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... $x \rightarrow B^-$... $[a, B]$.

4) (B) Μπο να εἴδωμεν $e^{x-2} = 2-x$

εἶναι ρίζα $(1,2)$,

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

• Η $f(x)$ είναι συνεχὴ στὸ $[1,2]$
ὡς ἀποτέλεσμα συνεχῆ συνάρτησης,

• $f(1) = e^{-1} - 1 = \frac{1}{e} - 1 < 0$

$f(2) = 1 > 0$

Ἀρα $f(1) \cdot f(2) < 0$,

Ἀρα Bolzano $\exists \xi \in (1,2)$

τ.ω $f(\xi) = 0$,

$$e^{\xi-2} - 2 + \xi = 0$$

$$\boxed{e^{\xi-2} = 2 - \xi} \quad \xi \in (1,2)$$

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Νόσ ο ερίσων

8) δ) $\frac{e^x}{x-1} + \frac{\ln x}{x-2} = 1$

εχα ρίτα στω (1,2)

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

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

$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{\varphi(x)}$

$$\varphi(1) = -e < 0$$

$$\varphi(2) = \ln 2 > 0$$

Αρα $\varphi(1) \cdot \varphi(2) < 0$

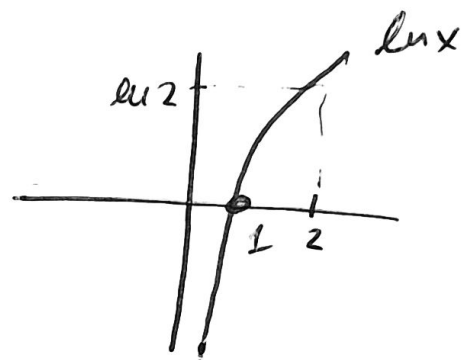
$\varphi(x)$ συνεχής $[1,2]$ με ηρ. συνεχώς σμολε.

Απο Bolzano $\exists \xi \in (1,2)$

τ.ω $\varphi(\xi) = 0$.

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

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



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

Νόσ η εἰσωνή $f(x) = \frac{2e^x - 3}{x^2 - x}$

εἰν ρίτν στω $(0,1)$.

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

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

Η $g(x)$ συνεχής $[0,1]$ με η.σ.σ

$$g(0) = 1$$

$$g(1) = 3 - 2e < 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(0) = 1 \\ g(1) = 3 - 2e < 0 \end{array} \right\} g(0)g(1) < 0$$

Βολτσαο $\exists x_0 \in (0,1)$ τ.υ $g(x_0) = 0$.

$$f(x_0) = \frac{2e^{x_0} - 3}{x_0^2 - x_0}$$

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(8) Νόσ $\ln x = \frac{2}{x}$ εχμ

Ποια είναι η τιμή στο $(1, e)$

$$\underbrace{\ln x - \frac{2}{x}}_{f(x)} = 0$$

Η $f(x)$ συνεχής στο $[1, e]$ ως π.σ.σ

$$f(1) = -2$$

$$f(e) = 1 - \frac{2}{e} > 0$$

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

Βολτσανο $\exists \xi \in (1, e)$ τ.ω $f(\xi) = 0$

Μονotonia $f(x)$

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

(7)

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} > \frac{1}{x_2} \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{x_1} < -\frac{2}{x_2}$

Άρα η f ποια είναι η τιμή

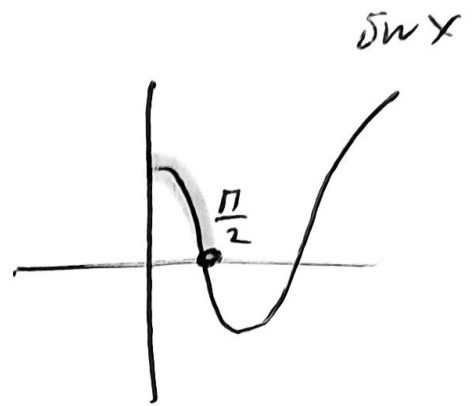
Νόσ η ελίση

(8) $e^x - 1 = \sin x$

εχει μοναδικη ριζη.

στο $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$e^x - 1 - \sin x = 0$
 $f(x)$



Η $f(x)$ συνεχεται στο $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ με η.σ.σ

$f(0) = -1$
 $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = e^{\pi/2} - 1 > 0$
} $f(0)f(\frac{\pi}{2}) < 0$

Βολτανο $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ τ.υ $f(\xi) = 0$

Μονοτονια $f(x)$

$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \Rightarrow e^{x_1} - 1 < e^{x_2} - 1$
 $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \sin x_1 > \sin x_2 \Rightarrow -\sin x_1 < -\sin x_2$
} (+)
fA

το ξ μοναδικο,

13) Δόσ η $f(x) = e^x + 2x - 3 \quad x \in [0, 1]$

Τίμη των x 's αειρίβωλ μολ γορμ
σε $x_0 \in (0, 1)$

Η $f(x)$ συνεχολ σε $[0, 1]$ κλ π.σ.σ.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = -2 \\ f(1) = e + 2 - 3 > 0 \end{array} \right\} f(0)f(1) < 0$$

Βολζωο $\exists x_0 \in (0, 1)$ τ.κ $f'(x_0) = 0$

Μονοτομία $f(x)$

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

(+)

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow 2x_1 - 3 < 2x_2 - 3$

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

f ↗

(15) $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής, \downarrow

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

Νόο η f τέμνει την $f(y)=x$

Ακριβώς μια φορά στο $x_0 \in (0,1)$.

Αρκεί νόο η εστίαση $f(x)=x$

έχει μοναδική ρίζα στο $(0,1)$

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

Η $g(x)$ συνεχής στο $[0,1]$ w.l.n.s.s

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

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

$$f(1) < 1$$

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

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

Βολτσα $\exists x_0 \in (0,1)$ τ.ω $g(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{f(x_0) = x_0}$

Μοναδική $g(x)$

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

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

} \oplus $g(x)$

Το x_0 μοναδικό:

Σε2 229

(24) Νόμο η επίσημη $2x \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} = 1$

έχει ρίζα στο $(0, \frac{2}{\pi})$.

$$\underbrace{2x \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} - 1}_{f(x)} = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \eta \mu \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\pi}} - 1 = \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot 1 - 1 = \frac{4}{\pi} > 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(2x \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) = -1.$$

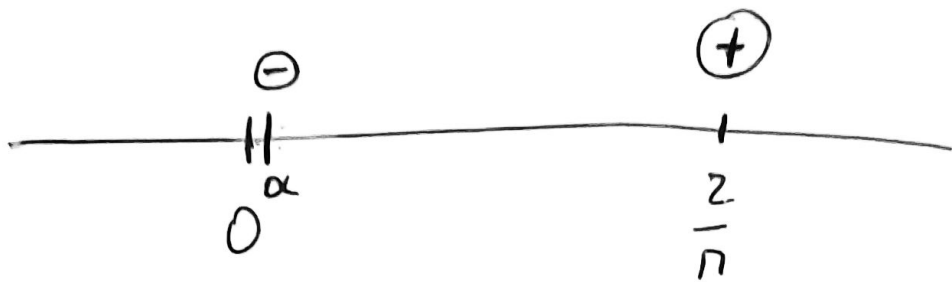
$$-1 \leq \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

$$-2x \leq 2x \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} \leq 2x$$

$$\boxed{-1 - 2x \leq 2x \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} \leq 2x - 1}$$

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

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



Υπερβολικό κοντά στο 0^+

η $f(x)$ είναι κοντά στο -1

αρα είναι αρνητικό.

Αρα $\exists \alpha$ κοντά στο 0^+

$$\text{τ.ο } f(\alpha) < 0$$

$$\text{Αρα } f(\alpha) f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) < 0$$

$$\text{Βολτσαο } \exists \beta \in \left(\alpha, \frac{2}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{αρα } \exists \beta \in \left(0, \frac{2}{n}\right) \text{ τ.ο } f(\beta) = 0$$

$$2\beta n \neq \frac{1}{\beta} = 1$$

Επιρροή Μαθητή

Σελ 226 - 227

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(28) • f unction unction $[a, B]$.

• $f(a) \neq 0$.

Now $\exists x_0 \in (a, B)$ T.W

$$\frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - a} = \frac{f(a) + f(B)}{B - a}$$

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

$$f(x)(B - a) = (f(a) + f(B))(x - a)$$

$$f(x)(B - a) - (f(a) + f(B))(x - a) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{\varphi(x)}$$

$$\varphi(a) = f(a)(B - a)$$

$$\varphi(B) = f(B)(B - a) - (f(a) + f(B))(B - a) \Rightarrow$$

$$\varphi(B) = (B-a) (f(B) - f(a) - f'(a)(B-a))$$

$$\varphi(B) = -f'(a) (B-a)$$

$$\varphi(a) = f(a) (B-a)$$

Ap \Rightarrow

$$\varphi(a)\varphi(B) = \underbrace{-f'(a)}_{(+)} \underbrace{(B-a)^2}_{(+)} < 0$$

Bolzano $\exists x_0 \in (a, B)$

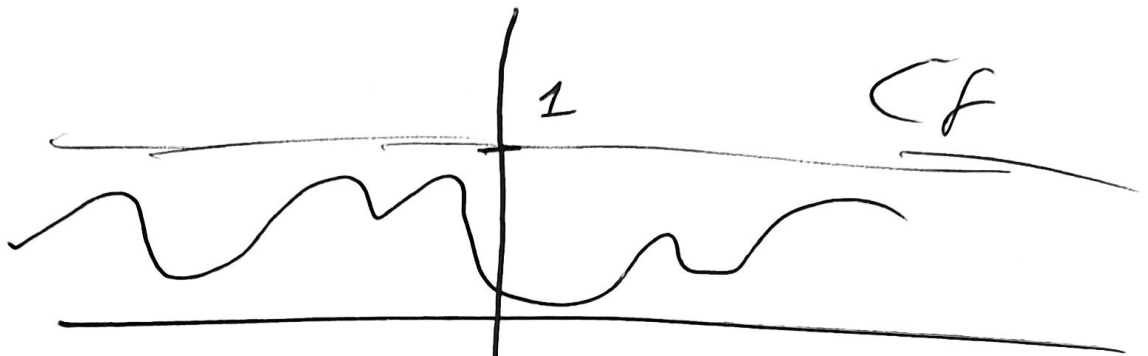
T.W $\varphi(x_0) = 0.$

$$\frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - a} = \frac{f(a) + f(B)}{B - a}.$$

(21)

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convex

$$0 \leq f(x) \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



ndo $\exists x_0 \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ s.v. $f(nx_0) = nx_0$

$$f(nx) = nx$$

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

$$\varphi(0) = f(n \cdot 0) - n \cdot 0 = f(0) - 0 = f(0) \geq 0$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = f\left(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = f(1) - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\bullet 0 \leq f(1) \leq 1 \Rightarrow f(1) - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\text{Apa } \varphi(0) \varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq 0$$

Αυτό σημαίνει ότι,

$$\varphi(0) \varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\varphi(0) = 0 \quad \vee \quad \varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0.$$

Η πρώτη θα συνταχθεί

$$\text{εάν } \omega \neq 0 \quad \vee \quad \omega = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\vee \quad \varphi(0) \varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) < 0$$

Βολταινο

$$\exists \xi \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{π.μ } \varphi(\xi) = 0.$$

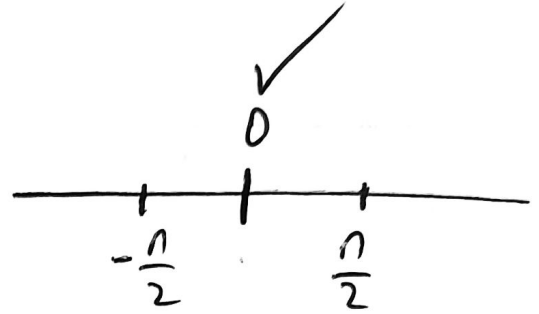
$$\text{Άρα } \exists \xi \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\text{π.μ } \varphi(\xi) = 0$$

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

(a)



H f swexul sw [- $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 0)

wa (0, $\frac{\pi}{2}$] w/ n. s. s

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

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

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

Tozc n f swexul sw 0

apa swexul sw [- $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{2}$]

$$f\left(-\frac{\rho}{2}\right) = \left(-\frac{\rho}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\rho^2}{4} > 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{\rho}{2}} - 1 = e^{\frac{\rho}{2}} - e^0 > 0$$

$$\bullet \quad 0 < \frac{\rho}{2} \Rightarrow e^0 < e^{\frac{\rho}{2}} \Rightarrow e^{\frac{\rho}{2}} - e^0 > 0$$

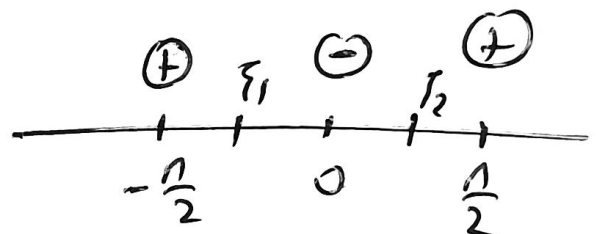
Οω κανονισμένες οι προϋποθέσεις

του Bolzano στο $\left[-\frac{\rho}{2}, \frac{\rho}{2}\right]$.

(B) $f(x) = \sigma \omega x \quad \left(-\frac{\rho}{2}, \frac{\rho}{2}\right)$

$$f(x) - \sigma \omega x = 0$$

$$\boxed{h(x) = f(x) - \sigma \omega x}$$



$$h\left(-\frac{\rho}{2}\right) = f\left(-\frac{\rho}{2}\right) - \sigma \omega \left(-\frac{\rho}{2}\right) = \frac{\rho^2}{4} > 0$$

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

$$h\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) - \sigma \omega \frac{\rho}{2} = e^{\frac{\rho}{2}} - 1 > 0$$

Αφού $h\left(-\frac{\rho}{2}\right)h(0) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_1 \in \left(-\frac{\rho}{2}, 0\right)$

π.ω $h(\xi_1) = 0$.

Η $h(x)$ είναι συνεχής $\left[-\frac{\rho}{2}, 0\right]$ με π.ω.σ.

$h(0)h(\frac{\pi}{2}) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \tau_2 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

T.W $h(\tau_2) = 0$

H h συνεχής στο $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ με η.σ.σ.

$(-\infty, \infty)$ τωρα έχω δείξει ότι
η επίσημη έχει αντίκρουση
δύο ριζών.

$x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0]$

$h(x) = f(x) - \sigma \omega x$

$h(x) = x^2 - \sigma \omega x$

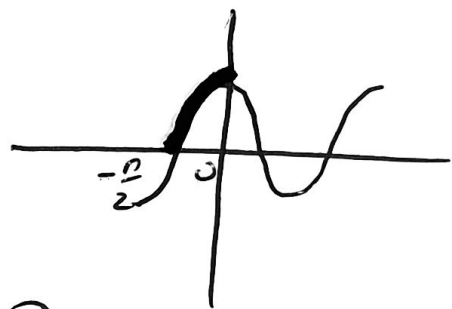
• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 > x_2^2$

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \sigma \omega x_1 < \sigma \omega x_2$

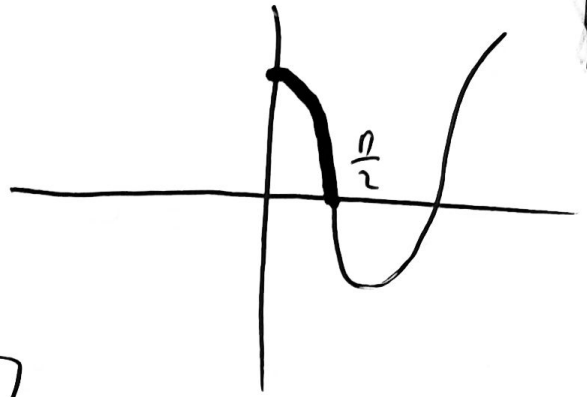
(+)

$\Rightarrow -\sigma \omega x_1 > -\sigma \omega x_2$

h ∇ άρα το τ_1 μοναδικό,



$$x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$$



$$h(x) = f(x) - \sigma \omega x$$

$$h(x) = e^x - 1 - \sigma \omega x$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \Rightarrow e^{x_1} - 1 < e^{x_2} - 1$$

(+)

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \sigma \omega x_1 > \sigma \omega x_2 \Rightarrow -\sigma \omega x_1 < -\sigma \omega x_2$$

$h \nearrow$ από το \int_2 μονωδικο.

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(a)

$$\sigma \omega x = x(x - \eta/x)$$

$$(-\eta, 0) \text{ and } (0, \eta).$$

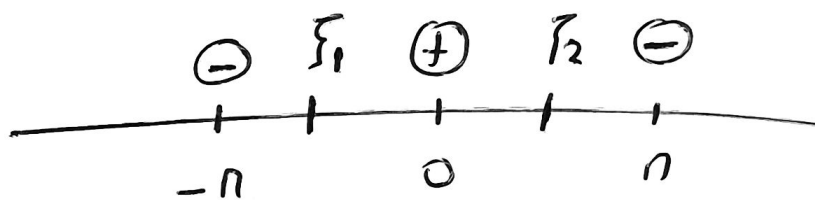
$$\sigma \omega x - x(x - \eta/x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \sigma \omega x - x(x - \eta/x)$$

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

$$f(-\eta) = \sigma \omega(-\eta) + \eta(-\eta - \cancel{\eta/(-\eta)}) = \sigma \omega \eta - \eta^2 = -1 - \eta^2 < 0$$

$$f(\eta) = \sigma \omega \eta - \eta(\eta - \cancel{\eta/\eta}) = -1 - \eta^2 < 0$$



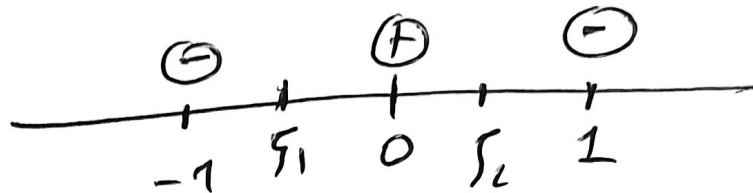
$$f(-\eta) f(0) < 0 \quad \exists \xi_1 \in (-\eta, 0) \text{ t.u. } f(\xi_1) = 0$$

$$f(0) f(\eta) < 0 \quad \exists \xi_2 \in (0, \eta) \text{ t.u. } f(\xi_2) = 0,$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad x^3 - 6x^2 + 3 = 0$$

εχου δυο ριζη στο

$(-1, 1)$



$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 3$$

$$f(-1) = -1 - 6 + 3 = -4$$

$$f(0) = 3$$

$$f(1) = -2$$

$f(-1)f(0) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_1 \in (-1, 0)$ τ.υ $f(\xi_1) = 0$

$f(0)f(1) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_2 \in (0, 1)$ τ.υ

$$f(\xi_2) = 0.$$

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$$e^{\frac{1}{x}} = x + 2$$

(0, 1)

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

$$f(0) = e^{\frac{1}{0}} - 2 ;$$

$$f(1) = e - 3 < 0$$

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

$\exists \alpha > 0$: korca oza 0^+ t.u. $f(\alpha) > 0$

Apa $f(\alpha)/f(1) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \kappa \in (\alpha, 1)$

t.u. $f(\kappa) = 0$.

