

## ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$\Delta_1) \quad h(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{x}, \quad x > 0$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0 \quad \text{άρα } h \uparrow \Rightarrow h: 1-1$$

$$h(1) = -1, \quad h(e) = 1 - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$h(1) \cdot h(e) < 0$$

Λόγω Θ.Β θα υπάρχει  $x_0 \in (1, e) : h(x_0) = 0$   
 $x_0$ : μοναδικός αφού  $h: 1-1$

$$\Delta_2) \quad f(x) = (\ln x_0)(x+1) - \ln x - 1 \quad x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = \ln x_0 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x - x_0}{x_0 x}$$

$x$	$0$	$x_0$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		-	+
$f(x)$		οφ	

$$f(x_0) = \ln x_0 (x_0 + 1) - \ln x_0 - 1$$

$$= \ln x_0 \cdot x_0 - 1 = \frac{1}{x_0} x_0 - 1 = 0$$

Δ3) Για  $x \leq 0$   $g(x) \leq 0$   $h(x) > 0$

Για  $x > 0$  :  $x e^{-x} = \left(\frac{x_0}{e}\right)^{x+1} \neq 1$

$$\ln x + \ln e^{-x} = (x+1) \ln\left(\frac{x_0}{e}\right)$$

$$\ln x - x = (x+1) (\ln x_0 - 1)$$

$$K(x) = \ln x - x - (x+1) (\ln x_0 - 1)$$

$$K'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 - \ln x_0 + 1 = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{x_0 - x}{x \cdot x_0}$$

$x$	$0$	$x_0$	$+\infty$
$K'(x)$	$+$	$0$	$-$
$K(x)$		$\phi$	

$$K(x_0) = \ln x_0 - x_0 - (x_0 + 1) (\ln x_0 - 1)$$

$$= \ln x_0 - x_0 - x_0 \ln x_0 + x_0 - \ln x_0 + 1$$

$$= -x_0 \cdot \frac{1}{x_0} + 1 = 0$$

Άρα  $x = x_0$

$$g'(x) = e^{-x} - x e^{-x} = e^{-x} (1-x)$$

$$h'(x) = \left(\frac{x_0}{e}\right)^{x+1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{x_0}{e}\right)$$

$$g'(x_0) = h'(x_0) \Leftrightarrow e^{-x_0} (1-x_0) = \left(\frac{x_0}{e}\right)^{x_0+1} \cdot (\ln x_0 - 1)$$

$$e^{-x_0} (x_0 - 1) = \left(\frac{x_0}{e}\right)^{x_0+1} (1 - \ln x_0)$$

$$e^{x_0} = \left(\frac{x_0}{e}\right)^{x_0+1} \cdot \frac{x_0 - 1}{x_0}$$

$$x_0 \cdot e^{-x_0} = \left(\frac{x_0}{e}\right)^{x_0+1} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{16 χύμα}}}$$



$$\Delta 4) \quad d(x) = f(x) - \phi(x) \quad x > 0$$

(I) Αν  $\phi$  παραγωγίσιμη στο  $x_0$

$$\text{τότε λόγω } \Theta F \quad d'(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = \phi'(x_0)$$

$$\phi'(x_0) = 0$$

(II) Αν  $\phi$  όχι παραγωγίσιμη στο  $x_0$

τότε  $x_0$  κρίσιμο σημείο της  $\phi$

$$d(x) = \sqrt{(x-x)^2 + (f(x) - \phi(x))^2} = |f(x) - \phi(x)|$$

$$= f(x) - \phi(x)$$