stackrel{\text{νόμος}}{=} \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$-1 \leq nrx \leq 1$$

$$\boxed{-f(x) \leq f(x) \cdot nrx \leq f(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty}$$

$$-f(x) = 0$$

Από κ. 1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty}$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \cdot nrx = 0$$

Δ.

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ surjective.}$$

$$f^2(x) = 1 + 2xf(x),$$

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

$$f^2(x) - 2xf(x) + x^2 = x^2 + 1.$$

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

$$|f(x) - x| = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$|h(x)| = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

P. 11 $h(x)$

$$h(x) = 0$$

$$|h(x)| = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1} = 0$$

Atom

$$h(x) \neq 0 \text{ surjective}$$

$$h(x) > 0 \text{ or } h(x) < 0$$

$$h(0) = f(0) - 0 = 1$$

$$h(x) > 0$$

$$h(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

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

Q2.

Apex $f \uparrow$

$f \uparrow$

True f answer.

$$D_{f^{-1}} = \sum T f.$$

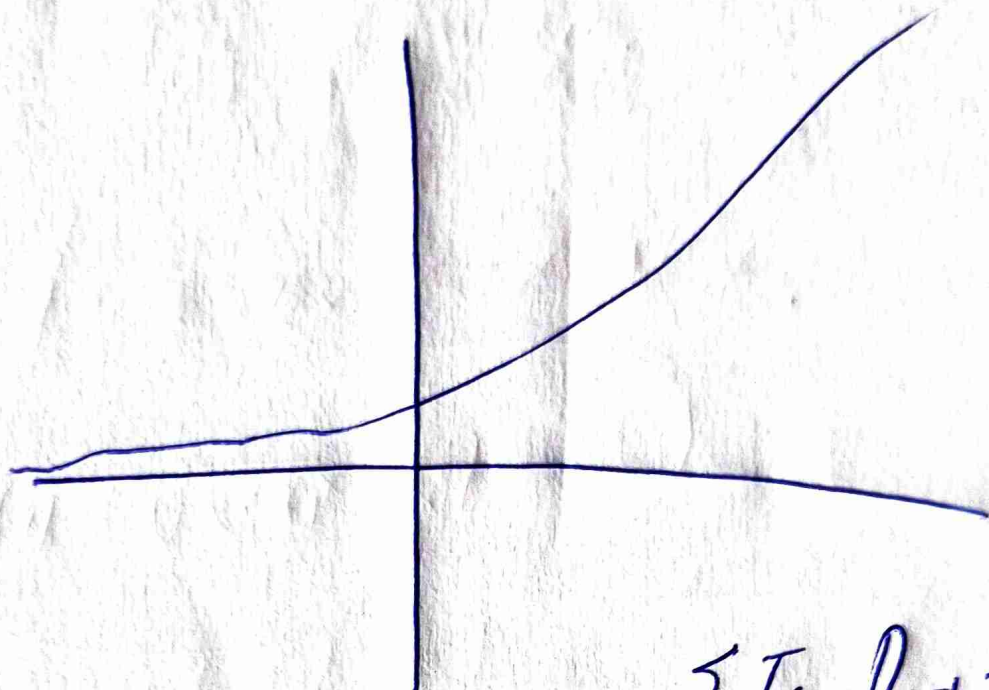
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x$$

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

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

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

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



$$\sum T_k = D_{k-1} = (9+\infty)$$

Q3

$$\text{Ndo } n \quad \frac{f(a)}{x-1} + \frac{f(b)}{x-2} = 0$$

exu pila (1,2)

$$f(a)(x-2) + f(b)(x-1) = 0$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h(1) = -f(a) \\ h(2) = f(b) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} h(1)h(2) = -f(a)f(b) < 0 \\ \text{exu } h(x) > 0 \end{array} \quad \text{Bolzano } \checkmark$$

$\Delta 4$

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f^{-1}(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Set } f^{-1}(x) = t \\ \hline f(f^{-1}(x)) = f(t) \\ x = f(t) \\ x \rightarrow 0^+ \\ t \rightarrow -\infty \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} t = -\infty$$