

математика  
р' азат

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А) доказательство

ОДНАЧАСТН

- A1. А) f непрерывна в x<sub>0</sub>  $f'(x_0) = f(x_0)$ ,  $\forall x \in A$   
онд  $g'(x) = (f(x) + c)' = f'(x) = f(x_0)$  б'п " Q  
Следовательно g непрерывна в x<sub>0</sub>.  
Б) g непрерывна в x<sub>0</sub>  $g'(x_0) = f'(x_0)$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .  
 $g'(x) = f'(x) \Rightarrow g(x) = f(x) + c$ .

- A2. И  $\varepsilon > 0$ , определить  $\delta > 0$  и такую  $x_0$   
такую что  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) - \lambda] = 0$ .

- A3. И f непрерывна в x<sub>0</sub> для  $\forall x \in A$   
онд  $\exists \delta > 0$   $\forall x$   
 $f(x) \geq f(x_0)$ ,  $\forall x$  где  $x \in A \cap (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$   
т.к. x<sub>0</sub> непрерывна  $\exists \delta > 0$  для  $x \in A \cap (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$   
 $f(x) \geq f(x_0)$  для  $x \in A \cap (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ .

- A4. а. Абсолютный, Б. Единичный, в. Абсолютный,  
г. Единичный, д. Единичный

$\Theta \in MA$  B

$$f(x) = \ln x - \ln(1-x) \Rightarrow$$

BL.  $f(x) = \ln \frac{x}{1-x}$   $\forall x \in \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 1-x > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < 1 \end{cases} \text{ i.e. } x \in (0,1)$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow \text{with } x_1, x_2 \in (0,1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{x_1}{1-x_1} = \ln \frac{x_2}{1-x_2} \stackrel{[y=\ln x, 1-1]}{\Rightarrow} \frac{x_1}{1-x_1} = \frac{x_2}{1-x_2} =,$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 - x_1 x_2 = x_2 - x_1 x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2, \text{ i.e. } x \in F^{-1},$$

only if we suppose it true.

Now we do  $y = f(x) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = x, x \in (0,1)$   
 $y \in F(0,1)$

only if  $y = \ln \frac{x}{1-x} \Leftrightarrow e^y = \frac{x}{1-x} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1-x)e^y = x \Leftrightarrow e^y - xe^y = x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + xe^y = e^y \Leftrightarrow x(1+e^y) = e^y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{e^y}{1+e^y} \text{ and } 0 < x < 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 < \frac{e^y}{1+e^y} < 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 < e^y < 1+e^y \quad (1+e^y > 1)$$

Now we prove  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

By  $f^{-1}(y) = \frac{e^y}{1+e^y}, y \in \mathbb{R},$  only if  $\begin{cases} y \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ by } y \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{and } x \in F \Rightarrow \\ \text{then } f((0,1)) = \\ = (\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)) \\ = (-\infty, +\infty) \end{cases}$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

B2. Έχειν

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = g(0), \quad g \text{ είναι συνάριθμη}$$

g συνέχιση στο 0.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \right] = 0 = g(0)$$

αλλα  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x-1) = -1 < 0$  και

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln x) = -\infty, \quad \text{οπού} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\ln x} = \infty$$

Από (1) η g συνάριθμη, συνέχιση στο 0.

Η g είναι συνέχιση στο  $[0, 1]$  και στο  $(1, +\infty)$  με γρήγορη συνέχων, όπερα εφειδεστή με την πρώτη πρόσθια στο  $x_0 = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} \stackrel{\text{dLH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x-1)'}{(\ln x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x = 1.$$

Η Cf δύναται να την προσθέσει στη συνέχων

B3. Αν υπάρχει σημείο  $x_0 \in (0, 1)$  ώστε οι

$f^{-1}$  ιστι  $g$  με τέλος λόγω σημείου,

$$\text{ημέρα } f^{-1}(x_0) = g(x_0) \stackrel{\text{BL}}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{x_0}}{1+e^{x_0}} = \frac{x_0-1}{\ln x_0}$$

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

η οποία είναι συνεχής στο  $[0, 1]$  και' BL.

$$\begin{aligned} h(0) &= \frac{e^0}{1+e^0} - 0 \quad \text{αφού } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} = g(0) = 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

δέρμα με αντίτιμη μεριδούς

$$\text{Είναι επίσημ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left( \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} - \frac{x-1}{\ln x} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{e}{1+e} - 1, \quad \text{αφού } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln x = -\infty \quad \text{β2 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) =$$

$$= \frac{e - (1+e)}{1+e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = 1$$

$$= \frac{e - 1 - e}{1+e} = -\frac{1}{1+e} < 0$$

οπού η συνάρτηση  $\beta < 1$  (λόγω της έναρξης)

ώστε  $h(\beta) < 0$ , αφού  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} h(x) < 0$  ( $\delta$  για  $\leq$  G.I.)

