

# Ασωση 1

Δίνεται  $f(x) = e^x + x^3 - 1$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

α)  $f'(x) = e^x + 3x^2 > 0$   $\forall x$

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

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

}  $\text{E.T.f.} = \mathbb{R}$ .

β)  $e^x = 1 - x^3$

$e^x + x^3 - 1 = 0$

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

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

$x = 0$

γ)  $e^x + x^3 = 2027$

$e^x + x^3 - 1 = 2026$

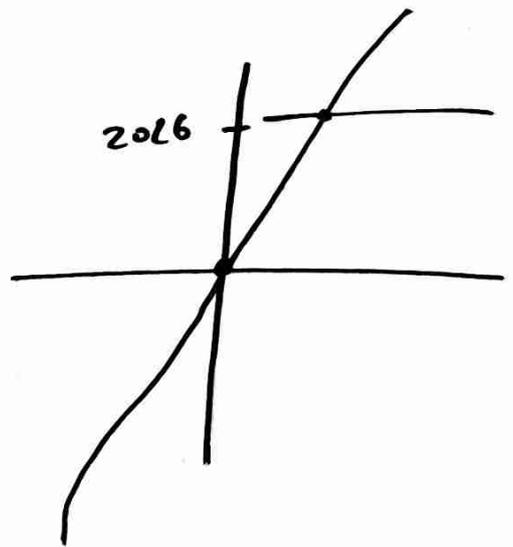
$f(x) = 2026$

•  $f$  συνεχής

•  $f$   $\forall x$

•  $\text{E.T.f.} = \mathbb{R}$

$\forall 2026 \in \text{E.T.f.}$  άρα  $\exists!$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$   $f(x) = 2026$



$$\textcircled{\delta} \quad y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0)$$

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

$$y = x$$

extra ερωτήματα

Να βρω το όριο

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{f(x) - x}$$

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

κρίση f(x)

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

$$f''(x) = e^x + 6x > 0 \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$f \text{ κρσν } \forall x > 0$$

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

# Άσκηση 2

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

α) Συνοδο Τύπων

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

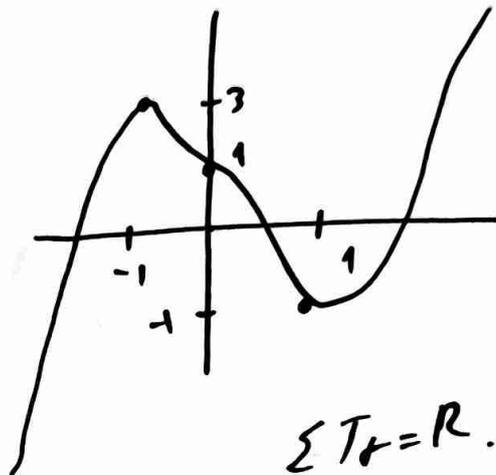
x	-1	1	
f'	+	-	+
f	↗	↘	↗

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

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

$$f(-1) = 3$$

$$f(1) = -2$$



β)  $x < -1$

• f σωρεσν

• f ↗

•  $\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, 3)$

το  $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

αρα  $\exists! \xi_1 < 0$

τ.υ  $f(\xi_1) = 0$

$-1 \leq x \leq 1$

• f σωρεσν

• f ↓

•  $\Sigma T_f = [-1, 3]$

το  $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

αρα  $\exists! \xi_2$  τ.υ

$$f(\xi_2) = 0$$

Εστω  $\xi_2 < 0 \Rightarrow f(\xi_2) > f(0)$

$0 > 1$  ΑΤΩΜ!

