

$$13. \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x \ln x + a, & x > 0 \\ \mu x + \ln(1+a^2), & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Αφού είναι συνεχής στο 0.

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

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

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

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

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

Άρα  $a = \ln(1+a^2)$ ,

$$a - \ln(1+a^2) = 0 \longrightarrow \begin{aligned} g(a) &= 0 \\ g(a) &= g(0) \\ g'(a) &= 2a \\ \underline{a=0} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$g(x)$  ↗ apa 1-1.

14. (B)  $f(x) = x^2 + 7 + \ln x$

$g(x) = 8x - 7 \ln x$

$\underbrace{(-\infty, \infty)}_{\text{domain}} \quad f(x) > g(x) \Rightarrow x^2 + 7 + \ln x > 8x - 7 \ln x$

$x^2 + 7 + 8 \ln x - 8x > 0 \Rightarrow h(x) > 0$   
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{h(x)} \quad \begin{matrix} h(x) > h(1) \\ \nearrow \\ x > 1 \end{matrix}$

$h'(x) = 2x + \frac{8}{x} - 8 = \frac{2x^2 - 8x + 8}{x}$

$h'(x) = 2 \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x} = 2 \frac{(x-2)^2}{x} \geq 0$

$\nearrow$

Σ προτάσεις

$\forall x > 1 \quad \wedge \quad f(x) > g(x)$

$\forall x = 1$

$f(x) = g(x)$

$\forall x < 1 \quad \wedge \quad f(x) < g(x)$

$$19. \text{ (a) } f(n) < e + \omega e + L$$

$$f(e) = e$$

$$f(n) < f(e) + \omega e + L$$

$$f'(x) < 0$$

$$f(n) - 1 < f(e) + \omega e$$

$$f(n) + \omega n < f(e) + \omega e$$

$$\boxed{g(x) = f(x) + \omega x}$$

$$g(n) < g(e)$$

$g \downarrow$

$$n > e$$



$$\bullet g'(x) = f'(x) - \omega \quad \omega \in [e, n]$$

$$\int_{\tau_0} [e, n] \quad \cup \quad g'(x) < 0$$

$g \downarrow$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad f(1) > \frac{\ln 3^{e+1}}{e+2}$$

$$f(e) = e \ln 3$$

$$f'(x) < 0$$

$$f(1) > \ln 3^{e+1} - \ln(e+2)$$

$$f(1) > (e+1) \ln 3 - \ln(e+2)$$

$$f(1) > e \ln 3 + \ln 3 - \ln(e+2)$$

$$f(1) > f(e) + \ln 3 - \ln(e+2)$$

$$f(1) - \ln 3 > f(e) - \ln(e+2)$$

$$\downarrow \left[ g(x) = f(x) - \ln(x+2) \right] \downarrow$$

$$g(1) > g(e)$$

g ↓

$$1 < e \quad \checkmark$$

$$g'(x) = \underbrace{f'(x)}_{\ominus} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{x+2}}_{\oplus} < 0$$

g ↓.

$$18. \textcircled{\gamma} f(2) + e^2 < f(1) + e^3$$

$$\underline{\underline{f'(x) < 0}}$$

$$e^2 - f(1) < e^3 - f(2)$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$g(1) < g(2)$$

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

g ↗

1 < 2

monotonically ↗



$$g'(x) = e^{x+1} - f'(x) > 0$$

g ↗

$$(a) f(2) - f(1) < e^2 - e$$

$$f'(x) < 0$$

$$f(2) - e^2 < f(1) - e$$

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

$$g(2) < g(1)$$

$$g \downarrow$$

$$2 > 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x) - e^x < 0$$

$$g \downarrow$$

$$17. f: (2, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(3) = 0$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x > 2.$$

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

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

$$\underbrace{f(x) - \frac{x-3}{x-2}}_{g(x)} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$g(x) = g(3)$$

$$g(3) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=3}$$

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

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

$$g \downarrow$$

$$g(3) = 0$$





$$15. \textcircled{a} \quad x^3 + x = \sin x$$

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

$$x^3 + x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = x^3 + x - \sin x}$$

H  $f(x) \sin x$

$\sin$   $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  ul  $0, \pi, 0$

$$f(0) = -1$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3 + \frac{\pi}{2} > 0$$

$$f(0)f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) < 0$$

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

Tu  $f(\xi) = 0$

$$f'(x) = \underbrace{3x^2 + 1}_{\oplus} + \underbrace{\cos x}_{\oplus} \geq 0$$

$f \nearrow$  Zwart  $\rightarrow$

$\int$  positief.

$$\cos x \geq -1$$

$$\underline{\underline{\cos x + 1 \geq 0}}$$

$$17. f: (2, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(3) = 0$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x > 2.$$

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

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

$$\underbrace{f(x) - \frac{x-3}{x-2}}_{g(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$g(x) = g(3)$$

$$g(3) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=3}$$

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

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

$$g \downarrow$$

$$g(3) = 0$$



20. (a)  $5^x + 12^x = 13^x$

$$\frac{5^x}{13^x} + \frac{12^x}{13^x} = \frac{13^x}{13^x}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^x + \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^x - 1 = 0$$



