

$$26. f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Ενότητα

$$4 < f(x) < 5$$

12

$$\forall x \in [0,1]$$

$$\text{Νδσ } f^2(x) - 5f(x) + 4x = 0$$

$$\exists x \text{ πρ } \sigma \text{ } (0,1).$$

$$g(x) = f^2(x) - 5f(x) + 4x$$

$$H \text{ } g(x) \text{ ειναι συνεχης στο } [0,1]$$

$$\omega \text{ } \pi. \sigma. \sigma$$

$$g(0) = f^2(0) - 5f(0) = f(0) \overset{+}{(f(0) - 5)} \overset{-}{< 0}$$

$$g(1) = f^2(1) - 5f(1) + 4 = (f(1) - 1) \overset{+}{(f(1) - 4)} \overset{+}{> 0}$$

$$4 < f(0) < 5$$

$$4 < f(1) < 5$$

$$-1 < f(0) - 5 < 0$$

$$3 < f(1) - 1 < 4$$

$$0 < f(1) - 4 < 1$$

Αρα $g(0)g(1) < 0$ Βολωας $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ τ.υ $g(\xi) = 0$

27. Να βρεθεί η τιμή του k ώστε η εξίσωση $x^3 - (k-2)x + 1 = 0$

να έχει ρίζα στο $(-1, 0)$

$$f(x) = x^3 - (k-2)x + 1$$

$$k-2$$

$$k=2$$

Η $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής στο $[-1, 0]$
από το π.δ.σ

$$f(-1) = -1 + k - 2 + 1 = k - 2 =$$

$$f(0) = 1 > 0$$

$$= (2-2) - 2$$

$$= 2 - 2^2 - 2$$

$$= -2^2 + 2 - 2$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4(-1)(-2)$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 8 = -4$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

Αρα $f(-1)f(0) < 0$

Βολτσα $\exists \xi \in (-1, 0)$

$$\text{π.υ } f(\xi) = 0.$$

αφού $\Delta < 0$ το τριώνυμο

δεν έχει ρίζες πραγματικές

πραγματικές

28. Nдо $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$ т.ч.

$$\frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - a} = \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{b - a}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x - a} = \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{b - a}$$

$$f(x)(b - a) = (x - a)(f(a) + f(b))$$

$$\underbrace{f(x)(b - a) - (x - a)(f(a) + f(b))}_{g(x)} = 0$$

И $g(x)$ непрерывна на $[a, b]$ и н.д.р

$$g(a) = f(a)(b - a)$$

$$g(b) = f(b)(b - a) - (b - a)(f(a) + f(b))$$

$$g(B) = (B-a) (f(B) - f(a) - f'(a)(B-a))$$

$$g(B) = -f''(a)(B-a)^2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g(a) &= f(a)(B-a) \\ g(B) &= -f''(a)(B-a)^2 \end{aligned} \right\} 0$$

$$g(a)g(B) = -f''(a)^2(B-a)^2 < 0$$

Bolzano $\exists x_0 \in (a, B)$ s.t. $g(x_0) = 0$.

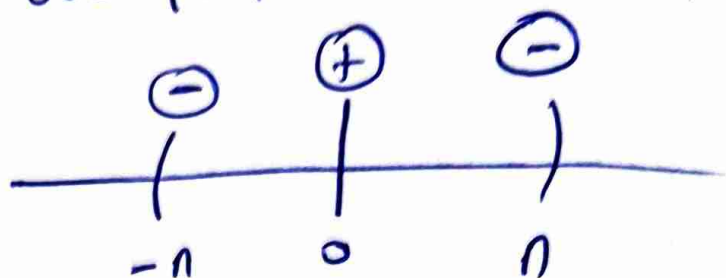
$$\frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{x_0 - a} = \frac{f(a) + f'(a)(B-a) - f(a)}{B-a}$$

17. (a) NDO

EXU

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

$$\sigma \omega \text{ pili } \sigma \omega \quad (-\eta, \eta),$$



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

H $f(x)$ $\sigma \omega x$ $\sigma \omega$ $[-\eta, 0]$ $\text{ kai } [0, \eta]$
 ω η δ δ

$$g(-\eta) = \sigma \omega(-\eta) - (-\eta)(-\eta - \eta \sqrt{-\eta})$$

$$g(-\eta) = -1 + \eta(-\eta) = -\eta^2 - 1$$

$$g(0) = \sigma \omega 0 = 1$$

$$g(\eta) = \sigma \omega \eta - \eta(\eta - \eta \sqrt{\eta}) = -1 - \eta^2 < 0$$

