

ΕΥΟΤΗΤΑ 13

B. Έστω $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής

α) $|f(x)| = x^2 + 5$

Π.1.11 f(x)

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$$x^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -5$$

Αδύνατο!

$f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής.

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

β) Άρα $f(0) = 5 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$|f(x)| = x^2 + 5$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 5$$

14. (a) $\overset{(-)}{|f(x)|} = 1$ or $f(0) = -1$

P.T. $f(x)$

$\rightarrow \underline{\underline{f(x) = -1}}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 0 \\ |f(x)| = 0 \\ 1 = 0 \\ \text{A TONOR!} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f(x) \neq 0 \text{ or } \text{sworn} \\ \Rightarrow f(x) > 0 \text{ or } f(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \\ f(0) = -1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f(x) < 0}} \end{array}$$

(8) $f^2(x) = x^2 + 4$, $f(1) = \sqrt{5}$.

$f^2(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}^2$

$|f(x)| = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$

$\overset{(+)}{|f(x)|} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$

P.T. $f(x)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 0 \\ |f(x)| = 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + 4} = 0 \\ \text{A swan} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f(x) \neq 0 \text{ or } \text{sworn} \\ f(x) > 0 \text{ or } f(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ f(1) = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f(x) > 0}} \end{array}$$

15. a) $f^2(x) = e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1$

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

$$|f(x)| = |e^x + 1|$$

$$|f(x)| = e^x + 1$$

P. 1. u. $f(x)$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$$e^x + 1 = 0$$

At 1000

$f(x) \neq 0$ can show

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

$$f(0) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f(x) > 0}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = e^x + 1}}$$

17. (a) $f^2(x) = 4xf(x) + 4$, $f(0) = 2$

$$f^2(x) - 4xf(x) = 4$$

$$f^2(x) - 4xf(x) + 4x^2 = 4 + 4x^2$$

$$(f(x) - 2x)^2 = \sqrt{4 + 4x^2}^2$$

$$|f(x) - 2x| = \sqrt{4 + 4x^2}$$

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

P, W $g(x)$

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$|g(x)| = 0$$

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

ATON

$g(x) \neq 0$ can occur.

$g(x) > 0$ or $g(x) < 0$

$$g(0) = f(0) - 2 \cdot 0 = 2$$

$$g(x) > 0$$

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

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

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

8

$$f^2(x) - 2f(x) = 0$$

$$f(2) = 2$$

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

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

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

$$|g(x)| = 1$$

P. 1.1 $g(x)$

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$|g(x)| = 0$$

$$1 = 0$$

Answer!

$g(x) \neq 0$ can occur

$g(x) > 0$ or $g(x) < 0$

$$g(2) = f(2) - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$g(2) = 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{g(x) > 0}}$$

(+)

$$|g(x)| = 1$$

$$g(x) = 1$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = 2}}$$

19. (a) $f^2(x) = x + 2f(x)$

$\forall x \geq -1$

$f(0) = 2$

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

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

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

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

P, 1, $h(x)$

$$h(x) = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$x = -1$$

x	-1
$h(x)$	$\emptyset$

$$f(0) = 2$$

$$h(0) = f(0) - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$20. (a) \quad |f(x)| = 1 - x^2$$

$$x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$\underline{P. 7.1 \quad f(x)}$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

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

$$1 - x^2 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = \pm 1}}$$

x	-1	1
f(x)	0	0

$$f(0) = 1$$

21.

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

$$\forall x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$p, q, h(x)$$

$$h(x) = 0$$

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

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

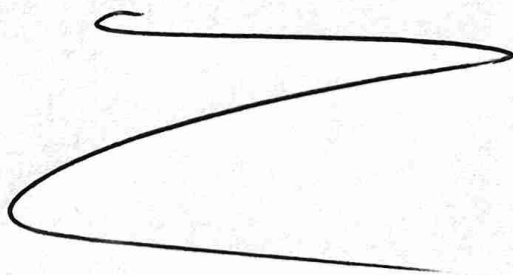
$$x = 1$$

$$x = -1$$

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

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

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



x	-1	1
h(x)	// 0 + 0 //	

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

$$22. \quad x^2 + f^2(x) = 4 \quad x \in [-2, 2]$$

(a)

$$f^2(x) = 4 - x^2$$

$$f^2(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}^2$$

$$|f(x)| = \sqrt{4-x^2}^{\oplus}$$

$$|f(x)| = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

p.i.u. $f(x)$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$$\sqrt{4-x^2} = 0$$

$$4-x^2 = 0$$

$$x=2 \quad x=-2$$

(b)

x	-2	2
f(x)	///	///

αφού η f ορίζεται μόνο στο $[-2, 2]$ και συνεπώς,
και οι $-2, 2$ θεωρούνται p.i.u. η f διασπύρεται
στα όρια του $[-2, 2]$

$$(7) |f(x)| = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

or

$$f(x) = -\sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$(8) \text{ At } f(1) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\sqrt{4-x^2}$$