$x > 1$

• f σωρεσν

• f ↗

•  $\Sigma T_f = [-1, +\infty)$

το  $0 \in \Sigma T_f$

αρα  $\exists! \xi_3$

τ.υ

$$f(\xi_3) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{7} f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$$

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

x	0	
f''	-	+
f'	↘	↗

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

$$y - 1 = -3(x - 0)$$

$$\boxed{y = -3x + 1}$$

$$\textcircled{8} y - f(2) = f'(2)(x - 2)$$

$$y - 3 = 9(x - 2)$$

$$y = 9x - 15$$

Area of region  $\forall x \geq 2$   $f(x) \geq 9x - 15$

$$\textcircled{9} e < n$$

f' < f''

$$f(e) < f(n)$$

$$e^3 - 3e + 1 < n^3 - 3n + 1$$

$$e^3 - 3e < n^3 - 3n$$

$$e^3 - n^3 < 3e - 3n$$

$$\cancel{(e-n)}(e^2 + en + n^2) < 3\cancel{(e-n)}$$

$$e^2 + en + n^2 > 3$$

26.

$f(x) = e^x$

$f'(x) = e^x$

$g(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$

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

Ερωτημα

27

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

$$\begin{cases} e^a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{B}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{B} = \frac{1}{e^a} = e^{-a} \\ B = e^{-2a} \\ e^a - a e^a = 2\sqrt{B} - B \frac{1}{\sqrt{B}} \end{cases}$$

$$e^a - a e^a = 2 \cdot e^{-a} - e^{-2a} \cdot e^a$$

$$e^a - a e^a = 2e^{-a} - e^{-a}$$

$$e^a - a e^a = e^{-a}$$

$$e^{2a} - a e^{2a} = 1$$

$$e^{2a}(1-a) - 1 = 0$$

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

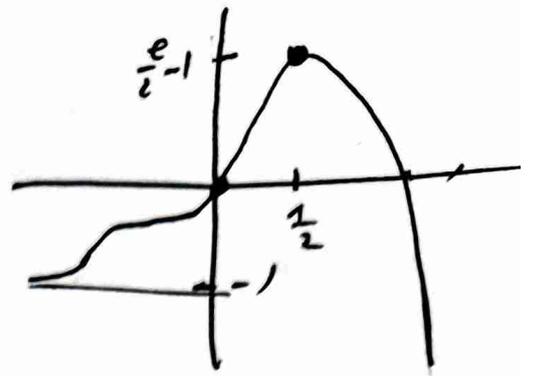
$$h'(x) = 2e^{2x}(1-x) - e^{2x}$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow h'(x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow 1 = 2x$$

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



x	1/2	
h'	+	-
h	↗ e/2 - 1	↘
	-1	-∞

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1}{-2e^{-2x}} - 1 = 0 - 1 = -1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{2x}(1-x) = -\infty$$

$$\underline{x < \frac{1}{2}}$$

- h ovcx ✓
- h ↗
- $\Sigma T_h = (-\infty, \frac{e}{2} - 1)$

$$\tau_0 \quad 0 \in \Sigma T_h$$

$$\text{ap} \exists! \tau_1 \text{ t.v.}$$

$$W(\tau_1) = 0$$

$$\underline{x \geq \frac{1}{2}}$$

- h ovcx ✓
- h ↘
- $\Sigma T_h = (-\infty, \frac{e}{2} - 1]$

$$\tau_0 \quad 0 \in \Sigma T_h$$

$$\text{ap} \exists! \tau_2$$

$$\text{t.v. } W(\tau_2) = 0$$

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

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

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

$\rightarrow f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow e^{x-2} - 1 = 0$   
 $e^{x-2} = 1$

