

Μελέτη Γωάρμης

δθ. 2 / Σ. 172

1) Πεδίο ορισμού - Γωάρμια

2) Άρτια - περιττή - περιοδική

3) $f'(x)$, $f''(x)$

Μονοτονία, ακρότατα - πίνακας
 Κυρτότητα, β. καμπυλότητας - πίνακας
 Πίνακας μεταβολών

4) Ασύμπτωτες - οριακές τιμές

Γε. άκρα διασπάρσεων (π.χ. $\pm\infty$,
 σημεία αλλαγής κλάδου)

5) Γραφική παράσταση

i) $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$. $A_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ έχου

$f(-x) = -x + \frac{1}{-x} = -f(x)$ \Rightarrow f περιττή.

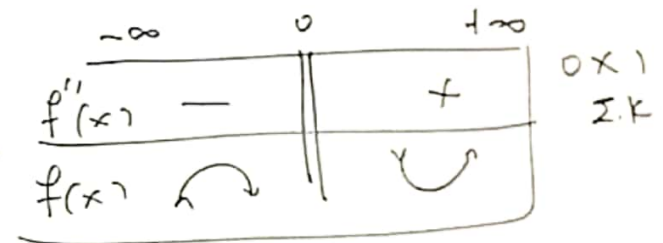
$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow -x \in \mathbb{R}^+$

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

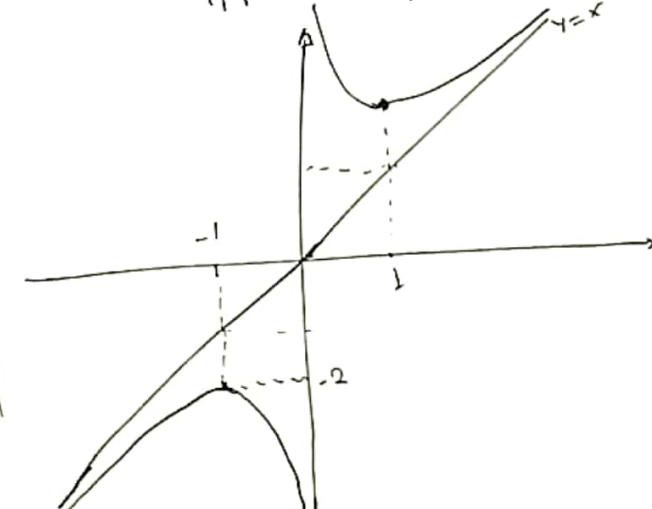
$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$

$f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 > \frac{1}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow x^2 > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > 1 \vee x < -1$

	$-\infty$	-1	0	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
$f(x)$	\nearrow	\searrow		\nearrow	\nearrow
		T.M. = -2		T.E. = 2	



Πίνακας μεταβολών



	$-\infty$	-1	0	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$+$	$-$	$-$	$+$	
$f''(x)$	$-$	$-$	$+$	$+$	
$f(x)$	\nearrow	\searrow		\searrow	\nearrow
		T.M. = -2		T.E. = 2	

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$.
 Κατακόρυφη ασύμπτωτη: ο y γ
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$
 Η ευθεία $y=x$ ηλ. ασύμπτωτη
 ως Cf βλ $\pm\infty$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{GWS}$$

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 4 - 12 = -8 < 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x - 2}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}} = \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3} - (x - 1) \cdot \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}}}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)^{3/2}} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3 - (x - 1)^2}{(x^2 - 2x + 3) \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3 - x^2 + 2x - 1}{(x^2 - 2x + 3) \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}}$$

$f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 1, f''(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f''(x)$	↘		↗

