

Θέμα 42

A. $h(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}}$, $x > 0$

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

$$h(D) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) \right) =$$

$$= (0, +\infty) \text{ αφού}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^3(x^2+1)} \cdot \left(\frac{2x^2+2+x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) = -\frac{3x^2+2}{x^3(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} < 0$$

Άρα $h \downarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} = 0 \quad \text{και} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} = +\infty$$

B. $f'(x) = h(x) + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot h\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}+1}} = \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{1+x^3}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}}$

$$g'(x) = x^3 \cdot h(x) + \frac{1}{x^5} h\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} + \frac{1}{x^5} \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}+1}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{x^3+1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

Γ. $f'(x) = \frac{x^3+1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} > 0$

$$f(x) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \sqrt{x^2+1} + C$$

$$f(x) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \sqrt{x^2+1} = C$$

Θαωρώ $\phi(x) = f(x) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \sqrt{x^2+1}$

$$\phi'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{x^2+1} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} =$$

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

$$= \frac{x^3+1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^2} + \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{x^3+1+x^2-1+x^2-x^3}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} = 0$$

Άρα $\phi'(x) = 0$ οπότε $\phi(x)$ σταθερή δηλ $\phi(x) = C \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \sqrt{x^2+1} + C$

Δ. $f'(x) = g'(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x) + C_1$

Αφού C_f και C_g έχουν τονλάχιστον 1 κοινό σημείο

για $x = x_0$: $f(x_0) = g(x_0)$

Άρα $f(x_0) = g(x_0) + C_1 \Leftrightarrow C_1 = 0$

οπότε $f(x) = g(x)$ άρα $C = 0$ και $m = 1$