

ΕΥΟΤΗΤΑ 11

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

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

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

Άρα $f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$
Συνεχώς στο 1!

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

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

$f(0) = 0$

Άρα $\frac{f(0)}{f(0)} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$

οχι συνεχώς στο 0.

Γνωστό από

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} &= 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - 1}{x} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3}{x-1} = -1. \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3}{x-1}} \right\} \text{Σωρεά σω 1!}$$

$$f(1) = -1$$

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

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

$$f(1) = 3$$

$$f(1) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \quad \text{οχι σωρεά σω 1.}$$

$$5. \textcircled{y} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{5wx-1}{x}, & x < 0 \\ \text{unp} x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5wx-1}{x} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \text{unp} x = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

$$f(0) = \text{unp} 0 = 0 \quad \text{From } f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

" f over x and 5w 0.

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

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

$$f(0) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Σ over x and 5w 0!}$$

$$7. \textcircled{B} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

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

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

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

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

Το 3 πιο
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ δεν
 υπάρχει

Δεν είναι συνεπής στο 1.

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

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



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

$$1 + \alpha = 0$$

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

(b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3+1}{x+1}, & x \neq -1 \\ \alpha, & x = -1 \end{cases}$ Σ we can do!

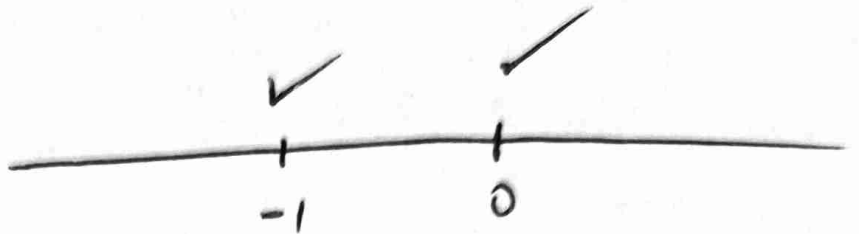
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3+1}{x+1} = 3$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{\alpha = 3}}$$

10.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x+1} + ax - 2, & x \leq -1 \\ 2x^2 - B, & -1 < x < 0 \\ B\eta x - 7\sigma wx + 2\ln(x+1), & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Σωκχλ!}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (e^{x+1} + ax - 2) = -1 - a$$

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

$$-1 - a = 2 - B \quad \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{-3 = a - B}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 2x^2 - B = -B$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} B\eta x - 7\sigma wx + 2\ln(x+1) \\ &= -7 \quad \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{B = 7}} \\ &\quad \underline{\underline{a = 4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \quad f: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{smooth}$$

$$x f(x) - \eta x = 0, \quad x \in [0, \pi],$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\eta x}{x}, \quad x \neq 0$$

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\eta x}{x}, & x \in (0, \pi] \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

12.

$$x f(x) = 2x + 3\eta x$$

Σwaxw!

$$f(x) = 2 + 3 \frac{\eta x}{x}, \quad x \neq 0$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 + 3 \frac{\eta x}{x} = 5$$

$$f(0) = 5$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 + 3 \frac{\eta x}{x} & , x \neq 0 \\ 5 & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$

13. $f: [0, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Σwaxd.

$$f(x) \eta x + 1 = \sigma w x \quad \forall x \in [0, \pi)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sigma w x - 1}{\eta x} \quad \forall x \in (0, \pi)$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sigma w x - 1}{\eta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sigma w x - 1}{x}}{\frac{\eta x}{x}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma w x - 1}{\eta x} & , x \in (0, \pi) \\ 0 & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$

20. (a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \frac{\sin 2x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

Άρα $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$ ενώ $f(0) = 1$

OXI Σωστό σω 0.

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

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

αρα $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

$$f(0) = 0$$

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

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

Σωστό

σω 0.