23. ① $f^2(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$

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

$$|f(x)| = |x-2|$$

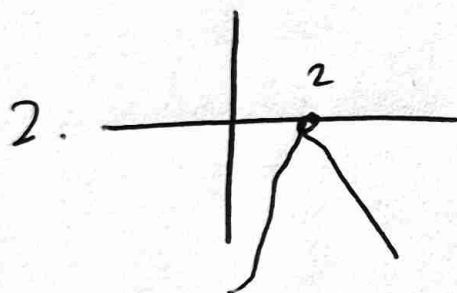
P. 1. $f(x)$

$$f(x) = 0$$

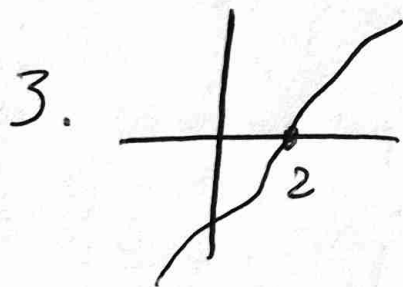
$$|f(x)| = 0$$

$$|x-2| = 0$$

$$\underline{x=2}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-2, & x < 2 \\ 2-x, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

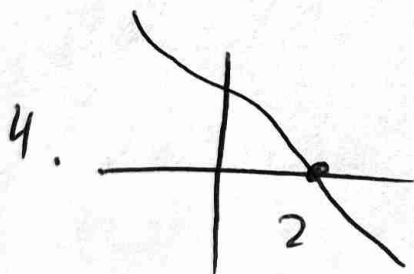


$$\begin{matrix} x < 2 \\ \ominus & \ominus \\ |f(x)| = |x-2| \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = x-2$$

$$\begin{matrix} x \geq 2 \\ \oplus & \oplus \\ |f(x)| = |x-2| \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = x-2$$



$$f(x) = 2-x$$

25. $f(x) \neq e^x$, σωχνά.

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

$(-1, 1)$

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

Η $g(x)$ σωχνά $[-1, 1]$ με π.σ.ν

$$g(-1) = -(f(-1) - e^{-1}) = \frac{1}{e} - f(-1) = -h(-1)$$

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

Αφού $f(x) \neq e^x \Rightarrow \underbrace{f(x) - e^x}_{h(x)} \neq 0 \Rightarrow h(x) \neq 0$
και σωχνά $\Rightarrow h(x) > 0$ ή $h(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Rightarrow h(1)$ και $h(-1)$ ομοσημα $\Rightarrow h(1)h(-1) > 0$
 $g(-1)g(1) = -h(-1)h(1) < 0$ Βόλτσα $\exists \xi$ τ.ν
(+) $g(\xi) = 0$ ✓

26.

$$e^{f(x)} + 2x = e^{-f(x)}$$



$$e^{2f(x)} + 2xe^{f(x)} = 1$$

$$e^{2f(x)} + 2xe^{f(x)} + x^2 = x^2 + 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

P. 11 g(x)

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$|g(x)| = 0$$

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

At zero!

$g(x) \neq 0$ can be checked

$g(x) > 0$ or $g(x) < 0$

$$g(0) = e^{f(0)} + 0^2 = 1$$

$$g(x) > 0$$

$$(*) \underline{x=0}$$

$$e^{2f(0)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{f(0) = 0}$$

ΕΥΟΤΥΤΑ 14

6. $f: [-1, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής και $f \downarrow$

Νόο $\exists! x_0 \in (-1, 3)$ τ.ω

$$6f(x_0) = 2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3)$$

Από f συνεχής $[-1, 3]$

$$\exists M > 0 \quad m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [-1, 3]$$

$$m \leq f(-1) \leq M \Rightarrow 2m \leq 2f(-1) \leq 2M$$

$$m \leq f(0) \leq M \Rightarrow m \leq f(0) \leq M$$

$$m \leq f(3) \leq M \Rightarrow 3m \leq 3f(3) \leq 3M$$

} (+)

$$6m \leq 2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3) \leq 6M$$

$$m \leq \frac{2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3)}{6} \leq M$$

