

ΘΕΜΑ A

A₁ Σχολικό σελ 133

A₂ Σχολικό σελ 51

A₃ Σχολικό σελ 185

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Θεώρημα B

$$B_1 \quad h(x) = (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x-2} + 1) = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x-2}) \\ = \ln(\sqrt{x-2})^2 = \ln(x-2)$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g \text{ και } g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \geq 2 \text{ και } \sqrt{x-2} + 1 > 0\} = \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{x-2} > 0 \\ \downarrow \\ x \neq 2 \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= (2, +\infty)$$

$$B_2 \quad h'(x) = \frac{1}{x-2} > 0 \text{ για } x > 2 \quad \text{Από το } \nearrow \text{ από 'L-1'}$$

οπότε αυξομειούμενη

$$y = \ln(x-2) \Rightarrow e^y = x-2 \Rightarrow x = e^y + 2$$

$$h^{-1}(x) = e^x + 2$$

$$D_{h^{-1}(x)} = h(A) \stackrel{h \uparrow (2, +\infty)}{=} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} h(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) \right)$$

$$= (-\infty, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$B_3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\ln(x-2) \cdot \frac{2 \ln(x-1)}{x-2} \right) \stackrel{-\infty \cdot 2}{=} -\infty$$

$$\downarrow \\ -\infty$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 \ln(x-1)}{x-2} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2 \frac{1}{x-1} = 2$$

DLH

Θέμα Γ

Γ₁

$$f(x) = \frac{kx^3 + \mu x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$i) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{kx^3 + \mu x}{x^2 + 1} \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{kx^3}{x^2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow k \cdot +\infty \in \mathbb{R}$$

Μόνο για $k=0$.

$$ii) \cdot f'(0) = 1 \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(3kx^2 + \mu)(x^2 + 1) - (kx^3 + \mu x) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \quad x=0$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{\mu}{1} \Rightarrow \mu = 1$$

$$\Gamma_2 \cdot i) \quad f'(x) = \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \right)' = \frac{1(x^2 + 1) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1 - x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	\sim	$0+$	$0-$	
$f(x)$	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow	

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

$$f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

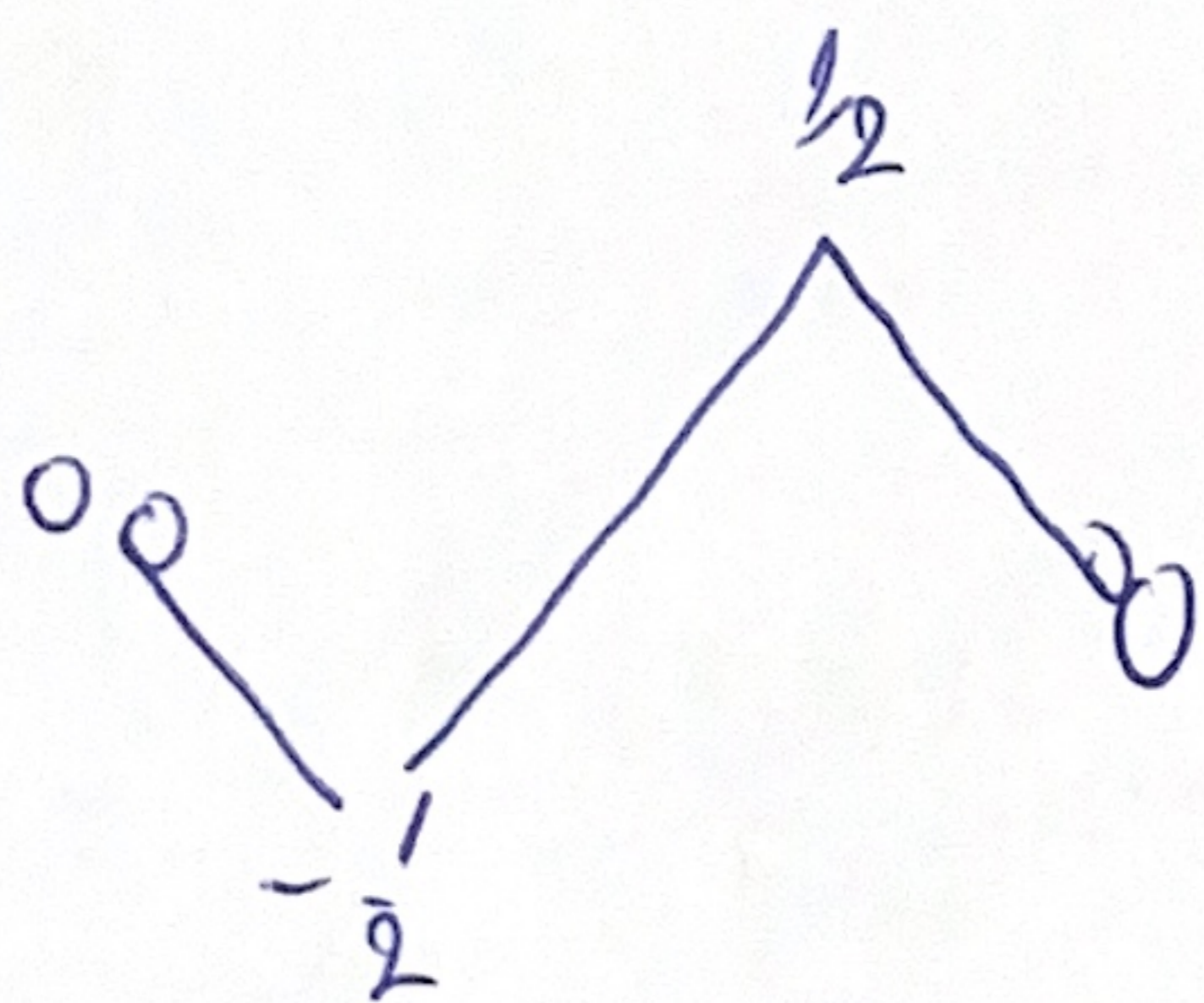
\downarrow
σημείο πλάτους

\downarrow
σημείο κύριου

$$(i) \quad f(A) = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] = f(A_1) \cup f(A_2) \cup f(A_3)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \cup \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \cup \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$



