

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΠΑΝΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ Ο.Π 2026

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ΚΟΥΜΟΥΝΔΟΥΡΟΥ 2-ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ
ΜΠΙΛΙΟΥΣΗΣ ΣΠΥΡΟΣ-ΣΤΑΥΡΑΚΟΥΔΗ ΦΩΤΕΙΝΗ

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1 Απόδειξη 17^η σελ 133 σχολ

A2 Ορισμός σελ 51 σχολ (κριτήριο παρεμβολής)

A3 Ορισμός σελ 185 σχολ (παράχουσα)

A4 α) \wedge β) \leq γ) \leq δ) \leq ε) \wedge

ΘΕΜΑ Β

$f: (1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $g: [2, +\infty)$

$f(x) = 2 \ln(x-1)$ $g(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$

B1 $h(x) = f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x-2} + 1 - 1) = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x-2}) = \ln \sqrt{x-2}^2 = \ln(x-2)$

$x \in A_g \mid x \geq 2$ $g(x) \in A_f \mid \sqrt{x-2} + 1 > 1$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} x \geq 2 \\ \sqrt{x-2} > 0 \\ x-2 > 0 \\ x > 2 \end{array} \right\} x > 2$ οπότε $A_{f \circ g} = (2, +\infty)$

$$\text{B2]} \text{ Θεω } h(x) = y \Rightarrow \ln(x-2) = y \Rightarrow e^{\ln(x-2)} = e^y \Rightarrow x-2 = e^y \Rightarrow x = e^y + 2$$

$$\text{αρα } h^{-1}(y) = e^y + 2 \text{ οπλ } \boxed{h^{-1}(x) = e^x + 2} \text{ με } \text{Α}h^{-1} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x > 2 \\ e^y + 2 > 2 \Rightarrow e^y > 0 \text{ ισχυει } \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{B3]} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(h(x) \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x-2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \ln(x-2) \cdot \frac{2 \ln(x-1)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \ln(x-2) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 \ln(x-1)}{x-2}$$

$$= (-\infty) \cdot 2 = \boxed{-\infty}$$

$$\bullet \text{ αλλι } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \ln(x-2) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \ln u = -\infty$$

$$\boxed{u = x-2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) = 0 \quad u \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\bullet \text{ αλλι } 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(x-1)}{x-2} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \underset{\text{DLH}}{=} 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{1}{x-1}}{1} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ1) $f(x) = \frac{kx^3 + \mu x}{x^2 + 1}$ $k, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{kx^3 + \mu x}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{kx^3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 0$

ii) $\lambda \varepsilon = 1 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\mu - \mu \cdot 0^2}{(0^2 + 1)^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\mu}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \mu = 1$

$f(x) = \frac{\mu x}{x^2 + 1}$ άρα $f'(x) = \frac{(\mu x)'(x^2 + 1) - \mu x \cdot (x^2 + 1)'}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\mu(x^2 + 1) - \mu x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\mu x^2 + \mu - 2\mu x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\mu - \mu x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$

Γ2) i) για $k=0$ και $\mu=1$

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

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = x^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$

| | | | | |
|------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | $-\infty$ | -1 | 1 | $+\infty$ |
| f' | $-$ | \emptyset | $+$ | \emptyset |
| f | \swarrow | \uparrow | \swarrow | |
| | | T.E | T.M | |

η $f \downarrow$ για $x \in (-\infty, -1]$
 $f \uparrow$ για $x \in [-1, 1]$
 $f \downarrow$ για $x \in [1, +\infty)$

$$\text{T.E } \sigma_{\tau_0} -1 \tau_0 f(-1) = \frac{-1}{(-1)^2+1} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\text{T.M } \sigma_{\tau_0} 1 \tau_0 f(1) = \frac{1}{1^2+1} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

ii) $\epsilon\chi\omega$

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| | $-\infty$ | $A_1 = -1$ | $A_2 = 1$ | $A_3 = +\infty$ |
| f' | | - | + | - |
| f | | \searrow | \nearrow | \searrow |

στο $A_1 = (-\infty, -1]$ η $f \downarrow$ και συνεχής

$$\text{άρα } f(A_1) = [f(-1), \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)] = [-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$$

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

στο $A_2 = (-1, 1]$ η $f \nearrow$ και συνεχής

$$\text{άρα } f(A_2) = (\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x), f(1)] = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$$

