

OFMA A

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

Al. Anisognathus canescens; 6-12. 111

A2. Ariti $\exists x \in X$ jadi $\forall x \in A_1$ terdapat $f'(x)$ apakah f' ini fungsionil?

A3. *Amplia* UX. 616715 Ord. 74.

$$A4. \ x \nearrow \infty \text{ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty.$$

$$\text{at } w) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty.$$

ya sw snipke opis.

As, $\alpha_7 \leq \alpha_7 \wedge \beta_7 \wedge \gamma_7$

Σ ΘΛΥ ΣΤΗΡΠΑ
ΘΡΟΝΟΣ ΣΤΗΡΠΑ
ΑΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΣΤΗΡΠΑ

D ⊂ MA B

$$f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{x-3} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} - \{3\} = A$$

B.L.

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x_1+1}{x_1-3} = \frac{3x_2+1}{x_2-3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\cancel{3x_1x_2 - 9x_1 + x_2 - 3} = \cancel{3x_1x_2 - 9x_2 + x_1 - 3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10x_2 = 10x_1 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \text{ da } x \in L-L$$

Zwei x von 6 möglichen.

B.R.

$$y = \frac{3x+1}{x-3} \Rightarrow yx - 3y = 3x + 1 \Rightarrow (y-3)x = 3y+1$$

$$y \neq 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3y+1}{y-3} \text{ da } x \neq 3 \quad f^{-1}(y) = \frac{3y+1}{y-3} \text{ da } y \neq 3$$

also f und f⁻¹ + 6A.

B3

$$D_{f \circ f} = \left\{ x \in A \mid f(x) \in A \right\} \text{ da } x \neq 3 \quad u \neq 1$$

$$\frac{3x+1}{x-3} \neq 3 \Rightarrow 3x+1 \neq 3x-9 \quad 16x \text{ Au.}$$

da

$$D_{f \circ f} = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$$

$$H(f(x)) = \frac{\frac{3x+1}{x-3} + 1}{\frac{3x+1}{x-3} - 3} = \frac{\frac{9x+3+x-3}{x-3}}{\frac{3x+1-3x+9}{x-3}} = \frac{10x}{10} = x$$

(2)

B4.

$$|f(x) \cdot \text{up} \frac{1}{3x+1}| \leq |f(x)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-|f(x)| \leq f(x) \cdot \text{up} \frac{1}{3x+1} \leq |f(x)|$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} \\ x > -\frac{1}{3}}} |f(x)| = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} \\ x > -\frac{1}{3}}} \left| \frac{3x+1}{x+2} \right| = \left| \frac{0}{-\frac{1}{3}-3} \right| = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} \\ x < -\frac{1}{3}}} (-|f(x)|) = \dots = 0$$

der zw. u.e. atp. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} f(x) \cdot \text{up} \frac{1}{3x+1} = 0$

B3. Bijspeling $(f \circ f)(x) = f(f(x)) = f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$

$$\forall x \in Df = Df^{-1} = R - \{3\}$$

③

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\Gamma_1. \quad (ABΓ) = \frac{1}{2} BG \cdot AM.$$

και εφόσον για το θέμα λέμε $\eta/\vartheta = \frac{BM}{OB} = \frac{BM}{1}$

$$\text{ουτός} = \frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OM}{1}$$

από $BG = 2BM = 2\eta/\vartheta \Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{2} \times \eta/\vartheta (1 + \text{ουτός})$
 $AM = AO + OM = 1 + \text{ουτός}$

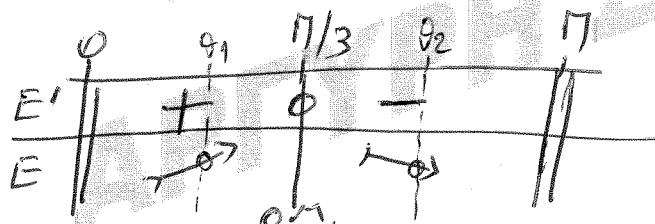
$$\Rightarrow E(\vartheta) = \eta/\vartheta (1 + \text{ουτός}), \quad \text{δε}(0, \pi)$$

$$\Gamma_2. \quad E'(\vartheta) = \text{ουτός}(\alpha \tan \vartheta) + \eta/\vartheta(-1/\vartheta) = \text{ουτός} \tan^2 \vartheta - \eta/\vartheta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E'(\vartheta) = \text{ουτός} + \text{ουτός}^2$$

$$E'(\vartheta) = 0 \quad (\text{εί} \quad \text{ουτός} = -\text{ουτός} \Leftrightarrow \text{ουτός} = \text{ουτός}(\pi - \vartheta))$$

από $\text{ουτός}(0, \pi) \quad 2\vartheta = \pi - \vartheta \Rightarrow 3\vartheta = \pi \Rightarrow \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{3}$



η E' αντιστοιχεί $(0, \pi)$
 ως γράφησε αναγν.

