

ΘΕΜΑ Β

$$\begin{aligned} D_{g \circ h} &= \{x \in D_h \mid h(x) \in D_g\} \\ &= \{x > 0 \mid \ln x \in \mathbb{R}\} = (0, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

Β₁ $g \circ h(x) = g(h(x)) = \frac{4 - e^{2 \cdot \ln x}}{e^{\ln x}}$

$$= \frac{4 - e^{\ln x^2}}{x} = \frac{4 - x^2}{x}, x > 0$$

Β₂ i) Η f να παραγ. στο $(0, +\infty)$

Με $f'(x) = -\frac{4}{x^2} - 1 < 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$

Άρα $f \downarrow$ στο $(0, +\infty)$

ii) Θέλω να δώ.

$$\frac{4 - \eta^2}{4 - e^2} > \frac{\eta}{e}$$

πολ/βω με $e(4 - e^2) < 0$

$$(4 - \eta^2) \cdot e < \eta(4 - e^2)$$

Σίδηρω με $\eta e > 0$

$$\frac{4 - \eta^2}{\eta} < \frac{4 - e^2}{e} \Rightarrow$$

$$f(\eta) < f(e)$$

$f \downarrow$
 $\iff$

$$\eta > e$$

οπότε

βρίτ.

(B₃)

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

γιατί $x > 0$ κοντά στο 0.

Από $x=0$ κατάκορυφή
αβύσμου.

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^2}{x^2} = -1 = \gamma$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4}{x} = 0 = \beta$$

Από $y = -x$

παράγια αβύσμου
στο $+\infty$.

(B₄)

$$|\sin(4x^2)| \leq 1$$

για $x > 2$ $f(x) < 0$

$$-\frac{1}{f(x)} \geq \frac{\sin(4x^2)}{f(x)} \geq \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$\text{L'Hôpital} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{4-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{-x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{Opportunities} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{f(x)} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{Also k.π.} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x(1+x^2)}{f(x)} = 0$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\textcircled{\Gamma_1} \quad \text{L'Hôpital} \quad \int_2^3 x f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_2^3 (1+ax) dx = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[x + \frac{ax^2}{2} \right]_2^3 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{3} + \frac{9}{2}a - \cancel{2} + 2a = \cancel{1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = 0$$

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

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-1)} = -1$$

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

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

APL

$$f'(1) = -1$$

H εξίσωση εφαπτομένης στο (1,

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

$$y = -x + 2$$

$$\text{όχι } f'(1) = -1$$

$$\phi\omega = -1$$

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

Γ₃ Η f συνεχής στο $x_0 = 1$

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

Η f συνεχής στο $x_0 = 1$ και στο $\mathbb{R}$ ως ηραγής συνεχής.

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

$$\text{Ισχύει } f'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x < 1$$

$$\text{και } f'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \geq 1$$

Αρα $f'(x) < 0$ στο $\mathbb{R}$ και επομένως η f είναι συνεχής Ισχύει $f \searrow$ στο $\mathbb{R}$ και "1-1"

x	$-\infty$	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	—		—
$f(x)$	↘		

$$f(\mathbb{R}) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \right) = (0, +\infty)$$

