

---

**Ασκησόπολις**  
ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος  
θεμάτων και ασκήσεων

—

1.  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\mu$   $0$  :

$$2 + x^3 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{1-2x}}{\mu x}$$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$ .
- $x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x-1) = f(x)$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$
- $2 + x^3 \leq f(x) \leq \mu$   $+\infty$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ .

**Ασκησίοπολις**  
ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος  
θεμάτων και ασκήσεων

2.  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $(f(x))^4 + (f(x))^2 = x^2, x \in \mathbb{R}(1)$ .

- $C_f$
- $C_f$   $\mu$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ .

3. :

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2\mu x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$   $\mu \in (0, )$ .
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\mu x^2 - \sqrt{2x^4 + 4})}{x + x}$   $\mu \in [- , ]$ .

**Ασκησίοπολις**  
ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος  
θεμάτων και ασκήσεων

4.  $\mu e \geq +1, \forall \in \mathbb{R}$   $\mu = 0$

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

$\mu > 0$ .

5.  $\mu$   $f$ .

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{f(x)}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f^2(x) - 3f(x) + 2}{f^2(x) - 1}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{f^2(x) - f(x)} - f(x))$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|f(x) - x| - x + 1}{\sqrt{f(x)} - 1}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( e^{-f(x)} \mu \frac{1}{f(x) - 1} \right)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(e^{f(x)} + 1) - f(x)]$

**Ασκησίοπολις**  
ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος  
θεμάτων και ασκήσεων

6.  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}, x \geq 0.$   $f(x^2) = |x| \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

i.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) + \sqrt[3]{f^2(x)}}{x-1}$       ii.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{f(x^2+x)} - e^{f(x^2)})$       iii.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x^2 - 4x + 4)}{f(x+2) - f(3x-2)}$

g(x) =  $e^{f(x)} + e^{-f(x)}$       2.

h<sup>2</sup>(x) - 4h(x) ≤ f(x<sup>4</sup>) - 4      x ∈ ℝ,      h      x<sub>0</sub> = 0.

**Ασκησίοπολις**  
ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος  
θεμάτων και ασκήσεων

7.  $f(x) = x - \eta\mu x, x \in \mathbb{R}.$

i.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$       ii.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\eta\mu x)}{x} = 0$       iii.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(f(x)))}{x} = 0$

i.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$       ii.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 2x\eta\mu x + \eta\mu^2 x}$

g: ℝ → ℝ,      g<sup>2</sup>(x) - f<sup>2</sup>(x) + 1 ≤ 2g(x)      x ∈ ℝ,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x).$

**Ασκησίοπολις**  
ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος  
θεμάτων και ασκήσεων

8.  $f(x) = \frac{(\lambda-1)x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 1}.$

μ      λ ∈ ℝ      ℝ       $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x).$

λ = 2.

i.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$       ii.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)$

g(x) = (x+1)f(x).


i.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{g(x)} - 1}{x+1}$       ii.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{g(x)} + \sqrt[3]{g(x)} - 2}{x+1}$

iii.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{g(x)} + 3^{g(x)} - 1}{4^{g(x)} + 5}$       iv.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(e^{g(x)} + 1) - x]$

**Ασκησίοπολις**  
ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος  
θεμάτων και ασκήσεων

1

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad 0$



$2 + x^3 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{1-2x}}{2x}$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$ .
- $x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x-1) = f(x) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$
- $2 + x^3 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{1-2x}}{2x} \quad \mu \quad +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{1-2x}}{2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{1-2x})(\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{1-2x})}{2x(\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{1-2x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+2x})^2 - (\sqrt{1-2x})^2}{2x(\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{1-2x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot 2x}{2x(\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{1-2x})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \mu 2x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x - \frac{\mu 2x}{2x} \cdot 1}{x(\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{1-2x})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - \frac{\mu 2x}{2x} \cdot 1}{\frac{\mu x}{x}(\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{1-2x})} = \frac{4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{1(1+1)} = 2 \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| x^3 \mu \frac{1}{x} \right| = \left| x^3 \right| \left| \mu \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |x^3| \cdot 1 = |x^3| \Rightarrow -|x^3| \leq x^3 \mu \frac{1}{x} \leq |x^3|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-|x^3|) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x^3| = 0 \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^3 \mu \frac{1}{x}) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 + x^3 \mu \frac{1}{x}) = 2 \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2 &\stackrel{f(x)=f(x-1)}{\Rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x-1) = 2 \\ u = x-1 &\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1) = -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow -1} f(u) = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2 &\Rightarrow \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} f(v) = 2 \\ v = x-1 &\Rightarrow x = v+1 \Rightarrow \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} x = \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} (v+1) = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x-1) = 2$$


