

αβγ.6 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ανα/μν με $f(x) = [x^2 - (a+b)x + ab] \cdot f'(x) \quad (1), \forall x \in [a, b]$

Αφού f ανα/μν $\Rightarrow f$ συνεχ στο $[a, b] \rightarrow$ παραβίαση κίη/λω και ελάχι/λω.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(a) = 0 \cdot f'(a) = 0 \\ f(b) = 0 \cdot f'(b) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Έστω } \exists x_1 \in (a, b) : f(x_1) \neq 0, \text{ η.χ. } f(x_1) > 0$$

Τότε παραβίαση στο $x_0 \in (a, b)$ ακρότατο, αφού f ανα/μν στο x_0 .

Από θ. Fermat $\Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$. Από (1) $\Rightarrow f(x_0) = [x_0^2 - (a+b)x_0 + ab] f'(x_0) = 0$

Αφού το κίη/λω είναι $f(x_0) = 0$.

Αν $\exists x_2 \in (a, b) : f(x_2) < 0 \Rightarrow \exists$ ελάχι/λω, ομοίως $f'(x_2) = 0$.

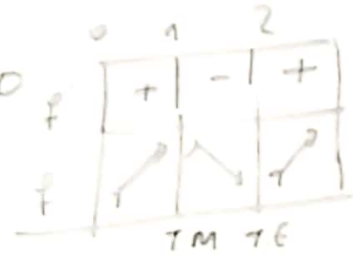
Αφού κίη/λω = ελάχι/λω = 0 $\Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \quad x \in [a, b]$.

agr. 7) $f(x) = a \ln x + bx^2 - 3x + 2, \quad x > 0$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(1) &= 0 \\ f'(2) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \dots$$

(b) $f(x) = 2 \ln x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + 2. \quad f'(x) = \frac{2}{x} + x - 3. \quad f'$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{x} + x - 3 > 0 \xrightarrow{x > 0} 2 + x^2 - 3x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0$$



$$f(1) = \frac{1}{2} - 3 + 2 = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad f(2) = 2 \ln 2 + 2 - 6 + 2 = 2 \ln 2 - 2.$$

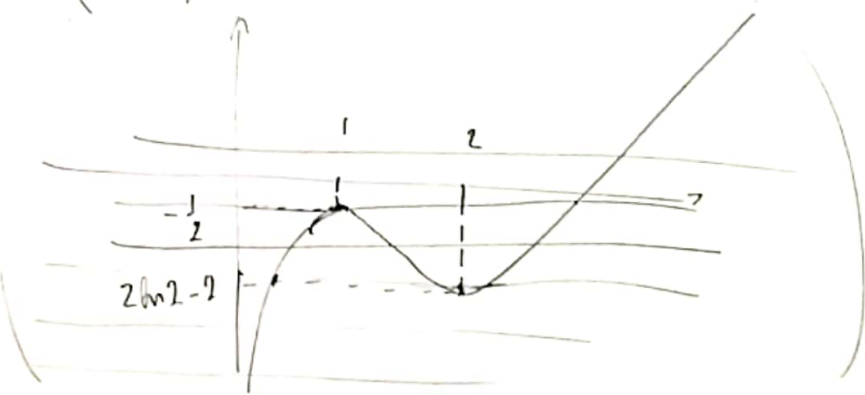
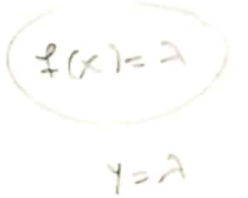
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty. \quad A = (0, +\infty) = \underbrace{(0, 1]}_{A_1} \cup \underbrace{(1, 2]}_{A_2} \cup \underbrace{(2, +\infty)}_{A_3}$$

$$f(A_1) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x), f(1) \right) = \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2} \right), \quad f(A_2) = \left(2 \ln 2 - 2, -\frac{1}{2} \right), \quad f(A_3) = \left(2 \ln 2 - 2, +\infty \right)$$

$$f(A) = f(A_1) \cup f(A_2) \cup f(A_3) = \mathbb{R}.$$

(b ii) $\cap \lambda$ nos p_i für $f(x) = \lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

- 1) $\forall \lambda \in (-\infty, 2 \ln 2 - 2) \rightarrow 1 \text{ p.}$
- 2) $\forall \lambda = 2 \ln 2 - 2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ p.}$
- 3) $\forall \lambda \in (2 \ln 2 - 2, -\frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow 3 \text{ p.}$
- 4) $\forall \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2 \text{ p.}$
- 5) $\forall \lambda > -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1 \text{ p.}$



Übn. 8) (a) $a, b \in (0, +\infty)$ $a+b=1$. N.i.o. $a^a \cdot b^b \geq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \ln a^a \cdot b^b \geq \ln \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$
 $\ln a^a + \ln b^b \geq -\ln 2 \Leftrightarrow a \ln a + b \ln b \geq -\ln 2$
 $\boxed{b=1-a}$ $a \ln a + (1-a) \ln(1-a) \geq -\ln 2$

Übn $A(x) = x \ln x + (1-x) \cdot \ln(1-x)$
 $x > 0$ kon $1-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 1 \Rightarrow D_{A(x)} = (0, 1)$

$$A'(x) = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \ln(1-x) + (1-x) \cdot \frac{-1}{1-x} = \ln x + 1 - \ln(1-x) - 1 = \ln x - \ln(1-x)$$

$$A'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x > \ln(1-x) \Leftrightarrow x > 1-x \Leftrightarrow 2x > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\ln 2$$

	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
$A'(x)$	-	0	+
$A(x)$	↘		↗
	0 ∈		