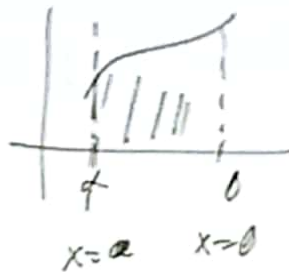


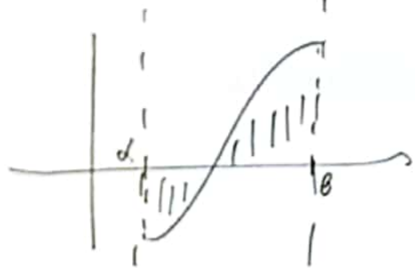
# Εμβαδά - Θεωρία

1) Αν  $f(x) \geq 0$  στο  $[a, b] \Rightarrow$

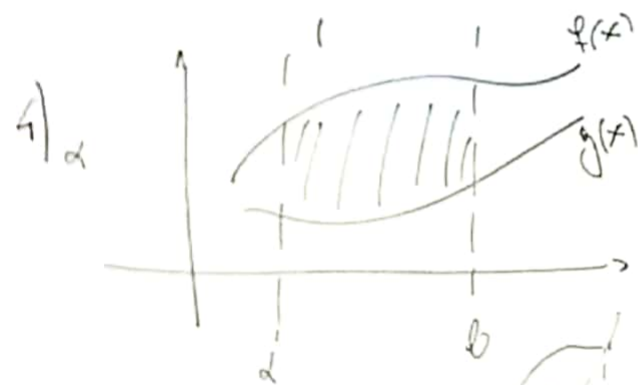


$$E = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

2) Αν  $f(x) \leq 0$   $E = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$

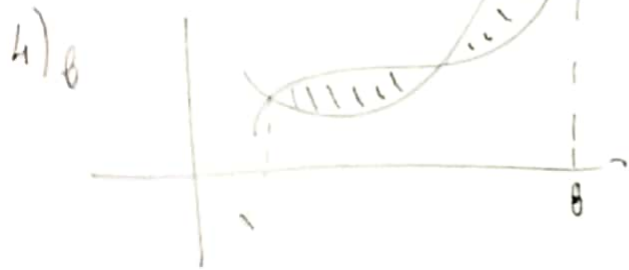


$$E = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$



$$E = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

Αν  $f(x) > g(x)$



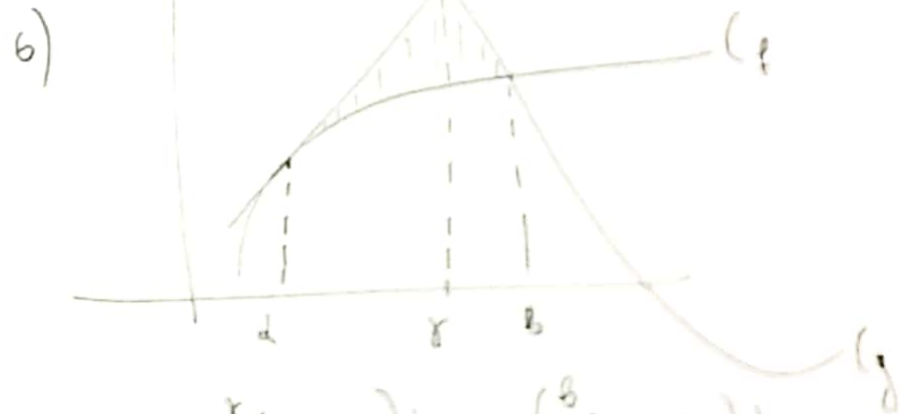
5) Δεω δίνεται τα άκρα του εμβαδού

Ζωμία επιβ. κινείων από 2 διακετ. μέτρα

- Ανω με εξίσωση  $f(x) = g(x)$

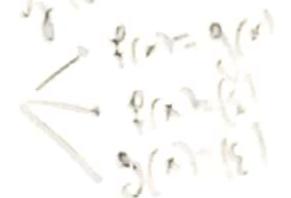
βρίσκω π. 5 ρίζες  $p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < p_4 < p_5$

$$E = \int_{p_1}^{p_5} |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$



$$E = \int_a^x (E - f(x)) dx + \int_x^y (g(x) - f(x)) dx + \int_y^b (g(x) - E) dx$$