$$\textcircled{O} \quad \text{αριθμός} \quad \frac{2f(-1) + f(1/2) + 3f(3)}{6}$$

αυτός είναι ο αριθμός τύπου

της $f(x)$

από $\exists! x_0 \in [-1, 3]$

$$\text{Τ.ω} \quad f(x_0) = \frac{2f(-1) + f(1/2) + 3f(3)}{6}$$

$$6f(x_0) = 2f(-1) + f(1/2) + 3f(3)$$

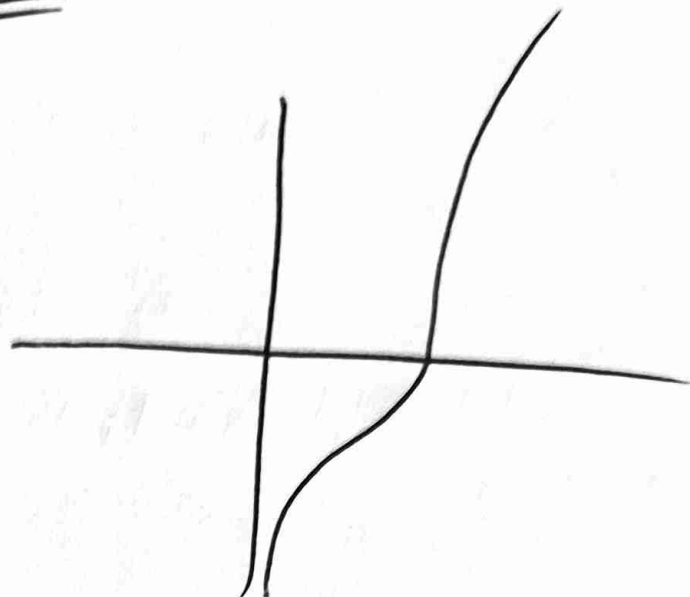
H ποσότητα αυτή προκύπτει
από τη ποσότητα.

15. (a) $f(x) = x + \ln x$, $x > 0$

$$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \ln x_1 < \ln x_2$$

$f \uparrow$

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



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

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

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

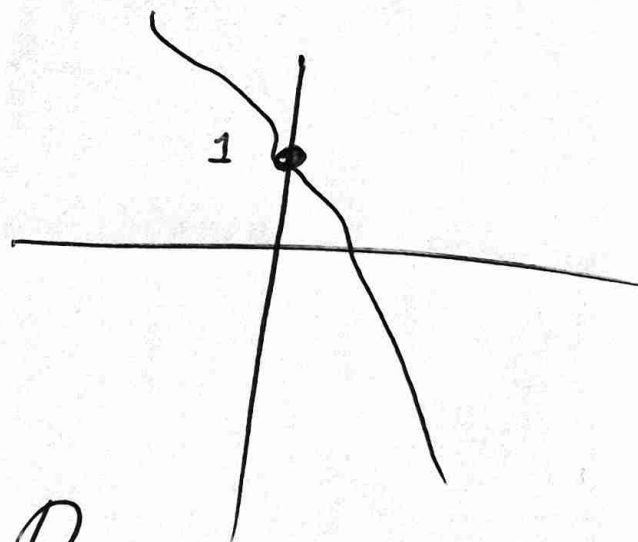
16. (a) $f(x) = e^{-x} - x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

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

$f \downarrow$

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

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



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

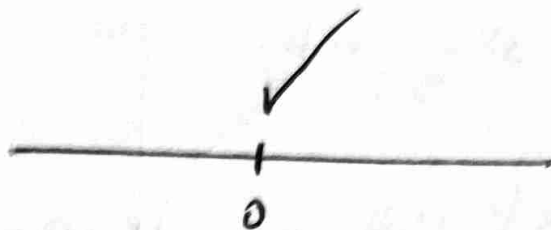
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

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

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

○1 WSO u + swcxnd.

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



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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1 \quad \text{Enim } \underline{f(0) = 1}$$

Apz swcxnd sw 0.

H f swcxnd $(-\infty, 0)$ ian $(0, +\infty)$

ws n.s.s.

