

6 2018
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A1. f is a function defined on the interval (α, β) , μ is a point in (α, β) . Suppose that f has a local minimum at μ . Prove that $f'(x) > 0$ for all $x \in (\alpha, \mu) \cup (\mu, \beta)$.

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$f'(x) > 0$, $x \in (\alpha, \mu) \cup (\mu, \beta)$.
 f has a local minimum at μ .
 $[x_0, \beta)$. f is strictly increasing on $(\alpha, \mu]$ and strictly increasing on $[\mu, \beta)$.
 $x_1, x_2 \in (\alpha, \mu)$, $x_1 < x_0 < x_2$. $f(x_1) < f(x_0) < f(x_2)$.
 $x_1, x_2 \in (\alpha, \mu)$, $x_1 < x_2$.
 — $x_1, x_2 \in (\alpha, \mu]$, $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$.
 — $x_1, x_2 \in [\mu, \beta)$, $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$.
 — $x_1 < \mu < x_2$, $f(x_1) < f(x_0) < f(x_2)$.
 $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$, $f'(x) > 0$ for all $x \in (\alpha, \mu) \cup (\mu, \beta)$.

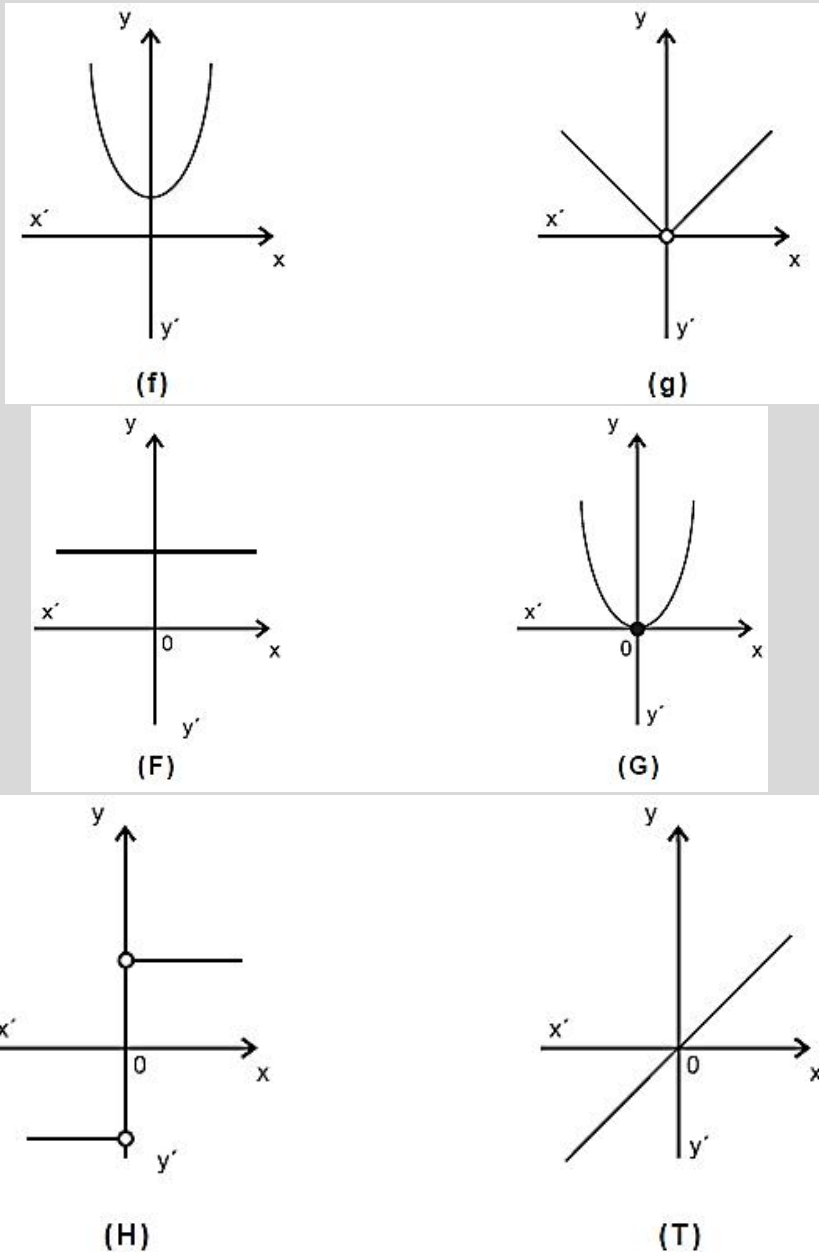
2. Let $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function. Prove that f is strictly increasing on A if and only if $f(x) < f(y)$ whenever $x < y$ in A .