Ανω με εξίσωση του 3 και 2



Έστω  $f(x) = mx$ ,  $x \in [0, n]$  και οι εφαπτομένες  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$  της  $f$  στα σημεία  $O(0,0)$  και  $A(n, f(n))$ . Να βρείτε το εμβαδόν του χωρίου που σχηματίζεται από τις  $f, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$ .

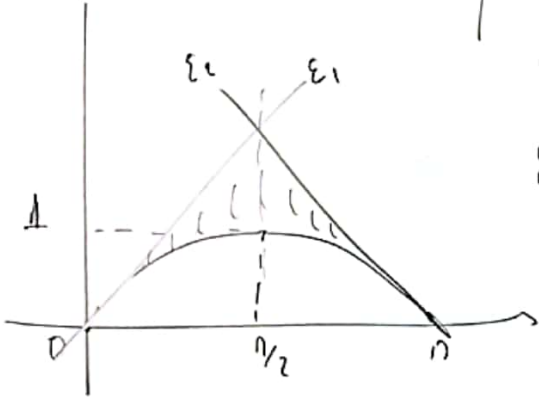
Εξίσωση εφαπτομένης.  $f'(x) = mx$   $f'(n) = -1$

$\epsilon_1: y - f(0) = f'(0) \cdot (x - 0) \Rightarrow y = m \cdot 0 \cdot x \Rightarrow y = x \rightarrow \epsilon_1: y = x$

$\epsilon_2: y - f(n) = f'(n) \cdot (x - n) \Rightarrow y = -1 \cdot (x - n) \Rightarrow y = -x + n \rightarrow \epsilon_2: y = -x + n$

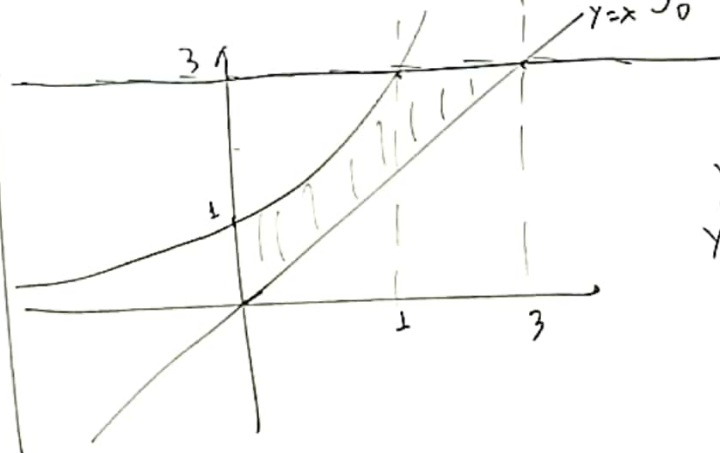
$y = x$   
 $y = -x + n$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -x + n \Rightarrow x = n/2, y = n/2 \end{array} \right.$

$E = \int_0^{n/2} (x - mx) dx + \int_{n/2}^n (-x + n - mx) dx$



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$\epsilon_1: y = 3$   
 $\epsilon_2: y = x$   
 $f(x) = 3^x$   
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$3^x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 1$   
 $y = x$   
 $y = 3$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3 \end{array} \right.$

$E = \int_0^1 (3 - 3^x) dx + \int_1^3 (3 - x) dx$

$\theta. 2^\circ / 18$ ]  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f$  natp/mu bro  $\mathbb{R}^*$   $f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{3f^2(x) + 2f(x) + 1}$  (1),  $x \in \mathbb{R}^*$

a)  $f$  Gew  $A(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$ .  $\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = 4 - 12 = -8 < 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{A(f(x))}$   $A(x) > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\rightarrow f'(x) > 0$  Gew  $\mathbb{R}^*$

