

09/01/2026

1.15

$f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, παραγωγισίμη, $f(1)=4$, $f'(1)=-2$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{3f'(x)}{2x} \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$$

α) δό: $g(x) = 2xf'(x) + f(x)$, $h(x) = \sqrt{x} \cdot f(x)$ ορίζεται στο $(0, +\infty)$

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

$$\text{Άρα } \exists c_1 \in \mathbb{R} : g(x) = c_1 \Rightarrow 2xf'(x) + f(x) = c_1 \quad \forall x > 0.$$

$$\text{Για } x=1 : 2f'(1) + f(1) = c_1 \Rightarrow c_1 = -4 + 4 = 0.$$

$$\text{Οπότε } \forall x > 0 : 2xf'(x) + f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = -2xf'(x) \quad (1).$$

$$\dots h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot f(x) + \sqrt{x} \cdot f'(x) \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x} \cdot (-2xf'(x)) + \sqrt{x} \cdot f'(x) =$$

$$= -\cancel{\sqrt{x}f'(x)} + \sqrt{x}f'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x > 0 \Rightarrow h : \text{σταθερή στο } (0, +\infty).$$

β) όπως και f

$$h : \text{σταθερή στο } (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow \exists c_2 \in \mathbb{R} : h(x) = c_2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x}f(x) = c_2 \quad \forall x > 0.$$

$$\text{Για } x=1 : f(1) = c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = 4, \text{ άρα } \sqrt{x}f(x) = 4 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}, x > 0.$$

γ) δό: $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ε' $f^{-1} = ?$

$$\forall x_1, x_2 > 0 : x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x_1} < \sqrt{x_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_2}} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{\sqrt{x_1}} > \frac{4}{\sqrt{x_2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2), \text{ άρα } f: \downarrow (0, +\infty) \text{ οπότε } f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ ως γρ. μονότονη.}$$

$$f: \text{συνεχής με } f: \downarrow (0, +\infty) \text{ είναι } f((0, +\infty)) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \right) =$$

$$= \dots = (0, +\infty)$$

$$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f: \text{αντιστρέφισιμη συνάρτηση ορίζεται η } f^{-1} \text{ με } D_{f^{-1}} = f((0, +\infty)) = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{και } y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{4}{y} \Rightarrow x = \frac{16}{y^2} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \frac{16}{y^2}.$$

$$\text{Άρα } f^{-1}(x) = \frac{16}{x^2}, x > 0.$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f^{-1}(x) - f(x)) = ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f^{-1}(x) - f(x)) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{16}{x^2} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \stackrel{u=\sqrt{x}}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{16}{u^4} - \frac{4}{u} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{16 - 4u^3}{u^4} \right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left((16 - 4u^3) \cdot \frac{1}{u^4} \right) \stackrel{(+16)(+\infty)}{=} +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

1.17

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, παραγωγίσιμη, $f(2) = 5$

$$f'(x) = 2x + 3 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

α) τύπος της f

Θεώρημα

• $f, g: \text{convexus στο } \Delta$

• $f'(x) = g'(x) \quad \forall x \in \Delta$

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

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: f'(x) = 2x + 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = (x^2 + 3x)'$ από το Θεώρημα

$\exists c \in \mathbb{R}: f(x) = x^2 + 3x + c \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$

Για $x = 2: f(2) = 4 + 6 + c \Rightarrow c = -5$, από $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 5, x \in \mathbb{R}.$

β) Εφαπτ. C_f σχημ. 45° με xx'

$$f'(x) = 2x + 3, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Λίγουμε αν $f'(x) = \epsilon\phi 45^\circ \Rightarrow 2x + 3 = 1 \Rightarrow x = -1$

$$f(-1) = 1 - 3 - 5 = -7.$$

$$M(-1, f(-1)): y - f(-1) = f'(-1)(x + 1) \Rightarrow y + 7 = x + 1 \Leftrightarrow y = x - 6.$$

1.20

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

$$f'(x) = 2x \eta \mu x + x^2 \epsilon \nu \eta x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

α) τύπος της f

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: f'(x) = 2x \eta \mu x + x^2 \epsilon \nu \eta x \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = (x^2)' \eta \mu x + x^2 (\eta \mu x)' \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = (x^2 \eta \mu x)' \quad \text{όρα } \exists c \in \mathbb{R}: f(x) = x^2 \eta \mu x + c, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Για $x=0$: $f(0)=c \Rightarrow c=0$ από $f(x)=x^2 \eta \mu x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\beta) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f'(x)}{f(x)} = ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f'(x)}{f(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 \eta \mu x + x^3 \theta \eta x}{x^2 \eta \mu x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \eta \mu x + x \theta \eta x}{\eta \mu x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\eta \mu x}{x} + \theta \eta x}{\frac{\eta \mu x}{x}} = \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 1}{1} = 3. \end{aligned}$$

