

11

Άσκηση 14

Εύρεση
ακρότατων
από
TUND

(a) $f(x) = 3x^4 - 2$

Ισχύει ότι $x^4 \geq 0$

$$3x^4 \geq 0$$

$$3x^4 - 2 \geq -2$$

$$f(x) \geq -2$$

→ $f(x) = -2$

$$3x^4 - \cancel{2} = -\cancel{2}$$

$$3x^4 = 0$$

$$x^4 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$A(0, -2)$$

Ορίκω

ελαχιστώ,

$$\textcircled{B} \quad f(x) = 3 - \frac{2}{4 - 3\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{Domain on } \sqrt{x} \geq 0$$

$$-3\sqrt{x} \leq 0$$

$$4 - 3\sqrt{x} \leq 4$$

$$\frac{1}{4 - 3\sqrt{x}} \geq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{4 - 3\sqrt{x}} \geq \frac{2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2}{4 - 3\sqrt{x}} \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3 - \frac{2}{4 - 3\sqrt{x}} \leq 3 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{f(x) \leq \frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$3 - \frac{2}{4-3\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$3 - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{2}{4-3\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4-3\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\cancel{4} - 3\sqrt{x} = \cancel{4}$$

$$-3\sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$\underline{x = 0}$$

$$T_0 \quad A\left(0, \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

Ολικο παγίωμα,

$$⑧ \quad f(x) = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{Vuxou ou } x^2 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 + 1 \geq 1$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \geq \sqrt{1}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \geq 1$$

$$-\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \leq -1$$

$$2 - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \leq 1$$

$$\underline{f(x) \leq 1}$$

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

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

$$A(0, 1)$$

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

Ολ. Μεγιστο.

$$\cancel{x} = x^2 \cancel{+ 1}$$

$$x^2 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{x = 0}$$

Άσκηση 2η

Νόσο η $f(x) = \frac{6x}{x^2+9}$ παρουσιάζει

ελάχιστο για $x = -3$ και

μέγιστο στο 3.

→ Για να δείξω ότι η $f(x)$ παρουσιάζει
ελάχιστο για (ή στο) $x = -3$

$$\text{άρκει να } f(x) \geq f(-3)$$

$$\frac{6x}{x^2+9} \geq \frac{6 \cdot (-3)}{(-3)^2+9} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{6x}{x^2+9} \geq \frac{-18}{18}$$

$$\frac{6x}{x^2+9} \geq -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 6x \geq -(x^2+9) \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x \geq -x^2-9 \Rightarrow x^2+6x+9 \geq 0 \quad (x+3)^2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

→ Για να συντρωσει η $f(x)$ έχω
μειώσει στο 3

$$\text{Άρα ναι} \quad f(x) \leq f(3)$$

$$\frac{6x}{x^2+9} \leq \frac{18}{18}$$

$$\frac{6x}{x^2+9} \leq 1$$

$$6x \leq x^2+9$$

$$0 \leq x^2-6x+9$$

$$0 \leq (x-3)^2$$



extra tip

Αν υποθέτουμε ότι $|f(x)|$

παρουσιάζει μέγιστο το 1

Αρκεί να έχουμε $|f(x)| \leq 1$

$$\frac{6x}{x^2+9} \leq 1$$

$$6x \leq x^2+9$$

$$0 \leq x^2-6x+9$$

$$0 \leq (x-3)^2$$



Άσκηση 3

Έστω $f(x) = \sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{5-x}$

Να βρούμε το πεδίο ορισμού και τα
ακρότατά της.

Πρέπει $x-2 \geq 0$ και $5-x \geq 0$
 $x \geq 2$ $x \leq 5$

$$A_f = [2, 5]$$

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 - 2 < x_2 - 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x_1 - 2} < \sqrt{x_2 - 2}$

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow -x_1 > -x_2 \Rightarrow 5 - x_1 > 5 - x_2$

