

Επειδή η εφαπτομένη της στο σημείο $A\left(3, \frac{4}{3}\right)$ έχει συντελεστή διεύθυνσης $\lambda = 2$ θα

$$\text{ισχύει } f(3) = \frac{4}{3} \text{ και } f'(3) = 2$$

Ακόμη

$$f''(2x-1) = x - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2f''(2x-1) = 2x - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow [f'(2x-1)]' = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow [f'(2x-1)]' = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow [f'(2x-1)]' = (x^2 - x)' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(2x-1) = x^2 - x + c_1 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{θέτουμε } y=2x-1 \\ \Rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{2} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow f'(y) = \left(\frac{y+1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{y+1}{2} + c_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(y) = \frac{y^2 + 2y + 1}{4} - \frac{y+1}{2} + c_1 \Rightarrow f'(y) = \frac{y^2 + \cancel{2y} + 1 - \cancel{2y} - 2}{4} + c_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(y) = \frac{y^2 - 1}{4} + c_1$$

Όμως

$$f'(3) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{3^2 - 1}{4} + c_1 = 2 \Rightarrow 2 + c_1 = 2 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

Άρα

$$(1) \Rightarrow f'(y) \Rightarrow f'(y) = \frac{y^2 - 1}{4} \Rightarrow f'(y) = \left(\frac{\frac{y^3}{3} - y}{4}\right)' \Rightarrow f'(y) = \left(\frac{y^3 - 3y}{12}\right)' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(y) = \frac{y^3 - 3y}{12} + c_2 \quad (2)$$

Όμως

$$f(3) = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} \frac{3^3 - 3 \cdot 3}{12} + c_2 = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{18}{12} + c_2 = \frac{16}{12} \Rightarrow c_2 = -\frac{2}{12}$$

Άρα τελικά

$$(2) \stackrel{c=-\frac{2}{12}}{\Rightarrow} f(y) = \frac{y^3 - 3y}{12} - \frac{2}{12} \Rightarrow f(y) = \frac{y^3 - 3y - 2}{12}, \quad y \in \mathbb{R}$$