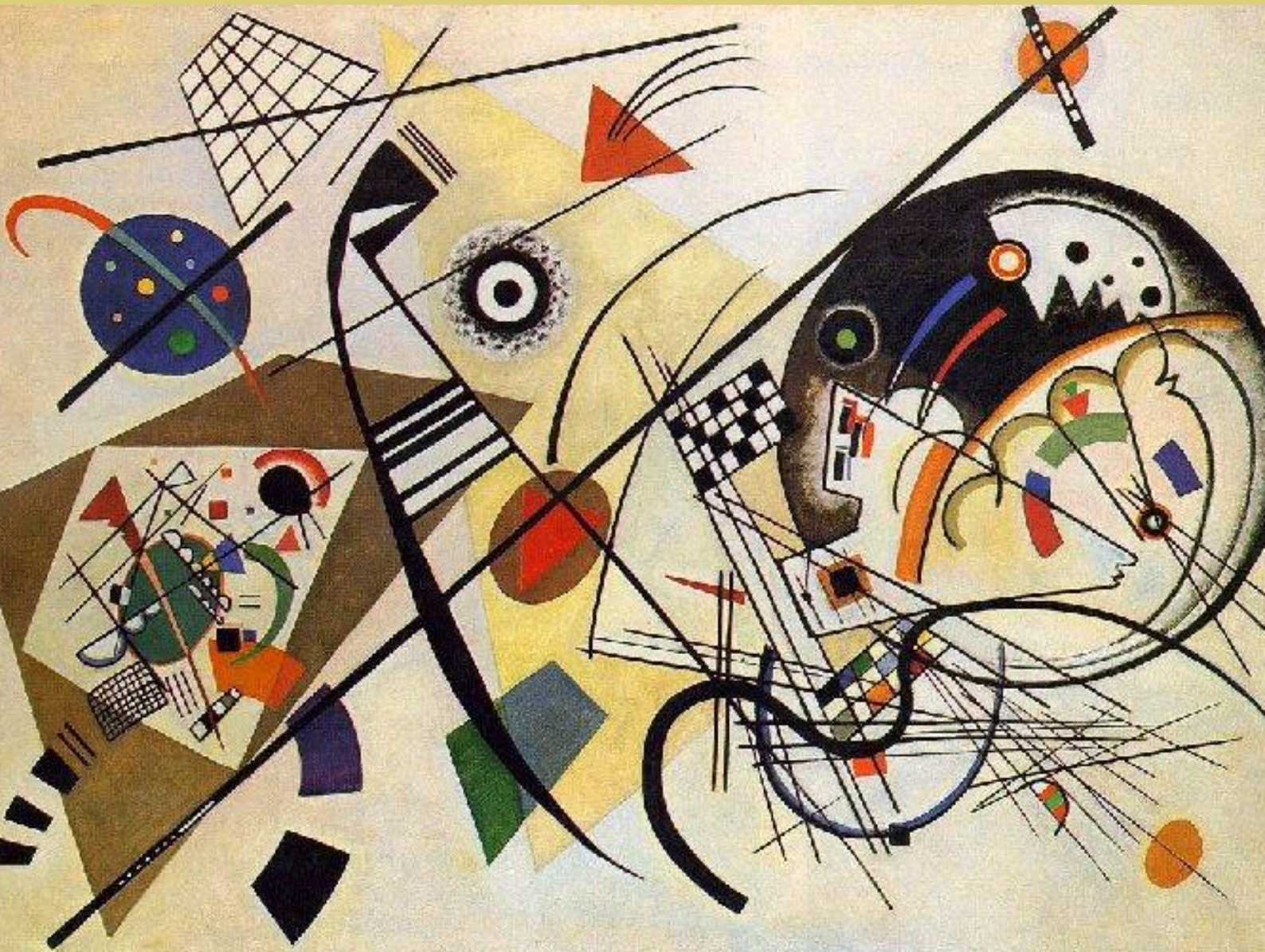


Συναρτήσεις Επαναληπτικές Ασκήσεις

Στέλιος Μιχαήλογλου



1. $f(x) = \ln x + x, x > 0.$

) f

) f μ

) $f^{-1}.$

) $0 < \alpha < \beta \quad \ln \frac{\alpha}{\beta} < \beta - \alpha.$

) $\ln(\ln x + x) + \ln x = 1 - x.$

2. $f \mu \mathbb{R}, \mu (-1, +\infty)$

$: f^3(x) + f(x) = e^x - 2 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) f

) $\mu f.$

) f

) $f^3(f(x)) + f(f(x)) + 1 = 0.$

3. $f \mu \mathbb{R} \quad f(x)e^{f(x)} = x$

$x \geq 0.$

) $f \quad [0, +\infty).$

) f

) $g \mu \mathbb{R} \quad g(x) > f(x)$

$x \in \mathbb{R}.$ $g(g(x)) > f(f(x)) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) $(0, +\infty) \quad : f(x^2) + f(x^4) > f(x) + f(x^3).$

4. $\mu \mathbb{R} \quad f, g \mu \mu \mathbb{R},$

$: f^{-1}(g(x) + 2) + x = 4 \quad g^{-1}(8 - 2x - f(4 - x)) - x = 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) $f(x) = x + 1 \quad g(x) = 3 - x, x \in \mathbb{R}.$

$h: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad h(x) = 9x - 1, x \in \mathbb{N}.$

) h

) $h.$

) $\mu x \quad h$

$f.$

5. $f(x) = \frac{\lambda x}{x - 2}, x \neq 2, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^* \quad : (f \circ f)(x) = x$

$x \neq 2.$

) $\lambda = 2.$

) $f \quad f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$

$x \neq 2.$

) $: f(f(x+1)) + f(x+1) = x + \frac{2e^{-x}}{e^{-x} - 2} + 1$

) $g \mu \mathbb{R} \mu \mu (2, +\infty)$

$f(g(x)) + g(x) = e^x \quad x > 2.$

i. g

ii. $g^{-1}(x) = 2 \ln x - \ln(x-2)$

6. $f: \mu \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad e^{f(x)} + f(x) = x + 1$

$x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) f

) $f: \mu \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \mu \subset \mathbb{R}$

) $g: \mu \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$

$e^{f(g(e^x))} + f(g(e^x)) = x + 1 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

7. $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 9 \quad g(x) = \sqrt{x-8}.$

) $g \circ f.$

) $h(x) = (g \circ f)(x).$

) $\mu \quad \varphi(x) = \sqrt{h(x)} - 1.$

) $F(x+2) = f(x), \quad F.$

) $t: \mu \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad g(t(x)) = x.$

8. $f: \mu \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\mu = A(-1, 2) \cup B(2, -1).$

) f

) $f \circ f$

) $f \quad f(f^{-1}(x^3) - 3) < 2.$

) $f: \mu \rightarrow \Gamma(1, -2).$

i. C_f

ii. $f(0) = 0.$

iii. $\frac{f(x)}{e^x - 1} < 0 \quad x \neq 0.$

9. $f: \mu \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad e^{f(x)} + f(x) + x = 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) f

) $f \quad f^{-1}(x) = -e^x - x.$

) $C_f \quad \mu = A(-1, 0) \cup B(-e-1, 1).$

) $f(\ln x - e^x - 1) = x.$

) $\alpha < \beta \quad \frac{e^\beta - e^\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} < 1.$

10. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(f(x)) = 4x - 3$

$x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) $f(1) = 1$.
) $f: \mu \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f^{-1}
) $f(x) = \alpha x + \beta$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$,
) $g: \mu \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $(f \circ f \circ g)(x) = 4e^x + 4x - 7$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 i. $g(x) = e^x + x - 1$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 ii. μ g .

11. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$: $f(x) + \ln f(x) = x$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
) $g(x) = x + \ln x$ $(0, +\infty)$.
) f
) $f(1) = 1$.
) f
) $f(f(3^x + x^3)) + \ln f(f(3^x + x^3)) < 1$.

12. $f: \mu \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\mu \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $f^3(x) + f(x) = 2x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
) f f^{-1} .
) f μ $O(0,0)$
 $A(1,1)$.
) $f(f^{-1}(e^x) - 1) = 0$.
) μ f
 f^{-1} .
) μ \mathbb{R} g
 $(f \circ g)(x) = (g \circ f)(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, : $(g^{-1} \circ f)(x) = (f \circ g^{-1})(x)$.

13. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: $|f(x) - f(y)| < |x - y|$
 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.
) $g(x) = f(x) + x$.
) $g \circ g$.
) $f(x^2) - f(x) < x - x^2$.
) $g(g(4^x + x)) - g(f(18) + 18) = 0$.

14. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: $f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$
 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.
) $f(0) = 0$.
) f .
) $f(x) > 0$, $x < 0$, f \mathbb{R} .
) $f(x) = 0$ μ , :
 $f(x + 1 + e^{x^3}) + f(x^3 - 1) = f(x + 1)$

15. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(A) = \mathbb{R}$, $f(2) = -2$.

) f

) $g(x) = (f \circ f \circ f)(x) + f(x)$

) f, g : $f^{-1}(x) = g^{-1}(f(f(x)) + x)$.

) $f(f(f(-2))) + f(-2) < g(g(x) - 6)$.

16. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f(f(x) + y) = x + f(y)$ $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

) $f(0) = 0$.

) $f^{-1}(x) = f(x)$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

) $f(f(x) + e^x) = x + f(e - \ln x)$.

) f , $f(x) = x$.

17. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$

$x, y > 0$.

) $f(1) = 0$.

) $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -f(x)$, $x > 0$.

) $f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = f(x) - f(y)$.

f $f \circ x: < f \frac{1}{x^2} \mathbb{N} > \ln x$ $x > 0$.

) $f(x) = \ln x$.

) $f \circ f$.

18. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$

$x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

) $f(0) = 1$.

) $f(-x) = \frac{1}{f(x)}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

) $f(x-y) = \frac{f(x)}{f(y)}$.

f $f \circ 2x: < e^{2x} \mathbb{N} 2e^x f \circ x: x \in \mathbb{R}$.

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

) $e^x + e^{x^3} > e^{x^2} + e^{x^4}$.

19. $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) + f(2x-1) = 2g(x)$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$.

) f, g

μ .

f : $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^3 < x\}$: $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R}$: $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

) $f(x) = x^3 + x$ $g(x) = \frac{9}{2}x^3 - 6x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x - 1, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

) f .

) $(x^3 + x)^3 + x^3 + x - 10 = 0$.

) $h^3(x) - e^{3x} = e^x - h(x)$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $h(x) = e^x$.

20. f : $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$:

$f\left(\frac{x+f(x)}{2}\right) = x$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

) $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $f(x_0) > x_0$.

) $f(x) = x$.

) $g(x) = x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1$. μ x $(g \circ g)(x) = f(x)$.

) $f \circ g = g \circ f$ $x \geq 0$.

1. $f(x) = \ln x + x, x > 0.$
) f
) f^{-1}
) $0 < \alpha < \beta \quad \ln \frac{\alpha}{\beta} < \beta - \alpha.$
) $\ln(\ln x + x) + \ln x = 1 - x.$

) $x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty) \mu \quad x_1 < x_2 (1), \quad : \ln x_1 < \ln x_2 (2) \quad \mu$
 $\mu \quad (1), (2) \quad \mu :$
 $\ln x_1 + x_1 < \ln x_2 + x_2 \Leftrightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \quad f$
 $(0, +\infty).$
) $f \quad (0, +\infty) \quad 1-1,$
 $f(x) = f^{-1}(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = x \Leftrightarrow \ln x + x = x \Leftrightarrow \ln x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1. \quad \mu \quad (1,1).$
) $\ln \frac{\alpha}{\beta} < \beta - \alpha \Leftrightarrow \ln \alpha - \ln \beta < \beta - \alpha \Leftrightarrow \ln \alpha + \alpha < \ln \beta + \beta \Leftrightarrow f(\alpha) < f(\beta)$
 $f \quad 0 < \alpha < \beta.$
) $x > 0 \quad \ln x + x > 0 (3), \quad :$
 $\ln(\ln x + x) + \ln x = 1 - x \Leftrightarrow \ln(\ln x + x) + \ln x + x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\ln f(x) + f(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow f(f(x)) = f(1) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(1) \Leftrightarrow x = 1.$
 $(3) \quad x = 1,$

2. $f \quad \mu \quad \mathbb{R}, \mu \quad \mu \quad (-1, +\infty)$
 $: f^3(x) + f(x) = e^x - 2 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$
) f
) $\mu \quad f.$
) f
) $f^3(f(x)) + f(f(x)) + 1 = 0.$

) $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \mu \quad x_1 < x_2, \quad f(x_1) \geq f(x_2) (1), \quad :$
 $f^3(x_1) \geq f^3(x_2) (2) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad (1), (2) \quad \mu :$
 $f^3(x_1) + f(x_1) \geq f^3(x_2) + f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} - 2 \geq e^{x_2} - 2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 \geq x_2.$
 $f(x_1) < f(x_2) \quad f \quad \mathbb{R}.$

$$) f^3(x) + f(x) = e^x - 2 \Leftrightarrow f(x)(f^2(x) + 1) = e^x - 2 \stackrel{f^2(x)+1 > 0}{\Leftrightarrow} f(x) = \frac{e^x - 2}{f^2(x) + 1}.$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^x - 2}{f^2(x) + 1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \ln 2$$

$$f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^x - 2}{f^2(x) + 1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x > 2 \Leftrightarrow x > \ln 2 \qquad f(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < \ln 2$$

) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 1-1$ f .

