

22.11 1)

Θέτουμε $g(x) = x \ln x - x + 3$ και έχουμε

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

$$\text{Οπότε } f'(x) = g'(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) + c \Rightarrow f(x) = x \ln x - x + 3 + c \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Ακόμη } f(1) \stackrel{(1)}{=} 2 \Rightarrow 1 \ln 1 - 1 + 3 + c = 2 \Rightarrow 2 + c = 2 \Rightarrow c = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Οπότε } (1), (2) \Rightarrow f(x) = x \ln x - x + 3, \text{ για κάθε } x > 0$$

22.11 2)

Θέτουμε $g(x) = \ln \frac{2x}{x+1}$ και έχουμε

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{2x}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{2(x+1) - 2x}{(x+1)^2} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{\cancel{2x} + 2 - \cancel{2x}}{x+1} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{\cancel{2}x} \cdot \frac{\cancel{2}}{x+1} \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\text{Οπότε } f'(x) = g'(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) + c \Rightarrow f(x) = \ln \frac{2x}{x+1} + c \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Ακόμη } f(1) \stackrel{(1)}{=} 0 \Rightarrow \ln \frac{2 \cdot 1}{1+1} + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Οπότε } (1), (2) \Rightarrow f(x) = \ln \frac{2x}{x+1}, \text{ για κάθε } x > 0$$