$$\stackrel{f(x-1)=f(x)}{\Rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$$

•  $\mu : 2+x^3 \leq f(x) \leq \mu \frac{1}{x} + \infty$

$u = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} u = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\mu \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mu u}{u} = 1 \quad (3)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2+x^3 \leq \mu \frac{1}{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2+x^2 \frac{\mu \frac{1}{x}}{1}) = 2 + (+\infty) \cdot 1 = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

## 2

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$	$(f(x))^4 + (f(x))^2 = x^2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1)$	
$C_f$	$\mu$	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$		

• (1)  $x=0 : (f(0))^4 + (f(0))^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (f(0))^2[(f(0))^2 + 1] = 0 \stackrel{(f(0))^2+1 \neq 0}{\Leftrightarrow} (f(0))^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(0) = 0.$

$C_f$

•  $\mu \quad x \in \mathbb{R} : (f(x))^4 + (f(x))^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow (f(x))^2 [(f(x))^2 + 1] = x^2 \Rightarrow$

$(f(x))^2 = \frac{x^2}{(f(x))^2 + 1} \leq x^2 \Rightarrow (f(x))^2 \leq x^2 \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq |x| \stackrel{x \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} -|x| \leq f(x) \leq |x|$

•  $x > 0 : -x \leq f(x) \leq x \Rightarrow \quad x > 0 \quad C_f$

$y = x \quad \quad \quad y = -x.$

•  $x < 0 : x \leq f(x) \leq -x \Rightarrow \quad x < 0 \quad C_f$

$y = -x \quad \quad \quad y = x.$

$C_f$

$\mu$


•  $\mu \quad : -|x| \leq f(x) \leq |x|, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

$0$

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

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-|x|) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0$

## 3

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2 + \mu)x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$	$\mu \in (0, \dots)$	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\mu)x^2 - \sqrt{2x^4 + 4}}{x + x}$	$\mu \in [-\dots, \dots]$	

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2(\mu)x + |x|\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2(\mu)x - x\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [x(2(\mu) - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}})]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ 2(\mu) - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right] = 2\mu - 1, \quad :$$

$$\bullet \text{ A } 2\mu - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu \in \left(\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{6}\right) \quad : \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2(\mu)x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = -\infty$$

$$\bullet \text{ A } 2\mu - 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu \in \left(0, \frac{5}{6}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5}{6}, \right) \quad : \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2(\mu)x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = +\infty.$$

$$\bullet \text{ A } 2\mu - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu = \frac{5}{6} \quad : \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2(\mu)x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1}{x - |x|\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1}{x + x\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\mu)x^2 - x^2\sqrt{2 + \frac{4}{x^4}}}{x(1 + \frac{x}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x \frac{(\mu) - \sqrt{2 + \frac{4}{x^4}}}{(1 + \frac{x}{x})} \right]$$

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

$$\left| \frac{x}{x} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| \Leftrightarrow -\left| \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq \frac{x}{x} \leq \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\left| \frac{1}{x} \right|\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| = 0 \quad \mu$$

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

$$\bullet \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1] \quad : |\mu| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < \mu < 1$$

$$\mu - 1 < 0 \quad (2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\mu)x^2 - \sqrt{2x^4 + 4}}{x + x} \stackrel{(1),(2)}{=} -\infty.$$

$$\bullet = 0 \quad : \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\mu)x^2 - \sqrt{2x^4 + 4}}{x + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{x + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{x(1 + \frac{x}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{-2}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x}{x}} \right] = 0.$$

