

abw. 1

$$x \cdot f(x) - x^4 + n\mu(ax) = x^2 \cdot n\mu\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad (1) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*, \quad f(0) = -a \neq 0$$

i) (1)  $\xrightarrow{x \neq 0}$   $f(x) - x^3 + \frac{n\mu(ax)}{x} = x \cdot n\mu\frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow$

$$f(x) = x^3 - a \frac{n\mu(ax)}{ax} + x \cdot n\mu\frac{1}{x}. \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n\mu(ax)}{ax} = 1. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \cdot n\mu\frac{1}{x}) = 0 \quad (\text{Σελ. 52})$$

Αρα  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0^3 - a \cdot 1 + 0 = -a$

Αρα  $f(0) = -a \Rightarrow$   
 $f$   $\in$   $C_{xns}$   $\in$   $\infty$   $0$ .

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

Για  $x < 0$ ,  $f(x)$  διαφέρει από  $\infty$  ή  $-\infty$  (2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3) = -\infty.$$

$$\left| \frac{n\mu(ax)}{ax} \right| = \frac{|n\mu(ax)|}{|ax|} \leq \frac{1}{|ax|}$$

$$\frac{1}{|ax|} \leq \frac{n\mu(ax)}{ax} \leq \frac{1}{|ax|}$$

↓  
0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x \cdot n\mu\frac{1}{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{n\mu\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = L$$

Θέσω  $u = \frac{1}{x}$ . Όταν  $x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0^-$

$$L = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{n\mu u}{u} = 1$$

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

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

iii) Για  $x \neq 0$  από (2)  $f$   $\in$   $C_{xns}$  (από (1) και (2))  
 Για  $x = 0$ , εδράζα από (1)  $f$   $\in$   $C_{xns}$ . Αρα  $f$   $\in$   $C_{xns}$   $\in$   $\mathbb{R}$ .

Αρα  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ . Αρα  $\exists b$

β κάρτα  $\infty + \infty$  ώστε  $f(b) > 0$ .  
 Αρα  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \Rightarrow \exists a$  κάρτα  $-\infty$  ώστε  $f(a) < 0$ . Αρα  $f$   $\in$   $C_{xns}$   $\in$   $[a, b]$

Από Bolzano  $\Rightarrow \exists \xi$  με  $f(\xi) = 0$ .

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0. \quad \text{Im nep. } a_n > 0$$

✓ nep. 220s

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} P(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (a_n x^n) = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} P(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (a_n x^n) = -\infty \end{aligned} \right\}$$

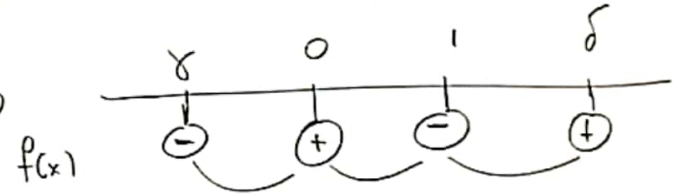
∃ a konari bro +∞, b konari bro -∞ . . .

Ag. 4 ]  $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + b, \quad b > 0, \quad a + b < -1.$

$f(1) = 1 + a + b < 0. \quad f(0) = b > 0. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 = -\infty \rightarrow$

∴ ∃ γ konari bro -∞ hē f(γ) < 0.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow \exists \delta \text{ konari bro } +\infty \text{ wōre } f(\delta) > 0$



Αγών f(x) ζου βαθμώι → δερ έχεν νεπιββίλερεσ άνω 3 πιέεσ. Άπεδ 3 άκείβινσ.

Άσκηση: Έστω  $f$  συνεχής στο  $[0, 5]$ ,  $f(0) = -3$ ,  $f(5) = 7$

Ν.δ.ο. η εξίσωση  $|f(x)| = x$  έχει 2 τουλάχιστον ρίζες στο  $(0, 5)$

Έστω  $A(x) = |f(x)| - x$

$$A(0) = |f(0)| = |-3| = 3 > 0$$

$$A(5) = |f(5)| - 5 = 7 - 5 = 2 > 0$$

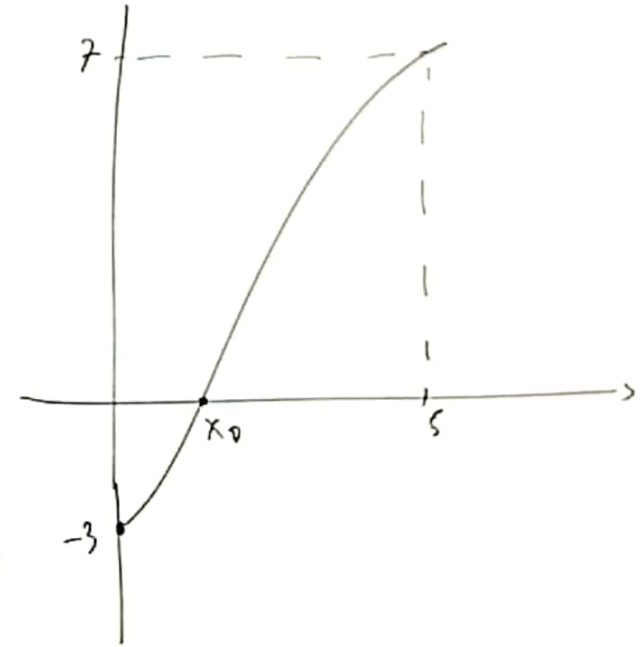
$\heartsuit f$  συνεχής στο  $[0, 5]$  } Αντί θ. Bolz.  $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (0, 5), f(x_0) = 0$   
 $\heartsuit f(0) \cdot f(5) = -21 < 0$

