

10. $f(x) = e^x + x + \sigma \omega x$

(A) $f'(x) = \underbrace{e^x + 1}_{\oplus} - \underbrace{\omega \mu x}_{\oplus} > 0$

$-1 \leq \omega \mu x \leq 1$

$1 \geq -\omega \mu x \geq -1$

$2 \geq 1 - \omega \mu x \geq 1$

$f \nearrow$

(B) i) vdo $f(\varepsilon \varphi x) - e^x > x + \sigma \omega x$

$f(\varepsilon \varphi x) \geq e^x + x + \sigma \omega x$

$\forall x \in (0, \frac{\rho}{2})$

$f(\varepsilon \varphi x) > f(x)$

$f \nearrow$

$\varepsilon \varphi x > x$

Функция vdo

$\underbrace{\varepsilon \varphi x - x}_{\varphi(x)} > 0$

$\varphi(x) > 0$

$\forall x \in (0, \frac{\rho}{2})$

$\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \omega^2 x} - 1 = \frac{1 - \sigma \omega^2 x}{\sigma \omega^2 x} = \frac{\omega \mu^2 x}{\sigma \omega^2 x} \geq 0$

$\varphi \nearrow$

0) pa av $x > 0$

$\varphi(x) \nearrow$

$$\varphi(x) > \varphi(0)$$

$$\exists \varphi x - x > 0$$

$$\exists \varphi x > x$$

$$ii). \text{ vdo } f(e^{x-1} - 1) > f(\ln x^x)$$

$$\forall x > 1.$$

$f \nearrow$

$$e^{x-1} - 1 > \ln x^x$$

$$e^{x-1} - 1 > x \ln x$$

$$\underbrace{e^{x-1} - 1 - x \ln x}_{h(x)} > 0.$$

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

$$h'(x) = e^{x-1} - \ln x - 1 \quad h'(1) = 0$$

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

$$h'''(x) = e^{x-1} + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$$

x	1	
h'''	+	+
h''	↙ - ↘	↗ + ↖
h'	↘ + ↗	↗ + ↖
h	↗	↗

$$x < 1 \Rightarrow h'''(x) < h'''(1) \Rightarrow h''(x) < 0$$

$$x > 1 \Rightarrow h'''(x) > h'''(1) \Rightarrow h''(x) > 0$$

$$h'(x) \geq h'(1)$$

$$h'(x) \geq 0$$

Av

$$x > 1$$

h ↗

$$h(x) > h(1)$$

$$\underline{\underline{e^{x-1} - 1 - x \ln x > 0}}$$

$$\text{iii) } \forall \delta > 0 \quad f(e^x) > f(1 + \eta r x) \quad \forall x > 0$$

$f \nearrow$

$$\text{Apka } \forall \delta > 0 \quad e^x > 1 + \eta r x \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$\underbrace{e^x - 1 - \eta r x}_{t(x)} > 0$$

$$t'(x) = e^x - \eta r x$$

$$t'(x) = \underbrace{e^x - 1}_{\oplus} + \underbrace{1 - \eta r x}_{\oplus} \geq 0 \quad t \nearrow$$

$$\bullet \text{ } \forall \text{ca } x > 0 \Rightarrow e^x > e^0 \Rightarrow e^x > 1 \Rightarrow e^x - 1 > 0$$

$$\bullet \quad \eta r x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 - \eta r x \geq 0$$

Apka on

$x > 0$

$t \nearrow$

$$t(x) > t(0) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{e^x - 1 - \eta r x > 0}}$$

12. (a) εξίσωση $e^x = x^2 + 1$

α' τρον

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

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

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

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow e^x - 2 = 0$$

$$e^x = 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = \ln 2}}$$

x	ln 2	
f''	-	+
f'	↘ +	↗ +
f	↘	↗

$$f'(x) \geq f'(\ln 2)$$

$$f'(x) \geq e^{\ln 2} - 2 \ln 2$$

$$f'(x) \geq 2 - \ln 4$$

$$f'(x) \geq \ln e^2 - \ln 4$$

$$f'(x) \geq \ln \frac{e^2}{4}$$

β' τρον

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

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

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x - x^2 - 1}{e^x} = -\frac{(x-1)^2}{e^x} \leq 0 \quad f \downarrow$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad \text{Ndo } 2e^{nr\theta} \leq e(2 - \sigma\omega^2\theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2e^{nr\theta} \leq 2e - e\sigma\omega^2\theta$$

$$2e^{nr\theta} \leq 2e - e(1 - nr^2\theta)$$

$$2e^{nr\theta} \leq 2e - e + enr^2\theta$$

$$2e^{nr\theta} \leq e + enr^2\theta$$

$$2e^{nr\theta} \leq e(1 + nr^2\theta)$$

$$\frac{2}{e} \leq \frac{1 + nr^2\theta}{e^{nr\theta}}$$

$$f(1) \leq f(nr\theta)$$

$f \downarrow$

$$1 \geq nr\theta$$

now is xuy!

