

14.21 1)

Στη σχέση $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$ (1) θέτουμε $x = y = 0$ και έχουμε

$$f(0+0) = f(0) \cdot f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = f^2(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 1 \quad (2)$$

Επειδή η f είναι παραγωγίσιμη στο $x_0 = 0$ είναι

$$f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{f(h) - 1}{h} \quad (3)$$

Οπότε για κάθε $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, είναι

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{f'(x_0)} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} \stackrel{(1) \Rightarrow f(x_0+h) = f(x_0) \cdot f(h)}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0) \cdot f(h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0)[f(h) - 1]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - 1}{h} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x_0) \stackrel{(3)}{=} \boxed{f'(0)f(x_0)} \end{aligned}$$

14.21 2)

Στη σχέση $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$ (1) θέτουμε $x = y = 0$ και έχουμε

$$f(0+0) = f(0) + f(0) \Rightarrow 2f(0) = f(0) \Rightarrow \boxed{f(0) = 0} \quad (2)$$

Επειδή η f είναι παραγωγίσιμη στο $x_0 = 0$ είναι

$$f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} f'(0) = \frac{f(h)}{h} \quad (3)$$

Οπότε για κάθε $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, είναι

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{f'(x_0)} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} \stackrel{(1) \Rightarrow f(x_0+h) = f(x_0) + f(h)}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{f(x_0)} + f(h) - \cancel{f(x_0)}}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} \stackrel{(3)}{=} \boxed{f'(0)} \end{aligned}$$

14.21 3)

Για κάθε $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, είναι

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{f'(x_0)} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} \stackrel{\substack{f(x+y) = f(x)f(y) \\ x=x_0, y=h}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0) \cdot f(h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0) \cdot [f(h) - 1]}{h} = f(x_0) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - 1}{h} \stackrel{f(x) = 1 + xg(x)}{=} f(x_0) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{1} + hg(h) - \cancel{1}}{h} = \\ &= f(x_0) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h}g(h)}{\cancel{h}} = f(x_0) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h) \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 1}{=} f(x_0) \cdot 1 = \boxed{f(x_0)} \end{aligned}$$

14.21 4)

Στη σχέση $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) + 5x^2y + 2xy^2$ (1) θέτουμε $x = y = 0$ και έχουμε

$$f(0+0) = f(0) + f(0) + 5 \cdot 0^2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0^2 \Rightarrow \cancel{f(0)} = \cancel{f(0)} + f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0 \quad (2)$$

Επειδή η f είναι παραγωγίσιμη στο $x_0 = 0$ είναι

$$f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} f'(0) = \frac{f(h)}{h} \quad (3)$$

Οπότε σε κάθε $x \in \mathbb{R}$, είναι

$$\boxed{f'(x)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \stackrel{(1) \Rightarrow f(x+h)=f(x)+f(h)+5x^2h+2xh^2}{=} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{f(x)} + f(h) + 5x^2h + 2xh^2 - \cancel{f(x)}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^2h + 2xh^2}{h} \stackrel{(3)}{=} f'(0) + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h}(5x^2 + 2xh)}{\cancel{h}} = f'(0) + 5x^2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Άρα η f είναι παραγωγίσιμη στο τυχαίο $x \in \mathbb{R}$ άρα είναι παραγωγίσιμη σε όλο το $\mathbb{R}$

14.21 5)

$$f(x+y) = f(x)\sin y + f(y)\sin x \stackrel{x=y=0}{\Rightarrow} f(0) = f(0)\sin 0 + f(0)\sin 0 \stackrel{\sin 0=1}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = 2f(0) \Rightarrow \boxed{f(0) = 0}$$

Επειδή η f είναι παραγωγίσιμη στο $x_0 = 0$, θα ισχύει

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0) \stackrel{f(0)=0}{\Rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = f'(0) \quad (1)$$

Οπότε

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{f'(x)} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \stackrel{f(x+y)=f(x)\sin y + f(y)\sin x}{=} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)\sin h + f(h)\sin x - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)\sin h - f(x)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)\sin x}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)(\sin h - 1)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin x \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = f'(0)}{=} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h - 1}{h} + f'(0) \cdot \sin x \stackrel{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h - 1}{h} = 0}{=} \\ &= f(x) \cdot 0 + f'(0) \cdot \sin x = \boxed{f'(0) \cdot \sin x} \end{aligned}$$

14.21 6)

Για κάθε $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, είναι

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{f'(x)} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \stackrel{f(x+y) = \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{1-f(x)f(y)}}{=} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f(h) - f(x) \left[\frac{f(x)+f(h)}{1-f(x)f(h)} \right]}{h \left[\frac{f(x)+f(h)}{1-f(x)f(h)} - f(x) \right]} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{f(x)} + f(h) - \cancel{f(x)} + f^2(x)f(h)}{h \left[\frac{f(x)+f(h)}{1-f(x)f(h)} - f(x) \right]} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) \left[1 + f^2(x) \right]}{h \left[1 - f(x) \cdot f(h) \right]} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + f^2(x)}{1 - f(x) \cdot f(h)} \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1}{=} \\
&= 1 \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + f^2(x)}{1 - f(x) \cdot f(h)} = \frac{1 + f^2(x)}{1 - f(x) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(h)} \quad (1)
\end{aligned}$$

Όμως

$$\text{Θέτουμε } g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} \text{ οπότε } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 1 \text{ και}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = x \cdot g(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [x \cdot g(x)] \Rightarrow$$

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

Οπότε

$$(1) \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0}{\Rightarrow} \boxed{f'(x)} = \frac{1 + f^2(x)}{1 - f(x) \cdot 0} = \boxed{1 + f^2(x)}$$