

Θέμα 21

A. $f''(0) = 0$ και $f'(0) = 2$

$$f(x) = 2e^x - \alpha x^2 + bx - 2$$

$$f'(x) = 2e^x - 2\alpha x + b$$

$$f''(x) = 2e^x - 2\alpha$$

Αρα $f''(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 - 2\alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1$

$$f'(0) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 + b = 2 \Leftrightarrow b = 0$$

Οπότε $f(x) = 2e^x - x^2 - 2$

B1. $f'(x) = 2e^x - 2x$

$$f''(x) = 2e^x - 2$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

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

o.e.

Η f' παρουσιάζει o.e. στο $x=0$

το $f'(0) = 2$ Αρα $f'(x) > f'(0) \Leftrightarrow f'(x) > 2 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0$

οπότε f χονδρικά αύξουσα.

B2. $2e^x - x^2 = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} - x \Leftrightarrow 2e^x - x^2 - 2 = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x}^2 - 2$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(\sqrt{x}) \xrightarrow[\downarrow]{\uparrow} x = \sqrt{x} \xrightarrow{x \neq 0} x^2 = x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ή } x = 1$$

Γ1.

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
f''	-	0	+
f	\curvearrowright		\curvearrowleft

Γ2. $e^x = 0,5 \cdot x^2 + x + 1 \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1 \Leftrightarrow 2e^x = x^2 + 2x + 2$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2e^x - x^2 - 2 = 2x \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 2x$$

$$\varepsilon: y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0) \Leftrightarrow y = 2x$$

Αρα $f(x) = 2x \Leftrightarrow f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow x = 0$