οπού  $h(0) \cdot h(\beta) < 0$  λόγη θ. Bolzano

υπάρχει  $x_0 \in (0, \beta) \subset [0, 1]$  ώστε  $h(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0) = g(x_0)$$

B 4. Θέση για  $\phi(x) = (3x)^{f(x)} + \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{f(x)}$  με  $\phi'(x) \geq 2$

όπου  $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = \ln(1-x) \Leftrightarrow$   
 $x = 1-x \quad \mu \in \begin{cases} x \in (0,1) \\ \therefore y = \ln x - 1 \end{cases}$   
 $2x = 1$   
 $x = \frac{1}{2}$

Όποια  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$

Άρα  $\phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = (3 \cdot \frac{1}{2})^{f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} + \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{3}\right)^{f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = , \quad \text{αριθμ}$   
 $= (3 \cdot \frac{1}{2})^0 + \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{3}\right)^0 = 2$

Όποια  $\phi(x) \geq \phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$  για κάθε  $x \in (0,1)$   
 λεγεται αριθμητική παρατηρηση

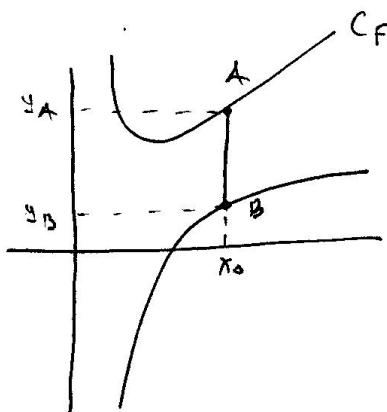
συνεπως  $\phi$  παρατηρηση τελείωσε στην  $x = \frac{1}{2}$   
 κανεναύτικη συνάριθμο, εφευ  $\frac{1}{2} \in (0,1)$  λεγεται  $\phi$   
 παρατηρηση στο  $\frac{1}{2}$ , οποια προσδιοριζεται από S. Fermat  
 στην  $\phi'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$  με  $\phi'(x) = \left(e^{f(x) \ln(3x)} + e^{f(x) \ln \frac{x}{3}}\right)' =$   
 $= e^{f(x) \ln(3x)} \cdot \ln(3x) \cdot f'(x) + e^{f(x) \ln \frac{x}{3}} \cdot \ln \frac{x}{3} f'(x) =$   
 $= \left[\left(3x\right)^{f(x)} \ln(3x) + \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{f(x)} \ln \frac{x}{3}\right] f'(x) =$   
 $= \left[\left(3x\right)^{f(x)} \ln(3x) + \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{f(x)} \ln \frac{x}{3}\right] (\ln x - \ln(1-x))' =$   
 $= \left[\left(3x\right)^{f(x)} \ln(3x) + \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{f(x)} \ln \frac{x}{3}\right] \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x}\right), \quad (2)$

Zur  $\alpha$  mit  $\phi'(\frac{1}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \left[ (3\alpha)^{\frac{f(1)}{2}} \ln(3\alpha) + \left(\frac{\alpha}{3}\right)^{\frac{f(1)}{2}} \ln \frac{\alpha}{3} \right] (2+2) = 0 \stackrel{[f(\frac{1}{2})=0]}{\Rightarrow}$   
 $\Rightarrow \left( (3\alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(3\alpha) + \left(\frac{\alpha}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln \frac{\alpha}{3} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\ln(3\alpha) + \ln \frac{\alpha}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \ln[(3\alpha) \cdot \frac{\alpha}{3}] = 0 \Rightarrow \ln \alpha^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \ln \alpha^2 = \ln 1 \stackrel{\text{zur } 1-1}{=} \alpha^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |\alpha| = 1 \Rightarrow$   
 $\stackrel{\alpha > 0}{\Rightarrow} \underline{\alpha = 1}$   
 $|\alpha| = \alpha$

### ФЕНАР

Гд. при  $x > 0$ ,  $f'(x) = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{2}{x} + x$ , (1)

так  $f''(x) = -\frac{2}{x^2} + 1 = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2}$ , (2)



$$\text{Из } \text{сторони } (AB) = d/x =$$

$$= \sqrt{(y_A - y_B)^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{x} + x + \frac{2}{x^2} - 1\right)^2}$$

