

Thema 1:

A1) i) θ ii) $\theta = 10^x$ iii) $x = e^\theta$, iv) 0 v) 1

A2) 1 $\rightarrow \Sigma$

2 $\rightarrow \wedge$

3 $\rightarrow \wedge$

4 $\rightarrow \wedge$

5 $\rightarrow \wedge$

A3) 1 $\rightarrow \chi$

2 $\rightarrow \beta$

3 $\rightarrow \chi$

4 $\rightarrow \beta$

5 $\rightarrow \alpha$

Thema 2

$$B1) \begin{cases} P(-1) = 0 \\ P(2) = -9 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2 + \alpha + \beta - 2\alpha - 5\beta + 3 = 0 \\ 16 + 4\alpha + 4\beta + 4\alpha + 10\beta + 3 = -9 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} -\alpha - 4\beta = -1 \\ 8\alpha + 14\beta = -10 \end{cases} \cdot 8 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -8\alpha - 32\beta = -8 \\ 8\alpha + 14\beta = -10 \end{cases}$$

$$(+)$$

$$-18\beta = -36$$

$$\boxed{\beta = 2}$$

$$\text{Ara: } -\alpha - 4\beta = -1 \Leftrightarrow -\alpha - 8 = -1 \Leftrightarrow -\alpha = 7 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = -7}$$

B2) $P(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 4x + 3$

2	-5	-4	3	-1
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///	-2	7	-3	
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2	-7	3	0	
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$$P(x) = (x+1)(2x^2 - 7x + 3)$$

$$\text{Αρα: } P(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x+1=0$$

$$\boxed{x = -1}$$

$$\eta \quad 2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-7)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$$

$$\Delta = 25$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm 5}{4} \rightarrow x_1 = \boxed{3}$$

$$\rightarrow x_2 = \boxed{1/2}$$

B3

$2x^3 - 5x^2 - 4x + 3$	$x^2 - 1$
$-2x^3 \quad + 2x$	$2x - 5$
<hr/>	
$-5x^2 - 2x + 3$	
$5x^2 \quad - 5$	
<hr/>	
$-2x - 2$	

Οπότε:

$$P(x) = (x^2 - 1)(2x - 5) - 2x - 2$$

B4

$$\frac{u(x)}{P(x)} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{για } x \neq -1 \text{ κ' } x \neq 3 \text{ κ' } x \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{-2x - 2}{(x+1)(2x^2 - 7x + 3)} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{-2(x+1)}{(x+1)(2x^2 - 7x + 3)} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{-2}{2x^2 - 7x + 3} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2x^2 - 7x + 3 < 0$$

x	$-\infty$	$1/2$	3	$+\infty$	
$2x^2 - 7x + 3$	$+$	ϕ	$-$	ϕ	$+$

$$\text{Επομένως: } \boxed{x \in (1/2, 3)}$$

ΘΕΜΑ 3^ο

Γ₁ Για την f : πρέπει: $e^{2x} - 2e^x - 3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $(e^x)^2 - 2e^x - 3 > 0$

Θέτουμε: $w = e^x$ τότε:

$$w^2 - 2w - 3 > 0$$

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3) = 16$$

$$w_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2} \rightarrow w_1 = 3$$

$$\phantom{w_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2}} \rightarrow w_2 = -1$$

w	$-\infty$	-1	3	$+\infty$
$w^2 - 2w - 3$	$+$	ϕ	$-$	$+$

$$w < -1 \quad \eta \quad w > 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^x < -1 \quad \eta \quad e^x > 3 \xrightarrow{\ln x \uparrow}$$

$$\text{Αδύνατο} \quad \ln e^x > \ln 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x > \ln 3$$

Οπότε: $A_f = (\ln 3, +\infty)$

Για την g : πρέπει: $e^x + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x > -1$
 Ισχύει για $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Οπότε $A_g = \mathbb{R}$

Γ₂ Για $y = 0 \Leftrightarrow g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(e^x + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\ln(e^x + 1) = \ln 1 \xrightarrow{1-1} e^x + 1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^x = 0 \text{ Αδύνατο.}$$

Άρα η C_g δεν τέμνει τον $x'x$

Για $x=0$: $y = g(0) = \ln 2$

Άρα η C_g τέμνει τον $y'y$ στο $(0, \ln 2)$

$$\text{B3} \quad f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\ln(e^{2x} - 2e^x - 3) = \ln(e^x + 1) \stackrel{1-1}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$e^{2x} - 2e^x - 3 = e^x + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^{2x} - 3e^x - 4 = 0$$

Θέτουμε: $w = e^x$ τότε:

$$w^2 - 3w - 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4) = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$w_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2} \rightarrow w_1 = 4$$

$w_2 = -1$ απορριπτεται.

$$\text{Για } w = 4: e^x = 4 \stackrel{1-1}{\Leftrightarrow} \ln e^x = \ln 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \ln 4 > \ln 3 \text{ οπότε}$$

