

22.27 1)

$$f'(x) = -4f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) + 4f(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{πολλαπλασιάζουμε με } e^{4x}} f'(x)e^{4x} + 4f(x)e^{4x} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow [f(x)e^{4x}]' = 0 \Rightarrow f(x)e^{4x} = c \stackrel{e^{4x} \neq 0}{=} f(x) = \frac{c}{e^{4x}} \quad (1)$$

Ακόμη

$$f(1) = e^2 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{e^{4 \cdot 1}} = e^2 \Rightarrow c = e^6 \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{e^6}{e^{4x}} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = e^{-4x+6}}$$

22.27 2)

$$f'(x) + f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \xrightarrow{\text{πολλαπλασιάζουμε με } e^x} f'(x)e^x + f(x)e^x = e^x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow [f(x)e^x]' = (e^x)' \Rightarrow f(x)e^x = e^x + c \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{e^x + c}{e^x} \quad (1)$$

Ακόμη

$$f(0) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{e^0 + c}{e^0} = 2 \Rightarrow c + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow c = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x}}$$

22.27 3)

$$xf'(x) + 2f(x) = 3x \Rightarrow \xrightarrow{\text{πολλαπλασιάζουμε με } x} x^2f'(x) + 2xf(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow [x^2f(x)]' = (x^3)' \Rightarrow x^2f(x) = x^3 + c \stackrel{x^2 \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} f(x) = \frac{x^3 + c}{x^2} \quad (1)$$

Ακόμη

$$f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1^3 + c}{1^2} = 1 \Rightarrow c + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow c = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = x}$$

22.27 4)

$$xf'(x) = 5f(x) \Rightarrow xf'(x) - 5f(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{πολλαπλασιάζουμε με } x^4} x^5f'(x) - 5x^4f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{διαιρούμε με } x^{10} \neq 0} \frac{x^5f'(x) - 5x^4f(x)}{x^{10}} = 0 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{f(x)}{x^5} \right]' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x^5} = c \Rightarrow f(x) = cx^5 \quad (1)$$

Ακόμη

$$f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow c \cdot 1^5 = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = x^5}$$

22.27 5)

$$f(x)f'(x) = 2x^3 \Rightarrow 2f(x)f'(x) = 4x^3 \Rightarrow [f^2(x)]' = (x^4)' \Rightarrow f^2(x) = x^4 + c \quad (1)$$

Ακόμη

$$(1) \xrightarrow{x=0} f^2(0) = 0^4 + c \xrightarrow{f(0)=1} c = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow f^2(x) = x^4 + 1 \quad (3)$$

Επιπλέον η συνάρτηση f δεν μηδενίζεται διότι

αν υποθέσουμε ότι υπάρχει $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ με $f(x_0) = 0$ τότε

$$f(x)f'(x) = 2x^3 \xrightarrow{x=x_0} f(x_0)f'(x_0) = 2x_0^3 \xrightarrow{f(x_0)=0} 2x_0^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = 0 \text{ άρα } f(0) = 0 \text{ άτοπο}$$

διότι $f(0) = 1$

Άρα η f είναι συνεχής και μη μηδενιζόμενη οπότε διατηρεί πρόσημο και αφού

$$f(0) = 1 > 0 \text{ θα είναι } \boxed{f(x) > 0} \text{ για κάθε } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Έτσι

$$(3) \xrightarrow{f(x)>0} \boxed{f(x) = \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}$$

22.27 6)

$$xf'(x) - f(x) = x^2 \xrightarrow{\text{διαϊρούμε με } x^2 \neq 0} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{f(x)}{x} \right]' = (x)' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x} = x + c \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + cx \quad (1)$$

Ακόμη

$$f(1) = 3 \xrightarrow{(1)} 1^2 + c \cdot 1 = 3 \Rightarrow c = 2 \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = x^2 + 2x}$$

22.27 7)

$$f(x) = xf'(x) \Rightarrow xf'(x) - f(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{διαϊρούμε με } x^2 \neq 0} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{f(x)}{x} \right]' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x} = c \Rightarrow f(x) = cx \quad (1)$$

Ακόμη

$$f(1) = 2 \xrightarrow{(1)} c \cdot 1 = 2 \Rightarrow c = 2 \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = 2x}$$

22.27 8)

$$[f(x)]^2 f'(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow 3[f(x)]^2 f'(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow [f^3(x)]' = (x^3)' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f^3(x) = x^3 + c \quad (1)$$

Ακόμη

$$f(0) = 0 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} 0^3 + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow f^3(x) = x^3 \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = x}$$

22.27 9)

$$g'(x) \sin x + g(x) \eta \mu x = g(x) \sin x \stackrel{\substack{\text{διαφορούμε} \\ \text{με } \sin^2 x \\ \sin x \neq 0 \\ \text{διότι } x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}}{\Rightarrow} \frac{g'(x) \sin x + g(x) \eta \mu x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{g(x)}{\sin x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{g(x)}{\sin x} \right)' = \frac{g(x)}{\sin x} \Rightarrow \frac{g(x)}{\sin x} = ce^x \Rightarrow g(x) = ce^x \sin x \quad (1)$$

Ακόμη

$$g(0) = 1992 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} ce^0 \sin 0 = 1992 \Rightarrow c = 1992 \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \boxed{g(x) = 1992e^x \sin x}$$

22.27 10)

$$f'(x) = -2xe^{f(x)} \stackrel{\text{διαφορούμε με } e^{f(x)} \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} \frac{f'(x)}{e^{f(x)}} = -2x \Rightarrow f'(x)e^{f(x)} = -2x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -f'(x)e^{f(x)} = 2x \Rightarrow \left[e^{-f(x)} \right]' = (x^2)' + c \Rightarrow e^{-f(x)} = x^2 + c \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -f(x) = \ln(x^2 + c) \Rightarrow f(x) = -\ln(x^2 + c) \Rightarrow (1)$$

Ακόμη, επειδή η γραφική παράσταση της f διέρχεται από την αρχή των αξόνων, θα είναι

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

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = -\ln(x^2 + 1)}$$

22.27 11)

$$f'(x) - f(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x + 1} \stackrel{\text{πολλαπλασιάζουμε με } e^{-x}}{\Rightarrow} e^{-x}f'(x) - e^{-x}f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[e^{-x}f(x) \right]' = \left[\ln(e^x + 1) \right]' \Rightarrow e^{-x}f(x) = \ln(e^x + 1) + c \stackrel{\text{πολλαπλασιάζουμε με } e^x}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = e^x \ln(e^x + 1) + ce^x \quad (1)$$

$$f(0) = \ln 2 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} e^0 \ln(e^0 + 1) + ce^0 = \ln 2 \Rightarrow \cancel{\ln 2} + c = \cancel{\ln 2} \Rightarrow c = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = e^x \ln(e^x + 1)}$$