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Το Θεώρημα του
Fermat.

α. Έστω $f(x) = 2a \ln x - \frac{b}{x} + 3a$
 η οποία παρουσιάζει ακρότατο
 στο 1 το 5. Βρίτ a, b .

Αφού η f παρουσιάζει ακρότατο στο 1
 το 1 είναι εσωτερικό του $(0, \infty)$
 και η f παρ/κη στο 1

τότε $f'(1) = 0$. και $f(1) = 5$

$$f'(x) = 2a \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{b}{x^2}$$

$$f'(1) = 2a + b = 0$$

$$f(1) = -b + 3a = 5$$

⊕

$$5a = 5$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = -2$$

(B) Έστω ότι $f(x) = e^x - \alpha x$

και $f(x) \geq 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Νόο $\alpha = 1$.

• $f(x) \geq 1 \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(0)$

Απόστολο
στο 0

Fermat

$f'(0) = 0$

$f'(x) = e^x - \alpha$

$f'(0) = 1 - \alpha = 0$

$\alpha = 1$

Ans

αντιστοιχα

σε

ισοτητα

γ) Έστω $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ nap / μ $f'(0) = 1$

$$f^3(x) + e^x = f(H(x)) + x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Νόο η f δεν έχει ακρότατα.

Έστω ότι η f έχει ακρότατο
στο x_0 από από Fermat

$$f'(x_0) = 0.$$

$$3f^2(x)f'(x) + e^x = f'(H(x))f'(x) + 1$$

$$\underbrace{x = x_0}_{\text{}} \quad 3f^2(x_0)f'(x_0) + e^{x_0} = f'(H(x_0))f'(x_0) + 1$$

$$e^{x_0} = 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_0 = 0}}$$

από $f'(0) = 0$ Απορ γιατί $f'(0) = 1$

από δεν έχει ακρότατα.

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Ενδεύου

Εξίσωση.

(α) . Έστω $f(x) = x^2 + \ln x - 1$, $x > 0$

Να λύσει η εξίσωση $(x^2+1)^2 + \ln(x^2+1) = 1$

$$f'(x) = 2x + \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$f'(x) > 0$$

↗

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

$$f(x^2+1) = 0$$

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

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$x^2+1 = 1$$

$$x^2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

③ Να λυθού η εξίσωση $x^2 = 1 - \ln x$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 1 + \ln x}_{f(x)} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = 0$$

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

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + \frac{1}{x} > 0 \quad \text{για } x > 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 1}}$$

$$f \nearrow \Rightarrow f(1) = 0$$

④ Έστω $f' \nearrow$. Να λυθού η εξίσωση
 $f(\ln|x| + 3) - f(\ln|x|) = f(x+3) - f(x)$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} g(x) = f(x+3) - f(x) \\ \downarrow \\ g(\ln|x|) = g(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\ln|x| = x$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x+3) - f'(x) > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad g \nearrow$$

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

$$\bullet \quad x < x+3 \quad \overset{f' \nearrow}{\Rightarrow} \quad f'(x) < f'(x+3)$$

$$f'(x+3) - f'(x) > 0$$

⑧ Έστω $f(x) = e^{-x} + x - 1$.

Να λυθεί η εξίσωση $f(e^{x-1} - 1) + f(x^5) = f(x^3)$

σε $(-\infty, \infty)$.

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

• $x > 0$

$f \nearrow$

$-x < 0$

$$e^{-x} < e^0$$

$$e^{-x} < 1$$

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

$$1 - e^{-x} > 0$$

$$f'(x) > 0$$

$$f(e^{x-1} - 1) + f(x^5) - f(x^3) = 0$$

προφανώς για $x = 1$.