$$\textcircled{+} \quad \sqrt{5 - x_1} > \sqrt{5 - x_2}$$

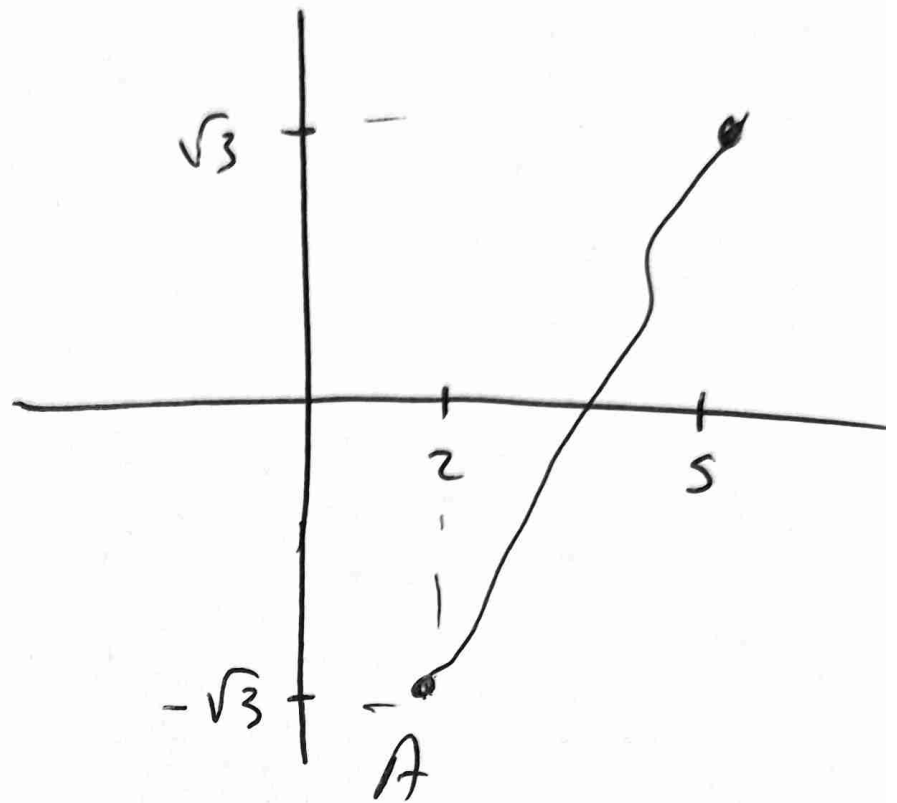
$$-\sqrt{5 - x_1} < -\sqrt{5 - x_2}$$

$$\sqrt{x_1 - 2} - \sqrt{5 - x_1} < \sqrt{x_2 - 2} - \sqrt{5 - x_2}$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2) \quad f \nearrow$$

$$f(2) = -\sqrt{3}$$

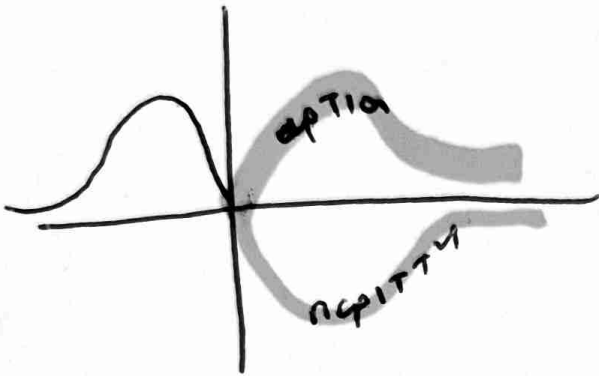
$$f(5) = \sqrt{3}$$



$$A(2, -\sqrt{3}) \mid O.E$$

$$B(5, \sqrt{3}) \mid O.M.$$

Азмон 4



Ασκηση 5

Αρτια ή
περιττη
από τύπο

$$\textcircled{a} f(x) = 5x^2 + 2$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(-x) = 5 \cdot (-x)^2 + 2 = 5x^2 + 2 = f(x)$$

f αρτια.

$$\textcircled{b} f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{Προτι} \quad x^2 - 1 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 \neq 1$$

$$x \neq 1 \quad x \neq -1$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -1\}$$

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

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

περιττη

Σ

$$\textcircled{8} \quad f(x) = \frac{x-1}{|x|}$$

$$A_f = \mathbb{R}^* = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}.$$

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

OUTC απΤΙΩ

OUTC ηΓΡΕΤΗ.

$$\textcircled{9} \quad f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x-1}$$

$$A_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

Το ηαδω οριζων Su αλα

συμμετρικω αρα Su αλα

αυτε αρτω αυτε ηΓΡΕΤΗ.

$$\textcircled{\varepsilon} \quad f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$A_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}.$$