14. ⑧ $f(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$ тау $g(x) = \frac{x}{2}$

⊆ OTW $f(x) \leq g(x)$

$$\frac{e^x - 1}{x} < \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\frac{e^x - 1}{x} - \frac{x}{2} < 0$$

$h(x)$

$$D_h = \mathbb{R}^*$$

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

$$h'(x) = \frac{x e^x - e^x + 1 - x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{e^x(x-1) - (x^2-1)}{2x^2}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1) - (x-1)(x+1)}{2x^2} = \frac{(x-1)(e^x - x - 1)}{2x^2}$$

• $e^x \geq x+1$
 $e^x - x - 1 \geq 0$

x	0	1
h'	-	+
h	↘	↗

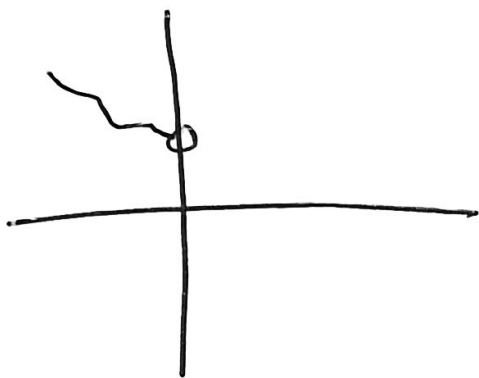
Отан $x > 0$ тогц $h(x) \geq h(1)$

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

$$f(x) - g(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) > g(x)$$

Отан $x < 0$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} - \frac{x}{2} \right) = 1.$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = 1,$$

$$\forall h(x) > 1 \quad \forall x < 0$$

$$f(x) - g(x) > 1 \quad f(x) > g(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > g(x)$$

$$15. \textcircled{\gamma} e^x = x^4 \quad \Delta = (-1, 0),$$

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

$$f(-1) = e^{-1} - (-1)^4 = \frac{1}{e} - 1 < 0$$

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

f owoxv $[-1, 0]$ vñ n. o. o.

Bolzano $\exists \xi \in (-1, 0)$ t.u. $f(\xi) = 0$

$$f'(x) = e^x - \underbrace{4x^3}_{\oplus} > 0$$

$$-1 < x < 0$$

$$-1 < x^3 < 0$$

$$4 > -4x^3 > 0$$

$f \nearrow$

18. $f'(x) < 0$ $f \downarrow$

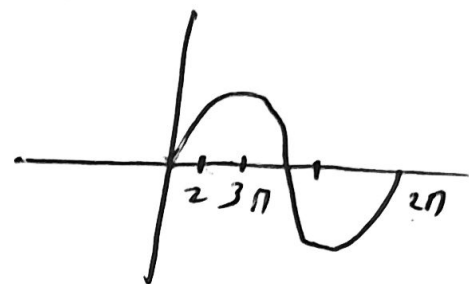
(B) vdo $f(3) - \sigma w 2 < f(2) - \sigma w 3$

$f(3) + \sigma w 3 < f(2) + \sigma w 2$

$g(x) = f(x) + \sigma w x$

$g(3) < g(2)$

$3 > 2$ no
 is not!



$g'(x) = f'(x) - \eta \nu x < 0$

$g \downarrow$

(B) vdo $f(2) - \sigma w 2 < f(1) - \sigma w 3$

$f(2) + \sigma w 3 < f(1) + \sigma w 2$

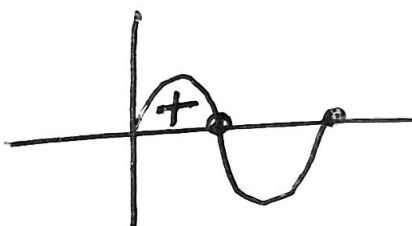
$g(x) = f(x) + \sigma w (x+1)$

$g(2) < g(1)$

$g \downarrow$

$g'(x) = f'(x) - \eta \nu (x+1) < 0$

$2 > 1$



$g \downarrow$

16. $f(x) = e^x - x - 3.5x$

Ⓐ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x}{0.5x} = 3$ $\exists \text{чи } \rho \in \mathbb{R}$
 $e^x - x = 3.5x \Rightarrow e^x - x - 3.5x = 0$ $(0, \frac{\rho}{2})$.

