

14.15 1)

α) Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x-3}$, οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) = -7$ και ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x-3} \Rightarrow f(x) = (x-3)h(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x-3)h(x) \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) = -7}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = (3-3) \cdot (-7) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 0 \stackrel{f: \text{συνεχής στο } x_0=3}{\Rightarrow} f(3) = 0$$

β) $f'(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x-3} \stackrel{f(3)=0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x)}{x-3} = -7$

14.15 2)

α) Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x-1}$, οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x) = 4$ και ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x-1} \Rightarrow f(x) = (x-1)h(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)h(x) \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x) = 4}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = (1-1) \cdot 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0}$$

Επειδή η f είναι συνεχής στο $x_0 = 1$, θα είναι $\boxed{f(1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \boxed{0}$

β) $\boxed{f'(1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} \stackrel{f(1)=0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = \boxed{4}$,

14.15 3)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$, οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = \alpha$ και ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = x \cdot h(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot h(x) \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = \alpha}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \cdot \alpha \Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0}$$

Επειδή η f είναι συνεχής στο $x_0 = 0$, θα είναι $\boxed{f(0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \boxed{0}$

Οπότε $\boxed{f'(0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \stackrel{f(0)=0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \boxed{\alpha}$

14.15 4)

α) Θέτουμε $g(h) = \frac{f(2+h)}{h}$, οπότε $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h) = 5$ και ακόμη

$$g(h) = \frac{f(2+h)}{h} \Rightarrow f(2+h) = h \cdot g(h) \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(2+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [h \cdot g(h)] \stackrel{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h) = 5}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(2+h) = 0 \stackrel{\text{θέτουμε } x=2+h \text{ όταν } h \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow 2}{\Rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 0 \stackrel{f: \text{συνεχής στο } x_0=2}{\Rightarrow} f(2) = 0$$

β) $f'(2) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} \stackrel{f(2)=0}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h)}{h} = 5$

14.15 5)

α) Θέτουμε $g(h) = \frac{f(1+h)}{h}$, οπότε $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h) = -4$ και ακόμη

$$g(h) = \frac{f(1+h)}{h} \Rightarrow f(1+h) = h \cdot g(h) \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(1+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [h \cdot g(h)] \xRightarrow{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h) = -4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(1+h) = 0 \cdot (-4) \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(1+h) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{θέτουμε } x=1+h \\ \text{όταν } h \rightarrow 0, \ x \rightarrow 1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{matrix} f: \text{συνεχής στο } x_0=1 \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} f(1) = 0$$

$$\beta) \quad f'(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} \stackrel{f(1)=0}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h)}{h} = -4$$

14.15 6)

$$\alpha) \quad \text{Θέτουμε } g(h) = \frac{f(x_0+h)}{h}, \text{ οπότε } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h) = 1 \text{ και ακόμη}$$

$$g(h) = \frac{f(x_0+h)}{h} \Rightarrow f(x_0+h) = h \cdot g(h) \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x_0+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [h \cdot g(h)] \xRightarrow{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h) = 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x_0+h) = 0 \cdot 5 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x_0+h) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{θέτουμε } x=x_0+h \\ \text{όταν } h \rightarrow 0, \ x \rightarrow x_0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0}$$

$$\text{Επειδή η } f \text{ είναι συνεχής στο } x_0, \text{ θα είναι } \boxed{f(x_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \boxed{0}$$

$$\beta) \quad \boxed{f'(x_0)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} \stackrel{f(x_0)=0}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h)}{h} = \boxed{1},$$