23

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = x^2 - 2x$$

$(0, 1)$,

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

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

ε dan η
kawan;

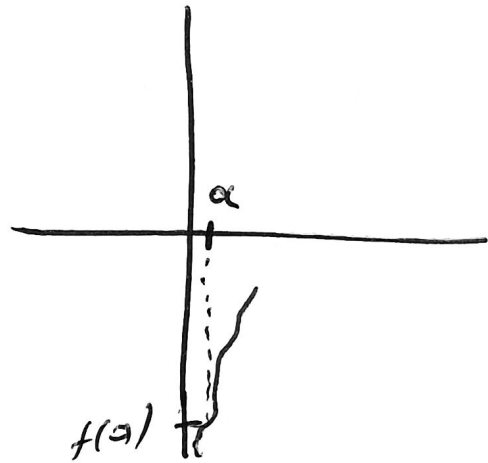


$$f(1) = 1$$

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

apakah $\exists \alpha > 0$ kawan $0 < \alpha < 1$

T.W $f(\alpha) < 0$



Apakah $f(\alpha) / f(1) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists x_0 \in (\alpha, 1)$

$$\text{T.W } f(x_0) = 0, \quad x_0 \in (\alpha, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = x_0^2 - 2x_0, \quad \text{untuk } x_0 \in (0, 1)$$

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$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convex

$f \downarrow$

NSO $\exists! x_0 \in (a, 3a) \quad a > 0$

T.W $f(a) + f(3a) = 2f(x_0)$,

$$f(a) + f(3a) = 2f(x)$$

$$f(a) + f(3a) - 2f(x) = 0$$



$\varphi(x)$

$$\varphi(a) = f(a) + f(3a) - 2f(a) = f(3a) - f(a) \quad \ominus$$

$$\bullet a < 3a \Rightarrow f(a) > f(3a)$$

$$\underline{f(3a) - f(a) < 0}$$

$$\varphi(3a) = f(a) + f(3a) - 2f(3a) = f(a) - f(3a) \quad \oplus$$

Apn $\varphi(a)\varphi(3a) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists x_0 \in (a, 3a)$

T.W $\varphi(x_0) = 0$.

$$\varphi(x) = f(a) + f(3a) - 2f(x)$$

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2) \Rightarrow -2f(x_1) < -2f(x_2)$

$$f(a) + f(3a) - 2f(x_1) < f(a) + f(3a) - 2f(x_2)$$

$$\varphi(x_1) < \varphi(x_2)$$

$\varphi \nearrow$

To x_0 μονωδικω,

8

(a)
$$\frac{x^4+1}{x-1} + \frac{x^6+1}{x-2} = 0$$

(1, 2)

$$(x^4+1)(x-2) + (x^6+1)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{\varphi(x)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi(1) = -2 \\ \varphi(2) = 88 \end{array} \right\} \varphi(1)\varphi(2) < 0$$

Bolzano $\exists \xi \in (1, 2)$ t.w. $\varphi(\xi) = 0$.

$$\frac{\xi^4+1}{\xi-1} + \frac{\xi^6+1}{\xi-2} = 0$$

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$$f(x) = e^x$$

Νόο ολ (f, g)

7922

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

ΕΧΟΥΝ ΕΙΑ ΑΚΡΙΒΗ

σημείο στο $(\frac{1}{2}, \ln 2)$

Αρκεί νόο $\exists! \xi \in (\frac{1}{2}, \ln 2)$

T.O $f(\xi) = g(\xi)$

Αρκεί νόο η εΐωση $f(x) = g(x)$

έχει ακριβή με ρίζα στο $(\frac{1}{2}, \ln 2)$

$$e^x = \frac{1}{x} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \underbrace{e^x - \frac{1}{x}}_{h(x)} = 0$$

$$h(\frac{1}{2}) = e^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e} - 2 < 0$$

$$h(\ln 2) = e^{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln 2} = 2 - \frac{1}{\ln 2} = \frac{2\ln 2 - 1}{\ln 2}$$

~~$2 < e \Rightarrow \ln 2 < \ln e \Rightarrow \ln 2 < 1$~~

~~$2 < \frac{1}{\ln 2}$~~

~~$2 < e^2 \Rightarrow \ln 2 < 2$~~

$$= \frac{\ln 4 - \ln e}{\ln 2} = \frac{\ln \frac{4}{e}}{\ln 2} > 0$$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot h(\ln 2) < 0$$

Bolzano $\exists \xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, \ln 2\right)$

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

$$\text{T.u. } h(\xi) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\xi) = g(\xi)$$

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

$$\bullet \ x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} > \frac{1}{x_2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x_1} < -\frac{1}{x_2}$$



(+)

$h \nearrow$

apra to $\xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, \ln 2\right)$

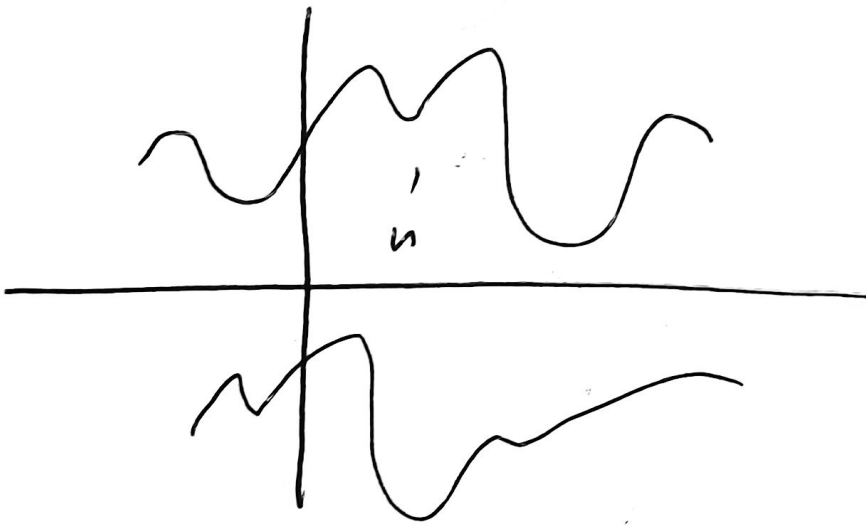
pozicijos.

Λήμμα Bolzano

1. Αν n $f(x)$ συνεχής συνάρτηση στο A
και $f(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in A$

Τότε $f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0$

$\forall x \in A.$

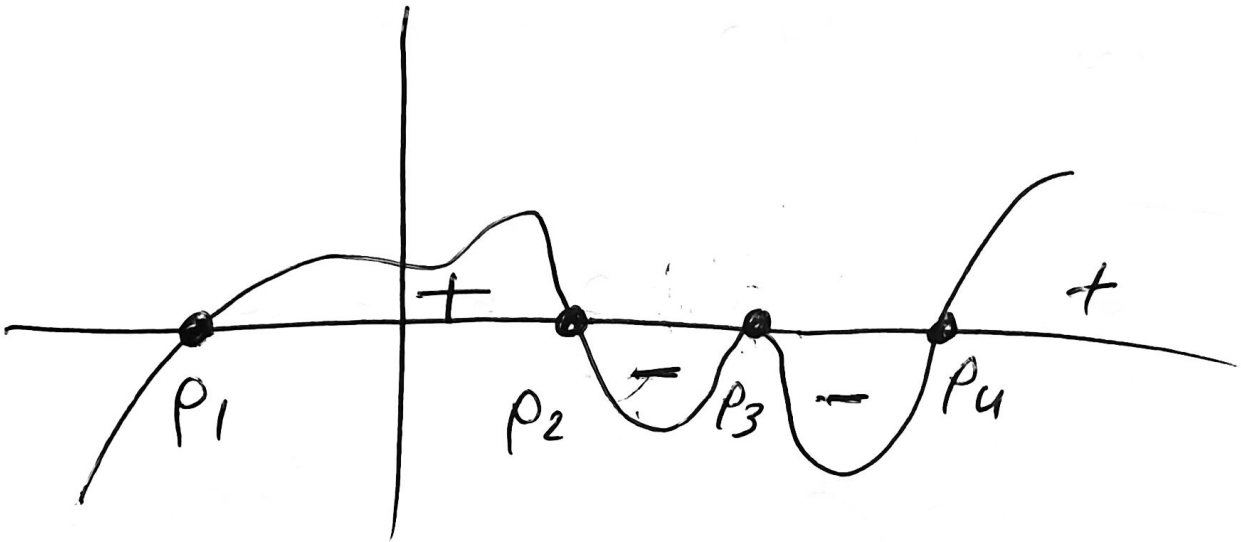


δηλαδή διατηρεί πρόσημο.

2. Ένας διαδοχικών ριζών

η $f(x)$ η οποία ανα σκεχτεί,

διακριτή προσήμω.



Σελ 242

④ • f συνεχής.

• $f(x) \neq 0$

Νο $f(x) > 0$,

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

Αρα f συνεχής και $f(x) \neq 0$

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

Χρειαζόμαστε **ΕΝΑΝ** συνεπόμενο.

Θεωρούμε βοηθητική συνάρτηση.

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x) - 2}{x - 1} \quad \text{αρα} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = 3.$$

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

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

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

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

Ако f е непрекъсната $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$

$$f(1) = 2$$

Ако $f(x) > 0$

©

f συνεχής $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) > 0 \text{ ή } f(x) < 0 \\ f(x) \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Bp1 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 f(0) + x - 1}{x^2 f(1) + 1} =$$

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

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

~~στα~~

Από $f(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0$

από συνέπεια ότι το $f(0)$ και το

$f(1)$ είναι ομοσημεία άρα $\frac{f(0)}{f(1)} > 0$

8

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ συνεχής}$$

$$f(x) \neq 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} f(x) > 0 \text{ ή } f(x) < 0 \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\text{Νόσ } \eta \quad \frac{x}{x^2-1} = \frac{e^x}{f(x)}$$

$$\text{σχ } \text{πίλ } \sigma \omega \quad (-1, 1)$$

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

H $g(x)$ συνεχής στο $[-1, 1]$ με η.δ.σ

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

$$g(1) = f(1)$$

Άρα

$$g(-1) g(1) \stackrel{+}{\leq} \ominus = f(1) f(-1) < 0$$

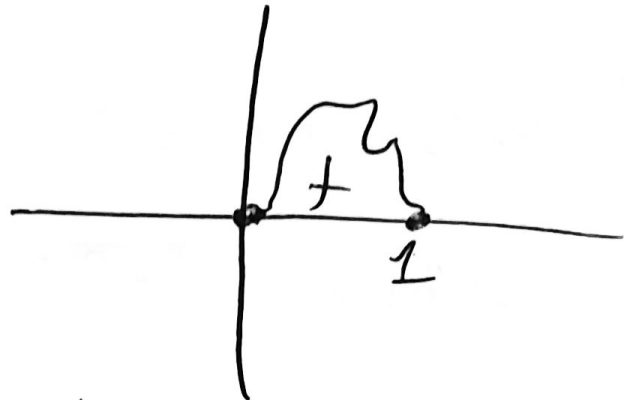
Άρα $f(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0$ απλ
 $f(1)$ και $f(-1)$ ομοσημ, απλ $f(1)f(-1) > 0$

10

f owerxul

$$f(1/2) > 0$$

x	0	1/2	1
f(x)	0	+	0



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

γωα u f(x) > 0 σω 0⁺

$$\textcircled{B}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{-\frac{1}{H(x)}} = e^{-(+\infty)} = e^{-\infty} = 0$$

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$$\textcircled{B} f(x) = nx + x$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = 0$$

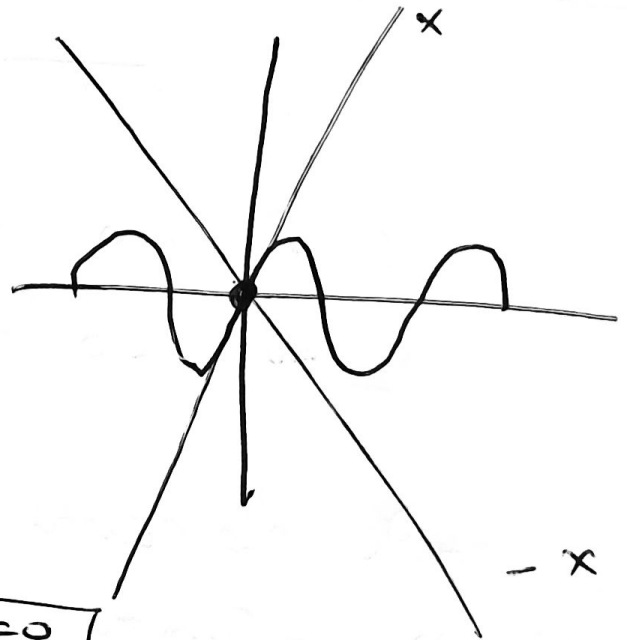
$$nx + x = 0$$

$$x - x = 0$$

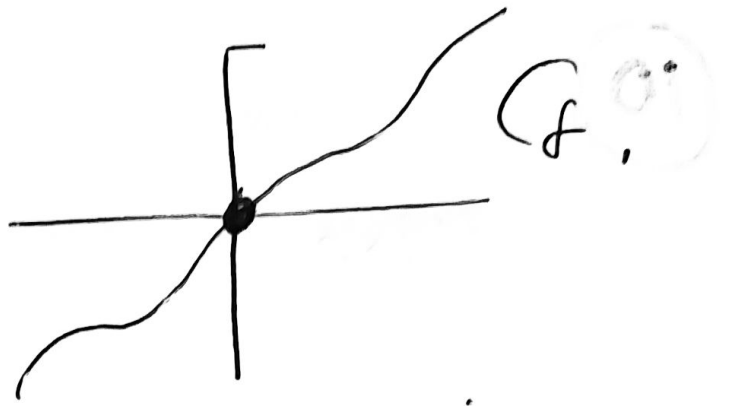
Μονοτονία Ζημι x=0

$$\text{right } nx < -x \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$nx > -x \quad f(x) > 0$$



x	0	π
f(x)	-	+



$$f(\pi) = \mu\pi + \eta = \pi$$

$$f(-\pi) = \mu(-\pi) - \eta = -\pi$$

⑧. $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1} + x$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

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

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

1. Αν $x > 0$ τότε αδύνατο.

2. Αν $x < 0$ τότε $\sqrt{x^2+1} = -x$

$$x^2+1 = x^2$$

$1 = 0$ αδύνατο

Σε κάθε περίπτωση

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ αδύνατο} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f(x) \neq 0}}$$

και συνεπώς είτε $f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0$

$$f(2024) = \sqrt{2024^2+1} + 2024 > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f(x) > 0}}$$

12

(a) $f(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin wx + 1$ $x \in [0, \pi]$

$f(x) = 0$

$\sqrt{2} \sin wx + 1 = 0$

$\sin wx = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\sin wx = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

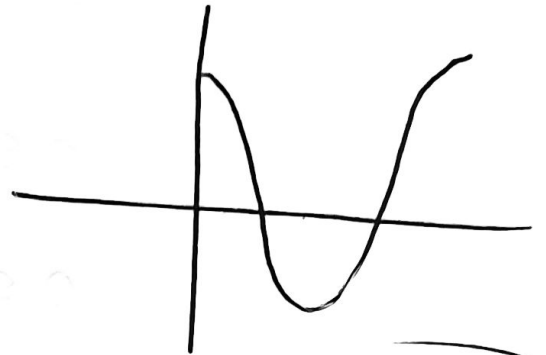
$\sin wx = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\sin wx = \sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4})$

$x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$ or $x = 2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$

$x = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$x = 2k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}$



$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$0 \leq x \leq \pi$

$0 \leq 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \pi$

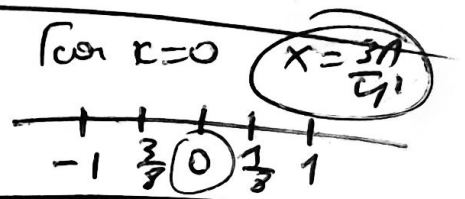
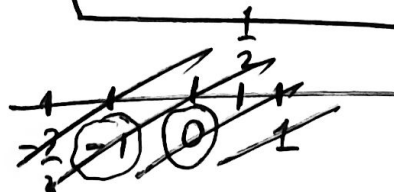
$0 \leq 2k + \frac{3}{4} \leq 1$

$0 \leq 8k + 3 \leq 4$

$-3 \leq 8k \leq 1$

$-\frac{3}{8} \leq k \leq \frac{1}{8}$

~~$k = -1 \Rightarrow x = -2\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$
 $x = \frac{8\pi + 3\pi}{4} = \frac{11\pi}{4}$
 $k = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{4}$~~



$$0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

$$0 \leq 2k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \pi$$

$$0 \leq 2k - \frac{3}{4} \leq 1$$

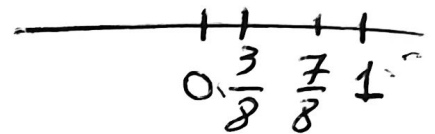
$$0 \leq 8k - 3 \leq 4$$

$$3 \leq 8k \leq 7$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \leq k \leq \frac{7}{8}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Solow $\alpha x w$ p, τ_2 .



x	0	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	π
$f(x)$	$+$	ϕ	$-$

$$f(0) = \sqrt{2} \sin 0 + 1 = \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$f(\pi) = \sqrt{2} \sin \pi + 1$$

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

$$= 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

⑧ $f(x) = \eta \mu x + \sigma \omega x$, $x \in [0, 2\pi]$

$\rightarrow f(x) = 0$

$\eta \mu x + \sigma \omega x = 0$

$\sigma \omega x = -\eta \mu x$

$\sigma \omega x = \eta \mu (-x)$

$\sigma \omega x = \sigma \omega \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - (-x) \right)$

$\sigma \omega x = \sigma \omega \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x \right)$

x	0	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	π	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	2π
$f(x)$	$+$	ϕ	$-$	ϕ	$+$

$f(0) = 1$

$f(2\pi) = 1$

$f(\pi) = \eta \mu \pi + \sigma \omega \pi = -1$

~~$x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + x$~~ \vee $x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} - y$

αβγδζη

$2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$

$x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$

$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$

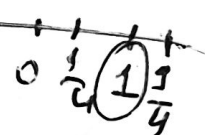
$0 \leq k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2\pi$

$0 \leq k - \frac{1}{4} \leq 2$

$0 \leq 4k - 1 \leq 8$

$1 \leq 4k \leq 9$

$\frac{1}{4} \leq k \leq \frac{9}{4}$



For $k=1 \Rightarrow x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$

For $k=2$

$\frac{7\pi}{4}$

$x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

13 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ swcxu

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

a) wo $f(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow |f(x)| = 0 \\ x^2 + 5 = 0 \\ \text{Aduaru.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Apu } f(x) \neq 0.$$

b) Av $f(0) = 5$ Bpl wu $f(x)$.

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

Apu $f(x)$ swcxu wu $f(x) \neq 0$.

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

wu wuwu $f(0) = 5 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$.

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

14

δ) $f^2(x) = 2 - 4kx$

$f(0) = \sqrt{2}$

Προσπαθώ να φτιάξω τετράγωνο

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

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

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

P. 11 f(x)

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$$\sqrt{2 - 4kx} = 0$$

$$2 - 4kx = 0$$

$$2 = 4kx$$

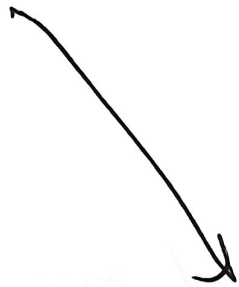
Αδυναμία

Αρα $f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχώς

$$f(x) > 0$$

$$\text{ή } f(x) < 0$$

$f(x) > 0$



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

Επορευο Μαθημα

Τρικο 6:30 - 8:30

Σελ 228 - 229

16

19

20

26

27

29

30

32

33

Σελ 242

2

3

5

7

9

11

12

16

Νόσ η ετίσωση $3x^4 = x+1$ εχμ

δου κολλοχίστωρ ρίτμ σω $(-1, 1)$,

$$3x^4 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$f(x) = 3x^4 - x - 1$$

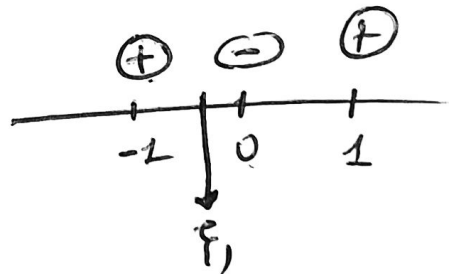
Η $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής σω $(-1, 1)$

ωλ ροτμλ συνεχών συναρτήσεων.

$$f(-1) = 3 > 0$$

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

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



Αφού $f(-1)f(0) < 0$ Βόλτσα $\exists \xi_1 \in (-1, 0)$
 τ.ν $f(\xi_1) = 0$

Αφού $f(0)f(1) < 0$ Βόλτσα $\exists \xi_2 \in (0, 1)$ τ.ν $f(\xi_2) = 0$

(19)

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

Νόσ η εἰσωση $f(x) = 1$ εχ4 αριβη1
δοο πιη1 σω (0, 2).

Ειωα η f σωρη1 σω 1;

$$f(1) = 0$$

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

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

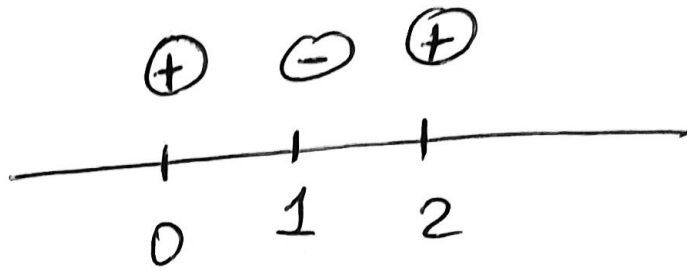
$$\ln x + x - 1 = 0$$

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

αρη η f σωρη1 σω 1

$$f(x) = 1$$

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



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

H $g(x)$ συνεχής στο $[0, 2]$ με η.ρ.

συνεχ. σμάρτ.

$$g(0) = f(0) - 1 = e - 1 > 0$$

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

$$g(2) = f(2) - 1 = \ln 2 + 1 - 1 = \ln 2 > 0$$

Αφού $g(0)g(1) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, 1)$

$$\text{T.μ } g(\xi_1) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\xi_1) - 1 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(\xi_1) = 1}}$$

Αφού $g(1)g(2) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_2 \in (1, 2)$

$$\text{T.μ } g(\xi_2) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\xi_2) = 1.$$

$$x \in (0, 1)$$

$$g(x) = H(x) - L.$$

$$g(x) = e^{1-x} - x - 1.$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow -x_1 > -x_2 \Rightarrow 1-x_1 > 1-x_2$$

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

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow -x_1 - 1 > -x_2 - 1$$

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

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

g ↓
αρα το f₁
μειώνει,

20

$f: [1, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, συνεχής.

$$1 \leq f(x) \leq 2 \quad \forall x \in [1, 2]$$

Νόμο $\exists x_0 \in [1, 2]$ τ.ω $f(x_0) = x_0$

Αρκεί να υ ερίσωμεν $f(x) = x$

έχου εύταχισωμεν μια λωυή στω $[1, 2]$

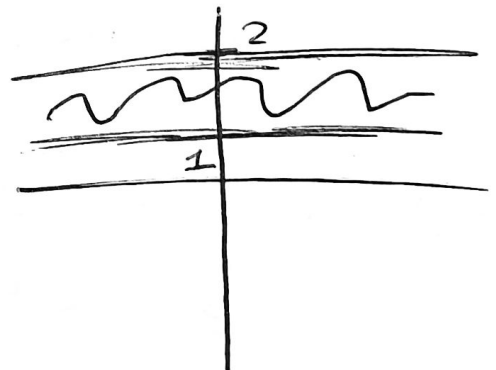
$$f(x) = x \Rightarrow f(x) - x = 0$$

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

Η $g(x)$ ευαί συνεχής στω $[1, 2]$ κ. π.σ.σ

$$g(1) = f(1) - 1 \geq 0$$

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



Επειδή $1 \leq f(1) \leq 2 \Rightarrow f(1) - 1 \geq 0$

Επειδή $1 \leq f(2) \leq 2 \Rightarrow f(2) - 2 \leq 0$

Αρα $g(1)g(2) \leq 0$ αρα Βολζαου $\exists x_0 \in [1, 2]$ τ.ω $g(x_0) = 0$.