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow y^3 + y = e^x - 2 \Leftrightarrow e^x = y^3 + y + 2 = (y+1)(y^2 - y + 2) \quad (1).$$

$$e^x > 0 \qquad x \in \mathbb{R} \qquad (y+1)(y^2 - y + 2) > 0 \stackrel{y^2 - y + 2 > 0 (\Delta < 0)}{\Leftrightarrow} y + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow y > -1.$$

$$(1) \quad : x = \ln(y^3 + y + 2) \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \ln(y^3 + y + 2), y > -1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \ln(x^3 + x + 2), x > -1.$$

$$) \qquad f^3(x) + f(x) = e^x - 2 \qquad x \in \mathbb{R}, \qquad x$$

$$f(x) \qquad : f^3(f(x)) + f(f(x)) = e^{f(x)} - 2. \qquad :$$

$$f^3(f(x)) + f(f(x)) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow e^{f(x)} - 2 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{f(x)} = 1 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(\ln 2) \stackrel{1-1}{\Leftrightarrow} x = \ln 2.$$

3. $f: \mu \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \qquad f(x)e^{f(x)} = x$

$$x \geq 0.$$

$$) \qquad f \qquad [0, +\infty).$$

$$) \qquad f \qquad .$$

$$) \qquad g: \mu \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \qquad g(x) > f(x)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}. \qquad g(g(x)) > f(f(x)) \qquad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$) \qquad (0, +\infty) \qquad : f(x^2) + f(x^4) > f(x) + f(x^3).$$

$$) \qquad x \geq 0 \qquad f(x)e^{f(x)} = x \geq 0 \qquad e^{f(x)} > 0 \qquad x \geq 0, \qquad f(x) \geq 0.$$

$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2 \qquad , \qquad f(x_1) \geq f(x_2) \quad (1), \quad :$$

$$e^{f(x_1)} \geq e^{f(x_2)} \quad (2) \quad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \quad (1), (2) \quad \mu \quad :$$

$$f(x_1)e^{f(x_1)} \geq f(x_2)e^{f(x_2)} \Leftrightarrow x_1 \geq x_2 \qquad . \qquad f(x_1) < f(x_2) \qquad f$$

$$[0, +\infty).$$

) $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 1-1$ f .

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow ye^y = x \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(y) = ye^y, y \geq 0 \qquad f^{-1}(x) = xe^x, x \geq 0.$$

$$) g(x) > f(x) \stackrel{f \nearrow}{\Leftrightarrow} f(g(x)) > f(f(x)) \quad (3)$$

$$g(x) > f(x) \qquad \mu \qquad x \qquad g(x) \qquad :$$

$$g(g(x)) > f(g(x)) \quad (4)$$

$$(3), (4) \quad \mu : g(g(x)) > f(g(x)) > f(f(x)).$$

$$) \quad x^2 - x = x(x-1) \quad x^4 - x^3 = x^3(x-1).$$

$$x > 1 \quad x^2 - x = x(x-1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 > x \stackrel{f'}{\Leftrightarrow} f(x^2) > f(x) \quad (5)$$

$$x^4 - x^3 = x^3(x-1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^4 > x^3 \stackrel{f'}{\Leftrightarrow} f(x^4) > f(x^3) \quad (6) \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$(5), (6) \quad f(x^2) + f(x^4) > f(x) + f(x^3). \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$f(x^2) + f(x^4) < f(x) + f(x^3), \quad x > 1.$$

4. $\mu \quad \mathbb{R} \quad f, g \mu \quad \mu \quad \mathbb{R},$
 $: f^{-1}(g(x)+2)+x=4 \quad g^{-1}(8-2x-f(4-x))-x=0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$
 $) \quad f(x)=x+1 \quad g(x)=3-x, x \in \mathbb{R}.$
 $h \circ x: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad f \circ g: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, x \geq 1.$
 $) \quad h$
 $) \quad h.$
 $) \quad \mu \quad x \quad f. \quad h$

$$) \quad f^{-1}(g(x)+2)+x=4 \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(g(x)+2)=4-x \Leftrightarrow f(f^{-1}(g(x)+2))=f(4-x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$g(x)+2=f(4-x) \quad (1)$$

$$g^{-1}(8-2x-f(4-x))-x=0 \Leftrightarrow g^{-1}(8-2x-f(4-x))=x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$8-2x-f(4-x)=g(x) \Leftrightarrow 8-2x-g(x)=f(4-x) \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \quad : g(x)+2=8-2x-g(x) \Leftrightarrow 2g(x)=6-2x \Leftrightarrow g(x)=3-x.$$

$$(1) \quad \mu : f(4-x)=3-x+2=5-x.$$

$$\mu \quad 4-x=u \Leftrightarrow 4-u=x, \quad : f(u)=5-(4-u)=1+u \quad u \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$f(x)=1+x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$) \quad h(x)=-f(x)g(x)=-x(3-x)=-3x+x^2-3+x=x^2-2x-3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$h(x)=x^2-2x+1-4=(x-1)^2-4, \quad x \geq 1.$$

$$1 \leq x_1 < x_2, \quad : \quad 0 \leq x_1-1 < x_2-1 \Rightarrow (x_1-1)^2 < (x_2-1)^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x_1-1)^2-4 < (x_2-1)^2-4 \Leftrightarrow h(x_1) < h(x_2) \Rightarrow h \nearrow [1, +\infty) \Rightarrow f \uparrow -1,$$

h

$$h(x)=y \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2-4=y \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2=y+4 \quad (3).$$

$$(x-1)^2 \geq 0, \quad y+4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow y \geq -4.$$

$$x \geq 1, \quad (3) \quad : x-1=\sqrt{y+4} \Leftrightarrow x=\sqrt{y+4}+1,$$

$$f^{-1}(y)=\sqrt{y+4}+1, \quad y \geq -4, \quad f^{-1}(x)=\sqrt{x+4}+1, \quad x \geq -4.$$

$$) \quad (x-1)^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2-4 \geq -4 \Leftrightarrow h(x) \geq -4 = h(1), \quad h \quad -4$$

$x = 1.$

) $h(x) > f(x) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 > x + 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x - 4 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 4)(x + 1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 4.$

5. $f(x) = \frac{\lambda x}{x - 2}, x \neq 2, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^*$: $(f \circ f)(x) = x$

$x \neq 2.$

) $\lambda = 2.$

) f $f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$

$x \neq 2.$

) : $f(f(x+1)) + f(x+1) = x + \frac{2e^{-x}}{e^{-x} - 2} + 1$

) $g \mu \mathbb{R} \mu \mu (2, +\infty)$

$f(g(x)) + g(x) = e^x \quad x > 2.$

i. g

ii. $g^{-1}(x) = 2 \ln x - \ln(x - 2)$

) $f \circ f$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in A_f \\ f(x) \in A_f \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \neq 2 \\ \frac{\lambda x}{x - 2} \neq 2 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \neq 2 \\ \lambda x \neq 2x - 4 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \neq 2 \\ (\lambda - 2)x \neq -4 \end{array} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$\lambda \neq 2, \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \neq 2 \\ x \neq \frac{-4}{\lambda - 2} \end{array} \right., \quad (f \circ f)(x) = x \quad x \neq 2.$

$\lambda = 2, \quad (1) \quad \mu : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \neq 2 \\ 0 \neq -4 \end{array} \right. \text{ ισχύει, } \quad A_{f \circ f} = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}.$

$f(x) = \frac{2x}{x - 2} \quad (f \circ f)(x) = f(f(x)) = \frac{2 \frac{2x}{x - 2}}{\frac{2x}{x - 2} - 2} = \frac{\frac{4x}{x - 2}}{\frac{2x - 2x + 4}{x - 2}} = \frac{4x}{4} = x$

) $x_1, x_2 \neq 2 \mu f(x_1) = f(x_2),$

$\frac{2x_1}{x_1 - 2} = \frac{2x_2}{x_2 - 2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x_1(x_2 - 2)}{(x_1 - 2)(x_2 - 2)} = \frac{2x_2(x_1 - 2)}{(x_1 - 2)(x_2 - 2)} \Leftrightarrow 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1 = 2x_2x_1 - 4x_2 \Leftrightarrow -4x_1 = -4x_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad f$

