

μ
μ **2**

30 – 9 - 2015

() μ ().

1. f 1 - 1, μ .
2. μ f^{-1} μ μ f .
3. f $c \cdot f$,
c μ μ .
4. f \mathbb{R} $f \circ f$ \mathbb{R} .
5. f \mathbb{R} g \mathbb{R} , $g \circ f$ \mathbb{R} .
6. f, g , $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = g(x)$.
7. f \mathbb{R} , C_f .
8. f, g μ , μ , $f(x)g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 0 \vee g(x) = 0$.
9. f, g μ , μ , $f^2(x) = g^2(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \pm g(x)$.
10. μ f μ (,) , f μ .

μ 10x2,5

$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: $f(f(x)) = 4x - 3$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

1. $f(1) = 1$. **μ 5**
 2. f f^{-1} f . **μ 5**
 3. $f(x) = \alpha x + \beta$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, . **μ 6**
 4. g μ \mathbb{R} $(f \circ f \circ g)(x) = 4e^x + 4x - 7$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
i. $g(x) = e^x + x - 1$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$. **μ 4**
 - ii. μ g . **μ 5**
- f μ \mathbb{R} μ μ \mathbb{R} $f^3(x) + f(x) = 2x$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
1. f f^{-1} . **μ 5**

2. $f \mu O(0,0) A(1,1).$ **$\mu 4$**

3. $f(f^{-1}(e^x)-1)=0.$ **$\mu 5$**

4. $f^{-1}.$ f **$\mu 5$**

5. $(f \circ g)(x) = (g \circ f)(x) \mu \mathbb{R} g : (g^{-1} \circ f)(x) = (f \circ g^{-1})(x).$ **$\mu 6$**

1. $f(x) = \frac{\lambda x}{x-2}, x \neq 2, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^*$ $(f \circ f)(x) = x \quad x \neq 2.$
 $\lambda = 2.$ **$\mu 4$**

2. $f \quad f(x) = f^{-1}(x) \quad x \neq 2.$ **$\mu 5$**

3. $f(f(x+1)) + f(x+1) = x + \frac{2e^{-x}}{e^{-x}-2} + 1.$ **$\mu 6$**

4. $f(g(x)) + g(x) = e^x \quad \mathbb{R} \mu \quad \mu (2, +\infty)$
 $x > 2.$

i. g **$\mu 5$**

ii. $g^{-1}(x) = 2 \ln x - \ln(x-2)$ **$\mu 5$**

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

1. $x=1$ $f(f(1))=4 \cdot 1 - 3 = 1$ $x=f(1)$

$$f\left(\underbrace{f(f(1))}_1\right) = 4f(1) - 3 \Leftrightarrow f(1) = 4f(1) - 3 \Leftrightarrow 3f(1) = 3 \Leftrightarrow f(1) = 1.$$

2. $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2),$

$$f(f(x_1)) = f(f(x_2)) \Leftrightarrow 4x_1 - 3 = 4x_2 - 3 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow f(1) = 1.$$

$$\mu \quad f(x) = y \quad \mu : f(y) = 4x - 3 \Leftrightarrow 4x = f(y) + 3 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}(f(y) + 3),$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{4}(f(y) + 3), y \in \mathbb{R} \quad f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4}(f(x) + 3), x \in \mathbb{R}$$

3. $f(f(x)) = \alpha f(x) + \beta = \alpha(\alpha x + \beta) + \beta = \alpha^2 x + \alpha\beta + \beta. \quad \mu \quad f(f(x)) = 4x - 3,$
 $\alpha^2 x + \alpha\beta + \beta = 4x - 3 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

$$\mu \quad \begin{cases} \alpha^2 = 4 \\ \alpha\beta + \beta = -3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \pm 2 \\ \alpha\beta + \beta = -3 \end{cases}.$$

$$\alpha = 2 \quad 2\beta + \beta = -3 \Leftrightarrow 3\beta = -3 \Leftrightarrow \beta = -1 \quad f(x) = 2x - 1.$$

$$\alpha = -2 \quad -2\beta + \beta = -3 \Leftrightarrow -\beta = -3 \Leftrightarrow \beta = 3 \quad f(x) = -2x + 3.$$

4. i. $f(f(x)) = 4x - 3 \quad \mu \quad x \quad g(x) \quad :$

$$f(f(g(x))) = 4g(x) - 3. \quad \mu \quad f(f(g(x))) = 4e^x + 4x - 7,$$

$$4g(x) - 3 = 4e^x + 4x - 7 \Leftrightarrow 4g(x) = 4e^x + 4x - 4 \Leftrightarrow g(x) = e^x + x - 1.$$

ii. $\mu \quad g(0) = 0.$

$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2, \quad e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \quad e^{x_1} + x_1 < e^{x_2} + x_2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$g(x_1) < g(x_2) \Rightarrow g \nearrow \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x > 0 \stackrel{g \nearrow}{\Leftrightarrow} g(x) > g(0) = 0 \quad x < 0 \stackrel{g \nearrow}{\Leftrightarrow} g(x) < g(0) = 0.$$

1. $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \quad (1), \quad f^3(x_1) = f^3(x_2) \quad (2) \quad \mu$

$$\mu \quad (1), (2) \quad \mu : f^3(x_1) + f(x_1) = f^3(x_2) + f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow 2x_1 = 2x_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad f$$

1-1

$$\mu \quad f(x) = y \quad : \quad y^3 + y = 2x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}(y^3 + y)$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{2}(y^3 + y), \quad y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^3 + x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

