

$$(A1) \quad \sigma\epsilon\lambda. 251$$

$$(A2) \quad \sigma\epsilon\lambda. 273$$

$$(A3) \quad \sigma\epsilon\lambda. 150$$

$$(A4) \quad \Lambda - \Sigma - \Sigma - \Sigma - \Lambda$$

Κάποιες πρώτες πρόχειρες λύσεις

$$(B1) \quad z = x + yi$$

$$2(x^2 + y^2) + 2xi - 4 - 2i = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 - 4 + (2x - 2)i = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow y = \pm 1 \\ 2x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$z = 1 \pm i$$

$$(B2) \quad w = 3 \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i} \right)^{39} = 3 \left(\frac{2i}{2} \right)^{39} = 3 \cdot i^{39} = 3 \cdot i^3 = -3i$$

$$(B3) \quad |u - 3i| = |4(1+i) - 1 + i - i| =$$

$$= |4 + 4i - 1| = |3 + 4i| = 5$$

$$K(0,3) \quad \rho = 5$$

$$\textcircled{\Gamma 1} \quad h(x) = x - \ln(e^x + 1) = \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$$

$$h'(x) = 1 - \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} = \frac{1}{e^x + 1} > 0, \quad h \nearrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$h''(x) = \dots = \frac{-e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} < 0, \quad h \searrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{\Gamma 2} \quad e^{h(2h'(x))} < \frac{e}{e+1} \Leftrightarrow \ln e^{h(2h'(x))} < \ln \frac{e}{e+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h(2h'(x)) < \frac{e}{e+1} = h(1) \quad (h \nearrow)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2h'(x) < 1 \Leftrightarrow h'(x) < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{e^x + 1} < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x + 1 > 2 \Leftrightarrow e^x > 1 \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{x > 0}$$

$$\textcircled{\Gamma 3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} = \dots = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{\text{Ορίζω}} \quad \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} = y, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{y=0} \quad \text{ορίζω}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{κ}} \quad h(x) - x = -\ln(e^x + 1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (h(x) - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [-\ln(e^x + 1)] = 0$$

$$\text{όσο } x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ η } \textcircled{y=x}$$

$$\textcircled{\Gamma 4} \quad \phi(x) = e^x (h(x) + \ln 2) = e^x \left(\ln \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} + \ln 2 \right) =$$

$$= e^x (h(x) - h(0)) \quad \text{γιατί } h(0) = \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\ln 2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{η } \phi(0) = 0 \\ x > 0 \quad h(x) > h(0) \Rightarrow h(x) - h(0) > 0 \end{array} \right\} \phi(x) \geq 0$$

$$E = \int_0^1 |\phi(x)| dx = \int_0^1 \phi(x) dx = \int_0^1 e^x (x - \ln(e^x + 1) + \ln 2) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 x e^x dx - \int_0^1 e^x \ln(e^x + 1) dx + \int_0^1 \ln 2 e^x dx =$$

$$= \dots = (e+1) \left(\ln \frac{2}{e+1} \right) + e.$$

(Δ1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \stackrel{\text{dH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = e^0 = 1$

⊗ $x \neq 0 \quad f'(x) = \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x}\right)' = \dots = \frac{x e^x - e^x + 1}{x^2} > 0$ για $x \neq 0$

$x=0 \quad f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \dots = \frac{1}{2}$

$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x e^x - e^x + 1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ $f'(x) > 0$
620 R
 $f \nearrow \mathbb{R}$

⊗ Έστω $g(x) = x e^x - e^x + 1$
 $g'(x) = \dots = x e^x$

x	-∞	0	+∞
g'	-	0	+
g	↘	↗	

$g(x) \geq g(0)$
 $g(x) > 0$

(Δ2) $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f'(x) dx = f(\beta) - f(\alpha)$
⊗ για $x=0$ $\int_1^{2f'(0)} f(u) du = \int_1^1 f(u) du = 0$!!!

για $x > 0$ $\left. \begin{matrix} f(x) > 1 \\ f'(x) > \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right\} I = \int_1^{2f'(x)} f(u) du > 0$

$x < 0 \dots \dots \dots I < 0$

ΟΠΩΣ ΜΟΝΑΔΙΚΗ ΛΥΣΗ $x=0$

(Δ2)

⊗ $y(t) = \frac{x'(t)}{x(t)} \Leftrightarrow y(t) x(t) = e^{-t}$

$y'(t) x(t) + y(t) x'(t) = x'(t) e^{x(t_0)}$ $\left(\begin{matrix} 16x-1 \\ y'(t_0) = \frac{x'(t_0)}{e} \end{matrix} \right)$

$\frac{x'(t_0)}{2} x(t_0) + y(t_0) x'(t_0) = x'(t_0) e^{x(t_0)}$

$x^2(t_0) + 2 e^{x(t_0)} - 2 = 2 x(t_0) e^{x(t_0)}$

$\Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} = f'(x(t_0)) \Leftrightarrow f'(x(t_0)) = f'(0)$

$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x(t_0) = 0}$
 $f' \text{ "t"}$

ωςι το ζητούμενο όριο $A(0,1)$.

(43) $g(x) = (xf(x) + 1 - e)^2 (x-2)^2, x > 0$

$g(x) = \dots = (e^x - e)^2 (x-2)^2$

$g'(x) = 2(x-2)(e^x - e) [xe^x - e^x - e]$

$\phi(x) = xe^x - e^x - e$
 $\phi'(x) = xe^x > 0, x > 0$
 $\phi \uparrow [0, +\infty)$

- Θ.Βελζονο για ϕ στο $[1, 2]$
- i) ϕ συνεχής $[1, 2]$
 - ii) $\phi(1) = -e < 0$
 $\phi(2) = e^2 - e > 0$

μοναδικό
 υπάρχει $\zeta \in (1, 2)$
 $\phi(\zeta) = 0$

x	0	1	ζ	2	$+\infty$
$x \geq$	/	-	-	-	0+
$e^x - e$	/	-	0+	+	+
$\phi(x)$	/	-	-	0+	+
$\phi'(x)$	/	-	0+	0-	0+

x	0	1	ζ	2	$+\infty$
g'	/	-	0+	0-	+
g	/	↘	↗	↘	↗

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