1.21

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, παραγωγίσιμη

$$f'(x) = \frac{\eta \mu x + \theta \eta x}{e^x} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Η εφατ. ε της C_f στο $M(0, f(0))$ διέρχεται από $K(2, 3)$

α) Από $f(0)=1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \frac{\eta \mu x + \theta \eta x}{e^x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} f'(0) = \frac{\theta \eta 0}{e^0} = 1$$

$$M(0, f(0)): y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0) \Rightarrow y - f(0) = x \Rightarrow y = x + f(0)$$

$$K(2, 3) \in \varepsilon \quad \text{από} \quad 3 = 2 + f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 1.$$

β) τύπος της f

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f'(x) = \frac{\eta \mu x + \theta \eta x}{e^x} \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\eta \mu x \cdot e^x + \theta \eta x \cdot e^x}{e^{2x}} \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = - \frac{-\eta \mu x \cdot e^x - \theta \eta x \cdot e^x}{e^{2x}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$$

$$f'(x) = - \frac{(6\ln x)'e^x - 6\ln x \cdot (e^x)'}{(e^x)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = \left(- \frac{6\ln x}{e^x}\right)' \quad \text{όρα από θεωρήματα } \exists c \in \mathbb{R}:$$

$$f(x) = - \frac{6\ln x}{e^x} + c \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\Gamma\alpha \ x=0: \quad f(0) = -1 + c \Rightarrow c=2, \quad \text{όρα } f(x) = - \frac{6\ln x}{e^x} + 2 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

1.27

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

$$f''(x) = 6x - \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad x > 0$$

$$\text{εφαρτ. Cf στο } A(1, f(1)): -2x + y - 1 = 0$$

$$a) \quad f'(1), f(1) = ;$$

$$A(1, f(1)): y - f(1) = f'(1)(x - 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$y - f(1) = f'(1) \cdot x - f'(1) \Rightarrow$$

$$-f'(1) \cdot x + y + f'(1) - f(1) = 0$$

$$A(1, f(1)): -2x + y - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{ίσου } \begin{cases} -f'(1) = -2 \\ f'(1) - f(1) = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f'(1) = 2 \\ f(1) = f'(1) + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f'(1) = 2 \\ f(1) = 3 \end{cases}$$

β) όπως και f

$$\forall x \in (0, +\infty): f''(x) = 6x - \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow f''(x) = \left(3x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)' \quad \text{όρα } \exists c_1 \in \mathbb{R}:$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + \frac{1}{x} + c_1, \quad \forall x > 0.$$

$$\Gamma\alpha \ x=1: \quad f'(1) = 3 + 1 + c_1 \Rightarrow 2 = 4 + c_1 \Rightarrow c_1 = -2$$

$$\text{όρα } \forall x > 0: \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = (x^3 - 2x + \ln x)'$$

$$\text{οπότε } \exists c_2 \in \mathbb{R}: \quad f(x) = x^3 - 2x + \ln x + c_2, \quad x > 0.$$

$$\Gamma\alpha \ x=1: \quad f(1) = 1 - 2 + \ln 1 + c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = 4$$

$$\text{Οπότε } f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 4 + \ln x, \quad x > 0.$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = ;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^3 - 2x + 4 + \ln x) = \dots = +\infty$$

Αθηνάδες : 1.16,
1.18, 1.19, 1.22, 1.23, 1.24, 1.25, 1.26, 1.29, 1.30, 1.31

1.32

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

$$xf'(x) + f(x) = \sin x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

α) τύπος της f

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: xf'(x) + f(x) = \sin x \implies (xf(x))' = (\sin x)' \text{ άρα } \exists c \in \mathbb{R}: \\ xf(x) = \sin x + c, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Για } x=1: 1f(1) = \sin 1 + c \implies c=0, \text{ άρα } xf(x) = \sin x \xrightarrow{x \neq 0} f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}.$$

$$f: \text{συνεχής στο } 0 \implies f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1.$$

$$\text{Οπότε } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & \forall x \neq 0 \\ 1, & \forall x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

1.33 Γνήζ

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

$$xe^x f'(x) + e^x f(x) = 6\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Ζήσας της f

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^x}\right)' &= \frac{6\sqrt{x}e^x - \sqrt{x}e^x}{e^{2x}} = \\ &= \frac{6\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}}{e^x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}: \quad x e^x f'(x) + e^x f(x) &= 6\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} \iff \\ x f'(x) + f(x) &= \frac{6\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}}{e^x} \end{aligned}$$

$$(xf(x))' = \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^x}\right)' \quad \text{όρα } \exists c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$xf(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^x} + c \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Για } x=1: \quad 1f(1) = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{e^1} + c \implies c=0.$$

$$\text{Άρα } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}: \quad xf(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^x} \implies f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{xe^x}.$$