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- f : συνεχής στο Δ
- $f'(x)=0 \quad \forall x \in \Delta$

τότε

f : σταθερή στο Δ

- f, g : συνεχής στο Δ
- $f'(x)=g'(x) \quad \forall x \in \Delta$

τότε

$$\exists c \in \mathbb{R} : f(x)=g(x)+c \quad \forall x \in \Delta$$

↑
σταθερά ολοκλήρωσης.

1.11

$f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, παραγωγίσιμη, $f(1)=2$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{3f(x)}{x} \quad \forall x > 0$$

α) δόο η $g(x)=x^3 f(x)$: σταθερή

$$\begin{aligned} \dots g'(x) &= (x^3 f(x))' = 3x^2 f(x) + x^3 f'(x) = 3x^2 f(x) + x^3 \left(-\frac{3f(x)}{x}\right) = \\ &= \cancel{3x^2 f(x)} - \cancel{3x^2 f(x)} = 0 \quad \forall x > 0, \text{ άρα } g: \text{σταθερή.} \end{aligned}$$

β) όπως ως f

$$\begin{aligned} g: \text{σταθερή στο } (0, +\infty) &\implies \exists c \in \mathbb{R} : g(x)=c \iff x^3 f(x)=c \quad \forall x > 0. \\ \text{Για } x=1 \text{ είναι } f(1)=c &\implies c=2, \text{ άρα } \forall x > 0: x^3 f(x)=2 \iff \\ \iff f(x) &= \frac{2}{x^3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x)(\ln x - \ln x \cdot \sin x)] = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x)(\ln x - \ln x \cdot \sin x)] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{x^3} \cdot \ln x \cdot (1 - \sin x) \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{x^3} \cdot \ln x \cdot \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{1 + \sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{2}{1 + \sin x} \right) = 1^3 \cdot \frac{2}{1+1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

8) Εξισ. εφαπ. Cf που διέρχεται από A(0,1)

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}, \quad f'(x) = (2x^{-3})' = -6x^{-4} = -\frac{6}{x^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(x_0, f(x_0)): \quad y - f(x_0) &= f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \Rightarrow \\ y - \frac{2}{x_0^3} &= -\frac{6}{x_0^4}(x - x_0) \xrightarrow{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} \\ 1 - \frac{2}{x_0^3} &= \frac{6}{x_0^3} \Rightarrow \\ x_0^3 - 2 &= 6 \Rightarrow \\ x_0^3 &= 8 \Rightarrow \\ x_0 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(2) = \frac{2}{2^3} = \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{και} \quad f'(2) = -\frac{6}{2^4} = -\frac{6}{16} = -\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(2, f(2)): \quad y - f(2) &= f'(2)(x - 2) \Rightarrow \\ y - \frac{1}{4} &= -\frac{3}{8}(x - 2) \Rightarrow \\ y - \frac{1}{4} &= -\frac{3}{8} \cdot x + \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{y = -\frac{3}{8} \cdot x + 1}$$

1.13

$f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, παραγωγίσιμη

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

$$\bullet x f'(x) = \alpha x - 2f(x) \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$\alpha) \text{ vđo } \alpha = 3$$

$$f: \text{παραγωγίσιμη στο } 1, \text{ όπου } f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}$$

$$\text{Άρα ισχύει } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) + (x^2 - 2)f(1)}{x^2 + x - 2} = 1 \iff$$

$$(x^2 - 2)f(1) = [(x^2 - 1) - 1]f(1) = (x^2 - 1)f(1) - f(1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ \downarrow & 1 & 2 & \\ 1 & 2 & 10 & \end{array}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{1}{x+2} \left(\frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} + \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)f(1)}{\cancel{x-1}} \right) \right] = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{3} (f'(1) + 2f(1)) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(1) + 2f(1) = 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(1) = 3 - 2f(1) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Συν} \quad xf'(x) = \alpha x - 2f(x) \xrightarrow{x=1} f'(1) = \alpha - 2f(1) \xrightarrow{(1)} \alpha - 2f(1) = 3 - 2f(1) \Rightarrow \alpha = 3.$$

β) δό " $g(x) = x^2 f(x) - x^3$ ορίζεται στο $(0, +\infty)$

$$\text{Αφού } \alpha = 3 \text{ είναι } xf'(x) = 3x - 2f(x) \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty) \quad (2)$$

$$\dots g'(x) = 2xf(x) + x^2 f'(x) - 3x^2 =$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} 2xf(x) + x(3x - 2f(x)) - 3x^2 =$$

$$= \cancel{2xf(x)} + \cancel{3x^2} - \cancel{2xf(x)} - \cancel{3x^2} = 0 \quad \forall x > 0, \text{ άρα } \dots$$

γ) $f(2) = 3$

i) τιμές της f

$$g: \text{ορίζεται στο } (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R}: g(x) = c \Leftrightarrow x^2 f(x) - x^3 = c \quad \forall x > 0.$$

$$\Gamma\alpha \quad x = 2: 4 \cdot f(2) - 8 = c \Rightarrow c = 4$$

$$\text{Άρα } \forall x > 0: x^2 f(x) - x^3 = 4 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 4}{x^2}.$$

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x) \ln x) = ;$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x) \ln x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^3 + 4}{x^2} \cdot \ln x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((x^3 + 4) \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) \stackrel{(+4)(+1)(+\infty)}{=} +\infty$$