$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{x - 2} = y \Leftrightarrow 2x = xy - 2y \Leftrightarrow 2y = xy - 2x \Leftrightarrow x(y - 2) = 2y \quad (2).$

$y = 2, \quad (2) \quad 0 = 4$

$x = 2, \quad (2)$

$$y \neq 2 \quad x = \frac{2y}{y-2} \quad f^{-1}(y) = \frac{2y}{y-2}, y \neq 2,$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x}{x-2} = f(x), x \neq 2$$

) $(f \circ f)(x) = x \quad x \neq 2, \quad f(f(x+1)) = x+1 \mu \quad x+1 \neq 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1.$

$$f(f(x+1)) + f(x+1) = x + \frac{2e^{-x}}{e^{-x}-2} + 1 \Leftrightarrow x+1 + f(x+1) = x + f(e^{-x}) + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(x+1) = f(e^{-x}) \stackrel{I-1}{\Leftrightarrow} x+1 = e^{-x} \Leftrightarrow e^{-x} - x - 1 = 0 \quad (3) \mu$$

$$e^{-x} \neq 2 \Leftrightarrow -x \neq \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq -\ln 2.$$

$$h(x) = e^{-x} - x - 1, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \mu \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad -x_1 > -x_2 \quad (4) \quad e^{-x_1} > e^{-x_2} \quad (5)$$

$$\mu \quad (4) \quad (5) \quad \mu :$$

$$e^{-x_1} - x_1 > e^{-x_2} - x_2 \Leftrightarrow e^{-x_1} - x_1 - 1 > e^{-x_2} - x_2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow h(x_1) > h(x_2) \Rightarrow h \searrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow h \text{ 1-1}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow h(x) = h(0) \stackrel{I-1}{\Leftrightarrow} x = 0.$$

i.) $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \mu \quad g(x_1) = g(x_2), \quad f(g(x_1)) = f(g(x_2))$

$$f(g(x_1)) + g(x_1) = f(g(x_2)) + g(x_2) \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} = e^{x_2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow g \text{ 1-1}$$

ii.) $g(x) = y \Rightarrow f(y) + y = e^x \Leftrightarrow \frac{2y}{y-2} + y = e^x \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{y^2}{y-2} \Leftrightarrow x = \ln \frac{y^2}{y-2},$

$$g^{-1}(y) = \ln \frac{y^2}{y-2}, y > 2,$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x-2} = \ln x^2 - \ln(x-2) = 2 \ln x - \ln(x-2), x > 2$$

6. $f \mu \mathbb{R} \quad e^{f(x)} + f(x) = x + 1$

$x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) f

) $f \mu \mathbb{R}, \quad f$

) $g \mu (0, +\infty)$

$$e^{f(g(e^x))} + f(g(e^x)) = x + 1 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

) $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \mu \quad x_1 < x_2, \quad f(x_1) \geq f(x_2) \quad (1), \quad :$

$$e^{f(x_1)} \geq e^{f(x_2)} \quad (2) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad (1), (2) \quad \mu :$$

$$e^{f(x_1)} + f(x_1) \geq e^{f(x_2)} + f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow x_1 + 1 \geq x_2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow x_1 \geq x_2.$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2) \quad f \quad \mathbb{R}.$$

) $x=0$: $e^{f(0)} + f(0) = 1$ (3).

μ $g(x) = e^x + x, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \mu x_1 < x_2, e^{x_1} < e^{x_2}$

$e^{x_1} + x_1 < e^{x_2} + x_2 \Leftrightarrow g(x_1) < g(x_2) \Rightarrow g \nearrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow g$ 1-1.

(3) $\Rightarrow g(f(0)) = g(0) \stackrel{f^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} f(0) = 0$

$x > 0 \stackrel{f \nearrow}{\Rightarrow} f(x) > f(0) = 0$

$x < 0 \stackrel{f \nearrow}{\Rightarrow} f(x) < f(0) = 0$

) $f \nearrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ 1-1 f .

$f(x) = y \Rightarrow e^y + y - 1 = x, f^{-1}(y) = e^y + y - 1, y \in \mathbb{R} f^{-1}(x) = e^x + x - 1, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

) $e^{f(x)} + f(x) = x + 1 \mu x g(e^x), :$

$e^{f(g(e^x))} + f(g(e^x)) = g(e^x) + 1, e^{f(g(e^x))} + f(g(e^x)) = x + 1 :$

$g(e^x) + 1 = x + 1 \Leftrightarrow g(e^x) = x. \mu e^x = u > 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \ln u, \mu :$

$g(u) = \ln u, u > 0, g(x) = \ln x, x > 0.$

7. $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 9 g(x) = \sqrt{x-8}$.

) $g \circ f$.

) $h(x) = (g \circ f)(x)$.

) $\mu \varphi(x) = \sqrt{h(x)-1}$

) $F(x+2) = f(x), F$.

) $t \mu \mathbb{R} g(t(x)) = x$.

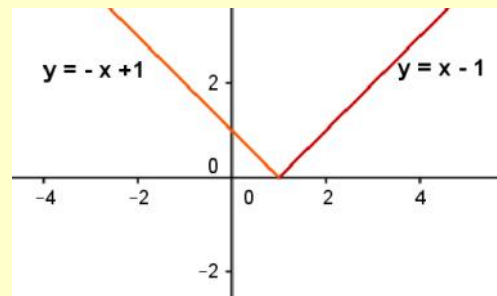
) $g : x-8 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 8, A_g = [8, +\infty)$.

$g \circ f :$

$\begin{cases} x \in A_f \\ f(x) \in A_g \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x^2 - 2x + 9 \geq 8 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 \geq 0, A_{g \circ f} = \mathbb{R}$.

$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 9 - 8} = \sqrt{(x-1)^2} = |x-1|$.

) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, x \geq 1 \\ -x+1, x < 1 \end{cases}$



) $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{|x-1|-1}$

$|x-1|-1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow |x-1| \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x-1 \leq -1 \Leftrightarrow x \leq 0 \quad x-1 \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 2$.

$A_\varphi = (-\infty, 0] \cup [2, +\infty)$.

) $F(x+2) = f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 9$. $\mu \quad x+2 = u \Leftrightarrow x = u-2$. \quad :
 $F(u) = (u-2)^2 - 2(u-2) + 9 = u^2 - 4u + 4 - 2u + 4 + 9 = u^2 - 6u + 17, u \in \mathbb{R}$,
 $F(x) = x^2 - 6x + 17, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

) $g(t(x)) \quad : \quad \begin{cases} x \in A_t \\ t(x) \in A_g \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t(x) \geq 8 \end{cases}$.
 $g(t(x)) = x \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{t(x)-8} = x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow t(x)-8 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow t(x) = x^2 + 8, x \geq 0$

8. $f \quad \mu \quad \mathbb{R}$
 $\mu \quad A(-1,2) \quad B(2,-1)$.

) f
) $f \circ f$
) $f \quad f(f^{-1}(x^3)-3) < 2$.
) f
i. $C_f \quad \mu \quad \Gamma(1,-2)$.
ii. $f(0) = 0$.
iii. $\frac{f(x)}{e^x - 1} < 0 \quad x \neq 0$.