26 $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$4 < f(x) < 5 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1],$$

№до и $f^2(x) - 5f(x) + 4x = 0$.

Эху пиру $(0, 1)$,

$$g(x) = f^2(x) - 5f(x) + 4x$$

H $g(x)$ омырды озо $[0, 1]$ и н.о.о.

$$g(0) = f^2(0) - 5f(0) = f(0) \overset{+}{(f(0)-5)} < 0$$

$$g(1) = f^2(1) - 5f(1) + 4 = (f(1)-4) \overset{+}{(f(1)-1)} > 0$$

$$\rightarrow 4 < f(0) < 5 \Rightarrow f(0) - 5 < 0$$

$$\rightarrow 4 < f(1) < 5 \Rightarrow f(1) - 4 > 0$$

$$f(1) > 4 \Rightarrow f(1) > 1$$

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

Апа $g(0)g(1) < 0$ Болzano $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$
Т.у $g(\xi) = 0$

27

Νόσ η εξίσωση $x^3 - (κλ-2)x + 1 = 0$

έχει τωλταχιστων μω ριζη στο (-1,0)

οταν $κ+λ=2$

$$x^3 - (κλ-2)x + 1 = 0$$

$f(x)$

Η $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής στο $[-1,0]$ κλ π.σ.σ

$$f(-1) = -1 + κλ - 2 + 1 = κλ - 2 = κ(2-κ) - 2$$

$$= 2κ - κ^2 - 2$$

$$f(0) = 1 > 0,$$

$$= -κ^2 + 2κ - 2$$

$$Δ < 0$$

$$< 0$$

Αφού $κ+λ=2 \Rightarrow λ=2-κ$.

Αρα $f(-1)/f(0) < 0$ Βολταω

$\exists \xi \in (-1,0)$ τ.ω $f(\xi) = 0$,

29

Νόμο η επίσημα $x \operatorname{erf} x = 1$

έχει δύο κοινά ριζά στο $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$x \cdot \operatorname{erf} x = 1$$

$$x \cdot \frac{\eta \nu x}{\sigma \omega x} = 1$$

$$x \eta \nu x = \sigma \omega x$$

$$\underbrace{x \eta \nu x - \sigma \omega x}_{f(x)} = 0$$

Η $f(x)$ συνεχής στο $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ με η.σ.σ

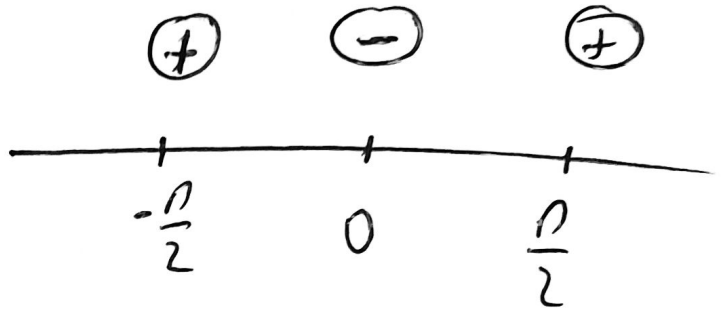
$$f(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \eta \nu(-\frac{\pi}{2}) - \sigma \omega(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2} \eta \nu \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} > 0$$

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

$$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2} \eta \nu \frac{\pi}{2} - \sigma \omega \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} > 0$$

$f(-\frac{\pi}{2}) f(0) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_1 \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ τ.ω $f(\xi_1) = 0$

$f(0) f(\frac{\pi}{2}) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_2 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ τ.ω $f(\xi_2) = 0$

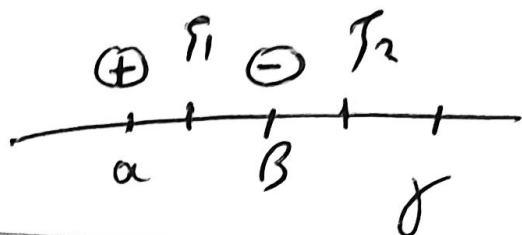


$$a < b < \gamma$$

30

$$(x-b)(x-\gamma) + 2(x-a)(x-\gamma) + 3(x-a)(x-b) = 0$$

a)



$$f(x) = (x-b)(x-\gamma) + 2(x-a)(x-\gamma) + 3(x-a)(x-b)$$

$$f(a) = (a-b)(a-\gamma) > 0$$

$$f(b) = 2(b-a)(b-\gamma) < 0$$

$$f(\gamma) = 3(\gamma-a)(\gamma-b) > 0$$

Apr $f(a) f(b) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_1 \in (a, b)$

$$\text{T.U } f(\xi_1) = 0$$

ku $f(b) f(\gamma) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_2 \in (b, \gamma)$

$$\text{T.U } f(\xi_2) = 0$$

ⓑ. Η Η(χ) είναι Ζωο Βαθμ 52

αρα έχω το νόμο

δύο ριζών.

Συνεπώς αφού έχω δύο

ου έχω τριτάκιων δύο

θα, έχω ακριβώς δύο.

32

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

α) vdo n $f(x) = x$ εxu pita sto $(\frac{3}{2}, 2)$,

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

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

$$g\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - \frac{3}{2} = \ln\left(\frac{\frac{3}{2}+1}{\frac{3}{2}-1}\right) - \frac{3}{2} =$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \frac{3}{2} = \ln 5 - \frac{3}{2} > 0.$$

εστω $\ln 5 < \frac{3}{2}$ (⇒) $5 < e^{3/2}$

$$5 < \sqrt{e^3}$$

$$5 < \sqrt{e^2 e}$$

$$5 < e e e$$

$$25 < e^2 e$$

$$25 < e^3 \text{ Ασων}$$

Αρα $\ln 5 > \frac{3}{2}$

$$\ln 5 - \frac{3}{2} > 0$$

$$g(2) = f(2) - 2 = \ln 3 - 2 < 0$$

88

$$3 < e^2$$

$$\ln 3 < \ln e^2$$

$$\ln 3 < 2$$

$$\ln 3 - 2 < 0$$

$$\text{Apr } g\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) g(2) < 0$$

$$\text{Bolzano } \exists \xi \in \left(\frac{3}{2}, 2\right)$$

$$\text{T. } g(\xi) = 0$$

↓

$$f(\xi) - \xi = 0$$

$$f(\xi) = \xi$$

AVCO

10x10!

$$\textcircled{B} \text{ Apru vdo } g(-\xi) = 0$$

$$f(-\xi) - (-\xi) = 0$$

$$\downarrow -f(\xi) + \xi = 0$$

$$f \text{ nepitna } f(\xi) = \xi \text{ nov } \text{LOXVU } \xi,$$

$$f \text{ nepitna } \& f(-x) = -f(x)$$

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

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

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

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

$$= -f(x)$$

∫ РЕШЕНЫ .

33

 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνολ.

$$f(0) < 1$$

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

Νόσ $\exists x_0 < 0$ τ.ω $f(x_0) = e^{x_0} + x_0 \ln \frac{1}{x_0}$

Αρκετά νόσ η εστίαση $f(x) = e^x + x \ln \frac{1}{x}$
 έχη κατάχιστων για αρνητικη ρίζη

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

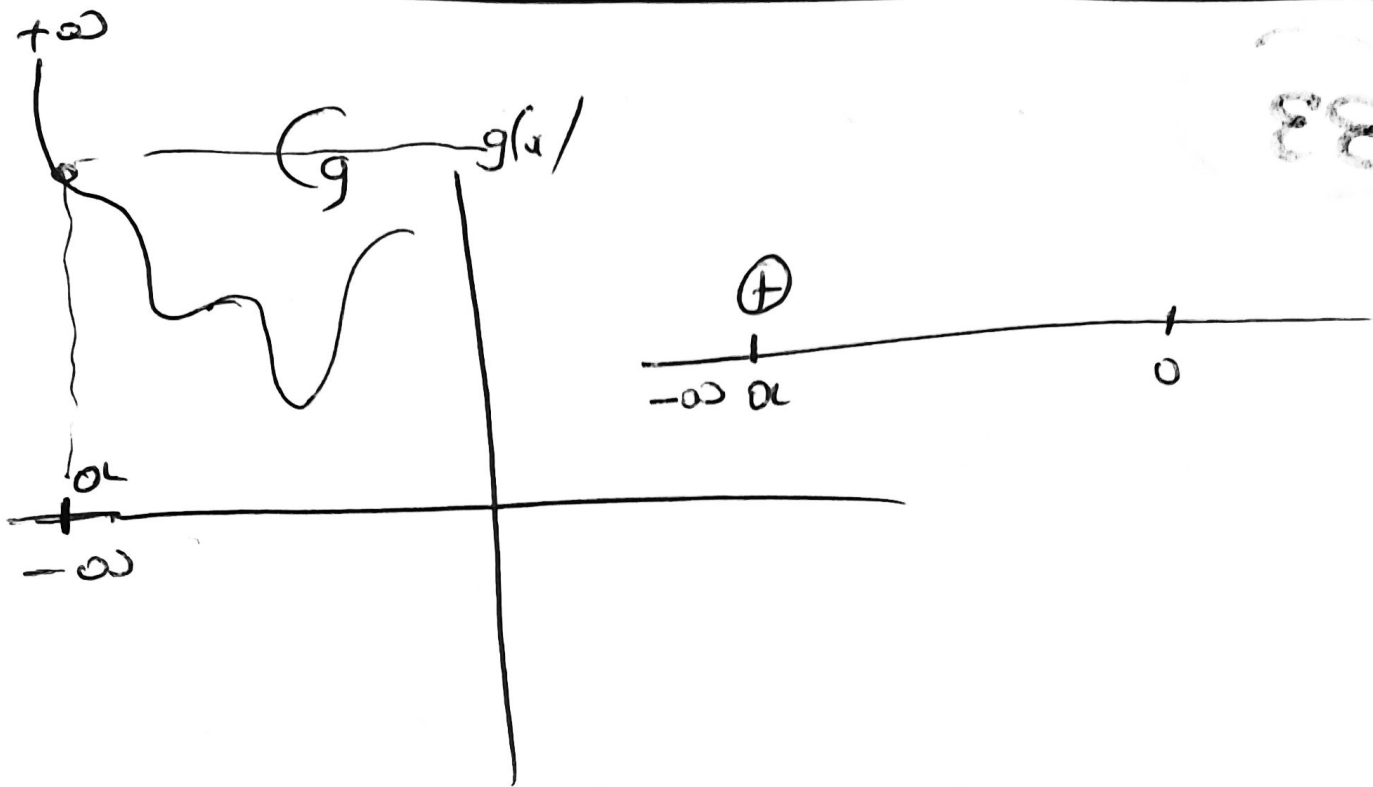
$$g(x)$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(f(x) - e^x - x \ln \frac{1}{x} \right) = +\infty - 0 - 1 = +\infty.$$

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

Αρα κατά στω $-\infty$ η $g(x)$ παύ στω $+\infty$



Ако $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = +\infty \quad \exists \alpha > 0$ крива

у $x = -\infty$ т.е. $g(\alpha) > 0$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(f(x) - e^x - x \ln \frac{1}{x} \right) = f(0) - 1 < 0$$

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

$$\boxed{-x \geq x \ln \frac{1}{x} \geq x}$$

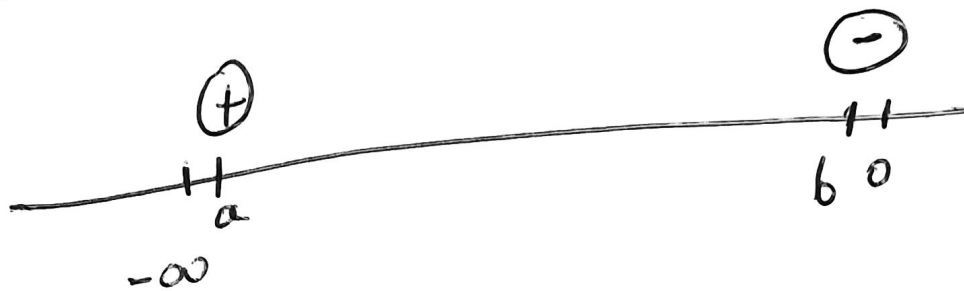
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -x &= 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Ако } K, D$$

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

Apra $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) < 0$

Apra $\exists b < 0$... 0^-

T.v. $g(b) < 0$.



$\forall g(x)$ swaxel $\forall \in [a, b]$ ul n.s.s.

$g(a)g(b) < 0$

Belarus $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$ T.v.

$g(x_0) = 0$

Σελ 242

2

• $f(1) = 2$

• f συνεχής.

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

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

Από $f(1) = 2$ τότε $f(x) > 0$

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

η πεδίο $f(x) > 0$ που είναι

Από $D_g = \mathbb{R}$.

3

$$f(1) = 2$$

$$g(1) = -3$$

f, g συνεχών.

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

$$\forall \delta > 0 \quad f(x) \cdot g(x) < 0,$$

Θετω $h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$

από $h(x) \neq 0$ και $h(x)$ συνεχών
και π.σ.σ

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

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

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

$$h(x) < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x)g(x) < 0.$$

5 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής

$f(x) \neq 0$

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

$f(1) = -2$

(α) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|f(x)| - 2}{f^2(x) + 2f(x)} \stackrel{f(x)=t}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ t \rightarrow -2}} \frac{|t| - 2}{t^2 + 2t}$ *

Από $f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής $f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Από $f(1) = -2$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) < 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

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

(β) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[(f(2) - 1)x^3 + 5x - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(2) - 1)x^3$
 $= (f(2) - 1)(-\infty) = +\infty$

⑦. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής

• $f(x) \neq 0$

Νόμο η επίσημα $\times f(x) = x^2 - 4$

εχ μ για καθ. ζώνη στο $(-2, 2)$.

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

Η $g(x)$ είναι συνεχής στο $[-2, 2]$ με π.σ.σ

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

$$g(2) = 2 f(2)$$

Αρα

$$g(-2) g(2) = -4 \underbrace{f(-2) f(2)}_{\oplus} < 0$$

Από $f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής

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

To $f(-2)$ και $f(2)$

είναι ομοσημασι από $f(-2)/f(2) > 0$

Αρα από Bolzano

$\exists \xi \in (-2, 2)$ T.V
 $g(\xi) = 0:$

$$g(\xi) = \xi^2 - 4$$


9

• $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής

• $f(2) = 1$

• 1, 4 διαδοχικά ριζικά $\rightarrow f(x) = 0$.

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(3)x^3 = \overset{+}{f(3)}(-\infty) = -\infty$$

x	1	2	3	4
f(x)	///	+	///	///

$$f(3) > 0$$

11

(a) $f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x - 1$

$f(x) = 0$

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

3	0	-2	-1	(L)
↓	3	3	1	
3	3	1	0	

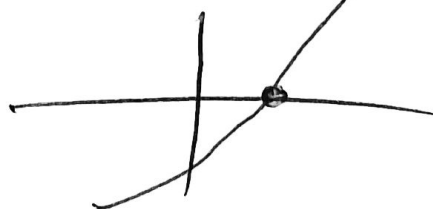
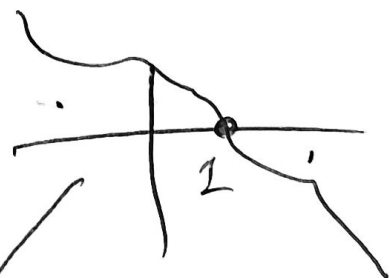
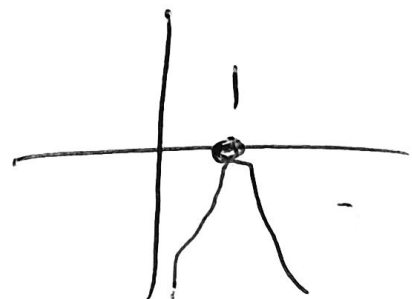
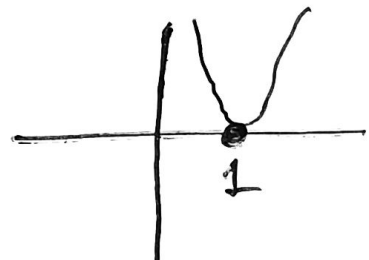
$(x-1)(3x^2+3x+1) = 0$
 $\Delta < 0$

$x=1$

x	0	1	2
f(x)	-	0	+

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

Av $x > 1$ n $f(x) > 0$.



12

(α) $f(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin x - 1$

$x \in [0, \pi]$

$f(x) = 0$

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

$\sqrt{2} \sin x = 1$

$\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\sin x = \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$

$x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$

$x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$

$x = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$0 \leq x \leq \pi$

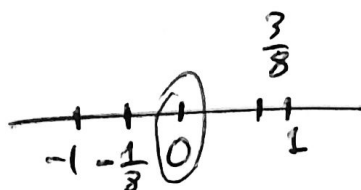
$0 \leq 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \pi$

$0 \leq 2k + \frac{1}{4} \leq 1$

$0 \leq 8k + 1 \leq 4$

$-1 \leq 8k \leq 3$

$-\frac{1}{8} \leq k \leq \frac{3}{8}$



$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$0 \leq x \leq \pi$

$0 \leq 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \pi$

$0 \leq 2k + \frac{3}{4} \leq 1$

$0 \leq 4k + 3 \leq 4$

$-3 \leq 4k \leq 1$

$-\frac{3}{4} \leq k \leq \frac{1}{4}$

$k = 0$

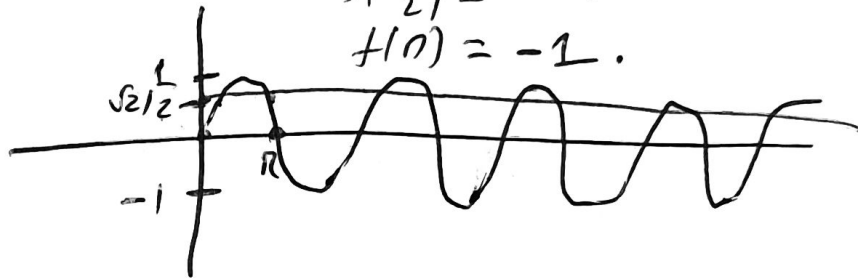
x	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	π
f(x)	-	0	0	-

Ανταπόκριση

$f(0) = -1$

$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \sqrt{2} - 1$

$f(\pi) = -1$



$$(8). \quad f(x) = \eta \rho x - \sigma \omega x, \quad x \in [0, \eta].$$

$$f(x) = 0.$$

$$\eta \rho x - \sigma \omega x = 0$$

$$\eta \rho x = \sigma \omega x$$

$$\sigma \omega \left(\frac{\eta}{2} - x \right) = \sigma \omega x$$

$$\frac{\eta}{2} - x = 2k\eta + x$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\eta}{2} - x} = \cancel{2k\eta - x}$$

Abwachen

$$-2k\eta + \frac{\eta}{2} = 2x$$

$$x = -k\eta + \frac{\eta}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{\eta}{4}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \eta$$

$$0 \leq \frac{\eta}{2} - k\eta \leq \eta$$

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{2} - k \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq 1 - 2k \leq 2$$

$$-1 \leq -2k \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \geq k \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$k = 0$$

15 Σ c 2 244

(B) $f^2(x) + 4nx = nx^2 + 4.$

$f(0) = 2.$

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

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

$$| \overset{\oplus}{f(x)} | = | \overset{\ominus}{nx - 2} |$$

P.T.M $f(x)$

$f(x) = -nx + 2$

$f(x) = 0$

$|f(x)| = 0$

$|nx - 2| = 0$

$2 - nx = 0$

Acoso!

