

Μια βημιαστική εφαρμογή των βραβ. βιβλίων = θεωρητικά.

Αν  $f'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  τότε  $f(x) = c \cdot e^x$

Απόδειξη | Έστω  $A(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^x}$ .  $A'(x) = \frac{f'(x) \cdot e^x - f(x) \cdot e^x}{e^{2x}} = \frac{f'(x) - f(x)}{e^x} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$

Για  $A'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A(x) = c \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{e^x} = c \Leftrightarrow f(x) = c \cdot e^x$ .

Ασκ. 3)  $f(0) = 2, f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ .  $f'(x) = f(x) \cdot \ln f(x) \stackrel{f(x) \neq 0}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \ln f(x) \Leftrightarrow$   
 $(\ln f(x))' = \ln f(x)$ , από γνωστή εφαρμογή  $\Rightarrow \ln f(x) = c \cdot e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Για  $x=0$  έχουμε  $\ln f(0) = c \cdot e^0 \Rightarrow \ln 2 = c \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = (\ln 2) e^x \Rightarrow$

$e^{\ln f(x)} = e^{(\ln 2) e^x} \Rightarrow f(x) = \left( e^{\ln 2} \right)^{e^x} = 2^{e^x}$

Να βρεθεί:  $f$  στα οριακά  
 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 2$

$f''(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f''(x) + f'(x) = f'(x) + f(x) \Leftrightarrow$   
 $(f'(x) + f(x))' = f'(x) + f(x)$

Από γνωστή εφαρμογή  $\Rightarrow f'(x) + f(x) = c \cdot e^x$   
 $f'(0) + f(0) = c \cdot e^0 \Rightarrow c = 3$

$f'(x) + f(x) = 3e^x \Leftrightarrow$   
 $f'(x) \cdot e^x + f(x) \cdot (e^x)' = 3 \cdot e^{2x} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $(f(x) \cdot e^x)' = (3/2 \cdot e^{2x})' \Leftrightarrow$

$f(x) \cdot e^x = 3/2 \cdot e^{2x} + C_1$

$f(0) \cdot e^0 = 3/2 \cdot e^0 + C_1 \Rightarrow 1 = 3/2 + C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = -1/2$

$f(x) \cdot e^x = 3/2 e^{2x} - 1/2 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{3e^x}{2} - \frac{e^{-x}}{2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

δβν.4  $f''(x) + f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$

$f''(x) = -f(x) \Leftrightarrow$

2<sup>ο</sup> η̄ θ̄ θ̄ θ̄ θ̄ θ̄: Έστω  $A(x) = (f'(x))^2 + f^2(x)$

$A'(x) = \dots = 0.$

$2 f''(x) \cdot f'(x) = -2 f'(x) \cdot f(x)$

$\left[ (f')^2(x) \right]' = - \left( f^2(x) \right)'$

$\left[ (f')^2(x) + f^2(x) \right]' = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$(f')^2(x) + f^2(x) = C$

$(f'(0))^2 + f^2(0) = C \Rightarrow C = 1$

$(f'(x))^2 + f^2(x) = 1$

ο)  $f(x) = mx, x \in \mathbb{R}.$

Έστω  $B(x) = f(x) - mx$

Έστω  $\Gamma(x) = (B'(x))^2 + B^2(x)$

$\Gamma'(x) = 2B'(x) \cdot B''(x) + 2B(x) \cdot B'(x) =$   
 $= 2B'(x) \cdot [B''(x) + B(x)] = 0$

ο(κω)  $B'(x) = f'(x) - mx, B''(x) = f''(x) + m$

$B''(x) + B(x) = f''(x) + f(x) = 0$

Άρα  $\Gamma'(x) = 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \Gamma(x) = C \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Gamma(0) = \underbrace{(B'(0))^2}_0 + \underbrace{B^2(0)}_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \Gamma(x) = 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$(B'(x))^2 + B^2(x) = 0$   
 $B(x) = 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

sol. 1 / ΣΕΔ. 2

$$f''(x) = -f(x) \quad \text{a) } h(x) = f^2(x) + (f'(x))^2, \quad f(0) = 5, \quad f'(0) = 7$$

a) Beispiel  $h'(x) = \dots = 0$

b) N.S.O.  $f^2(a) - f^2(b) = (f'(b))^2 - (f'(a))^2 \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f^2(a) + (f'(a))^2 = f^2(b) + (f'(b))^2 \Rightarrow h(a) = h(b) \quad \text{so } h(x) = c \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