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

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

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

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

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

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

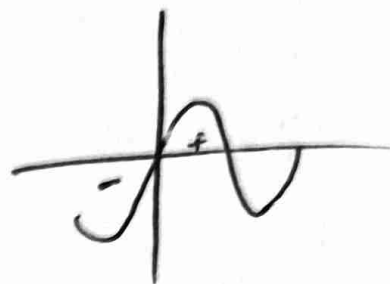
$$\left| \sin x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |\sin x|$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -|\sin x| = 0 \quad \left\{ \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |\sin x| = 0$$

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



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$$\textcircled{a} f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{\frac{1}{x}}, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{b} f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{1-\frac{1}{x}}, & x > 0 \\ \ln(1+x^2), & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

$$f(0) = 0$$

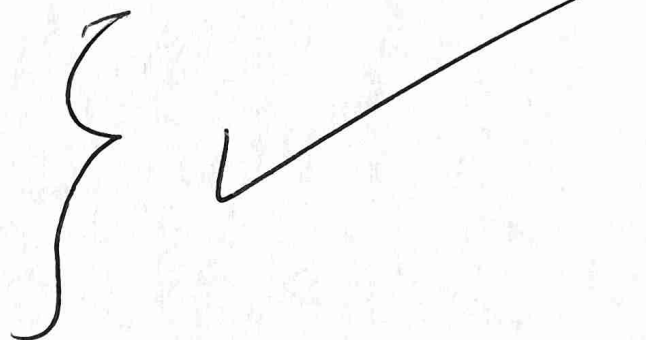
$$\textcircled{8} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\ln x}, & x > 0, x \neq 1 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \cdot 0 = 0.$$

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

$$f(0) = 0$$



23. $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{\ln x}{x}}, & x > 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ Ewext.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$ Дуга 10x00!

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln x}{x}} = a$

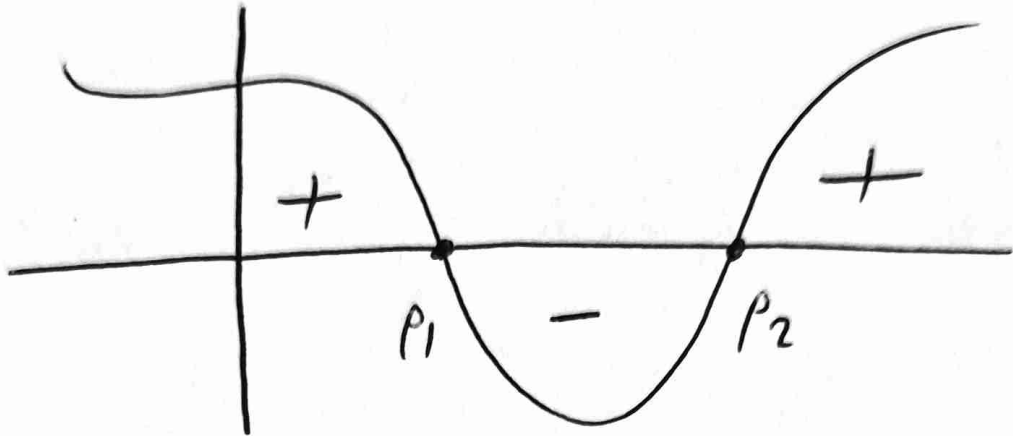
$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = -\infty \cdot +\infty = -\infty$

$e^{-\infty} = a$

$0 = a$

Συνεπείας Bolzano

1.



Αν η f συνεχής τότε ατός

διαδοχικών ριζών διατηρεί σταθερό
σημείο.

2. Αν $f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής,

τότε $f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$

ΕΥΟΤΥΤΑ 13

6. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής $f(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 f(0) + x - 1}{x^2 f(1) + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 f(0)}{x^2 f(1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x f(0)}{f(1)} = \frac{f(0)}{f(1)} \cdot (+\infty) = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

Άρα $f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής

$\Rightarrow f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$f(0)$ και $f(1)$ ομοσημείο

$$\Rightarrow f(0) f(1) > 0 \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{f(0)}{f(1)} > 0$$

Βαθική Εφαρμογή συνέχειας

Βοηθητική συνάρτηση

με ορίο

$$\text{Έστω } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - x^2}{x - 1} = 4$$

και f συνεχής.

Βρίσκει $f(1)$.