- $A_1: \frac{1}{2} + a^2 \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ für $a > 0$
 $A_2: \frac{1}{2} + a^2 = 0$ für $a = 0$
 $A_3: \frac{1}{2} + a^2 \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$ für $a < 0$

$$0 < \frac{1}{2} + a^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + a^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\substack{\text{16x16} \\ \text{10x10}}}$

\downarrow
 $u + \dot{e}(x) = \frac{1}{2} + a^2$
 ex & für $a = 0$

$$\sqrt[3]{\quad}$$

$$I_v = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2v+1}}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$(i) \quad \text{NDV} \quad I_v + I_{v+1} = \frac{1}{2v+2} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2v+1}}{x^2+1} + \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2(v+1)+1}}{x^2+1} =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2v+1} + x^{2v+3}}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2v+1} (1+x^2)}{x^2+1} dx = \left[\frac{x^{2v+2}}{2v+2} \right]_0^1$$

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

$$c) \quad I_0 = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(x^2+1) \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^3+x-x}{x^2+1} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\cancel{x(x^2+1)}}{\cancel{x^2+1}} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) \right]_0^1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^1 \frac{x^5}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^5+x^3-x^3}{x^2+1} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\cancel{x^3(x^2+1)}}{\cancel{x^2+1}} - \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

Θεμα Δ

Δ₁

$h(x) = g(x) + x$ Βολκανο στο $[-1, 0]$

h συνεχής στο $[-1, 0]$ ως π.σ.σ.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h(-1) = g(-1) - 1 < 0 \\ h(0) = g(0) > 0 \end{array} \right\} h(-1) \cdot h(0) < 0$$

Αρα \exists ένα ραβ. $x_1 \in (-1, 0) : h(x_1) = 0$
 $g(x_1) + x_1 = 0$

$h'(x) = g'(x) + 1 \neq 0$ } η $h(x)$ διακριτή πρόσημο
 $h'(x)$ συνεχής } Αρα $h(x)$ γνήσια μονότονη
Από η ίδια μονοτονία

Αρα $h(0) = g(0) + 0 > 0$ η $h(x) > 0$ στο $(x_1, 0)$

Δ₂

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} - kx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(g(x) + x) - kx}{x}$$

$$2 \cdot 1 + 1 - k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 3$$

$$\Delta_3 \text{ i) } \sigma \omega \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad f(x) = 2\omega x + \frac{1}{\omega^2 x} - 3 \quad \mu\epsilon$$

$$f'(x) = 2\omega x + \frac{1}{\omega^2 x} - 3 = \frac{2\omega^3 x - 3\omega^2 x + 1}{\omega^2 x} = \frac{(\omega x - 1)(2\omega x + 1)}{\omega^2 x} > 0$$

$$\text{η } f \text{ συνεχής και } \nearrow \sigma \omega \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow f(A) = \left[f(0), \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f(x)\right) \\ = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Άρα } f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\text{ii) } \omega \quad \exists f(x) = \pi \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\omega \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \in f(A) \quad \text{Άρα } \exists x_2 \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) : f(x_2) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

που είναι μοναδικό αφού $f \nearrow$

$$\Delta_4 \text{ i) } \text{η } h(x) = g(x) + x, \quad x \in [x_1, 0] \text{ πορ/η}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h'(x) = g'(x) + 1 \neq 0 \\ h'(x) \text{ συνεχής} \end{array} \right\} \quad h(x) \text{ διακριτή πρόβλεψη}$$

$$\text{Αν } h'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow h \searrow \Rightarrow \text{για } x_1 < 0 \Rightarrow h(x_1) > h(0) \\ 0 > h(0) \\ \text{Άρα}$$

$$\text{Άρα } h'(x) > 0 \text{ συν } h \nearrow \text{ για } x > x_1 \Rightarrow h(x) > h(x_1) = 0 \\ f(x) = x^2 \cdot h(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [x_1, 0]$$

Δ_4 (ii) Da $16x \text{ d}x$:

$$\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2$$

$f(x) \geq 0$ Ann Δ_3 (i), Δ_4 (i)

$$\int_{x_1}^0 |f(x)| dx = \int_0^{f(x_1)} |f(x)| dx \Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 x^2 (g(x)+x) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (24x + 6x - 3) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)' (g(x)+x) dx = \left[-26mx - \ln 6mx - 3 \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{x^3}{3} (g(x)+x) \right]_{x_1}^0 - \int_{x_1}^0 \frac{x^3}{3} (g'(x)+1) dx = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{12} + 9$$

$$0 - \frac{1}{3} \int_{x_1}^0 x^3 g'(x) dx - \frac{1}{3} \int_{x_1}^0 x^3 dx = -\ln 2^{-1} - \frac{\pi^2}{12} + 9 \Rightarrow \quad (-3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 x^3 g'(x) dx + \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{x_1}^0 = -3 \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 x^3 g'(x) dx = \frac{x_1^4}{4} + \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 3 \ln 2 - 3$$