$f(x) = 0$

$f(0) = 1 - 3 = -2$
 $f(\frac{\rho}{2}) = e^{\rho/2} - \frac{\rho}{2} > 0$ } $f(0) f(\frac{\rho}{2}) < 0$
 Bolzano $\exists x_0 \in (0, \frac{\rho}{2})$
 т.ч. $f(x_0) = 0$.

$e^x > x + 1$

$e^x > x$

$e^{\rho/2} > \frac{\rho}{2}$

$e^{\rho/2} - \frac{\rho}{2} > 0$

$f'(x) = e^x - 1 + 3.5x > 0$

$x > 0 \Rightarrow e^x > e^0$

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



Ⓑ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)}$ т.ч. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty$ и $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty$

привнесу.

x	x_0
$f(x)$	$\begin{matrix} \nearrow \ominus \nearrow \\ - \oplus + \end{matrix}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty$

} То придем к привнесу!

$$20. \textcircled{B} \quad 3^{x-1} + 4^{x-1} = 5^{x-1}$$

$$\boxed{x-1=t}$$

$$3^t + 4^t = 5^t$$

$$\frac{3^t}{5^t} + \frac{4^t}{5^t} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^t + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^t - 1 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{f(t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = 0$$

$$f(t) = f(2)$$

$$f(2) = 1$$

$$t = 2$$

$$x-1 = 2$$

$$\boxed{x=3}$$

$$t_1 < t_2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{t_1} > \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{t_2} \quad \textcircled{+}$$

$$t_1 < t_2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{t_1} > \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{t_2}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{t_1} + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{t_1} > \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{t_2} + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{t_2}$$

$f \downarrow$

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

$$f'(x) < 0$$

$$\forall x > 0$$

NDs $f(e) < \ln \frac{1+e^2}{5^{1-e}}$

$$f(2) = e \ln 5$$

$$f(e) < \ln(1+e^2) - \ln 5^{1-e}$$

$$f(e) < \ln(1+e^2) - (1-e) \ln 5$$

$$f(e) < \ln(1+e^2) - \ln 5 + e \ln 5$$

$$f(e) < \ln(1+e^2) - \ln 5 + f(2)$$

$$f(e) - \ln(1+e^2) < f(2) - \ln 5$$

$$f(2) - \ln(2^2+1)$$

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

$$g(e) < g(2)$$

$g \downarrow$

$$g'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} < 0$$

$$e > 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$g \downarrow$

21. $2x \eta \sqrt{x} + 2\sigma \omega x = \eta$

στο $[-\frac{\eta}{2}, \frac{\eta}{2}]$.

$f(x) = 2x \eta \sqrt{x} + 2\sigma \omega x - \eta$

$f(-\frac{\eta}{2}) = -2 \frac{\eta}{2} \eta \sqrt{-\frac{\eta}{2}} + 2\sigma \omega (-\frac{\eta}{2}) - \eta$

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

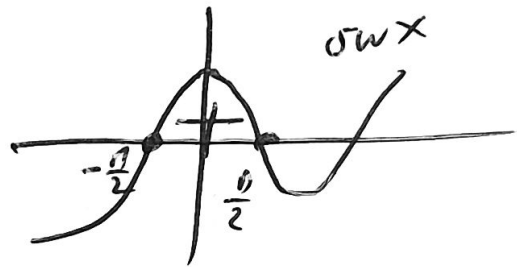
$f(\frac{\eta}{2}) = +\eta \eta \sqrt{\frac{\eta}{2}} - \eta = 0$

$x = \frac{\eta}{2}$

$f(\frac{\eta}{2}) = 2 \frac{\eta}{2} \eta \sqrt{\frac{\eta}{2}} + 2\sigma \omega \frac{\eta}{2} - \eta = 0$

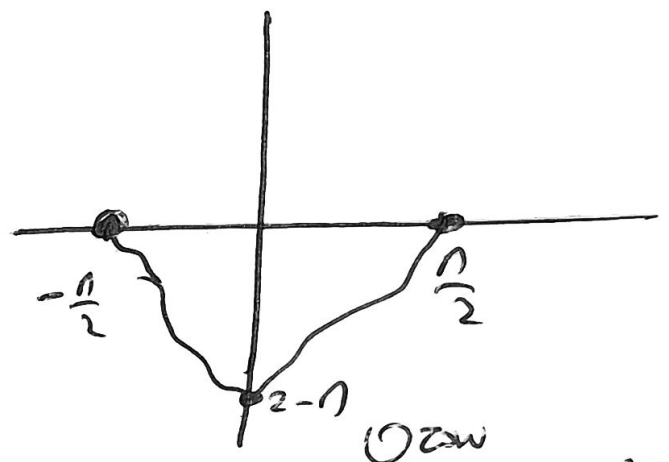
$f'(x) = 2\eta \sqrt{x} + 2x \sigma \omega - 2\eta \sqrt{x}$