Если xstationalna w d(x), x>0

$$\begin{aligned} d'(x) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{x} + x + \frac{2}{x^2} - 1\right)^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x} + x + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)' = \\ &= \frac{-\frac{2}{x^2} + 1 + 2(-2)x^{-3}}{2\sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{x} + x + \frac{2}{x^2} - 1\right)^2}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{x^2} + 1 - \frac{4}{x^3}}{2\sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{x} + x + \frac{2}{x^2} - 1\right)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{они } d'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 = \frac{2x + 4}{x^3} \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 2x - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x_0 = 2 \text{ является решением.} \quad \Leftrightarrow p(x) = 0$$

Найдем корни  $p(x)$

1	0	-2	-4	<u><u><math>\Delta^2 = 2</math></u></u>
$\equiv$	2	4	4	
1	2	2	<u>10</u>	

Алг  $p(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-2)(x^2+2x+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2 \text{ и } x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 2 = (x+1)^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$\text{Ap2} \quad d'(x) = \frac{\frac{-2x+x^3-4}{x^3}}{2\sqrt{(\frac{2}{x}+x+\frac{2}{x^2}-1)^2}} = \frac{y(x)}{2x^3\sqrt{(\frac{2}{x}+x+\frac{2}{x^2}-1)^2}}$$

ημούμε τα  $P(x)$

και να ισχύει

τις  $d'$

$x$	0	2	$+\infty$
$(x-2)$	/	- +	
$x^2+2x+2$	/	+ +	
$y(x)$	/	- +	
$d(x)$	/	- +	

εξισών  
 $d(2)$

Ap2 η σήμα τα είδεις ότι  $x_0=2$

Γ2. Η γραφή της συγκαταλογίας φαντάζεται ότι είναι:

$$y - f''(2) = f'''(2)(x-2)$$

$$\text{όπως } f''(2) = -\frac{2}{4} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{είσιν } f'''(x) = -2 \cdot (-2) x^{-3} = \frac{4}{x^3}$$

$$f'''(2) = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Ap2 } \varepsilon: y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x-2) \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}}$$

B. Für  $x > 0$  soll  $f(x) \geq \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$  gelten.

Wir schreiben  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$  und  $g(x) = 2\ln x + \frac{x^2 - 1}{2}$ .

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2\ln x + \frac{x^2 - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2\ln x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x = 0$$

Dann gilt  $g(x) = 2\ln x + x^2 - x$ .

Wir zeigen  $g'(1) = 4\ln 1 + 1 - 1 = 0$ .

$$\text{Hier } g'(x) = 4 \frac{1}{x} + 2x - 1 = \frac{4+2x^2-x}{x}, \quad x > 0$$

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = 1 - 32 < 0 \text{ zeigt } g'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$\text{Also } 2x^2 - x + 4 > 0 \text{ für alle } x > 0$$

Wir zeigen  $g \uparrow |(0, +\infty)$ , d.h.  $\forall x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow g(x_1) > g(x_2)$ .

Wir zeigen  $g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$  bzw.  $x = 1$  ist ein lokales Maximum von  $g$ .

Wir zeigen  $\exists \delta > 0$  mit  $x \in (1, 1+\delta) \Rightarrow g(x) > g(1)$ .

Wir zeigen  $\forall x > 1 \Rightarrow g(x) > g(1)$ .

$$\text{Hierfür gilt } x > 1 \Rightarrow \overset{g \uparrow}{g'(x)} > g'(1) \Rightarrow g(x) > g(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$74. \text{ Znáte } \tau_0 \quad E(\tau) = \int_1^2 |f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}| dx ,$$

ansí se následně vypočítává  $\tau_0$  tak

$$f(x) > \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{jde když } x > 1$$

$$\text{dopře } f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \quad \text{jde když } x > 1$$

$$\text{takže } |f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}| = f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} ,$$

svéto.

$$E(\tau) = \int_1^2 \left( f(x) \right) dx = \int_1^2 \left( 2\ln x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x \right) dx =$$

$$= 2 \left[ x\ln x - x \right]_1^2 + \left[ \frac{x^3}{6} \right]_1^2 - \left[ \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_1^2 = \begin{cases} \text{given} \\ (x\ln x - x)' = \\ = \ln x + 1 - 1 = \\ = \ln x , \end{cases}$$

$$= 2 \left( 2\ln 2 - 2 - \ln 1 + 1 \right) +$$

$$+ \frac{8}{6} - \frac{1}{6} - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) =$$

$$= 4\ln 2 - 2 + \frac{7}{6} - \frac{3}{4} = 4\ln 2 - \frac{24}{12} + \frac{14}{12} - \frac{9}{12} =$$

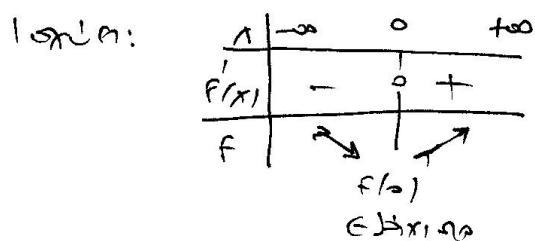
$$= 4\ln 2 - \frac{19}{12}$$

DEFINÍCIA

ΔL. H C f é uma função diferenciável em  $x_0$  se e só se  $\exists \varepsilon: y=1$ , s.t.  $f'(x_0)=0$  e se em  $x_0$  temos  $f' > 0$  ou  $f' < 0$  para  $x \in (x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon)$ . Se  $f'$  é contínua em  $x_0$ , temos que  $f'(x_0) = 0$ .

