

ΘΕΜΑ Α

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A1) Σχολιώς σφ2. 260

A2) Σχολιώς σφ2. 280

A3) $\Sigma - \Sigma - \Lambda - \Lambda - \Sigma$

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1) $|z-3i| + |\bar{z}+3i| = 2 \Leftrightarrow$
 $|z-3i| + |\overline{z+3i}| = 2 \Leftrightarrow |z-3i| + |z-3i| = 2$
 $\Leftrightarrow 2|z-3i| = 2 \Leftrightarrow |z-3i| = 1.$

Αρα κέντρος $K(0,3)$ κ ρ=1.

Αν $z=x+yi$ $C: x^2+(y-3)^2=1$

B2) $|z-3i|=1 \Leftrightarrow |z-3i|^2=1 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow (z-3i)(\overline{z-3i})=1 \Leftrightarrow \bar{z}+3i = \frac{1}{z-3i}$

† $z-3i \neq 0$

B3) $w = z-3i + \frac{1}{z-3i} \xrightarrow{\text{ans B2}} \frac{1}{\bar{z}+3i} + \frac{1}{z-3i} =$

$= \bar{u} + u \in \mathbb{R}$ ως άθροισμα 2 συζυγών

όπου $u = \frac{1}{z-3i}$ κ $|u| = \frac{1}{|z-3i|} = \frac{1}{1} = 1.$

Τώρα $|w| = |\bar{u} + u| \leq |\bar{u}| + |u|$
 $|w| \leq 2$ κ αφού $w \in \mathbb{R}$
 $-2 \leq w \leq 2$

B4) Έχουμε $u = \frac{1}{z-3i} = \frac{1}{x+(y-3)i} = \frac{x-(y-3)i}{x^2+(y-3)^2} =$
 $= \frac{x-(y-3)i}{1} = x-(y-3)i$

κ ισχύει $w = u + \bar{u} = 2x$

κ τώρα $|z-w| = |x+yi-2x| = |-x+yi| = |x-yi| =$
 $= \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = |z|.$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ1) $e^x (f'(x) + f''(x) - 1) = f'(x) + x f''(x)$

$e^x f'(x) + e^x f''(x) - e^x = (x)' f'(x) + x f''(x)$

$[e^x f'(x) - e^x]' = [x f''(x)]' \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$e^x f'(x) - e^x = x f''(x) + C_1$ για $x=0$
 $\Rightarrow C_1 = -1$

$e^x f'(x) - e^x = x f''(x) - 1$

$f'(x) (e^x - x) = e^x - 1$

$f'(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - x} = (\ln(e^x - x))'$

$e^x - x > 0$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f(x) = \ln(e^x - x) + C$

για $x=0 \Rightarrow C=0$

$f(x) = \ln(e^x - x)$

Γ2) $f'(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - x}$

$f(x) \geq f(0) \Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq 0$

X	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
f'	-	0	+
f	\searrow		\nearrow

0.C

Γ3) $f''(x) = \frac{2e^x - x e^x - 1}{(e^x - x)^2}$ για $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $g(x) = 2e^x - x e^x$

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$g'(x) = e^x(1-x)$

X	$-\infty$	p_1	p_2	$+\infty$
f''	-	0	+	0
f	\cap		\cup	\cap

S.K S.K

X	$-\infty$	p_1	1	p_2	$+\infty$
g'	+	0	-		
g	\nearrow		\searrow		

-1 $e-1$ $-\infty$

Αρα $g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f''(x) = 0$

$e^x(1-x) = 0 \Rightarrow x=1$
 $p_1 \in (-\infty, 1) \wedge p_2 \in (1, +\infty)$

★ $x > p_2 \Leftrightarrow g(x) < g(p_2) \Leftrightarrow g(x) < 0$

$x < p_1 \Leftrightarrow g(x) < g(p_1) \Leftrightarrow g(x) < 0$

$p_1 < x < 1$
 $1 < x < p_2$ } $g(x) > 0$

Γ 4) Θεωρούμε $h(x) = \ln(e^x - x) - \omega x$ στο $[0, \frac{n}{2}]$

$$h'(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - x} + \ln(e^x - x) > 0 \text{ στο } (0, \frac{n}{2})$$