$f'(x) = 2x \sigma \omega$



x	0
f'	- 0 +
f	↘ ↗

$f(0) = 2 - \eta$



στον $x \in (-\frac{\eta}{2}, 0]$

στον $x \in [0, \frac{\eta}{2}]$

- f σωαχμ
- $f \downarrow$
- $\Sigma T_f = [2-\eta, 0)$ $\text{Το } 0 \in \Sigma T_f$ αρα οχι πηκω

- f σωαχμ οχι πηκω
- $f \uparrow$
- $\Sigma T_f = [2-\eta, 0)$

22. $x^4 = 4^x$ στο $(0, +\infty)$.

$x=4$

$x=2$

$\ln x^4 = \ln 4^x$

$4 \ln x = x \ln 4$

$4 \ln x - \ln 4 \cdot x = 0$

$f(x) = 4 \ln x - \ln 4 \cdot x$ $D_f = (0, +\infty)$

$f'(x) = \frac{4}{x} - \ln 4$

$f'(x) = \frac{4 - \ln 4 \cdot x}{x}$

$\rightarrow 4 - \ln 4 \cdot x = 0$

$4 = \ln 4 \cdot x$

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

x	0	$\frac{4}{\ln 4}$	
f'	+	0	-
f	\nearrow		\searrow

Στο $(0, \frac{4}{\ln 4})$ η f \nearrow

αρα έχει μοναδική ρίζα το 2.

Στο $(\frac{4}{\ln 4}, +\infty)$ η f \searrow

αρα έχει μοναδική ρίζα το 4.

Βασικές Έννοιες

1. Η f συνεχής στο x_0 $(\Leftrightarrow) f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$

2. Η f παραγωγίσιμη στο x_0 $(\Leftrightarrow) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = l \in \mathbb{R}$

3. Η f συνεχής στο $[a, b]$ οπότε.

i) Συνεχής στο (a, b)

ii) $f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ και $f(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x)$

4. Η f παραγ/μη στο $[a, b]$

i) Παραγ/μη στο (a, b)

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = l \in \mathbb{R}$ και $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - b} = p \in \mathbb{R}$

5. Η εφαπτομένη τμή $(f$ στο x_0 είναι

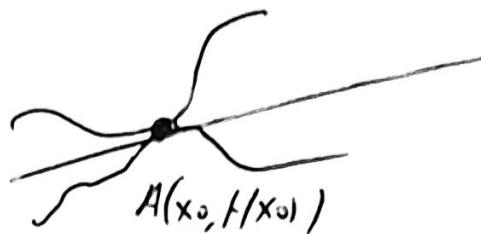
$$\varepsilon \text{ : } y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

6. Η αθροιστική $\varepsilon \text{ : } y = \alpha x + \beta$ εφαπτομένη τμή $(f$

$$\text{στο } A(x_0, f(x_0)) \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \begin{cases} f'(x_0) = \alpha \\ f(x_0) = \alpha x_0 + \beta \end{cases}$$

7. Κοινη εφαπτομενη των (f) και (g) στο
 τωνο τωι σημειω $A(x_0, f(x_0))$ η $A(x_0, g(x_0))$

$$\begin{cases} f(x_0) = g(x_0) \\ f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) \end{cases}$$



8. Κοινη εφαπτομενη των (f, g) (οχι σε κοινω σημειω)

$$\begin{cases} f'(a) = g'(b) \\ f(a) - a f'(a) = g(b) - b g'(b) \end{cases}$$

9. Αν η $f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχης $\Rightarrow f(x) > 0$ η $f(x) < 0$
 σε Δ $\forall x \in \Delta$.

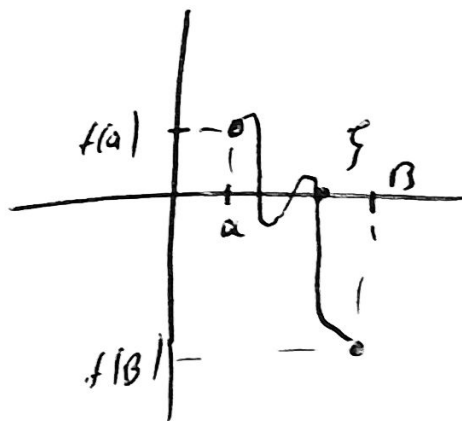
10. Η $f(x)$ διατηρει σταθερο προσημο
 αναρρωα σε διαδοχικη ρηκς.

