

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

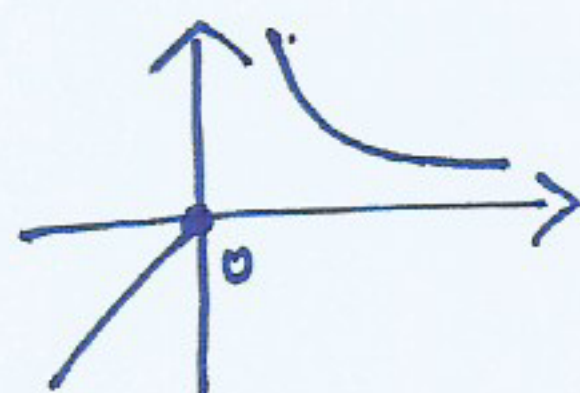
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ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1 Σχολικό σελ. 31

A2 Σχολικό σελ. 23

A3 (α) ψευδής (β)



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

A4 (α) Σ (β) $\wedge$ (γ) $\wedge$ (δ) $\wedge$ (ε) $\wedge$

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1 $f: (1, +\infty)$ με $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x-1}$, $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ με $g(x) = e^x$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g \text{ και } g(x) \in D_f\}$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ και } e^x > 1\}$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ και } e^x > e^0\}$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ και } x > 0\}$$

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

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \frac{e^x + 2}{e^x - 1}, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

B2 Έστω $x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty)$ με

$$(f \circ g)(x_1) = (f \circ g)(x_2)$$

$$\frac{e^{x_1} + 2}{e^{x_1} - 1} = \frac{e^{x_2} + 2}{e^{x_2} - 1}$$

$$(e^{x_1} e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} + 2e^{x_2} - 2) = (e^{x_1 x_2} + 2e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - 2)$$

$$3e^{x_2} = 3e^{x_1}$$

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

$$\begin{matrix} e^{x_1} \\ \parallel \\ "1-1" \end{matrix}$$

$x_1 = x_2$ άρα $f \circ g$ 1-1 άρα αντιστρέφεται

$$(f \circ g)(x) = y$$

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$$\frac{e^x + 2}{e^x - 1} = y$$

$$e^x + 2 = y(e^x - 1)$$

$$e^x + 2 = ye^x - y$$

$$ye^x - e^x = 2 + y$$

$$e^x(y-1) = 2+y$$

$$e^x = \frac{y+2}{y-1}, \quad y \neq 1$$

∥ ln x ∥
√ "x-1"

$$\frac{y+2}{y-1} > 0$$

$$\ln e^x = \ln \left(\frac{y+2}{y-1} \right), \quad y \neq 1 \quad \text{так} \quad (y+2)(y-1) > 0$$

$$y < -2 \quad \vee \quad y > 1$$

$$x = \ln \left(\frac{y+2}{y-1} \right), \quad y \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \ln \left(\frac{y+2}{y-1} \right), \quad \dots$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \ln \left(\frac{x+2}{x-1} \right), \quad x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

[B3] $h(x) = 2x^5 + 3e^x - 3 \quad D_h = \mathbb{R}$

Есть $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{п.е.} \quad x_1 < x_2$

$$x_1 < x_2$$

$$x_1^5 < x_2^5$$

$$\boxed{2x_1^5 < 2x_2^5} \quad (1)$$

$$x_1 < x_2$$

$$e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \quad \Downarrow e^x \uparrow$$

$$3e^{x_1} < 3e^{x_2}$$

$$\boxed{3e^{x_1} - 3 < 3e^{x_2} - 3} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow h(x_1) < h(x_2) \Rightarrow h \nearrow \mathbb{R}$$

B4

$$2x^5 + 3e^x = 3$$

$$2x^5 + 3e^x - 3 = 0$$

$$h(x) = 0$$

$$h(x) = h(0) \quad [h(0) = 2 \cdot 0^5 + 3 \cdot e^0 - 3 = 3 - 3 = 0]$$

προφανής ρίζα : $x = 0$

και αφού $h \not\equiv 0$ τότε μοναδική

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ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\boxed{\Gamma 1} \quad (a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3} - 1} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(x-2)(x+\frac{1}{2})(\sqrt{x^2-3}+1)}{(\sqrt{x^2-3}-1)(\sqrt{x^2-3}+1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(x-2)(x+\frac{1}{2})(\sqrt{x^2-3}+1)}{x^2-3-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(x-2)(x+\frac{1}{2})(\sqrt{x^2-3}+1)}{(x-2)(x+2)} =$$

$$= \frac{2(2+\frac{1}{2})(\sqrt{2^2-3}+1)}{2+2} = \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|x+2|}{x^2-4} \begin{cases} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{-(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{-1}{-4} = \frac{1}{4} \\ \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x+2}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{-4} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{δεν υπάρχει}$$

$$(γ) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu^2 x - 2\eta\mu x}{x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu x (\eta\mu x - 2)}{x(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\eta\mu x}{x} \cdot \frac{\eta\mu x - 2}{x+1} \right]$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{\eta\mu 0 - 2}{0+1} = -2$$

$$(δ) \quad 2x - x^2 \leq f(x) \leq 2x + x^2$$

$$\bullet \text{ Αν } x > 0 : \quad \frac{2x - x^2}{x} \leq \frac{f(x)}{x} \leq \frac{2x + x^2}{x}$$

$$\frac{x(2-x)}{x} \leq \frac{f(x)}{x} \leq \frac{x(2+x)}{x}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2-x) &= 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2+x) &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{κριτήριο} \\ \Rightarrow \\ \text{παρεμβολής} \end{array}$$

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

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• Αν $x < 0$: $\frac{2x-x^2}{x} \geq \frac{f(x)}{x} \geq \frac{2x+x^2}{x}$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2$$

$\boxed{\Gamma 2}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$.

ισχύει $|x-3| \geq 0$

$$-2|x-3| \leq 0$$

$$1-2|x-3| \leq 1$$

$$f(x) \leq 1$$

$$f(x) \leq f(3)$$

Άρα, η f παρουσιάζει
ολ. ~~ε~~ μέγιστο στη θέση
 $x=3$ το $f(3)=1$

$\boxed{\Gamma 3}$ (α) Επειδή $f \nearrow \Rightarrow f$ 1-1 $\Rightarrow f$ αντιστρέφεται

(β) $D_{f^{-1}} = f(A) = [-2, 2]$

(γ) $f^{-1}(2)$. Αφού $f(5)=2 \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(f(5)) = f^{-1}(2)$
 $\Leftrightarrow 5 = f^{-1}(2)$

(δ).