$\Rightarrow f(x) \neq 0$ can occur

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

$f(0) = 2 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$

19

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

$x \geq 0$

$f'(x) = -1$

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

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

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

$x \geq 0 \Rightarrow e^x \geq e^0 \Rightarrow e^x \geq 1 \Rightarrow e^x - 1 \geq 0$

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

P. 1.1 $f(x)$

$f(x) = 0$

$|f(x)| = 0$

$e^x - 1 = 0$

$e^x = 1$

$x = 0$

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

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

x	0
f(x)	0 -

$f'(x) = -1$

20

(B)

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

$$x \in [-2, 2]$$

$$f(0) = 2$$

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

x	-2	2
4-x ²	0	0

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

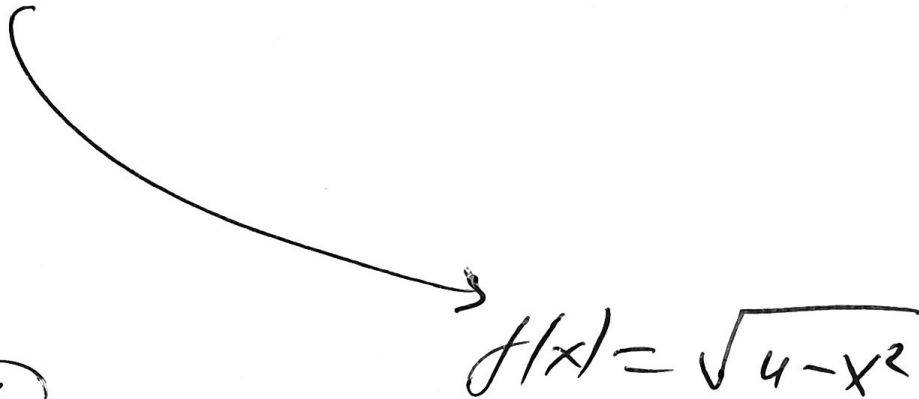
$$|f(x)| = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

P.11
 $f(x) = 0$

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

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

$x=2$ $x=-2$

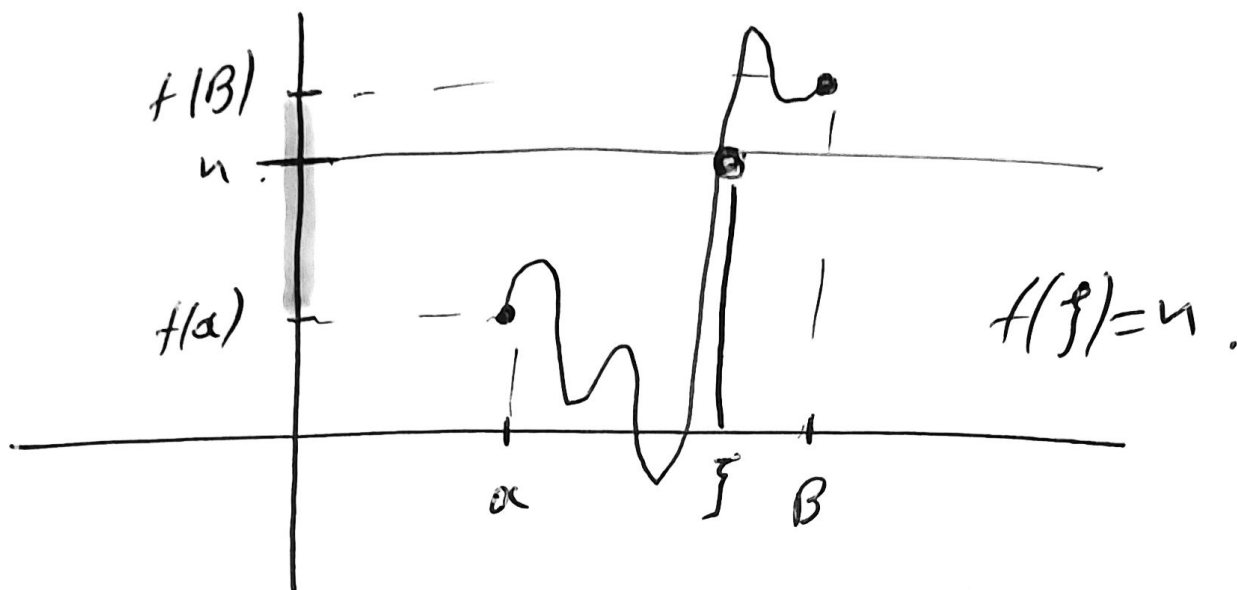


$$f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

x	-2	2
f(x)	0	0

$$f(0) = 2$$

Θεώρημα ενδιάμεσων τιμών.



Απόδειξη

Αρκεί να δείξω $\exists \xi \in (a, B)$ τ.ω $f(\xi) = \eta$

Αρκεί να δείξω η εξίσωση

$$f(x) = \eta$$

έχει τουλάχιστον μια λύση στο (a, B) .

$$f(x) - \eta = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{g(x)}$$

Η $g(x)$ συνεχής $[a, B]$
ω.π.σ.σ

$$g(a) = f(a) - \eta < 0$$

$$g(B) = f(B) - \eta > 0$$

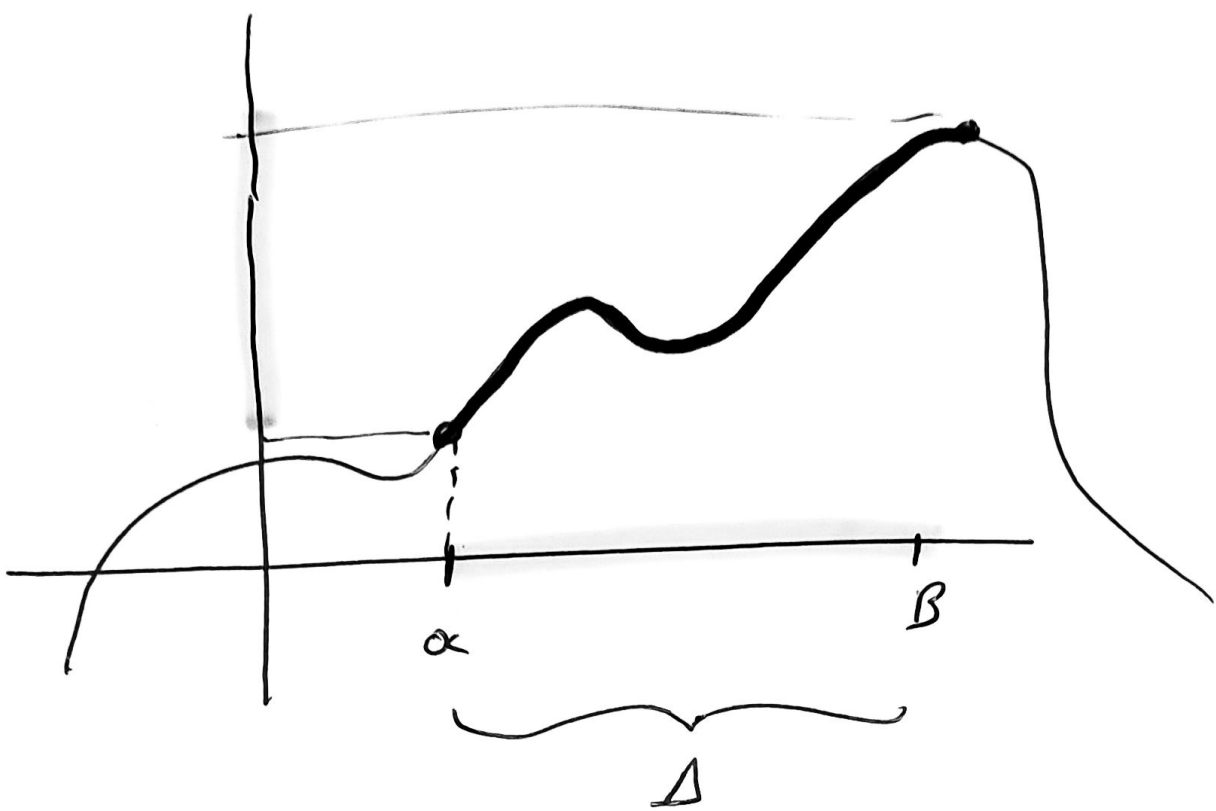
$$f(a) < \eta < f(B)$$

Άρα $g(a)g(B) < 0$

Βολτσα $\exists \xi \in (a, B)$

$$\text{τ.ω } g(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\xi) - \eta = 0$$

$$f(\xi) = \eta$$



Η εικόνα $f(\Delta)$ ενός διαστήματος Δ
 μέσω μιας συνεχούς και μη σταθερής
 συνάρτησης είναι διάστημα.

$\theta \in T$

- f συνεχής $[a, b]$
- $f(a) \neq f(b)$

Τότε $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ τ.ω $f(\xi) = \eta$

όπου $\eta \in (f(a), f(b))$

δηλαδή $f(a) < \eta < f(b)$.

$\theta M \in T$

- f συνεχής $[a, b]$.

Τότε $m \leq f(x) \leq M$

$\forall x \in [a, b]$.

③ Σε 2 261

$$f(x) = x^4 + 3x + 1.$$

Νόο η επίσημη $f(x) = 10$ έχη
Ταύλαχιστων μα πηλν στο $(1, 2)$.

α'τρον)

$$f(x) = 10$$

$$f(x) - 10 = 0$$

$$x^4 + 3x + 1 - 10 = 0$$

$$x^4 + 3x - 9 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{g(x)}$$

$$g(1) = -5$$

$$g(2) = 13$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(1) = -5 \\ g(2) = 13 \end{array} \right\} g(1)g(2) < 0$$

Βολτσο $\exists \xi \in (1, 2)$ τ.ν $g(\xi) = 0$

$$f(\xi) = 10$$

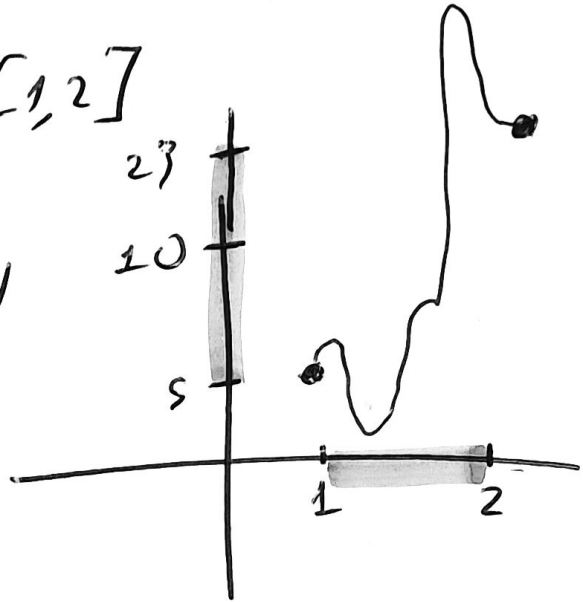
Β' Τρόπος

νδο η $f(x)=10$ εχα αυλ. μα ριλο. στο $(1,2)$,

$$f(x) = x^4 + 3x + 1,$$

Η $f(x)$ συνεχλ στο $[1,2]$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(1) = 5 \\ f(2) = 23 \end{array} \right\} f(1) \neq f(2)$$



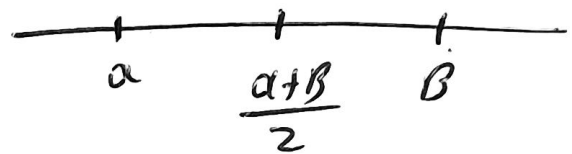
$$\text{Το } 10 \in (5, 23)$$

αρα $\exists \xi \in (1, 2)$ τ.υ $f(\xi) = 10$.

8 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής και \mathbb{R}
 για $\exists! \xi \in (a, b)$ τ.ο $f(\xi) = \frac{f(a) + f(b) + f(\frac{a+b}{2})}{3}$

$$f(x) = \frac{f(a) + f(b) + f(\frac{a+b}{2})}{3}$$

Η $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής $[a, b]$
 άρα από ΘΜΕΤ $m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$



$$m \leq f(a) \leq M$$

$$m \leq f(b) \leq M$$

$$m \leq f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \leq M$$

$$\textcircled{+} \quad 3m \leq f(a) + f(b) + f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \leq 3M$$

$$m \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b) + f(\frac{a+b}{2})}{3} \leq M$$

Ο αριθμός $\frac{f(a) + f(b) + f(\frac{a+b}{2})}{3}$ ανήκει στο

$\sum I_f$ τ.ο $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$ τ.ο

$$f(\xi) = \frac{f(a) + f(b) + f(\frac{a+b}{2})}{3}, \quad \xi \in [a, b].$$

Το ξ
 παραδίδω
 γιατί \mathbb{R}

5 $f: [1, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής .

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$

• $f(1) f(3) = 10$

Από f συνεχής

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

$$f(1) = 2$$

Με ϵ δίνω $f(x) = 4$ EX4

Τωρ. για τιμή στο $(1, 3)$

$$\underbrace{f(x) - 4}_{g(x)} = 0$$

H $g(x)$ συνεχής με π.δ.σ
στο $[1, 3]$

$$g(1) = f(1) - 4 = 2 - 4 = -2$$

$$g(3) = f(3) - 4 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$g(1)g(3) = -2 < 0$$

Βολτα $\exists \xi \in (1, 3)$

π.δ. $g(\xi) = 0$

$f(\xi) = 4$

Σελ 262

(14) Έστω $f: [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής.

Να βρεθεί $\exists x_0 \in [0, 2]$ τ.υ

$$f(x_0) = \frac{f(0) + 5f(1) + 4f(2)}{10}.$$

Από το f συνεχής στο $[0, 2]$
αυτο $\exists M \in \mathbb{R}$ $m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [0, 2]$

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

$$m \leq f(1) \leq M \Rightarrow 5m \leq 5f(1) \leq 5M$$

$$m \leq f(2) \leq M \Rightarrow 4m \leq 4f(2) \leq 4M$$

} (+)

$$10m \leq f(0) + 5f(1) + 4f(2) \leq 10M$$

$$m \leq \frac{f(0) + 5f(1) + 4f(2)}{10} \leq M$$

0 αριθμός $\frac{f(0) + 5f(1) + 4f(2)}{10}$

αντικαθιστούμε ΣT

από $\exists x_0 \in [0, 2]$

T.W $f(x_0) = \frac{f(0) + 5f(1) + 4f(2)}{10}.$

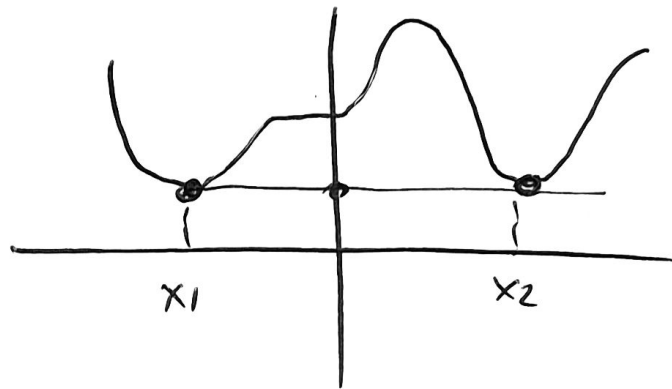
11

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

Νόσ ο f έχου δύο ομαλά x_1, x_2 ($x_1 < x_2$)

ελάχιστων και $\exists x_0 \in (x_1, x_2)$

τ.ω f έχου μεγίστου στο x_0 .

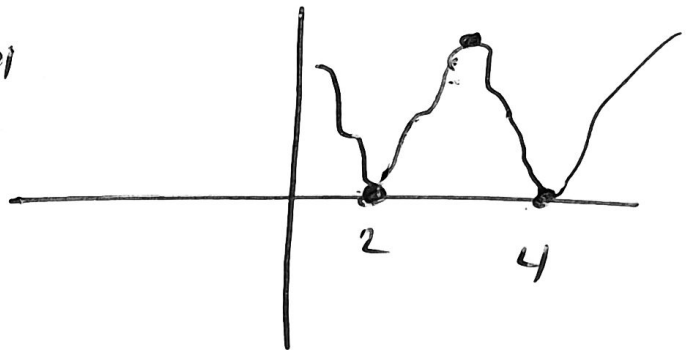


$$f(x) = (x-2)^2(x-4)^4 \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2(x-4)^4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=2 \vee x=4$$

Αρα η f έχου ολίγοι
ελάχιστοι οι

$$A(2,0) \quad B(4,0)$$



Η $f(x)$ συνεχί στο $[2,4]$

αρα από ΘΜΕΤ η $f(x)$ έχου μεγίστου

στην A Αρα $\exists \xi \in (2,4)$ τ.ω $f(\xi) = M$

16

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

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

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

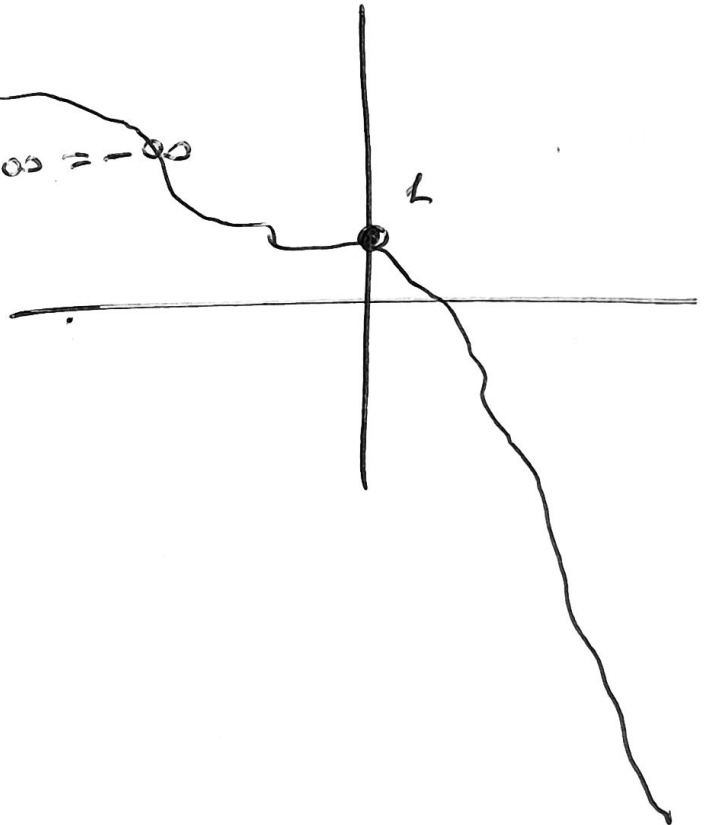
$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow -x_1 > -x_2 \quad \text{---} \downarrow \text{---} \textcircled{+}$$

$$\underbrace{e^{-x_1} - x_1}_{f(x_1)} > \underbrace{e^{-x_2} - x_2}_{f(x_2)}$$

$f \downarrow$

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

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



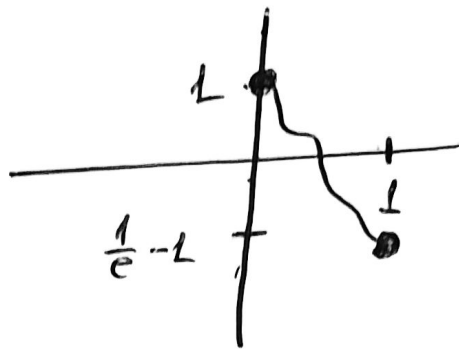
$$\Sigma T_f = \mathbb{R}$$

② i) $B = [0, 1]$ $f(x) = e^{-x} - x$ $f \downarrow$

$f(0) = 1$

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

$\Sigma T_f = [\frac{1}{e} - 1, 1]$

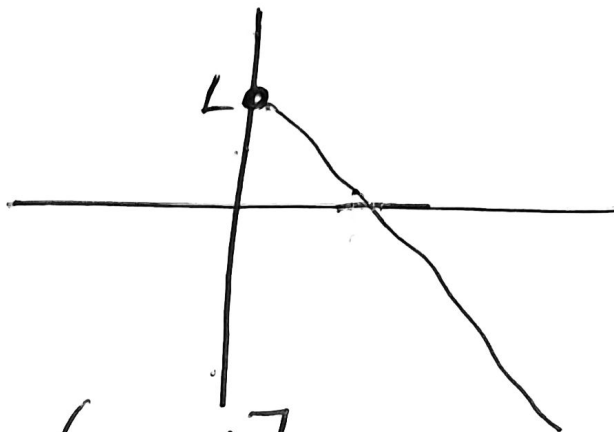


ii) $B = [0, +\infty)$

$f(0) = 1$

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

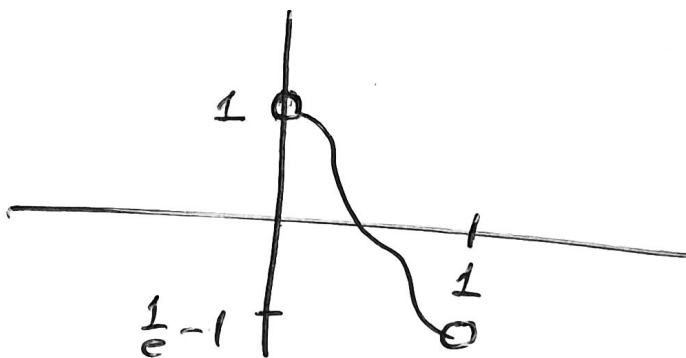
$\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$



iii) $B = (0, 1)$

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

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



$\Sigma T_f = (\frac{1}{e} - 1, 1)$

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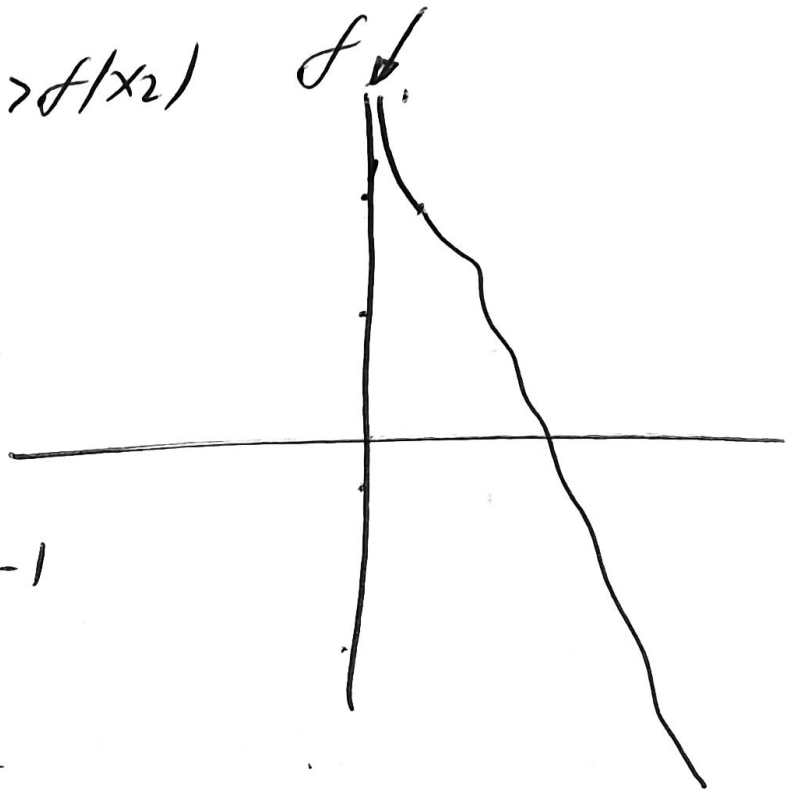
$$f(x) = e^{-x} - \ln x - 1$$

$$D_f = (0, +\infty)$$

① $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow -x_1 > -x_2 \Rightarrow e^{-x_1} > e^{-x_2}$ ⊕

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

$$f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$



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

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

$$= 1 - (-\infty) - 1 =$$

$$= +\infty$$

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

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

$$= 0 - (+\infty) - 1$$

$$= -\infty$$

(3) Νόο $\exists! x_0 > 0$ τ.υ $e^{x_0} \ln x_0 + e^{x_0} = 1$

$$e^x \ln x + e^x = 1$$

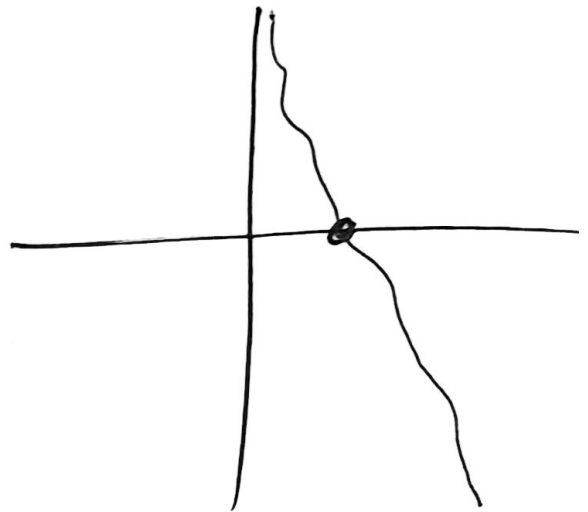
$$\frac{e^x \ln x}{e^x} + \frac{e^x}{e^x} = \frac{1}{e^x}$$

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

$$0 = e^{-x} - \ln x - 1$$

$$0 = f(x)$$

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



Στην ουσία που ζητάει νόο ότι
η εξίσωση $f(x) = 0$ έχει μοναδική ρίζα,
δηλαδή άρκει νόο η f τετρα
των $x \in \mathbb{R}$ για $y = 0$

Συμπέρασμα

- f συνεχής.
- $\Sigma T_f = \mathbb{R}$.
- το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

αρα $\exists x_0 \in D_f$ τ.υ $f(x_0) = 0$.