11. Bolzano

1. Η f συνεχης σε $[a, b]$

2. $f(a) f(b) < 0$

Τωρ $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ τω $f(\xi) = 0$

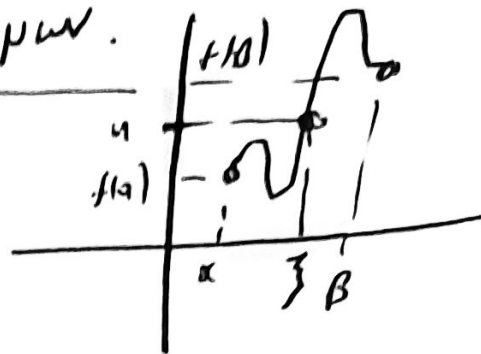


12. Θεώρημα Ενδοσπασών Τύπων.

1. f συνεχής στο $[a, b]$

2. $f(a) \neq f(b)$

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

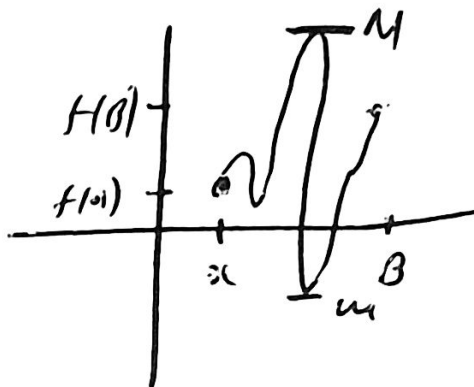


13. Θεώρημα Μέγιστων Ελαχίστων Τύπων

1. f συνεχής $[a, b]$

Τότε $m \leq f(x) \leq M$

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



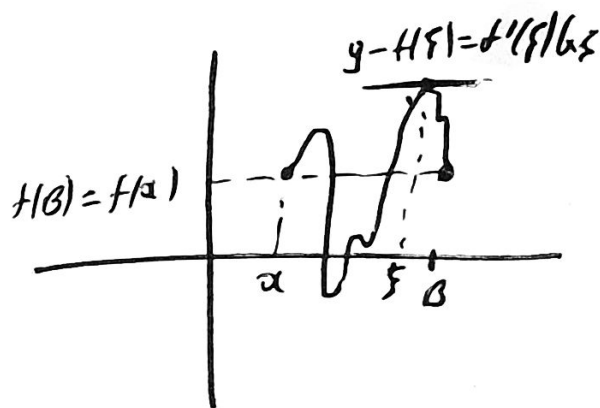
14. Rolle

1. f συνεχής στο $[a, b]$

2. f παραγωγική στο (a, b)

3. $f(a) = f(b)$

Τότε $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ τ.ν $f'(\xi) = 0$.

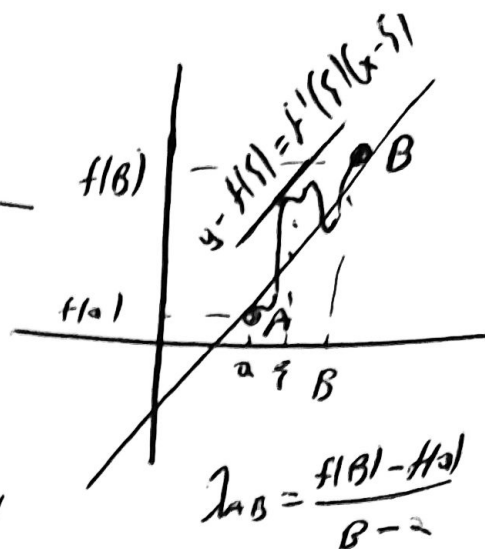


15. Θεώρημα Μέσων Τύπος

1. f συνεχής στο $[a, b]$

2. f παραγωγίσιμη στο (a, b)

τότε $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ τέω $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$



16. Όταν $f'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \Delta$ εσωτερικώ

τότε $f(x) = c$ σταθερά

17. Αν $f'(x) = g'(x) \quad \forall x \in \Delta$ εσωτερικώ

τότε $f(x) = g(x) + c \quad \forall x \in \Delta$.

18. Αν $f'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in \Delta$ εσωτερικώ

τότε $f(x) = ce^x$

Επιλογή μοναδικών

Σελ 95

4

5

6

7

8

9



Παράδειγμα



Next

Σελ 96

11

13

14 α β γ

15 α β,

17

18 α γ

19 α β,

20 α.