

Λύση

$$g(x) = x \ln x - \ln x$$

α.  $D_g = (0, +\infty)$   $g$  συνεχής και παραγωγίσιμη με  $g'(x) = \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}$

Η  $g'$  συνεχής για κάθε  $x > 0$  και παραγωγίσιμη με  $g''(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$

άρα  $g'$  γνησίως αύξουσα.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_{g'} = (0, +\infty) \\ g' \text{ συνεχής και γνησίως αύξουσα} \end{array} \right. \quad g'(D_{g'}) = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g'(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g'(x) \right)$$

$$g'(D_{g'}) = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\infty \quad \left( \text{άρα } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty \right) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) = +\infty - 0 = +\infty \end{array} \right.$$

Εφόσον η  $g'$  είναι γνησίως αύξουσα άρα και 1-1 άρα ορίζεται η  $g^{-1}$  με  $D_{g^{-1}} = (-\infty, +\infty)$ .

β.  $e g'(x \ln x - 2016x + e - 1) + 1 = 2e \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow g'(x \ln x - 2016x + e - 1) = \frac{2e-1}{e} \Leftrightarrow g'(x \ln x - 2016x + e - 1) = g'(e)$$

$$\stackrel{g'^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} x \ln x - 2016x + e - 1 = e \Leftrightarrow x \ln x - 2016x - 1 = 0$$

$$\ln x - 2016 - \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x - \frac{1}{x} + 1 = 2017 \Leftrightarrow g'(x) = 2017$$

$$2017 \in g'(D_{g'}) = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

Άρα υπάρχει  $\rho \in D_{g'}$  'τέτοιο ώστε  $g'(\rho) = 2017$

Και καθώς η  $g'$  είναι γνησίως αύξουσα, το  $\rho$  είναι μοναδικό.

γ. Θέτουμε  $h = g'$  οπότε  $h^{-1} = (g')^{-1}$

$$\begin{cases} D_{h^{-1}} = (-\infty, +\infty) \\ h^{-1} \text{ συνεχής} \\ h^{-1} \text{ γν. αύξουσα (όπως } h = g') \end{cases} \quad h^{-1}(D_{h^{-1}}) = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h^{-1}(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h^{-1}(x) \right)$$

$$\text{όμως } h^{-1}(D_{h^{-1}}) = D_h = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Άρα } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h^{-1}(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h^{-1}(x) = +\infty$$

$$\text{i. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(g'(x))^{-1} + x}{3(g'(x))^{-1} + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{h^{-1}(x) + x}{3h^{-1}(x) + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left( \frac{h^{-1}(x)}{x} + 1 \right)}{x \left( 3 \frac{h^{-1}(x)}{x} + 2 \right)} = \frac{0+1}{3 \cdot 0 + 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left( \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{h^{-1}(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h^{-1}(x) = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \right)$$

$$\text{ii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(g'(x))^{-1} + e^x + 1}{2^x + 4^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{h^{-1}(x) + e^x + 1}{2^x + 4^x} = +\infty$$

$$\text{αφού } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (h^{-1}(x) + e^x + 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h^{-1}(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^x + 1) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$\text{και } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2^x + 4^x) = 0, \quad 2^x + 4^x > 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{iii. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(g'(x))^{-1} + 6x}{3(g'(x))^{-1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{h^{-1}(x) + 6x}{3h^{-1}(x) + x} =$$

$$(\text{θέτουμε } y = h^{-1}(x) \Leftrightarrow x = h(y))$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6h(y)+y}{h(y)+3y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6(\ln y - \frac{1}{y} + 1) + y}{\ln y - \frac{1}{y} + 1 + 3y} = \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h^{-1}(x) = +\infty \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6\ln y - \frac{6}{y} + 6 + y}{\ln y - \frac{1}{y} + 1 + 3y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y \left( \frac{6\ln y}{y} - \frac{6}{y^2} + \frac{6}{y} + 1 \right)}{y \left( \frac{\ln y}{y} - \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y} + 3 \right)} = \frac{6 \cdot 0 - 0 + 0 + 1}{0 - 0 + 0 + 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left( \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln y}{y} \stackrel{\infty}{\Rightarrow} \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln y)'}{y'} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{1} = 0 \right)$$

$$\text{iv. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e(g'(x))^{-1}}{2+\eta\mu x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{eh^{-1}(x)}{2+\eta\mu x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e}{\frac{2}{h^{-1}(x)} + \frac{\eta\mu x}{h^{-1}(x)}} = +\infty$$

$$\text{αφού } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{h^{-1}(x)} = 0$$

$$(\text{μη ξεχνάμε } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h^{-1}(x) = +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\eta\mu x}{h^{-1}(x)} = 0$$

$$\left( \left| \frac{\eta\mu x}{h^{-1}(x)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|h^{-1}(x)|} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{|h^{-1}(x)|} \leq \frac{\eta\mu x}{h^{-1}(x)} \leq \frac{1}{|h^{-1}(x)|}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{|h^{-1}(x)|} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{|h^{-1}(x)|} \right) = 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{άρα } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\eta\mu x}{h^{-1}(x)} = 0$$

$$\text{Επίσης } -1 \leq \eta\mu x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq 2 + \eta\mu x \leq 3$$

άρα  $2 + \eta\mu x > 0$  καθώς  $h^{-1}(D_{h^{-1}}) = (0, +\infty)$  άρα  $h^{-1}(x) > 0$

άρα  $\frac{2+\eta\mu x}{h^{-1}(x)} > 0$

δ.  $g''(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$

$$g''(e) = \frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{e^2} = \frac{e+1}{e^2}$$

$$e^2 g''\left(\operatorname{elnx} - \frac{e}{x} + 1\right) < e + 1 \Leftrightarrow g''\left(\operatorname{elnx} - \frac{e}{x} + 1\right) < \frac{e+1}{e^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g''\left(\operatorname{elnx} - \frac{e}{x} + 1\right) < g''(e) \Leftrightarrow \left(g'''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3} < 0 \Rightarrow g'' \text{ γν. φθιν.}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{g'' \downarrow}{\Leftrightarrow} \operatorname{elnx} - \frac{e}{x} + 1 < e \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{lnx} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{e} < 1 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{lnx} - \frac{1}{x} + 1 < 2 - \frac{1}{e} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g'(x) < \frac{2e-1}{e} \Leftrightarrow g'(x) < g'(e) \stackrel{g' \uparrow}{\Leftrightarrow} x < e$$

Άρα  $0 < x < e$ .