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$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \rightarrow f(x)$
 $f(x) < f(y)$ whenever $x < y$ in A .

A3.

f, g, F, G, H, T.



F, G, H, T μ

f g.

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f g .

A4.

μ :

« $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + g(x)] = 0$ »

) μμ , (μ 1) μμ , (μ 3)

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)

) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ $g(x) = -\frac{1}{x^4}$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = -\infty$ μ

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4} = -\infty$

A5. $\mu\mu$

-) μ . μ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ μ μ μ μ .
-) μ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ '1-1', μ μ .
-) $f \circ g$ f g μ $[0, 1]$ μ $[2, 3]$.

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)))

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x}, & x > 1 \\ x^2 + 1, & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

1. $\in \mathbb{R}$ f . **3**
- μ $=1$.
2. f μ Rolle μ $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 4\right]$. **6**
3. μ f μ .
- $y = -\frac{1}{4}x + 2018$ μ .
4. μ f . **7**
- 9**

1. $\mu (1, +\infty)$ f . $\mu (-\infty, 1)$ f $x = 1$.
- μ . f μ μ .
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x+1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1 + \Leftrightarrow 2 = 1 + \Leftrightarrow = 1$

2. f μ $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 4\right]$ \mathbb{R} .
- f μ $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ μ $f'(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$.
- f μ $(1, 4)$ μ $f'(x) = 2x$. $x = 1$:



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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \quad \mu \quad x = 1,$$

$$\mu \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}, 4\right),$$

μ Rolle f

$$\mu \quad \left[\frac{1}{2}, 4\right].$$

3. $x_0 \in \mathbb{R} : f'(x_0) = -\frac{1}{4}.$

$$x_0 > 1 \quad f'(x_0) = -\frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{x_0^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow x_0^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x_0 = 2$$

$$x_0 < 1 \quad f'(x_0) = -\frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow 2x_0 = -\frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow x_0 = -\frac{1}{8}.$$

$$f(2) = \frac{3}{2}, \quad f\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{64} + 1 = \frac{65}{64}.$$

$$\mu \quad C_f \quad x_0 = 2 \quad :$$

$$y - f(2) = f'(2)(x - 2) \Leftrightarrow y - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 2) \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\mu \quad C_f \quad x_0 = -\frac{1}{8} \quad : y - f\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) = f'\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{8}\right) \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{63}{64}$$

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4. $f \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad .$

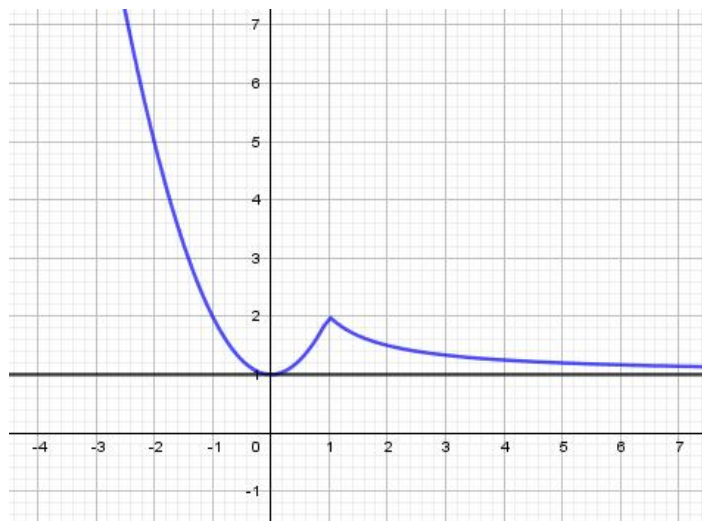
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1 \quad \mu \quad +\infty \quad y = 1$$