Θα πάρω Βοηθητική συνάρτηση

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x) - x^2}{x - 1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = 4$$

Πονω με ποσο $f(x)$.

$$\begin{array}{l} g(x)(x-1) = f(x) - x^2 \\ \hline f(x) = g(x)(x-1) + x^2 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = g(x)(x-1) + x^2$$

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

f odczytujemy

$$f(1) = 4 \cdot (1-1) + 1^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(1) = 1}}$$

Basek i Szwarc

$$\text{Av } f(x) = g(x)$$

$$\text{Toż } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x).$$

4. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ swcxl

$$f(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{N\delta o \quad f(x) > 0}}$$

Apa $f(x) \neq 0$ kan swcxl
 $\Rightarrow f(x) > 0 \quad \vee \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Ocupu Bon Druku swaptun

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

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

$$\boxed{f(x) = g(x)(x-1) + 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x)(x-1) + 2$$

$$f(1) = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f(x) > 0}}$$

$$3. \quad f(1) = 2$$

$$g(1) = -3$$

f, g swexal.

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) \neq 0$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Nso } f(x)/g(x) < 0.$$

$$\boxed{h(x) = f(x)g(x)}$$

$h(x)$ swexal al n.s.d

$$h(x) \neq 0 \quad \text{ayw} \quad f(x)g(x) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow h(x) > 0 \quad \text{y' } h(x) < 0$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$h(1) = f(1)g(1) = 2(-3) = -6$$

$$h(x) < 0$$

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

8. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχ. .

$$f(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Νδ ο εβισων $\frac{x}{x^2-1} = \frac{e^x}{f(x)}$

εχμ μω παλταχισα λωμ

$$\sigma\omega (-1, 1).$$

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

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

Η $g(x)$ συνεχ. ul n.δ.δ.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(-1) = -f(-1) \\ g(1) = f(1) \end{array} \right\} g(-1)g(1) = -f(-1)f(1)$$

$\nexists f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής,

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

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Αρα $f(-1)$ και $f(1)$ ομοσημα,

$$f(-1) \cdot f(1) > 0$$

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

Βολωο $\exists \xi \in (-1, 1) \cap \mathbb{N}$ $g(\xi) = 0$

$$\frac{\xi}{\xi^2 - 1} = \frac{e^{\xi}}{f(\xi)}$$

24. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχ.

$$f(x) \neq x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Νόσ η εἰσων $xf(x) = 1 \quad \exists x$

πίλ $(-1, 1)$.

$$\underbrace{xf(x) - 1}_{g(x)} = 0$$

Η $g(x)$ συνεχ σὺν $[-1, 1]$ μ.δ.σ

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

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

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

κα συνεχ σὺν μ.δ.σ $\Rightarrow h(x) > 0$ η $h(x) < 0$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$g(-1)g(1) = - \underbrace{h(-1)h(1)}_{\oplus} < 0$$

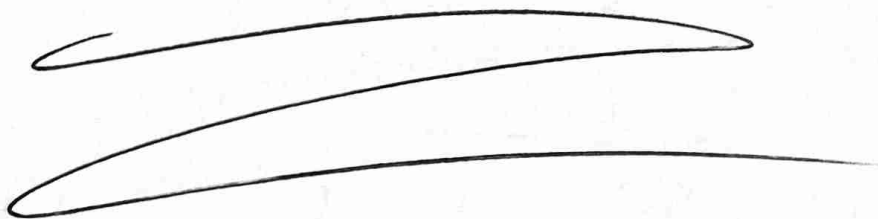
opposite to $h(-1)$ and $h(1)$ opposite

$$\Rightarrow h(-1)h(1) > 0$$

By Bolzano $\exists \xi \in (-1, 1)$ t.w

$$g(\xi) = 0$$

$$\xi h(\xi) - 1 = 0$$



Επορω Μαθημα

Τεταρτη 9-11:30.

12

(2)

(4) α

(5)

(6) α.

(8) α β γ.

(9)

(10)

(11) α β

(12)

(14)

(16)

(18)

(20)

(17) β.

(23)

(24)

(38)

(40)