

$$\int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = E = \frac{\pi \rho^2}{2} = \frac{\pi \cdot 9}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$$

ημικύκλιος.

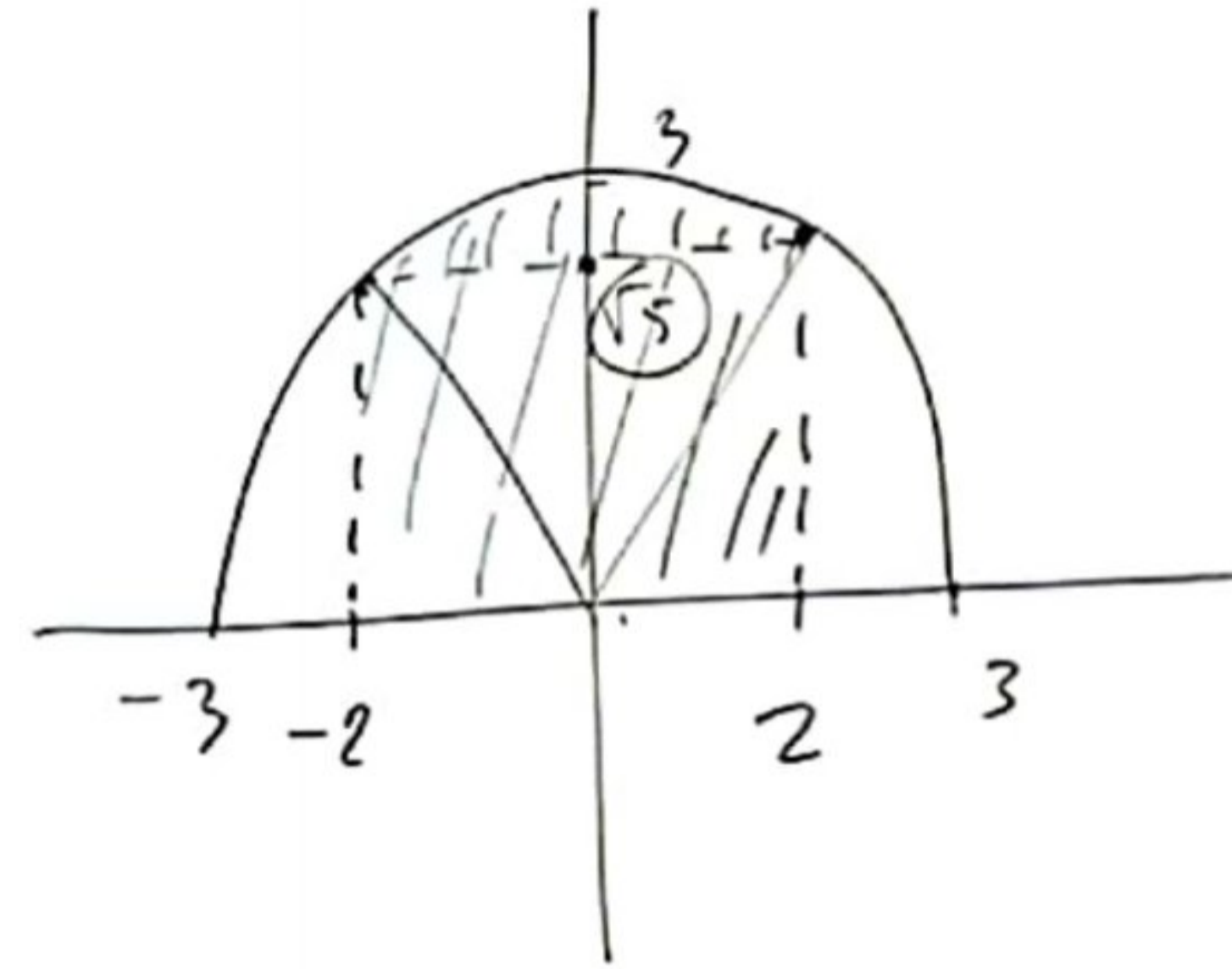
Έστω οποιοδήποτε $M(x_0, y_0) \in C_f$.

$$y_0 = \sqrt{9-x_0^2} \Rightarrow y_0 \geq 0$$

$$y_0^2 = 9 - x_0^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 9$$

Το $M(x_0, y_0)$ ανήκει σε
κύκλο με κέντρο $O(0,0)$
και ακτίνα $\rho = 3$



$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$$

$$E = \pi \rho^2$$

$$E = \frac{\pi \rho^2 h}{360}$$

2 φ \cap ρ/μ $\mu \in$

$$f''(x) > 1 - e^{f''(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = 2016$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = l \in \mathbb{R}$$

1) $f \cup \uparrow$ $\text{Geo } \mathbb{R}$

2) \exists ξ $\text{Geo } \text{Geo}$:

$$f(2x+1) - (x-1) \cdot f'(3x) = f(x+2)$$

3) N. \exists δ . $f(x+1) - f(x) < 2016$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

(1)

$$f''(x) + e^{f''(x)} - 1 > 0$$

\exists x_0

$$e^{f''(x)} \geq f''(x) + 1$$

$$f''(x) + e^{f''(x)} \geq 2f''(x) + 1$$

$$f''(x) + e^{f''(x)} - 1 \geq 2f''(x)$$

$$2e^{f''(x)} \geq e^{f''(x)} + f''(x) + 1$$

$$2e^{f''(x)} - 2 \geq e^{f''(x)} + f''(x) - 1 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2e^{f''(x)} - 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^{f''(x)} > 1 \Leftrightarrow f''(x) > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f \cup \uparrow$ o. ϵ . δ

(2)

$$f'(x) > 1 - e^{f'(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = 2016$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = L \in \mathbb{R}$$

1) $f \in C^1$ auf \mathbb{R}

$$f(2x+1) - (x-1) \cdot f'(3x) = f(x+2) \iff$$

$$f(2x+1) - f(x+2) = (x-1) \cdot f'(3x) \quad (1)$$

Δοκιμάσω $x=1$:

$$f(3) - f(3) = 0 \quad | \text{OK!} \implies \textcircled{x=1 \text{ ζέση}}$$

Για $x \neq 1$ (1) $\iff \frac{f(2x+1) - f(x+2)}{x-1} = f'(3x)$ \iff

$$A(x) \leftarrow \left\{ \frac{f(2x+1) - f(x+2)}{(2x+1) - (x+2)} = f'(3x) \right. \quad (2)$$

1) Αν $2x+1 > x+2 \iff x > 1$. Από ΘΜΤ $\implies \exists \xi \in (x+2, 2x+1)$: $A(x) = f'(\xi)$
 $x+2 < \xi < 2x+1 \xrightarrow{f' \uparrow} f'(x+2) < f'(\xi) < f'(2x+1) \stackrel{(2)}{\iff} f'(3x) < f'(2x+1)$

- από $f'(x)$
- Ελεγχουμε διαφάνεια
- κορυφή

\implies ΘΜΤ.

$$\begin{aligned} 3x &< 2x+1 \implies \\ x &< 1 \implies \end{aligned}$$