$\rightarrow g(-\eta) g(0) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_1 \in (-\eta, 0)$ $\tau. \omega$
 $g(\xi_1) = 0$

$\rightarrow g(0) g(\eta) < 0$ Bolzano $\exists \xi_2 \in (0, \eta)$ $\tau. \omega$
 $g(\xi_2) = 0$

21. $\in \sigma_{TW}$ $0 \leq f(x) \leq 1$

Nd0 $\exists x_0 \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$ T.W $f(nx_0) = nx_0$

$$f(nx) = nx$$

$$\underbrace{f(nx) - nx}_{g(x)} = 0$$

H $g(x)$ swaxw sw $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ w n.d.s

$$g(0) = f(n \cdot 0) - n \cdot 0 = f(0) \geq 0$$

$$g(\frac{1}{2}) = f(n \cdot \frac{1}{2}) - n \cdot \frac{1}{2} = f(1) - 1 \leq 0.$$

$$0 \leq f(1) \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq f(1) - 1 \leq 0$$

$$g(0)g(\frac{1}{2}) \leq 0$$

$$g(0)g(\frac{n}{2}) \leq 0$$

$$g(0)g(\frac{n}{2}) < 0$$

$$\text{ή } g(0)g(\frac{n}{2}) = 0$$

$$g(0) = 0 \text{ ή } g(\frac{n}{2}) = 0$$

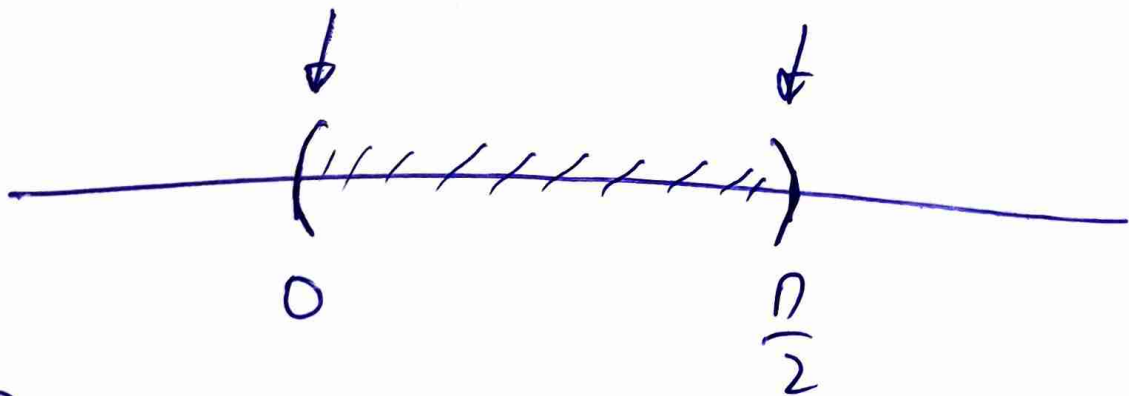
Bolzano

$$\exists x_0 \in (0, \frac{n}{2})$$

$$\text{Το } 0 \text{ ή } \frac{n}{2}$$

είναι ρίζα.

$$\text{Τ.ω } g(x_0) = 0.$$



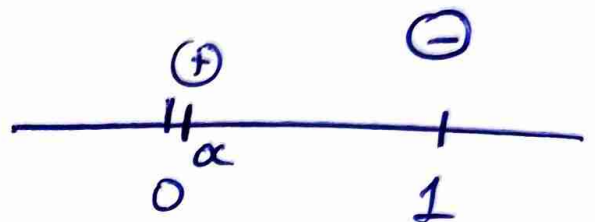
$$\text{Άρα } \exists x_0 \in [0, \frac{n}{2}] \text{ Τω } g(x_0) = 0$$

25. Νόσ η επίδωση

$$e^{\frac{1}{x}} = x+2 \text{ εχ} \mu \text{ τω} \lambda \alpha \chi \iota \sigma \alpha \nu$$

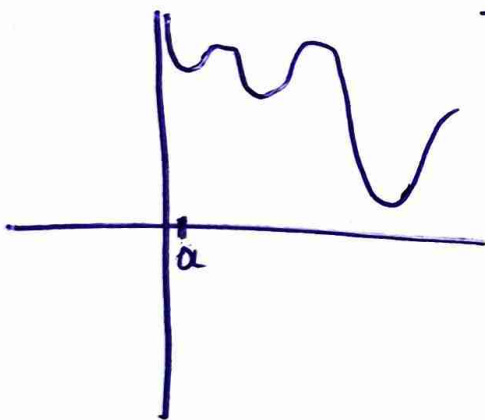
πίτ σω (0,1).