4

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

$e \geq e+1, \forall e \in \mathbb{R}$        $\mu = 0$

$\forall x > 0 \quad e > e+1 \Leftrightarrow 0 < \frac{e+1}{e} < 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e+1}{e}\right)^x = 0(1).$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - (e+1)^x}{x + 2^{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x [1 - (\frac{e+1}{e})^x]}{x + 2^{x+1}}$

$> 2 \Leftrightarrow 0 < \frac{2}{e} < 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{e}\right)^x = 0(2).$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x [1 - (\frac{e+1}{e})^x]}{x + 2^{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x [1 - (\frac{e+1}{e})^x]}{x(1 + 2(\frac{2}{e})^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} \cdot \frac{[1 - (\frac{e+1}{e})^x]}{(1 + 2(\frac{2}{e})^x)} =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^x \cdot \frac{[1 - (\frac{e+1}{e})^x]_{(1),(2)}}{(1 + 2(\frac{2}{e})^x)} = (+\infty) \cdot \frac{1-0}{1+2 \cdot 0} = +\infty. \{ \quad e > e+1 > 2 \Rightarrow \frac{e}{2} > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^x = +\infty \}$

$= 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - (e+1)^x}{x + 2^{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{2x} - 3^x}{2^x + 2^{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{2x} - 3^x}{3 \cdot 2^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{2x} (1 - (\frac{3}{e^2})^x)}{3 \cdot 2^x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e^2}{2}\right)^x \cdot \frac{(1 - (\frac{3}{e^2})^x)}{3} = (+\infty) \cdot \frac{1-0}{3} = +\infty \{ \quad \frac{e^2}{2} > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e^2}{2}\right)^x = +\infty \quad e^2 > 3 \}$

$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{3}{e^2} < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{3}{e^2}\right)^x = 0 \}$

$0 < \frac{2}{e} < 2 \Leftrightarrow 0 < \frac{2}{e} < 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{e}\right)^x = 0(3).$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x [1 - (\frac{e+1}{e})^x]}{x + 2^{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x [1 - (\frac{e+1}{e})^x]}{2^x (1 + 2(\frac{2}{e})^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2^x} \cdot \frac{[1 - (\frac{e+1}{e})^x]}{(1 + 2(\frac{2}{e})^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^x \cdot \frac{[1 - (\frac{e+1}{e})^x]}{(1 + 2(\frac{2}{e})^x)}$

$\frac{e}{2} > 1 \Leftrightarrow e > 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln 2 < \ln e < 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^x = +\infty(4)$

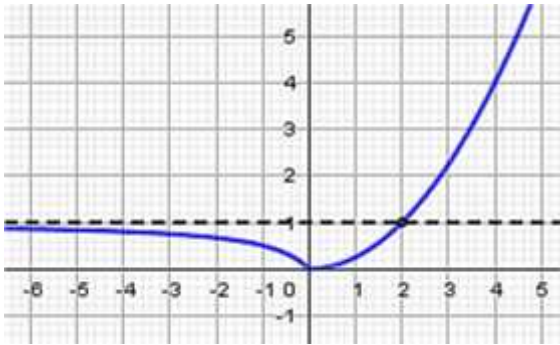
$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^x \cdot \frac{[1 - (\frac{e+1}{e})^x]_{(1),(3),(4)}}{(1 + 2(\frac{2}{e})^x)} = (+\infty) \cdot \frac{1-0}{1+2 \cdot 0} = +\infty$

$\frac{e}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow e = 2 \Leftrightarrow e = \ln 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^x \cdot \frac{[1 - (\frac{e+1}{e})^x]}{(1 + 2(\frac{2}{e})^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[1 - (\frac{\ln 2 + 1}{2})^x]}{(1 + 2(\frac{\ln 2}{2})^x)} = \frac{1-0}{1+2 \cdot 0} = 1$