περιφερειακή πίστωση $\frac{\pi}{3}$

από σταρτινή μεταξύ των
 ων $(0, \frac{\pi}{3})$ και $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi)$

ουτός γιατί $\vartheta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

το φέλαστρο στατικής πίστωσης, $\text{κα} \quad E'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \text{ουτός} \frac{1}{6} + \text{ουτός}^2 \frac{1}{6} =$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} > 0,$

$$E'(x) > 0 \quad \text{ουτός}(0, \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$E'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 + \text{ουτός} \pi = -1 < 0$$

④ $E'(x) < 0 \quad \text{ουτός}(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi).$

$$B_1: A_1 = \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right] \Rightarrow E(A_1) = \left(\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0^+} E(\theta), E\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] = \left(0, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}\right]$$

$E(\theta)$ máximă în $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ și anume

$$\bullet \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0^+} E(\theta) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0^+} [\eta \ln \theta (1 + \tan \theta)] = 0 \cdot \infty = 0$$

$$E\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \eta \ln \frac{\pi}{3} \left(1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

to $\frac{\pi}{4} \in E(A_1)$ după teorema \exists foarte mic $\theta_1 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{3})$: $E(\theta_1) = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\bullet A_2 = \left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi\right)$$

$$E(\theta)$$
 máximă în $\left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi\right)$. $\Rightarrow E(A_2) = \left(\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi^-} E(\theta), E\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] = \left(0, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}\right]$ anume

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi^-} [\eta \ln \theta (1 + \tan \theta)] = \eta \ln \pi \cdot (1 + \tan \pi) = 0 \cdot 0 = 0,$$

to $\frac{3}{4} \in E(A_2)$ după teorema \exists foarte mic $\theta_2 \in (\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi)$: $E(\theta_2) = \frac{3}{4}$.

Exemplu: $\eta = 1$ și $E(\theta) = \frac{3}{4}$ împreună cu celelalte părți.

$$B_2: \text{on } E(\theta) \text{ máximă în } \left[\theta_1, \frac{\pi}{3}\right], \text{ respectiv în } \left(\theta_1, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{d.m.t. } \exists T. \exists F_1(\theta_1, \frac{\pi}{3}): E'(F_1) = \frac{E\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - E(\theta_1)}{\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta_1}^0.$$

$$\bullet E(\theta)$$
 máximă în $\left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \theta_2\right]$, respectiv în $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \theta_2)$

$$\text{d.m.t. } \exists T. \exists F_2(\frac{\pi}{3}, \theta_2): E'(F_2) = \frac{E(\theta_2) - E\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\theta_2 - \frac{\pi}{3}}^0 = \frac{E(\theta_2)}{\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta_2}$$

$$\text{cum: } \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta_1\right) \cdot \frac{E\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta_1} = \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta_2\right) \cdot \frac{\theta_2 - \frac{\pi}{3}}{E\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta_2}{\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta_2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = E\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad \underline{\text{dixit}}$$

⑤

ФИНАЛ

$$f(x) = x \ln x - \ln(2x) , \quad x \in (0, +\infty) , \quad f \in (0, +\infty)$$

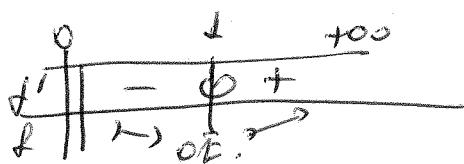
$$g(x) = x^x \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$A_4. \quad f'(x) = \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 2 = \ln x + 1 - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0 \quad \text{on } f' \uparrow (0, +\infty)$$

$f'(1)=0$ foras în figura. $\forall x>1 \Rightarrow f'(x)>f'(1) \Rightarrow f(x)>0.$

$$\forall x < 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) < f'(1) \Rightarrow f'(x) < \rho,$$



so $x_0 = 1$ is a solution of O.E.