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



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

$\exists \alpha > 0$ κονα σω 0^+ τ.ω



$$f(\alpha) > 0$$

$$f(1) = e - 3 < 0$$

$f(\alpha)f(1) < 0$ Βολαω $\exists \xi \in (\alpha, 1)$
τ.ω $f(\xi) = 0$, $\xi \in (0, 1)$.

$$18. \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 0 \\ e^x - 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Enun swachul sw $\mathbb{R}$;

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \checkmark & & & \\ & & f_1 & & f_2 & & \\ -\infty & & & 0 & & & +\infty \end{array}$$

H $f(x)$ swachul sw $(-\infty, 0)$ ka $(0, +\infty)$
w/ n.s.d.

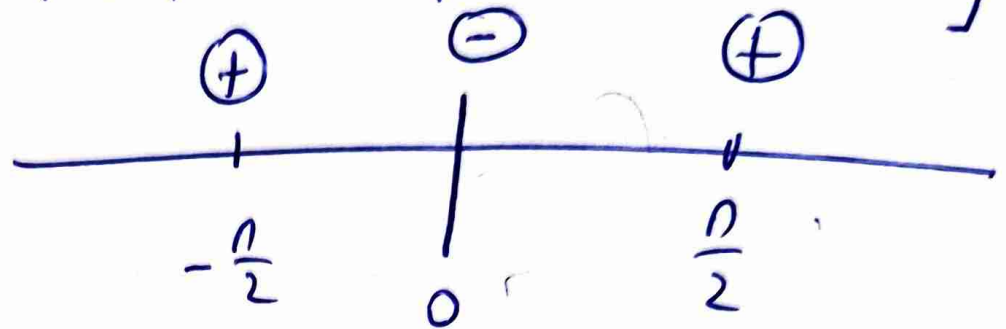
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^x - 1) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \\ f(0) = 0 \end{array}$$

Swachul sw 0!

Swachul sw $\mathbb{R}$.

Νόσ η σίωση $f(x) = \sigma w x$

εχ η απρίβη δω πρίδ σω $[-\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}]$



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

Η $g(x)$ σωσ η δω $[-\frac{n}{2}, 0]$ η $[0, \frac{n}{2}]$

η η.δ.δ.

$$g(-\frac{n}{2}) = f(-\frac{n}{2}) - \sigma w(-\frac{n}{2}) = (-\frac{e}{2})^2 - \frac{n^2}{4}$$

$$g(0) = f(0) - \sigma w 0 = 0 - 1 = -1 < 0$$

$$g(\frac{n}{2}) = f(\frac{n}{2}) - \sigma w(\frac{n}{2}) = e^{n/2} - 1 > 0$$

$g(0) g(-\frac{n}{2}) < 0$ Βολτανο $\exists \xi_1 \in (-\frac{n}{2}, 0)$ η $g(\xi_1) = 0$

$g(0) g(\frac{n}{2}) < 0$ Βολτανο $\exists \xi_2 \in (0, \frac{n}{2})$ η $g(\xi_2) = 0$

Μονοτονία για την $g(x)$ στο $[-\frac{n}{2}, 0]$

$$g(x) = f(x) - \sigma \omega x$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - \sigma \omega x$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 > x_2^2$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \sigma \omega x_1 < \sigma \omega x_2 \quad (+)$$

$$-\sigma \omega x_1 > -\sigma \omega x_2$$

$g \downarrow$

Το ξ_1 παύει

Μονοτονία για την $g(x)$ στο $[0, \frac{n}{2}]$

$$g(x) = f(x) - \sigma \omega x$$

$$g(x) = e^x - 1 - \sigma \omega x$$

$g \nearrow$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1} - 1 < e^{x_2} - 1$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \sigma \omega x_1 > \sigma \omega x_2 \Rightarrow -\sigma \omega x_1 < -\sigma \omega x_2$$

Το ξ_2 παύει!

14.

