

Επαναληπτικές Άσκησης

1. (a) $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + a}$ Τελευταίου $y'y$
 $\sigma\omega - \frac{1}{2}$

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

$$f(0) = \frac{e^0}{e^0 + a} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1+a}$$

$$-(1+a) = 2 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad -1-a = 2$$

$-3 = a$

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

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\ln 3\}$$

πρηνι $e^x - 3 \neq 0$

$$e^x \neq 3$$

$$x \neq \ln 3$$

$$\ln e^x \neq \ln 3$$

$$g(x) = \ln(x+3) \quad \text{τις τιμές του } x'x \text{ στο } 2$$

$$\text{αφού } g(2) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln(2+3) = 0$$

$$e^{\ln(2+3)} = e^0$$

$$2+3 = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{3 = -1}}$$

$$g(x) = \ln(x-1)$$

$$\text{Προσ } x-1 > 0 \\ x > 1$$

$$g(x) = \ln(x-1)$$

$$D_g = (1, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \frac{e^{\ln(x-1)}}{e^{\ln(x-1)} - 3}$$

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

$$\text{Προσ } x \in D_g \quad \text{και } g(x) \in D_f \\ \underline{\underline{x > 1}} \quad \ln(x-1) \neq \ln 3$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = (1, 4) \cup (4, +\infty),$$

$$x-1 \neq 3$$

$$\underline{\underline{x \neq 4}}$$

2.

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}, \quad x > 0$$

$$(-\delta TW) \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{e^{x_1} + 1}{e^{x_1} - 1} = \frac{e^{x_2} + 1}{e^{x_2} - 1}$$

$$(e^{x_1} + 1)(e^{x_2} - 1) = (e^{x_2} + 1)(e^{x_1} - 1)$$

$$\cancel{e^{x_1} e^{x_2}} - e^{x_1} + e^{x_2} - 1 = \cancel{e^{x_2} e^{x_1}} - e^{x_2} + e^{x_1} - 1$$

$$-2e^{x_1} = -2e^{x_2}$$

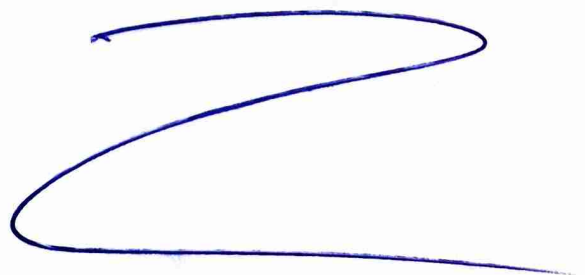
$$e^{x_1} = e^{x_2}$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

f(3/4)

αρα

αντιστροφή



$$y = \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}$$

check

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

$$ye^x - y = e^x + 1$$

$$ye^x - e^x = y + 1$$

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

$$e^x = \frac{y + 1}{y - 1}$$

$$y - 1 \neq 0$$

$$y \neq 1$$

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

$$\frac{y + 1}{y - 1} > 0$$

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

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

y	-1	1
y+1	-	+
y-1	-	+
$\frac{y+1}{y-1}$	+	+

$$y \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$\text{opw } x > 0$$

$$\ln \frac{y+1}{y-1} > 0$$

$$e^{\ln \frac{y+1}{y-1}} > e^0$$

$$\frac{y+1}{y-1} > 1$$

$$\frac{y+1}{y-1} - 1 > 0$$

$$\frac{y+1}{y-1} - \frac{y-1}{y-1} > 0$$

$$\frac{2}{y-1} > 0$$

$$y-1 > 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{y > 1}}$$

Evidat

- $y > 1$

- $y \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

- $y \neq 1$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = (1, +\infty)$$

3.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 7x - 6}{x^4 - 16} = \frac{1 - 7 - 6}{1 - 16}$$

$$= \frac{-12}{-15} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(B) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 - 7x - 6}{x^4 - 16} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x-3)(x+1)}{(x-2)(x+2)(x^2+4)}$$

$$= \frac{-5(-1)}{-4 \cdot 8} = \frac{5}{-32}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 7x - 6}{x^4 - 16} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{(x-2)(x^2+4)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{x^2+4} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} =$$

$$= \frac{-1 \cdot 3}{8} \cdot \infty$$

x	2
x-2	-0+

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{x^2+4} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} = -\frac{3}{8} \cdot (-\infty) = +\infty$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{x^2+4} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} = -\frac{3}{8} \cdot (+\infty) = -\infty$$