) $f \quad \mu \quad f(-1) = 2 > f(2) = -1$.
) $f \quad x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2$
 $f(x_1) > f(x_2) \quad f(f(x_1)) < f(f(x_2)) \Leftrightarrow (f \circ f)(x_1) < (f \circ f)(x_2) \Rightarrow f \circ f \nearrow \mathbb{R}$
) $f \searrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 1-1$.
 $f(f^{-1}(x^3)-3) < 2 \Leftrightarrow f(f^{-1}(x^3)-3) < f(-1) \stackrel{f \searrow}{\Leftrightarrow} f^{-1}(x^3)-3 > -1 \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(x^3) > 2 \stackrel{f \searrow}{\Leftrightarrow}$
 $f(f^{-1}(x^3)) < f(2) \Leftrightarrow x^3 < -1 \Leftrightarrow x < -1$

i. $f \quad f(-x) = -f(x) \quad (1) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 $x = -1 \quad f(1) = -f(-1) = -2, \quad C_f \quad \mu \quad \Gamma(1,-2)$.
ii. $x = 0 \quad (1) \quad : f(0) = -f(0) \Leftrightarrow 2f(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(0) = 0$.
iii. $x > 0 \stackrel{f \searrow}{\Leftrightarrow} f(x) < f(0) = 0 \quad e^x > e^0 = 1 \Leftrightarrow e^x - 1 > 0, \quad \frac{f(x)}{e^x - 1} < 0$.
 $x < 0 \stackrel{f \searrow}{\Leftrightarrow} f(x) > f(0) = 0 \quad e^x < e^0 = 1 \Leftrightarrow e^x - 1 < 0, \quad \frac{f(x)}{e^x - 1} < 0$

9. $f \quad \mu \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mathbb{R}$
 $e^{f(x)} + f(x) + x = 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$.
) f

) $f^{-1}(x) = -e^x - x$.

) $C_f \quad \mu \quad A(-1,0) \quad B(-e-1,1)$.

) $f(\ln x - e^x - 1) = x$.

) $\alpha < \beta \quad \frac{e^\beta - e^\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} < 1$.

) $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad , \quad f(x_1) \leq f(x_2) \quad (1)$,
 $e^{f(x_1)} \leq e^{f(x_2)} \quad (2) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad (1), (2) \quad \mu :$
 $e^{f(x_1)} + f(x_1) \leq e^{f(x_2)} + f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow -x_1 \leq -x_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 \geq x_2$.
 $f(x_1) > f(x_2) \quad f$.

) $f \searrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 1-1$.
 $\mu \quad f(x) = y$:
 $e^y + y + x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -e^y - y \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(y) = -e^y - y, y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f^{-1}(x) = -e^x - x, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

) C_f :
 $f(-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(f(-1)) = f^{-1}(0) \Leftrightarrow -1 = -e^0 - 0$.
 C_f :
 $f(-e-1) = 1 \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(f(-e-1)) = f^{-1}(1) \Leftrightarrow -e-1 = -e^1 - 1$.

) $f(\ln x + e^x - 1) = x \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(f(\ln x + e^x - 1)) = f^{-1}(x) \Leftrightarrow \ln x - e^x - 1 = -e^x - x \Leftrightarrow$
 $\ln x + x - 1 = 0 \quad (3)$.
 $g(x) = \ln x + x - 1, x > 0$.

$x_1, x_2 > 0 \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2, \quad \ln x_1 < \ln x_2 \quad \ln x_1 + x_1 < \ln x_2 + x_2 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\ln x_1 + x_1 - 1 < \ln x_2 + x_2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow g(x_1) < g(x_2) \Rightarrow g \nearrow (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow g \text{ 1-1}$.
 $(3) \Rightarrow g(x) = g(1) \Leftrightarrow x = 1$

) $\alpha < \beta \quad \alpha - \beta < 0, \quad :$
 $\frac{e^\beta - e^\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} < 1 \Leftrightarrow e^\beta - e^\alpha > \alpha - \beta \Leftrightarrow -\alpha - e^\alpha > -\beta - e^\beta \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(\alpha) > f^{-1}(\beta) \Leftrightarrow \alpha < \beta$.

10. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad : f(f(x)) = 4x - 3$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

) $f(1) = 1$.

) $f \quad \mu \quad \mathbb{R}, \quad f$
 $f^{-1} \quad f$.

) $f(x) = \alpha x + \beta, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \quad , .$

) $g \quad \mu \quad \mathbb{R}$
 $(f \circ f \circ g)(x) = 4e^x + 4x - 7 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$.

i. $g(x) = e^x + x - 1, x \in \mathbb{R}.$

ii. $\mu \quad g.$

) $x=1 \quad f(f(1)) = 4 \cdot 1 - 3 = 1 \quad x = f(1)$

$$f\left(\underbrace{f(f(1))}_1\right) = 4f(1) - 3 \Leftrightarrow f(1) = 4f(1) - 3 \Leftrightarrow 3f(1) = 3 \Leftrightarrow f(1) = 1.$$

) $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2),$

$$f(f(x_1)) = f(f(x_2)) \Leftrightarrow 4x_1 - 3 = 4x_2 - 3 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow f(1) = 1.$$

$$\mu \quad f(x) = y \quad \mu : f(y) = 4x - 3 \Leftrightarrow 4x = f(y) + 3 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}(f(y) + 3),$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{4}(f(y) + 3), y \in \mathbb{R} \quad f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4}(f(x) + 3), x \in \mathbb{R}$$

) $f(f(x)) = \alpha f(x) + \beta = \alpha(\alpha x + \beta) + \beta = \alpha^2 x + \alpha\beta + \beta. \quad \mu \quad f(f(x)) = 4x - 3,$

$$\alpha^2 x + \alpha\beta + \beta = 4x - 3 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\mu \quad \begin{cases} \alpha^2 = 4 \\ \alpha\beta + \beta = -3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \pm 2 \\ \alpha\beta + \beta = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = 2 \quad 2\beta + \beta = -3 \Leftrightarrow 3\beta = -3 \Leftrightarrow \beta = -1 \quad f(x) = 2x - 1.$$

$$\alpha = -2 \quad -2\beta + \beta = -3 \Leftrightarrow -\beta = -3 \Leftrightarrow \beta = 3 \quad f(x) = -2x + 3.$$

) i. $f(f(x)) = 4x - 3 \quad \mu \quad x \quad g(x) \quad :$

$$f(f(g(x))) = 4g(x) - 3. \quad \mu \quad f(f(g(x))) = 4e^x + 4x - 7,$$

$$4g(x) - 3 = 4e^x + 4x - 7 \Leftrightarrow 4g(x) = 4e^x + 4x - 4 \Leftrightarrow g(x) = e^x + x - 1.$$

ii. $\mu \quad g(0) = 0.$

$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2, \quad e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \quad e^{x_1} + x_1 < e^{x_2} + x_2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$g(x_1) < g(x_2) \Rightarrow g \nearrow \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x > 0 \stackrel{g \nearrow}{\Leftrightarrow} g(x) > g(0) = 0$$

$$x < 0 \stackrel{g \nearrow}{\Leftrightarrow} g(x) < g(0) = 0.$$

11. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ $: f(x) + \ln f(x) = x$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
) $g(x) = x + \ln x$ $(0, +\infty)$.
) f .
) $f(1) = 1$.
) f .
) $f(f(3^x + x^3)) + \ln f(f(3^x + x^3)) < 1$.