και λόγω μονοτονίας αυτή μοναδική.

①. Νόσ η επίδωση $f(x) = 2019$ έχ

ακριβή για Ουαίτη ρίτη.

• f συνεχής.

• $\Sigma T_f = \mathbb{R}$.

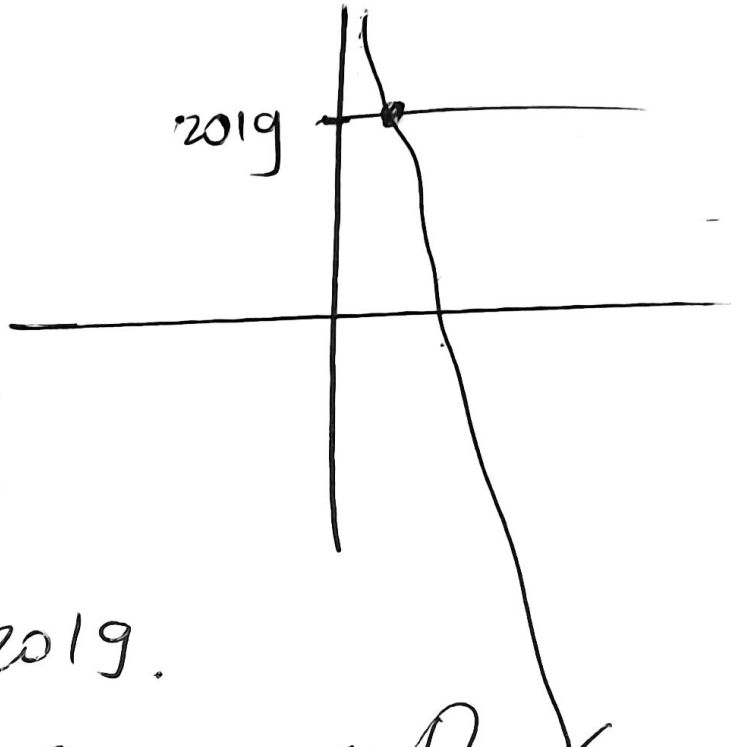
• Το $2019 \in \Sigma T_f$.

από $\exists! \xi \in D_f$

λόγω μονοτονίας

π.ν $f(\xi) = 2019$.

προφανώς $\xi > 0$ για $D_f = (0, +\infty)$.

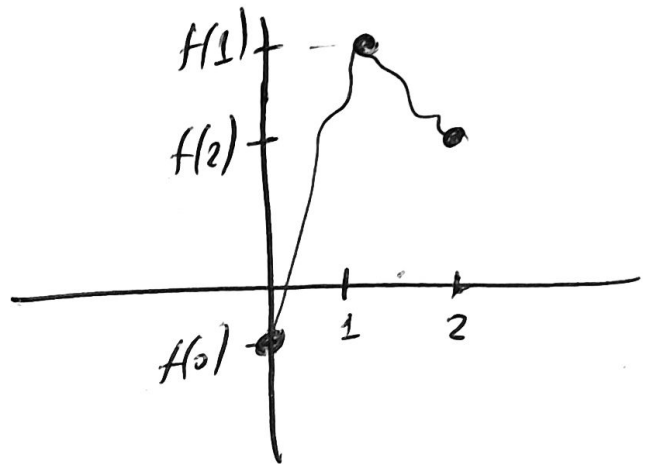


26 • $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. *ovexul!*.

• $f(0) < f(2) < f(1)$.

$\forall \delta > 0$ f *sur* 1-1.

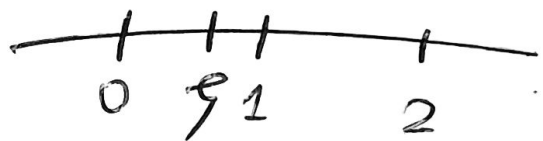
ovexul *ovexul* $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



To $f(2) \in (f(0), f(1))$

ovexul *ovexul* $\exists \xi \in T$

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



ovexul

$\xi \neq 2$ *ovexul* $f(\xi) = f(2)$

ovexul 1-1.

Επορεία Μαθημάτων

Παρασκευή 4:30-6

Σελ 243-244

14 α γ β

15 α

17 α γ

19 α

20 α

21

22

23 α

24

26

27

$\Sigma \epsilon 2 \quad 243$

14

α $|f(x)| = 1$

και

$f(0) = -1$.

Π, Τ, Δ $f(x)$

$f(x) = 0$

$|f(x)| = 0$

$1 = 0$

ΑΤΟΜΟ!

$f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής.

$f(x) > 0$ η $f(x) < 0$.

$f(0) = -1$

$f(x) < 0$

$|f(x)| = 1$

$f(x) = 1$

$f(x) = -1$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad |f(x)|^{\oplus} = e^x + 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = e^x + 1$$

$$f(0) = 2.$$

P. 7.1 d f(x)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 0 \\ |f(x)| = 0 \\ e^x + 1 = 0 \\ \text{Arono!} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f(x) \neq 0 \text{ dan swcxv} \\ f(x) > 0 \text{ ni } f(x) < 0 \\ f(0) = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f(x) > 0}} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{P} \quad f^2(x) = x^2 + 4 \quad f(2) = \sqrt{5}$$

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

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

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

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

P. 7.1 d f(x)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 0 \\ |f(x)| = 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + 4} = 0 \\ \text{Arono!} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f(x) \neq 0 \text{ dan swcxv} \\ \text{apa } f(x) > 0 \text{ ni } f(x) < 0 \\ f(2) = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f(x) > 0}} \end{array}$$

15

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

$f(0) = 2$

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow f(x) = e^x + 1$



P.T.D $f(x)$

$f(x) = 0$

$|f(x)| = 0$

$e^x + 1 = 0$

ΑΤΟΜ

$f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής.

$f(0) = 2 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$

$f(0) = 2$

17

(a) $f^2(x) = 4x f(x) + 4$

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

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

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

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

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

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

P174 g(x)

$$g(x) = 0$$

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

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

Ατομ!

$g(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής.

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

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

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

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

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

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

17

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

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

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

$$\underbrace{|f(x) - 1|}_{g(x)} = |1|$$

$$|g(x)| = 1, \quad (\Rightarrow g(x) = 1)$$

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

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

P.L.U $g(x)$

$$g(x) = 0$$

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

$$1 = 0$$

Answer

$g(x) \neq 0$ και σωστό.

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

$$g(x) > 0$$

20

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

$f(0) = 1$
 $x \in [-1, 1]$

P. 1.1 $f(x)$

$f(x) = 0$

$|f(x)| = 0$

$1 - x^2 = 0$

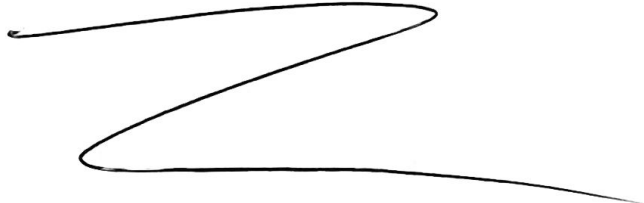
$x = 1$

$x = -1$

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

$f(0) = 1$

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



19

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

$f(0) = 2$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P. 11 $g(x)$

$$g(x) = 0$$

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

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

$x = -1$

x	-1	0
g		+

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

$$\Delta = [-1, +\infty)$$

21

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

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

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

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

x	-1	1
1-x ²	-	-

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

$$\underbrace{g(x)}_{\oplus} = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \Rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

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

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

Pitd $g(x)$

$$g(x) = 0$$

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

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

$$x = 1 \quad x = -1$$

x	-1	1
g(x)	0	0

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

22

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

α $f^2(x) = 4 - x^2$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$$4 - x^2 = 0$$

$x = 2$ $x = -2$

β

x	-2	2
f(x)	/// 0	0 ///

Άρα το -2 και το 2
είναι σταθμικά σημεία
της f(x) άρα
σταθμοί πρώτης.

γ $f^2(x) = 4 - x^2$

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

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

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

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

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

δ $f(1) = -\sqrt{3}$

$$f(x) < 0$$

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

23

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

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

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

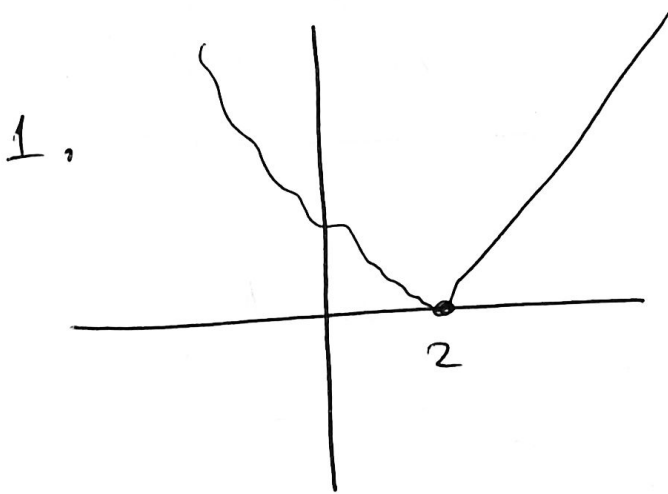
P. 74 $f(x)$

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

$$|x-2| = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

x	$f(x)$
2	0

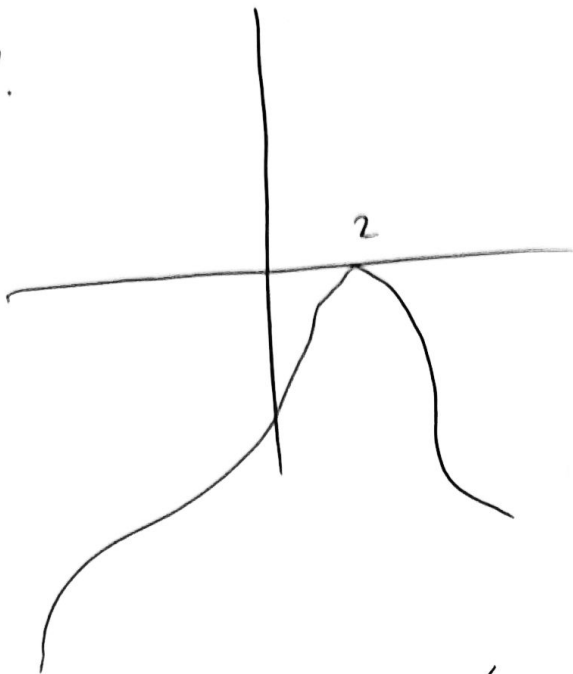


$$\oplus |f(x)| = |x-2|$$

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

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

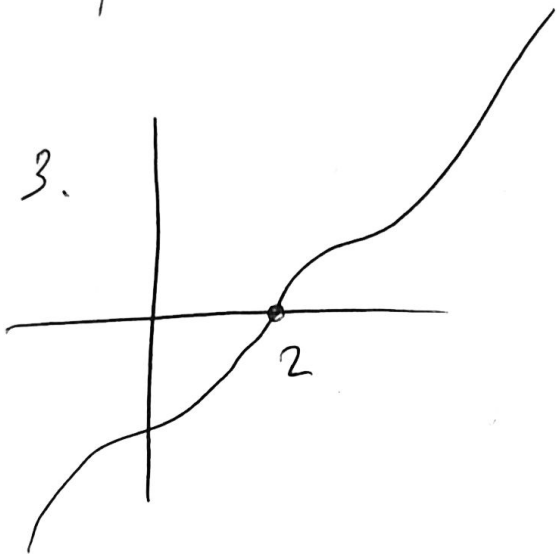
2.



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

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

3.



$$\rightarrow \text{Av } x < 2 \quad |f(x)| = |x-2|$$

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

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

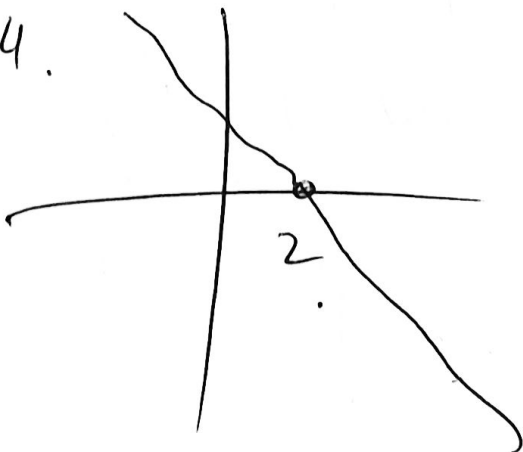
$$\rightarrow \text{Av } x > 2 \quad |f(x)| = |x-2|$$

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

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

o point

4.



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

24

$$f(x) \neq x$$

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

$g(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής

$$\Rightarrow g(x) > 0 \quad \vee \quad g(x) < 0$$

οπλ $g(-1)$ και $g(1)$ ομοσημα,

NSO $x f(x) = 1$ εχου ριζη $(-1, 1)$

$$\underbrace{x f(x) - 1}_{\varphi(x)} = 0$$

$$\varphi(-1) = -f(-1) - 1 = -(f(-1) + 1) = -g(-1)$$

$$\varphi(1) = f(1) - 1 = g(1)$$

$$\text{Αρα } \varphi(-1)\varphi(1) = - \underbrace{g(-1)g(1)}_{\oplus} < 0$$

Bolzan $\exists \xi \in (-1, 1)$ τ.ο $\varphi(\xi) = 0$

$$\exists f(\xi) = \frac{1}{\xi}$$

26

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\underbrace{|e^{f(x)} + x|}_{g(x)} = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}^{\oplus}$$

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

P. 7.1 $g(x)$

$$g(x) = 0$$

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

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1} = 0 \text{ A conw.}$$

$g(x) \neq 0$ kaj $5wexw$
 $g(x) > 0$ w' $g(x) < 0$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1} \quad \text{и} \quad g(x) = -\sqrt{x^2+1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

при $-x - \sqrt{x^2+1} > 0$

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

$$x < 0$$

$$x^2 > x^2+1$$

$$0 > 1$$

А как!

Ответ

27

a) $e^x + x - 1 = 0 \implies$

$\varphi(x) = 0$

$\varphi(x) = \varphi(0)$

$\varphi(0) = -1$

$x = 0$

$\varphi(x) = e^x + x - 1$

$x_1 < x_2 \implies e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \oplus$

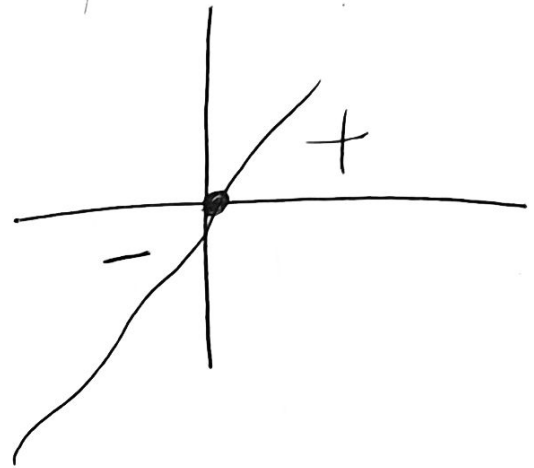
$x_1 < x_2 \implies x_1 - 1 < x_2 - 1$

$\varphi \nearrow$

$\varphi(0) = -1$

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

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



c) P, 7, 1 $f(x)$

$f(x) = 0$

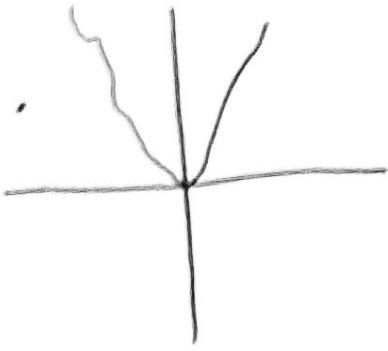
$|f(x)| = 0$

$|e^x + x - 1| = 0$

$x = 0$

x	0
$f(x)$	0

1.

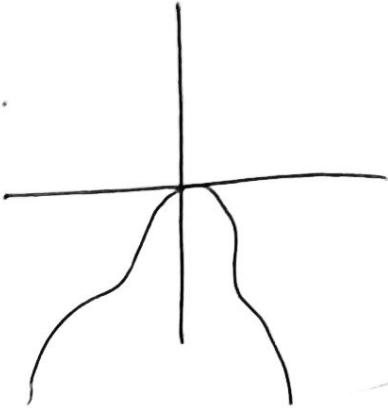


$$|f(x)| = |e^x + x - 1|$$

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

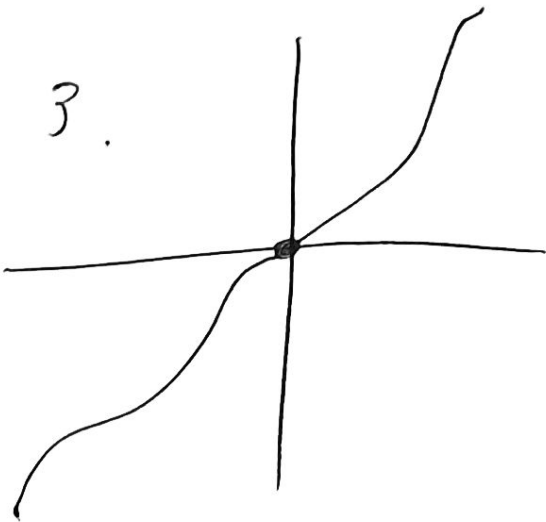
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -e^x - x + 1 & x \leq 0 \\ e^x + x - 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

2.



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

3.



