

Α3. Υευσίς. Για παράδειγμα, αν $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, τότε $f(x) > 0 \forall x > 0$
 αλλά το $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$.

Α4. α. Λάθος β. Σωστό γ. Λάθος δ. Λάθος ε. Λάθος

ΘΕΜΑ Β

$$B1. \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+6} - 2}{3 - \sqrt{x+7}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+6-8)(3 + \sqrt{x+7})}{(9-x-7)(\sqrt[3]{(x+6)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{x+6} + 4)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$c. \text{ Επειδή } |(x-3)^2 \cdot \eta\upsilon \frac{1}{x^2-9}| \leq (x-3)^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-(x-3)^2 \leq (x-3)^2 \cdot \eta\upsilon \frac{1}{x^2-9} \leq (x-3)^2 \text{ που } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x-3)^2 = 0$$

$$\text{από κρ. παρ. προκύπτει ότι } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x-3)^2 \cdot \eta\upsilon \frac{1}{x^2-9} = 0$$

$$B2. \text{ a. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty \quad b. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0 \quad c. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{f(x)-1} \text{ Δευ υπάρχει.}$$

$$d. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x)x^3 - 2x^2 + 1) = -\infty \text{ γιατί } f(x) > 0.$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$Γ1. \text{ Θέτω } g(x) = \frac{x^3 - (\alpha+1)x^2 + \beta x + 6}{x-2} \Leftrightarrow g(x)(x-2) = x^3 - (\alpha+1)x^2 + \beta x + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)(x-2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [x^3 - (\alpha+1)x^2 + \beta x + 6] \Rightarrow 0 = 8 - 4\alpha - 4 + 2\beta + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha - \beta = 5 \Rightarrow \beta = 2\alpha - 5$$

$$\text{Για } \beta = 2\alpha - 5 : \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - (\alpha+1)x^2 + 2\alpha x - 5x + 6}{x-2} = 5$$

$$\text{Με Horner: } \begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & -\alpha-1 & 2\alpha-5 & 6 \\ & 2 & -2\alpha+2 & -6 \\ \hline 1 & -\alpha+1 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \quad | \quad x=2$$

ευνενώ:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [x^2 + (1-\alpha)x - 3] = 5 \Rightarrow 4 + 2 - 2\alpha - 3 = 5 \Rightarrow \alpha = -1$$

$$\text{και αφού } \beta = 2\alpha - 5 \Rightarrow \beta = -7$$

$$\Gamma 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left[k + \frac{2}{x} + \sqrt{4 + \frac{\lambda - 1}{x^2}} \right] = 5 \Rightarrow (-\infty) (k+2) = 5 \quad \text{δρα}$$

απορριπτόμενα $k = -2$. Για $k = -2$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[-2x + 2 - \sqrt{4x^2 + \lambda x - 1} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2 + 4 - 3x - 4x^2 - \lambda x + 1}{-2x + 2 + \sqrt{4x^2 + \lambda x - 1}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left(-8 - \lambda + \frac{5}{x} \right)}{-2x \left[1 - \frac{2}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{\lambda - 1}{4x^2}} \right]} = \frac{-8 - \lambda}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow -\lambda = 18 \Rightarrow \lambda = -18$$

δρα τελευτά $k = -2, \lambda = -18$.

$$\Gamma 3 \quad \eta \ \delta \ \mu > e: \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x \left(3 - \left(\frac{\mu}{e} \right)^x \right)}{e^x \left(1 + \left(\frac{\mu}{e} \right)^x \right)} = 3, \text{ μη δεικνύει.}$$

$$\delta \ \mu < e: \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\mu^x \left[3 \left(\frac{e}{\mu} \right)^x - 1 \right]}{\mu^x \left[\left(\frac{e}{\mu} \right)^x + 1 \right]} = -1, \text{ μη δεικνύει.}$$

$$\text{Για } \mu = e: \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2e^x}{2e^x} = 1, \text{ δρα η περίπτωση } \mu = e.$$

$$ii) \text{ Για } \mu = e, \quad f(x) = \ln(e^x + 1) - x = \ln\left(\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x}\right) = \ln(1 + e^{-x}), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Έστω $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{-x_1} > e^{-x_2} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ δρα f^{\downarrow} ,

συνεπώς η f αντιστρέφεται.

$$\text{Θέσω } y = \ln(1 + e^{-x}) \Rightarrow 1 + e^{-x} = e^y \Rightarrow e^{-x} = e^y - 1, \text{ με } e^y - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow y > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \ln(e^y - 1) \Rightarrow x = -\ln(e^y - 1) \text{ συνεπώς}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = -\ln(e^x - 1) \text{ με } x \in (0, +\infty).$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$\Delta 1. \text{ Έστω } h(x) = \frac{f(x) - \sqrt{x+3}}{x-1} \Rightarrow f(x) = (x-1)h(x) + \sqrt{x+3}$$

$$\text{δρα } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2.$$

$$b. \text{ Θέσω } y = x-1 \Rightarrow x = y+1, \text{ οπότε } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)-2}{x-2} =$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(y)-2}{y-1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{(y-1)h(y) + \sqrt{y+3} - 2}{y-1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \left[h(y) + \frac{y+3-4}{(y-1)(y+3+2)} \right] =$$

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

$$c. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\eta_y (f(x)-2)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\eta_y (f(x)-2)}{f(x)-2} \cdot \frac{f(x)-2}{x-1} \right] (*)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\eta_y (f(x)-2)}{f(x)-2} \stackrel{y=f(x)-2}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta_y y}{y} = 1 \quad \text{uar} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)-2}{x-1} \stackrel{(b)}{=} \frac{1}{2}$$

Άρα, το (*) ισούται με $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\Delta 2 a. \text{ Έστω } h(x) = \frac{1}{f(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{h(x)} \quad \text{uar} \quad h(x) > 0 \text{ άρα}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{h(x)} = +\infty \quad \text{αφού} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = 0 \quad \text{uar} \quad h(x) > 0.$$

$$b. \text{ Έπει, σι } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty, \quad 2 - f^2(x) < 0, \quad f(x) - 1 > 0 \quad \text{uar}$$

$$f^2(x) + 3f(x) - 2 > 0 \quad \text{uar} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f^2(x) - 2 - f(x) + 1}{f^2(x) + 3f(x) - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f^2(x) \left[1 - \frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{f^2(x)} \right]}{f^2(x) \left[1 + \frac{3}{f(x)} - \frac{2}{f^2(x)} \right]} = 1$$

$$\Delta 3 \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1-h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(1+h) - 2}{h} - \frac{f(1-h) - 2}{h} \right] (*)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - 2}{h} \stackrel{y=1+h}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(y) - 2}{y-1} \stackrel{\Delta 1(b)}{=} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-h) - 2}{h} \stackrel{y=1-h}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(y) - 2}{y-1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{άρα τελικά} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1-h)}{h} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1.$$