δενή ναθούσ ανιμυ και στο Af και στο Ag

Το υολυθ οημείο των Cf και Cg είναι:

$$\boxed{(\ln 4, \ln 5)}$$

$$\text{Γ4} \quad f(x) < g(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) - g(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\ln(e^{2x} - 2e^x - 3) - \ln(e^x + 1) < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{e^{2x} - 2e^x - 3}{e^x + 1}\right) < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{e^{2x} - 2e^x - 3}{e^x + 1}\right) < \ln 1 \stackrel{1-1}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$\frac{e^{2x} - 2e^x - 3}{e^x + 1} < 1 \quad \stackrel{e^x + 1 > 0}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$e^{2x} - 2e^x - 3 < e^x + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^{2x} - 3e^x - 4 < 0 \quad \stackrel{w = e^x}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$w^2 - 3e^x - 4 < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} \omega & -\infty & -1 & 4 & +\infty \\ \hline \omega^2 - 3\omega - 4 & + & \phi & - & \phi & + \end{array}$$

$$-1 < \omega < 4 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-1 < e^x < 4 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$e^x > -1 \text{ και } e^x < 4 \xrightarrow{\ln x \uparrow}$$

ισχύει

$$\ln e^x < \ln 4 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x < \ln 4$$

λόγω περιορισμών πρέπει: $x > \ln 3$

Συνεπώς:

$$x \in (\ln 3, \ln 4)$$

ΘΕΜΑ 4^ο

$$\Delta_1 \text{ Πρέπει: } 4^x - 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow 4^x > 2 \Leftrightarrow 2^{2x} > 2^1 \quad \uparrow$$

$$2x > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > 1/2$$

$$A_f = (1/2, +\infty)$$

$$\Delta_2 \quad 4^{x-1/2} - \frac{4}{5} 2^{x+1} + \frac{6}{5} > 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{4^x}{4^{1/2}} - \frac{4}{5} 2^x \cdot 2 + \frac{6}{5} > 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{(2^x)^2}{2} - \frac{8}{5} \cdot 2^x + \frac{6}{5} > 0 \quad \times 10 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$5 \cdot (2^x)^2 - 16 \cdot 2^x + 12 > 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$5 \cdot (2^x)^2 - 16 \cdot 2^x + 12 > 0$$

Θέτουμε: $2^x = \omega$ τότε:

$$5\omega^2 - 16\omega + 12 > 0$$

$$\Delta = (-16)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 12 = 256 - 240 = 16$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{16 \pm 4}{10} \rightarrow \omega_1 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{12}{10} = \frac{6}{5}$$

ω	$-\infty$	$6/5$	2	$+\infty$
$5\omega^2 - 16\omega + 12$	$+$	ϕ	$-$	ϕ

$$\omega < \frac{6}{5} \Leftrightarrow \uparrow \quad \omega > 2 \Leftrightarrow \uparrow$$

$$2^x < \frac{6}{5} \stackrel{\log_2 x \uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow} \uparrow \quad \text{ή} \quad 2^x > 2^1 \stackrel{\uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow} \uparrow$$

$$\log_2 2^x < \log_2 \frac{6}{5} \Leftrightarrow \uparrow \quad \text{ή} \quad x > 1$$

$$x < \log_2 \frac{6}{5}$$

οπότε: $x \in (-\infty, \log_2 \frac{6}{5}) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$\Delta 3$ $\eta \mu 2x = \frac{f(1)}{e^{\ln 2} \cdot \ln 2} \Leftrightarrow x \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$\eta \mu 2x = \frac{\ln 2}{2 \cdot \ln 2} \Leftrightarrow \eta \mu 2x = \eta \mu \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{ή} \quad 2x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12} \quad \text{ή} \quad x = k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Για $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}$:

$$0 \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12} \leq 2\pi \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{12} \leq k\pi \leq 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{12} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{12} \leq k \leq \frac{23}{12}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

αρα $k=0$ ή $k=1$

Για $k=0$: $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{12}$

Για $k=1$: $x_2 = \frac{13\pi}{12}$

$$\Gamma_1 \alpha \quad x = k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12} :$$

$$0 \leq k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12} \leq 2\pi \Leftrightarrow -\frac{5\pi}{12} \leq k\pi \leq 2\pi - \frac{5\pi}{12} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-\frac{5\pi}{12} \leq k\pi \leq \frac{19\pi}{12} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{5}{12} \leq k \leq \frac{19}{12}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

αρα $k=0$ και $k=1$

Για $k=0$:

$$x_3 = \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

Για $k=1$:

$$x_4 = \frac{17\pi}{12}$$

Δ4 $f(2x) - f(x) > f(1) \Leftrightarrow$, για $x \in (1/2, \infty)$

$$\ln(4^{2x} - 2) - \ln(4^x - 2) > \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{4^{2x} - 2}{4^x - 2}\right) > \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{4^{2x} - 2}{4^x - 2} > 2 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x > 1/2 \\ 4^x - 2 > 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$4^{2x} - 2 > 2(4^x - 2) \Leftrightarrow 4^{2x} - 2 > 2 \cdot 4^x - 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4^{2x} - 2 \cdot 4^x + 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (4^x)^2 - 2 \cdot 4^x + 1 + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(4^x - 1)^2 + 1 > 0 \quad \text{ισχύει.}$$