$\heartsuit A(x)$  συνεχής στο  $[0, x_0]$  περίσσεια συνεχής } Αντί θ. Bolz.  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\heartsuit A(0) = 3 > 0$   
 $A(x_0) = |f(x_0)| - x_0 = -x_0 < 0$   
 $\exists x_1 \in (0, x_0): A(x_1) = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow |f(x_1)| = x_1$

Ομοίως Bolzano για την  $A(x)$   
στο  $[x_0, 5]$

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$$|f(x)| = x \Leftrightarrow |f(x)|^2 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow$$



Ans  $f(x) = (a^2+1)x^2 - 2x - 3$

$f(x) + g(x) = b \cdot x$  (1)

$p_1, p_2$  raíces ms  $f$ .

mo (1)  $\Rightarrow g(x) = -f(x) + b \cdot x$  bus  $g$  en  $\mathbb{R}$  (no  $\{p_1, p_2\}$  bus  $g$ ).

$g(p_1) = -f(p_1) + b \cdot p_1 = b \cdot p_1$  }  $g(p_1) \cdot g(p_2) = b^2 \cdot p_1 \cdot p_2 \leq 0$

$g(p_2) = b \cdot p_2$

DM

en  $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$   
 se pises  $p_1, p_2 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $p_1 + p_2 = -\frac{B}{A}$   
 $p_1 \cdot p_2 = \frac{C}{A}$

Imv  $\Delta$   $p_1 \cdot p_2 = \frac{-3}{a^2+1} < 0$

1m nEsp.

Av  $g(p_1) = 0 \Rightarrow p_1$  raíz ms  $g$

2m nEsp.

Av  $g(p_2) = 0 \Rightarrow p_2$

3m nEsp.

Av  $g(p_1) \cdot g(p_2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow g(p_1) \cdot g(p_2) < 0$

por Bolzano  $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (p_1, p_2) \quad g(x_0) = 0$

Au. 6  $f(a) = g(b) = a, \quad f(b) = g(a) = b.$

$3f(3) + 4g(3) = 73.$

$[a, b]$

'Esw  $A(x) = 3f(x) + 4g(x) - 7x$

♡  $A(x)$  gms so  $[a, b]$  nistis gms.

♡  $A(a) = 3f(a) + 4g(a) - 7a = 3a + 4 \cdot b - 7a = 4(b - a) > 0$   
 $A(b) = 3f(b) + 4g(b) - 7b = 3b + 4 \cdot a - 7b = 4(a - b) < 0$

$A(b) =$

Au. 10  $f^2(a) + f^2(b) + 2 \leq 2(f(a) - f(b)) \Leftrightarrow$

$f^2(a) + f^2(b) + 2 - 2f(a) + 2f(b) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$(f^2(a) - 2f(a) + 1) + (f^2(b) + 2f(b) + 1) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$(f(a) - 1)^2 + (f(b) + 1)^2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$f(a) - 1 = 0$

$f(a) = 1$

kan

$f(b) + 1 = 0$

$f(b) = -1$

$f$  kontinu pada  $[0,1]$ ,  $f(0) = f(1)$ . N. d. o.  $\exists \xi \in (0,1) : f(\xi) = f(\xi + \frac{1}{3})$

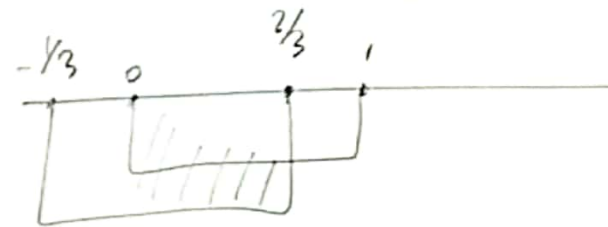
Definisi  $A(x) = f(x) - f(x + \frac{1}{3})$  Tipenya:  $0 \leq x \leq 1$   $\heartsuit$   $0 \leq x + \frac{1}{3} \leq 1$

$$A(\frac{2}{3}) = f(\frac{2}{3}) - f(1)$$

$$A(0) = f(0) - f(\frac{1}{3})$$

$$A(\frac{1}{3}) = f(\frac{1}{3}) - f(\frac{2}{3})$$

Apakah  $D_{A(x)} = [0, \frac{2}{3}]$



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$$A(0) + A(\frac{1}{3}) + A(\frac{2}{3}) = f(0) - f(1) = 0$$