$f(x)$

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

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

$$f(2) = 1$$

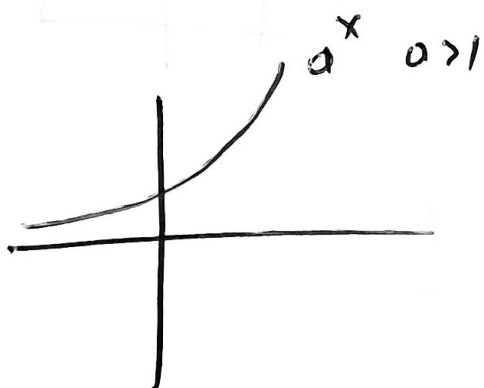
$$\underline{\underline{x=2}}$$

$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^{x_1} > \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^{x_2}$

$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{x_1} > \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{x_2}$

} ⊕

$f \downarrow \Rightarrow f(2) = 1$



$$23. \textcircled{B}. 3^x = 2x+1$$

$$1 = \frac{2x+1}{3^x}$$

$$0 = \frac{2x+1}{3^x} - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{x=0} \quad \textcircled{x=1}$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 - \ln 3(2x+1) = 0$$

$$2 = \ln 3(2x+1)$$

$$\frac{2}{\ln 3} = 2x+1$$

$$2x = \frac{2}{\ln 3} - 1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x = \frac{1}{\ln 3} - \frac{1}{2}$$

x	$\frac{1}{\ln 3} - \frac{1}{2}$
f'	+ 0 -
	↗ ↘

Η  $f(x)$  έχει γρ. αύξουσα σε  $(-\infty, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{2})$

αρα το  $0$  μοναδική ρίζα έχει.

Η  $f(x)$  γρ. φθίνουσα σε  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

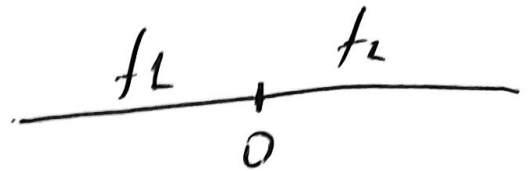
αρα το  $1$  μοναδική ρίζα έχει.

Άρα το  $0$  και  $1$

μοναδικές ρίζες.

28.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^3, & x < 0 \\ 2x - x^2, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



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

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

$f(0) = 0$

Everend saw 0!

$x < 0$

$f_1(x) = -x^3$

$f_1'(x) = -3x^2 < 0$

$x > 0$

$f_2(x) = 2x - x^2$

$f_2'(x) = 2 - 2x$

$x = 1$

x		0	1
$f_1'$	-		
$f_2'$			+ 0 -
$f'$	-	+	-
f	↘	↗	↘

ⓑ.  $f(-2x) > f(-x^2)$  στο  $(0, +\infty)$ .

•  $x > 0 \Rightarrow -2x < 0$

•  $x > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 < 0$

Στα αρνητικά αρα φθίνουσα η  $f$ .

$f \downarrow$

$-2x < -x^2 \Rightarrow 2x > x^2 \Rightarrow 2x - x^2 > 0$

$x$	$0$	$2$
$2x - x^2$	$-$	$+$

$x \in (0, 2)$ .

ⓓ  $f(e^x) = f(\frac{1}{2})$  στο  $(-1, 0)$ .

•  $x < 0 \Rightarrow e^x < e^0 \Rightarrow e^x < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < e^x < 1$

•  $0 < \frac{1}{2} < 1$

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

$f \uparrow$  στο  $(0, 1)$

$e^x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\ln 2$ .

ⓔ Νδσ  $f(x+1) > f(e^x) \quad \forall x > 0$ ,

•  $x > 0 \Rightarrow x+1 > 1$

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

$\rightarrow$  η  $f \downarrow$  πικρως 1

$x+1 < e^x$   
~~1 < x < 1~~

24.  $f(1) = f(2) = 0$

$f''(x) < 0$

(a) No  $\exists \xi \in (1, 2)$  T.W  $f'(\xi) = 0$ .

Από  $f(1) = f(2)$  Από Rolle  $\exists \xi \in (1, 2)$   
T.W  $f'(\xi) = 0$ .

Από  $f''(x) < 0$

$f' \downarrow$

από  $f'(1) = 1$   
από  $\omega$  }

πρωδικ.

(b)  $f(x) = 0$ .

$x = 1$

$x = 2$

x	ξ	
$f''$	-	-
$f'$	↓ + ↓	↓ - ↓
f	↗	↘

Στο  $(-\infty, \xi)$  το  $x=1$   
είναι πρωδική ρίζα

Στο  $(\xi, +\infty)$  το  $x=2$   
είναι πρωδική ρίζα



# Επορω Μαθημα

Παρασκευή 27/12

10 - 12:30 .

Δωδ Βασικά Θέματα

ΘΕΩΡΙΑ. pdf.

1.1	1.18	1.34	2.3
1.3	1.21	1.35	2.5
1.5	1.22	1.36	2.6
1.6	1.23	1.37	2.7
1.7	1.24		2.8
1.10	1.25		
1.11	1.26		↓
1.12	1.28		Αναπαραδιδόται.
1.13	1.31		
1.14			
1.15			

Ορισμός.

# Απομνημόνιο

Είσοδο για Δωδεκάηρα  
30/12

Σύνολο 98

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