

αβλ. 19

$$2f^2(x) + 1 < 3f(x) \quad \forall x \in [1, 2]$$

$$f'(x) \neq \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall x \in [1, 2] \quad \left( f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}x_0 \right)$$

$$2f^2(x) - 3f(x) + 1 < 0. \quad \text{Θέτω } f(x) = w$$

$$2w^2 - 3w + 1 < 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \\ \hline + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

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

$$\text{Άρα } \frac{1}{2} < w < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} < f(x) < 1 \quad \forall x \in [1, 2]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A(1) = f(1) - \frac{1}{2} > 0 \\ A(2) = f(2) - 1 < 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{Θ. Βολζ. } \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (1, 2): A(x_0) = 0$$

Θα εργαστώ με αναγωγή σε άρρητο για να μου βγάλουν τα.

Έστω  $x_0, x_1$  2 ρίζες της  $A(x)$ . Από Θ. Βολζ.  $\exists \xi \in (x_0, x_1) \subseteq (1, 2)$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A'(\xi) = 0 \\ A'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f'(\xi) - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad \text{άρρητο.}$$

αβγ.20  $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$  .  $g(x) = (1-x) \cdot f(x)$  ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

(i)  $g(0) = 1 \cdot f(0) = 0$  ,  $g(1) = (1-1) \cdot f(1) = 0$  .  $\text{öx, } 1-1$

$g'(x) = -f(x) + (1-x) \cdot f'(x)$  .  $g'(0) = -f(0) + f'(0) = 0$  }  $\rightarrow g'$   $\text{öx, } 1-1$

Also 0. Rolle von  $g \Rightarrow \exists \xi_1 \in (0,1) : g'(\xi_1) = 0$

(ii)  $(1-\xi) \cdot f''(\xi) = 2f'(\xi)$

Also 0. Rolle von  $g'$  von  $[0, \xi_1] \Rightarrow$

$\exists \xi \in (0, \xi_1) : g''(\xi) = 0$  o.ε.δ.

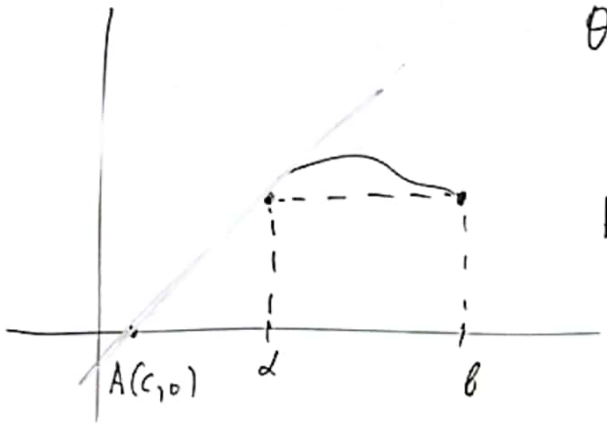
Skizze: 0.δ.0. existiert in

Skizze:  $(1-x) \cdot f''(x) - 2f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$g''(x) = -f'(x) - f'(x) + (1-x) \cdot f''(x)$

αβλ. 14  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$   $c < a$  ή  $c > b$  .  $A(c, 0)$

θ.δ.ο.  $\exists B(x_0, f(x_0))$  ώστε η εφαπτομένη στο  $B$  να διέρχεται από το  $A(c, 0)$ .



Η εξίσωση εφαπτομένης είναι:  $y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

Πρέπει  $A(c, 0) \in (E) \Leftrightarrow$

$$0 - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \cdot (c - x_0) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x_0 - c) \cdot f'(x_0) - f(x_0) = 0$$

θ.δ.ο. η εξίσωση:  $(x - c) f'(x) - f(x) = 0$  <sup>(1)</sup>

έχει ρίζα  $x_0 \in (a, b)$   $\frac{(x - c) f'(x) - f(x)}{(x - c)^2} = 0$  <sup>(2)</sup>

$$\left( \frac{f(x)}{x - c} \right)' = 0 \quad (2)$$

Έστω  $A(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x - c}$  .  $A(a) = \frac{f(a)}{a - c} = 0$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{θ.ρ.α.} \\ A(b) = 0 \end{array} \right.$

Άρα η (2) έχει ρίζα, άρα η (1) έχει ρίζα  $x_0 \in (a, b)$

abu 15  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ .  $f'(x_0) + \mu \cdot f(x_0) = 0 \quad \forall \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

0.5.0.  $\exists x \in ]a, b[ \quad \mu \in \mathbb{R} \exists i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$

$f'(x) + \mu \cdot f(x) = 0 \quad (1) \Leftrightarrow$

$f'(x) \cdot e^{\mu x} + \mu \cdot e^{\mu x} \cdot f(x) = 0 \cdot e^{\mu x} \Leftrightarrow$

$f'(x) \cdot e^{\mu x} + (e^{\mu x})' \cdot f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$(f(x) \cdot e^{\mu x})' = 0 \quad (2)$

$\{ \text{Gm} \quad A(x) = f(x) \cdot e^{\mu x} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ano } 0. \text{ Rolle} \Rightarrow \\ \exists x_0 \in (a, b) \quad p_i \mid 2 \\ \text{ms } (2) \Leftrightarrow (1) \end{array} \right\}$

$A(a) = f(a) \cdot e^{\mu a} = 0$

$A(b) = 0$

$A'(x) = f'(x) \cdot e^{\mu x} + f(x) \cdot (e^{\mu x})'$

abu. 16  $2x^5 - 5x^4 + 20x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$\{ \text{Gm} \quad p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < p_4 \quad p_i \in \mathbb{S}$

$A'(x) = 10x^4 - 20x^3 + 60x^2 + 2ax + b \quad (3)$

$A''(x) = 40x^3 - 60x^2 + 120x + 2a \quad (4)$

$A'''(x) = 120x^2 - 120x + 120 = \quad (1)$

$120(x^2 - x + 1) \quad \Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -3 < 0$

$\exists \text{ no r.v. } 'A \text{ p } a \quad 3 \quad 20 \quad 102 \text{ } \}$

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

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