Apz swcxnd sw $\mathbb{R}$,

(B)

$$x \leq 0$$

$$f_1(x) = x + e^x$$

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



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

$f \uparrow$

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

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

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

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

$$x > 0$$

$$f_2(x) = e^{-x} - \ln(x+1)$$

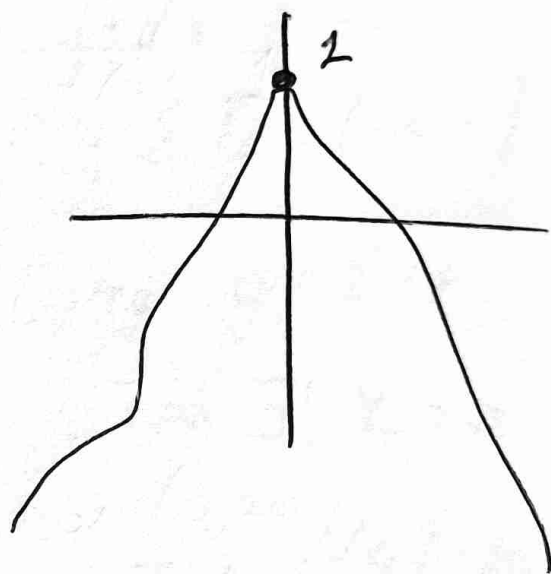
$$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow -x_1 > -x_2$$

$$e^{-x_1} > e^{-x_2}$$

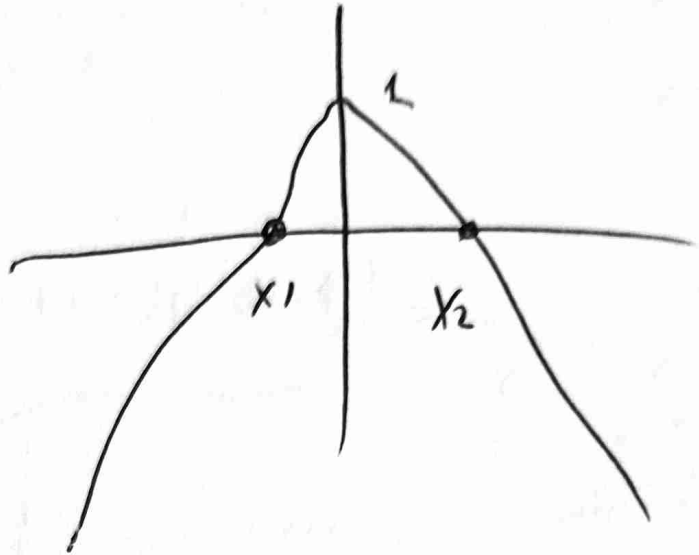
$$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow -\ln(x_1+1) > -\ln(x_2+1)$$

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

$f \downarrow$



① Νόσ έχω 2 στερεωμένα φίλ ακριβώς



$$\underline{x < 0}$$

• f συνεχής

• $f \uparrow$

• $\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$

το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

αρα $\exists! x_1 < 0$

τ.ν $f(x_1) = 0$,

$$\underline{x \geq 0}$$

• f συνεχής

• $f \downarrow$

• $\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$

το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

αρα $\exists! x_2 > 0$

τ.ν $f(x_2) = 0$

$$⑤ \quad \frac{f(a)-1}{x-1} + \frac{f(b)-1}{x-2} = 0$$

$$(1, 2) \\ a, b \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

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

$$h(x)$$

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

$$h(2) = f(b) - 1 < 0$$

$$h(1)/h(2) < 0$$

$$\sum T_k$$

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

$$f(a) < 1$$

$$0 < 1 - f(a)$$

$$f(b) < 1$$

$$f(b) - 1 < 0$$

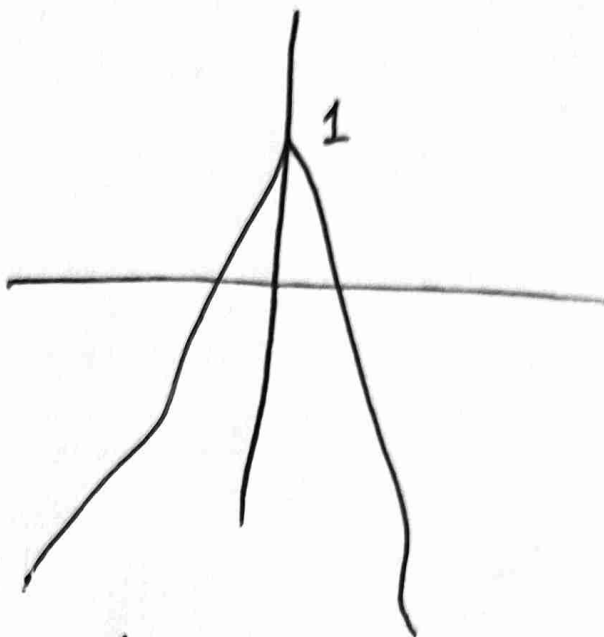
Bolzano $\exists \xi \in (1, 2)$ s.t. $h(\xi) = 0$