$$\mu \quad +\infty.$$

$$f \quad -\infty \quad \mu \quad 2 \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad .$$

$$x > 1 : f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \quad x \leq 1 : f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = -1 \quad , \quad C_f$$

$$\mu \quad x \cdot x \quad f(0) = 1 \quad C_f \quad \mu \quad y \cdot y \quad (0,1).$$



1.	$f : [0,] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mu$	$f(x) = 2 \mu x - x.$	
	$f($	$)$.	5
2.	$x_0 \in [0,]$	f	μ
	$A(x_0, f(x_0))$	μ	μ
3.	μ	$\int_0 f(x) \cdot x dx$	5
4.)	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1.$	$(\mu$	$2)$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(f(x) - f(2x)) \cdot \ln x]$	$(\mu$	$5)$
			7

1. f μ $(0,) \mu$ $f'(x) = 2 - x - 1.$

$f'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x \in [0, \frac{1}{3}]$

$x \in (0, \frac{1}{3})$ $f'(x) > 0$ f $,$ $[\frac{1}{3},]$.

$x \in (\frac{1}{3},)$ $f'(x) < 0$ f $,$ $[\frac{1}{3},]$.

f $f(0) = 0$ $f() = - \mu$ $f(\frac{1}{3}) = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{3}.$

$x \in [0, \frac{1}{3}]$ $f(x) \leq f(\frac{1}{3})$ $x \in [\frac{1}{3},]$ $f(x) \leq f(\frac{1}{3}),$ f

μ $f(\frac{1}{3}) = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{3}.$

$f() < f(0)$ f $f() = - .$

2. f 2 μ $(0,) \mu$ $f''(x) = -2 \mu x .$

$x \in (0,)$ $f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f \cap [0,] .$ f $,$

μ μ $,$ μ μ $C_f \mu$

μ $[0,] ,$ μ $.$

3. $\int_0 f(x) \cdot x dx = \int_0 (2 \mu x - x) x dx = \int_0 (\mu 2x - x^2) dx = \left[-\frac{2x^2}{2} \right]_0 - \int_0 x (\mu x)' dx =$

$-[x \mu x]_0 + \int_0 \mu x dx = [x^2]_0 = -2$

4.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(2 \frac{\mu x}{x} - 1 \right) = 2 - 1 = 1$

) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(f(x) - f(2x)) \cdot \ln x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(2x)}{x} (x \ln x) \right] =$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(\frac{f(x)}{x} - 2 \frac{f(2x)}{2x} \right) (x \ln x) \right] = (1-2) \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x)}{2x} \stackrel{2x=u}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{u} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \ln x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x) = 0$$

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	$f : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mu$	$f(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x}$	
1.	$\ln(x+1) > \frac{x}{x+1},$	$x > 0.$	
2.	f	μ	$f^{-1} \quad \mu \quad (0,1) .$
3.	$f(x) > 2^{f(x)} - 1$	$x > 0.$	
4.	$\frac{f(\quad)}{x-1} + \frac{f^{-1}(\quad)}{x-2} + \frac{\mu(\quad)}{x} = 0,$	$0 < \quad < 1,$	
	x, μ	$\mu \quad (0,1)$	$\mu \quad (1,2).$
5.	$F \quad \mu$	$f \quad \mu \quad (0, +\infty)$	$\mu \quad F(e) = e \ln 2,$
	$\ln 2 < F(1) < \ln \left(\frac{2^{e+1}}{e+1} \right).$		