$A(f(x)) > 0$

$B(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x$

(1)  $\Rightarrow$

$3f^2(x) \cdot f'(x) + 2f(x) \cdot f'(x) + f'(x) = e^x$

$(f^3(x) + f^2(x) + f(x))' = (e^x)'$

$f^3(x) + f^2(x) + f(x) = e^x + C_2, x > 0$

$f^3(x) + f^2(x) + f(x) = e^x + C_1, x < 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (f^3(x) + f^2(x) + f(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (e^x + C_1) = 1 + C_1$

$x$  for  $f$  Gews kon  $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 + C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = -1$

0401ms  $C_2 = -1$

Apa  $f^3(x) + f^2(x) + f(x) = e^x - 1$  (2)  $x \neq 0$

b) (2)  $\rightarrow f^2(x) \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} + f(x) \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} + \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$

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

Ilapampi on  $f^3(0) + f^2(0) + f(0) = 0$   
 $e^0 - 1 = 0$ . Apa m (2)  $16x \in \mathbb{R} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Gamma(x)$  zpinvuto ws apas  $f(x)$  m  $\Delta = -3 < 0$

Apa  $\Gamma(x) > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ . (3)  $\Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(x)}$

(x)  $f$  Gew  $A = (0, 2)$ .  $f$  Gews Gew  $A$ .

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) = 0$ .  $f(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$

(2)  $x=2$   $f^3(2) + f^2(2) + f(2) = e^2 - 1 \Rightarrow B(f(2)) = e^2 - 1$

$B'(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$ .  $\Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 3 < 0 \Rightarrow B'(x) > 0$

$B(x) \uparrow$ .  $\theta. \delta. 0$ .  $f(2) > 1 \Leftrightarrow B(f(2)) > B(1) \Leftrightarrow B(f(2)) > 3 \Leftrightarrow e^2 - 1 > 3 \Leftrightarrow e^2 > 4 \Leftrightarrow e > 2$   $16x \in \mathbb{R}$

$1 \in (f(0), f(2))$   $\wedge \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (0, 2): f(x_0) = 1$ .

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \stackrel{DLH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \Gamma(x) = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1$

$I = \int_0^{x_0} e^x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^{x_0} (e^x)' f(x) dx = [e^x \cdot f(x)]_0^{x_0} - \int_0^{x_0} e^x f'(x) dx$

$I_1$

$I_1 \stackrel{(2)}{=} \int_0^{x_0} (f^3(x) + f^2(x) + f(x) + 1) f'(x) dx =$

$\left[ \frac{f^4(x)}{4} \right]_0^{x_0} + \left[ \frac{f^3(x)}{3} \right]_0^{x_0} + \left[ \frac{f^2(x)}{2} \right]_0^{x_0} + [f(x)]_0^{x_0}$

$$\frac{0.2^\circ/18}{(b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 t^{\frac{1}{f(x)}-3} m \mu t^2 dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < t < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} < t^2 < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < m \mu \frac{1}{4} < m \mu t^2 < m \mu 1 < m \mu \frac{1}{2} < 1 \quad (4)$$

$$0 < m \mu t^2 < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < t^{\frac{1}{f(x)}-3} \cdot m \mu t^2 < t^{\frac{1}{f(x)}-3} \Rightarrow 0 < \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 t^{\frac{1}{f(x)}-3} m \mu t^2 dt < \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 t^{\frac{1}{f(x)}-3} dt$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 t^{\frac{1}{f(x)}-3} dt = \left[ \frac{t^{\frac{1}{f(x)}-2}}{\frac{1}{f(x)}-2} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{f(x)}-2}}_{\Delta(x)} - \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{f(x)}-2}}_{\epsilon(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty \quad \text{Dim } n = \frac{1}{f(x)} - 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} n = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \Delta(x) = 0 \quad , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \epsilon(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Ans (4) + kempio n d p e t b.} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \int \dots = 0$$