

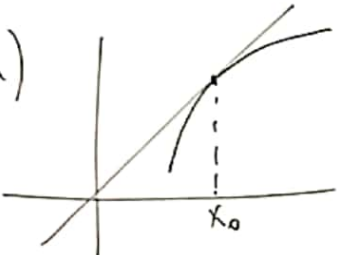
αβν.21 $f'(1) = f(1) + f(0)$, $f''(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

i) $f'(\xi) = f(1) - f(0)$

$f: \sigma/\chi \text{ ns } \sigma \text{ on } [0,1] \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Θ.Μ.Τ.} \\ \text{f: παράγωγη } \sigma \text{ on } (0,1) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0,1): f'(\xi) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = f(1) - f(0)$

ii) $f(0) > 0$ $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f' \uparrow$

Από (i) $\Rightarrow \xi < 1 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) < f'(1) \Leftrightarrow f(1) - f(0) < f(1) + f(0) \Leftrightarrow 0 < f(0) + f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) > 0$

iii)  Θ.δ.ο. $\exists A(x_0, f(x_0))$ και
 η εξίσωσή της $\varepsilon: y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$ διέρχεται από το $O(0,0)$
 $\Rightarrow -f(x_0) = -x_0 \cdot f'(x_0)$. Δηλαδή Θ.δ.ο. η εξίσωσή της $x f'(x) = f(x)$ (1)
 έχει λύση

~~(1) $\Leftrightarrow x \cdot f'(x) - f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\frac{f'(x) \cdot x - f(x)}{x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\left(\frac{f(x)}{x} \right)' = 0$ (2)~~

$x \cdot f'(x) - f(x) = A(x)$ Bal. Form
 $A(0) = -f(0)$
 $A(1) = f'(1) - f(1) = f(0)$

üb. 20 $f(0) = 0$, $f' \uparrow$ in $[0, +\infty)$

i) $x \cdot f'(x) - f(x) > 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [0, x] \quad f \text{ max} \\ (0, x) \quad f \text{ max/min} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \exists \xi \in (0, x): f'(\xi) = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \\ \xi < x \xrightarrow{f' \uparrow} f'(\xi) < f'(x) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{f(x)}{x} < f'(x) \xrightarrow{x > 0} \\ f(x) < x \cdot f'(x) \text{ o.ä.} \end{array}$$

ii) $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$.

$$g'(x) = \frac{x \cdot f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} > 0 \rightarrow g \uparrow \text{ in } (0, +\infty)$$

αβn. 19 $f'(x) > \frac{1}{x \ln x}$, $x \in (1, +\infty)$ $\implies f(3) - f(e) > \ln(\ln 3)$

$\hookrightarrow f'(x) > \left[\ln(\ln x) \right]' \iff \left[\underbrace{f(x) - \ln(\ln x)}_{A(x)} \right]' > 0$

Αρα $A(x) \uparrow$ στο $(1, +\infty)$.

$e < 3 \implies A(e) < A(3) \iff f(e) - \ln(\ln e) < f(3) - \ln(\ln 3) \iff$

$f(e) - f(3) < -\ln(\ln 3)$

αβn. 18

$f(g(x)) = 1 - \ln x$ (1), $x > 0$

$f'(g(x)) = x$ (2), $x > 0$

Λίαν

Αρα f, g απ/κρς στο $(0, +\infty) \implies (f \circ g)$ απ/κρς στο $(0, +\infty)$

(1) $\implies f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \stackrel{(2)}{\iff} x \cdot g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \iff g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0 \implies g(x) \downarrow$ στο $(0, +\infty)$

(ii) Αρα $g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \implies g(x) = \frac{1}{x} + c$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$

$g(1) = \frac{1}{1} + c \iff c = 0 \implies g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $x > 0$

(1) $\implies f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 1 - \ln \frac{1}{x} \iff f\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) = 1 - \ln \frac{1}{u} = 1 + \ln u \implies f(x) = 1 + \ln x$, $x > 0$