στο $A_3 = (1, +\infty)$ η $f \downarrow$ και συνεχής

$$\text{άρα } f(A_3) = (\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)) = (0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{άρα } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x^2+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= f(A_1) \cup f(A_2) \cup f(A_3) \\ &= [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \end{aligned}$$

Έχω την εξίσωση $f(x) = a^2 + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = \lambda$ θεωρώ $\lambda = a^2 + \frac{1}{2} > 0$
 $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

αν $a \neq 0$ τότε $a^2 > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a^2 + \frac{1}{2} > f_{\max}$ άρα αδύνατη

αν $a = 0$ τότε $a^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 0^2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = f_{\max}$ άρα η εξίσωση
 έχει μοναδική ρίζα την $x=1$
 (θέση μεγίστου)

3) i) $I_v = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2v+1}}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2v} \cdot x}{x^2+1} dx$

$$I_{v+1} = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2(v+1)+1}}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2v+3}}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2v} \cdot x^3}{x^2+1} dx$$

άρα $I_v + I_{v+1} = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2v} \cdot x}{x^2+1} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2v} \cdot x^3}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2v} \cdot x + x^{2v} \cdot x^3}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x \cdot x^{2v} \cdot (1+x^2)}{x^2+1} dx$

$$= \int_0^1 (x^{2v+1}) dx = \left[\frac{x^{2v+2}}{2v+2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2v+2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2v+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii) } I_0 &= \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(x^2+1) \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \ln \sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 - I_0 = \frac{1}{2} - \ln \sqrt{2}$$

αποφ

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 \quad | \quad x^2+1 \\
 \hline
 -x^3-x \quad | \quad x \\
 \hline
 -x
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^5}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \left[(x^3-x) - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right] dx = \int_0^1 (x^3-x) dx - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 - I_0 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - \ln \sqrt{2} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} - \ln \sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

αποφ

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^5 \quad | \quad x^2+1 \\
 \hline
 -x^5-x^3 \quad | \quad x^3-x \\
 \hline
 -x^3 \quad | \quad x \\
 \hline
 x^3-x \\
 \hline
 x
 \end{array}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ:

Δ1 | θεωρώ τη συνάρτηση $h(x) = g(x) + x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

• η συνεχής στο $(-1, 0)$ ως παρ/μη στο \mathbb{R}

• $h(-1) = \underbrace{g(-1)}_{\in(0,1)} - 1 < 0$

$h(0) = \underbrace{g(0)}_{\in(0,1)} + 0 > 0$

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

Bolzano

υπάρχει τουλάχιστον ένα $x_1 \in (-1, 0)$

τ.ω $h(x_1) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x_1) + x_1 = 0$

η $h(x)$ παραγωγισίμη $\forall x$ $h'(x) = g'(x) + 1$
και επειδή $g'(x) \neq -1$ έχω $g'(x) + 1 \neq 0$

οπότε $h'(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

και h' συνεχής ως πράξεις
συνεχών \forall αφού g' συνεχής

άρα διατηρεί πρόσημο στο $(-1, 0)$ οπότε η h
έχει γν. μονοτονία, άρα έχει το
πολύ μια ρίζα.

άρα η x_1 μοναδική

Δ2] η f συνεχής στο 0 και f(0)=0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 h(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x \cdot h(x)) = 0 \cdot h(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\eta kx + \varepsilon \varphi x - kx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\eta kx}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\varepsilon \varphi x}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{kx}{x} \\ &= 2 \cdot 1 + \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}_{DLH} - k = 2 + 1 - k = 3 - k \end{aligned}$$

άρα πρέπει $3 - k = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\underline{k=3}}}$

Δ3] $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cdot (g(x) + x), & x \in (-\infty, 0) \\ 2\eta kx + \varepsilon \varphi x - 3x, & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$

i) $\forall x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ έχω $f'(x) = 2\sin x + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 3 = \frac{2\sin^3 x - 3\sin^2 x + 1}{\sin^2 x}$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2\sin^3 x - 3\sin^2 x + 1}{\sin^2 x} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2\sin^3 x - 2\sin^2 x - \sin^2 x + 1 = 0 \\ \sin x > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin x - 1) \cdot 2\cos^2 x - (\cos^2 x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 x \cdot (\sin x - 1) - (\cos^2 x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin x - 1) \cdot (2\cos^2 x - \cos^2 x - 1) = 0$$

