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ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ
18 / 6 / 2020

ΘΕΜΑ 1ο

A₁: 6ετ. 16 ημέρια.

A₂) α) \wedge β) Σ γ) \wedge

A₃) α) $(f(x) \cdot g(x))' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$

θ) $(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, x > 0$

γ) $(6ux)' = -6ux$

A₄) 6ετ. 28-29 Ανούσερης ημέρια.

B₁)

x_i	v_i	$f_i\%$	N_i	$F_i\%$	
0	20	40	20	40	
1	15	30	35	70	
2	10	20	45	90	
3	5	10	50	100	
Σv_i	$v=50$	100	✓	✓	

$$f_3\% = F_3\% - F_2\% = 90\% - 70\% = 20\%$$

to 40%. Sur slabase uavivat biblio of $f_1\% = 40\%$.

$$f_3 = \frac{v_3}{v} \Rightarrow \frac{20}{100} = \frac{10}{v} \Leftrightarrow 20v = 1000 \Rightarrow v = \frac{1000}{20} \Rightarrow v = 50$$

$$\text{to } f_1 = \frac{v_1}{v} \Rightarrow \frac{40}{100} = \frac{v_1}{50} \Leftrightarrow v_1 = 20$$

$$f_4 = \frac{v_4}{v} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{100} = \frac{v_4}{50} \Rightarrow v_4 = 5$$

B₂) Totocniu kaudniu nae slabasen 3 biblio 10%

B₃) Celxanaknu \perp biblio slabasen $15+10+5=30$ kaudni

B₄) Totocniu nae slabasen zonaju 2 biblio

$$40\% + 30\% + 20\% = 90\%$$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ este apă

1.) H. C. reprezentă dreptă $A(-1, -2)$

$$\text{d.p. } -2 = (-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 + 2$$

$$-2 = -1 - 3 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$-2 = -1 - 3 + 2$$

$$-2 = 2 + 2 - 1$$

$$\lambda = 3$$

2.) $\lambda = 3$ d.p. a $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 6$$

3.) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

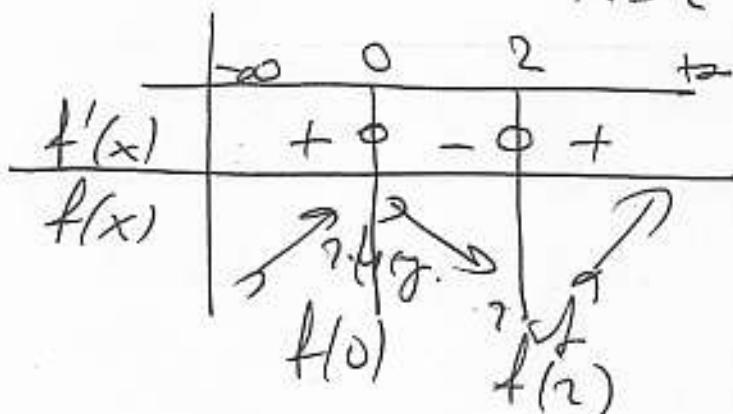
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$3x(x-2) = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ și } x=2$$

$$x=2$$



$n \leftarrow \max_{x \in (-\infty, 0]}$

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$n \leftarrow \min_{x \in [0, 2]}$

$n \leftarrow \max_{x \in [2, +\infty)}$

напомниму, что на $x_0 = 0$, $f(0) = 0^3 - 3 \cdot 0^2 + 2 = 2$
на $x_0 = 2$ входит в $B(0, 2)$

напомниму, что на $x_0 = 2$, $f(2) = 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 2$
 $= 8 - 12 + 2$
 $= -2$

на $x_0 = 2$ входит в $r(2, -2)$

$$r_4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f'(x) + 3}{f''(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 6x + 3}{6x - 6} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(x-1)^2}{6(x-1)} = \frac{3(1-1)}{6} = 0 \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} 3x^2 - 6x + 3 \\ \Delta = 0 \end{array}}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{6}{2 \cdot 2} = 1$$

DEMA Δ)

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$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 4x + 5)^{20}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_1) \quad f'(x) &= 20(x^2 + 4x + 5)^{19} \cdot (x^2 + 4x + 5)' \\&= 20(x^2 + 4x + 5)^{19} \cdot (2x + 4) \\&= 20(x^2 + 4x + 5)^{19} \cdot 2(x+2) \\&= 40(x^2 + 4x + 5)^{19}(x+2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta_2) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-2+h) - f(-2)}{h} = f'(-2) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 40 [(-2)^2 + 4(-2) + 5]^{19} (-2+2) \\&= 40(4 - 8 + 5)^{19} \cdot 0 \\&= 40 \cdot 1^{19} \cdot 0 = 0\end{aligned}$$

$\Delta_3)$ Η εξίσωμη της ευαλωτής πολυλόγητης
στο $x = 0$. $\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$20(x^2 + 4x + 5)^{19}(x+2) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0 \quad \text{ο} \quad x+2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 20 = -4 \quad x = -2$$

δωρεάν λύση

αφα στο $x_0 = -2$

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H εφίσιμη της επανορθ. των G. όταν $x_0 = -2$

$\varepsilon: y = \lambda x + \beta$

$f(-2) = 0 \cdot (-2) + \beta$

$L = 0 + \beta$

$\beta = 1$

$| \quad \omega \quad f(-2) = (-2)^2 + 4(-2) + 5 = 1^2 = 1$

Λεπτό $y = \lambda x + \beta$

$y = 0x + 1$

$y = 1$

Αρχική εφίσιμη της επανορθ. είναι $\varepsilon: y = 1$

D₁) A(x, 1) της $y = 1, x > 0$

Άνοιξαν ευρισκώ $A(x, 1)$ } $AO = \sqrt{(0-x)^2 + (0-1)^2}$
 $O(0,0)$ } $OA = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$
 $d(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$

ως είναι πρώτη μηαβολή $d'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} (x^2+1)'$

$$= \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

όταν $x_0 = 1$ εκτός $d'(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$