$$9 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 = +\infty$$

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

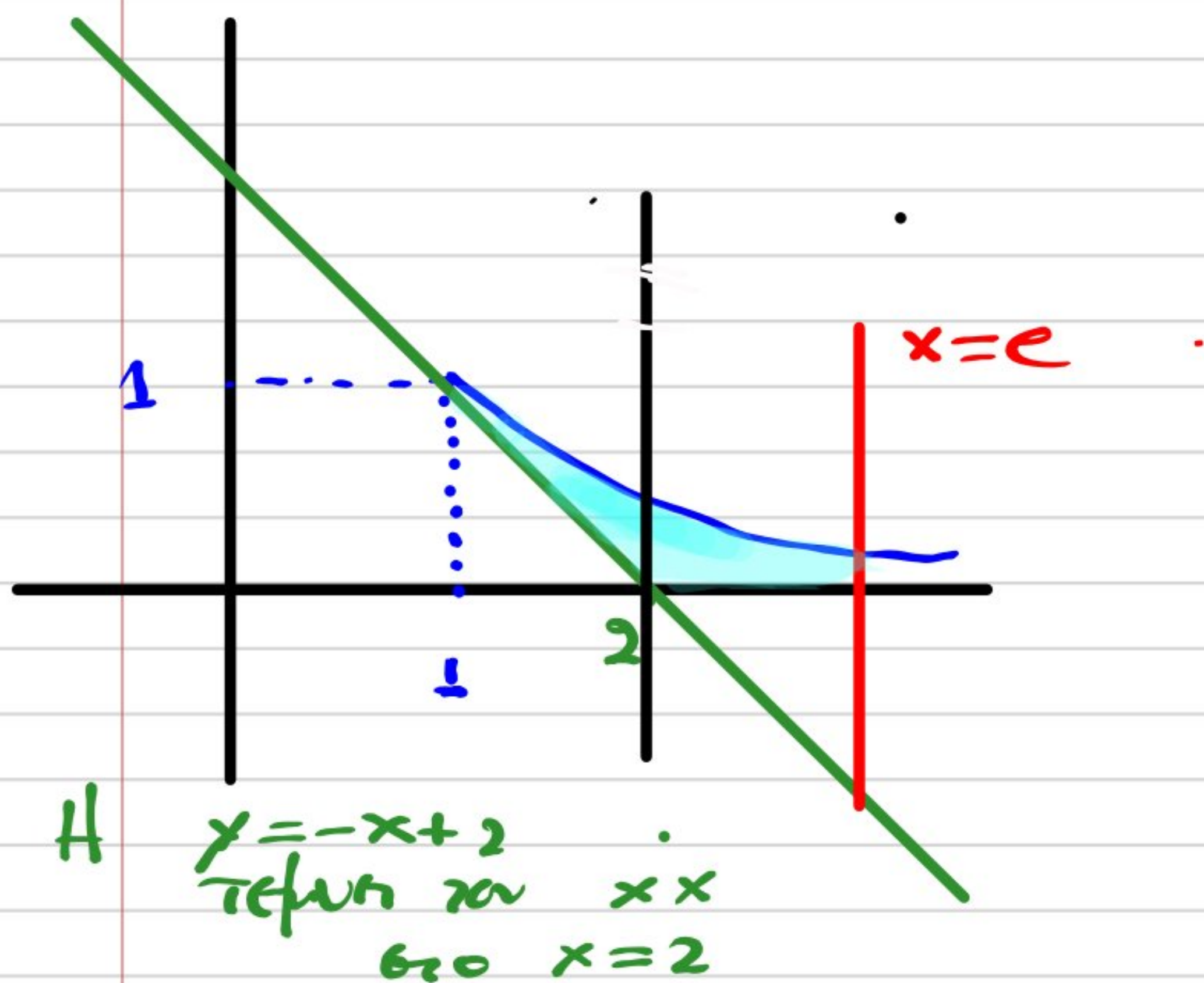
$$\Gamma_4 \quad \Gamma_{id} \quad x > 1 \quad \text{ισχνη} \quad f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} > 0$$

$$\text{για ισθθ} \quad x \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Αρα} \sim f \text{ κυνη} \text{ στο } [1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{για ισχνη} \quad f(x) \geq -x + 2$$

$$\text{Η ισθνη ισχνη για } x = 1$$



$$E = \int_1^2 (f(x) + x - 2) dx + \int_2^e f(x) dx =$$

$$\int_1^2 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 (x-2) dx + \int_2^e f(x) dx =$$

$$= \int_1^e f(x) dx + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_1^2$$

$$= \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx + \frac{4}{2} - 4 - \frac{1}{2} + 2$$

$$= \left[\ln |x| \right]_1^e + \frac{3}{2} - 2$$

$$= 1 + \frac{3}{2} - 2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Ans}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ.

