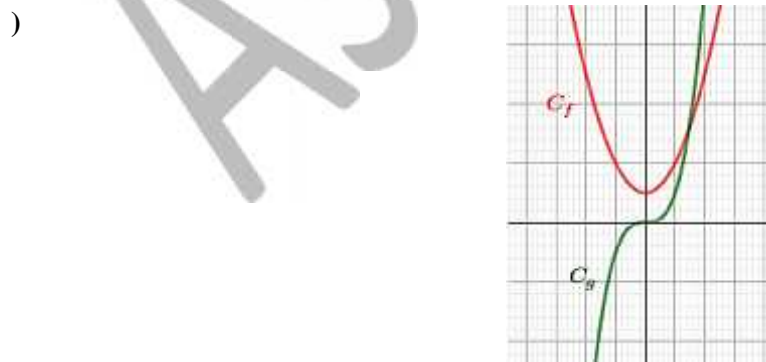


) $f(x) = g(x)$ μ .
 $(x) = f(x) - g(x) = x^2 + 1 - x^3$.
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + 1 - x^3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x^3) = +\infty$, < 0 , $() > 0$.
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 + 1 - x^3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-x^3) = -\infty$, > 0 , $() < 0$.
 $() () < 0$ h $[,]$ μ , μ μ μ
 Bolzano, $x_0 \in (,)$, $(x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x_0) = g(x_0)$.

) $(0) = 1$, $(1) = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$, $(2) = 4 + 1 - 8 = -3$. $(1) (2) < 0$,
 μ μ μ Bolzano $(x) = 0$ μ μ $(1, 2)$.
 $= 1$.

) $x \leq 0$ $x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 1 \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq 1$, $x^3 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow g(x) \leq 0$, $f(x) > g(x)$.
 $0 < x \leq 1$ $0 < x^2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 < x^2 + 1 \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow 1 < f(x) \leq 2$ $0 < x^3 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 < g(x) \leq 1$,
 $f(x) > g(x)$.

$x_1, x_2 \in (1, +\infty)$ μ $x_1 < x_2$. h $[x_1, x_2]$,
 μ (x_1, x_2) μ $h'(x) = 2x - 3x^2$ $(x_1) = (x_2) = 0$, μ μ μ
 Rolle, $\in (x_1, x_2) \subseteq (1, 2)$, $h'() = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 - 3 \cdot 2^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (2 - 3 \cdot 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow = 0$
 $2 - 3 \cdot 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow = \frac{2}{3}$. h 2 $(1, +\infty)$
 μ μ $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{8} > 0$, $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) (2) < 0$ μ μ
 μ Bolzano $h(x) = 0$ μ μ $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 2\right)$. μ
 μ , 2.



) f, g μ \mathbb{R} μ $f'(x) = 2x$ $g'(x) = 3x^2$.
 μ C_g
 $l_1: y - g() = g'() (x -) \Leftrightarrow y - 3 = 3 \cdot 2^2 (x -) \Leftrightarrow y = 3 \cdot 2^2 x - 2 \cdot 3^3 (1)$
 μ $(, f())$. μ C_f

$$2: y - f(x_1) = f'(x_1)(x - x_1) \Leftrightarrow y - 2^2 - 1 = 2 \cdot 1(x - 1) \Leftrightarrow y = 2 \cdot 1x - 2^2 + 1$$

 C_f, C_g
 μ
 μ
 $, 1$
 $1, 2$

$$\cdot \quad \mu \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3^2 = 2 \cdot 1 \\ -2^3 = -2^2 + 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3^2}{2} = 1 \\ -2^3 = -\left(\frac{3^2}{2}\right)^2 + 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3^2}{2} = 1 \\ -2^3 = -\frac{9^4}{4} + 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3^2}{2} = 1 \\ -8^3 = -9^4 + 4 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3^2}{2} = 1 \\ 9^4 - 8^3 - 4 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (3)$$

$$\mu \quad (x) = 9x^4 - 8x^3 - 4, \quad x \leq 0.$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \leq 0, \quad x_1^4 > x_2^4 \Leftrightarrow 9x_1^4 > 9x_2^4 \quad (4)$$

$$x_1^3 < x_2^3 \Leftrightarrow -8x_1^3 > -8x_2^3 \Leftrightarrow -8x_1^3 - 4 > -8x_2^3 - 4 \quad (5)$$

$$(4)+(5) \Rightarrow (x_1) > (x_2) \quad (-\infty, 0].$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 9x^4 = +\infty \quad (0) = -4.$$

$$= (-\infty, 0]$$

$$() = [(0), \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x)] = [-4, +\infty). \quad 0 \in (), \quad \mu \quad \in \quad ,$$

$$() = 0.$$

$$(-1) = 13 > 0, \quad (0) = -4 < 0. \quad (-1) (0) < 0 \quad \mu \quad \text{Bolzano}$$

$$\mu \quad [-1, 0], \quad \xi \in (-1, 0) \quad \varphi(\xi) = 0.$$

$$\mu \quad , \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad (-1, 0).$$

$$) \quad x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad x_1^3 < x_2^3 \Leftrightarrow g(x_1) < g(x_2) \quad f$$

$$g(x) = y \Leftrightarrow x^3 = y. \quad y \geq 0 \quad x = \sqrt[3]{y}, \quad y < 0 \quad x = -\sqrt[3]{-y},$$

$$g^{-1}(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{y}, & y \geq 0 \\ -\sqrt[3]{-y}, & y < 0 \end{cases}, \quad g^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x}, & x \geq 0 \\ -\sqrt[3]{-x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$) \text{ i. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) \quad \mu \quad \frac{1}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x^3 \quad \mu \quad \frac{1}{x^3} \right) = 0 \quad \left| x^3 \quad \mu \quad \frac{1}{x^3} \right| = |x^3| \quad \left| \mu \quad \frac{1}{x^3} \right| \leq |x^3| \Leftrightarrow -|x^3| \leq x^3 \quad \mu \quad \frac{1}{x^3} \leq |x^3|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x^3| = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-|x^3|) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x^3 \quad \mu \quad \frac{1}{x^3} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{ii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{g(x) + x - 2}{\sqrt{x} - 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u^6 + u - 2}{u - 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{(u-1)(u^5 + u^4 + u^3 + u^2 + u + 2)}{u-1} = 7$$

$$\text{iii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{-}} \frac{\mu g(x)}{g(x) -} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{-}} \frac{\mu (-g(x))}{g(x) -} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mu u}{-u} = -1$$

$$\text{iv. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1}{g^2(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1}{x^6} = +\infty$$

) $x^5 + g(x) + 2 = f(x) + 2x \Leftrightarrow x^5 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$

$(x) = x^5 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x-1)(x+1)(x^3 + 2x - 1)$

$(x) = x^3 + 2x - 1, x \in [-1, 1]$. $(-1) = -4, (1) = 2, (1) (-1) < 0$ h ,

. $x_0 \in (-1, 1): (x_0) = 0, (x_0) = 0$

) $h(x+2) - h(x) = x^2 \quad x = 0 \quad h(2) - h(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow h(2) = h(0)$. $\mu \quad \mu$.Rolle
 $x_1 \in (0, 2)$, $h'(x_1) = 0$.

Ασκησόπολις
 ο πιο πλούσιος κόσμος
 θεμάτων και ασκήσεων

ASKISOPOLIS