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

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

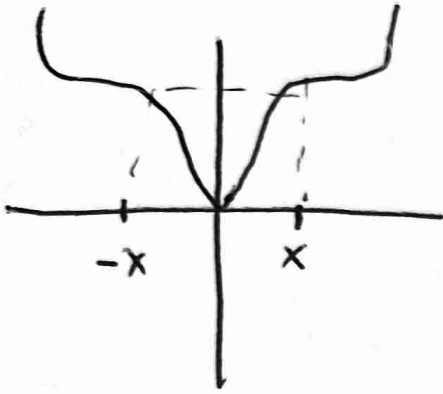
$$= \frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x+1} =$$

$$= - \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)$$

$$= - f(x) \quad \text{перитт}$$



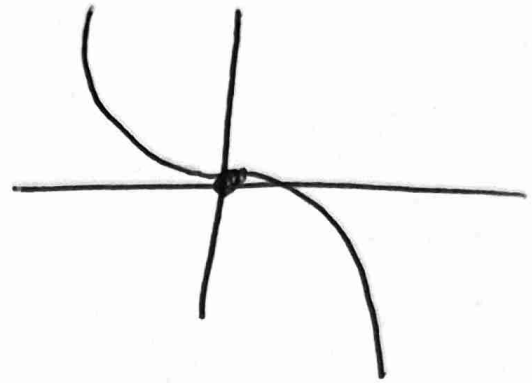
Αρτία



Είναι συμμετρικη
ως προς τον y'y

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

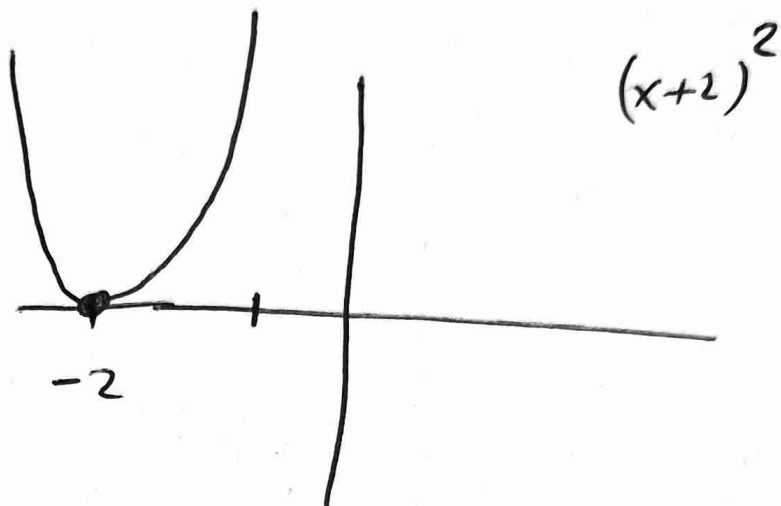
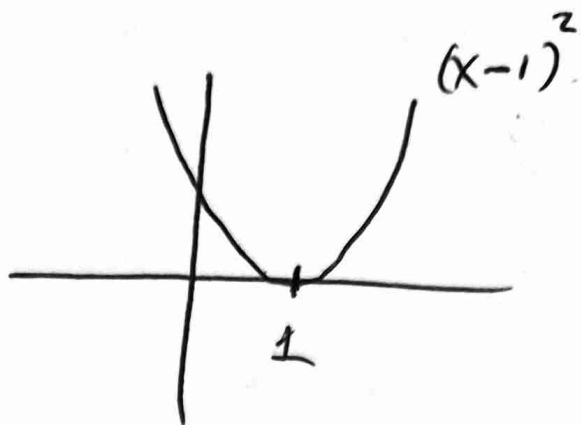
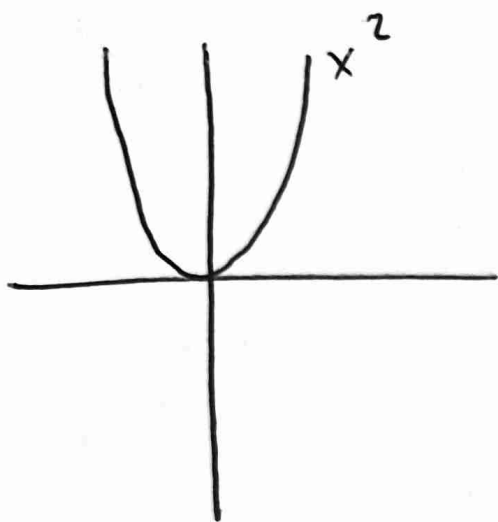
Περιττή



