

- $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- $f^2(x) - 2f(x) = x^2 - 2x$
- $f(x) < e^x$
- $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $f^2(x^2) + 2f(x) > f^2(x) + 2f(x^2)$
- $y = -x$
- $f^2(\ln x) + 1 = 2f(\ln x)$

)  $f(x) = 0$  :  $f^2(x) - 2f(x) = x^2 - 2x$  (1)  
 $f^2(x) - 2f(x) = x^2 - 2x \Leftrightarrow 0 = x^2 - 2x \Leftrightarrow (x-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0, 2$ .  
 $\mu$   $C_f$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $(0,0)$   $(2,0)$ .

2

$x=0$   $f^2(0) - 2f(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(0)(f(0) - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(0) = 0$   $f(0) = 2$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$   $f(x) < e^x$ ,  $x=0$   $f(0) < 1$ ,  $f(0) = 0$

)  $f$  :  $0 < 2 \Leftrightarrow f(0) < f(2) \Leftrightarrow 0 < 0$  .  $\mu$   $f$  .

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

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

1	0	-3	2	1
	1	1	-2	
1	1	-2	0	

x	$-\infty$	-2	0	1	$+\infty$
x	-	-	o	+	+
x+2	-	o	+	+	+
$(x-1)^2$	+	+	+	o	+
$\mu$	+	o	-	o	+

)  $C_f$   $\mu$   $y = -x$   $(0,0)$  .  $\mu$   $f(x) = -x$   $\mu$   $0$ .  
 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^*$ ,  $f(x_0) = -x_0$ , (1)  $x = x_0$  :  
 $f^2(x_0) - 2f(x_0) = x_0^2 - 2x_0 \Leftrightarrow x_0^2 + 2x_0 = x_0^2 - 2x_0 \Leftrightarrow 4x_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_0 = 0$  .

)  $f$   $f(-x) = f(x)$   $f(-x) = -f(x)$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$  .  
 $\mu$   $f(-2) = f(2) = 0$   $f(-2) = -f(2) = 0$  -2  
 $f$ .

)  $x > 0$  :  
 $f^2(\ln x) + 1 = 2f(\ln x) \Leftrightarrow f^2(\ln x) - 2f(\ln x) + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (f(\ln x) - 1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(\ln x) = 1$   
(1)  $x = \ln x$  :  
 $f^2(\ln x) - 2f(\ln x) = \ln^2 x - 2\ln x \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2 = \ln^2 x - 2\ln x \Leftrightarrow \ln^2 x - 2\ln x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $(\ln x - 1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = e$



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