•  $\frac{e}{2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow e < 2 \Leftrightarrow 0 < \ln 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^x = 0 \text{ (5)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^x \cdot \frac{[1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^x]_{(1),(3),(5)}}{e} = 0 \cdot \frac{1-0}{1+2 \cdot 0} = 0.$$

5

<p style="text-align: center;">μ</p> <p>f. :</p> <p>) <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{f(x)}</math></p> <p>) <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f^2(x) - 3f(x) + 2}{f^2(x) - 1}</math></p> <p>) <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{f^2(x) - f(x)} - f(x))</math></p> <p>) <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{ f(x) - x  - x + 1}{\sqrt{f(x)} - 1}</math></p> <p>) <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( e^{-f(-x)} \cdot \frac{1}{f(x) - 1} \right)</math></p> <p>) <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(e^{f(x)} + 1) - f(x)]</math></p>	 <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="background-color: #f4a460; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"><b>Ασκησόπολις</b> ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος θεμάτων και ασκήσεων</p> </div>
--	--

) μ μ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x \neq 0,$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{f(x)} \stackrel{f(x)=u}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{u} = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ (x-1) \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] = -1 \cdot (+\infty) = -\infty$$

) μ μ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 1.$

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

) μ μ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty.$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{f^2(x) - f(x)} - f(x)) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{f^2(x) - f(x)} - f(x))(\sqrt{f^2(x) - f(x)} + f(x))}{\sqrt{f^2(x) - f(x)} + f(x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{f^2(x) - f(x)})^2 - f^2(x)}{\sqrt{f^2(x) - f(x)} + f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{f^2(x)} - f(x) - \cancel{f^2(x)}}{f(x) \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{f^2(x)}} + f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\cancel{f(x)}}{\cancel{f(x)} \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{f^2(x)}} + 1 \right)} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - x}{\sqrt{f(x)} - 1} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (f(x) - x) = 1 - 2 = -1 < 0 \quad f(x) - x < 0$

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

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

)  $\left| e^{-f(-x)} \frac{1}{f(x) - 1} \right| = e^{-f(-x)} \left| \frac{1}{f(x) - 1} \right| \leq e^{-f(-x)} \cdot 1 = e^{-f(-x)} \Leftrightarrow -e^{-f(-x)} \leq e^{-f(-x)} \frac{1}{f(x) - 1} \leq e^{-f(-x)}$


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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( e^{-f(-x)} \frac{1}{f(x) - 1} \right) = 0$$

)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(e^{f(x)} + 1) - f(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(e^{f(x)} + 1) - \ln e^{f(x)}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{e^{f(x)} + 1}{e^{f(x)}} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1 + e^{-f(x)}) = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1 + e^{-u}) = \ln 1 = 0$$

## 6

$f$	$f(x^2) =  x $	$x \in \mathbb{R}$
) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}, x \geq 0$		
) $f$		
) :		
i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - \sqrt[3]{f^2(x)}}{x - 1}$	ii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{f(x^2+x)} - e^{f(x^2)})$	iii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x^2 - 4x + 4)}{f(x + 2) - f(3x - 2)}$
) ;	$g(x) = e^{f(x)} + e^{-f(x)}$	2.
) $h^2(x) - 4h(x) \leq f(x^4) - 4$	$x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,	$h$ <span style="float: right;"><math>x_0 = 0</math>.</span>

)  $f(x^2) = |x| = \sqrt{x^2}$   
 $\mu \quad x^2 = \mu \geq 0, \quad f(\mu) = \sqrt{\mu}, \mu \geq 0 \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x}, x \geq 0$

)  $f$  ( ),  $1-1$   
 $f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = y, y \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y^2 \quad f^{-1}(y) = y^2, y \geq 0 \quad f^{-1}(x) = x^2, x \geq 0$

