

Μεγάλη προσοχή

Δίνεται $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + x - 2, & x \leq 0 \\ x - \sin x - 1, & 0 < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$

1. Συνεχώς στο 0;

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

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

$\begin{array}{c} f_1 \qquad f_2 \\ \hline \qquad 0 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -2 \end{array} \right.$

$f(0) = -2$ Άρα $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ συνεχώς στο 0!

2. Συνεχώς;

Η $f(x)$ είναι συνεχώς στο $(-\infty, 0)$ και $(0, \pi]$

ως η.σ.σ και αφού για συνεχώς

στο 0 είναι συνεχώς

στο πάνω φράγμα της!

3. Συνολο Τύπων.

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

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

- $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^3 < x_2^3$
 - $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 - 2 < x_2 - 2$
- } (+)

$$x_1^3 + x_1 - 2 < x_2^3 + x_2 - 2$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

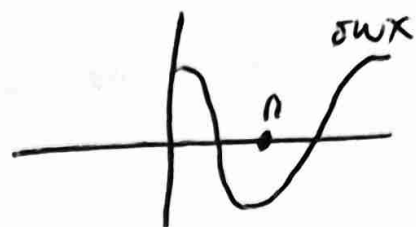
$$f \nearrow \forall x < 0$$

x	$-\infty$	0	π
f(x)	$-\infty$		

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

$$f(0) = -2$$

$$f(\pi) =$$



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

$$f(x) = x - \sin x - 1$$

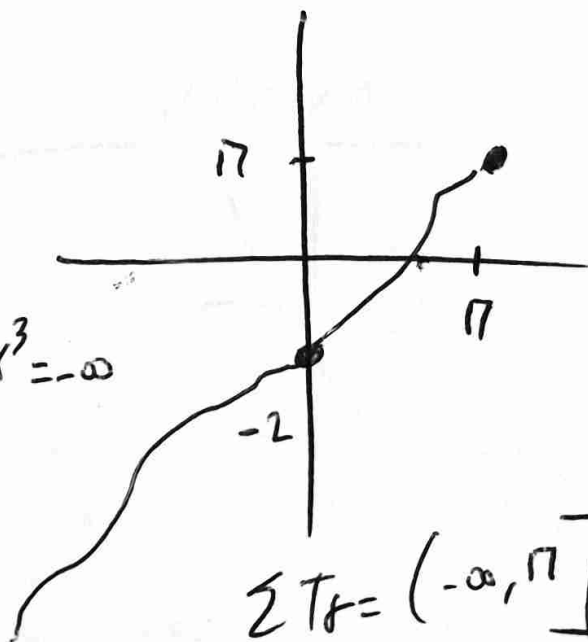
- $x_1 < x_2$
- $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \sin x_1 > \sin x_2$

$$-\sin x_1 < -\sin x_2$$

$$-1 - \sin x_1 < -1 - \sin x_2$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

$$f \nearrow \forall x \in [0, \pi]$$



$$\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, \pi]$$

4. Νόο η $f(x)$ εχη ποταδίκη θετική
 ρίλα.

- f συνεχής

- $f \neq$

- $\Sigma T_f = (-\infty, \pi]$

το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$ άρα $\exists! \xi$ τ.ν

$$f(\xi) = 0.$$

Έστω ότι $\xi < 0$ (η ρίλα που αρμεύει)

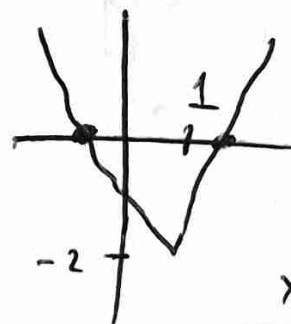
$$f(\xi) < f(0)$$

$$0 < -2.$$

Ατόνω!

$$\Rightarrow \xi > 0$$

Προσοχή



$$\underline{x < 1}$$

- f συνεχής

- $f \neq$

- $\Sigma T_f = [-2, +\infty)$

το $0 \in \Sigma T_f$ οοο

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

- f συνεχής

- $f \neq$

- $\Sigma T_f = [-2, +\infty)$

5. Na unalozistu ∞ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + 2}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) + 2}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \sin x - 1 + 2}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \sin x + 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} - \frac{\sin x - 1}{x} = \\ &= 1 - 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

