

$$3f^3(x) + 4f(x) = x - 1 \quad (1) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Έστω κάποιο $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Ο.δ.ο. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - f(x_0)) = 0$

$$3f^3(x) + 4f(x) = x - 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{(-)} \\ \xrightarrow{(-)} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} 3(f^3(x) - f^3(x_0)) + 4(f(x) - f(x_0)) = x - x_0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \\ 3(f^3(x_0) - f^3(x_0)) + 4(f(x_0) - f(x_0)) = x_0 - x_0 \end{array}$$

$$3(f(x) - f(x_0)) \cdot \underbrace{\left(f^2(x) + f(x) \cdot f(x_0) + f^2(x_0) \right)}_{A(x)} + 4(f(x) - f(x_0)) = x - x_0 \quad (2)$$

Γνωρίζω $A(x) \geq 0 \implies 3A(x) + 4 \geq 4 \implies 3A(x) + 4 \neq 0$

$$(2) \implies |f(x) - f(x_0)| = \frac{|x - x_0|}{|3A(x) + 4|} = \frac{|x - x_0|}{3A(x) + 4} \leq \frac{|x - x_0|}{4}$$

Αρα $-\frac{|x - x_0|}{4} \leq f(x) - f(x_0) \leq \frac{|x - x_0|}{4}$

Από κριτήριο παρεμβολής $\implies \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - f(x_0)) = 0$ ο.δ.ο.

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$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|f(x) - 2| - 2}{|1 - f^3(x)| - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2 - f(x) - 2}{1 - f^3(x) - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{f^2(x)} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f(x) - 2) = -2 < 0 \rightarrow f(x) - 2 < 0 \text{ for } x \text{ near } 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - f^3(x)) = 1 > 0 \rightarrow 1 - f^3(x) > 0 \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$$

$$3f^3(x) + 4f(x) = x - 1$$

$$3f^3(1) + 4f(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(1) \cdot (3f^2(1) + 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(1) = 0 \quad \text{in} \quad 3f^2(1) + 4 = 0 \quad \text{d.w.}$$

$$\lim (f(x) + g(x)) = \lim f(x) + \lim g(x)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{|x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ -1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) + g(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f+g$ exists on X_0 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow f$ exists on X_0
 g

$$(f+g) - g = f$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + k, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$$

d) Anso $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 1 + 2 - 3 + k = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = 1$

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x-1} =$

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

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ \downarrow & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \end{array}$$

(iii) $f(x) = (x-1) \cdot \underbrace{(x^3 + 2x - 1)}_{A(x)}$

♡ $A(0) = -1 < 0$
 $A(1) = 2 > 0$ } dno θ . Bolzano $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (0,1) : A(x_0) = 0$

♡ $A(x)$ δ x η s $\text{oro } [0,1] \Rightarrow f(x_0) = 0$

$A(x) \uparrow \Rightarrow$ π \uparrow monadiki $\text{oro } (0,1)$

(iv) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{f(x) \cdot \ln x} =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{(x-1) \ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^3 + 2x - 1} \right) = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x^3 + 2x - 1} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ia } x > 1 \Rightarrow x-1 > 0, \ln x > 0 \\ \text{Ia } 0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow x-1 < 0, \ln x < 0 \end{array} \right\} (x-1) \ln x > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1) \ln x} = +\infty$

$$\boxed{212} \quad \exists x_0 : x_0^2 + f(1) \cdot x_0 + f(1) \cdot f(2) = 0 \quad (1)$$

H. Eigenschaften $x^2 + f(1) \cdot x + f(1) \cdot f(2) = 0$ ex. A. Ziffern

$$\Delta \geq 0 \quad \dots$$

$$\text{ii) } A(x) = 2x f(x) - f(1)$$

$$A(0) = -f(1)$$

$$A(1) = 2f(1) - f(1) = f(1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A(0) = -f(1) \\ A(1) = f(1) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A(0) \cdot A(1) = -f^2(1) \leq 0$$

$$\boxed{213} \quad 0 < f(x) < 1 \quad (1) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \text{Es gilt } A(x) = f^2(x) - f(x) + x$$

