

①

A₁ Descrta

A₂ 1) Descrta

2) Descrta

A₃ a. = 1

b. = Σ

γ . = Σ

δ . = Σ

ϵ . = 1

$$B_1 \quad 2xf(x) - f^2(x) = x^2 - \ln^2(e^x + 1) \Leftrightarrow f^2(x) - 2xf(x) + x^2 = \ln^2(e^x + 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (f(x) - x)^2 = \ln^2(e^x + 1) \Leftrightarrow |f(x) - x| = |\ln(e^x + 1)| = \ln(e^x + 1)$$

$$e^x + 1 > 1 \Rightarrow \ln(e^x + 1) > 0$$

Apa $f(x) - x \neq 0$, $f(x) - x$ convex, unde Stamping' aproape

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - x) = -\infty$, apa $f(x) - x < 0$ unda ad x_0

unde $f(x) - x < 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, apa $-f(x) + x = \ln(e^x + 1) \Leftrightarrow$

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

$$= \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{x+1}}\right) \quad \text{Amplas, } f(x) = \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{x+1}}\right), x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$B_2 \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ if } x_1 < x_2 \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} + 1 < e^{x_2} + 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{e^{x_1} + 1} > \frac{1}{e^{x_2} + 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{e^{x_1} + 1} < 1 - \frac{1}{e^{x_2} + 1} \Leftrightarrow \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{x_1} + 1}\right) < \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{x_2} + 1}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2), \text{ apa } f \uparrow \text{ (cu } \mathbb{R})$$

(2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^x + 1} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{0+1} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{οτιςτε } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^x + 1} \right) \xrightarrow{1 - \frac{1}{e^x + 1} = y} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^x + 1} \right) = 1 - 0 = 1 \text{ (πασι)}$$

$$\text{οτιςτε } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^x + 1} \right) \xrightarrow{1 - \frac{1}{e^x + 1} = y} \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \ln y = 0$$

$$\text{Αρα, } f(\mathbb{R}) = (-\infty, 0)$$

Η ελάχιστη $f(x) = k^2 + k - 2$ έχει ποσότητα για, αν και μόνο αν, $k^2 + k - 2 \in f(\mathbb{R})$, δηλαδή $k^2 + k - 2 < 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 1 \\ + \quad - \quad - \quad + \end{array} \quad \text{αν } k \in (-2, 1)$$

$$B_3. \quad (x-b)f(e^x-b) + (x-a)f(e^x-a) = 2023 \cdot (x-a)(x-b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-b)f(e^x-b) + (x-a)f(e^x-a) - 2023(x-a)(x-b) = 0$$

Ορίζουμε την συνάρτηση $g(x) = (x-b)f(e^x-b) + (x-a)f(e^x-a) - 2023(x-a)(x-b)$

$x \in [a, b]$

g συνεχής σε $[a, b]$ (ηράκλειος συνεχής)

$$g(a) = (a-b)f(e^a-b) > 0, \text{ αφού } a < b \text{ και } f(e^a-b) < 0$$

$$g(b) = (b-a)f(e^b-a) < 0, \text{ αφού } a < b \text{ και } f(e^b-a) < 0$$

$$\text{οτιςτε } g(a), g(b) < 0$$

(3)

Ans D.B. unapx $x_0 \in (a, b)$ where $f(x_0) = 0$
 Ayush

$$(x_0 - b)f(x_0 - b) + (x_0 - a)f(x_0 - a) = 2023(x_0 - a)(x_0 - b) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{f(x_0 - b)}{x_0 - a} + \frac{f(x_0 - a)}{x_0 - b} = 2023.$$

$$B4. e^{f(x) - f(x_1)} = \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow e^{\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{-f(x_1)} + 1}\right)} = \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{e^{-f(x_1)} + 1} = \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{e^{-f(x_1)} + 1} = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^{-f(x_1)} + 1 = 3 \Leftrightarrow e^{-f(x_1)} = 2 \Leftrightarrow e^{-\ln \frac{e^x}{e^{x+1}}} = 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{\ln\left(\frac{e^x}{e^{x+1}}\right)^{-1}} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^{x+1}}{e^x} = 2 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 1 = e^0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$B5. 3 - \ln 2 - \ln(e+1) - \ln(e^2+1) =$$

$$\text{Eivar } f(x) = \ln \frac{e^x}{e^{x+1}} = x - \ln(e^{x+1})$$

$$f(0) = -\ln 2, f(1) = 1 - \ln(e+1), f(2) = 2 - \ln(e^2+1)$$

$$\text{Apa, } 3 - \ln 2 - \ln(e+1) - \ln(e^2+1) = f(0) + f(1) + f(2)$$

f is on $[0, 2]$, apa is given $f(0) \leq f(x) \leq f(2) \forall x \in [0, 2]$
 unapx

$$\text{Onole, } \text{for } x=0 \quad f(0) = f(0) < f(2) \quad (1)$$

für $x=1$, $f(0) < f(1) < f(2)$ (2)

für $x=2$, $f(0) < f(2) = f(2)$ (3)

$$(1) + (2) + (3) \Rightarrow 3f(0) < f(0) + f(1) + f(2) < 3f(2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(0) < \frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)}{3} < f(2)$$

Also, $\frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)}{3} \in (f(0), f(2))$, also existiert

f auf $[0, 2]$ wäre $f_{\text{M}} = \frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)}{3}$, nur wenn f konstant, aber $f \uparrow$ da $[0, 2] \subset \mathbb{R}$

Zusatz: Index von f auf $[0, 2]$ wäre

$$f_{\text{M}} = \frac{3 - \ln 2 - \ln(e+1) - \ln(e^2+1)}{3}$$

1. $D_f = (1, 5) \cup (5, 9]$

$$f(D_f) = (-2, 5]$$

2. a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -2$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 2$, also $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$

(5)

13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty$, agar $f(x) < 0$ for $x \in (1, 2)$

atau $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty$, agar $f(x) > 0$ for $x \in (2, 3)$

ondok $\nexists$ so $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{f(x)}$

14. H f der Gival surjin au 3, jadi $\nexists$ so $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$

kar au 7, jadi $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7^-} f(x) = 2$, au $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7^+} f(x) = 4$

Syadh $\nexists$ so $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} f(x)$

15. $-1 \leq \frac{1}{x-6} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{f(x)} - 1 \leq \frac{1}{f(x)} + \frac{1}{x-6} \leq \frac{1}{f(x)} + 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x) = 0$ au $f(x) > 0$ for x uonau au 6

apa $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty$

ondok $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \left(\frac{1}{f(x)} - 1 \right) = +\infty$, apa au $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \left(\frac{1}{f(x)} + \frac{1}{x-6} \right) = +\infty$

⑥

i) Give $x = \frac{1}{5} \in X$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \cdot f\left(f\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 5 \cdot f(5) = 1 \Leftrightarrow f(5) = \frac{1}{5}$$

ii) f is a continuous function

$\frac{1}{5} < 5$ and $f\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) > f(5)$, and $f \downarrow$, given we are

$$\text{on } f\left[\frac{1}{5}, 5\right] = [f(5), f\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)] = \left[\frac{1}{5}, 5\right]$$

iii) $a \in \left(\frac{1}{5}, 5\right)$, and we can find $\xi \in \left(\frac{1}{5}, 5\right)$ such that $f(\xi) = a$

(given hypothesis, and $f \downarrow$)

$$\text{Note for } x = \xi \in X \quad f(\xi) \cdot f(f(\xi)) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a \cdot f(a) = 1 \Leftrightarrow f(a) = \frac{1}{a}$$