(B)

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ σωχνή.
 $|f(x)| = e^x + 1$
 $f(0) = 2$

ΕΥΟΤΗΤΑ
13

Π.7.11 $f(x)$

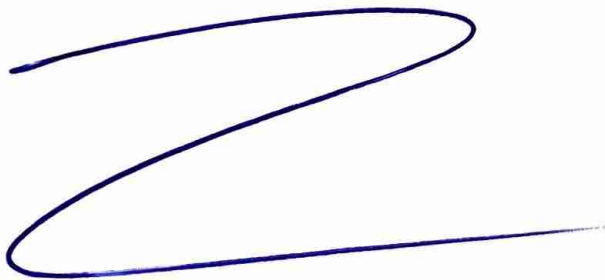
$f(x) = 0$
 $|f(x)| = 0$
 $e^x + 1 = 0$
 ΑΤΟΜ



$f(x) \neq 0$ και σωχνή
 $f(x) > 0$ ή $f(x) < 0$

$f(0) = 2$
 $f(x) > 0$

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



14. ⑧ $f^2(x) = x^2 + 4$ $f(1) = \sqrt{5}$

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

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

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

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

Find $f(x)$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

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

$$x^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -4$$

Impossible!

$$f(x) \neq 0 \text{ for all } x$$

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

$$f(1) = \sqrt{5}$$

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

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

$$15. \quad \textcircled{a} \quad f^2(x) = e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1$$

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

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

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

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

P. 70 f(x)

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$$e^x + 1 = 0$$

$$e^x = -1$$

Answer

$$f(x) \neq 0 \quad \text{for all } x$$

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

$$f(0) = 2$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = e^x + 1}}$$

$$17. \quad (a) \quad f^2(x) = 4x f(x) + 4 \quad f(0) = 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\underbrace{\oplus}_{|h(x)|} = \sqrt{4x^2 + 4}$$

P. 7.4 $h(x)$

$$h(x) = 0$$

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

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

At 0.0!

$$h(x) \neq 0 \text{ for } x \neq 0$$

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

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

$$h(x) = \sqrt{4x^2 + 4}$$

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

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

$$17. \quad f^2(x) - 2f(x) = 0$$

$$f(2) = 2$$

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

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

$$|f(x) - 1| = \overset{\oplus}{1}$$

$$\overset{\oplus}{|g(x)|} = 1$$

$$\text{P.T.D } g(x)$$

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$|g(x)| = 0$$

$$1 = 0$$

At 70.11

$g(x) \neq 0$ for some x
 $g(x) > 0$ or $g(x) < 0$

$$g(2) = f(2) - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$g(2) > 0$$

$$g(x) > 0$$

$$g(x) = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) - 1 = 1$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = 2}$$

$$18. \quad e^{f(x)} (e^{f(x)} - 2x) = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P. 11 d $f(x)$
 $h(x) = 0$
 $|h(x)| = 0$
 $\sqrt{x^2 + 1} = 0$
 $x^2 + 1 = 0$
 ATON!

$h(x) \neq 0$ can show
 $h(x) > 0$ or $h(x) < 0$
 $h(0) = e^{f(0)} - 0 = e^{f(0)} > 0$
 $h(x) > 0$

19. (a) $f^2(x) = x + 2f(x)$

$f: [-1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(0) = 2$

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

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

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

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

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

$h(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$

Find $h(x)$

$h(x) = 0$

$|h(x)| = 0$

$\sqrt{x+1} = 0$

$x+1 = 0$

$x = -1$

x	-1
h(x)	0

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

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

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

20. (a) $|f(x)| = 1 - x^2$

$f: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f(0) = 1$

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

P. 7.1 $f(x)$

$d(x) = 0$

$|f(x)| = 0$

$1 - x^2 = 0$

$x^2 = 1$

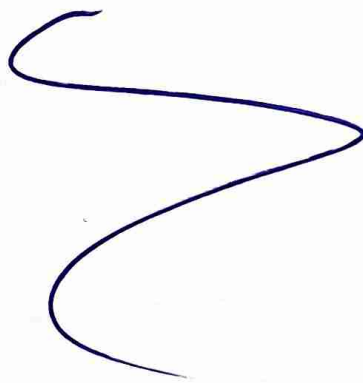
$x = 1$ $x = -1$

x	-1	1
$d(x)$	///	///



$f(0) = 1$

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



21. $f^2(x) + 2x^2 = 2x f(x) + 1, x \in [-1, 1]$
 $f(0) = 1$ f convex,

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

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

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

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

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

P. 7 $h(x)$

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

$$h(x) = 0$$

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

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

$$1-x^2 = 0$$

$$(x=1) \quad (x=-1)$$

x	-1	1
h(x)	//	//

$$h(0) = 1$$

$$23. \quad (B) \quad f^2(x) + 2e^x = e^{2x} + 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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