$$A(0) = \underbrace{f^2(0)}_+ - \underbrace{f(0)}_+ = \underbrace{f(0)}_+ \cdot \underbrace{(f(0) - 1)}_- < 0$$

$$A(1) = \underbrace{f^2(1)}_+ - \underbrace{f(1)}_+ + \underbrace{1}_+ > 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A(0) < 0 \\ A(1) > 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Bolz. Gew. } [0, 1]$$

f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) + 2xy - 1 (1) for all x, y in R. lim_{x to 0} (f(x)-1)/x = 1 (2)

i) (1) x=0, y=0: f(0) = f(0) + f(0) - 1 => f(0) = 1. (2) limit_{x to 0} (f(x)-1) = 0 => limit_{x to 0} f(x) = 1. => f is continuous at 0

ii) Show that for any x_0 in R, the limit as x approaches x_0 of f(x) is f(x_0)

lim_{x to x_0} f(x) = lim_{u to 0} [f(u+x_0)] = lim_{u to 0} (f(u) + f(x_0) + 2ux_0 - 1) = lim_{u to 0} f(u) + f(x_0) + lim_{u to 0} (2ux_0 - 1) = 1 + f(x_0) - 1 = f(x_0) o.e.s

x = x_0, x - x_0 = 0

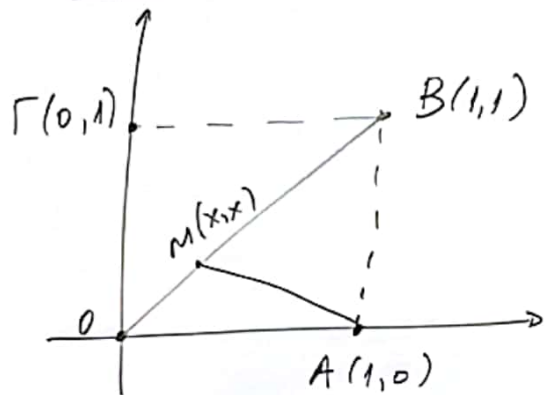
x = x_0, x/x_0 = 1

Also f is continuous for x_0 => f is continuous for R.

iii) f(1/3) + f(2/3) = 32/9. (3) (1) x=1/3, y=2/3: f(1) = f(1/3) + f(2/3) + 2*(1/3)*(2/3) - 1 = 32/9 + 4/9 - 1/9 = 27/9 = 3

And get => exists x_1 in (0,1): f(x_1) = 2 o.e.s. Also f(1) != f(0), f is not continuous on [0,1], 2 in (f(0), f(1))

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$$(OM)^4 = (AM)^2 + (BM)^2 \quad | \quad M(x,x)$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2+x^2}^4 = \sqrt{(1-x)^2+x^2} + \sqrt{x^2+(1-x)^2} \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$(2x^2)^2 = 2\sqrt{(1-x)^2+x^2} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \underbrace{4x^4 - 2\sqrt{(1-x)^2+x^2}}_{A(x)} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$A(0) = -2 < 0$$

$$A(1) = 4 - 2 = 2 > 0$$

$A(x)$ GMS $G_w [0,1]$

Ano \emptyset Bolzano $\rightarrow \exists$ pi 12 ms (2)

$\forall p \exists$ GMS M na ms (1). o. e. d.

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$$\underline{f(0) \cdot f(1) + 4 - 2f(0) - 2f(1)} < 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$f(0) \cdot (f(1) - 2) - 2 \cdot (f(1) - 2) < 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$(f(1) - 2) (f(0) - 2) < 0$$

$$\{ \text{GMS } A(x) = f(x) - 2$$

$$A(1) \cdot A(0) < 0$$

$$(iii) \quad g(x_0) = f^2(x_0) - 4f(x_0) + 5$$

$$= 4 - 4 \cdot 2 + 5 = 1$$

$$\text{Apo } g(x) \geq 1 = g(x_0)$$

$\exists f, g$. f GMS $G_w x_0$, g d GMS $G_w x_0$
 kan $f+g$ GMS $G_w x_0$

$$f+g - f = g$$