

ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΩΝ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΩΝ.

ΑΠΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΕΝΟΣ ΓΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΥ $\int_a^b f(x) \cdot g(x) dx$

ΓΙΝΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΈΝΑΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥΣ ΤΡΕΙΣ ΤΡΟΠΟΥΣ.

1) ΜΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ

2) ΚΑΤΕΥΘΕΙΑΝ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΙΣΗ

3) ΜΕ ΜΕΘΟΔΟ ΑΝΤΙΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ.

4) ΚΑΝΟΝΑΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗΣ.

$$\int_a^b f(x) \cdot g(x) dx = [f(x)g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b f'(x)g(x) dx$$

Με τον κανόνα αυτόν υπολογίζω ολοκληρώματα.

που έχουν μια από τις επόμενες μορφές:

1) $\int_a^b p(x) e^{kx+l} dx$ όπου $p(x)$ πολυώνυμο.

2) $\int_a^b p(x) \cdot \sin(kx+l) dx$

3) $\int_a^b p(x) \cdot \cos(kx+l) dx$

4) $\int_a^b f(x) \cdot \ln g(x) dx$

5) $\int_a^b (kx+l) \cdot f'(x) dx$ ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ

6) $\int_a^b e^{kx+l} \cdot \cos(dx+e) dx$

7) $\int_a^b e^{kx+l} \cdot \sin(dx+e) dx$

8) $\int_a^b \frac{\cos(kx+l)}{\sin(dx+e)} \cdot \frac{\cos(dx+e)}{\sin(dx+e)} dx$

1η ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ

$$\int_a^b p(x) e^{kx+l} = \int_a^b p(x) \left(\frac{e^{kx+l}}{k} \right)' dx = \text{κανόνας}$$

(πχ) $\int_0^1 4x e^{2x} dx = \int_0^1 4x \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right)' dx = [4x \frac{e^{2x}}{2}]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (4x)' \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx$
 $= [2x e^{2x}]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2e^{2x} dx = [2x e^{2x}]_0^1 - [e^{2x}]_0^1 = (2e-0)(e-1) = e+1$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi x_2 \int_0^1 4x^2 e^{2x} dx &= \int_0^1 4x^2 \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{2}\right)' dx = \left[4x^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2}\right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (4x^2)' \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx \\
 &= \left[2x^2 e^{2x}\right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 4x e^{2x} dx = 2e^2 - \int_0^1 4x e^{2x} dx \\
 &= 2e^2 - \int_0^1 4x \cdot \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{2}\right)' dx = 2e^2 - \left(\left[4x \frac{e^{2x}}{2}\right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (4x)' \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx\right) \\
 &= 2e^2 - \left[2x e^{2x}\right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 2e^{2x} dx \\
 &= 2e^2 - [2e^2 - 0] + \left[e^{2x}\right]_0^1 = e^2 - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

9ⁿ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ $\int_a^b p(x) \cdot \delta v v(kx+1) dx = \int_a^b p(x) \cdot \left(\frac{v(kx+1)}{k}\right)' dx$

$$= \left[p(x) \cdot \frac{v(kx+1)}{k}\right]_a^b - \int_a^b p'(x) \cdot \frac{v(kx+1)}{k} dx = k \tau \lambda$$

(πx) $\int_0^\pi 4x \delta v v 2x dx = \int_0^\pi 4x \cdot \left(\frac{v 2x}{2}\right)' dx =$

$$= \left[4x \cdot \frac{v 2x}{2}\right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (4x)' \frac{v 2x}{2} dx = \left[2x v 2x\right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi 2 v 2x dx$$

$$= \left[2x v 2x\right]_0^\pi - \left[-\delta v v 2x\right]_0^\pi = (0-0) + (1-1) = 0$$

3ⁿ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ $\int_a^b p(x) \cdot v(kx+1) dx = \int_a^b p(x) \cdot \left(\frac{-\delta v v(kx+1)}{k}\right)' dx$

$$= \left[p(x) \cdot \left(\frac{-\delta v v(kx+1)}{k}\right)\right]_a^b - \int_a^b p'(x) \cdot \left(\frac{-\delta v v(kx+1)}{k}\right) dx = k \tau \lambda$$

