

Απαντήσεις διαγωνισμάτων στα όρια και στη συνέχεια

Θεμα Α

$$A_1 \quad \sum_{n \in \mathbb{A}} \neq 3$$

$$A_2 \quad \sum_{n \in \mathbb{A}} \neq 0$$

$$A_3 \quad \alpha) \text{ Λάθος}$$

$$\beta) \text{ Λάθος}$$

$$\gamma) \text{ Σωστό}$$

$$\delta) \text{ Σωστό}$$

$$\epsilon) \text{ Λάθος}$$

$$\sigma) \text{ Σωστό}$$

$$\zeta) \text{ Λάθος}$$

Θεμα Β

B₁ Το ητδίο ορισμού της f είναι $A = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
και το σύνολο τιμών $f(A) = \mathbb{R}$

B₂ • $B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = +\infty$

• $\Gamma = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = -2$

• $\Delta = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty$, αφού $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$ και $f(x) > 0$
"κοντά" στο $-\infty$

• $E = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty$ αφού $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = 0$ και $f(x) \leq 0$
"κοντά" στο 5

• $\forall x \leq 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty$ αφού $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 0$ και $f(x) > 0$

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

$$f(x) < 0$$

$$\text{Άρα} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{f(x)} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{f(x)} \quad \text{τότε} \quad \omega \quad \text{ότι} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

Σε υπέρχει

$$\bullet \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty, \quad H = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |f(x)| = +\infty$$

$$\bullet \quad \mathcal{O} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1/y}{y} = 0$$

Ορίζω $y = f(x)$

$$y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\bullet \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (f(x) + 2) = -2 + 2 = 0 \quad \text{και} \quad f(x) > -2 \Rightarrow f(x) + 2 > 0$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{f(x) + 2} = +\infty$$

B3 Στο $x_0 = -3$ η f δεν είναι συνεχής

$$\text{αρα} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = 4 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) = 5 \quad \text{δεν υπέρχει}$$

ω ότι

$$\text{Στο} \quad x_0 = 3 \quad \text{δεν είναι συνεχής} \quad \text{αρα} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = -2 \neq f(3) = -3$$

Def. 1

$$\Gamma_1 \quad f(x) = 4x^2 + 1 \quad p \in Df = \mathbb{R}$$

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - 5}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x^2 + 1 - 5}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x^2 - 4}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4(x^2 - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4(x-1)(x+1)}{\cancel{(x-1)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 4(x+1) = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$$

$$B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{f(x)} + (x-1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2 + 1 - x^2 + 2x - 1}{x \cdot [\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} - (x-1)]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2x}{x(\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} - x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(3x + 2)}{x(\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} - x + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\Gamma = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x) - 3x^3 + 2}{x^3 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2 + 1 - 3x^3 + 2}{x^3 - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-3x^3 + 4x^2 + 3}{x^3 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-3x^3}{x^3} = -3$$

$$\Delta = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} - 3x + 1) \stackrel{x > 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\frac{\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 3 + \frac{1}{x}}{x} \right)$$

$$= +\infty \cdot (2 - 3) = +\infty \cdot (-1) = -\infty$$

$$E = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2+1} + 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2+1-4x^2}{\sqrt{4x^2+1}-2x}$$

$$\stackrel{x < 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x(-\sqrt{4+1}-2)} = 0$$

$$Z = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (4x^2+1)^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{2x \cdot \ln(4x^2+1)} = +\infty$$

αφού

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2x \ln(4x^2+1) = +\infty \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty$$

Γ_2 Αν $\mu \neq 0$ και $\mu \neq 3$ τότε

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\mu \cdot (4x^2+1)}{(\mu-3)x - 999} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4\mu x^2}{(\mu-3)x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4\mu}{\mu-3} \cdot x = \frac{4\mu}{\mu-3} \cdot (+\infty) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \mu \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (3, +\infty) \\ -\infty, & \mu \in (0, 3) \end{cases}$$

αφού

$$\frac{4\mu}{\mu-3} > 0 \Rightarrow \mu \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{4\mu}{\mu-3} < 0 \Rightarrow \mu \in (0, 3)$$

μ	$-\infty$	0	3	$+\infty$
$\frac{4\mu}{\mu-3}$	-	0	+	+
$\frac{4\mu}{\mu-3}$	-	-	-	+
$\frac{4\mu}{\mu-3}$	+	-	-	+

$$\forall p=0 \quad L=0$$

$$\forall p=3 \quad L = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 \cdot (4x^2 + 1)}{0 - 999} - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{12x^2 + 3}{-999}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-12x^2}{999} = -\infty$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

Δ₁ Από την f συνεχής ταύτιση

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = f(-1) \quad \text{και} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$$

$$ae^0 = -b + 2a \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a - 2a + b = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{-a + b = 0} \Rightarrow -1 + b = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{b = 1}$$

$$\text{και} \quad 2a = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

Δ₂ Για $a=1, b=1$ έχουμε $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x+1}, & x < -1 \\ x^3 + 2, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2 \text{ ουvx}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{x+1} - 3^x}{5^x + e^{x+1+2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e \cdot e^x - 3^x}{5^x + e^3 \cdot e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x (e - (\frac{3}{e})^x)}{e^x (\frac{5}{e})^x + e^3}$$

$$= \frac{e}{e^3} - \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$B = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln \left(\frac{f(x)}{\sigma_{UVX}} \right) - \ln(x^4 + 1) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left[\left(\frac{2\sigma_{UVX}}{\sigma_{UVX}} \right) = \ln(x^4 + 1) \right]$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{2}{x^4 + 1} \right) = -\infty \quad \text{αφού} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x^4 + 1} = 0$$

$$\bullet \Gamma = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2\sigma_{UVX}}{x^4} = 0$$

αφού:

$$|\sigma_{UVX}| \leq 1 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{2\sigma_{UVX}}{x^4} \right| \leq \left| \frac{2}{x^4} \right| \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-2}{x^4} \leq \frac{2\sigma_{UVX}}{x^4} \leq \frac{2}{x^4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{x^4} = 0 \quad \text{και} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x^4} = 0 \quad \text{Από κριτήριο}$$

$$\text{παρεμβολής} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2\sigma_{UVX}}{x^4} = 0$$