- Para  $x < 0$  temos que  $f$  é strictly increasing, ou seja  $x_1 < 0$  s.t.  $f(x_1) = 0$  e  $f'(x_1) = 0$ , s.t.  $f'(x_1) = 0$ , s.t.  $f'(x_1) > 0$  e  $f(-1) = 2e > 0$ , s.t.  $f'(x_1) > 0$  e  $f'(x_1) < 0$  s.t.  $x < 0$ ,  $f(x) > 0$  e  $1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1} > 0$ .  
Portanto  $f \uparrow | (-\infty, 0]$

- Para  $x > 0$  temos  $f(x) > 0$ , s.t.  $f(1) = 2e$  e  $f$  é strictly increasing, s.t.  $1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1} > 0$ , s.t.  $f'(x) > 0$ , s.t.  $f \uparrow | [0, +\infty)$



Assim  $\exists \varepsilon: y=1$  e  $\exists \delta: y-f(\delta) = f'(\delta)x \Rightarrow$   
 $y = f'(\delta)x + f(\delta) \Rightarrow y = f(\delta) + \delta x$  e  $f'(\delta) = 1$

Δ2. If  $f'$  has a negative sign and the function  
negative sign has an interval  $I$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f''(x) &= 2f(x)\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) + 2f'(x)\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) + \\
 &\quad + 2x f(x) \left(-\left(x^2+1\right)^{-2} \cdot 2x\right) = \\
 &= 2f(x) \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2}\right) + 2f'(x)\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) = \\
 &= 2f(x) \frac{(x^2+1)^2 + x^2+1 - 2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} + 2f'(x)\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) = \\
 &= 2f(x) \frac{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 + x^2 + 1 - 2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} + 2f'(x)\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) = \\
 &= 2f(x) \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 2}{(x^2+1)^2} + 2f'(x)\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

then  $f'(x) > 0$  and  $f''(x) > 0$  for  $x > 0$

$$x^4 + x^2 + 2 > 0, \quad (x^2+1)^2 > 0 \text{ and}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1} > 0, \quad \text{so } f''(x) > 0$$

$f''(x) > 0$ , which means  $f$  is convex on  $[0, +\infty)$

Δ3. If  $f$  is strictly increasing on  $[1, x]$ ,  
 then  $f'(x)$  is positive  
 and by S.M.T. we have  
 $\exists \xi \in (1, x)$  such that:

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1}, \quad (2)$$

Since  $1 < \xi < x \Rightarrow \frac{\xi}{x-1} \in [0, 1] \subset \text{dom } f'$   
 and  $\Delta 2.$

$$f'(1) < f'(\xi) < f'(x) \quad (2)$$

$$2 \cdot 1 \cdot f'(1) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) < \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} < f'(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$2 \cdot 2e \cdot \frac{3}{2} < \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} < f'(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$6e(x-1) < f(x) - 2e < f'(x)(x-1) \Rightarrow$$

$$6ex - 6e + 2e < f(x) < f'(x)(x-1) + 2e$$

$$6ex - 4e < f(x) < f'(x)(x-1) + f(1)$$

Δ4. Given:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \int_0^x \frac{f(t)}{t^2+1} dt \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( f(x) \cdot \int_0^x \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \right) \quad (3)$$

[Given  $f(x)$  approaches to  $\infty$  as  $x$  goes to  $\infty$   
 Since  $f(x)$  approaches to  $\infty$  as  $x$  goes to  $\infty$ ,  $f(x) > 0$ ]

. Ans Δ3. Given  $f(x) > 6ex - 4e$ , (4)

$$\text{then } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (6ex - 4e) = +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad 6e^{+\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (6ex) = +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad 6e^{+\infty}$$

$$\text{on the other hand } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad \text{as in (4)}$$

$$\text{Since } \frac{1}{t^2+1} > 0, \text{ then } \int_0^x \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt > 0, \quad (5)$$

On the other hand (3), (5) gives

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( f(x) \cdot \int_0^x \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \right) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) =$$

$$= +\infty$$