③ $f(x) = a$

$A_v \quad a > 1 \quad 0 \text{ p171}$

$A_v \quad a = 1 \quad 1 \text{ p174}$

$A_v \quad a < 1 \quad 2 \text{ p17d.}$



$$22. f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

SWOXU

$f \neq$

$$\int T f = (-\infty, 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) < 1$$

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

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

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

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

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{f(x) - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{f(x) - 1} = +\infty \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty$$

$$f(x) < 1 \Rightarrow f(x) - 1 < 0$$

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

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 - f(x))}{1 - f(x)} \stackrel{1 - f(x) = t}{\underset{t \rightarrow 0}{x \rightarrow +\infty}} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln t}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \ln t \cdot \frac{1}{t} = -\infty \cdot (+\infty) = -\infty$$

24. $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

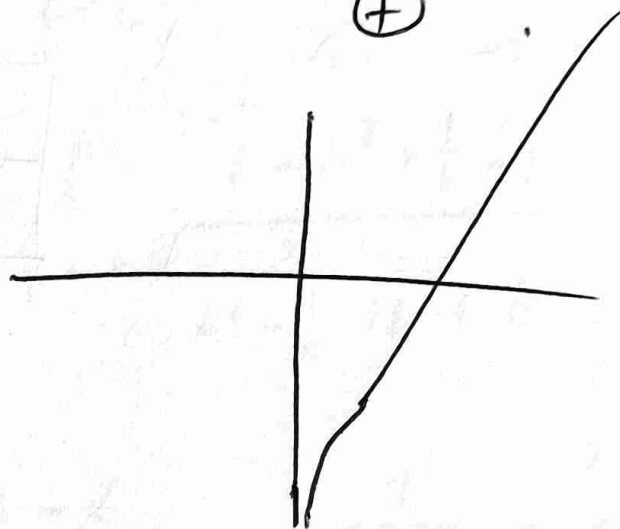
$$f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{x} + 1$$

(a) Ευρώδα $f \nearrow$

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 < x_2^2$

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} > \frac{1}{x_2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x_1} + 1 < -\frac{1}{x_2} + 1$
 $\oplus$

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



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

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

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

(b) Αφω n $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow f$ αντιστρέφεται.
 $\in \sigma_{TW}$ $f^{-1}(x_1) < f^{-1}(x_2)$

$f \nearrow$

$$f(f^{-1}(x_1)) < f(f^{-1}(x_2))$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \quad f^{-1} \nearrow$$

$$D) \quad i) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{f^{-1}(x)} \quad \begin{array}{l} f^{-1}(x) = t \\ f(f^{-1}(x)) = f(t) \\ x = f(t) \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \\ t \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t} = +\infty$$

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

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

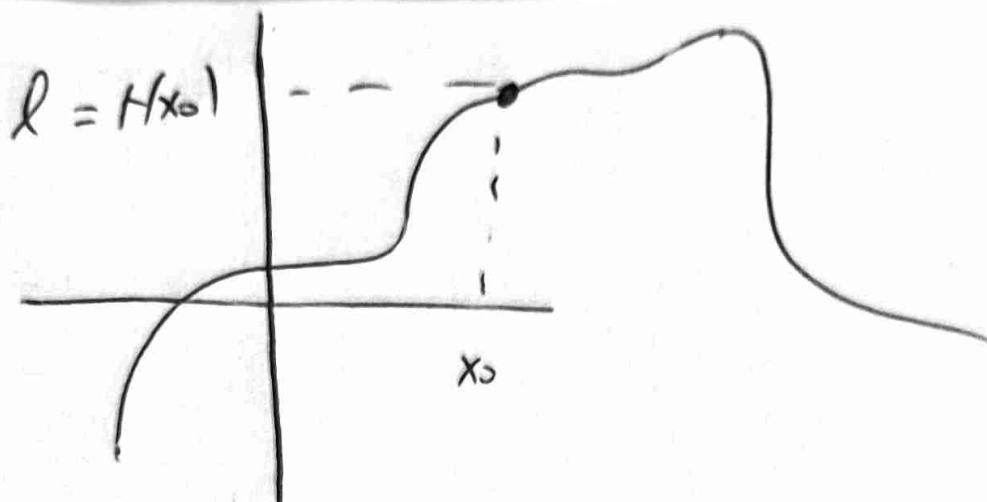
$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 - t^3 + 1 - t}{t^3 - 1 + t + t^2} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{-t^3}}{\cancel{t^3}} = -1$$