1. $g(x) = (x+1)\ln(x+1) - x, x \geq 0.$
 $g \quad \mu \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \mu \quad g'(x) = \ln(x+1) + 1 - 1 = \ln(x+1).$
 $x > 0 \quad g'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow g \nearrow [0, +\infty).$
 $x > 0 \Leftrightarrow g(x) > g(0) \Leftrightarrow (x+1)\ln(x+1) - x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+1) > \frac{x}{x+1}$

2. $f \quad \mu \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \mu \quad f'(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{x+1} - \ln(x+1)}{x^2} < 0 \Rightarrow f \searrow (0, +\infty).$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{\text{DLH}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x+1}}{1} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{\text{DLH}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x+1}}{1} = 0.$
 $f \quad = (0, +\infty) \quad \mu \quad f(A) = (0,1) = A_{f^{-1}}$

3. $f(x) > 2^{f(x)} - 1 \Leftrightarrow f(x) + 1 > 2^{f(x)} \stackrel{f(x) \in (0,1)}{\Leftrightarrow} \ln(f(x)+1) > f(x) \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln(f(x)+1)}{f(x)} > \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow$

$f(f(x)) > f(1) \Leftrightarrow f(x) < 1$

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

$$h(x) = x(x-2)f(x) + x(x-1)f^{-1}(x) + (x-1)(x-2)\mu(x), x \in [0,2].$$

$$h \quad [0,2]$$

$$h(0) = 2\mu(x) > 0 \quad 0 < x < 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow \mu(x) > 0$$

$$h(1) = -f(x) < 0 \quad 0 < f(x) < 1 \quad x > 0.$$

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

$$h(0)h(1) < 0, h(2)h(1) < 0 \quad h \quad \mu \quad \text{Bolzano},$$

$$h(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x-1} + \frac{f^{-1}(x)}{x-2} + \frac{\mu(x)}{x} = 0 \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad (0,1) \quad (1,2). \quad \mu \quad h(x) = 0 \quad 2 \quad \mu$$

$$h(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x-1} + \frac{f^{-1}(x)}{x-2} + \frac{\mu(x)}{x} = 0.$$

$$5. \quad 1 \leq x \leq e \Leftrightarrow f(x) \leq f(x) \leq f(1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln(e+1)}{e} \leq f(x) \leq \ln 2$$

$$x \in [1, e], \quad :$$

$$\int_1^e \frac{\ln(e+1)}{e} dx < \int_1^e f(x) dx < \int_1^e \ln 2 dx \Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln(e+1)}{e}(e-1) < \int_1^e f(x) dx < (e-1)\ln 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\ln(e+1)}{e}(e-1) < F(e) - F(1) < (e-1)\ln 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln(e+1)}{e}(e-1) - e\ln 2 < F(1) < (e-1)\ln 2 - e\ln 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\ln(e+1) \cdot (e-1) - e^2 \ln 2}{e} < -F(1) < -\ln 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln 2 < F(1) < \frac{e^2 \ln 2 - (e-1)\ln(e+1)}{e}$$

$$\frac{e^2 \ln 2 - (e-1)\ln(e+1)}{e} < \ln\left(\frac{2^{e+1}}{e+1}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 \ln 2 - (e-1)\ln(e+1)}{e} < (e+1)\ln 2 - \ln(e+1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^2 \ln 2 - (e-1)\ln(e+1) < e(e+1)\ln 2 - e\ln(e+1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^2 \ln 2 - e\ln(e+1) + \ln(e+1) < e^2 \ln 2 + e\ln 2 - e\ln(e+1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\ln(e+1)}{e} < \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow f(e) < f(2) \Leftrightarrow e > 2$$

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