

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1} - x)(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+1-x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x} = 0 \\ &\text{διότι } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} + x) = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

β) Έχουμε

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \lambda &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} - x}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{\substack{|x|=-x \\ \text{για } x \rightarrow -\infty}} \frac{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} - x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(-\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 1 \right) = -\sqrt{1} - 1 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \beta &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) - \lambda x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) + 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - x + 2x) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x)(\sqrt{x^2+1} - x)}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+1-x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

διότι από α) ερώτημα $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - x) = +\infty$

Άρα η ευθεία $y = -2x$ είναι πλάγια ασύμπτωτη της γραφικής παράστασης της f στο $-\infty$

$$\gamma) \quad \text{Η } f \text{ είναι παραγωγίσιμη στο } \mathbb{R} \text{ με } f'(x) = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} - 1 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - 1$$

Οπότε

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) \cdot \sqrt{x^2+1} + f(x) &= \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - 1 \right) \sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+1} - x = \\ &= x - \sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+1} - x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

δ) Από το ερώτημα γ) έχουμε :

$$f'(x) \sqrt{x^2+1} + f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

(Είναι $f(x) \neq 0$ διότι

$$\begin{aligned} \text{αν } f(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2+1} - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2+1} = x \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2+1}^2 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2+1 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow 0 = 1 \text{ άτοπο)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Άρα } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx &= -\int_0^1 \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = -\int_0^1 (\ln f(x))' dx = -[\ln f(x)]_0^1 = \\ &= -\ln f(1) + \ln f(0) = -\ln(\sqrt{2}+1) + \ln 1 = -\ln(\sqrt{2}+1) = \ln(\sqrt{2}+1)^{-1} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{(\sqrt{2}+1)(\sqrt{2}-1)} = \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}^2-1} = \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)$$