

# Θεμα 17

A1.  $f(x) = f_2(f_2(x)) = f_1(x-y) = \frac{a}{(x-y)^2+1}$

Αρα  $\frac{a}{(x-y)^2+1} = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \Leftrightarrow ax^2+ay = x^2-2yx+y^2+1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ -2y=0 \Rightarrow y=0 \\ ay=y^2+1 \Rightarrow b=1 \end{cases}$

Αρα  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}, x \in \mathbb{R}$

A2.  $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} \cdot (x^2+1)' = -\frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

|    |           |   |           |
|----|-----------|---|-----------|
| x  | $-\infty$ | 0 | $+\infty$ |
| f' | +         | 0 | -         |
| f  |           |   |           |

Ο.Μ.  $\rightarrow f(0) = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 0$

$y=0$  οριζόντια ασύμπτωτη.

Αρα

|     |           |               |   |              |           |
|-----|-----------|---------------|---|--------------|-----------|
| x   | $-\infty$ | $-\sqrt{2}/2$ | 0 | $\sqrt{2}/2$ | $+\infty$ |
| f'  | +         | 0             | + | 0            | -         |
| f'' | +         | +             | 0 | -            | +         |
| f   |           |               |   |              |           |

$f''(x) = \frac{(-2x)' \cdot (x^2+1)^2 + 2x \cdot 2 \cdot (x^2+1)' \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^4}$

$= \frac{-2x^2 - 2 + 8x^2}{(x^2+1)^3} = \frac{4x^2 - 2}{(x^2+1)^3}$

$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

|     |           |               |              |           |
|-----|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| x   | $-\infty$ | $-\sqrt{2}/2$ | $\sqrt{2}/2$ | $+\infty$ |
| f'' | +         | 0             | -            | +         |
| f   |           |               |              |           |

και  $f$  άπειρα αρα  $f(-x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1} = f(x)$

B1.  $F = f \circ f \quad D_{f \circ f} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in D_f \\ f(x) \in D_f \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \frac{1}{x^2+1} \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\} = \mathbb{R}$

$F(x) = (f \circ f)(x) = f(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f^2(x)+1} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{x^2+1}\right)^2+1} = \frac{(x^2+1)^2}{(x^2+1)^2+1}$

$F'(x) = \frac{2(x^2+1) \cdot 2x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2+1}\right)^2 + 1 - (x^2+1)^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) \cdot 2x}{\left(\left(\frac{1}{x^2+1}\right)^2+1\right)^2} = \frac{4x(x^2+1)}{\left(\left(\frac{1}{x^2+1}\right)^2+1\right)^2}$

$F'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

|    |           |   |           |
|----|-----------|---|-----------|
| x  | $-\infty$ | 0 | $+\infty$ |
| F' | -         | 0 | +         |
| F  |           |   |           |

B2. Η F παρουσιάζει Ο.Ε.

στο  $x=0$  το  $F(0) = \frac{1}{2}$

Γ.  $f(f(x)-1) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{f(x)-1} \leq 1$

$f(x)-1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

$f(x) + f(10^x+x-1) = 2$

$f(x) \leq 1$

$f(10^x+x-1) \leq 1 \Rightarrow f(x) + f(10^x+x-1) \leq 2$   
το ίδιο ισχύει όταν  $x=0$

Α.  $E(x) = 2x \cdot f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$

$E'(x) = \frac{2(x^2+1) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{2x^2+2-4x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^2}$

$E'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$

|    |           |    |   |           |
|----|-----------|----|---|-----------|
| x  | $-\infty$ | -1 | 1 | $+\infty$ |
| E' | -         | 0  | + | -         |
| E  |           |    |   |           |

Η E παρουσιάζει Τ.Μ

στο  $x=1$  το

$E(1) = \frac{2}{2} = 1$