Αρα η $h(x) = 0$ ως ΠΟΛΥ ΜΙΑ ΛΥΣΗ στο $(0, \frac{n}{2})$

x	0	$\frac{n}{2}$
h'	/	+
h	/	↗

-1

θετική

$$h(\frac{n}{2}) = \ln(e^{n/2} - \frac{n}{2}) - 0 > 0$$

$$\text{Σίγουρα } h(\frac{n}{2}) = f(\frac{n}{2}) > 0$$

Αρα. Θ. Βελτισμού h στο $[0, \frac{n}{2}]$

η έχει ΤΟΥΛΑΧΙΣΤΩΣ 1 ΛΥΣΗ
στο $(0, \frac{n}{2})$

ΤΕΛΙΚΑ ΑΚΡΙΒΩΣ ΜΙΑ ΛΥΣΗ
στο $(0, \frac{n}{2})$

Θ < MA Δ

$$\Delta 1) \quad 1 - f(x) = e^{2x} \int_0^{-x} \frac{e^{2t}}{g(x+t)} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - e^{2x} \int_0^{-x} \frac{e^{2t}}{g(x+t)} dt = 1 - e^{2x} \int_x^0 \frac{e^{2u-2x}}{g(u)} du$$

★ $\Theta \Rightarrow \omega + \epsilon$
 $x+t=u \Leftrightarrow t=u-x$
 $dt=du$

t	0	-x
u	x	0

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = 1 - \int_x^0 \frac{e^{2u}}{g(u)} du$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = 1 + \int_0^x \frac{e^{2u}}{g(u)} du$$

Ομοίως $g(x) = 1 + \int_0^x \frac{e^{2u}}{f(u)} du$

$$\begin{cases} \hookrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{g(x)} \Rightarrow f'(x)g(x) = e^{2x} \\ g'(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{f(x)} \Rightarrow g'(x)f(x) = e^{2x} \end{cases} \quad \text{⊗}$$

$$\text{⊗} \quad f'(x)g(x) - g'(x)f(x) = 0 \stackrel{\text{διν}}{\Leftrightarrow} \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right)' = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = C \Rightarrow f(x) = C g(x) \quad \hookrightarrow f(0) = g(0) = 1$$

αρα $C=1$

ΤΕΛΙΚΑ $f(x) = g(x)$

Δ2)

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{g(x)} = \frac{e^{2x}}{\frac{e^{2x}}{f(x)}} = f(x) \Leftrightarrow f'(x) = f(x)$$

$$f(x)g(x) = e^{2x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(x) - f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x f'(x) - e^x f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{f(x)}{e^x} \right)' = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = C \cdot e^x \quad \Leftrightarrow f(x) = e^x$$

$C=1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta 3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln e^x}{e^{1/x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{e^{1/x}} \quad \xrightarrow{0 \cdot (\infty)} \\
 &= \lim_{0^+} \frac{e^{-1/x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \xrightarrow{\infty/\infty} \lim_{0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} e^{-1/x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \\
 &= \lim_{0^+} (-e^{-1/x}) = -e^{-(-\infty)} = -\infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta 4) \quad F(x) &= \int_1^x f(t^2) dt = \int_1^x e^{t^2} dt < 0 && x \in (0, 1) \\
 & && \text{για } x < 1 \\
 & && \text{και } e^{t^2} > 0 \\
 \text{και } F'(x) &= e^{x^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon &= \int_0^1 |F(x)| dx = - \int_0^1 F(x) dx = - \int_0^1 (x)' F(x) dx = \\
 &= - \left[x F(x) \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 x F'(x) dx = \\
 &= - \left[x F(x) \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = - \left[x F(x) \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 2x e^{x^2} dx = \\
 &= - \left[x F(x) \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{x^2} \right]_0^1 = \\
 &= - \left(1 F(1) - 0 F(0) \right) + \frac{1}{2} (e^1 - e^0) = \frac{1}{2} (e - 1) \text{ τ.μ.}
 \end{aligned}$$