$x-2 = 0$

$x=2$

x	2	
f''	-	+
f'	$\downarrow$ -2	$\nearrow$
f		

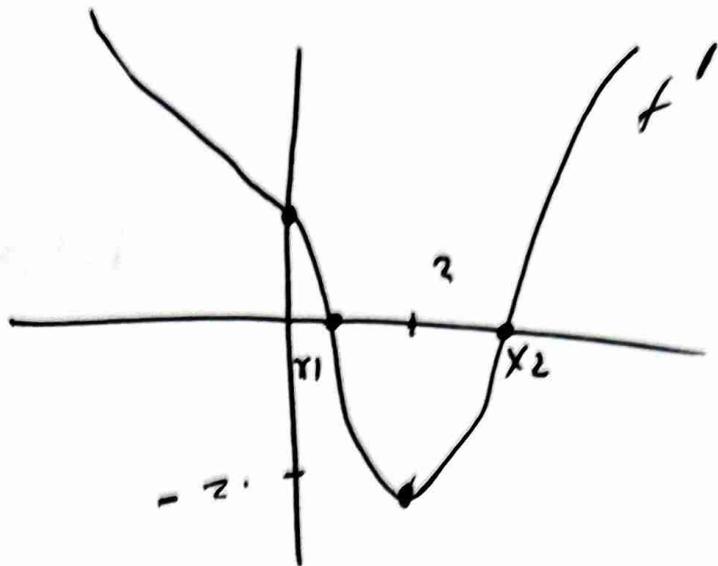
$f'(x) \geq f'(2)$

$f'(x) \geq -2$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2e^{x-2} - x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x-2} \left( 2 - \frac{x^2}{e^{x-2}} \right) = +\infty$

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



$$\underline{x < 2}$$

•  $f'$  strictly increasing

•  $f'$  decreasing

•  $\text{ST}_{f'} = (-2, +\infty)$

To  $0 \in \text{ST}_{f'}$

then  $\exists! x_1$  s.t.

$$f'(x_1) = 0$$

$$\underline{x \geq 2}$$

•  $f'$  strictly increasing

•  $f'$  increasing

•  $\text{ST}_{f'} = [-2, +\infty)$

To  $0 \in \text{ST}_{f'}$

then  $\exists! x_2$  s.t.

$$f'(x_2) = 0.$$

x	$x_1$	2	$x_2$
$f'$	+	-	+
$f$	↗	↘	↗

$$\textcircled{B} \quad f(x) = f(1)$$

$$\forall x \in (x_1, x_2) \quad f \downarrow \Rightarrow |f'| < 1$$

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

$$\text{Case 1} \quad 2 > x_1 \geq 1$$

$$f'(x_1) \leq f'(1)$$

$$0 \leq \frac{2}{e} - 2$$

$$2 \leq \frac{2}{e} \quad \text{Answer.}$$

$$\text{or} \quad x_1 < 1$$

$$\text{or} \quad 1 \in (x_1, x_2)$$

Answer.

$$28. \textcircled{a} f(x) = e^{-x} - \frac{1}{x}, \quad x \neq 0$$

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

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

$$\varphi(x) = e^x - x^2$$

$$\varphi'(x) = e^x - 2x$$

$$\varphi''(x) = e^x - 2$$

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

$$e^x = 2$$

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

x	0	$\ln 2$	
$\varphi''$	-	-	+
$\varphi'$	+	+	+
$\varphi$	+	+	+
$f'$			
f			

$\varphi'(x) \nearrow$   
 $\varphi(x) \nearrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\ln 2) &= 2 - 2 \ln 2 \\ &= 2(1 - \ln 2) \\ &= 2(\ln e - \ln 2) \\ &= 2 \ln \frac{e}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\sum T_{\varphi} = R$$

•  $\varphi$  surxv

•  $\varphi \neq$

•  $\sum T_{\varphi} = R$

to  $0 \in \sum T_{\varphi}$  and  $\exists! x_0$  r.w.  $\varphi(x_0) = 0$

$x$		$x_0$
$\varphi$	$\swarrow -$	$\searrow +$
$f'$	$-$	$+$
$f$	$\searrow$	$\swarrow$

(i) No  $f(x_0) = \frac{1}{x_0^2} - \frac{1}{x_0}$

$$f(x_0) = e^{-x_0} - \frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0^2} - \frac{1}{x_0} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow -e^{-x_0} + \frac{1}{x_0^2} = 0$$

$$e^{-x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0^2}$$

# Βασικά Αξιώματα κλειστού

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

α) Είναι συνεχής στο 0;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 e^x = 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

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

$f(0) = 0$  Άρα  $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  συνεχής στο 0!

