

A3. Κευδής, πηροπει τα όρια να γίνουν υπάρχει. Π.χ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$

A4. Σωρός - Σωσός - Λάθος - Λαδός - Λαδος

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1. Ζητώμε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) \Rightarrow 0 = a = f(0)$

$$\text{Για } a=0: \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x - bx - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (e^x - b = 1 - b) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x^3 - 3x^2}{x} = 0 \end{array} \right\} b=1$$

B2.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x - x - 1, & x < 0 \\ 2x^3 - 3x^2, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^x - 1, & x < 0 \\ 6x^2 - 6x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{p-} \xrightarrow{-\infty} \xrightarrow[0]{-\beta} \xrightarrow{\beta} \xrightarrow{+\infty} \\ f \quad \downarrow \quad \nearrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^x - x - 1) = +\infty \quad f(0) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \end{array}$$

$$\text{για } x=1, f(1) = -1$$

αρχ: $x \in [-\infty, 1] \Rightarrow f(x) \in [-1, +\infty)$ Σύνορα τιμών = $[-1, +\infty)$

$x \in [1, +\infty) \Rightarrow f(x) \in [-1, +\infty)$

$$B3. \quad f''(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x < 0 \\ 12x - 6, & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{p-} \xrightarrow{-\infty} \xrightarrow[0]{\beta} \xrightarrow{\beta} \xrightarrow{+\infty} \\ + \quad \downarrow \quad \nearrow \end{array}$$

εγκ. καρνατος $(0, 0), (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

B4. Πρέπει, $n \mu k + k - 1 > 1 \Rightarrow n \mu k + k > 0 \Rightarrow n \mu k > k \Rightarrow k < 0$.

B5. Το ηρόσημο της f : $\frac{-1}{1 + \beta} = \frac{0}{1 - \beta}$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \int_{-1}^0 (e^x - x - 1) dx + \int_0^1 (-2x^3 + 3x^2) dx = \left[e^x - \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[-\frac{x^4}{2} + x^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{e-1}{e} \text{ T.p.α.} \end{aligned}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ1. Παραγωγή της δομής σχέσης: $(2e^{f(x)} + 1) f'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow$
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2e^{f(x)} + 1}$, $f'(x) > 0$ από f γν. αυθορ.

Για $x = 0$: $2e^{f(0)} + f(0) - 2 = 0$. \otimes

Θέτω $g(x) = 2e^x + x - 2$, $g(0) = 0$, $g'(x) = 2e^x + 1 > 0$, $g \uparrow$
από η \otimes γράφεται: $g(f(0)) = 0 = g(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$

Γ2. Αρου $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2e^{f(x)} + 1}$, η f' είναι νηλικός παράγωγος
από $f''(x) = -\frac{2e^{f(x)} f''(x)}{(2e^{f(x)} + 1)^2} < 0$ αρού $f'(x) > 0$, συ. f κοινή.

Γ3. Είναι F για κριτική της f . Η ανισώση γραπτεί:

$$F(\alpha+1) - F(\alpha) < F(\alpha+2) - F(\alpha+1).$$

Με 2 θητ, $\exists \xi_1 \in (\alpha, \alpha+y)$: $f(\xi_1) = F(\alpha+y) - F(\alpha)$

$\exists \xi_2 \in (\alpha+1, \alpha+2)$: $f(\xi_2) = F(\alpha+2) - F(\alpha+1)$

Όχι, $\xi_1 < \xi_2 \Rightarrow f(\xi_1) < f(\xi_2) \Rightarrow F(\alpha+y) - F(\alpha) < F(\alpha+2) - F(\alpha+1)$

Γ4. Η f^{-1} υπάρχει αρού $f \uparrow$ και ορίζεται στο $\mathbb{R} = f(\mathbb{R})$.

Η αρχική σχέση $y = f(x)$ γίνεται: $2e^y + y = x+2 \Rightarrow$

$$f^{-1}(x) = 2e^x + x - 2. \text{ Ενίσαι, } y \geq x \Rightarrow f(x) > 0 \quad (f \uparrow)$$

από $E = \int_0^{2e-1} f(x) dx$. Θέτω $u = f(x) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(u) = x \Rightarrow$
 $(f^{-1})'(u) du = dx$ και $f^{-1}(1) = 2e-1$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = f(2e-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{από } E &= \int_0^1 u \cdot (f^{-1})'(u) du = \left(u f^{-1}(u) \right)_0^1 - \int_0^1 (2e^u + u - 2) du = \\ &= 2e-1 - \left[2e^u + \frac{u^2}{2} - 2u \right]_0^1 = 2e-1 - (2e-\frac{3}{2}-2) \\ &= -1 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \text{T.P.Q.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta 1. \text{ H} \delta_{\text{dobyfim}}: xf'(x) - f(x) = -x \cdot e^{-x} \Rightarrow \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = -\frac{e^{-x}}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} e^{-\frac{f(x)}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \left(e^{-\frac{f(x)}{x}}\right)' = (\ln x)' \Rightarrow$$

$$e^{-\frac{f(x)}{x}} = \ln x + c \quad \begin{matrix} f(0)=0 \\ c=0 \end{matrix} \quad \text{dipas} \quad e^{-\frac{f(x)}{x}} = \ln x \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{f(x)}{x} = \ln(\ln x) \Rightarrow f(x) = -x \ln(\ln x)$$

$$\Delta 2. \quad f'(x) = -\ln(\ln x) - \frac{1}{\ln x} \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x \ln x} + \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} \Rightarrow$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x \ln^2 x} \quad \begin{matrix} f'' & \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} & \text{c. ugnis } (e, 0) \\ f & \cup & \cap \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{kan n Fq/mu owo } (e, 0): y = -x + e \quad (\epsilon)$$

$$\Delta 3. \text{ Azo w } \Delta 2: \begin{matrix} f' & \frac{1}{\ln x} & \text{dipas n } f' \text{ c. x. y. p. } \\ f' & \nearrow \searrow & \text{yia } x=e, f'(e)=-1 \end{matrix}$$

suvenis $f'(x) < 0$ dipas $f' \downarrow$ owo $(+, +\infty)$

$$\text{Ar } x \in (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow f(x) \in \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \right) = (-\infty, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{H s̄igwom } \alpha(\ln x)^x = 1 \Rightarrow (\ln x)^x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow -x \ln(\ln x) = \ln \alpha.$$

Ents. $\ln \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ yia n̄dē $\alpha > 0$ n s̄igwom $f(x) = \ln \alpha$
ext. $\alpha \neq 1$, bus n̄ia p̄ia owo $(1, +\infty)$

$\Delta 4. \text{ Ar } x \in [2, e], n f(x) \text{ givai uupz̄i}, \text{ suvenis } f(x) \geq (\epsilon)$

$$\text{Sns. } f(x) \geq -x + e \text{ dipas } \int_2^e f(x) dx \geq \int_2^e (-x + e) dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_2^e f(x) dx \geq \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} + ex \right]_2^e = \dots = \frac{(e-2)^2}{2}.$$