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

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

P. 4 $f(x)$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$$|e^x - 1| = 0$$

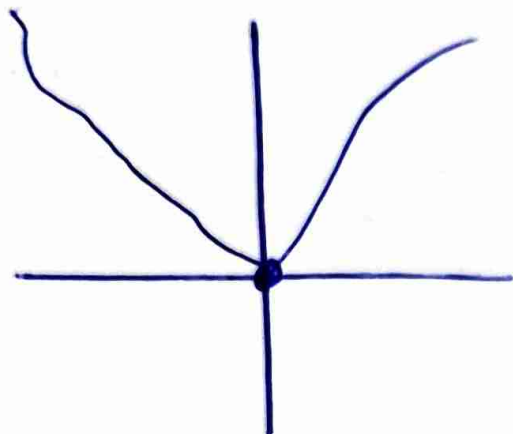
$$e^x - 1 = 0$$

$$e^x = 1$$

$$x = 0$$

x	0
$f(x)$	$;$

1.



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

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

$$x < 0$$

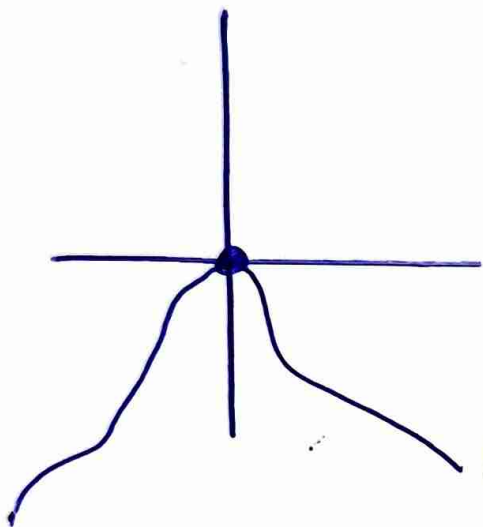
$$x < 0 \Rightarrow e^x < e^0 \Rightarrow e^x < 1 \Rightarrow e^x - 1 < 0$$

$$x > 0$$

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

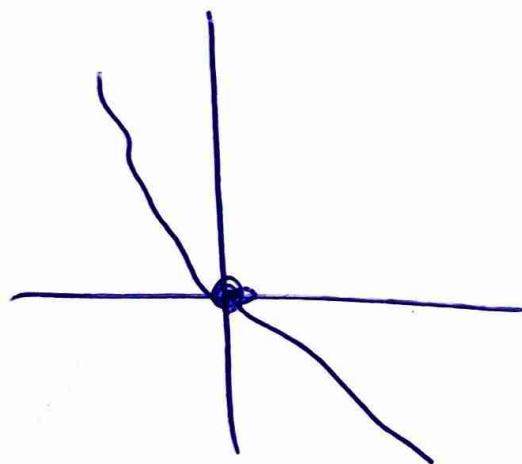
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^x, & x < 0 \\ e^x - 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

2.



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x - 1, & x < 0 \\ e^x - 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

3.



$$x < 0 \quad \ominus$$

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

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

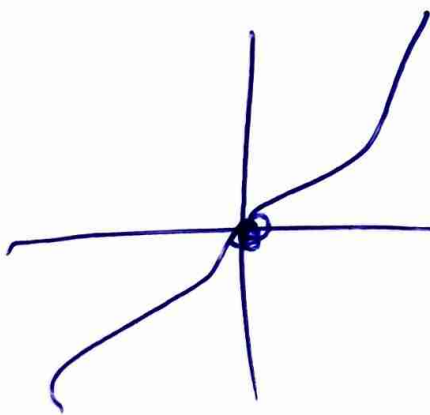
$$x > 0$$

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

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

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

4.



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

Επόμενο μάθημα

Ημερομηνία μαθήματος: 8/9/26

Ώρα μαθήματος: 6:30

Ασκήσεις

Ενοστά 12

(16)

(17) B

(19)

(20)

(23)

(24)

(29) ,

παρατηρήσεις

Να λύσω των (24) στο ενστά 13