β) Είναι συνεχής στο  $\mathbb{R}$ .

γ) Είναι συνεχής στο  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$  με π.σ.σ

Άρα είναι και συνεχής στο 0 και συνεχής στο  $\mathbb{R}$ .

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

$f$  συνεχής  $[-1, 1]$

Bolzano ok!

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(-1) &= \frac{1}{e} \\ f(1) &= -2 \end{aligned} \right\} f(-1) \neq f(1)$$

ΘΕΤ ok!

f συνεχής  $[-1, 1]$

iii) Η f συνεχής  $[-1, 1]$  ΘΜΕΤ ok!

δ) Είναι παραμύχι στο 0;

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

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

Η f όχι παραμύχι στο 0!

ε) Είναι παραμύχι στο  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Είναι είναι παραμύχι  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

ω/ η.η.σ. Σε είναι παραμύχι στο 0

αρχ. Σε είναι παραμύχι στο  $\mathbb{R}$ .

i) Από δω είναι η παράγωγος στο 0  
 δω είναι στο  $[-1, 2]$  από δω  
 ισχύει ο Rolle

ii) ορισμός του ΘΜΤ στο  $[-1, 1]$ .

iii) Η  $f$  συνεχής  $[0, 2]$  γιατί είναι συνεχής  
 στο  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Η παράγωγος  $(0, 2)$  w/ π.π.σ.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 0 \\ f(2) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{Rolle ok } \checkmark$$

iv) ορισμός ΘΜΤ ok στο  $[0, 2]$ .

(iv)  $y - f(\xi) = f'(\xi)(x - \xi) \quad || \text{ ΕΑΒ}$

$$f'(\xi) = \lambda_{AB} = \frac{f(3) - f(0)}{3 - 0}$$

Αρκεί να  $\exists \xi \in (0, 3)$  τ.ω  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(3) - f(0)}{3 - 0}$

Το ΘΜΤ ικανοποιείται στο  $[0, 3]$

από  $\exists \xi \in (0, 3)$  τ.ω  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(3) - f(0)}{3 - 0}$

$$2\gamma - 2 = \frac{3 - 0}{3}$$

$$2\gamma - 2 = 1$$

$$2\gamma = 3$$

$$\gamma = \frac{3}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

⑨ Από  $f$  δώ αλλα πολλαπλασιασµα  
στο 0 το 0 αλλα κριση  
σηµω.

$$\underline{x \leq 0}$$

$$f_1(x) = x^2 e^x$$

$$f_1'(x) = 2x e^x + x^2 e^x$$

$$f_1'(x) = e^x (2x + x^2)$$

$$\rightarrow 2x + x^2 = 0$$

$$x(2 + x) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

κ.ξ

$$\boxed{x = -2}$$

κ.ξ

$$\underline{x > 0}$$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

κ.ξ

i)

x	-2	0	2
f <sub>1</sub> '	+ 0 - 0	/ / / /	/ / / /
f <sub>2</sub> '	/ / / /	- 0 +	
f'	+ - - +		
f	↘ ↘ ↘ ↘		

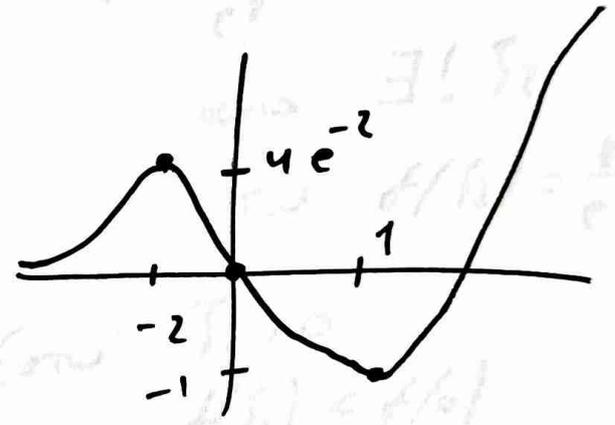
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{-e^{-x}}$$