(πx₁) $\int_0^\pi 6x v 3x dx = \int_0^\pi 6x \left(\frac{-\delta v v 3x}{3}\right)' dx =$

$$= \left[6x \left(\frac{-\delta v v 3x}{3}\right)\right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (6x)' \left(\frac{-\delta v v 3x}{3}\right) dx = \left[-2x \delta v v 3x\right]_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi 2 \delta v v 3x dx$$

$$= \left[-2x \delta v v 3x\right]_0^\pi + \left[2 \frac{v 3x^2}{3}\right]_0^\pi = \left[2\pi - 0\right] + \left[0 - 0\right] = 2\pi$$

(πx₂) $\int_0^\pi (8x^2+4x) v 2x dx = \int_0^\pi (8x^2+4x) \left(\frac{-\delta v v 2x}{2}\right)' dx$

$$= \left[(8x^2+4x) \cdot \left(\frac{-\delta v v 2x}{2}\right)\right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (8x^2+4x)' \cdot \left(\frac{-\delta v v 2x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= [(4x^2 + 2x) \sin 2x]_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi (8x + 4) \sin 2x \, dx$$

$$= -(4\pi^2 + 2\pi) + \int_0^\pi (4x + 2) \sin 2x \, dx$$

$$= -(4\pi^2 + 2\pi) + \int_0^\pi (4x + 2) \cdot \left(\frac{\cos 2x}{2}\right)' \, dx$$

$$= -(4\pi^2 + 2\pi) + \left[(4x + 2) \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (4x + 2)' \cdot \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \, dx$$

$$= -(4\pi^2 + 2\pi) + \left[(2x + 1) \cos 2x \right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi 2 \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$= -(4\pi^2 + 2\pi) + (0 - 0) - \left[-\sin 2x \right]_0^\pi$$

$$= -(4\pi^2 + 2\pi) + (-1 - 1) = -(4\pi^2 + 2\pi + 2)$$

4^η ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ $\int_a^b f(x) \cdot \ln g(x) \, dx = \int_a^b (f(x))' \ln g(x) \, dx =$

$$= [f(x) \ln g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b f(x) \cdot (\ln g(x))' \, dx = k \geq 1$$

π₁ $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \ln x \, dx = \int_1^2 \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)' \ln x \, dx =$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} \ln x \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot (\ln x)' \, dx =$$

$$= \left[-\frac{\ln 2}{4} - 0 \right] + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx = -\frac{\ln 2}{4} + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln 2}{4} + \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2 = -\frac{\ln 2}{4} + \left[-\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\ln 2}{4}$$

π₂ $\int_0^1 \ln(x+1) \, dx = \int_0^1 (x)' \ln(x+1) \, dx =$

$$= [x \ln(x+1)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x (\ln(x+1))' \, dx$$

$$= [x \ln(x+1)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x+1} \, dx = (\ln 2 - 0) - \int_0^1 \frac{x+1-1}{x+1} \, dx$$

$$= \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) \, dx = \ln 2 - [x - \ln(x+1)]_0^1$$

$$= \ln 2 - [1 - \ln 2 - 0] = 2\ln 2 - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi x_3 \quad \int_1^2 \ln^2 x \, dx &= \int_1^2 (x)' \ln^2 x \, dx = [x \ln^2 x]_1^2 - \int_1^2 x (\ln^2 x)' \, dx \\
 &= 2 \ln^2 2 - \int_1^2 x \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx = 2 \ln^2 2 - \int_1^2 2 \ln x \, dx \\
 &= 2 \ln^2 2 - 2 [x \ln x - x]_1^2 = 2 \ln^2 2 - 2(2 \ln 2 - 2 + 1) \\
 &= 2 \ln^2 2 - 4 \ln 2 + 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

5^η ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ $\int_a^b (kx+1) f'(x) \, dx = [(kx+1)f(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b k f(x) \, dx$

ΓΕΝΙΚΗ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi x_1 \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2x+1}{\sin^2 x} \, dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2x+1) (\csc x)' \, dx \\
 &= [(2x+1) \csc x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \csc x \, dx = \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - 0\right) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \csc x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\sin x} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - 2 [-\ln(\sin x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + 2 [\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + 2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

6^η; 7^η; 8^η ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ Γίνονται με τον ίδιο τρόπο.