H f owerxul oco x_0

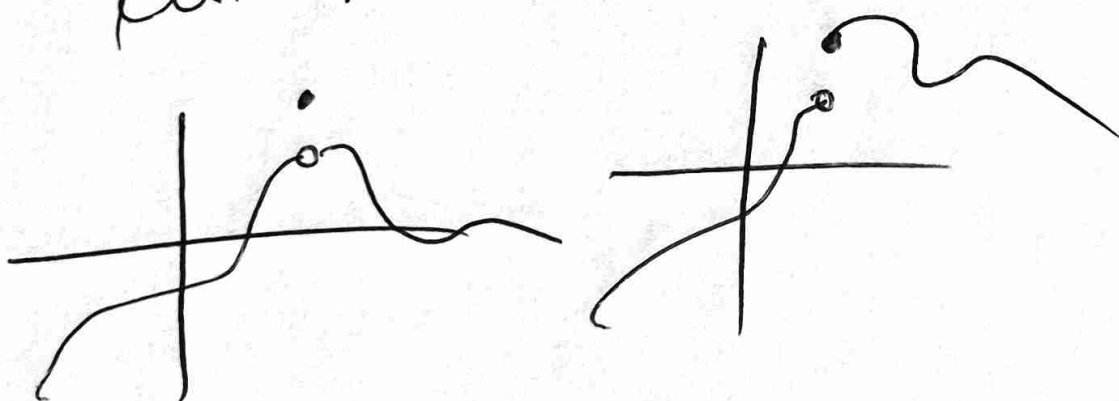


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = l \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = l$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l \\ f(x_0) = l \end{array} \right\} \text{Aqar } d(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} d(x)$$

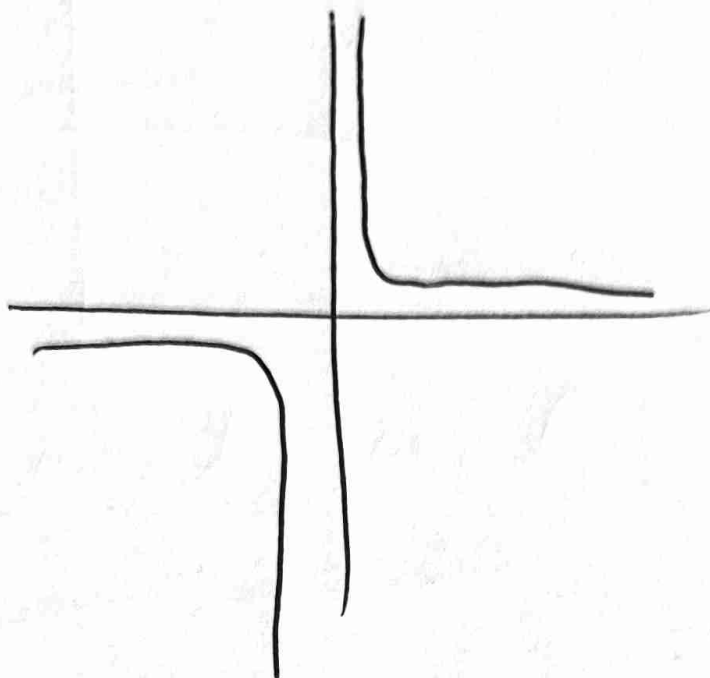
$\sum$ owerxul oco x_0 ;

kon noco der awer owerxul oco x_0 ;



