

# Θεμα 30

A1.  $f(x) = e^{2x} + e^x - 2$

$f'(x) = 2 \cdot e^{2x} + e^x > 0 \Rightarrow f \uparrow$

A2. Αφού  $f \uparrow$  και  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$  όταν έχει ακρότατα

A3.  $f''(x) = 4e^{2x} + e^x > 0 \Rightarrow f \cup$

A4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^{2x} + e^x - 2) = 0 + 0 - 2 = -2$   $y = -2$  οριζόντια ασύμπτωτη στο  $-\infty$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{2x} + e^x - 2}{x} \stackrel{DHL}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^{2x} + e^x}{1} = +\infty$  Δεν έχει πλάτος

B1.  $\epsilon: y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0) \Rightarrow y = 3x$   
 $f(0) = e^0 + e^0 - 2 = 0$   
 $f'(0) = 2e^0 + e^0 = 3$

B2.  $e^{2x} + e^x = 3x + 2 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} + e^x - 2 = 3x \Leftrightarrow f(x) = y$   
 $f \cup \Rightarrow x = 0$

B3.  $D_{f \circ g} = \begin{cases} x \in D_g \\ g(x) \in D_f \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x \in (-2, +\infty) \\ \ln(\sqrt{4x+9}-1) - \ln 2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} = D$

$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\ln(\sqrt{4x+9}-1) - \ln 2) = f(\ln(\frac{\sqrt{4x+9}-1}{2})) = e^{\ln(\frac{\sqrt{4x+9}-1}{2})^2} + e^{\ln(\frac{\sqrt{4x+9}-1}{2})} - 2$   
 $= \frac{(\sqrt{4x+9}-1)^2}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{4x+9}-1}{2} - 2 = \frac{4x+9 - 2\sqrt{4x+9} + 1}{4} + \frac{2\sqrt{4x+9} - 2 - 8}{4} = \frac{4x}{4} = x$

B4.  $f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} + e^x - 2 = y \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} + e^x - 2 - y = 0$   $\Delta_{e^x} = 1 + 4(y+2) = 4y+9$   
 $e^x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4y+9}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{4y+9}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{4y+9}-1}{2}\right)$

Άρα  $f^{-1}(x) = g(x)$  με  $x \in D$