• $x > 1$

$$\rightarrow x > 1 \Rightarrow x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow e^{x-1} > e^0 \Rightarrow e^{x-1} > 1 \Rightarrow e^{x-1} - 1 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^3 < x^5 \Rightarrow f(x^3) < f(x^5) \Rightarrow f(x^5) - f(x^3) > 0 \quad (+)$$

$$f(e^{x-1} - 1) + f(x^5) - f(x^3) > 0$$

$$\bullet \underline{x < 1}$$

$$\rightarrow x < 1 \Rightarrow x-1 < 0 \Rightarrow e^{x-1} < e^0 \Rightarrow e^{x-1} < 1$$

$$e^{x-1} - 1 < 0$$

$$f(e^{x-1} - 1) < f(1)$$

$$f(e^{x-1} - 1) < 0$$

⊕

$$\rightarrow x^5 < x^3 \Rightarrow f(x^5) < f(x^3) \Rightarrow f(x^5) - f(x^3) < 0$$

$$f(e^{x-1} - 1) + f(x^5) - f(x^3) < 0$$

Apakah mungkin jika $x = 1$.

$$\textcircled{\varepsilon} \cdot 2x \eta \rho x + 2\sigma \omega x = \eta$$

$$\left[-\frac{\eta}{2}, \frac{\eta}{2}\right]$$

$$\underbrace{2x \eta \rho x + 2\sigma \omega x - \eta}_{f(x)} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(-\frac{\eta}{2}) = 0 \\ f(\frac{\eta}{2}) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{προφανώς πηλ.}$$

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

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

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

x	$-\frac{\eta}{2}$	0	$\frac{\eta}{2}$
f'	-	+	
f	↘	↗	

Εχω δύο διαστήματα

μονotonίας απx η f(x)

Εχω το πηλ. δύο πηλ.

Εχω βρw ηδη δύο, απx έχw δύο.

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$$x^2 = 2^x$$

σε $(0, +\infty)$

προφανώς π.μ.λ

$$x=2, x=4$$

$$\ln x^2 = \ln 2^x$$

$$2 \ln x = x \ln 2$$

$$\frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{\ln 2}{2} \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow g'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \ln x = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = 1$$

$$x = e$$

x	e	
g'	+	-
g	↗	↘

Η $g(x)$ έχει 2 διαστροφές ποσοτικής

αφ' η επίδωξη $g(x) = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$ έχει το π.μ.λ 2 π.μ.λ
 έχω βρα η δα 2 π.μ.λ αφοι το μ

⑦. $x \ln x = 2x - e$

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

Σ TO $x = e$
EXW OXOXOXOX

$x = e$

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

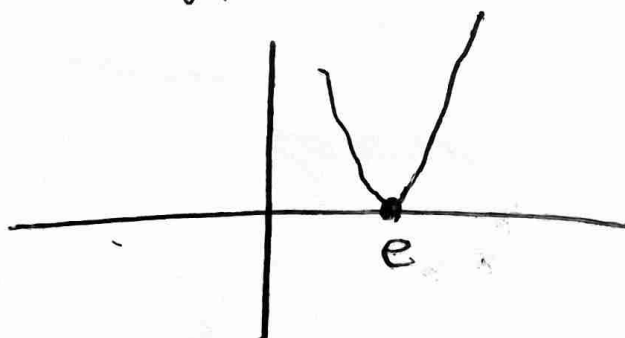
$$f'(x) = \ln x - 1$$

$$\rightarrow \ln x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x = e}}$$

x	e	
f'	-	+
f	↘	↗

$$f(x) \geq f(e)$$

$$f(x) \geq 0$$



$$\textcircled{9} \quad 3^x + 4^x = 5^x$$

$$\frac{3^x}{5^x} + \frac{4^x}{5^x} = \frac{5^x}{5^x}$$

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

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x - 1}_{f(x)} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} f(x) &= 0 \\ f(1) &= f(2) \\ f(0) &= 1 \\ x &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bullet x_1 < x_2 &\Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x_1} > \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x_2} \\ \bullet x_1 < x_2 &\Rightarrow \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{x_1} > \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{x_2} \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{+}$$

$f \downarrow$

$$(i) \quad x^2 + 4x + 5 = 5e^x$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 4x + 5}{e^x} = 5$$

$$\underbrace{(x^2 + 4x + 5)}_{f(x)} e^{-x} - 5 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = 0$$

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

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

$$f'(x) = (2x + 4)e^{-x} - (x^2 + 4x + 5)e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = (2x + 4 - x^2 - 4x - 5)e^{-x}$$

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

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

$$\boxed{f'(x) = -(x+1)^2 e^{-x}} \leq 0$$

$f!$

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Απόδειξη
ανισότητας.

