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$$f(x) = \eta\mu^3 x \sigma\upsilon\nu x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x \eta\mu x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \eta\mu 2x.$$

$$) \quad 4f^2\left(\frac{\pi-x}{2}\right) + \sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi-x)\sigma\upsilon\nu(2\pi-x) + 8f^2\left(\frac{\pi-2x}{4}\right) \quad \mu .$$

$$) \quad f^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right) + f^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-y\right) + 2f(x)f(y) \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$) \quad |f(x)-2| + 3\eta\mu^3 x \sigma\upsilon\nu x = 1 - 3\sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x \eta\mu x$$

$$) \quad \frac{2f(x)}{1+2f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)} = x.$$

$$) \quad 2f(x)-2 \quad x + 2f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$) f(x) = \eta\mu^3 x \sigma\upsilon\nu x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x \eta\mu x = \eta\mu x \sigma\upsilon\nu x (\eta\mu^2 x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x) = \eta\mu x \sigma\upsilon\nu x \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\eta\mu x \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \frac{1}{2} \eta\mu 2x$$

$$) f\left(\frac{\pi-x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \eta\mu\left(2\frac{\pi-x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \eta\mu(\pi-x) \stackrel{2o}{=} \frac{1}{2} \eta\mu x, \quad (\pi-x) \stackrel{2o}{=} -x,$$

$$(2-x) \stackrel{4o}{=} x \quad f\left(\frac{\pi-2x}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \eta\mu\left(\cancel{\frac{\pi-2x}{4}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \eta\mu\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma\upsilon\nu x$$

$$4f^2\left(\frac{\pi-x}{2}\right) + \sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi-x)\sigma\upsilon\nu(2\pi-x) + 8f^2\left(\frac{\pi-2x}{4}\right) = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\eta\mu x\right)^2 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x + 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma\upsilon\nu x\right)^2 =$$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{4}} \mu^2 x - \sigma^2 x + \cancel{8} \frac{1}{4} \sigma^2 x = \mu^2 x - \sigma^2 x + 2 \sigma^2 x = \mu^2 x + \sigma^2 x = 1 =$$

$$) f^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right) + f^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-y\right) + 2f(x)f(y) \leq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \mu^2 \left[2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)\right] + \frac{1}{4} \mu^2 \left[2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-y\right)\right] + 2 \frac{1}{2} \mu 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \mu 2y \leq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\mu^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-2x\right) + \mu^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-2y\right) + 2 \mu 2x \mu 2y \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\mu^2 2x + \mu^2 2y + 2 \mu 2x \mu 2y \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\cancel{\mu} - \mu^2 2x + \cancel{\mu} - \mu^2 2y + 2 \mu 2x \mu 2y \leq \cancel{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$0 \leq \mu^2 2x + \mu^2 2y - 2 \mu 2x \mu 2y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(\mu 2x - \mu 2y)^2 \geq 0$$

$$) f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \mu 2x \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) - 2 < 0 :$$

$$|f(x) - 2| + 3\eta\mu^3 x \sigma\upsilon\nu x = 1 - 3\sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x \eta\mu x \Leftrightarrow 2 - f(x) + 3\eta\mu^3 x \sigma\upsilon\nu x + 3\sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x \eta\mu x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-f(x) + 3f(x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow 2f(x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow 2 \frac{1}{2} \eta\mu 2x = -1 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu 2x = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2x = 2\kappa\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \kappa\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}, \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$) \frac{2f(x)}{1+2f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)} = \frac{2 \frac{1}{2} \mu 2x}{1+2 \frac{1}{2} \mu 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)} = \frac{\mu 2x}{1+\mu\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-2x\right)} = \frac{\mu 2x}{1+\frac{\mu 2x}{2}} = \frac{2 \mu x}{2+x-1} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\mu} x}{\cancel{2} x} = \frac{\mu x}{x} = x$$

$$) 2f(x) - 2x + 2f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \frac{1}{2} \mu 2x - 2x + 2 \frac{1}{2} \mu \cancel{\frac{x}{2}} - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2 \mu x - x - 2x + \mu x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x(\mu x - 1) + (\mu x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\mu x - 1)(2x + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\mu x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{\mu}, \mu \in \mathbb{Z} \right)$$

$$\left(2 \quad x+1=0 \Leftrightarrow x=-\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \Leftrightarrow x=2 \pm \frac{2}{3}, \in \mathbb{Z} \right)$$

Ασκησόπολις
ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος
θεμάτων και ασκήσεων

ASKISOPOLIS