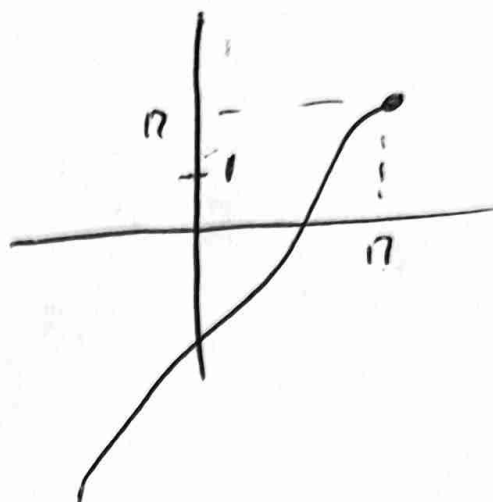
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) + 2}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^3 + x - 2 + 2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^3 + x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x^2 + 1)}{x} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

6. Πλνθoς ριζωv $f(x) = x$

Av $x > n$ o ριζ.

Av $x \leq n$ 1 ριζ.



7. Πλνθoς ριζωv τωv εfισωσewv

$$f(x) = e^x, \quad x < 0$$

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

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

1 ριζ.

Σημειώσεις

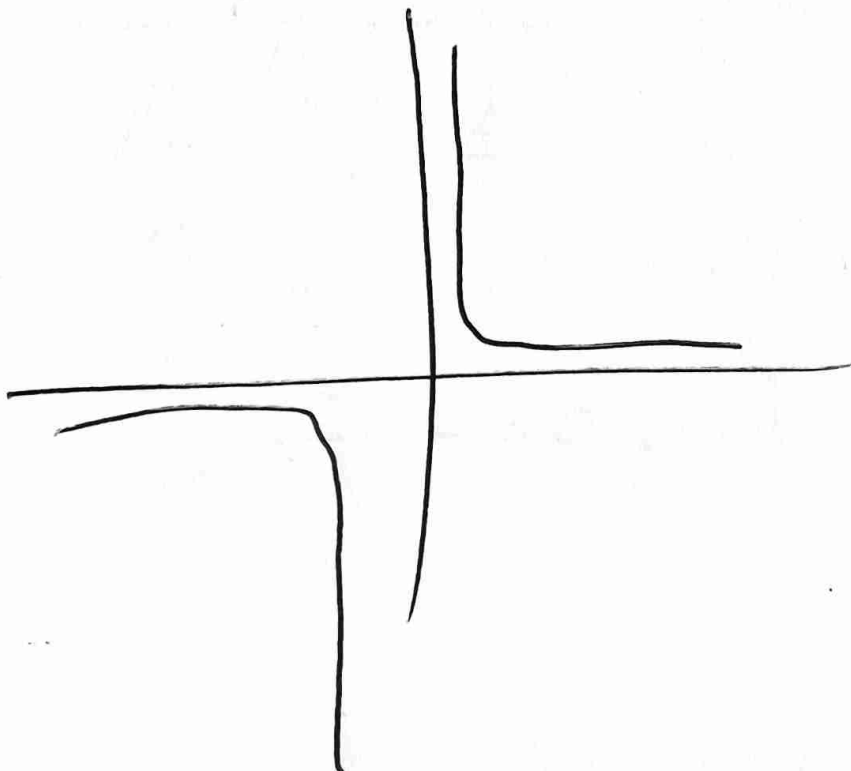
1. Έστω $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $x \neq 0$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

