

ΘΕΜΑ Α

Ιεζέπης
ΑΡΧΙΤΕΧΝΗ

①

A1

A2

A3

A4 $\Lambda - \Lambda - \Lambda - \Sigma - \Sigma$

ΘΕΜΑ Β.

B1. Το n.o. των $f = g \circ h$ είναι

$$A_f = A_{g \circ h} = \{x + Ah \text{ και } h(x) \in Ag\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ h(x) \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 0 \text{ Apa } A_f = (0, +\infty)$$

O πίνακας των f είναι:

$$f(x) = (g \circ h)(x) = \frac{4 - e^{2 \ln x}}{e^{\ln x}} = \frac{4 - e^{\ln x^2}}{x} = \frac{4 - x^2}{x}, x > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} B2i) \text{ If } x > 0 : f'(x) &= \frac{-2x \cdot x - (4-x^2) \cdot 1}{x^2} = \\ &= \frac{-2x^2 - 4 + x^2}{x^2} = -\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2} < 0. \end{aligned}$$

Apa f ↴ για $x \in (0, +\infty)$

$$ii) \text{ If } x > 0 : \frac{4 - \pi^2}{4 - e^2} > \frac{\pi}{e} \Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} 4 - e^2 < 0 \\ \pi > 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{4 - e^2}{\pi} \right) \bullet \frac{4 - \pi^2}{4 - e^2} &< \frac{(4 - e^2)}{\pi} \bullet \frac{\pi}{e} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{4 - \pi^2}{\pi} &< \frac{4 - e^2}{e} \Leftrightarrow F(\pi) < F(e) \Leftrightarrow \pi > e \end{aligned}$$

16x1n

B3. Eşrefci f(x) karakteristikleri 6'ta $x_0=0$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4-x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (4-x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (4-x^2) = 4 > 0$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \stackrel{(1/x)}{=} +\infty$

Apa n f eksi karakteristikleri $x=0$.

Eşrefci f'nin 0'da 6'ta $+\infty$:

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

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (F(x) - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{4-x^2}{x} + x \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4-x^2+x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4}{x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Apa n f eksi nüfusunu 6'ta $+\infty$ taw evedi $y=x$.

B4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6uv(1+x^2)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6uv(1+x^2)}{\frac{4-x^2}{x}} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{4-x^2} \cdot 6uv(1+x^2)$$

• $\text{Sıfır } x>0 : \left| \frac{x}{4-x^2} \cdot 6uv(1+x^2) \right| \leq \left| \frac{x}{4-x^2} \right| \Leftrightarrow$

$$-\left| \frac{x}{4-x^2} \right| \leq \frac{x}{4-x^2} \cdot 6uv(1+x^2) \leq \left| \frac{x}{4-x^2} \right|$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{4-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x}{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{x} = 0$

Apa oživuva kcr KΠ. npravica ③
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x(1+x^2)}{f(x)} = 0$. DESENISS

Dear A

Ft. Šta $x \geq 1$: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + a$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Apa } \int_2^3 x \cdot f(x) dx &= \int_2^3 x \left(\frac{1}{x} + a \right) dx = \\ &= \int_2^3 (1 + ax) dx = \left[x + \frac{ax^2}{2} \right]_2^3 = \\ &= 3 + \frac{9a}{2} - \left(2 + \frac{4a}{2} \right) = 3 + \frac{9a}{2} - 2 - \frac{4a}{2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{5a}{2}$$

$$\text{Dobro } \int_2^3 x \cdot f(x) dx = 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{5a}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{5a}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0.$$

$$\text{Apa } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 3x + 3, & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{x}, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

(4)

Г2. Г1а від опифікан епандохів
 єzo $x_0=1$ нерівн f бути x_0 ке **дезе** $\exists \delta$
 Давай $\forall \epsilon > 0$, ти $\exists \delta > 0$ $x_0 = 1 - \delta$.

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Г1а } x=1 : f(1) = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \\ \text{Г1а } x < 1 : \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^2 - 3x + 3) = 1 \\ \text{Г1а } x > 1 : \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x} = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Апо f бути x_0 єzo $x_0 = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Г1а } x < 1 : \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 1} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x-2) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Г1а } x > 1 : \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1-x}{x}}{x-1} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1-x}{x(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)}{x(x-1)} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

Апо $f'(1) = -1$

Н ϵ, δ єzo $x_0 = 1$ від:

$$y - f(1) = f'(1)(x-1) \Leftrightarrow y - 1 = -1(x-1) \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$\text{iii) } |6x| \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \phi \omega = f'(1) \Leftrightarrow \phi \omega = -1 \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ rad.}$$

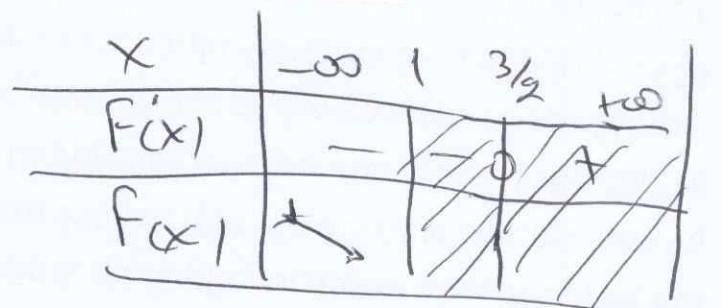
DESEJOS

f3. Jika $x \in (-\infty, 1) = A_1$:

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

$$\bullet f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$$

Jika $f \downarrow$ di $(-\infty, 1)$



Jika $x \in [1, +\infty) = A_2$: $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$

Jika $f \uparrow$ di $[1, +\infty)$.