0 орло ден унзрхн

$$\textcircled{8} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 - 7x - 6}{x^4 - 16} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

$$4. \quad \textcircled{a} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - x \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - x \right) \left(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} + x + 1 - \cancel{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\cancel{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \cancel{x}}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 0}{\sqrt{1 + 0 + 0} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{\beta} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$$

$$e^x \cdot \eta \cdot x \quad \frac{\eta \mu \omega}{\chi \alpha \sigma \iota \mu \omega}$$

$$-1 \leq \eta \cdot x \leq 1$$

$$-e^x \leq e^x \cdot \eta \cdot x \leq e^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$$

$$-e^x = 0$$

Αν κ. Π

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$$

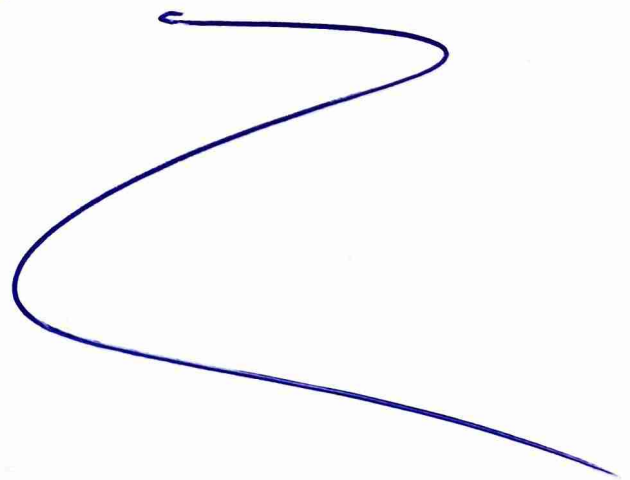
$$e^x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$$

$$e^x \cdot \eta \cdot x = 0$$

$$e^{-\infty} = 0$$

$$e^{+\infty} = +\infty$$



$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{\sin \infty}{\text{undefined}},$$

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

$$\left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1$$

$$|x^3| \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |x^3|$$

$$\left| x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |x^3|$$

$$\boxed{-|x^3| \leq x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq |x^3|}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -|x^3| = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x^3| = 0$$

} Ans K. D

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

5.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+4}} - 2, & x > 0 \\ 4, & x = 0 \\ \frac{\eta\rho\chi x}{x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f_1 & & f_2 \\ \hline & 0 & \end{array}$$

H $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής στο $(-\infty, 0)$ και $(0, +\infty)$
 WS 17. 8. 8.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\eta\rho\chi x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\eta\rho\chi x}{4x} \cdot 4$$

$$= 1 \cdot 4 = 4$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\rho\chi x}{4x} \stackrel{4x=t}{\underset{t \rightarrow 0}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}}} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\rho t}{t} = 1$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 4,}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)}{x(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)} = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 4$$

Apr $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 4$

Concl $\underline{\underline{f(0) = 4}}$

Συνεχώς καί στο 0!

Apr και στο P_1

2.

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

$$f(1) = 2$$

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

ΕΥΟΤΗΤΑ
13

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

Ψάχνω το D_g πριν $x \in D_f$ και $f(x) > 0$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ που είναι
 $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ Αφού η $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής και $f(x) \neq 0$ τότε $f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0$

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

Αφού $f(1) = 2$ τότε $f(x) > 0$

6. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής $f(x) \neq 0$

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

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

Από $f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής

$f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0$

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

Το $f(0)$ και $f(1)$ είναι ομοσημείο

$$\text{οπότε } \frac{f(0)}{f(1)} > 0.$$

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

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

Νόμο η επίσυνου $x f(x) = x^2 - 4$

εχου τα άκρια των με p, L

στο $(-2, 2)$.

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

$g(x)$

Η $g(x)$ είναι συνεχής στο $[-2, 2]$
ωρ η.δ.δ.

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

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

$$\text{Αρα } g(-2)g(2) = -4 f(-2)f(2) < 0$$

Αφού $f(x) \neq 0$ και συνεχής

$f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0$

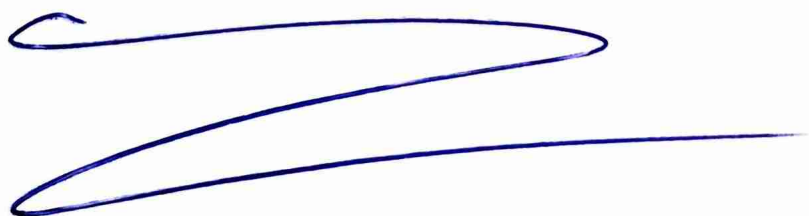
αφού $f(-2)$ και $f(2)$

ομοσημιαί αφού $f(-2)f(2) > 0$

Bolzano $\exists x_0 \in (-2, 2)$

T.W $g(x_0) = 0$

$$x_0 f(x_0) = x_0^2 - 4,$$



25. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής
 $f(x) \neq e^x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