) i.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - \sqrt[3]{f^2(x)}}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{(\sqrt{x})^2}}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{x - 1}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{1/2} - x^{1/3}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{1/6} (x^{1/3} - x^{1/2})}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{1/6} (x^{1/3} - x^{1/2})}{(x^{1/3} - 1)(x^{1/3} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{1/6} (x^{1/3} - x^{1/2})}{(x^{1/3} - 1)(x^{1/3} + 1)(x^{1/3} + 1)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{ii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{f(x^2+x)} - e^{f(x^2)}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{\sqrt{x^2+x}} - e^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ e^x \left( \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^2+x}}}{e^x} - 1 \right) \right] =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ e^x (e^{\sqrt{x^2+x-x}} - 1) \right] = +\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + x - x^2}{x\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x\left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty$$

$$\text{iii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x^2 - 4x + 4)}{f(x+2) - f(3x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4}}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{3x-2}} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-2|(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{3x-2})}{x+2-3x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-2|(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{3x-2})}{-2x+4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-2|(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{3x-2})}{-2(x-2)}$$

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

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

μ .

$$\text{g)} \quad g(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{x}}}.$$

$$g(x) \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow e^{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{x}}} \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow (e^{\sqrt{x}})^2 + 1 \geq 2e^{\sqrt{x}} \Leftrightarrow (e^{\sqrt{x}})^2 - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (e^{\sqrt{x}} - 1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$g(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow e^{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{x}}} = 2 \Leftrightarrow (e^{\sqrt{x}})^2 + 1 = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} \Leftrightarrow (e^{\sqrt{x}})^2 - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(e^{\sqrt{x}} - 1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{\sqrt{x}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0. \quad x = 0.$$

$$\text{h)} \quad h^2(x) - 4h(x) \leq f(x^4) - 4 \Leftrightarrow h^2(x) - 4h(x) + 4 \leq x^2 \Leftrightarrow (h(x) - 2)^2 \leq x^2 \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \quad x = 0 \quad (h(0) - 2)^2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow h(0) = 2$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad (1) \quad |h(x) - 2| \leq |x| \Leftrightarrow -|x| \leq h(x) - 2 \leq |x| \Leftrightarrow 2 - |x| \leq h(x) \leq 2 + |x| .$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 - |x|) = 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 + |x|) = 2, \quad \mu$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = 2 .$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = h(0), \quad h \quad x = 0 .$$

## 7

$$f(x) = x - \eta\mu x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} .$$

)

:

$$\text{i. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \quad \text{ii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\eta\mu x)}{x} = 0 \quad \text{iii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(f(x)))}{x} = 0$$

)

(

),

:

$$\text{i. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \quad \text{ii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 2x\eta\mu x + \eta\mu^2 x}$$

)

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$g^2(x) - f^2(x) + 1 \leq 2g(x)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) .$$



$$\text{i. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \eta\mu x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 - \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} \right) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{ii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\eta\mu x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{f(\eta\mu x)}{\eta\mu x} \cdot \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} \right) = 0 \cdot 1 = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\eta\mu x)}{\eta\mu x} \stackrel{\eta\mu x = u}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \\ u \rightarrow 0}} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{u} = 0$$

$$\text{iii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(f(x)))}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f(f(f(x)))}{f(f(x))} \cdot \frac{f(f(x))}{f(x)} \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} \right] = 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(x))}{f(x)} \stackrel{f(x)=u}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \\ u \rightarrow 0}} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{u} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(f(x)))}{f(f(x))} \stackrel{f(x)=u}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \\ u \rightarrow 0}} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(u))}{f(u)} = 0$$

$$\text{i. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x \left( 1 - \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} \right) \right] = +\infty(1 - 0) = +\infty \quad x > 0 \quad :$$

$$\left| \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} \right| = \frac{|\eta\mu x|}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right),$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{ii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 2x\eta\mu x + \eta\mu^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{f^Z(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$x > 0 \quad |\eta\mu x| < |x| \Rightarrow |\eta\mu x| < x \Leftrightarrow -x < \eta\mu x < x \Rightarrow x - \eta\mu x > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{f(x)} \stackrel{f(x)=u}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow \\ u \rightarrow 0^+}} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{u} = +\infty .$$

$$x < 0 \quad |\eta\mu x| < |x| \Rightarrow |\eta\mu x| < -x \Leftrightarrow x < \eta\mu x < -x \Rightarrow x - \eta\mu x < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) < 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^0} \frac{1}{f(x)} \stackrel{f(x)=u}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+ \\ u \rightarrow 0^-}} \frac{1}{u} = -\infty .$$