Jika $x \in A_1 \cup f \downarrow$ kec GUR(xii) jika

$$f(A_1) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) \right) = (1, +\infty)$$

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

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

Jika $x \in A_2 \cup f \uparrow$ kec GUR(xii) jika

$$f(A_2) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x), f(1) \right] = (0, 1]$$

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

Enakd $f(A_1) \cap f(A_2) = \emptyset$ ($\{z_{\text{eva}} + z_{\text{ra}}\} \cup \{z_{\text{ou}}\}$)
Dapat dilihat $f^{-1} \rightarrow$ dr. kovokan f

$$f(A) = f(A_1) \cup f(A_2) = (0, +\infty)$$

Fr.

DEEPMALA
MATHS

⑥

$$E(0) = E(0_1) + E(0_2)$$

$$\bullet E(0_1) = \int_1^2 |f(x_1 - y)| dx =$$

$$= \int_1^2 (f(x_1 - y)) dx =$$

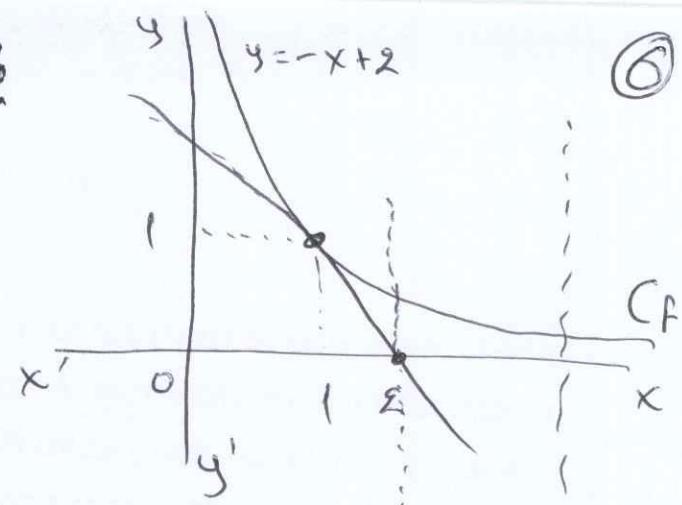
$$= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} + x - 2 \right) dx =$$

$$= \left[\ln|x_1| + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_1^2 = \ln 2 + \frac{4}{2} - 4 - (\ln 1 + \frac{1}{2} - 2) = \\ = \ln 2 + 2 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \geq 0$$

$$\bullet E(0_2) = \int_2^e |F(x)| dx = \int_2^e \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln x]_2^e = \\ = \ln e - \ln 2 = 1 - \ln 2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{Apakah } E(0) = E(0_1) + E(0_2) =$$

$$= \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} \geq 0$$



Jika $x \geq 1 \Rightarrow f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} > 0$
Apakah $f \cup$ onik?
 $f(x) \geq y$

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Για $x \in A_2 = [1, 2]$ και f η γενικός αριθμητικός

$$\text{από } f(A_2) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x), f(1) \right] = (-\infty, 2] \quad \text{δεξέλθιση}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left(\ln(2-x) - \frac{1}{x} + 3 \right) = -\infty$$

$$\bullet \text{Όταν } 2-x=u \text{ από } u = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (2-x) = 0, x < 2$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \ln(2-x) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \ln u = -\infty$$

To $0 \in f(A_1)$ ή f η γενικός αριθμητικός μοναδικό $x_1 \in (0, 1)$ ώστε $f(x_1) = 0$.

To $0 \in f(A_2)$ ή f η γενικός αριθμητικός μοναδικό $x_2 \in (1, 2)$ ώστε $f(x_2) = 0$ και $f(A) = f(A_1) \cup f(A_2) = (-\infty, 2]$.

Για $x = \frac{1}{3}$: $f(\gamma_3) = \ln(2-\frac{1}{3}) - \cancel{\frac{1}{3}} + 3 = \ln \frac{5}{3} > 0$
 Από αυτό f η γενικός $f(x_1) < f(\gamma_3) \Leftrightarrow x_1 < \frac{1}{3}$.