ΕΥΟΤΗΤΑ

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

εχόν ρίζα $(-1, 1)$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Βολτανο $\exists t \in (-1, 1)$ τ.υ. $g(t) = 0$

$$f(x) \neq e^x$$

$$f(x) - e^x \neq 0$$

$$h(x) \neq 0 \quad \text{can show}$$

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

$$f(x) - e^x > 0 \quad \vee \quad f(x) - e^x < 0$$

$$\boxed{f(x) > e^x \quad \vee \quad f(x) < e^x}$$

5.

$$\textcircled{B} \quad f^2(x) + 4nx = nx^2 + 4$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{свсхл}$$

$$f(0) = 2$$

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

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

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

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

P. 7.4 $f(x)$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$$2 - nx = 0$$

$$nx = 2$$

А то же!

$$f(x) \neq 0 \quad \text{кал свсхл}$$

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

$$f(0) = 2$$

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

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

14.

$$⑧ \quad f^2(x) = 2 - 4x$$

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

owcxw.

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

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

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

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

P.1.1 $f(x)$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

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

$$2 - 4x = 0$$

$$4x = 2$$

Answer

$$f(x) \neq 0 \text{ kai owcxw}$$

$$f(x) > 0 \text{ v' } f(x) < 0$$

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

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

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

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

13. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχ.

ΕΥΟΤΥΤΑ
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$$|f(x)| = x^2 + 5$$

$$f(0) = 5$$

$$\text{Τύπος } f(x)$$

$$\text{Παρά } f(x)$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$$x^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -5$$

Αδυνατούν

$f(x) \neq 0$ καν συνεχ

$\Rightarrow f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0$

$$\underline{\underline{f(0) = 5}}$$

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

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

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

14. @ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o.w.c.v.

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

$$f(0) = -1$$

P. 7.11

$f(x)$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$$1 = 0$$

Assume

$f(x) \neq 0$ can o.w.c.v.

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

$$f(0) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) < 0.$$

⊖

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

$$-f(x) = 1$$

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

$$17. \textcircled{8} \quad x^4 + f^2(x) = 1 + 2x^2 f(x) \quad \underline{\underline{f(0)=1}}$$

$$f^2(x) - 2x^2 f(x) = 1 - x^4$$

$$f^2(x) - 2x^2 f(x) + x^4 = 1$$

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

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

$$|\overset{+}{h(x)}| = 1 \Rightarrow \cancel{f(x) - x^2 = 1}$$

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

Prüf $h(x)$

$$h(x) = 0$$

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

$$1 = 0$$

Atom!

$$h(x) \neq 0 \text{ nur sonst ✓}$$

$$h(x) > 0 \text{ u' } h(x) < 0$$

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

$$h(x) > 0$$

17.

③ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ovcxul.

$$f^2(x) = 1 - 2x f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(0) = -1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Find $h(x)$

$$h(x) = 0$$

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

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

Atow!

$h(x) \neq 0$ xai ovcxul.

$$h(x) > 0 \quad \vee \quad h(x) < 0$$

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

$$\underline{h(x) < 0}$$

$$19. \textcircled{B} \quad f^2(x) + 2e^x = e^{2x} + 1$$

$$f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(\ln 2) = -1$$

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

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

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

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

$$e^x > 1$$

$$e^x - 1 > 0$$

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

P. 1.1.1 $f(x)$

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

$$f(x) = 0$$

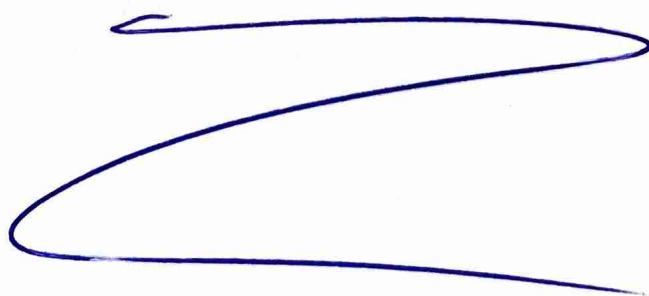
$$|f(x)| = 0$$

$$e^x - 1 = 0$$

$$e^x = 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 0}}$$

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



x	0
f(x)	0

$$f(\ln 2) = -1$$

20. (B) $f^2(x) = 4 - x^2$

$f: [-2, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convex

$f(0) = 2$

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

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

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

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

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

P. 7.4 $H(x)$

$f(x) = 0$

$|f(x)| = 0$

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

$4 - x^2 = 0$

$x^2 = 4$

$x = 2$ $x = -2$

x	-2	2
$f(x)$		

$f(0) = 2$

Επόμενο μάθημα

Ημερομηνία μαθήματος: 7/9/26

Ώρα μαθήματος: 7:30 έως 9:30

Ασκήσεις

Ενότητα 13

(14) β γ

(15) α

(17) α γ

(18)

(19) α

(20) , (24)

Ενότητα 12

(26)

(27)

(28)

παρατηρήσεις

Ξεκινάω το μάθημα με Βολταίνο
ως και τελειώσω πληρως.