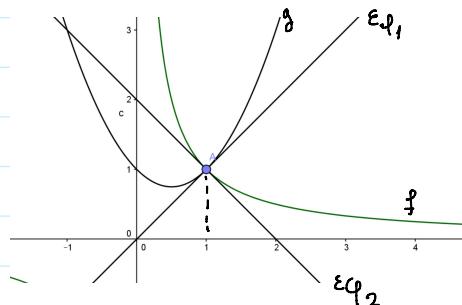


# Kovn Εφαντοθέντων δύο συχρημάτων

1 | B' | 122

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$$



Για το kovn ως 6 μήνα

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x^3 - x^2 + x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2(x-1) + (x-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)(x^2+1) = 0$$

$$x=1 \quad \text{or} \quad x^2+1=0$$

αδιάβασιμη.

Άρα οι  $C_f, C_g$  τις περιορίζουν για  $x_0 = 1$ .

Η  $f$  είναι παραθυρόμηνη στα  $x \neq 0$  καθώς  $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

Η  $g$  είναι παραθυρόμηνη στα  $\mathbb{R}$  καθώς  $g'(x) = 2x - 1$

Για να είναι οι ( $\epsilon\varphi$ ) μακριστες για  $x_0 = 1$  πρέπει

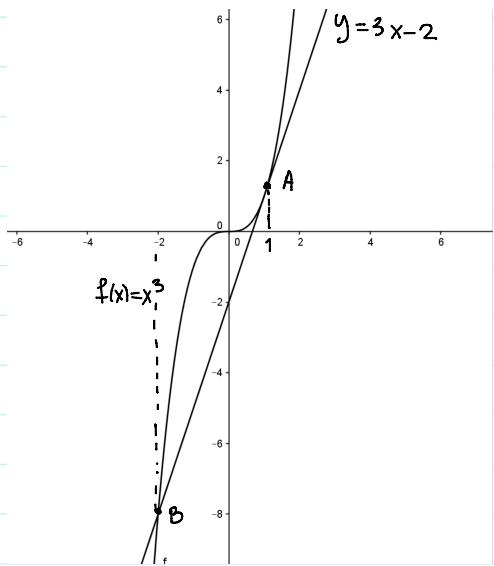
$$f'(1) \cdot g'(1) = -1 \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{1}\right) \cdot (2-1) = -1 \quad \text{Άριθμος.}$$

Άρα  $\epsilon\varphi_f \perp \epsilon\varphi_g$

2 | B<sup>1</sup> | 122

$$y = 3x - 2 \quad f(x) = x^3$$

für  $x = 1$  auf der Kurve  $y = 3x - 2$  und  $f(x) = x^3$



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= y \\ \Rightarrow x^3 &= 3x - 2 \\ \Rightarrow x^3 - 3x + 2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ \downarrow & & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right|$$

$$(x-1)(x^2+x-2) = 0$$

$$x=1 \text{ in } x^2+x-2=0$$

$$x=1 \text{ in } x=-2$$

A auf der  $C_f$ , ( $\varepsilon$ ) ist vor der G1a A(1,1) B(-2,-8)

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

$$(\varepsilon) \quad y = 3x - 2$$

H für einen Punkt  $f$  in  $\mathbb{R}$   
h  $\varepsilon$   $f'(x) = 3x^2$

$$\text{Punkt } f'(x_0) = 3$$

$$\text{für } x_0 = 1$$

$$f'(1) = 3 \cdot 1^2 = 3 = 3 \quad \text{A} \rightarrow \text{dus}$$

$$\text{für } x_0 = -2$$

$$f'(-2) = 3(-2)^2 = 12 \neq 3$$

A auf der  $C_f$  in  $(\varepsilon)$  entzweigt zu  $C_f$  in A(1,1).

3 | B<sup>1</sup> | 122

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0$$

O, f, g einer Menge/ $\mathbb{R}$  h  $\varepsilon$   $f'(x) = 2ax+b$ ,  $g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}, x \neq 0$

$$\begin{cases} f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) \\ f(x_0) = g(x_0) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2ax_0 + b = -\frac{1}{x_0^2} \\ ax_0^2 + bx_0 + c = \frac{1}{x_0} \end{cases}$$

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a + b = -1 \\ a + b + c = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = -1 - 2a \\ a - 1 - 2a + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow -a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \end{cases} \quad b = -1$$

4 | B<sup>1</sup> | 122

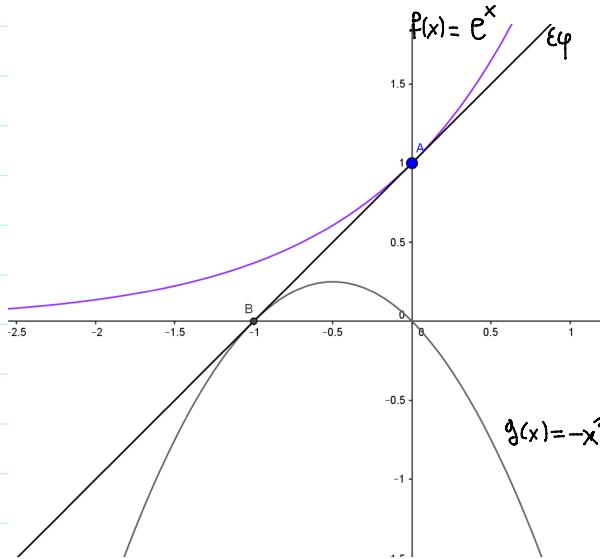
$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$A(0,1)$$

$$f'(x) = e^x$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 - x$$

$$g'(x) = -2x - 1$$



Bspiekur ( $\epsilon\varphi$ ) zu  $C_f$  zu  $A(0,1)$

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon\varphi_f: y - f(0) &= f'(0)(x-0) \\ y - 1 &= 1 \cdot x\end{aligned}$$

$$y = x + 1$$

Etwas  $B(x_0, g(x_0))$  zu Gleichung einsetzen  
hier zu  $C_g$ .

$$\text{zu } \epsilon\varphi_g: y - g(x_0) = g'(x_0)(x-x_0)$$

$$y - (-x_0^2 - x_0) = (-2x_0 - 1) \cdot (x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (-2x_0 - 1)x + 2x_0^2 + x_0 - x_0^2 - x_0$$

$$\epsilon\varphi_g: y = (-2x_0 - 1)x + x_0^2$$

$$\epsilon\varphi_f: \begin{cases} y = 1 \cdot x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\epsilon\varphi_g: \begin{cases} y = (-2x_0 - 1)x + x_0^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x_0 - 1 = 1 \\ x_0^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -2x_0 = 2 \Rightarrow x_0 = -1 \\ x_0 = 1 \text{ or } x_0 = -1 \end{cases}$$

Also in  $\epsilon\varphi_g$  zu  $x_0 = -1$ .  $\epsilon\varphi_g$  zu  $y = x + 1$