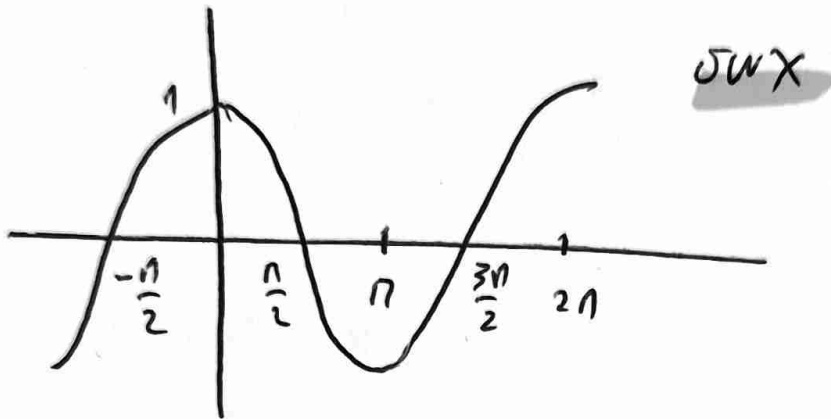
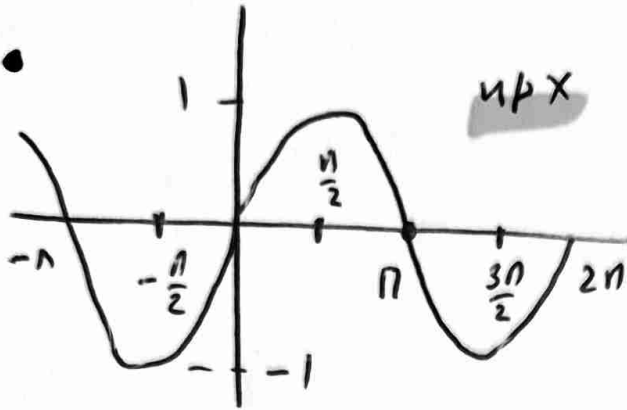
Είναι συνεχής!

Βεβαιωθείτε, ότι είναι συνεχής στο

κάθε ορισμένο τμή.



2.



3. Γνωστα οριμ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u_{px}}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sigma_{wx} - 1}{x} = 0,$$

4.

κοινα σημεια

$$(f^{-1} \text{ } \mu \epsilon \text{ } y=x$$



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

η ισοδυναμια $\underline{f(x)=x}$

κοινα σημεια

$$(f^{-1} \text{ } \mu \epsilon \text{ } f$$

$$f(x)=f^{-1}(x)$$

η

$$f(x)=x$$

η

$$f^{-1}(x)=x$$

αν και ποσο αν

f ↗

Επαναληπτικές Ασκήσεις Μαθημάτων I.

(Σελ 384)

3. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$

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

α) Πρσν $x \ln x \neq 0$ και $x > 0$
 $x \neq 0$ και $\ln x \neq 0$
 $x \neq 1$

$$D_f = (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

β) Να βρσν τσ D_g

Πρσν $0 < 1-x < 1$ ή $1-x > 1$

$$0 < 1-x \quad \text{και} \quad 1-x < 1$$

$$x < 1$$

$$0 < x$$

$$\underline{x \in (0, 1)}$$

$$\underline{0 > x}$$

$$D_g = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1)$$

⑦

Monotonia στο $(1, +\infty)$

• $x_1 < x_2$

• $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \ln x_1 < \ln x_2$ } ①

• $x > 1$
 $\ln x > \ln 1$
 $\ln x > 0$

$$x_1 \ln x_1 < x_2 \ln x_2$$

$$\frac{1}{x_1 \ln x_1} > \frac{1}{x_2 \ln x_2}$$

$$f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

$f \downarrow$

⑧ $\forall \alpha < B$ ισχύει $\alpha > 1, B > 1$ $\forall \alpha < B^B$

$$\alpha < B \Rightarrow f(\alpha) > f(B) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha \ln \alpha} > \frac{1}{B \ln B}$$

$$\Rightarrow B \ln B > \alpha \ln \alpha$$

$$\ln B^B > \ln \alpha^\alpha$$

$$B^B > \alpha^\alpha$$

$$\textcircled{\varepsilon} \quad \frac{(x^4+2)^{x^4+2}}{(x^2+4)^{x^2+4}} = 1$$

$$(x^4+2)^{x^4+2} = (x^2+4)^{x^2+4}$$

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

$$(x^4+2) \ln(x^4+2) = (x^2+4) \ln(x^2+4)$$

$$\frac{1}{(x^4+2) \ln(x^4+2)} = \frac{1}{(x^2+4) \ln(x^2+4)}$$

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

$f|_{-1}$

$$x^4+2 = x^2+4$$

$$x^4 - x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x^2 = -1$$

ATON

1.

