

30.15 1)

Έχουμε ότι

$$f''(x) = 6x + 2 \Rightarrow f''(x) = (3x^2 + 2x)' \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + c_1$$

όμως

$$f'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 0^2 + 2 \cdot 0 + c_1 = 1 \Rightarrow c_1 = 1$$

Άρα

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = (x^3 + x^2 + x)' \Rightarrow f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + c_2$$

και επειδή

$$f(1) = 6 \Rightarrow 1^3 + 1^2 + 1 + c_2 = 6 \Rightarrow c_2 = 3$$

έχουμε τελικά

$$f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 3$$

30.15 2)

Έχουμε ότι

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 6x + 4 \Rightarrow f''(x) = (4x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x)' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + c_1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = (x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 + c_1 x)' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 + c_1 x + c_2$$

όμως

$$f(-1) = 1 \Rightarrow (-1)^4 - (-1)^3 + 2(-1)^2 + c_1(-1) + c_2 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 1 + 2 - c_1 + c_2 = 1 \Rightarrow -c_1 + c_2 = -3 \quad (1)$$

$$f(0) = -3 \Rightarrow 0^4 + 0^3 + 2 \cdot 0^2 + c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2 = -3 \Rightarrow c_2 = -3$$

$$(1) \stackrel{c_2 = -3}{\Rightarrow} c_1 = 0$$

άρα τελικά $f(x) = x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 - 3$

30.15 3)

Έχουμε ότι

$$f''(x) = -2\eta\mu x + 2 \Rightarrow f''(x) = (2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 2x)' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 2x + c_1$$

όμως

$$f'(0) = 2 \Rightarrow 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + c_1 = 2 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

Άρα

$$f'(x) = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 2x \Rightarrow f'(x) = (2\eta\mu x + x^2)' \Rightarrow f(x) = 2\eta\mu x + x^2 + c_2$$

και επειδή

$$f(0)=1 \Rightarrow 2\eta\mu 0 + 0^2 + c_2 = 1 \Rightarrow c_2 = 1$$

έχουμε τελικά

$$f(x) = 2\eta\mu x + x^2 + 1$$

30.15 4)

Έχουμε ότι

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow f''(x) = \left(-\frac{2}{x-1} \right)' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x-1} + c_1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = [-2\ln|x-1| + c_1 x]' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -2\ln|x-1| + c_1 x + c_2$$

όμως

$$f(0) = -1 \Rightarrow -2\ln|0-1| + c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2 = -1 \Rightarrow c_2 = -1$$

$$f(2) = 5 \Rightarrow -2\ln|2-1| + c_1 \cdot 2 + c_2 = 5 \Rightarrow 2c_1 + c_2 = 5 \xrightarrow{c_2=-1} 2c_1 - 1 = 5 \Rightarrow 2c_1 = 6 \Rightarrow$$

$$c_1 = 3$$

$$\text{άρα τελικά } f(x) = -2\ln|x-1| + 3x - 1$$

30.15 5)

Έχουμε ότι

$$f'''(x) = 12 \Rightarrow f'''(x) = (12x)' \Rightarrow f''(x) = 12x + c_1$$

όμως

$$f''(0) = 2 \Rightarrow 12 \cdot 0 + c_1 = 2 \Rightarrow c_1 = 2$$

Άρα

$$f''(x) = 12x + 2 \Rightarrow f''(x) = (6x^2 + 2x)' \Rightarrow f'(x) = 6x^2 + 2x + c_2$$

και επειδή

$$f'(1) = 9 \Rightarrow 6 \cdot 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1 + c_2 = 9 \Rightarrow c_2 = 1$$

οπότε

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 + 2x + 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = (2x^3 + x^2 + x)' \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 + x + c_3$$

αλλά είναι

$$f(-1) = 4 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot (-1)^3 + (-1)^2 + (-1) + c_3 = 4 \Rightarrow c_3 = 6$$

επομένως τελικά είναι

$$f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 + x + 6$$