Εφαρμόζω μέθοδο κατά παράγοντες ολοκλήρωσης.

δύο φορές βγών ίδια συνάρτηση και καταλήγω:

$I = k + 2I$ οπότε υλοποιώ το I
 όπου I το ζητούμενο ολοκλήρωμα.

(ix) να υλοποιήσετε το ολοκλήρωμα.

$$I = \int_0^1 e^{2x} \psi_4 x \, dx$$

1ης ΣΗ

$$I = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{2}\right)' \psi_4 x \, dx = \left[\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \psi_4 x\right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} (\psi_4 x)' \, dx$$

$$I = \frac{e^2 \psi_4}{2} - \int_0^1 2 e^{2x} \sin 4x \, dx \quad (\text{πρώτη φορά})$$

$$I = \frac{e^2 \psi_4}{2} - \int_0^1 2 \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{2}\right)' \sin 4x \, dx \quad (\text{δύο φορές, φορά στο ίδιο})$$

$$I = \frac{e^{2\psi 4}}{2} - \left(\left[\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \sin 4x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot (\sin 4x)' dx \right)$$

$$I = \frac{e^{2\psi 4}}{2} - (e^2 \sin 4 - 1) + \int_0^1 e^{2x} (4 \sin 4x) dx$$

$$I = \frac{e^{2\psi 4}}{2} - e^2 \sin 4 + 1 - 4 \int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 4x dx$$

$$I = \frac{e^{2\psi 4}}{2} - e^2 \sin 4 + 1 - 4I$$

$$5I = \frac{e^{2\psi 4}}{2} - e^2 \sin 4 + 1$$

$$I = \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{e^{2\psi 4}}{2} - e^2 \sin 4 + 1 \right]$$

2. ΚΑΤΕΥΘΕΙΑΝ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΙΣΗ.

$$\int_a^b f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = [F(g(x))]_a^b = F(g(b)) - F(g(a))$$

$$\textcircled{\pi x_1} \int_0^1 4x^3 e^{x^4} dx = [e^{x^4}]_0^1 = e - 1$$

$$\textcircled{\pi x_2} \int_0^1 8x \sin(4x^2 + 2) dx = [-\cos(4x^2 + 2)]_0^1 = -\cos 6 + \cos 2$$

$$\textcircled{\pi x_3} \int_0^\pi x^2 \sin(2x^4) dx = \left[-\frac{\cos(2x^4)}{8} \right]_0^\pi = \frac{\cos 2\pi^4}{8}$$

$$\textcircled{\pi x_4} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = [2\sqrt{x^2+1}]_0^1 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\textcircled{\pi x_5} \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx = [\ln(x^2+1)]_0^1 = \ln 2$$

$$\textcircled{\pi x_6} \int_0^1 e^{x^2 + \ln x} dx = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} \cdot e^{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} \cdot x dx = \left[\frac{e^{x^2}}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{e-1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{\pi x_7} \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x dx = \left[\frac{\ln^2 x}{2} \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{\pi x_8} \int_0^1 9x(x^2+1)^4 dx = \left[\frac{(x^2+1)^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{32}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{31}{5}$$

3) ΜΕΘΟΔΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ.

$$\int_a^b f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) du.$$

Θέσω $u = g(x)$.

τότε $du = g'(x) \cdot dx$.

για $x = a \rightarrow u = g(a)$

για $x = b \rightarrow u = g(b)$

ΜΕΘΟΔΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ ΚΑΝΕΙ ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΟΥ ΔΕΝ ΛΥΝΟΝΤΑΙ ΚΑΤΕΥΘΕΙΑΝ Η' ΜΕ ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΙΚΗ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ. ΟΠΟΥ.

1) $\int_a^b f(x) \cdot e^{g(x)} dx$ Θέσω $u = g(x)$.

2) $\int_a^b f(x) \cdot \psi(g(x)) dx$ Θέσω $u = g(x)$.