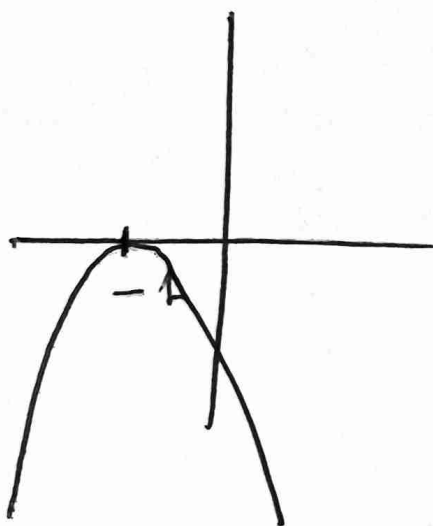
Εχω κεντρο

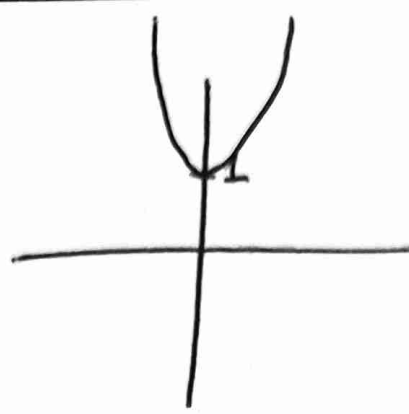
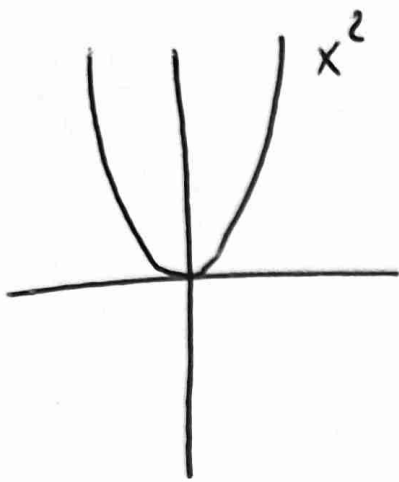
συμμετρια των
αρχη των αξονων