) $x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty)$ μ $x_1 < x_2$ (1), $: \ln x_1 < \ln x_2$ (2) μ
 μ (1), (2) μ $: \ln x_1 + x_1 < \ln x_2 + x_2 \Leftrightarrow g(x_1) < g(x_2)$ g
 $(0, +\infty)$.
) $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ μ $x_1 < x_2$, $:$
 $f(x_1) + \ln f(x_1) < f(x_2) + \ln f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow g(f(x_1)) < g(f(x_2)) \stackrel{g \nearrow}{\Leftrightarrow} f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Rightarrow f \nearrow \mathbb{R}$.
) $f(1) + \ln f(1) = 1 \Leftrightarrow g(f(1)) = g(1) \stackrel{g^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} f(1) = 1$
) $f \nearrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 1 - 1$.
 μ $f(x) = y$ $: y + \ln y = x \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(y) = y + \ln y, y > 0$
 $f^{-1}(x) = x + \ln x, x > 0$.
) $f(x) + \ln f(x) = x$ μ x $f(3^x + x^3)$, $:$
 $f(f(3^x + x^3)) + \ln f(f(3^x + x^3)) = f(3^x + x^3)$, $:$
 $f(f(3^x + x^3)) + \ln f(f(3^x + x^3)) < 1 \Leftrightarrow f(3^x + x^3) < 1 \Leftrightarrow f(3^x + x^3) < f(1) \stackrel{f \nearrow}{\Leftrightarrow} 3^x + x^3 < 1 \Leftrightarrow$
 $3^x + x^3 - 1 < 0$ (3).
 $h(x) = 3^x + x^3 - 1, x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ μ $x_1 < x_2$, $: 3^{x_1} < 3^{x_2}, x_1^3 < x_2^3$ **οπότε και**
 $3^{x_1} + x_1^3 < 3^{x_2} + x_2^3 \Leftrightarrow 3^{x_1} + x_1^3 - 1 < 3^{x_2} + x_2^3 - 1 \Leftrightarrow h(x_1) < h(x_2) \Rightarrow h \nearrow \mathbb{R}$.
 (3) $\Rightarrow h(x) < h(0) \stackrel{h \nearrow}{\Leftrightarrow} x < 0$.

12. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ μ $f^3(x) + f(x) = 2x$ μ \mathbb{R} μ \mathbb{R}
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
) f f^{-1} .
) f μ $O(0,0)$
 $A(1,1)$.
) $f(f^{-1}(e^x) - 1) = 0$.
) μ f
 f^{-1} .
) μ \mathbb{R} g

$$(f \circ g)(x) = (g \circ f)(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad : (g^{-1} \circ f)(x) = (f \circ g^{-1})(x).$$

) $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \quad (1), \quad f^3(x_1) = f^3(x_2) \quad (2) \quad \mu$
 $\mu \quad (1), (2) \quad \mu : f^3(x_1) + f(x_1) = f^3(x_2) + f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow 2x_1 = 2x_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad f$
 1-1 .

$$\mu \quad f(x) = y \quad : y^3 + y = 2x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}(y^3 + y)$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{2}(y^3 + y), \quad y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^3 + x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

) $\mu \quad f^{-1}(0) = 0 \quad f(f^{-1}(0)) = f(0) \Leftrightarrow 0 = f(0)$
 $f^{-1}(1) = 1 \quad f(f^{-1}(1)) = f(1) \Leftrightarrow 1 = f(1).$

) $f(f^{-1}(e^x) - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(f^{-1}(e^x) - 1) = f(0) \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(e^x) - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $f^{-1}(e^x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow f(f^{-1}(e^x)) = f(1) \Leftrightarrow e^x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

) $f \quad f^{-1} \quad \mu \mu \quad y = x, \quad f^{-1}$
 $f \quad y = x, \quad :$
 C_f

$$f(x) > x \Leftrightarrow f^3(x) > x^3,$$

$$f^3(x) + f(x) > x^3 + x \Leftrightarrow 2x > x^3 + x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^3 - x < 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 1) < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	0	1	$+\infty$
x	-	-	0	+	+
$x^2 - 1$	+	0	-	-	0
	-	0	+	0	+

) $f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) \Leftrightarrow g^{-1}(f(g(x))) = g^{-1}(g(f(x))) \Leftrightarrow$

$$g^{-1}(f(g(x))) = (g^{-1} \circ g)(f(x)) \Leftrightarrow g^{-1}(f(g(x))) = f(x) \quad \mu \quad x$$

$$g^{-1}(x), \quad \mu : g^{-1}(f(g(g^{-1}(x)))) = f(g^{-1}(x)) \Leftrightarrow g^{-1}(f(x)) = f(g^{-1}(x)),$$

$$(g^{-1} \circ f)(x) = (f \circ g^{-1})(x)$$

13. $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad : |f(x) - f(y)| < |x - y|$
 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$

) $g(x) = f(x) + x \quad .$

) $g \circ g \quad .$

) $f(x^2) - f(x) < x - x^2.$

) $g(g(4^x + x)) - g(f(18) + 18) = 0.$

-) $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \ \mu \ x_1 < x_2$.
 $x = x_1 \quad y = x_2 \quad \mu : |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < |x_1 - x_2| = -x_1 + x_2 \Leftrightarrow$
 $-(-x_1 + x_2) < f(x_1) - f(x_2) < -x_1 + x_2 \Leftrightarrow$
 $x_1 - x_2 + x_1 - x_2 < f(x_1) - f(x_2) + x_1 - x_2 < -x_1 + x_2 + x_1 - x_2 \Leftrightarrow$
 $2x_1 - 2x_2 < g(x_1) - g(x_2) < 0 \Rightarrow g(x_1) - g(x_2) < 0 \Leftrightarrow g(x_1) < g(x_2) \Rightarrow g \nearrow \mathbb{R}$
-) $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \ \mu \ x_1 < x_2$
 $g(x_1) > g(x_2) \stackrel{g \searrow}{\Leftrightarrow} g(g(x_1)) < g(g(x_2)) \Leftrightarrow (g \circ g)(x_1) < (g \circ g)(x_2) \Rightarrow g \circ g \nearrow \mathbb{R}$
-) $f(x^2) - f(x) < x - x^2 \Leftrightarrow f(x^2) + x^2 < f(x) + x \Leftrightarrow g(x^2) < g(x) \stackrel{g \searrow}{\Leftrightarrow} x^2 > x \Leftrightarrow$
 $x(x-1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 0 \quad x > 1$
-) $g \quad 1-1$.
 $g(g(4^x + x)) - g(f(18) + 18) = 0 \Leftrightarrow g(g(4^x + x)) = g(f(18) + 18) \stackrel{g^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow}$
 $g(4^x + x) = f(18) + 18 \Leftrightarrow g(4^x + x) = g(18) \stackrel{g^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} 4^x + x = 18 \Leftrightarrow 4^x + x - 18 = 0(1)$.
 $h(x) = 4^x + x - 18, \ x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \ \mu \ x_1 < x_2 \quad 4^{x_1} < 4^{x_2}$
 $4^{x_1} + x_1 < 4^{x_2} + x_2 \Leftrightarrow 4^{x_1} + x_1 - 18 < 4^{x_2} + x_2 - 18 \Leftrightarrow h(x_1) < h(x_2) \Rightarrow h \nearrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 1-1$.
 $(1) \Rightarrow h(x) = h(2) \stackrel{h^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} x = 2$.