Π.Χ

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad x, x \neq 0$$



Σωστό σε πω

ορίσμο παρὰ το

το σχήμα σε μια

συνέχεια,

H f παραγυρωμένη στο x_0

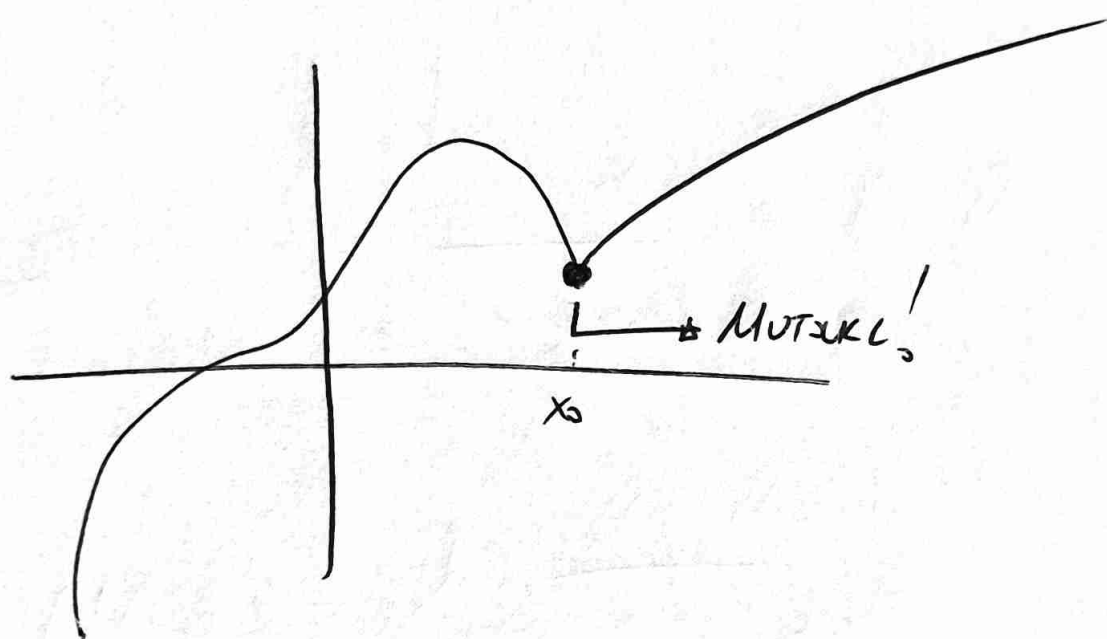
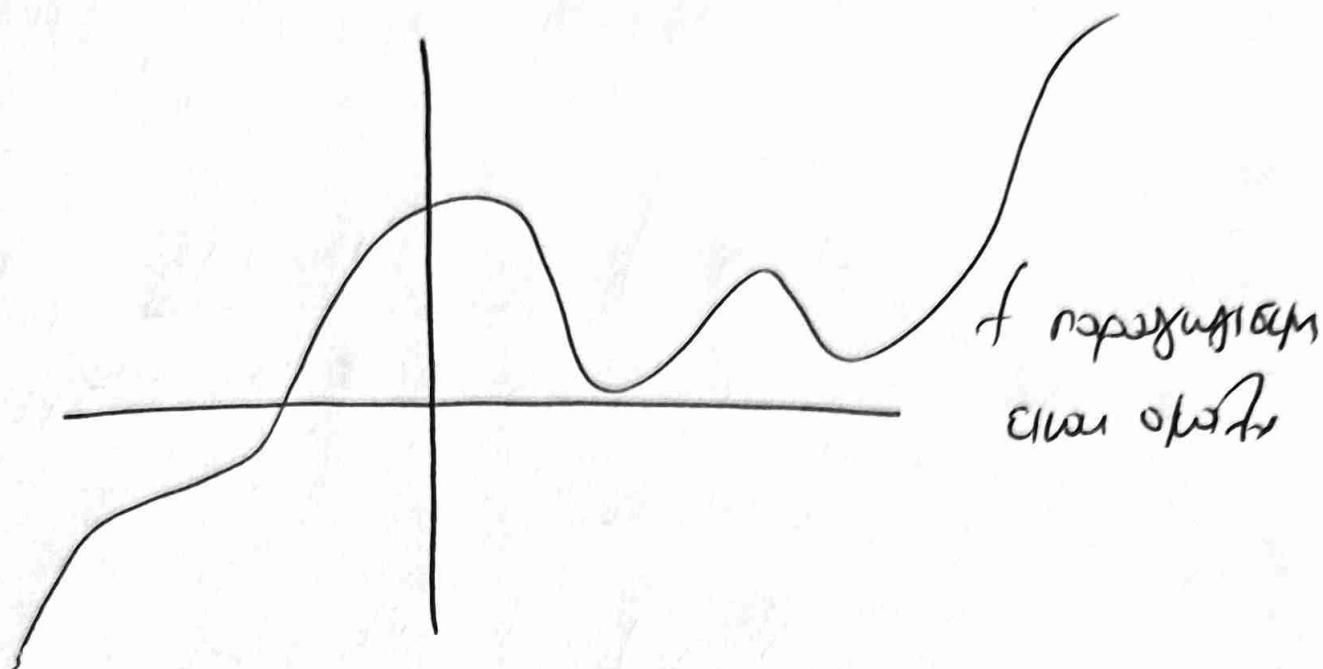
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Τότε} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = l \in \mathbb{R}.$$