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

$$\underline{x < 0}$$

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

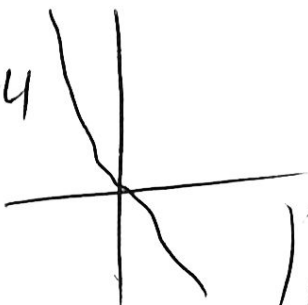
$$f(x) = e^x + x - 1$$

$$\underline{x > 0}$$

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

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

4



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

$\Sigma \epsilon \lambda$ 261

①

$$f(a) = B$$

$$f(B) = a$$

$$a < B$$

H f $\sigma \omega \epsilon \chi \lambda$ $\sigma \omega$ $[a, B]$

$\overline{\tau \omega \epsilon \epsilon}$ $m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, B]$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m \leq f(a) \leq M \\ m \leq f(B) \leq M \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2m \leq f(a) + f(B) \leq 2M \\ m \leq \frac{f(a) + f(B)}{2} \leq M \end{array}$$

$$m \leq \frac{B+a}{2} \leq M$$

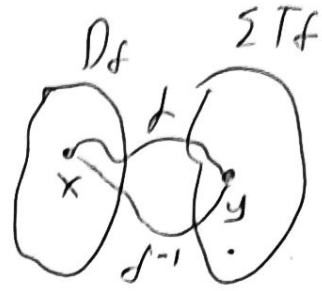
○ $\sigma \epsilon \rho \iota \theta \mu \omega$ $\frac{B+a}{2} \in \Sigma \tau \eta$.

$$\exists \xi \in [a, B] \text{ t.w. } f(\xi) = \frac{B+a}{2}$$

18

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

$$D_f = (0, +\infty)$$



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

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} > \frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x_1} < -\frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$\ln x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1} + 1 < \ln x_2 - \frac{1}{x_2} + 1$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{f(x_1)} < \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{f(x_2)}$$

$$f \nearrow \Rightarrow f^{-1} \nearrow$$

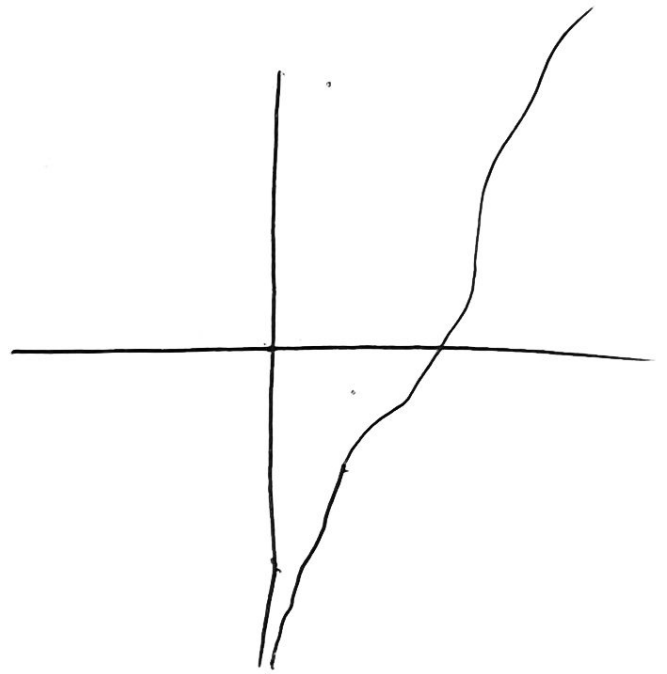
опра f answers.

$$D_{f^{-1}} = \Sigma T_f$$

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

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

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



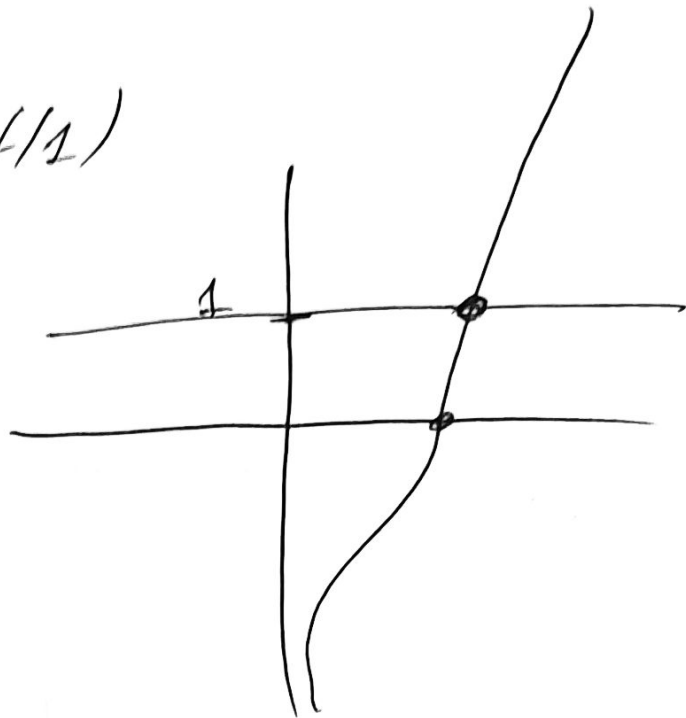
$$(B) f^{-1}\left(\ln x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1$$

$$f\left(f^{-1}\left(\ln x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\right) = f(1)$$

$$\ln x - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

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

$$f(x) = 1$$



Συμπεράσματα

• f συνεχής.

• $f \neq \emptyset$

• $\text{ET}_f = \mathbb{R}$

Το $1 \in \text{ET}_f$

από Εξίσωση (1) προκύπτει

όπου $f(1) = 1$.

Ασκηση για Τρίτη

Σελ 261 - 262 - 263.

(2)

(4)

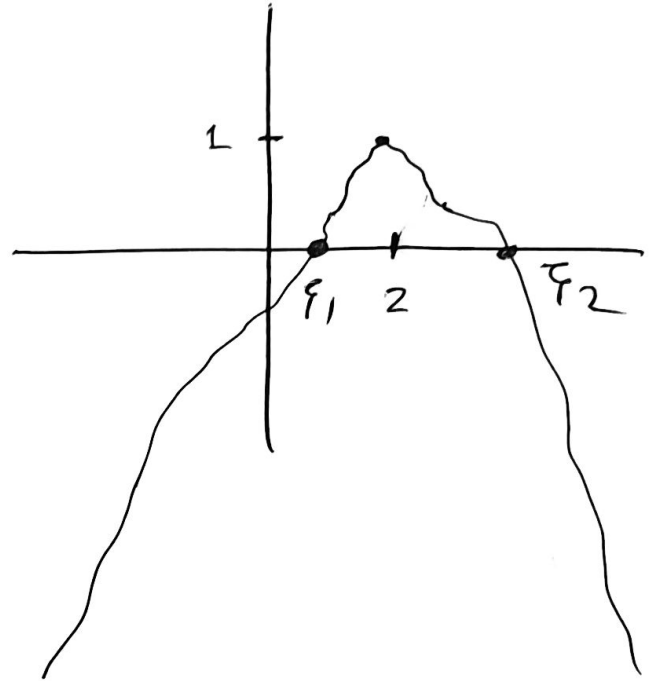
(6)

(9)

(15)

19

x	$-\infty$	2	$+\infty$
f(x)	$-\infty$	1	$-\infty$



(α) $\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$

H f ↑ $(-\infty, 2]$

και $\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$

H f ↓ $[2, +\infty)$

και $\Sigma T_f = [-\infty, 1]$

Αρα

(β) $x \in (-\infty, 2]$

- f συνεχής

- f ↑

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

το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$ αρα

$\exists! \xi_1 < 2$ τ.ω $f(\xi_1) = 0$.

$x \in [2, +\infty)$

- f συνεχής

- f ↓

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

το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

αρα $\exists! \xi_2 > 2$

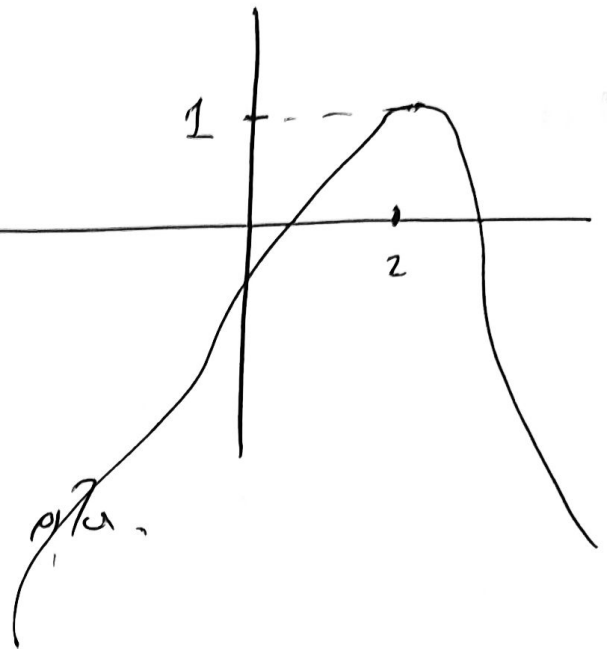
τ.ω $f(\xi_2) = 0$

8) i) $f(x) = \alpha$

1. Av $\alpha < 1$ τωρε 2 πηλ.

2. Av $\alpha = 1$ τωρε 1 πηλ.

3. Av $\alpha > 1$ τωρε καρα πηλ.



ii) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\alpha}$, $\alpha > 1$

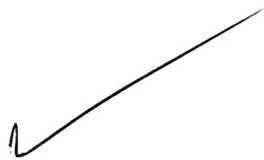
Θετω $\frac{1}{\alpha} = t$

$f(x) = t$

1. Av $t < 1$ συνταων $\frac{1}{\alpha} < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} - 1 < 0$

$\Rightarrow 1 < \alpha$ 2 πηλ.

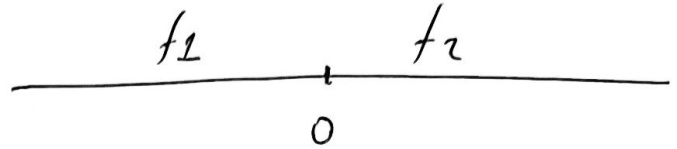
~~$\Rightarrow \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} < 0$~~



20

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

(a) Για να είναι μια
συνάρτηση συνεχής
στο x_0 πρέπει



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

Είναι συνεχής στο 0;

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

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

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

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

συνεχής στο 0.

H $f(x)$ αυξανει συνεχως στο $(-\infty, 0)$

και $(0, +\infty)$ ηλ π.σ.σ

και αυτου αυμα συνεχως και στο 0

τοτε γινεται συνεχως,

(B)

$$x \leq 0$$

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

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

• $x_1 < x_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} \oplus$

$$f_1(x_1) < f_1(x_2)$$

$f \uparrow$

$$x > 0$$

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

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

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1+1 < x_2+1 \quad \oplus$

$$\ln(x_1+1) < \ln(x_2+1)$$

$$\underline{-\ln(x_1+1) > -\ln(x_2+1)}$$

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

$f_2 \downarrow$

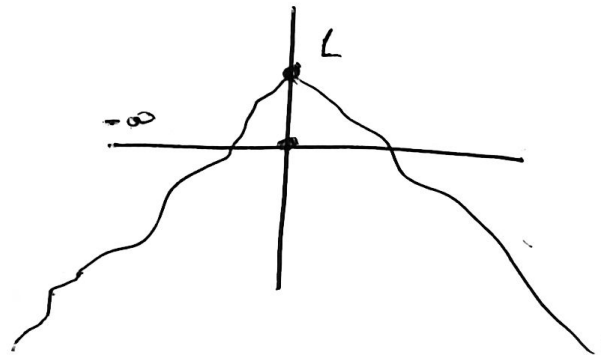
• $f(0) = 1 \quad \Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$

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

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

$$= e^{-\infty} - \ln(+\infty)$$

$$= 0 - (+\infty) = -\infty$$



⓪ Ⓢ

$x \in (-\infty, 0]$

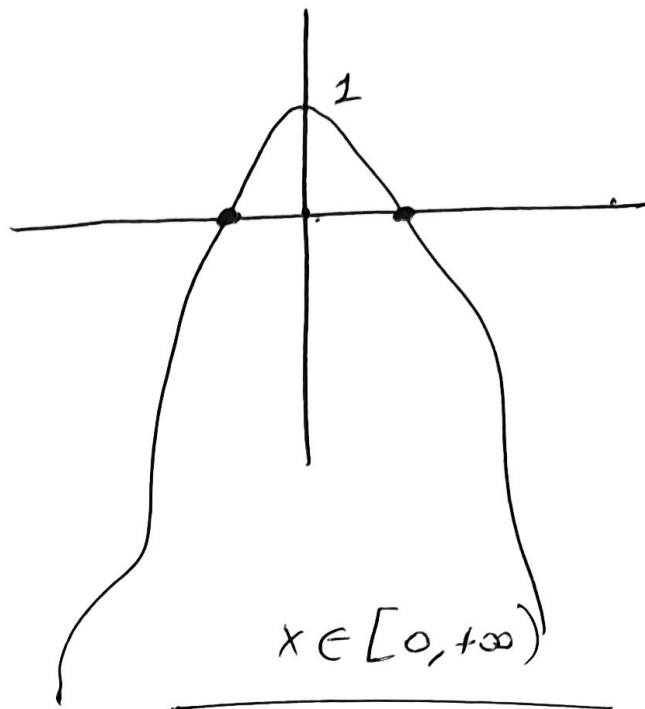
- f σωστό
- $f \uparrow$
- $\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$

Το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$ άρα

$\exists! \xi_1$ τ.ω $f(\xi_1) = 0$

λόγω μονοτονίας,
οπότε $\xi_1 < 0$

Συνολικά έχω
δύο ρίζες ξ_1, ξ_2
στη φέρουσα.



- f σωστό
- $f \downarrow$
- $\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$

Το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

άρα $\exists! \xi_2$ τ.ω
 $f(\xi_2) = 0$ μονοτονία
λόγω μονοτονίας
άρα $\xi_2 > 0$

$$\textcircled{8} \text{ Νόσ } n \text{ εἶσων } \frac{f(a)-1}{x-1} + \frac{f(b)-1}{x-2} = 0$$

εἶναι μία τριτοβάθμια σὺν (1,2)

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

$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}$

$g(x)$

Ἡ $g(x)$ συνεχὴς ἐπὶ $[1,2]$ καὶ ο.σ.σ

$$g(1) = -(f(a)-1) = 1-f(a) \geq 0$$

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

Ἀρα $g(1)g(2) < 0$ ἔκδοξαι $\exists \xi \in (1,2) \text{ τ.μ. } g(\xi) = 0$

$T_0 \quad \Sigma T_0 = (-\infty, 1]$ συνεχὴς σὺν

$$\text{οὖν } f(x) \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

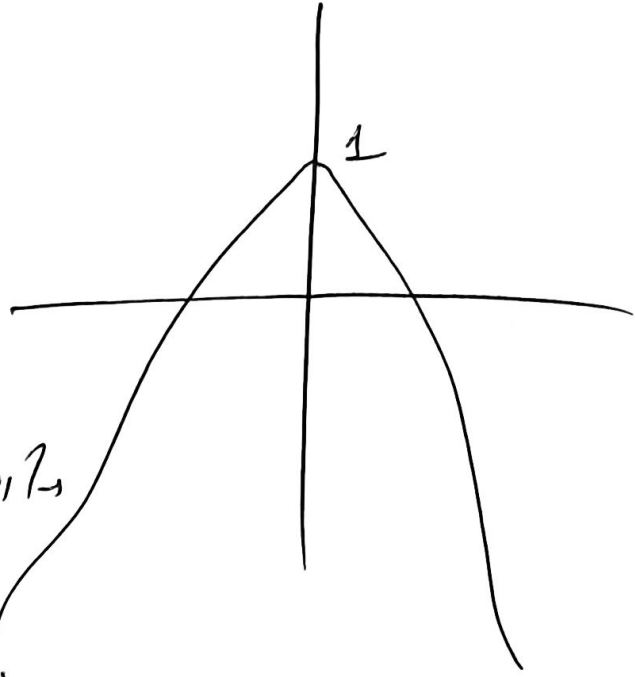
$$\text{αρα } f(a) \leq 1 \quad \text{οὖν } f(b) \leq 1$$

$$1-f(a) \geq 0$$

$$f(b)-1 \leq 0$$

(ε)

$$f(x) = a$$



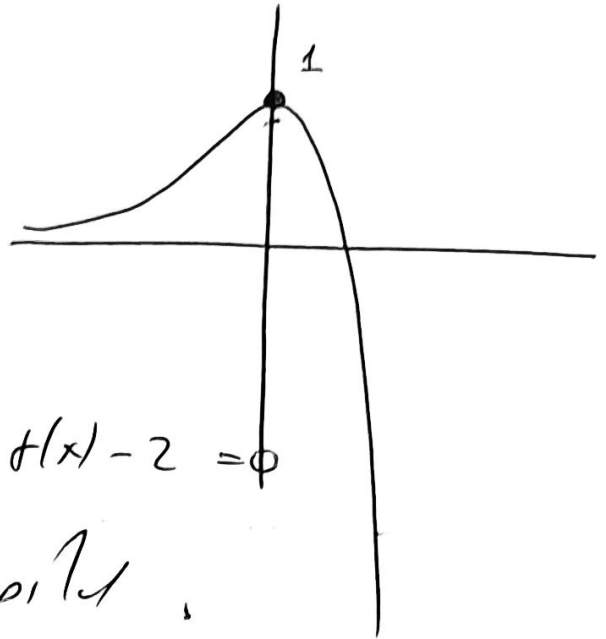
Αν $a < 1$ τότε 2 ρίζες

Αν $a = 1$ τότε 1 ρίζα

Αν $a > 1$ καμία ρίζα.

21. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής.

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



Νόσ ο εἶσων $f^2(x) + f(x) - 2 = 0$

εἴη ἀκριβῶς δύο πῖλ.

$$f^2(x) + f(x) - 2 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} f(x)=t \\ \Leftrightarrow \end{matrix} \quad t^2 + t - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$t = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \begin{cases} \rightarrow t = 1 & \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 1 \\ \rightarrow t = -2 & \Leftrightarrow f(x) = -2. \end{cases}$$

Ἄρα ἀρκυ ὅς οἱ εἶσων $f(x) = 1$

ἢ $f(x) = -2$ ~~εἴη~~ εἴη δύο πῖλ.

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

1 πῖλ ($x=0$).

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

Ἄν $x > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) < f(0) \Rightarrow f(x) < 1$.

Σύνολο
2 πῖλ.

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

$$x \in (-\infty, 0]$$

• $f \uparrow$

• συνεχής

$$\bullet \Sigma T_f = (0, 1]$$

ἵνα $-2 \notin \Sigma T_f$
ἀρα δὲν εἴη
πῖλ.

$$x \in [0, +\infty)$$

• $f \downarrow$

• f συνεχής

$$\bullet \Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

ἵνα $-2 \in \Sigma T_f$
ἀρα εἴη πῖλ.

22

1

$$f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (-\infty, 1)$$

f surxw

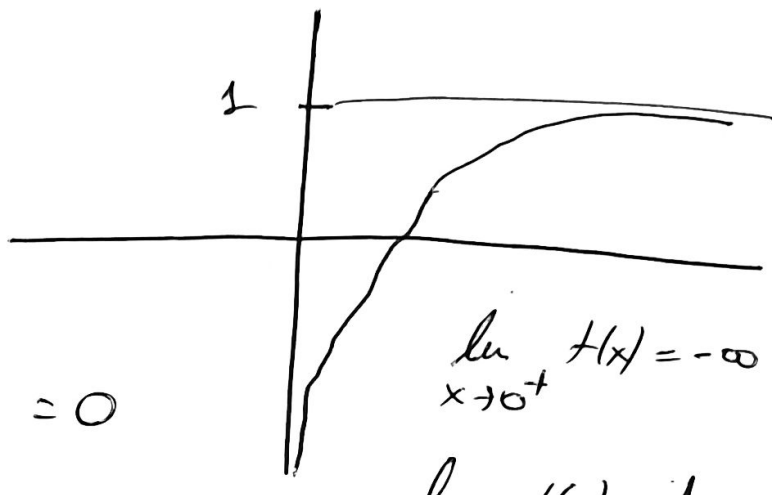
↓ surxw

f ↗

$$f(x) < 1$$

$$\forall x > 0$$

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



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

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

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

Doprlw

$$\frac{0}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\frac{\infty}{0} = \infty$$

$$\textcircled{d} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1-f(x))}{1-f(x)} \stackrel{f(x)=u}{x \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(1-u)}{1-u}$$

u	z
1-u	z

npw 1-u > 0
1 > u

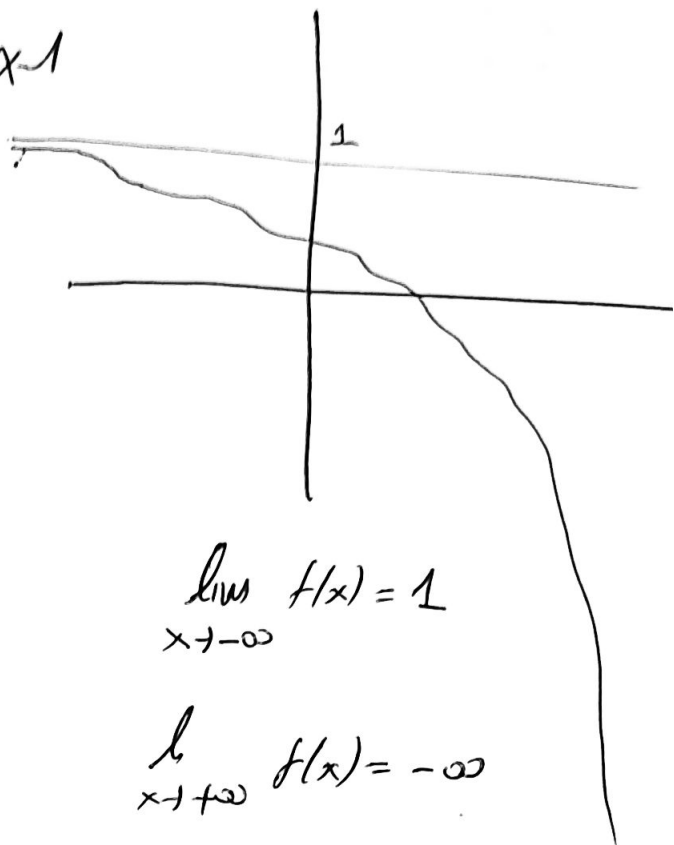
$$= \frac{-\infty}{0} = -\infty \cdot \frac{1}{0} = (-\infty)(+\infty) = -\infty$$

23

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ strictly decreasing

$f \downarrow$

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



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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-\infty - (+\infty)}{1 - 0} = \frac{-\infty - \infty}{1} = -\infty$$

$$\textcircled{B} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{np x}{f(x)} = 0$$

$$-1 \leq np x \leq 1$$

$$\sum_{\infty} +\infty$$

$$f(x) < 0$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{f(x)} \geq \frac{np x}{f(x)} \geq \frac{1}{f(x)}}$$

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

AA = K.D

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

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

24

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

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



(a) $D_f = (0, +\infty)$

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 < x_2^2$ (+)

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

$f \nearrow$

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

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x} + 1 \right) = +\infty$

(b) Αφού $f \nearrow \Rightarrow f$ γν. ποσοζων $\Rightarrow f$ 3/1-1

Εστω $f^{-1}(x_1) < f^{-1}(x_2)$ από αντιστροφή f .

$f \nearrow$

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

$$x_1 < x_2$$

$f^{-1} \nearrow$

8) f^{-1} owerend.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-t^3}{t^2} = -\infty,$$

26/09/2024

Ασκηση για Τριτη

Σελ 261 - 262 - 263.

(2)

(22) α β

(4)

(23) α δ

(6)

(25)

(9)

(28)

(31)

(15)

(29)

(32)

(30)

(33)

Την 1η ώρα του μαθήματος

του Τριτη γινεται παραγωγή.

