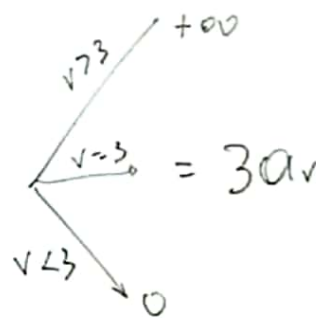


αβγδ P(x) πολυώνυμο = ?

$$P(0) = 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3P(x)}{x^3 + x - 2} = 3, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{P(x)}{x+1} = 1$$

Αν $P(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3P(x)}{x^3 + x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3a_n x^n}{x^3} = 3a_n$$



1	γ-1	γ	2	-1
↓	-1	-γ+2	-2	
<hr/>				
1	γ-2	2	0	

Αρα βαδ. $P(x) = 3 \Rightarrow P(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + \gamma x + \delta$

$$(2) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3ax^3}{x^3} = 3 \Leftrightarrow 3a = 3 \Leftrightarrow a = 1$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + bx^2 + \gamma x + 2}{x+1} = 1$$

$A(x)$

$$b - \gamma + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$b = \gamma - 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + (\gamma - 1)x^2 + \gamma x + 2}{x+1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$1 + (\gamma - 2)(-1) + 2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow -\gamma + 2 + 3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-\gamma = -4 \Rightarrow \gamma = 4, \quad b = 3 \quad P(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 2$$

$$x^3 + bx^2 + \gamma x + 2 = (x+1) \cdot A(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^3 + bx^2 + \gamma x + 2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} [(x+1) \cdot A(x)] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-1 + b - \gamma + 2 = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

αβλ. 9

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\lambda x^2 + 2x + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \rightarrow \lambda x^2 + 2x + 1 > 0 \text{ κοντά στο } -\infty \Rightarrow \text{o.k.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\lambda x^2 + 2x + 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\lambda x^2) \begin{cases} \lambda > 0 & +\infty \\ \lambda < 0 & -\infty \\ \lambda = 0 & \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2x) = -\infty \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Τότε } \lambda x^2 + 2x + 1 < 0 \\ \text{κοντά στο } -\infty \Rightarrow \\ \text{μ} \neq \text{δεν ορίζεται κοντά στο } -\infty \end{array} \right.$$

Άρα για να είναι μ ≠ ορισμένη κοντά στο -∞, πρέπει και αρκετά λ > 0

$$f(x) = |x| \sqrt{\lambda + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - |x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{x < 0}{=} -x \left(\underbrace{\sqrt{\lambda + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}_{A(x)} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} A(x) = \sqrt{\lambda} - 1$$

$$\text{1m nεp.} \left\} \sqrt{\lambda} > 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda > 1 \right.$$

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

$$\text{2m nεp.} \left\} \sqrt{\lambda} < 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 < \lambda < 1 \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

A(x)

$$\text{3m nεp.} \left\} \lambda = 1 \right.$$

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

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

abu.8] (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 - x + 1} + ax + b) = 2 \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x \cdot \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + ax + b) = 2 (=)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[x \cdot \underbrace{\left(-\sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + a + \frac{b}{x} \right)}_{A(x)} \right] = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} A(x) = a - 2.$$

$$A_v \quad a - 2 > 0 \iff a > 2$$

$$(1) \implies -\infty = 2 \quad \hat{=} \text{no}$$

$$A_v \quad a - 2 < 0 \iff a < 2$$

$$(1) \iff +\infty = 2 \quad \hat{=} \text{no}$$

$$A_v \quad a = 2 \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 - x + 1} + 2x + b) = 2 (=)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2 - x + 1 - (2x + b)^2}{\sqrt{4x^2 - x + 1} - 2x - b} = 2 (=)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2 - x + 1 - 4x^2 - 4bx - b^2}{-x \cdot \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 2x - b} = 2$$