

1 → 1

2 → Σ

3 → 1

4 → Σ

5 → Σ

Εξήγησεις

④  $f$  συνεχής στο  $x_0$

$g$  οχι συνεχής στο  $x_0$

Σημ.  $f+g$  μη συνεχής στο  $x_0$

Με ανάλυση σε άνω

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f \text{ συνεχής} \\ f+g \text{ συνεχής} \end{array} \right\} (f+g) - f = g$$

διαφοροί  
άνω

⑤  $f$  οχι συνεχής στο  $x_0$

$g$  οχι συνεχής στο  $x_0$

Ερωτ.  $\exists f+g$  συνεχής στο  $x_0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (f+g)(x) = 0 \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right.$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{|x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ -1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ x+1, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad f(x)+g(x) = 2x+1, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \geq 0 \\ x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Φυλ 2810 κ Ε Ε

1 → Α

2 → Σ

3 → Α

4 → Σ

5 → Σ

6 → Α

7 → Σ

8 → Σ

9 → Α

10 → Σ  
       ↙ Α

11 → Σ

12 → Α

13 → Σ

Εξήγησε

(6) Έστω  $f^2$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  στο  $x_0$

$$\sqrt{f^2(x)} = |f(x)| \quad \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f^2(x) \stackrel{x \neq 0}{=} \left(\frac{|x|}{x}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

$$f^2(x) \stackrel{x = 0}{=} 1$$

Αρα  $f^2(x)$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  στο  $x_0 = 0$

(7)

$$x \cdot f(x) = m \cdot 2x \quad x \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{m \cdot 2x}{x}$$

Αρα  $f$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  στο  $0 \Rightarrow$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{m \cdot 2x}{x} = 2$$

(10)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)^3 = 1^3 = 1$

14 → Σ

15 → Σ

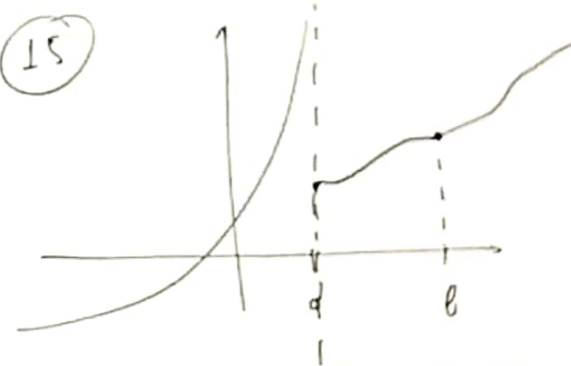
16a → Σ

16b → Α

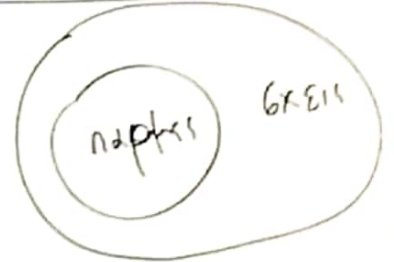
16γ → Σ

16δ → Α

(15)



(16)



$\Phi \cup \lambda \cup \delta \cup \iota \cup \kappa \in \epsilon$

17  $\rightarrow$  1

$\epsilon \xi \eta \rho \sigma \tau$

18  $\rightarrow$  2

(18)  $f(x) = g(x) + c \Rightarrow$

19  $\rightarrow$

$f'(x) = g'(x)$

21  $\rightarrow$  2

22  $\rightarrow$  1

(21)  $f(x) = x^4$

$f'(x) = 4x^3$

23  $\rightarrow$  2

(22)  $f'(x) = 3x^2$

$x_0 \rightarrow f'(x_0) = 3x_0^2$

$-x_0 \rightarrow f'(-x_0) = 3(-x_0)^2$

produkt zu (0,0)

28  $\rightarrow$  2

29  $\rightarrow$  1

(23)  $f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow$

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

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

30  $\rightarrow$  2

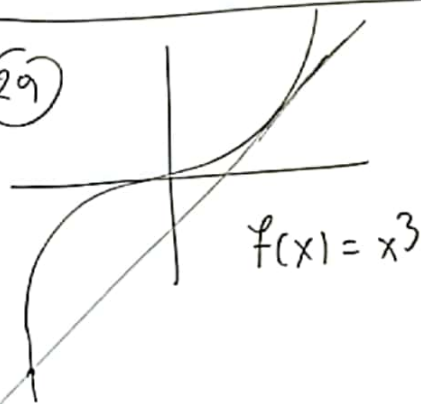
31  $\rightarrow$  2

32  $\rightarrow$  2

33  $\rightarrow$  2

(27)  $\rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x}$   
 $\rightarrow f(x) = |x|$

(29)



$f(x) = x^3$

(33) 6.7.  $[a, 0]$

$f(x) \geq a$

$\exists x_1 \in D_f : f(x_1) = a$

34  $\rightarrow$  2

35  $\rightarrow$  2

36  $\rightarrow$  2

37  $\rightarrow$  2

38  $\rightarrow$  1

(34)

$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$   
 $f'(x_1) < f'(x_2)$

(35)

$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$   
 $\hookrightarrow g(x_1) > g(x_2)$   
 $f(x_1) \cdot g(x_1) > f(x_2) \cdot g(x_2)$

(30)  $f+g$  ndp. }  $g$  ndp.  
 $f$  ndp.

$(f+g) - f$   
differenz ndp/hnw

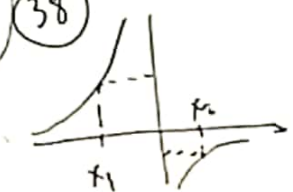
(31)  $(f(x_0))' = 0$   
 $f(x_0)$  d.p. g.t.s  
 $f'(x_0) \neq (f(x_0))'$

(36)

$\lambda = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} < 0$

folgt  $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 - x_2 < 0$   
 $\rightarrow f(x_1) - f(x_2) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$

(38)



$\Phi_{\lambda} 2810 \quad k \in \mathbb{E}$

39a  $\rightarrow \Sigma$

39b  $\rightarrow \Sigma$

40  $\rightarrow 1$

41  $\rightarrow 1$

(39b)  $\varepsilon_{\text{am}}$

$$f(g(x_1)) = f(g(x_2)) \xrightarrow{f: 1-1}$$

$$g(x_1) = g(x_2) \xrightarrow{g: 1-1}$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

(40)  $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$

$$\forall x \in D_{f^{-1}} = f(A)$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$$

$$\forall x \in D_f$$

(41)  $E = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx =$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 (-\ln x) dx + \int_1^e \ln x dx$$