Η $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής στο x_0

όταν $f(x_0) = \int_{x_0} f(x)$

Η $f(x)$ είναι παραγωγώσιμη στο x_0

αν το $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ υπάρχει

και είναι πραγματικός αριθμός.

Σελ 285

② (β) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $f(1) = 1$

Είναι παρα/μυ σε 1 ;

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1-x}{x}}{\frac{x-1}{1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{x(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\cancel{(x-1)}}{x \cancel{(x-1)}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -\frac{1}{x} = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad f(x) = 1 + 2\sqrt{x}$$

Един нар/кч сѡ 0;

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

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



③ $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + 2x - 1$

Εύρω παράγωγο στο 1;

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{[\sqrt{x-1} + (2x-2)][\sqrt{x-1} - (2x-2)]}{(x-1)[\sqrt{x-1} - (2x-2)]} = \frac{(x-1) - (2x-2)^2}{(x-1)[\sqrt{x-1} - (2x-2)]} = \frac{x-1 - (4x^2 - 8x + 4)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x-1} - (2x-2))}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-4x^2 + 9x - 5}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x-1} - (2x-2))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x-5/4)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x-1} - (2x-2))} = \frac{1-5/4}{-2-2} = \frac{1-5/4}{-4}$$

☞



* $\Delta = 81 - 4(-4 \cdot (-5))$

$\Delta = 81 - 80 = 1$

$\Delta = 1$

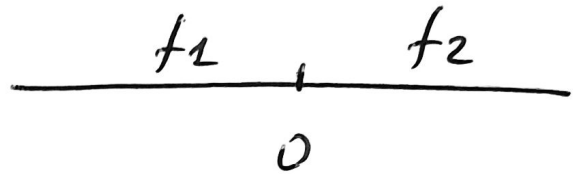
$x_{1,2} = \frac{-9 \pm 1}{-8} = \frac{-8}{-8} = 1$ and $\frac{-10}{-8} = 5/4$

5

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x - 2, & x \leq 0 \\ x^2 - 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Είμαι συνεχής στο 0;

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



• $f(0) = 5 \cdot 0 - 2 = -2$.

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 5x - 2 = 1 - 2 = -1$

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

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

Είμαι συνεχής στο 0!

Είμαι παραγωγίσιμη στο 0;

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

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5x - 2 - (-2)}{x} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5x - 1}{x} = 0$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \textcircled{5} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 \eta \nu \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Είναι συνεχής στο 0;

- $f(0) = 0$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x^3 \eta \nu \frac{1}{x} \right) = \overset{\eta \nu \infty}{0},$

$$-1 \leq \eta \nu \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

$$\left| \eta \nu \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1.$$

$$\left| x^3 \right| \left| \eta \nu \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1 \cdot \left| x^3 \right|$$

$$\left| x^3 \eta \nu \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq \left| x^3 \right|$$

$$\boxed{-\left| x^3 \right| \leq x^3 \eta \nu \frac{1}{x} \leq \left| x^3 \right|}$$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\left| x^3 \right| = 0$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| x^3 \right| = 0$

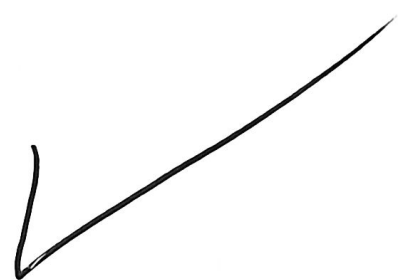
Άρα κ. η $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \eta \nu \frac{1}{x} = 0$

ΝΑΙ
ΕΙΝΑΙ
ΣΥΝΕΧΗΣ
ΕΤΟ 0!

Επιπλέον παρ/μη σω 0;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x}$$

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



$$-1 \leq \eta \mu \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x^2 = 0$$

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

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

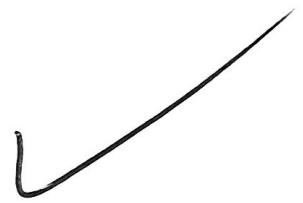
4

$$f(x) = x + 2 - x \cdot \ln|x|$$

Есть предел $0 \cdot 0$;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + 2 - x \cdot \ln|x| - 2}{x - 0} =$$

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



5

$$\textcircled{\epsilon} f(x) = |x-3|$$

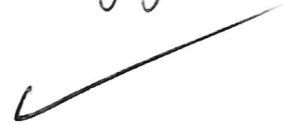
Είναι αναρτημένη στο 3;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-3| - 0}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3}$$

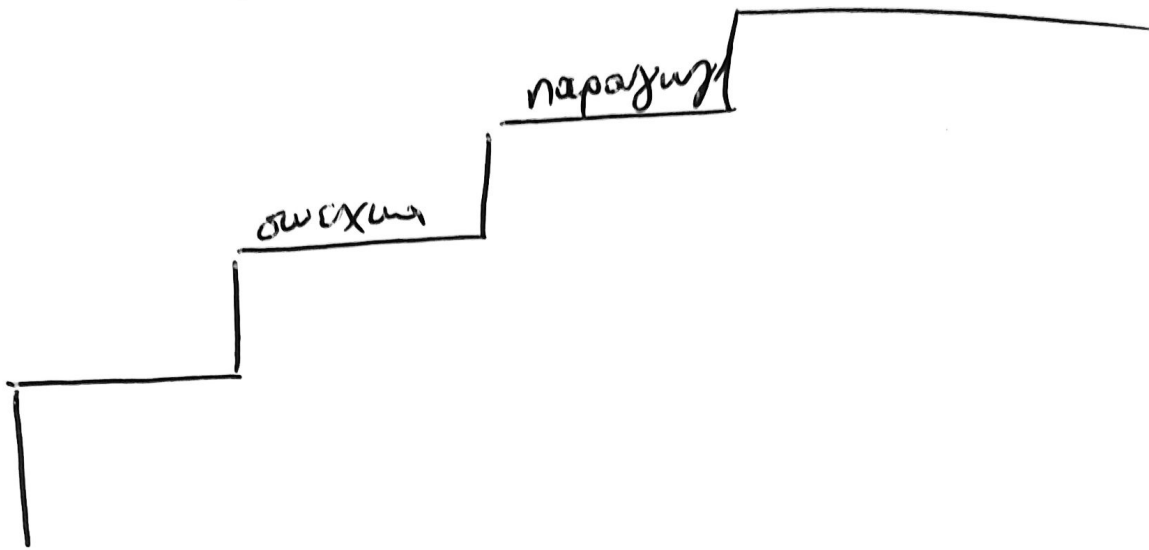
• Αν $x > 3$ τότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3} = 1$

• Αν $x < 3$ $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{-(x-3)}{(x-3)} = -1$

Αρα το όριο
δεν υπάρχει
 \rightarrow δεν είναι
παραγώγιμη



Προσοχή



1. $A \vee f$ συνεχής ~~\Rightarrow~~ παράγωγος.
2. $A \vee f$ όχι συνεχής \Rightarrow όχι παράγωγος.
3. $A \vee f$ παράγωγος $\Rightarrow f$ συνεχής.
4. $A \vee f$ όχι παράγωγος ~~\Rightarrow~~ f συνεχής.

Ερωτ. 5 Τω $f(x) = x^3$

Είναι παρα/μη στο 1;

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

$$= 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f'(1) = 3}}$$

~~Χειροκίνητος
Τρόπος~~

$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$f'(1) = 3$$

~~Αυτομάτως
Τρόπος~~

Κανόνες Παραγωγισις

$$1. (c)' = 0$$

$$(f+g)'(x) = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

$$2. (x)' = 1$$

$$(f \cdot g)'(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$3. (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$4. (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

$$5. (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(cf(x))' = c f'(x)$$

$$6. (\eta \tau x)' = \sigma \omega x$$

$$7. (\sigma \omega x)' = -\eta \tau x$$

$$8. (a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$9. (\epsilon \varphi x)' = \frac{1}{\sigma \omega^2 x}$$

$$10. (\sigma \varphi x)' = -\frac{1}{\eta \tau^2 x}$$

$$11. (x^v)' = v \cdot x^{v-1}$$

④

$$f(1) = 2$$

$$f(f(x)) = 4$$

$$\text{Nó } \exists x_0 \in (1, 2)$$

$$\text{T.W } f(x_0) = 3$$

$$f(x) = 3$$

$$f(x) - 3 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{g(x)}$$

H $g(x)$

swaxul

w p.o.o.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g(1) &= f(1) - 3 = 2 - 3 = -1 \\ g(2) &= f(2) - 3 = 4 - 3 = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} g(1)g(2) < 0$$

Bolzano

$$\exists x_0 \in (1, 2)$$

$$\text{T.W } g(x_0) = 0,$$

$$f(x_0) - 3 = 0$$

$$f(x_0) = 3.$$

$$f(f(1)) = 4$$

$$f(2) = 4$$

Σε 2 261

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(1) = 3$$

②

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

Νόσ $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$ τ.ω $f(\xi) = 2$

$$f(x) = 2.$$

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

H $g(x)$ συνεχής
 $[0, 1]$ με π.σ.σ

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

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

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

Βολζαν $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$ τ.ω

$$g(\xi) = 0$$

6

$f: [-1, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. convex

$f \downarrow$.

Não $\exists x_0 \in (-1, 3)$ t.v $f(x_0) = 2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3)$

H f convex $[-1, 3]$ e por o MGT

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

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

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

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

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

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

0 e por $\mu \frac{2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3)}{6} \in \text{ET}$.

e por $\exists! x_0 \in [-1, 3]$ t.v $f(x_0) = \frac{2f(-1) + f(0) + 3f(3)}{6}$

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$$f(3) = 2$$

Bpt $f(2)$ dan $f(1)$

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



$$f(3) f(f(3)) = 1$$

$$2 \cdot f(2) = 1$$

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Enamun $f(2) \neq f(3)$ wcc $1 \in (\frac{1}{2}, 2)$

apa $\exists \exists \in (2, 3)$ t.w $f(3) = 1$.

$$f(3) f(f(3)) = 1$$

$$1 \cdot f(1) = 1$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

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$$f(x) = x + \ln x$$

$$D_f = (0, +\infty)$$

(a)

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

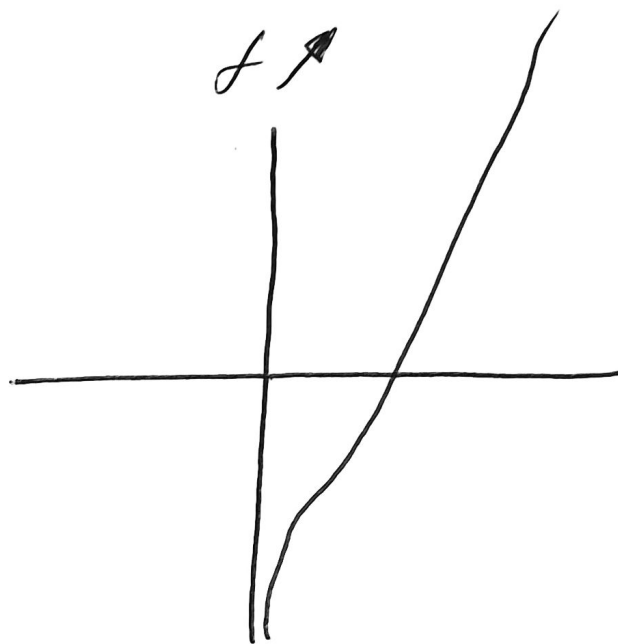
$$x_1 < x_2 \quad \text{---} \downarrow \oplus$$

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

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

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

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



(b) i) $B = [1, e]$.

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(e) = e + 1$$

$$\Sigma T_f = [1, e+1]$$

ii) $B = (1, e]$.

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


$$f(e) = e + 1$$

$$\Sigma T_f = (1, e+1)$$

$$\text{iii) } B = [1, +\infty)$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

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

$$\Sigma T_f = [1, +\infty)$$


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$$f(x) = x + \ln(1 + e^x).$$

Поскольку $1 + e^x > 0$ для всех

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

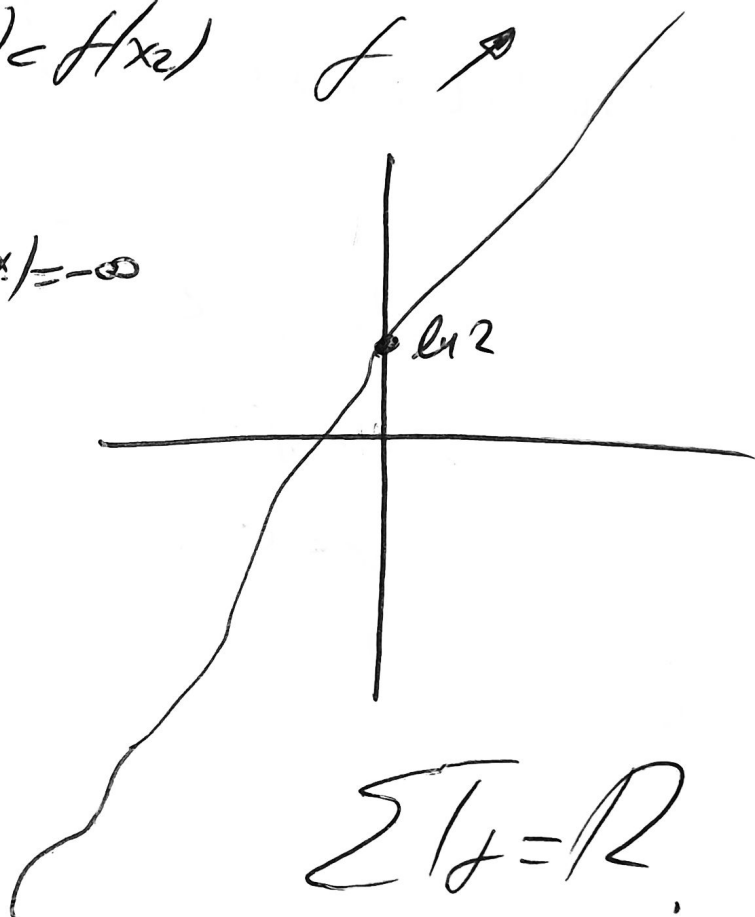
$$\bullet \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \Rightarrow e^{x_1} + 1 < e^{x_2} + 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \ln(1 + e^{x_1}) < \ln(1 + e^{x_2})$$

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

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

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



$$(B) e^{f(H(x))} < 6$$

$$f(H(x)) < \ln 6$$

$$f(H(x)) < f(\ln 2)$$

$f \uparrow$

$$H(x) = x + \ln(1+e^x)$$

$$f(\ln 2) = \ln 2 + \ln(1+e^{\ln 2}) = \ln 2 + \ln(3) \\ = \ln 2 \cdot 3 = \ln 6$$

$$f(x) < \ln 2$$

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

$$x < 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) - 2019) = \ln \frac{1+e}{e^2}$$

$$f(\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) - 2019) = \ln(1+e) - \ln e^2$$

$$f(\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) - 2019) = \ln(1+e) - 2$$

$$f(\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) - 2019) = f(-1)$$

$$f(-1) = -1 + \ln(1+e^{-1}) = \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{e}\right) - 1 =$$

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

$$= \ln(e+1) - \ln e - 1 =$$

$$= \ln(e+1) - 1 - 1 =$$

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

$$\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) - 2019 = -1$$

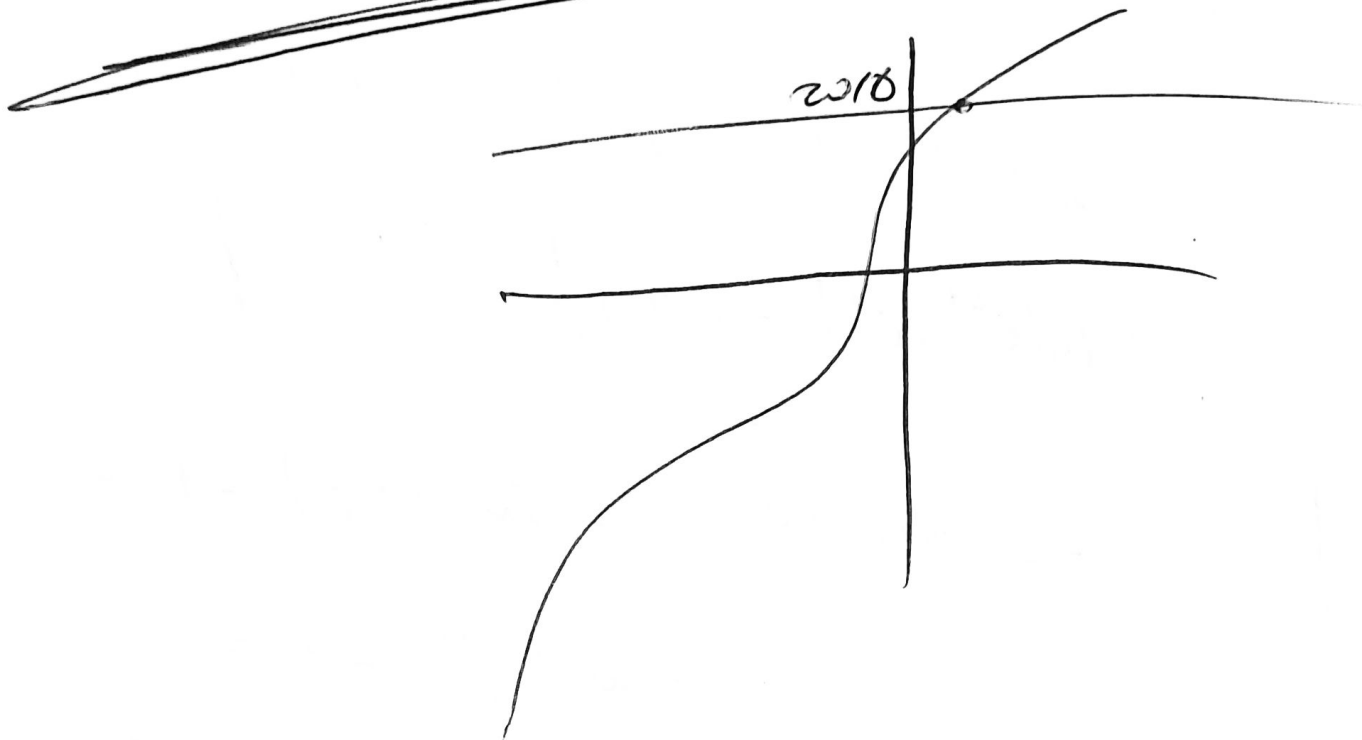
$$\ln(e^{2x} + e^x) = 2018$$

$$\ln(e^x(e^x + 1)) = 2018$$

$$\ln e^x + \ln(e^x + 1) = 2018$$

$$x + \ln(e^x + 1) = 2018.$$

$$f(x) = 2018$$



• f over \mathbb{R} .

• $f \nearrow$

• $\text{Im} f = \mathbb{R}$.

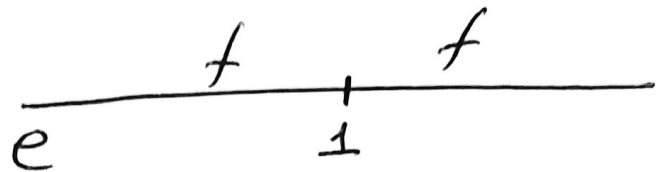
To $2018 \in \text{Im} f \Rightarrow \exists! x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } f(x) = 2018$

T.V $f(x) = 2018$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x-1) + e^x, & x \leq 1 \\ e + \ln x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

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



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

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

$$f(1) = e$$

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \sigma_{\omega} \mathbb{1}$$

опнл f $\sigma_{\omega} \mathbb{1}$ $\sigma_{\omega} (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

ω / n.δ.δ.

Ap₂ $\sigma_{\omega} \mathbb{1}$!

(B) Αποδο συνικνωμένη του $\Theta \in T$
του f ομοειδ του $f(0) = f(e)$,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(0) &= -\lambda + 1 \\ f(e) &= 1 + e \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} -\lambda + 1 &= 1 + e \\ -\lambda &= e \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = -e$$

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

$$f(x) = 3$$

$$\underbrace{f(x) - 3}_{g(x)} = 0$$



$$g(0) = f(0) - 3 = e + 1 - 3 = e - 2 > 0$$

$$g(1) = f(1) - 3 = e - 3 < 0$$

$$g(e) = e + 1 > 0$$

$g(0)g(1) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, 1)$ τ.υ $g(\xi_1) = 0$

$g(1)g(e) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_2 \in (1, e)$ τ.υ $g(\xi_2) = 0$

$$\textcircled{b}. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{nx}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{nx}{\cancel{e^x - e^{(x-1)}}} \oplus$$

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

$$-1 \leq nx \leq 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{e^x - e^{(x-1)}} \leq \frac{nx}{e^x - e^{(x-1)}} \leq \frac{1}{e^x - e^{(x-1)}}$$

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

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

$$\text{Ans K.O.} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{nx}{e^x - e^{(x-1)}} = 0$$

30

f ower x

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + 4x - 2}{x^2 + x} = L.$$

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

(a) Bpd to f(0)

$$\text{DETW } \frac{f(x) + 4x - 2}{x^2 + x} = g(x),$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} ((x^2 + x) g(x) - 4x + 2)$$

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

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

$$f(0) = 2$$

$$\textcircled{B}. \quad e^{-x} (f^2(x) - 1) = 2f(x) - e^x$$

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

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

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

$$\underbrace{|f(x) - e^x|}_{\varphi(x)} = |1|^{\oplus}$$

$$|\varphi(x)| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = 1$$

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

P. 1.1 d) $\varphi(x)$

$$\varphi(x) = 0$$

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

$$|\varphi(x)| = 0$$

$$\varphi(0) = f(0) - 0 = 2$$

$$1 = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) > 0$$

Answer

$$\varphi(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) > 0 \vee \varphi(x) < 0.$$

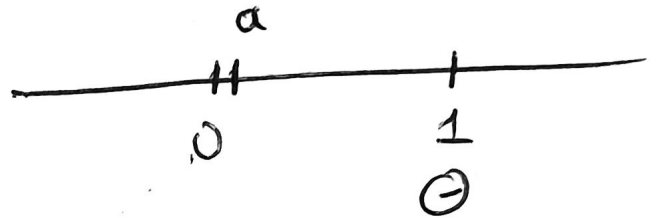
8. Απρη $v \delta \alpha$ η ϵ δ σ ω $h(x) = g(x)$

ϵ χ η ρ α ν λ η τ ω $(\alpha, 1)$

$$e^x + 1 = \frac{1}{x} + 1$$

$$e^x - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$h(x)$ \nearrow



$$h(0) = ;$$

$$h(1) = e^1 - 1 = e - 1 < 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(e^x - \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1 - (-\infty) = +\infty$$

α ρ \exists $\alpha > 0$ τ ω σ ω 0^+ τ ω $h(x) > 0$

$h(\alpha) / h(1) < 0$ Bolzano

$\exists \xi \in (\alpha, 1)$ τ ω $h(\xi) = 0$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{2^x}{e^x} \right)}{3^x \left(\frac{e^x}{3^x} + \frac{1}{3^x} - 1 \right)} =$$

~~$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e}{3} \right)^x \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{1}{e^x} - \left(\frac{2}{e} \right)^x}{\left(\frac{e}{3} \right)^x + \frac{1}{3^x} - 1}$$~~

$$\textcircled{1} \cdot \frac{1}{-1} = \textcircled{0}$$

Εποραο Μαδιμα

Σελ 384

①

②

③

⑥

⑦

⑧

⑨.