①, Να δειχθεί $e^x \geq 1 - \sqrt{x}$

$\forall x \geq 0$

$$\underbrace{e^x - 1 + \sqrt{x}}_{f(x)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0$$

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

$f \nearrow$

Αρα

$\forall x \geq 0$

$f \nearrow$

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

$$f(x) \geq 0$$

$$e^x - 1 + \sqrt{x} \geq 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{e^x \geq 1 - \sqrt{x}}}$$

③ No $e^x \geq x+1$. $x \in \mathbb{R}$

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

$$f(x) \geq 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow e^x - 1 = 0$$

$$e^x = 1$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

x		0
f'	$-$	$+$
f	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$

$$f(x) \geq f(0)$$

$$f(x) \geq 0$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{e^x \geq x+1}}$$

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Сотв $f(x) = x^4 - 4x + 5$.

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

x	1
f'	-0+
f	↘ ↗

$$f(x) \geq f(1)$$

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

i) $\forall x > 2 \quad \forall \delta > 0 \quad f(x) > 13$.

$\rightarrow \forall x > 2 \quad \overset{f \uparrow}{\Rightarrow} f(x) > f(2) \quad \Rightarrow f(x) > 13$.

ii) $\forall x > 1 \quad \forall \delta > 0 \quad f(\sqrt{x}) > 2$

$\rightarrow x > 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} > \sqrt{1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} > 1 \quad \overset{f \uparrow}{\Rightarrow} f(\sqrt{x}) > f(1)$

iii) $\forall x > 1 \quad \forall \delta > 0 \quad f(f(x)) > 13$. $f(\sqrt{x}) > 2$

$\rightarrow \forall x > 1 \Rightarrow f(x) > f(1) \Rightarrow f(x) > 2$

$$f(f(x)) > f(2)$$

$$f(f(x)) > 13$$

$$\text{iv) Av } 1 < \alpha < \beta \quad \text{to be vld } (\alpha + \beta) (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) > 4$$

$$\alpha < \beta \Rightarrow f(\alpha) < f(\beta) \Rightarrow \alpha^4 - 4\alpha + 1 < \beta^4 - 4\beta + 1$$

$$\alpha^4 - \beta^4 < 4\alpha - 4\beta$$

$$\alpha^4 - \beta^4 < 4(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\frac{\alpha^4 - \beta^4}{\alpha - \beta} > 4 \quad (\Rightarrow) \frac{(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)}{\alpha - \beta} > 4$$

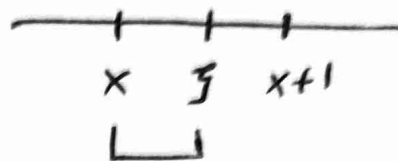
$$\frac{(\cancel{\alpha - \beta})(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)}{\cancel{\alpha - \beta}} > 4$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) > 4$$