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

$$f(-2) = 4e^{-2} = \frac{4}{e^2}$$

$$f(2) = -1$$

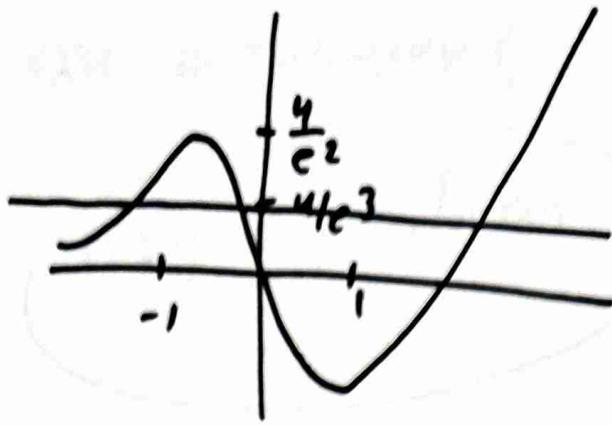
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$



$$\Sigma T_f = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$e^3 f(x) = 4$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{e^3}$$



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

•  $f$  owoxy

•  $f \uparrow$

•  $\exists T_f = (0, \frac{4}{e^2})$

To  $\frac{4}{e^3} \in \exists T_f$

apa  $\exists ! \xi_1 < 0$

$f(\xi_1) = \frac{4}{e^3}$

$$\underline{x > 1}$$

•  $f$  owoxy

•  $f \uparrow$

•  $\exists T_f = [-1, +\infty)$

To  $\frac{4}{e^3} \in \exists T_f$

apa  $\exists \xi_3 > 0$  T.W  $f(\xi_3) = \frac{4}{e^3}$

$$\underline{-1 \leq x \leq 1}$$

•  $f$  owoxy

•  $f \downarrow$

•  $\exists T_f = [-1, \frac{4}{e^2}]$

To  $\frac{4}{e^3} \in \exists T_f$

apa  $\exists ! \xi_2$

T.W  $f(\xi_2) = \frac{4}{e^3}$

(otw  $\xi_2 > 0$

$f(\xi_2) < f(0)$

$\frac{4}{e^3} < 0$  Aronw

apa  $\xi_2 < 0$

2) Από  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$  σω και κατ'ελάχιστον.

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

$$\varepsilon: y = 0 \text{ οριζωνια}$$
$$-\infty$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$  σω και οριζωνια σε  $+\infty$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x} = +\infty \text{ οτις ηλιαση.}$$

(P) i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{nx}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{nx}{x^2 - 2x}$

$$-1 < nx < 1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{x^2 - 2x} = 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{x^2 - 2x}} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{nx}{f(x)} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} H(x) \sim \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{4 \mu \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} f(x) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

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

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) + 4 \sqrt{x}$$

$$-1 \leq 4 \sqrt{x} \leq 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 \leq x^2 - 2x + 4 \sqrt{x} \leq x^2 - 2x + 1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) + 4 \sqrt{x} = +\infty$$

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

$$iv) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{f(x)+1}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-2x+1}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)^2}}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x-1|}{x-1} \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x-1)}{x-1} = -1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)}{x-1} = 1 \end{cases}$$

To  
apio  
su  
unapxy

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

$$= \int_{x+2} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} - x = \int_{x+2} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + x}$$

$$= \int_{x+2} \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + x} =$$

$$= \int_{x+2} \frac{-2x}{x \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}} + x} = \int_{x+2} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}} + 1} = -1$$