25

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

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

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) (\sin x - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin x - 1}{x} = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$
$$= 0.$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} \stackrel{\text{np } \infty}{\sim} \frac{\text{np } \infty}{x \text{ eis } \infty}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -|x| = 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x \ln \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \ln x \right)$$

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \cdot \frac{\ln \infty}{x \sin x} \quad \circ$$

$$-1 \leq \ln x \leq 1$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{\ln x}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 f(x)}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - 1} =$$

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

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

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

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

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$$f(x) = x^5 + x^3 + x$$

(α) Μονοτονία και υδσ f αντιστροφικων

Μονοτονια) • $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^5 < x_2^5$
• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^3 < x_2^3$
• $x_1 < x_2$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1^5 < x_2^5 \\ x_1^3 < x_2^3 \\ x_1 < x_2 \end{array} \right\} +$$
$$\underline{x_1^5 + x_1^3 + x_1 < x_2^5 + x_2^3 + x_2}$$
$$\Rightarrow f(x) < f(x_2) \quad \text{Αρα } f \uparrow$$

Αντιστροφή: Πρέπει να δείξω ότι είναι 1-1:

Αρα $f \uparrow \Rightarrow f \text{ 31-1}$ αρα αντιστροφικη.

(β) εξίσωση $(x^2+1)^2 + 1 = \frac{2-x^2}{(x^2+1)^3} \quad (=)$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2+1)^2 \cdot (x^2+1)^3 + (x^2+1)^3 = 2-x^2 \quad (=)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2+1)^5 + (x^2+1)^3 = 2-x^2 \quad (=)$$

$$(x^2+1)^5 + (x^2+1)^3 + x^2+1 = \cancel{x^2+1} + 2 - \cancel{x^2}$$

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

$$f \text{ 31-1}$$

$$x^2+1=1$$

$$x^2=0 \quad \textcircled{x=0}$$

① Nдо $f(e^x) > f(1-x^3) \quad \forall x > 0$

$f \nearrow$

Nдо $e^x > 1-x^3 \quad \forall x > 0$

$$\underbrace{e^x - 1 + x^3}_{\varphi(x)} > 0$$

$$\varphi(x) > 0$$

$$\varphi(x) > \varphi(0)$$

$\varphi \nearrow$
 $x > 0$

Монотон $\varphi(x)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 < x_2 \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \quad (1) \\ x_1 < x_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1^3 < x_2^3 \\ \Leftrightarrow -x_1^3 > -x_2^3 \quad (2) \end{array} \right\} \oplus \varphi(x_1) < \varphi(x_2)$$

$\varphi \nearrow$

⑧ answer $\underbrace{(f^{-1}(x))^5 + (f^{-1}(x))^3 + f^{-1}(x)}_{f(f^{-1}(x))} > 3$

$x > 3$

15

$$f(x) = x^3 + e^{x+1}$$

(a) Nds f αντιστρέφεται.

Έστω $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\bullet x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^3 \neq x_2^3$$

$$\bullet x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1+1} \neq e^{x_2+1} \Rightarrow x_1^3 + e^{x_1+1} \neq x_2^3 + e^{x_2+1}$$

Άρα f είναι $1-1$, f αντιστρέφεται

(b) Εξίσωση $(f^{-1}(x))^3 = x^2 - e^{1+f^{-1}(x)}$

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

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

$$x = x^2$$

$$x - x^2 = 0$$

$$x(1-x) = 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$x=1$$

$$(8) \quad (x + \ln x - 1)^3 + x e^x > e$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + e^{x+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f(x + \ln x - 1) &= (x + \ln x - 1)^3 + e^{x + \ln x - 1 + 1} \\ &= (x + \ln x - 1)^3 + e^{x + \ln x} \\ &= (x + \ln x - 1)^3 + e^x \cdot e^{\ln x} \\ &= (x + \ln x - 1)^3 + x e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x + \ln x - 1) > e$$

$$f(x + \ln x - 1) > f(0)$$

$f \nearrow$

$$\underbrace{x + \ln x - 1}_{t(x)} > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} t(x) > 0 \\ t(x) > t(1) \\ x > 1 \end{cases}$$

⑧

$$f^{-1}(x) = 0$$

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = f(0)$$

$$x = e$$

x	e
$f^{-1}(x)$	0

A diagram showing a mapping from x to e and $f^{-1}(x)$ to 0 . A vertical line separates the two columns. In the bottom-right cell, there is a circle containing 0 . An arrow points from the 0 to the left, labeled with a minus sign $-$. Another arrow points from the 0 to the right, labeled with a plus sign $+$.

Apod $f \nearrow \Rightarrow f^{-1} \nearrow$
Analogy

$$\exists \text{ s.t. } f^{-1}(x_1) < f^{-1}(x_2)$$

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

$$x_1 < x_2$$

$$x < e \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) < f^{-1}(e) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) < 0$$

$$x > e \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) > f^{-1}(e) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) > 0$$

5. Σελ 385

• $f(x) = \frac{\alpha-1}{x}$

$f(1) = 1$

• $g(x) = x^2 - 3x + 3$

α) Βρίσκω το α και βρίσκω τα x ώστε η f να είναι πάνω από την ε=1.

$f(1) = \frac{\alpha-1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha-1=1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha=2}$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}^*$

$f(x) > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} > 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x} > 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-x}{x} > 0$

x	0	1
1-x	+	-
x	-	+
$\frac{1-x}{x}$	-	-

$x \in (0, 1)$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad f(x) = g(x) \quad \frac{1}{x} = x^2 - 3x + 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x \quad \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & -3 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ & \downarrow & -2 & \downarrow & \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$(x-1)^3 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

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

$$f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} = x^2 - 3x + 3 \Leftrightarrow 0 = x^2 - 3x + 3 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$0 = \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1}{x} = g(x) - f(x).$$

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

$(x-1)^3$ (with arrow pointing to the x column)

$$x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

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

$$g(x) > f(x)$$

$$x \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow g(x) - f(x) < 0$$

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

$$\textcircled{r} \text{ Av } h(x) = \ln x - 1$$

$$D_h = (0, +\infty)$$

$f \circ h$

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

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$(f \circ h)(x) = f(h(x)) = \frac{1}{\ln x - 1}$$

$$x \in D_h \text{ ou } h(x) \in D_f$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\ln x - 1 \neq 0$$

$$\ln x \neq 1$$

$$e^{\ln x} \neq e^1$$

$$\underline{\underline{x \neq e}}$$

$$D_{f \circ h} = (0, e) \cup (e, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \varphi(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 3 - x^2}{3x}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{3 - 3x}{3x} = \frac{1 - x}{x}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1 - x}{x} \quad \textcircled{K70}$$

$$\varphi(x_1) = \varphi(x_2)$$

$$\frac{1 - x_1}{x_1} = \frac{1 - x_2}{x_2}$$

$$(1 - x_1) x_2 = x_1 (1 - x_2)$$

$$\varphi 31 - 1$$

$$x_2 - x_1 x_2 = x_1 - x_1 x_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_1 = x_2}}$$

$$f(x) = y$$

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

$$1-x = yx$$

$$1 = yx + x$$

$$1 = x(y+1)$$

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

$$y \neq -1$$

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

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

$$D_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$$

Tr 2

$$x \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y+1} \neq 0$$

$$1 \neq 0 \text{ non } 10x \cup \cup$$

10 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ↓

• $f(e^x + x) + f(1 - 2x) = 0$

① $f(x) < 0$

$f(x) < f(1)$

↓

$x > 1$



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

$f(1) + f(1) = 0$

$2f(1) = 0$

② Άρα f αντιστρέφεται $f(1) = 0$

$f^{-1}(f(x) - e^{x-1} + 1) > 1$

↓

$f(f^{-1}(f(x) - e^{x-1} + 1)) < f(1)$

$f(x) - e^{x-1} + 1 < 1$

$f(x) - e^{x-1} < 0$

$$f(x) = e^{x-1} < 0.$$

$$\varphi(x)$$

$$\varphi(x) < 0$$

$$\varphi(x) < \varphi(1) \quad |$$

$$\varphi \downarrow$$

$$x > 1$$

Monotonie $\varphi(x)$

$$\bullet x_1 \leq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$$

$$\bullet x_1 \leq x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 - 1 \leq x_2 - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{x_1-1} \leq e^{x_2-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{x_1-1} \geq -e^{x_2-1}$$

⊕

$$f(x_1) = e^{x_1-1} \geq f(x_2) = e^{x_2-1}$$

$$\varphi(x_1) \geq \varphi(x_2)$$

$$\varphi \downarrow$$

⑧

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

$$f^{-1}(x) + f(x+1) - x - 1 = 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}$
 $h(x)$

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x_1) > f^{-1}(x_2)$ $h(x) = 0$

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1+1 < x_2+1 \Rightarrow f(x_1+1) > f(x_2+1)$ $h(x) = h(0)$

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow -x_1 - 1 > -x_2 - 1$ $h \geq -1$

⊕

$x=0$

$$h(x_1) > h(x_2)$$

$h \downarrow$

$$h \geq -1$$



$$h(0) = f^{-1}(0) + f(1) - 0 - 1 = 1 + 0 - 1 = 0$$

• $f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(0) = \underline{1}$

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

$$\sqrt{4x^2+1} - x \leq f(x) + x \leq \sqrt{x^2+1} \quad \forall x > 0.$$

ⓐ NSO $f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x > 0.$

$$\sqrt{4x^2+1} - 2x \leq f(x) \leq \sqrt{x^2+1} - x$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sqrt{4x^2+1} - 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x) &= 0 \\ \sqrt{4x^2+1} - 2x &= 0 \\ \sqrt{4x^2+1} &= 2x \\ 4x^2+1 &= 4x^2 \\ 1 &= 0 \\ \text{АТОН!} \end{aligned}$$

Енама $\varphi(x) \neq 0$
 каи она $\varphi(x) > 0$ и $\varphi(x) < 0$
 $\forall x > 0$

$$\varphi(1) = \sqrt{5} - 2 > 0$$

$$\varphi(x) > 0$$

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

$$(B) \quad \sqrt{4x^2+1} - 2x \leq f(x) \leq \sqrt{x^2+1} - x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2+1} - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2+1} + 2x} = 0$$

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

And k.p $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

$$(8) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3-x}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3-x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} \oplus$$

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

$$(9) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{f(x)+1} - 1}{f(x)} \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = t \\ x \rightarrow +\infty \\ t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{t+1} - 1}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{t}}{\cancel{t}(\sqrt{t+1} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ασκηση για το
μάθημα της Τριτης

Σελ 384

①

②

③

⑥

⑦

⑧

⑨

⑪

⑫

⑬

⑭

⑮

⑯

H $f(x)$ συνεχής στο x_0

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

H $f(x)$ παραγωγίσιμη στο x_0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \text{ υπάρχει}$$

και είναι πραγματικός αριθμός

$$(x)' = 1$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$(c)' = 0$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(x^v)' = v x^{v-1}$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(c f(x))' = c f'(x)$$

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(f(x) + g(x))' = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

$$(n \cdot x)' = n$$

$$(f(x) \cdot g(x))' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

9. (B) $f(x) = x \ln x$

$$f'(x) = (x)' \ln x + x (\ln x)'$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \ln x + 1.$$

(8). $f(x) = (x^2 + 2)e^x$

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

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

(57) $f(x) = (3x - 1)(1 + \ln x)$

$$f'(x) = (3x - 1)' \cdot (1 + \ln x) + (3x - 1) \cdot (1 + \ln x)'$$

$$f'(x) = (3x' - 0) \cdot (1 + \ln x) + (3x - 1) \cdot (0 + \frac{1}{x})$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot (1 + \ln x) + (3x - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 3 + 3 \ln x + 3x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 6 + 3 \ln x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$8. \quad (8) \quad f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} - 3x - 1$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x^3)' - \frac{5}{2}(x^2)' - 3(x)' - 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}3x^2 - \frac{5}{2}2x - 3 - 0$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 - 5x - 3$$

$$3. \quad (B) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

Even nap / ru so 0; ∞ /

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

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

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

$$6. \textcircled{b} f(x) = 5x^4$$

$$f'(x) = 5 \cdot (x^4)'$$

$$f'(x) = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 20x^3$$

$$\textcircled{c} f(x) = \frac{1}{5} x^5$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{5} (x^5)'$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \cancel{5} x^4 = x^4$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$5. \quad \textcircled{B} \quad f(x) = 5 \cdot \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 5 (\sin x)'$$

$$f'(x) = 5 (-\cos x)$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = -5 \cos x}$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot (\sqrt{x})'$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\textcircled{DZ} \quad f(x) = \frac{e^x}{2}$$

α' rpon

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

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

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

β' rpon

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2e^x - 0}{4} = \frac{e^x}{2}$$

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

• Όταν $x < 0$

$f'(x) = (e^x)' \ln x + e^x (\ln x)' = e^x \ln x + e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = e^x (\ln x + \frac{1}{x})$

• Όταν $x > 0$

$f'(x) = (x)' + (\sin x)' - (1)' = 1 + \cos x - 0 = 1 + \cos x$

Είναι παραγωγίσιμη στο 0.

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

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

Άρα οι παραγωγίσιμες

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

$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^x (\ln x + \frac{1}{x}), & x \leq 0 \\ 1 + \cos x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$

NA!

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2. Σε2 317

$$\textcircled{B} \quad f(x) = x^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_0 = 1}}$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$f'(1) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_0 = \frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$f'\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{52} \quad f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_0 = \frac{2\pi}{3}}}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$f'\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\cos 120^\circ = -\cos(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = -(-\cos 60^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{a} f(x) = \ln x \quad x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$4. \textcircled{B} f(x) = \ln x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2}$$

$$f'(x) = (\ln x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2})'$$

$$f'(x) = (\ln x)' + (\sqrt{x})' + (\sqrt{2})'$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 0$$

$$\textcircled{B} f(x) = x^5 + \sin x + \ln 2$$

$$f'(x) = (x^5)' + (\sin x)' + (\ln 2)'$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - \cos x + 0$$

$$\textcircled{B2} f(\theta) = \sin \theta + \cos \theta + 1 - \cos x$$

$$f'(\theta) = (\sin \theta)' + (\cos \theta)' + (1)' - (\cos x)'$$

$$f'(\theta) = \cos \theta - \sin \theta + 0 - 0$$

$$19. \textcircled{B} \quad f(x) = \frac{3}{x^2} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad f'(x) = \frac{3' \cdot x^2 - 3 \cdot (x^2)'}{x^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{0 - 3 \cdot 2x}{x^4} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad f'(x) = \frac{6x}{x^4} = \frac{6}{x^3}$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2 \ln x} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1' \cdot 2 \ln x - 1 \cdot (2 \ln x)'}{(2 \ln x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{0 - 2 \cdot 0.5 \ln x}{4 \ln^2 x} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad f'(x) = - \frac{0.5 \ln x}{2 \ln^2 x}$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1' \cdot \ln x - 1 \cdot \ln x'}{(x \cdot \ln x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{0 - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(x \cdot \ln x)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{(x \cdot \ln x)^2}$$

$$11. f(x) = (x^2 + x) \cdot (\ln x)$$

$$f'(x) = (x^2 + x)' \ln x + x^2 + x (\ln x)'$$

$$f'(x) = \left[(x^2)' + x \right] \ln x + x^2 + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = (2x + x) \ln x + x^2 + x$$

$$14. \textcircled{B} f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2)'(x-2) - x^2 \cdot (x-2)'}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{2x(x-2) - x^2}{(x-2)^2}$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{D} f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x^2+1} \Leftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(e^x)' \cdot (x^2+1) - e^x (x^2+1)'}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

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

$$18. \textcircled{a} f(x) = \epsilon \psi x - \delta \psi x$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{6\omega^2 x} + \frac{1}{7\mu^2 x}$$

$$\textcircled{b} f(x) = \epsilon \psi x - x - 2$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{6\omega^2 x} - (x)' - 0$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{6\omega^2 x} - 1$$

$$\textcircled{c} f(x) = x + \sigma \psi x - 1$$

$$F'(x) = (x)' + \frac{1}{7\mu^2 x} - \textcircled{1}$$

$$F'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{7\mu^2 x}$$

$$8. \textcircled{B} f(x) = 3x^4 - 12x - 3.$$

$$f'(x) = (3x^4)' - (12x)' - (3)'$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot (x^4)' - 12 \cdot (x)' - 0$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot 4x^3 - 12 \cdot 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{f'(x) = 12x^3 - 12}}$$

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

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

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

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 \cdot 2x + 2$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2}$$

$$10. \textcircled{B} f(x) = x \ln x - 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$f'(x) = ((x)' \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)') - 2(\sqrt{x})'$$

$$f'(x) = (1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}) - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$15. \textcircled{B} f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{e^x}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1/x \cdot e^x - \ln x \cdot e^x}{(e^x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1/x - \ln x}{e^x}$$

$$\textcircled{D} f(x) = \frac{x+1}{e^x}$$

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{20} f(x) = \frac{x \ln x - \sin x}{e^x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x \ln x - \sin x)'(e^x) - (x \ln x - \sin x)(e^x)'}{(e^x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(1 \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \cos x) \cdot e^x - (x \ln x - \sin x) \cdot e^x}{(e^x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \cos x - x \ln x + \sin x}{e^x} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2 \sin x}{e^x}$$

$$8. \textcircled{\gamma} f(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x - 1$$

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

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

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - x + 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$10. \textcircled{\delta} f(x) = 2x \ln x - \ln x$$

$$f(x)' = (2x \ln x)' - (\ln x)'$$

$$f(x)' = (2x)' \ln x + 2x \cdot (\ln x)' - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x)' = 2(x)' \ln x + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x)' = 2 \ln x + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$13. \textcircled{\beta} f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\ln x)' x^2 - \ln x (x^2)'}{(x^2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} x^2 - \ln x \cdot 2x}{x^4} = \frac{x - 2x \ln x}{x^4}$$

$$16. \quad (1) \quad f(x) = \frac{n\mu x + \sigma v x}{1 + n\mu x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(n\mu x + \sigma v x)' \cdot (1 + n\mu x) - (n\mu x + \sigma v x) \cdot (1 + n\mu x)'}{(1 + n\mu x)^2} \quad (=)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\sigma v x - n\mu x) \cdot (1 + n\mu x) - (n\mu x + \sigma v x) \cdot \sigma v x}{(1 + n\mu x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sigma v x + n\mu x \cdot \sigma v x - n\mu x - n\mu^2 x - (\sigma v x \cdot n\mu x + \sigma v^2 x)}{(1 + n\mu x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sigma v x + \cancel{n\mu x \cdot \sigma v x} - n\mu x - n\mu^2 x - \cancel{\sigma v x \cdot n\mu x} - \sigma v^2 x}{(1 + n\mu x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sigma v x - n\mu x - (n\mu^2 x + \sigma v^2 x)}{(1 + n\mu x)^2} \quad \rightarrow = -1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sigma v x - n\mu x - 1}{(1 + n\mu x)^2}$$

$$17. \textcircled{\beta} f(x) = \frac{x \eta \mu x}{e^x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cancel{e^x} (x \eta \mu x)' e^x - x \eta \mu x (e^x)'}{(e^x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{[(x)' \eta \mu x + (\eta \mu x)' x] e^x - x \eta \mu x e^x}{(e^x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^x [\eta \mu x + \cancel{6} \sin x \cdot x] - x \eta \mu x}{(e^x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\eta \mu x + x \cancel{6} \sin x - x \eta \mu x}{e^x}$$

$$(8) f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\ln x)' \cdot \sqrt{x} - \ln x \cdot (\sqrt{x})'}{(\sqrt{x})^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \sqrt{x} - \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(\sqrt{x})^2}$$

$$20. (j) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x - 1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 2)' \cdot (x - 1) - (x^2 - 2) \cdot (x - 1)'}{(x - 1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x - 0 \cdot (x - 1) - (x^2 - 2) \cdot 1}{(x - 1)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 2x - (x^2 - 2)}{(x - 1)^2}$$

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

$$29. \textcircled{B} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x \ln x, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x}{x+1}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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