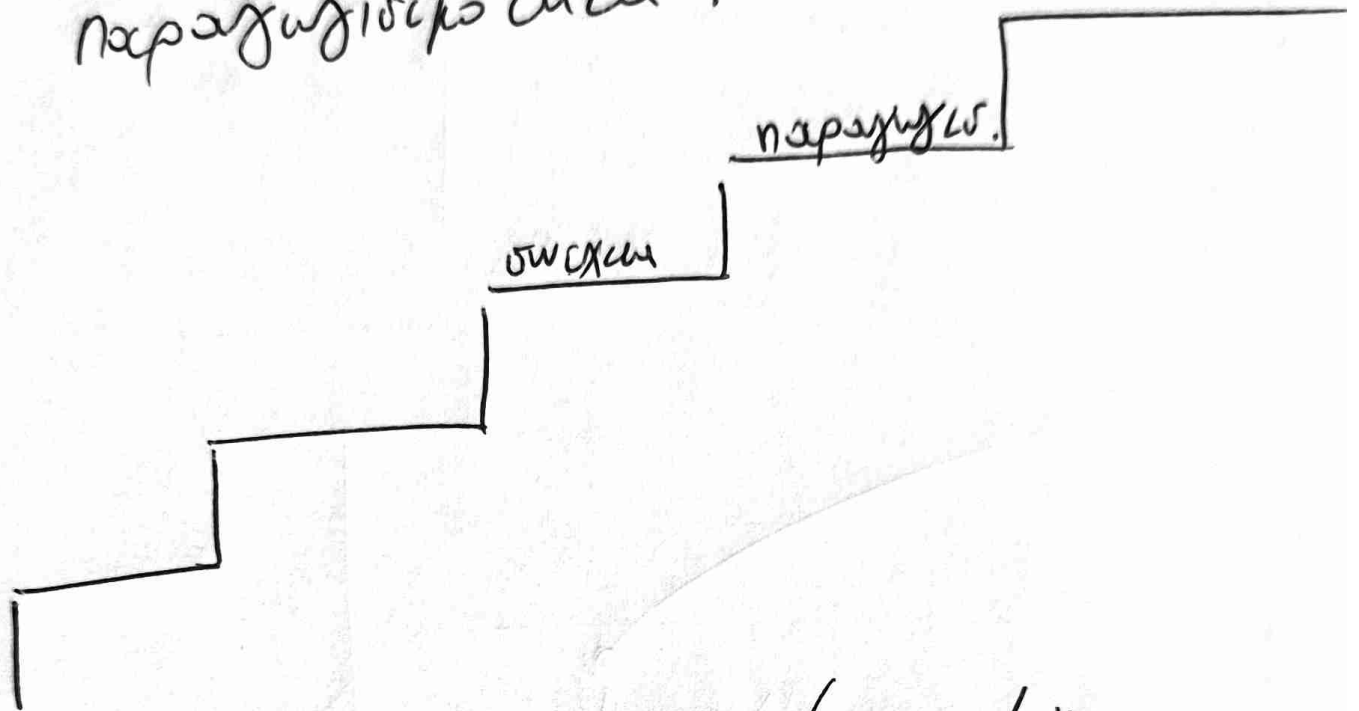
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$\hookrightarrow H$ παραγυρωμένη της $f(x)$ στο x_0 .



Υπάρχει σαφής σχέση ανάμεσα
στο σωστό και τη ν

παραγωγισιμότητα.



$A \vee n \neq \text{σωστό} \not\Rightarrow \neq \text{παραγ/μη.}$

$A \vee n \neq \text{παραγ/μη} \Rightarrow \neq \text{σωστό!}$

$A \vee n \neq \text{οχι σωστό} \Rightarrow \neq \text{οχι παραγ/μη.}$

$A \vee n \neq \text{οχι παραγ/μη} \not\Rightarrow \neq \text{οχι σωστό}$

Αν η f παραγ/ρη στο x_0

Τότε είναι και συνεχής στο x_0

Απόδειξη

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = f(x) - f(x_0)$$

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \cdot (x - x_0), \quad x \neq x_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - f(x_0)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \cdot (x - x_0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - f(x_0)) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x) - f(x_0)| = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \quad \text{Συνεχής στο } x_0!$$

Αν η f παραγ/ρη στο x_0

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = l \in \mathbb{R}.$$

● Για να είναι η f συνεχής στο x_0
πρέπει $f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$.

● Για να είναι η f παραγ/μη στο x_0
πρέπει το $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ να υπάρχει

και να είναι πραγματικό αριθμό.

$$5. \textcircled{B} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + nx, & x \leq 0 \\ 2x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

— limit nok / mu sw 0;

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

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

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

H f ox1 nok / mu sw 0.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 1 + nx = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{H f ox1} \\ \text{swox sw 0} \end{array} \right\}$$

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

Επὸρσὸ Μαθημ

Δευτέρα. 10:30 - 1

Ενότητα 14

- (28)
- (29)
- (30)
- (31)
- (32)
- (33)
- (25)
- (23)