- 14.** $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad : f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$
 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.
-) $f(0) = 0$.
-) f .
-) $f(x) > 0 \quad x < 0, \quad f \quad \mathbb{R}$.
-) $f(x) = 0 \quad \mu \quad , \quad :$
 $f(x+1+e^{x^3}) + f(x^3-1) = f(x+1)$

-) $x = y = 0 \quad \cancel{f(0)} = \cancel{f(0)} + f(0) \Leftrightarrow f(0) = 0$.
-) $y = -x \quad f(x-x) = f(x) + f(-x) \Leftrightarrow f(0) = f(x) + f(-x) \Leftrightarrow$
 $0 = f(x) + f(-x) \Leftrightarrow f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow f$ περιττή
-) $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \ \mu \ x_1 < x_2, \quad x_1 - x_2 < 0$
 $f(x_1 - x_2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x_1) + f(-x_2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x_1) - f(x_2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2), \quad f$
 \mathbb{R} .
-) $f(0) = 0 \quad f \quad \mu \quad , \quad x = 0$.

$$f(x+1+e^{x^3})+f(x^3-1)=f(x+1) \Leftrightarrow \cancel{f(x+1)}+f(e^{x^3})+f(x^3-1)=\cancel{f(x+1)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(e^{x^3}+x^3-1)=0 \Leftrightarrow e^{x^3}+x^3-1=0 \quad (1).$$

$$g(x)=e^{x^3}+x^3+1, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2, \quad x_1^3 < x_2^3 \quad (2) \quad e^{x_1^3} < e^{x_2^3} \quad (3) \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$(2), (3) \quad : \quad e^{x_1^3}+x_1^3 < e^{x_2^3}+x_2^3 \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1^3}+x_1^3-1 < e^{x_2^3}+x_2^3-1 \Leftrightarrow g(x_1) < g(x_2) \Rightarrow$$

$$g \nearrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 1-1.$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow g(x)=g(0) \stackrel{g^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} x=0.$$

15. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad f(A)=\mathbb{R}$

$$\mu \quad A(2,-2).$$

) f

$$) \quad g(x)=(f \circ f \circ f)(x)+f(x)$$

$$) \quad f, g \quad : \quad f^{-1}(x)=g^{-1}(f(f(x))+x).$$

$$) \quad f(f(f(-2)))+f(-2) < g(g(x)-6).$$

$$) \quad f \quad f(-x)=-f(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x=2 \quad f(-2)=-f(2)=2. \quad f(-2) > f(2) \quad (-2 < 2) \quad f$$

μ

$$) \quad x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2,$$

$$f(x_1) > f(x_2) \quad (1) \Leftrightarrow f(f(x_1)) < f(f(x_2)) \Leftrightarrow f(f(f(x_1))) > f(f(f(x_2))) \quad (2).$$

$$\mu \quad (1), (2) \quad \mu :$$

$$f(f(f(x_1)))+f(x_1) > f(f(f(x_2)))+f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow g(x_1) > g(x_2) \Rightarrow g \searrow \mathbb{R}.$$

$$) \quad f, g \quad \mu \quad 1-1$$

$$f^{-1}(x)=g^{-1}(f(f(x))+x) \Leftrightarrow g(f^{-1}(x))=g(g^{-1}(f(f(x))+x)) \Leftrightarrow g(f^{-1}(x))=f(f(x))+x$$

$$x \quad f(x) \quad \mu :$$

$$g(f^{-1}(f(x)))=f(f(f(x)))+f(x) \Leftrightarrow g(x)=f(f(f(x)))+f(x)$$

$$) \quad x=-2 \quad g(-2)=f(f(f(-2)))+f(-2), \quad :$$

$$f(f(f(-2)))+f(-2) < g(g(x)-6) \Leftrightarrow g(-2) < g(g(x)-6) \stackrel{g \searrow}{\Leftrightarrow} -2 > g(x)-6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$g(x) < 4 \quad (3).$$

$$g(-2)=f\left(f\left(\underbrace{f(-2)}_2\right)\right)+f(-2)=f\left(\underbrace{f(2)}_{-2}\right)+2=f(-2)+2=2+2=4, \quad (3)$$

$$: \quad g(x) < g(-2) \stackrel{g \searrow}{\Leftrightarrow} x > -2.$$

16. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f(f(x)+y) = x + f(y) \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$

) $f(0) = 0.$

) $f^{-1}(x) = f(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) $f(f(x) + e^x) = x + f(e - \ln x).$

) $f(x) = x.$

) $x = y = 0 \quad : f(f(0)) = f(0) \stackrel{1-1}{\Leftrightarrow} f(0) = 0.$

) $y = 0$
 $f(f(x)) = x + f(0) \Leftrightarrow f(f(x)) = x \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(f(f(x))) = f^{-1}(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$

) $y = e^x \quad : f(f(x) + e^x) = x + f(e^x).$
 $: f(f(x) + e^x) = x + f(e - \ln x) \Leftrightarrow \cancel{x} + f(e^x) = \cancel{x} + f(e - \ln x) \Leftrightarrow$
 $f(e^x) = f(e - \ln x) \stackrel{1-1}{\Leftrightarrow} e^x = e - \ln x \Leftrightarrow e^x + \ln x - e = 0 \quad (1).$
 $g(x) = e^x + \ln x - e, x > 0.$
 $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2, \quad e^{x_1} < e^{x_2}, \quad \ln x_1 < \ln x_2$
 $\ln x_1 + e^{x_1} < \ln x_2 + e^{x_2} \Leftrightarrow \ln x_1 + e^{x_1} - e < \ln x_2 + e^{x_2} - e \Leftrightarrow$
 $g(x_1) < g(x_2) \Rightarrow g \nearrow (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow 1-1.$
 $(1) \Rightarrow g(x) = g(1) \stackrel{1-1}{\Leftrightarrow} x = 1.$

) $f(x) > x \quad f(x) < x, \quad f(x) = x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$
 $f(f(x)) > f(x) \Leftrightarrow x > f(x) \quad \mu \quad f(x) < x, \quad f(x) = x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

17. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$

$x, y > 0.$

) $f(1) = 0.$

) $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -f(x), \quad x > 0.$

) $f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = f(x) - f(y).$

$f(x) < f\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \quad \forall x > 0.$

