

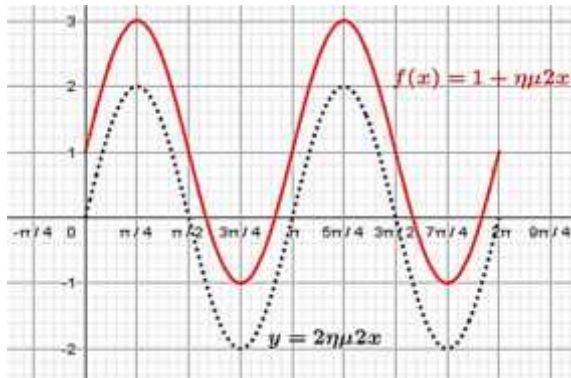
## 10

$$f(x) = \alpha + 2\eta\mu(2\beta x) \quad g(x) = \alpha + \beta + \sigma\upsilon\nu((\alpha + \beta)x), \quad \alpha, \beta > 0.$$

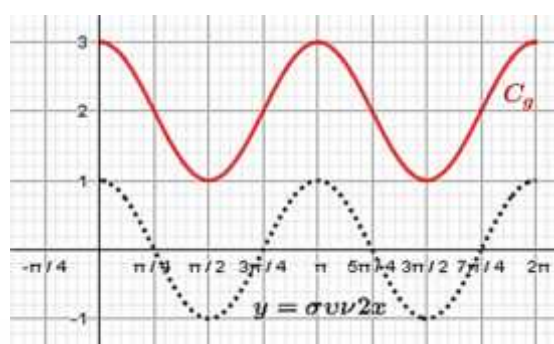
- f,g  
 $\alpha = \beta = 1.$  , :  
 )  
 ) f,g  $x \in [0, 2]$  .  
 )  $A = f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right).$   
 )  $f(x) + 3 = 2g(x).$   
 $f(x) + 3 > 2g(x)$   $x \in (0, )$ .  
 )  $h(x) = g(x) - (f(x) - 1)^3.$   
 i.  $\mu$  .  
 ii. h .

$$\begin{aligned}
 ) \quad & -1 \leq \eta\mu(2\beta x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq 2\eta\mu(2\beta x) \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha - 2 \leq \alpha + 2\eta\mu(2\beta x) \leq \alpha + 2, \quad f_{\max} = +2 \\
 & -1 \leq \sigma\upsilon\nu((\alpha + \beta)x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha + \beta - 1 \leq \alpha + \beta + \sigma\upsilon\nu((\alpha + \beta)x) \leq \alpha + \beta + 1, \quad g_{\max} = +1 \\
 f_{\max} = g_{\max} & \Leftrightarrow +2 = +1 \Leftrightarrow = 1 \\
 f = \frac{2}{2} = & \quad g = \frac{2}{+1} \cdot f = g \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{+1} \Leftrightarrow +1 = 2 \Leftrightarrow = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$) f(x) = 1 + 2\eta\mu(2x)$$



$$g(x) = 2 + \sigma\upsilon\nu(2x)$$

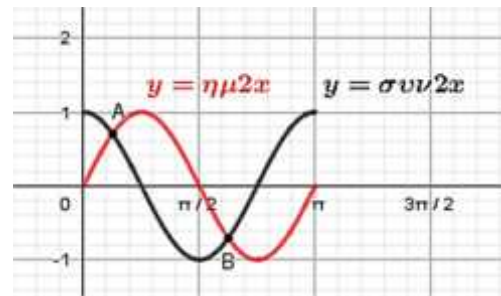


$$) A = f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 + 2\eta\mu\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2 + \sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\pi}{2} = 3 + 2\eta\mu\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 3 + 2\eta\mu\frac{\pi}{3} = 3 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ) f(x) + 3 = 2g(x) & \Leftrightarrow 1 + 2\eta\mu 2x + 3 = 2(2 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x) \Leftrightarrow 4 + 2\eta\mu 2x = 4 + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2x \Leftrightarrow \\
 \eta\mu 2x = \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x & \Leftrightarrow \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon\phi 2x = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2x = \kappa\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\kappa\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}, \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) + 3 > 2g(x) \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu 2x > \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu \quad & \mu \quad (0, \pi) \quad \eta\mu 2x = \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x \\
 2x = \frac{\pi}{4} & \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{8} \quad 2x = \frac{5\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{8} \\
 & \mu \quad \left(\frac{5\pi}{8}, \frac{9\pi}{8}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$



$$) h(x) = 2 + 2x - (\sqrt{2} + 2\mu^2 2x - \sqrt{2})^2 = 2 + 2x - 4\mu^2 2x.$$

$$D_h = \mathbb{R}.$$

$$i. \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, (x + \mu) \in \mathbb{R}, (x - \mu) \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$h(x + \mu) = 2 + 2(x + \mu) - 4\mu^2 2(x + \mu) = 2 + 2(x + 2\mu) - 4\mu^2(2x + 2\mu) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$h(x + \mu) = 2 + 2x - 4\mu^2 2x = h(x)$$

$$h(x - \mu) = 2 + 2(x - \mu) - 4\mu^2 2(x - \mu) = 2 + 2(x - 2\mu) - 4\mu^2(2x - 2\mu) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$h(x - \mu) = 2 + 2x - 4\mu^2 2x = h(x).$$

$$h(x + \mu) = h(x) = h(x - \mu) \quad \mu = .$$

$$ii. \quad h(-x) = 2 + 2(-x) - 4\mu^2(-2x) = 2 + 2x - 4(-\mu^2 2x) = 2 + 2x - 4\mu^2 2x = h(x)$$

h

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

Askisopolis