2. $\mu \quad f^{-1}(0) = 0 \quad f(f^{-1}(0)) = f(0) \Leftrightarrow 0 = f(0)$

$$f^{-1}(1) = 1 \quad f(f^{-1}(1)) = f(1) \Leftrightarrow 1 = f(1).$$

3. $f(f^{-1}(e^x) - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(f^{-1}(e^x) - 1) = f(0) \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(e^x) - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$f^{-1}(e^x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow f(f^{-1}(e^x)) = f(1) \Leftrightarrow e^x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

4. $f \quad f^{-1} \quad \mu \mu \quad y = x, \quad f^{-1}$
 $C_f \quad y = x, \quad :$

$$f(x) > x \Leftrightarrow f^3(x) > x^3,$$

$$f^3(x) + f(x) > x^3 + x \Leftrightarrow 2x > x^3 + x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^3 - x < 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 1) < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$$

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----|---|---|-----------|
| x | $-\infty$ | -1 | 0 | 1 | $+\infty$ |
| x | - | - | 0 | + | + |
| $x^2 - 1$ | + | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| | - | 0 | + | 0 | + |

5. $f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) \Leftrightarrow g^{-1}(f(g(x))) = g^{-1}(g(f(x))) \Leftrightarrow$

$$g^{-1}(f(g(x))) = (g^{-1} \circ g)(f(x)) \Leftrightarrow g^{-1}(f(g(x))) = f(x) \quad \mu \quad x \quad g^{-1}(x), \quad \mu :$$

$$g^{-1}(f(g(g^{-1}(x)))) = f(g^{-1}(x)) \Leftrightarrow g^{-1}(f(x)) = f(g^{-1}(x)), \quad (g^{-1} \circ f)(x) = (f \circ g^{-1})(x).$$

1. $f \circ f \quad :$

$$\begin{cases} x \in A_f \\ f(x) \in A_f \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 2 \\ \frac{\lambda x}{x-2} \neq 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 2 \\ \lambda x \neq 2x - 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 2 \\ (\lambda - 2)x \neq -4 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\lambda \neq 2, \quad \begin{cases} x \neq 2 \\ x \neq \frac{-4}{\lambda - 2} \end{cases}, \quad (f \circ f)(x) = x \quad x \neq 2.$$

$$\lambda = 2, \quad (1) \quad \mu : \begin{cases} x \neq 2 \\ 0 \neq -4 \end{cases} \text{ ισχύει, } \quad A_{f \circ f} = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{x-2} \quad (f \circ f)(x) = f(f(x)) = \frac{\frac{2 \cdot 2x}{x-2}}{\frac{2x}{x-2} - 2} = \frac{\frac{4x}{\cancel{x-2}}}{\frac{2x - 2x + 4}{\cancel{x-2}}} = \frac{4x}{4} = x$$

2. $x_1, x_2 \neq 2 \quad \mu \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2),$

$$\frac{2x_1}{x_1-2} = \frac{2x_2}{x_2-2} \Leftrightarrow \cancel{2x_1x_2} - 4x_1 = \cancel{2x_1x_2} - 4x_2 \Leftrightarrow -4x_1 = -4x_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad f$$

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{x-2} = y \Leftrightarrow 2x = xy - 2y \Leftrightarrow 2y = xy - 2x \Leftrightarrow x(y-2) = 2y \quad (2).$$

$$y = 2, \quad (2) \quad 0 = 4$$

$$x = 2, \quad (2)$$

$$y \neq 2 \quad x = \frac{2y}{y-2} \quad f^{-1}(y) = \frac{2y}{y-2}, y \neq 2, \quad f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x}{x-2} = f(x), x \neq 2$$

3. $(f \circ f)(x) = x \quad x \neq 2, \quad f(f(x+1)) = x+1 \quad \mu \quad x+1 \neq 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1.$

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

$$f(x+1) = f(e^{-x}) \stackrel{1-1}{\Leftrightarrow} x+1 = e^{-x} \Leftrightarrow e^{-x} - x - 1 = 0 \quad (3) \quad \mu \quad e^{-x} \neq 2 \Leftrightarrow -x \neq \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq -\ln 2.$$

$$h(x) = e^{-x} - x - 1, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad -x_1 > -x_2 \quad (4) \quad e^{-x_1} > e^{-x_2} \quad (5)$$

$$\mu \quad (4) \quad (5) \quad \mu :$$

$$e^{-x_1} - x_1 > e^{-x_2} - x_2 \Leftrightarrow e^{-x_1} - x_1 - 1 > e^{-x_2} - x_2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow h(x_1) > h(x_2) \Rightarrow h \searrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow h \text{ 1-1}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow h(x) = h(0) \stackrel{1-1}{\Leftrightarrow} x = 0$$

4. i. $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad g(x_1) = g(x_2), \quad f(g(x_1)) = f(g(x_2))$

$$f(g(x_1)) + g(x_1) = f(g(x_2)) + g(x_2) \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} = e^{x_2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow g \text{ 1-1}$$

ii. $g(x) = y \Rightarrow f(y) + y = e^x \Leftrightarrow \frac{2y}{y-2} + y = e^x \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{y^2}{y-2} \Leftrightarrow x = \ln \frac{y^2}{y-2},$

$$g^{-1}(y) = \ln \frac{y^2}{y-2}, y > 2,$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x-2} = \ln x^2 - \ln(x-2) = 2 \ln x - \ln(x-2), x > 2$$