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

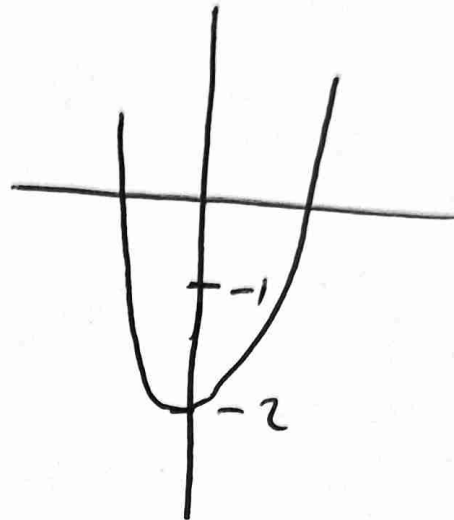


$$-(x+1)^2$$

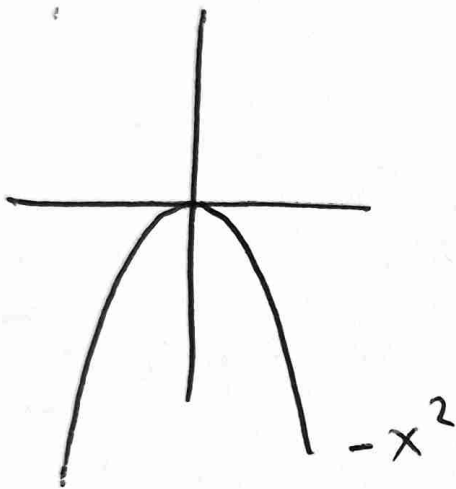




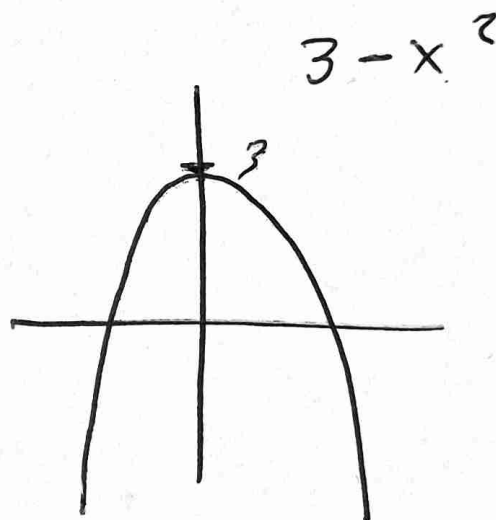
$$x^2 + 1$$



$$x^2 - 2$$



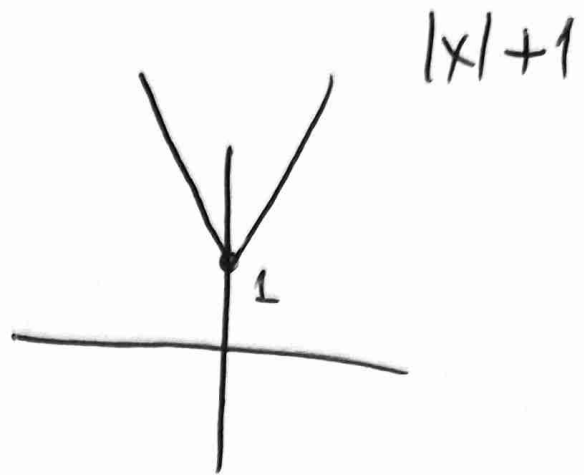
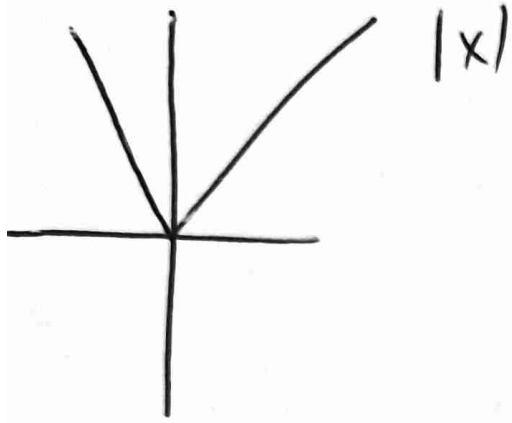
$$-x^2$$



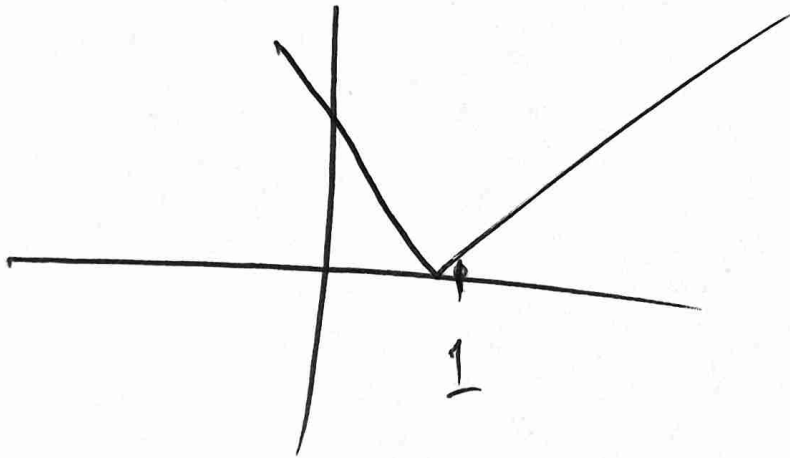
$$3 - x^2$$

κατακόρυφη

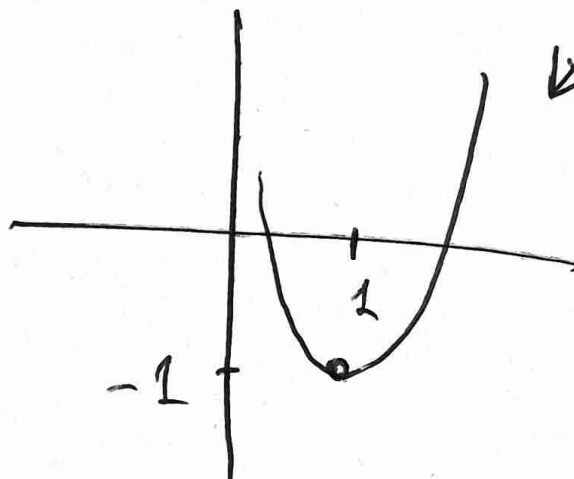
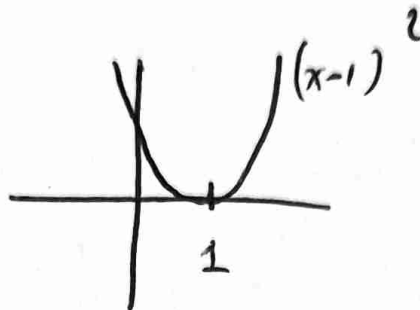
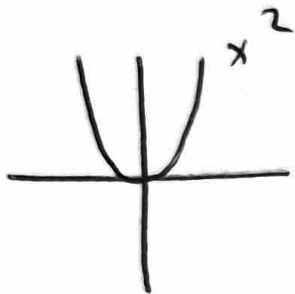
παραβολή.



$$|x-1|$$



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



Спорас Мадина

6

3

7.

7

1