o.G. v.2

$f''(x)$	+
$f(x)$	↖

o.G. v.2

$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f''(x)$	+		+
$f(x)$	↘		↗

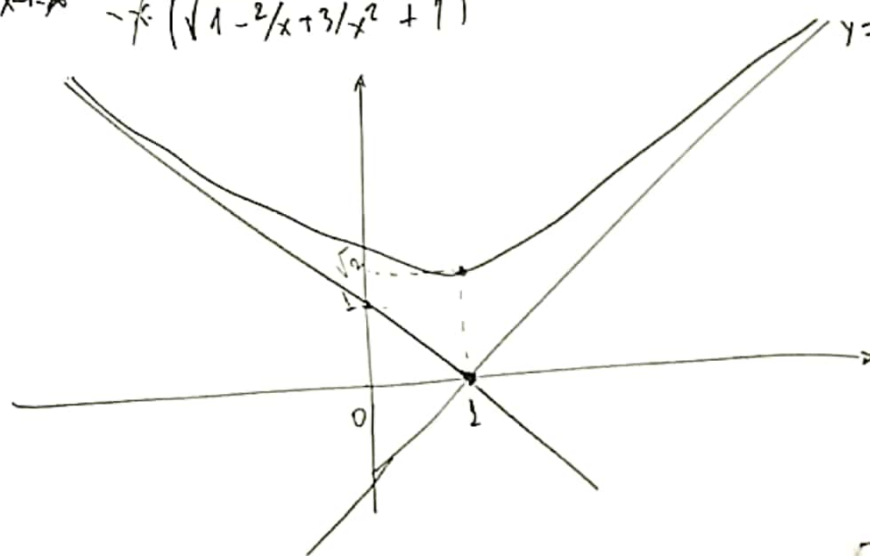
o.G. v.2

Karakteristiken des Grenzwerts
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}} = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3} - x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-2 + 3/x}{x(\sqrt{1 - 2/x + 3/x^2} + 1)} = -1$$

Asymptoten $E_1: y = x - 1$ n. d. Grenzwertes für $x \rightarrow +\infty$.
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3} - x} =$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(-2 + 3/x)}{-x(\sqrt{1 - 2/x + 3/x^2} + 1)} = 1 \Rightarrow$ m. Asymptote $E_2: y = -x + 1$ n. d. Grenzwertes für $x \rightarrow -\infty$.



$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(f(x)) = f(x) - \frac{x}{4} \quad (1), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

a) {Gru $f \downarrow$, $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ ME $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2) \Rightarrow f(f(x_1)) < f(f(x_2))$

Apa $f \uparrow$ Gru \mathbb{R} .

$\hookrightarrow \frac{-x_1}{4} > \frac{-x_2}{4}$

$f(x_1) - \frac{x_1}{4} > f(x_2) - \frac{x_2}{4} \xrightarrow{1)} f(f(x_1)) > f(f(x_2))$
A ZON O

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(f(x))}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\underbrace{\frac{f(f(x))}{f(x)}}_{A(x)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{f(x)}{x}}_{B(x)} \right] = \lambda \cdot \lambda = \lambda^2$

(ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(f(x))}{x} = \lambda^2 \xrightarrow{1)}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} A(x) \xrightarrow{f(x)=n} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = \lambda$
öron $x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow n \rightarrow +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{f(x) - \frac{x}{4}}{x} \right] = \lambda^2 \quad f_1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \lambda^2 \quad f_2 \Rightarrow \lambda - \frac{1}{4} = \lambda^2$
 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$

(8) $f'(x) > \frac{1}{4} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(A) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \right)$

$f'(x) - \frac{1}{4} > 0 \iff (f(x) - \frac{1}{4}x)' > 0 \Rightarrow A(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{4}x \uparrow$

$A(0) = f(0). \quad \text{Für } x < 0 \Rightarrow A(x) < A(0) \Rightarrow f(x) - \frac{1}{4}x < f(0) \Rightarrow f(x) < \frac{1}{4}x + f(0)$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}x + f(0) \right) = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

$$(δ) \quad f(2) \cdot (x+1) \cdot (x-1) + f(3) \cdot x \cdot (x-1) + f(4) \cdot x \cdot (x+1) = 0 \quad (2) \quad (-1, 1)$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{A(x)}$$

$$A(-1) = -f(3) \cdot (-2) = 2f(3) > 0$$

$$A(0) = -f(2) < 0$$

$$A(1) = 2f(4) > 0$$

$$f(f(x)) = f(x) - \frac{x}{4}$$

Εάν $f(0) < 0 \stackrel{f \uparrow}{\implies} f(f(0)) < f(0)$

$$f(0) - \frac{0}{4} < f(0)$$

$$f(0) < f(0) \text{ άνω.}$$

$$\frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} =$$

$$\frac{f(4) - f(3)}{f(2)}$$

$$\frac{p_2 + p_1}{p_1 \cdot p_2}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + \gamma$$

$$p_1 + p_2 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$p_1 \cdot p_2 = \frac{\gamma}{a}$$