$$\text{for } x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = -\ln x$$

then on the operator $A(1, -\ln 2)$, $\lambda > 0$,

η Εἰς Χ=1 εἶναι λατρεύομενός μέσα
ενώ ουδεὶς αὐτὸν επιβεβαίωσεν.

$$A_2. \quad x^* \geq 2x \quad (\Rightarrow \ln x^* \geq \ln(2x) \quad \Leftrightarrow x \cdot \ln x \geq \ln(2x)).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \ln x - \ln(2x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x \geq 0$$

ofws ro tñññro es f ñraro -lnj.

ora se $\rho \in \mathbb{N}$ - $\ln 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln 2 \leq 0 \wedge 2 \leq 1$

$$\alpha \approx \eta \quad \text{Max} \lambda = 1$$

$$A_3. \text{ A' PROOF } g(x) = x^x, x > 0, \quad \exists: y = \lambda x, \lambda > 0$$

$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ von \exists für $M(x_0, y_0)$ wsr

$$y_0 = x_0^{x_0} \text{ und } y_0 = \lambda x_0 \text{ und } g'(x_0) = \lambda.$$

$$\cdot g(x) = e^{x \ln x} \Rightarrow g'(x) = g(x) \cdot (\ln x + 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = x_0^{x_0} \\ y_0 = \lambda x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x_0)(\ln x_0 + 1) = \lambda \quad (= x_0^{x_0}(\ln x_0 + 1) = \lambda \quad (= y_0(\ln x_0 + 1) = \lambda)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda x_0(\ln x_0 + 1) = \lambda \Leftrightarrow x_0(\ln x_0 + 1) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_0 \ln x_0 + x_0 - 1 = 0. \quad \stackrel{x_0}{\cancel{\ln x_0 + 1 - \frac{1}{x_0}}} = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(x_0) = 0, x_0 \neq 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_0 = 1}$$

Also die Menge $M(1, 1)$ ist $\exists: y = \lambda x$ enthalten nur Cg.

$$A_4. h(x) = \begin{cases} x^x, x > 0 \\ 1, x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{für } x > 0 \quad h(x) = e^{x \ln x} \text{ und } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{oder } y = x \ln x \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^y = e^0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{x}{-1} \right) = 0$$

für $x > 0$ mit $x \neq 0$,

(7)

$$1d) ii) \text{ Definiere } \Phi(x) = x^{2020} \left(3 - 2 \int_1^2 g(t) dt \right) + (1-x) \int_0^1 h(1-t) dt$$

η Φ auf $(0,1)$ stetig und $\Phi'(x) > 0$

$$\Phi(0) = \int_0^1 h(1-t) dt \quad \text{offen} \quad u=1-t \Rightarrow du = -dt \\ u_1 = 1, \quad u_2 = 0.$$

$$\Phi(1) = - \int_1^0 h(u) du = \int_0^1 h(u) du \quad \text{offen} \quad h(u) > 0 \quad \forall u \in [0,1] \\ \text{also} \quad \int_0^1 h(u) du > 0$$

$$\Phi(1) = 3 - 2 \int_1^2 g(t) dt < 0 \quad \text{nach} \quad g'(x) = x^x (\ln x + 1)$$

$$g''(x) = x^x (\ln x + 1)^2 + x^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ = x^x \left[(\ln x + 1)^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right] > 0 \quad \forall x > 0$$

also $g \cup (0,+\infty)$

$$\text{offen} \quad g(x) \geq x \quad \forall x = \text{faktor } x=1$$

$$\text{also} \quad \int_1^2 g(x) dx > \int_1^2 x dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_1^2 g(x) dx > \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow 3 - 2 \int_1^2 g(x) dx < 0.$$

aber $\Phi(0), \Phi(1) < 0$. D.h. \exists $x_0 \in (0,1)$: $\Phi(x_0) = 0$.

Δ3. Β' ΤΡΟΠΩΣ

$$x=y=0$$

$$\text{ΕΦ: } y - g(x_0) = g'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$-g(x_0) = g'(x_0)(-x_0) \Rightarrow -x_0^{x_0} = x_0^{x_0}(\ln x_0 + 1)(-x_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_0 \ln x_0 + x_0 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x_0 + 1 - \frac{1}{x_0} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_0 = 1 \text{ απο } A_1.$$

$$\text{απο } \text{ΕΦ: } y - 1 = 1/(x-1) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = x}$$

ΕΠΟΝΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ
APRYOKH GRAPAH

o Agiroy

ΣΤΝΕΧΙΖΕΤΑΙ