Δ3. Εφαρμόζω ΔΝΤ στο $[x_1, \frac{1}{3}] \subseteq (0, 1)$

• If f γενικός στο $[x_1, \gamma_3]$

• If f παραγόντη στο (x_1, γ_3)

από γενική $\exists \epsilon (x_1, \gamma_3) \text{ ώστε} :$

$$f'(\{ \}) = \frac{f(\gamma_3) - f(x_1)}{\gamma_3 - x_1} = \frac{\frac{f(\gamma_3) - 0}{1-3x_1}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3f(\gamma_3)}{1-3x_1}$$

$$\text{ta } x \in (0, 2) : f''(x) = \frac{-1}{(2-x)^2} - \frac{2}{x^3} < 0, \text{ από } f''$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ.

ΔΕΣΜΗΣ

Δ1. Θέμα $g(x) = \frac{f(x)-2x}{x-1}$, $x \neq 1$ από

$$f(x)-2x = (x-1)g(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = (x-1)g(x) + 2x$$

+ f συντονίσιμη:

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [(x-1)g(x) + 2x] = 2$$

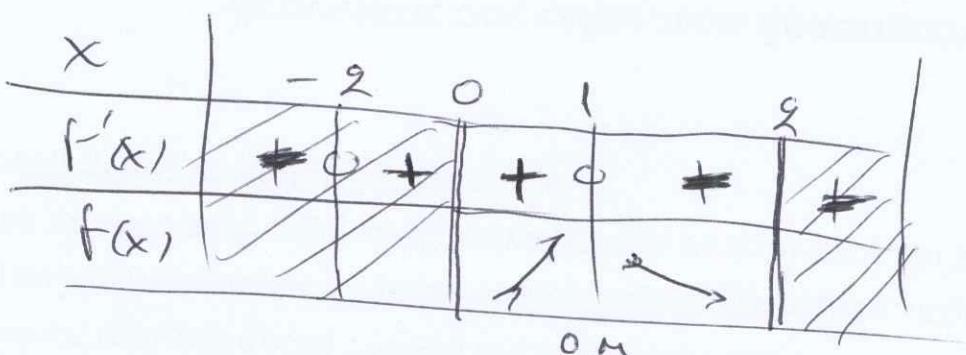
Για $x=1$: $f(1) = \ln 1 - 1 + k \Leftrightarrow 2 = -1 + k \Leftrightarrow$

$$\boxed{k=3}$$

Δ2. Για $x \in (0, 2)$: $f(x) = \ln(2-x) - \frac{1}{x} + 3$

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 - x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \text{ ή } x = -2$$



Για $x \in A_1 = (0, 1]$ και f συντονίσιμη από

$$f(A_1) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x), f(1) \right] = (-\infty, 2]$$

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

Αριθμητική ποντίστα $\{ \in (0,1)$

⑨

ως είναι και $x > 16n$ τότε f θα

πεζέλισης

είναι $g_x = F(x) = \frac{3f(1/3)}{1-3x}$

Δ4.c) Οι f, G παρογύουσες αριθμητική

$$F(x) = G(x) + C \quad \text{με } C \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{καταλ.}$$

$$F'(x) = G'(x) = f(x) \quad \text{για κάθι. } x \in (0,2)$$

• Στα $x=x_1$: $F(x_1) = G(x_1) + C \Leftarrow$
 $0 = G(x_1) + C \Leftarrow$
 $C = -G(x_1) \quad \textcircled{1}$

• Στα $x=x_2$: $F(x_2) = G(x_2) + C \Leftarrow C = f(x_2) \quad \textcircled{2}$

Άρω $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$ 16x^{1/3}: $F(x_2) = -G(x_1) \Leftarrow$
 $F(x_2) + G(x_1) = 0$.

(ii) Δείξω $H(x) = x_1 \cdot F(x) + x_2 \cdot G(x) - x_1 x_2 + x$,
με $x \in [x_1, x_2]$

Εφαπτόμενο δ. Bolzano για την $H(x)$ στο $[x_1, x_2]$

• $H(H(x))$ είναι συνειδική στο $[x_1, x_2]$ με
ηραφή στο x_1 .

• $H(x_1) \cdot H(x_2) < 0$ εναλλάξι:

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$$\bullet H(x_1) = x_1 \cdot F(x_1) + x_2 \cdot G(x_2) - x_1 - x_2 + 2x_1 = \\ = x_2 \cdot G(x_2) + x_1 - x_2 < 0$$

\rightarrow αφοράς:

$$F([x_1, x_2]) = [f(x_1), f(x_2)] \cup [F(x_1), F(x_2)] = \\ = [0, 2], \text{ αφορά } f(x) > 0$$

Όταν καθίσταται $x(x_1, x_2)$ στην $G(x)$ η $G(x)$ έχει

Αριθμός $x_1 < x_2 \stackrel{G \uparrow}{\Rightarrow} G(x_1) < G(x_2) = 0$

$$\bullet H(x_2) = x_1 \cdot F(x_2) + x_2 \cdot G(x_2) - x_1 - x_2 + 2x_2 = \\ = x_1 \cdot F(x_2) - x_1 + x_2 > 0$$