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

$$) \quad g^2(x) - f^2(x) + 1 \leq 2g(x) \Leftrightarrow g^2(x) - 2g(x) + 1 \leq f^2(x) \Leftrightarrow (g(x) - 1)^2 \leq f^2(x) \Leftrightarrow |g(x) - 1| \leq |f(x)|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |f(x)| = 0 \quad 0 \leq |g(x) - 1|, \quad \mu$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (g(x) - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 1.$$

## 8

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

$$) \quad \mu \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x).$$

$$\lambda = 2.$$

$$) \quad \text{i. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \quad \text{ii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)$$

$$) \quad g(x) = (x + 1)f(x) \quad :$$

$$\text{i. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{g(x)} - 1}{x + 1}$$

$$\text{ii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{g(x)} + \sqrt[3]{g(x)} - 2}{x + 1}$$

$$\text{iii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{g(x)} + 3^{g(x)} - 1}{4^{g(x)} + 5}$$

$$\text{iv. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x - \ln(e^{g(x)} + 1) \right]$$



$$) \quad x \neq \pm 1 \quad : \quad f(x)(x^2 - 1) = (\lambda - 1)x^2 + x - 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \mu :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [f(x)(x^2 - 1)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [(\lambda - 1)x^2 + x - 2] \Leftrightarrow 0 = \lambda - 1 + 1 - 2 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 2$$

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

$$\text{i. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$\text{ii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \left[ (x + 2) \frac{1}{x + 1} \right] = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \left[ (x + 2) \frac{1}{x + 1} \right] = +\infty$$

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

$$) \quad g(x) = \frac{x + 2}{x + 1} = x + 2, \quad x \neq \pm 1$$

$$\text{i. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{g(x)} - 1}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x + 2} - 1}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(\sqrt{x + 2} - 1)(\sqrt{x + 2} + 1)}{(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 2} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x + 2 - 1}{(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 2} + 1)} =$$

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

$$\text{ii. } \mu \quad \sqrt[6]{g(x)} = u \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{g(x)} = u^2, \quad \sqrt{g(x)} = u^3 \quad g(x) = u^6 \Leftrightarrow x = u^6 - 2.$$

$$x \rightarrow -1 \quad u \rightarrow 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{g(x)} + \sqrt[3]{g(x)} - 2}{x+1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u^3 + u^2 - 2}{u^6 - 2 + 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(u-1)}(u^2 + 2u + 2)}{\cancel{(u-1)}(u^5 + u^4 + u^3 + u^2 + u + 1)} = \frac{5}{6}$$

iii.  $\mu \quad g(x) = u, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+2) = +\infty.$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{g(x)} + 3^{g(x)} - 1}{4^{g(x)} + 5} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^u + 3^u - 1}{4^u + 5} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^u \left( \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^u + 1 - \frac{1}{3^u} \right)}{4^u \left( 1 + \frac{5}{4^u} \right)} =$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^u \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^u + 1 - \frac{1}{3^u}}{1 + \frac{5}{4^u}} = 0 \cdot \frac{0 + 1 - 0}{1 + 0} = 0$$

iv.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - \ln(e^{g(x)} + 1)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln e^x - \ln(e^{x+1} + 1)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left( \frac{e^x}{e^{x+1} + 1} \right) \begin{matrix} \frac{e^x}{e^{x+1} + 1} = u \\ = \\ x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \\ u \rightarrow \frac{1}{e} \end{matrix} \lim_{u \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}} \ln u = \ln \frac{1}{e} = -1$

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

**Ασκησόπολις**  
ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος  
θεμάτων και ασκήσεων