

$$\alpha) \quad f(x) \cdot f(2-x) = f(\lambda x + 5) \xrightarrow{x=0} f(0) \cdot f(2-0) = f(\lambda \cdot 0 + 5) \Rightarrow f(0) \cdot f(2) = f(5) \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) \cdot f(2-x) = f(\lambda x + 5) \xrightarrow{x=2} f(2) \cdot f(2-2) = f(\lambda \cdot 2 + 5) \Rightarrow f(2) \cdot f(0) = f(2\lambda + 5) \quad (2)$$

Οπότε

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow f(5) = f(2\lambda + 5) \xrightarrow{f:1-1} \cancel{f} = 2\lambda + \cancel{f} \Rightarrow 2\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 0}$$

β) Αφού είναι $\lambda = 0$ η σχέση $f(x) \cdot f(2-x) = f(\lambda x + 5)$ γίνεται

$$f(x) \cdot f(2-x) = f(5)$$

Επομένως

$$f(x) \cdot f(2-x) = f(5) \xrightarrow{x=5} f(5) \cdot f(2-5) = f(5) \Rightarrow f(5) \cdot f(-3) = f(5) \quad (3)$$

Θα αποδείξουμε ότι $f(5) \neq 0$

Πράγματι έστω $f(5) = 0$. Τότε

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) \cdot f(2-x) = f(5) &\Rightarrow f(x) \cdot f(2-x) = 0 \xrightarrow{x=0} f(0) \cdot f(2-0) = 0 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow f(0) \cdot f(2) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad f(2) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = f(5) \quad \text{ή} \quad f(2) = f(5) \end{aligned}$$

άτοπο διότι η f είναι 1-1

Άρα $f(5) \neq 0$ επομένως

$$(3) \xrightarrow{f(5) \neq 0} \cancel{f(5)} \cdot f(-3) = \cancel{f(5)} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(-3) = 1}$$