(c) N.S.O.  $f(x) = 5 \cdot \cos x + 7 \sin x$ . 'E.G.W

$$A(x) = (f(x) - 5 \cos x - 7 \sin x)^2 + (f'(x) + 5 \sin x - 7 \cos x)^2$$

$A'(x) = 0$   $A'(x) = 2(f(x) - 5 \cos x - 7 \sin x) \cdot (f'(x) + 5 \sin x - 7 \cos x) + 2(f'(x) + 5 \sin x - 7 \cos x) \cdot (f''(x) + 5 \cos x + 7 \sin x)$

$$= 2(f'(x) + 5 \sin x - 7 \cos x) \cdot \left[ \underbrace{f(x) - 5 \cos x - 7 \sin x + f''(x) + 5 \cos x + 7 \sin x} \right] = 0$$

Ap  $A'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A(x) = c$

Op  $A(0) = (f(0) - 5 \cos 0 - 7 \sin 0)^2 + (f'(0) + 5 \sin 0 - 7 \cos 0)^2 = 0 + 0 = 0$

Aed  $A(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f(x) = 5 \cos x + 7 \sin x$  kon  $f'(x) = -5 \sin x + 7 \cos x$

αβγ. 6  $f'''(x) = g'''(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$

(α)  $f''(x) = g''(x) + a, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(f'(x))' = (g'(x) + ax)' \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = g'(x) + ax + c_1 \quad (1)$$

$$f'(0) = g'(0) + 0 + c_1 \Leftrightarrow c_1 = 0$$

(1)  $\Rightarrow f'(x) = g'(x) + ax \Leftrightarrow$

$$f(x) = g(x) + \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + c_2$$

για  $x=0 \Rightarrow \dots c_2$

$$f(x) = g(x) + \frac{1}{2}ax^2$$

$$f(x) = g(x) + Ax^2 \quad \text{o. ε. δ.}$$

$$f(0) = g(0)$$

$$f'(0) = g'(0)$$

$$f''(0) \neq g''(0)$$

(β) θ.δ.ο.  $\exists$  μοναδικό  $x_0$  με  $\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x_0) = g(x_0) \\ f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) \end{array} \right\}$

Παραπρω (από (γ))  $\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(0) = g'(0) \\ f(0) = g(0) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x_0 = 0$

Από απομ. επίλυση έχω

$$f(x) = g(x) + Ax^2$$

Τώρα λύω με εξισώσεις

$$f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$g(x) + Ax^2 = g(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$Ax^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ μοναδικό}$$

αβν. 7 |  $f(0) = 1$

$$f(x) \cdot f'(x) = e^{2x} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2f(x) \cdot f'(x) = 2e^{2x} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(f^2(x))' = (e^{2x})' \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f^2(x) = e^{2x} + C$$

$$f^2(0) = e^0 + C \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1 = 1 + C \Leftrightarrow C = 0$$

$$f^2(x) = e^{2x} \Rightarrow$$

$$|f(x)| = e^x \quad (1)$$

Αντι να εξισώσω  $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $|f(x)| = 0 \stackrel{(1)}{\Leftrightarrow} e^x = 0$  αδύνατον

f συνεχ και  $f \neq 0$  στο  $\mathbb{R}$

Από βήμα Bolz.  $\rightarrow$

Σταμπελι πρόβλημα στο  $\mathbb{R}$ ,

αφού  $f(0) = 1 > 0 \rightarrow$

$f(x) > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(1) \Rightarrow f(x) = e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

αβν. 8

$$f(0) = 2$$

$$f'(x) + x \cdot f(x) = x \quad (1), x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) \cdot e^{x^2/2} + x \cdot e^{x^2/2} \cdot f(x) = x \cdot e^{x^2/2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(f(x) \cdot e^{x^2/2})' = x \cdot e^{x^2/2}, \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(f(x) \cdot e^{x^2/2})' = (e^{x^2/2})' \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(x) \cdot e^{x^2/2} = e^{x^2/2} + C$$

$$f(0) \cdot e^0 = e^0 + C \Leftrightarrow 2 = 1 + C \Leftrightarrow \boxed{C=1}$$

$$f'(x) + g(x) \cdot f(x) = A(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)' = x$$