Ισχύει $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - 2x}{x - 1} = l \in \mathbb{R}$

Από το συμπέρασμα

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x) - 2x}{x - 1} \text{ με } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = l$$

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

Η f συνεχής στο $(0, 2)$ ως η παράγωγος
ε συνεχής

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

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

Επομένως $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$
 $\begin{matrix} x \rightarrow 1 & 2 = k - 1 \\ & \Leftrightarrow k = 3 \end{matrix}$ $f(x) = \ln(2 - x) - \frac{1}{x} + 3$

Δ_2 Η f παράγ στο $(0, 2)$ με

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

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

$$f'(x) \geq 0$$

$$(x-1)(x+2) \geq 0$$

$$x^2(x-2)$$

$$x^2(x-2)(x-1)(x+2) \geq 0$$

x	0	x_1	1	x_2	2
$f'(x)$		+	0	-	
$f(x)$		-	0	+	0

x	$-\infty$	-2	1	2	$+\infty$
x^2	+	+	+	+	+
x^2+x-2	+	0	-	+	+
$x-2$	-	-	-	0	+
$f'(x)$	-	+	-	+	

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

$$\text{for } x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad \lim \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\text{And } \exists \kappa \in (0, \frac{1}{3}) : f(\kappa) < 0$$

$$\text{Exists } f(\kappa) < 0$$

$$\text{And } f(\kappa) f(\frac{1}{3}) < 0$$

If f was continuous on $[\kappa, \frac{1}{3}]$ as f is not continuous at $x=2$ then by Bolzano $\exists x_1 \in (\kappa, \frac{1}{3}) : f(x_1) = 0$

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

$$\text{for } x \rightarrow 2^+ \quad \lim \ln(2-x) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \ln u = -\infty$$

Or $u = 2-x$ as $x \rightarrow 2^+ \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0^+$

$$f(\frac{1}{3}) = \ln \frac{5}{3} - 3 + 3 = \ln \frac{5}{3} > 0$$

Let $\Delta_1 = (0, 1]$

$\mu \in f(\Delta_1) = (-\infty, 2]$

$0 \in f(\Delta_1)$ and $f(x_1) = 0$ provided x_1 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and "1-1" on Δ_1

$\Delta_2 = (1, +\infty)$

$\mu \in f(\Delta_2) = (-\infty, 2]$

$0 \in f(\Delta_2)$ And $\exists x_2 \in \Delta_2: f(x_2) = 0$

③ Δ_3 Then v.d.o.

$\exists \xi \in (0, 1): f'(\xi) = \frac{3f(\frac{1}{3})}{1-3x_1}$

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

If f increases on $[x_1, \frac{1}{3}]$

If f decreases on $(x_1, \frac{1}{3})$

and o.n.t.

$\exists \xi \in (0, 1): f'(\xi) = \frac{f(\frac{1}{3}) - f(x_1)}{\frac{1}{3} - x_1}$

And $f'(\xi) = \frac{3f(\frac{1}{3})}{1-3x_1}$

Δ_4

lexin $F'(x) = f(x)$

kor $G'(x) = f(x)$

also Θ scriptur

Apd

$$F(x) = G(x) + C$$

$$F(x_1) = G(x_1) + C = 0$$

$$G(x_2) = F(x_2) - C = 0$$

$$F(x_1) + G(x_2) = G(x_1) + F(x_2) = 0$$

ii) $x_1 F(x) + x_2 G(x) + 2x - x_1 - x_2 = 0$

Lex

$$K(x) = x_1 F(x) + x_2 G(x) + 2x - x_1 - x_2$$

$$K(x_1) = x_1 F(x_1) + x_2 G(x_1) + x_1 - x_2$$

$$= x_2 G(x_1) + x_1 - x_2$$

$$= -x_2 F(x_2) + (x_1 - x_2) < 0$$

lexin $f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [x_1, x_2]$

Apd $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx > 0 \Leftrightarrow [F(x)]_{x_1}^{x_2} > 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow F(x_2) - F(x_1) > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F(x_2) > 0$$

$$K(x_2) = x_1 F(x_2) + x_2 G(x_2) + x_2 - x_1$$

$$= x_1 F(x_2) + x_2 - x_1 > 0$$

$$K(x_1) K(x_2) < 0$$

∴ K crosses $G_0 [x_1, x_2]$ at least once

⇒ Bolzano $\exists x_0 \in (x_1, x_2)$:

$$K(x_0) = 0$$

$$K'(x) = x_1 f(x) + x_2 f(x) + 2 > 0, \forall x \in (x_1, x_2)$$

And K is strictly increasing
in $[x_1, x_2]$