

Μάθημα 70ο-Συνέπειες θεωρήματος μέσης τιμής

Θέμα 1° Να βρείτε τη συνεχή συνάρτηση f στις παρακάτω περιπτώσεις :

α) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ με $f'(x) = \eta\mu x + \sigma\upsilon\nu x + x$, για κάθε $x \in \mathbb{R}$ και $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi^2}{32} + 1$.

β) $f: (0, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ με $f'(x) \cdot e^{f(x)} = \sigma\upsilon\nu x$, για κάθε $x \in (0, \pi)$ και $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$.

γ) $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ με $xf'(x) + f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, για κάθε $x > 0$ και $f(1) = 5$.

δ) $f: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ με $f'(x) \cdot \eta\mu x - f(x) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \eta\mu^2 x$, για κάθε $x \in (0, \pi)$ και $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

ε) $f: [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ με $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x}$, για κάθε $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ και $f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = f(0) = 2$.

στ) $f: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ για κάθε $x \in \mathbb{R}^*$ και $f(1) = f(-1) = 2$.

α) $f'(x) = (-\sigma\upsilon\nu x + \eta\mu x + \frac{x^2}{2})'$, $x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f(x) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu x + \eta\mu x + \frac{x^2}{2} + c$
 $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi^2}{32} + 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{32} + c = \frac{\pi^2}{32} + 1 \Rightarrow c = 1$
 Τελικά $f(x) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu x + \eta\mu x + \frac{x^2}{2} + 1$

β) $f'(x) \cdot e^{f(x)} = \sigma\upsilon\nu x \Leftrightarrow (e^{f(x)})' = (\eta\mu x)'$, $x \in (0, \pi) \Rightarrow$
 $e^{f(x)} = \eta\mu x + c$
 Για $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ έχουμε $e^{f(\frac{\pi}{2})} = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{2} + c \Rightarrow e^0 = 1 + c \Rightarrow 1 = 1 + c \Rightarrow c = 0$
 οπότε $e^{f(x)} = \eta\mu x \Rightarrow f(x) = \ln \eta\mu x$

γ) $xf'(x) + f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow (xf(x))' = (\ln x)'$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$
 $xf(x) = \ln x + c$.

Για $x = 1$: $f(1) = 0 + c \Rightarrow 5 = c$

Άρα $xf(x) = \ln x + 5 \xrightarrow{x>0} f(x) = \frac{\ln x + 5}{x}$

δ) $f: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f'(x) \eta\mu x - f(x) \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \eta\mu^2 x$, $x \in (0, \pi)$, $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\xrightarrow[\eta\mu x \neq 0]{x \in (0, \pi)}$ $\frac{f'(x) \eta\mu x - f(x) \sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\eta\mu^2 x} = 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{f(x)}{\eta\mu x} \right)' = (x)'$, $x \in (0, \pi)$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = x + c, \quad x \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\text{για } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ έχουμε } \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + c \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + c \Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$\text{οπότε } \frac{f(x)}{x} = x \Rightarrow f(x) = x \cdot x, \quad x \in (0, \pi)$$

$$f \text{ συνεχής στο } 0 \rightarrow f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \cdot x) = 0$$

$$f \text{ συνεχής στο } \pi \rightarrow f(\pi) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (x \cdot x) = 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cdot x, & x \in (0, \pi) \\ 0, & x = 0 \text{ ή } x = \pi \end{cases} = x \cdot x, \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\varepsilon) f: [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{\sin^3 x}, \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \quad f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = f(0) = 2$$

$$(f'(x))' = (-\cot x)' , \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f'(x) = -\cot x + c, \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{για } x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ έχουμε } f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\cot \frac{\pi}{4} + c$$

$$2 = -1 + c$$

$$c = 3$$

$$(f(x))' = \frac{-\cot x}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x$$

$$\text{οπότε } f'(x) = -\cot x + 3, \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f'(x) = (\ln \sin x + 3x)', \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \text{και συνεπώς}$$

$$f \text{ συνεχής στο } [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad f(x) = \ln \sin x + 3x + c_1, \quad x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{για } x = 0 : f(0) = \ln \sin 0 + 0 + c_1$$

$$2 = \ln 1 + c_1 \Rightarrow c_1 = 2$$

$$\text{Τέλος: } f(x) = \ln \sin x + 3x + 2, \quad x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\alpha) \text{ η απ. } - \alpha$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^* \quad f(1) = f(-1) = 2$$

$$a) f: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^* \quad f(1) = f(-1) = 2$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)', \quad x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + c_1, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} + c_2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = 2 \Rightarrow 1 + c_2 = 2 \Rightarrow c_2 = 1$$

$$f(-1) = 2 \Rightarrow -1 + c_1 = 2 \Rightarrow c_1 = 3$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + 3, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} + 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$