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

$$\text{npou } 1-x \geq 0$$

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

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

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

$$D_g = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad (f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = \sqrt{1-x} + \ln x$$

$$D_{f+g} = D_f \cap D_g = (0, 1]$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad h(x) = (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \sqrt{1 - \ln x}$$

$$x \in D_g \quad \text{ou} \quad g(x) \in D_f$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\ln x \leq 1$$

$$e^{\ln x} \leq e^1$$

$$D_h = (0, e]$$

$$x \leq e$$

$$⑧ \quad \varphi(x) = h(x) - x^2 \quad \text{vso} \quad \varphi \downarrow$$

$$x \in D_h$$

$$x \in (0, e]$$

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

$$D\varphi = (0, e]$$

$$\bullet \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \ln x_1 < \ln x_2 \Rightarrow -\ln x_1 > -\ln x_2$$

$$1 - \ln x_1 > 1 - \ln x_2$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \ln x_1} > \sqrt{1 - \ln x_2}$$

$$\bullet \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 < x_2^2 \Rightarrow -x_1^2 > -x_2^2 \quad (+)$$

$$\varphi \downarrow$$

$$⑤ \quad \frac{\sqrt{1-\ln x}}{x^2} = 1$$

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

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

$$\varphi(x) = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi(1)$$

$$\varphi(1) = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$6. f(x) = 1 - \ln x$$

$$D_f = (0, +\infty)$$

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

$$D_g = \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a) g(x_1) = g(x_2)$$

$$\frac{e^{x_1}}{1+e^{x_1}} = \frac{e^{x_2}}{1+e^{x_2}}$$

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

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

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

$$x_1 = x_2$$

g 3/ - /

$$\exists \varepsilon \in \mathbb{N} \quad g(x) = y$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{y > 0}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

y	0	1
1-y	+	+
y	-	+
~	+	-

$$y \in (0, 1).$$

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

$$D_{g^{-1}} = (0, 1)$$

$$\textcircled{B} \cdot g^{-1}(f(x)) = \ln \left(\frac{1 - \ln x}{1 - 1 + \ln x} \right) =$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{1 - \ln x}{\ln x} \right)$$

$$x \in D_f \quad \text{ou} \quad f(x) \in D_{g^{-1}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x > 0}}$$

$$0 < 1 - \ln x < 1$$

$$0 < 1 - \ln x \quad \text{and} \quad 1 - \ln x < 1$$

$$\ln x < 1$$

$$0 < \ln x$$

$$e^0 < x$$

$$\underline{\underline{x < e}}$$

$$1 < x$$

$$x \in (e, +\infty)$$

$$(g^{-1} \circ f)(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1 - \ln x}{\ln x}\right)$$

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

$$\textcircled{f} \quad g^{-1}(f(x)) = 0$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1 - \ln x}{\ln x}\right) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1 - \ln x}{\ln x} = 1$$

$$1 - \ln x = \ln x$$

$$1 = 2 \ln x$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = \sqrt{e}}}$$

Μεταλη προσοχη

Εστω $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχη!

$$\text{και } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x f(x) + 1}{x^2 - x} = 4$$

Βρη το $f(1)$.

$$\text{Οετω } \frac{x f(x) + 1}{x^2 - x} = g(x) \text{ ορα } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = 4$$

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x)(x-1) - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 4 \cdot 0 - 1$$

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

fonexul .

$$f(1) = -1$$



22.

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

$$f(x) \neq 0$$

$$f(x \cdot y) = f(x) \cdot f(y) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \forall x=y=1$$

$$f(1) = f(1) \cdot f(1)$$

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

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

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

~~$$f(1) \neq 0$$~~

$$\therefore f(1) - 1 = 0$$

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

$$\textcircled{B} \text{ N.S. } f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$f(xy) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$$

$$\text{Para } x=x \text{ ou } y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f\left(x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right) = f(x) \cdot f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$f(1) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) f(x)$$

$$1 = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) f(x)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$\textcircled{C} \text{ Propriedade ou poro } f(1) = 1.$$

$$\text{Como } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x_1)}{f(x_2)} = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right) = 1 \text{ poro } f(1) = 1$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = 1$$

$$\underline{x_1 = x_2}$$

$$\text{Ақор} \quad f(xy) = f(x) f(y)$$

$$\text{онор} \quad y = \frac{1}{x_2} \quad x = x_1$$

$$f\left(x_1 \frac{1}{x_2}\right) = f(x_1) f\left(\frac{1}{x_2}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right) = f(x_1) f\left(\frac{1}{x_2}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right) = f(x_1) \frac{1}{f(x_2)}$$

$$\boxed{f\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right) = \frac{f(x_1)}{f(x_2)}}$$