$\Delta = 9 > 0 \rightarrow \text{I}$
 $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$ отрезок

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0 \\ \text{и} \\ 2\cos^2 x - \cos^2 x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x \geq 0 \xrightarrow{f \uparrow} f(x) \geq f(0) \Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0$$

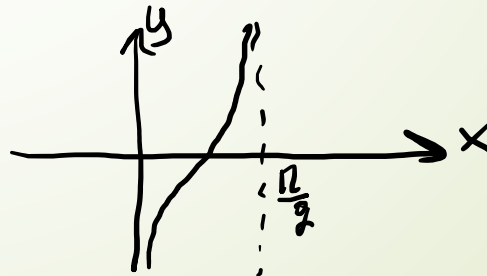
$\forall x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
 " = " отрезок $0, \frac{\pi}{2}$

ii) $3f(x) = \pi \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\Delta = [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ и $f \uparrow$

$f(\Delta) = [f(0), \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f(x)] = [0, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (2\sin^2 x + \cos x - 3x) = 2\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} + (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = 2 + (-1 - \frac{3\pi}{2}) = 1 - \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



$\Delta 4$ | i) $x_1 \in (-1, 0)$

$$f(x) = \underbrace{x^2}_{\geq 0} \cdot \underbrace{(g(x)+x)}_{h(x)}$$

$$h(x_1) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x_1) + x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow g(x_1) = -x_1 > 0$$

apa $g(x_1) > 0$

$$h(0) = g(0) + 0 > 0$$

szo x_1 n h monadiki piza szo $(-1, 0)$

apa $\forall x \in [x_1, 0]$ apa $h(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow g(x) + x \geq 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 \geq 0 \\ h(x) \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \cdot h(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0$$

$\forall x \in [x_1, 0]$

ii) οτιότες ισχύει $\int_{x_1}^0 f(x) dx = \int_0^{f(x_2)} f(x) dx \Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} f(x) dx$

$f(x) \geq 0 \forall x \in [x_1, 0]$
 $f(x) \geq 0 \forall x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{3}]$

$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 x^2 (g(x)+x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (2\eta\mu x + \varepsilon\varphi x - 3x) dx \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 (x^2 g(x) + x^3) dx = \left[-2\sigma\upsilon\nu x - \ln|\sigma\upsilon\nu x| - \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 (x^2 g(x) + x^3) dx =$
 $= -2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{3} - \ln \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^2 - (-2\sigma\upsilon\nu 0 - \ln \sigma\upsilon\nu 0 - 0)$

$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 (x^2 g(x) + x^3) dx = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3\pi^2}{18} + 2 + \ln 1$

$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 (x^2 g(x) + x^3) dx = -1 - (\ln 1 - \ln 2) - \frac{\pi^2}{6} + 2 \Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 (x^2 g(x) + x^3) dx = -1 + \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} + 2$

$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 (x^2 g(x) + x^3) dx = 1 + \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad \textcircled{1}$

$$\int_{x_1}^0 x^3 \cdot g'(x) dx = [x^3 g(x)]_{x_1}^0 - \int_{x_1}^0 3x^2 g(x) dx = 0 - x_1^3 \cdot g(x_1) - \int_{x_1}^0 3x^2 g(x) dx =$$

$$= -x_1^3 g(x_1) - \int_{x_1}^0 3x^2 g(x) dx = -x_1^3 \cdot (-x_1) - 3 \int_{x_1}^0 x^2 g(x) dx = x_1^4 - 3 \int_{x_1}^0 x^2 g(x) dx \quad (2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 (x^2 g(x) + x^3) dx = 1 + \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 x^2 g(x) dx + \int_{x_1}^0 x^3 dx = 1 + \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 x^2 g(x) dx + \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{x_1}^0 = 1 + \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 x^2 g(x) dx = 1 + \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{x_1}^0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 x^2 g(x) dx = 1 + \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{x_1^4}{4}$$

$$\text{apa } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^0 x^3 g'(x) dx = x_1^4 - 3 \left(1 + \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{x_1^4}{4} \right) = x_1^4 - 3 - 3 \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{3x_1^4}{4}$$

$$= \frac{x_1^4}{4} - 3 - 3 \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ!!!