

Θέμα 03

A₀. $f_1(x) = \ln x, x > 0$

$f_2(x) = 1 - \ln x, x > 0$

$$D_{f_1 \circ f_2} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in D_{f_2} \\ f_2(x) \in D_{f_1} \end{array} \right. = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ 1 - \ln x > 0 \end{array} \right. = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ \ln x < 1 \end{array} \right. = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ \ln x < \ln e \end{array} \right. = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ x < e \end{array} \right. = (0, e)$$

$$(f_1 \circ f_2)(x) = f_1(f_2(x)) = f_1(1 - \ln x) = \ln(1 - \ln x)$$

B₁. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \ln x} \cdot (1 - \ln x)' = \frac{1}{1 - \ln x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{-1}{x(1 - \ln x)} < 0 \Rightarrow f \searrow$

B₂. $f(1) = 0$ και $f \searrow$ άρα $x=1$ μοναδική ρίζα

για $0 < x < 1 \stackrel{f \searrow}{\Rightarrow} f(x) > f(1) \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$

για $1 < x < e \stackrel{f \searrow}{\Rightarrow} f(x) < f(1) \Rightarrow f(x) < 0$

B₃. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{e^x}{f(x)} \right)$

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

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

Άρα δεν υπάρχει το όριο

Γ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{(e^x-1)f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{e^x-1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{e-1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{f(x)} \stackrel{DL}{=}$

$$= \frac{1}{e-1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{1}{e-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{-1} \right) = \frac{-1}{e-1} = \frac{1}{1-e}$$

Δ₁. $f^{-1}(x) = 3 \stackrel{f \searrow}{\Rightarrow} f(f^{-1}(x)) = f(3) \Rightarrow x = f(3)$ αδύνατη γιατί 3 δεν ανήκει στο $D = (0, e)$

Δ₂. $f^{-1}(x) = 3^{-1} \stackrel{f \searrow}{\Rightarrow} f(f^{-1}(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \Rightarrow x = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \Rightarrow x = \ln(1 - \ln 3^{-1})$
 $\Rightarrow x = \ln(1 + \ln 3)$