) $f(x) = \ln x.$

) $f \circ f.$

) $x = y = 1 \quad \cancel{f(1)} = \cancel{f(1)} + f(1) \Leftrightarrow f(1) = 0.$

$$) \quad y = \frac{1}{x} \quad : f\left(x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right) = f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \Leftrightarrow f(1) = f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \Leftrightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -f(x)$$

$$) \quad y = \frac{1}{y} \quad : f\left(x \cdot \frac{1}{y}\right) = f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = f(x) - f(y)$$

$$) \quad : f\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -f(x^2) \quad (1).$$

$$\mu \quad f(x^2) = f(x \cdot x) = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x) \quad (1) \quad : f\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -2f(x),$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\ln x \Leftrightarrow f(x) - 2f(x) = -\ln x \Leftrightarrow -f(x) = -\ln x \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \ln x$$

$$) \quad A_f = (0, +\infty) \quad f \circ f \quad :$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in A_f \\ f(x) \in A_f \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \ln x > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 1, \quad A_{f \circ f} = (1, +\infty).$$

$$(f \circ f)(x) = f(f(x)) = \ln(\ln x).$$

18. $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$

$x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$

$$) \quad f(0) = 1.$$

$$) \quad f(-x) = \frac{1}{f(x)}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$) \quad f(x-y) = \frac{f(x)}{f(y)}.$$

$$f'(x) < e^{2x} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$) \quad f(x) = e^x.$$

$$) \quad e^x + e^{x^3} > e^{x^2} + e^{x^4}.$$

$$) \quad x = y = 0 \quad f(0) = f(0)f(0) \Leftrightarrow f^2(0) - f(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(0)(f(0) - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(0) = 0 \quad f(0) = 1.$$

$$) \quad y = -x$$

$$f(x-x) = f(x)f(-x) \Leftrightarrow f(0) = f(x)f(-x) \Leftrightarrow 1 = f(x)f(-x) \Leftrightarrow f(-x) = \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$) \quad y = -y, \quad \mu :$$

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

$$) \quad y = x, \quad \mu :$$

$$f(x+x) = f(x)f(x) \Leftrightarrow f(2x) = f^2(x),$$

$$f(2x) + e^{2x} = 2e^x f(x) \Leftrightarrow f^2(x) - 2e^x f(x) + e^{2x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (f(x) - e^x)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = e^x.$$

) $x - x^2 = x(1-x) \quad x^3 - x^4 = x^3(1-x).$

$x < 0 \quad x > 1, \quad x - x^2 = x(1-x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < x^2 \Leftrightarrow e^x < e^{x^2} \quad (2)$

$x^3 - x^4 = x^3(1-x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 < x^4 \Leftrightarrow e^{x^3} < e^{x^4} \quad (3) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad (2), (3)$

$e^x + e^{x^3} < e^{x^2} + e^{x^4}.$

$0 < x < 1 \quad x - x^2 = x(1-x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > x^2 \Leftrightarrow e^x > e^{x^2} \quad (4)$

$x^3 - x^4 = x^3(1-x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 > x^4 \Leftrightarrow e^{x^3} > e^{x^4} \quad (5) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad (4), (5)$

$e^x + e^{x^3} > e^{x^2} + e^{x^4}. \quad x=0 \quad x=1 \quad e^x + e^{x^3} = e^{x^2} + e^{x^4}.$

$: e^x + e^{x^3} > e^{x^2} + e^{x^4} \Leftrightarrow 0 < x < 1.$

19. $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) + f(2x-1) = 2g(x)$

$x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) f, g

$\mu \quad \cdot$

$f \quad : 2f(x) < f(2x-1); \mathbb{N} \quad x^3 < x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) $f(x) = x^3 + x \quad g(x) = \frac{9}{2}x^3 - 6x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x - 1, x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) f

) $(x^3 + x)^3 + x^3 + x - 10 = 0.$

) $h^3(x) - e^{3x} = e^x - h(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad h(x) = e^x.$

) $x=1 \quad f(1) + f(1) = 2g(1) \Leftrightarrow 2f(1) = 2g(1) \Leftrightarrow f(1) = g(1), \quad C_f, C_g$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad 1.$

) $2f(x) + f(-x) = x^3 + x \quad (1) \quad \mu \quad x \quad -x \quad :$

$2f(-x) + f(x) = -x^3 - x \Leftrightarrow f(x) + 2f(-x) = -x^3 - x \quad (2).$

$\mu \quad (1), (2) \quad \mu :$

$\begin{cases} 2f(x) + f(-x) = x^3 + x \\ f(x) + 2f(-x) = -x^3 - x \end{cases} \cdot (-2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -4f(x) - 2f(-x) = -2x^3 - 2x \\ f(x) + 2f(-x) = -x^3 - x \end{cases} \begin{matrix} (+) \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix}$

$-3f(x) = -3x^3 - 3x \Leftrightarrow f(x) = x^3 + x.$

$2g(x) = f(x) + f(2x-1) = x^3 + x + (2x-1)^3 + (2x-1) \Leftrightarrow$

$2g(x) = x^3 + x + 8x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x - 1 + 2x - 1 = 9x^3 - 12x^2 + 9x - 2 \Leftrightarrow$

$g(x) = \frac{9}{2}x^3 - 6x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x - 1, x \in \mathbb{R}.$

) $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad x_1 < x_2, \quad x_1^3 < x_2^3 \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad :$

$x_1^3 + x_1 < x_2^3 + x_2 \Leftrightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Rightarrow f \nearrow \mathbb{R}.$

$$) (x^3 + x)^3 + x^3 + x - 10 = 0 \Leftrightarrow f^3(x) + f(x) = 10 \Leftrightarrow f(f(x)) = 10 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(f(x)) = f(2) \stackrel{f \circ f^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} f(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(1) \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$$) h^3(x) - e^{3x} = e^x - h(x) \Leftrightarrow h^3(x) + h(x) = (e^x)^3 + e^x \Leftrightarrow f(h(x)) = f(e^x) \stackrel{f \circ f^{-1}}{\Leftrightarrow} h(x) = e^x.$$

20. f : ℝ → ℝ :

$$f\left(\frac{x+f(x)}{2}\right) = x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$) x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x_0) > x_0.$$

$$) f(x) = x.$$

$$) g(x) = x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1. \quad \mu \quad x \quad (g \circ g)(x) = f(x).$$

$$) f \circ g = g \circ f \quad x \geq 0.$$

$$) x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x_0) > x_0,$$

$$f(x_0) + x_0 > 2x_0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x_0) + x_0}{2} > x_0 \quad f \quad , \quad :$$

$$f\left(\frac{f(x_0) + x_0}{2}\right) > f(x_0) \Leftrightarrow x_0 > f(x_0) \quad .$$

$$) \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad x_0 \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$f(x_0) < x_0 \quad f(x) = x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$) g(x) = x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1 = (\sqrt{x})^2 - 2\sqrt{x} + 1 = (\sqrt{x} - 1)^2, \quad x \geq 0.$$

$$g \circ g : \begin{cases} x \in A_g \\ g(x) \in A_g \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ (\sqrt{x} - 1)^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \quad A_{g \circ g} = [0, +\infty).$$

$$(g \circ g)(x) = \left(\sqrt{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} - 1\right)^2 = (|\sqrt{x} - 1| - 1)^2.$$

$$x > 1, \quad (g \circ g)(x) = (\sqrt{x} - 1 - 1)^2 = (\sqrt{x} - 2)^2 = x - 4\sqrt{x} + 4 \neq x,$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad \sqrt{x} - 1 \leq 0, \quad (g \circ g)(x) = (-\sqrt{x} + 1 - 1)^2 = x. \quad x \in [0, 1].$$

$$) f \circ g : \begin{cases} x \in A_g \\ g(x) \in A_f \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ (\sqrt{x} - 1)^2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \quad A_{f \circ g} = [0, +\infty).$$

$$: (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = g(x).$$

$$g \circ f : \begin{cases} x \in A_f \\ f(x) \in A_g \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \quad A_{g \circ f} = [0, +\infty)$$

$$: (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x). \quad f \circ g = g \circ f \quad x \geq 0.$$