

6^o Θστα ΕΜΕ 2018

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{e^{2t} + (x+1)e^{x+t} + 1} - e^t \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+1)e^x e^t + 1}{\sqrt{e^{2t} + (x+1)e^{x+t} + 1} + e^t} =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^t \left((x+1)e^x + \frac{1}{e^t} \right)}{e^t \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{x+1}{e^t} + \frac{1}{e^{2t}}} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^t \left[(x+1)e^x + \frac{1}{e^t} \right]}{e^t \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{x+1}{e^t} + \frac{1}{e^{2t}}} + 1 \right]}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)e^x}{\sqrt{1} + 1} = \frac{x+1}{2} e^x. \quad \text{Εξω } \frac{f'(x)}{2(x+1)} = \frac{x+1}{2} e^x, \quad x \neq -1$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = (x+1)^2 e^x, \quad x \neq -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(x) = (x^2 + 2x + 1) e^x \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = (x^2 + 1) e^x + 2x e^x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(x) = (x^2 + 1) (e^x)' + (x^2 + 1)' e^x = \left[(x^2 + 1) e^x \right]'$$

2^{ος} τρόπος: Θεωρούμε $A(x) = (x^2 + 1) e^x$. $A'(x) = (x^2 + 1)' e^x + (x^2 + 1) (e^x)' = 2x e^x + (x^2 + 1) e^x = (x+1)^2 e^x$

$$f'(x) = \left[(x^2 + 1) e^x \right]', \quad x \neq -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Αφού } f \text{ α2ρ/κν } \rightarrow \text{6xns } \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \frac{2}{e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + 1) e^x + c_1, & x > -1 \\ \frac{2}{e}, & x = -1 \\ (x^2 + 1) e^x + c_2, & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (-1)^2 + 1 + c_1 = \frac{2}{e} \\ \frac{2}{e} + c_1 = \frac{2}{e} \\ c_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ομοίως $c_2 = 0$
Αρα $f(x) = (x^2 + 1) e^x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

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

(b) $f'(x) = (x+1)^2 e^x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x)$	$+$	0	$+$
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\nearrow$

Αφού f 6xns $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \frac{2}{e}$
 $\Rightarrow f \uparrow$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \frac{2}{e}$

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$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [(x^2+1) \cdot e^x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{e^{-x}} \right) \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{-e^{-x}} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{e^{-x}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(x^2+1) \cdot e^x] = +\infty. \text{ Άρα } f \text{ έχει στο } \mathbb{R} \text{ τον } l \rightarrow$$

$$f(l) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \right) = (0, +\infty). \text{ ο.ε.δ.}$$

$$γ) f'(x) = (x+1)^2 \cdot e^x \rightarrow f''(x) = 2(x+1) \cdot e^x + (x+1)^2 \cdot e^x = e^x \cdot (x^2 + 4x + 3)$$

	$-\infty$	-3	-1	$+\infty$
$x^2 + 4x + 3$	+	0	-	+
$f''(x)$	+	-	+	
$f(x)$				

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$$f(-3) =$$

$$f(-1) =$$

$$(δ) \quad f(x) \cdot (x+1) \leq f(x^2) + 2ex, \quad x \geq 1 \quad (1)$$

Η ηξέρδωας με εξαγωγής της "αϊνστάϊν" άρα με f
υπάρχει με 2 ορίσματα. x^2, x .

$$x \cdot f(x) + f(x) \leq f(x^2) + 2ex \Leftrightarrow x \cdot (f(x) - 2e) \leq f(x^2) - f(x)$$

$$\Gamma\alpha \quad x > 1 \quad \text{έχω} \quad x^2 > x \rightarrow x^2 - x > 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{x \cdot (f(x) - 2e)}{x(x-1)} \leq \frac{f(x^2) - f(x)}{x^2 - x}$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} \leq \frac{f(x^2) - f(x)}{x^2 - x} \quad (2)$$