⑧ $\in \sigma \tau \omega$ f'

i) Nđo $f'(x) + f(x) < f(x+1)$

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



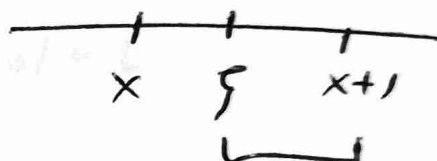
$$x < \xi \Rightarrow f'(x) < f'(\xi) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) < f(x+1) - f(x)$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) + f(x) < f(x+1)}$$

ii) Nđo $f(x+1) - f'(x+1) < f(x)$

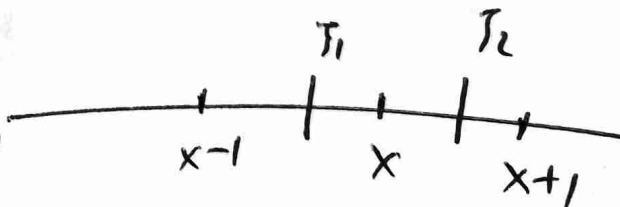
$$\xi < x+1 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) < f'(x+1)$$



$$\boxed{f(x+1) - f(x) < f'(x+1)}$$

iii) Nđo $2f(x) < f(x+1) + f(x-1)$

$$f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(x) - f(x-1)}{x - (x-1)} = f(x) - f(x-1)$$

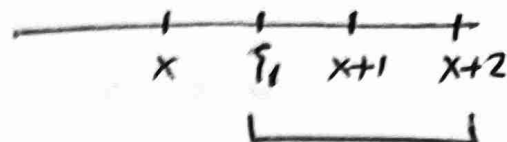


$$f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(x+1) - f(x)}{x+1 - x} = f(x+1) - f(x)$$

$$\xi_1 < \xi_2 \Rightarrow f'(\xi_1) < f'(\xi_2) \Rightarrow f(x) - f(x-1) < f(x+1) - f(x)$$

$$\boxed{2f(x) < f(x+1) + f(x-1)}$$

iv) Νδσ $f(x+1) < f'(x+2) + f(x)$



$$f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(x+1) - f(x)}{x+1 - x} = f(x+1) - f(x)$$

$$\xi_1 < x+2 \rightarrow f'(\xi_1) < f'(x+2)$$

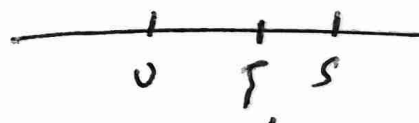
$$f(x+1) - f(x) < f'(x+2)$$

$$f(x+1) < f'(x+2) + f(x)$$

v) Εστω ότι $2 \leq f'(x) \leq 4$ και

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής και $f(0) = 1$

Νδσ $11 \leq f(5) \leq 21$.



$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(5) - f(0)}{5 - 0} = \frac{f(5) - 1}{5}$$

οπω $2 \leq f'(x) \leq 4$

$$2 \leq f'(\xi) \leq 4$$

$$2 \leq \frac{f(5) - 1}{5} \leq 4$$

$$10 \leq f(5) - 1 \leq 20$$

$$\underline{\underline{11 \leq f(5) \leq 21}}$$

$$\textcircled{\varepsilon} \quad \text{EOTU} \quad f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad f(1) = 1$$

$$x f'(x) + 1 < x e^{x-1} \quad \forall x > 0.$$

$$\text{NDO} \quad f(x) < e^{x-1} - \ln x, \quad \forall x > 1$$

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

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

$$g'(x) < 0$$

$$g \downarrow.$$

Apv

$$\forall x > 1 \Rightarrow g(x) < g(1)$$

$$f(x) - e^{x-1} + \ln x < 0$$

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

⑤. $f \in C^1 \quad f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \in H(1) = 0.$

$$\text{Au} \quad \forall x > 0 \quad x f'(x) < f(x) + x^2 \sigma \omega x$$

$$\text{vdo} \quad f(x) < x \mu x, \quad \forall x > n$$

$$\text{Einw} \quad x f'(x) - f(x) < x^2 \sigma \omega x$$

$$\frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} < \sigma \omega x$$

$$\frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} - \sigma \omega x < 0$$

$$\left(\underbrace{\frac{f(x)}{x} - \mu x}_{g(x)} \right)' < 0$$

$$g'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow g \downarrow$$

$$\forall x > n \Rightarrow g(x) < g(n)$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} - \mu x < 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f(x) < x \mu x}}$$