

Γ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΣ Α

19.8 1)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = xf(x) - x^2 - x - 2$, $x > 0$, οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = 3$ (1) και ακόμη

$$h(x) = xf(x) - x^2 - x - 2 \Rightarrow xf(x) = h(x) + x^2 + x + 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{h(x) + x^2 + x + 2}{x} \quad (2)$$

Οπότε

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \lambda &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)^{(2)}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{h(x) + x^2 + x + 2}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{h(x) + x^2 + x + 2}{x^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{h(x)}{x^2} + \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{h(x)}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{h(x)}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2}^{(1)} 3}{\cancel{x^2}} = \frac{3}{+\infty} + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \quad \beta = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - \lambda x] \stackrel{f(x) = \frac{h(x) + x^2 + x + 2}{x}, \lambda = 1}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{h(x) + x^2 + x + 2}{x} - x \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{h(x) + \cancel{x^2} + x + 2 - \cancel{x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{h(x)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{+\infty} + 1 + \frac{2}{+\infty} = 1$$

Άρα η ευθεία $y = x + 1$ είναι πλάγια ασύμπτωτη της C_f στο $+\infty$

19.8 **2)**

Θέτουμε $h(x) = xf(x) - \ln x + 2x^2$, $x > 0$, οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = 2$ και ακόμη

$$h(x) = xf(x) - \ln x + 2x^2 \Rightarrow xf(x) = h(x) + \ln x - 2x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{h(x) + \ln x - 2x^2}{x} \quad (1)$$

Οπότε

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{h(x) + \ln x - 2x^2}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{h(x) + \ln x - 2x^2}{x^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{h(x)}{x^2} + \frac{\ln x - 2x^2}{x^2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{h(x)}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x - 2x^2}{x^2} =$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{+\infty} + 0 - 2 = 0 - 2 = \boxed{-2}$$

Επομένως

$$\boxed{\lambda} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \boxed{1}$$

Ακόμη

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\beta} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - \lambda x] \stackrel{f(x) = \frac{h(x) + \ln x - 2x^2}{x}, \lambda = -2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{h(x) + \ln x - 2x^2}{x} + 2x \right] = \\ &\stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = 2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{h(x) + \ln x - \cancel{2x^2} + \cancel{2x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{h(x)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \stackrel{DLH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0}{=} \frac{2}{+\infty} + 0 = \boxed{0} \end{aligned}$$

Άρα η ευθεία $\boxed{y = -2x}$ είναι πλάγια ασύμπτωτη της C_f στο $+\infty$

19.8 3)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = xf(x) - e^x - x^2$, $x < 0$, οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x) = 3$ (1) και ακόμη

$$h(x) = xf(x) - e^x - x^2 \Rightarrow xf(x) = h(x) + e^x + x^2 \stackrel{x \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} f(x) = \frac{h(x) + e^x + x^2}{x} \quad (2)$$

Οπότε

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \lambda &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{h(x) + e^x + x^2}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{h(x) + e^x + x^2}{x^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{h(x)}{x^2} + \frac{e^x}{x^2} + \frac{x^2}{x^2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x) \frac{1}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x \frac{1}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \\ &\stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x) = 3}{=} 3 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 1 = \boxed{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \beta &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) - \lambda x] \stackrel{f(x) = \frac{h(x) + e^x + x^2}{x}, \lambda = 1}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{h(x) + e^x + x^2}{x} - x \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{h(x) + e^x + \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{h(x) + e^x}{x} = \frac{3+0}{-\infty} = \boxed{0} \end{aligned}$$

Άρα η ευθεία $y = x$ είναι πλάγια ασύμπτωτη της C_f στο $-\infty$

19.8 4)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{xf(x) + x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2}}$, $x < 0$, οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x) = 4$ (1) και ακόμη

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= \frac{xf(x) + x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2}} \Rightarrow xf(x) + x^2 = h(x) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow xf(x) = h(x) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - x^2 \stackrel{x \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} f(x) = \frac{h(x) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - x^2}{x} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

Οπότε

$$\begin{aligned}
\bullet \quad \lambda &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{h(x)\sqrt{x^2+x+2}-x^2}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{h(x)\sqrt{x^2+x+2}-x^2}{x^2} = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{h(x)\sqrt{x^2+x+2}}{x^2} - \frac{x^2}{x^2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{h(x)\sqrt{x^2+x+2}}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+2}}{x^2} - 1 \stackrel{(1)}{=} 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x|\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x^2}}}{x^2} - 1 \stackrel{|x|=-x}{=} \\
&4 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x^2}}}{x^{\cancel{2}}} - 1 = 4 \cdot 0 - 1 = \boxed{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bullet \quad \beta &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[f(x) - \lambda x \right] \stackrel{f(x)=\frac{h(x)\sqrt{x^2+x+2}-x^2}{x}, \lambda=-1}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{h(x)\sqrt{x^2+x+2}-x^2}{x} + x \right) = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{h(x)\sqrt{x^2+x+2} - \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{h(x)\sqrt{x^2+x+2}}{x} = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{h(x)|x|\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x^2}}}{x} \stackrel{|x|=-x}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}h(x)\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x^2}}}{\cancel{x}} \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x)=4}{=} \\
&= -4 \cdot \sqrt{1+0-0} = \boxed{-4}
\end{aligned}$$

Άρα η ευθεία $y = -x - 4$ είναι πλάγια ασύμπτωτη της C_f στο $-\infty$