

agr. 6

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + \gamma$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad x_1 = -1$$

Πρέπει καν αρκεί :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(-1) &= g(-1) \\ f'(-1) &= g'(-1) \end{aligned} \right\} \left\{ \begin{aligned} -1 + a - b + \gamma &= 1 + 2 + 3 \\ 3 - 2a + b &= -2 - 2 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3x^2 + 2ax + b \\ g'(x) &= 2x - 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \left\{ \begin{aligned} a - b + \gamma &= 7 \\ -2a + b &= -7 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} a - b &= -\gamma + 7 \\ -2a + b &= -7 \end{aligned} \right\} \xrightarrow{(+)} \left\{ \begin{aligned} -a &= -\gamma \rightarrow a = \gamma \\ -2\gamma + b &= -7 \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 2\gamma - 7}$$

$$6\gamma + 2\gamma - 7 = -23 \Leftrightarrow 8\gamma = -16 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\gamma = -2}$$

$$\boxed{a = -2}$$

$$\boxed{b = -11}$$

Πρέπει καν αρκεί  $f'(3) = g'(3) \Leftrightarrow$

$$3 \cdot 9 + 2a \cdot 3 + b = 2 \cdot 3 - 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$6a + b = 6 - 2 - 27 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\boxed{6a + b = -23}$$

ααη.9

Έστω κάποιο σημείο της  $C_f$  ή  $M(x_0, \frac{a}{x_0})$   $f'(x) = -\frac{a}{x^2}$

Η εξίσωση εφαπτομένης είναι:  $y - \frac{a}{x_0} = -\frac{a}{x_0^2}(x - x_0)$ .

Τέμνει τον  $y'y$  για  $x=0$ :  $y - \frac{a}{x_0} = -\frac{a}{x_0^2}(-x_0) \Rightarrow$

$$y - \frac{a}{x_0} = +\frac{a}{x_0} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2a}{x_0} \quad B(0, \frac{2a}{x_0})$$

Τέμνει τον  $x'x$  για  $y=0 \Rightarrow -\frac{a}{x_0} = -\frac{a}{x_0^2}(x - x_0) \Rightarrow$

$$x_0 = x - x_0 \Rightarrow x = 2x_0 \Rightarrow A(2x_0, 0)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{x}$$

Το μέσο του ευθ. τμήματος  $AB$  είναι ευτελής

$$x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{0 + 2x_0}{2} = x_0$$

$$y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} = \frac{0 + \frac{2a}{x_0}}{2} = \frac{a}{x_0} = f(x_0)$$

Οι οποίες είναι οι ευτελείς του σημείου  $M$ . ο.ε.δ.

$K(x_1, y_1)$

$L(x_2, y_2)$

$$\left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

αλμ. 6 - Β' ΟΜ / Σ. 122

Έστω ότι υπάρχει  $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + \gamma$ ,  $a \neq 0$

$$\begin{cases} A(0, a) & \gamma = x + 1 \\ B(1, b) & \gamma = 3x - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(0) = 1 \\ P'(0) = 1 \\ P(1) = 2 \\ P'(1) = 3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \gamma = 1 \\ 2a \cdot 0 + b = 1 \\ a + b + \gamma = 2 \\ 2a + b = 3 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a + 1 + 1 = 2 \\ 2a + 1 = 3 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 0 \\ 2a = 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{Άωρο}$$

$P'(x) = 2ax + b$  αλμ. 9 / Σ. 122  
α)  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$  .  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

Για  $x > 0$   $f(x) = x^{2/3}$  .  $f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}$

Για  $x < 0$  .  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2} = \sqrt[3]{|x|^2} = |x|^{2/3} = (-x)^{2/3}$  .  $f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} (-x)^{-1/3} \cdot (-x)' = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-x}}$