3) $\int_a^b f(x) \cdot \sin g(x) dx$ Θέσω $u = g(x)$.

4) $\int_a^b f(x) \cdot \ln g(x) dx$ Θέσω $u = g(x)$.

5) $\int_a^b f(x) \cdot \sqrt{g(x)} dx$ Θέσω $u = g(x)$ αν το $f(x)$ είναι περίπου παράγωγο του $g(x)$.

6) $\int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{g(x)}} dx$ ή Θέσω $u = \sqrt{g(x)}$ ή Θέσω $u = g(x)$ ομοίως με το 5.

7) $\int_a^b (kx+l)^n \cdot (dx+\varepsilon)^m dx$ αν $\mu > \nu$ θέσω $u = kx+l$
αν $\mu < \nu$ θέσω $u = dx+\varepsilon$.

8) $\int_a^b f(e^x) \cdot dx$ θέσω $u = e^x$

9) $\int_a^b \frac{f(\ln x)}{x} dx$ θέσω $u = \ln x$.

10) $\int_a^b f(u(x)) \cdot u'(x) dx$. Θέσω $u = u(x)$.

11) $\int_a^b f(u(x)) \cdot u'(x) dx$. Θέσω $u = u(x)$.

12) Γενικά $\int_a^b f(g(x)) \cdot h(x) dx$ που το $h(x)$ είναι περίπου η παράγωγος του $g(x)$.

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ

Πχ1) $I = \int_0^1 x^2 e^{x^3} dx = \begin{cases} \text{κατευθείαν} = \left[\frac{e^{x^3}}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{e}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \\ \text{αντικατάσταση} \end{cases}$

Θέσω $u = x^3$
 $\left(\begin{array}{l} du = (x^3)' dx \\ du = 3x^2 dx \\ \frac{du}{3} = x^2 dx \end{array} \right)$ για $x=0 \Rightarrow u=0$
για $x=1 \Rightarrow u=1$.

οπότε $I = \int_0^1 e^{\frac{du}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 e^u du = \frac{1}{3} [e^u]_0^1 = \frac{e}{3} - \frac{1}{3}$.

Πχ2) $I = \int_1^4 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$

Θέσω $u = \sqrt{x}$ ή $u = \sqrt{x}$. για $x=1 \Rightarrow u=1$
για $x=4 \Rightarrow u=2$
για $x=1 \Rightarrow u=1$
για $x=4 \Rightarrow u=2$
 $2u = x$
 $2 du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$
 $du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$
 $dx = 2u \cdot du$
 $dx = 2u \cdot du$

οπότε $I = \int_1^2 e^u \cdot 2u \cdot du = \frac{2}{1} \int_1^2 (e^u)' u du =$
 $= [e^u \cdot 2u]_1^2 - \int_1^2 e^u \cdot (2u)' du = [e^u \cdot 2u]_1^2 - \int_1^2 2e^u du$
 $= [e^u \cdot 2u]_1^2 - [2e^u]_1^2 = (4e^2 - 2e) - (2e^2 - 2e) = 2e^2$.

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$$\boxed{\text{Tx3}} \quad I = \int_0^{\pi} 4x \cdot \ln(x^2+2) dx$$

$$\text{Θερω } u = x^2 + 2$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$2du = 4x dx$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$\gamma_{\text{α}} x=0 \Rightarrow u=2$$

$$\gamma_{\text{β}} x=\pi \Rightarrow u=\pi^2+2$$

$$\text{αρα } I = \int_2^{\pi^2+2} 2 \ln u du = \left[2 \ln u \right]_2^{\pi^2+2} = -2 \ln(\pi^2+2) + 2 \ln 2$$

$$\boxed{\text{Tx4}} \quad I = \int_0^1 4x \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\text{Θερω } u = x^2 + 1$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$\gamma_{\text{α}} x=0 \Rightarrow u=1$$

$$\gamma_{\text{β}} x=1 \Rightarrow u=2$$

$$\text{αρα } I = \int_1^2 2 \sqrt{u} du = \int_1^2 2 u^{1/2} du = \left[\frac{2 u^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \left[\frac{4 u^{3/2}}{3} \right]_1^2 = \left[\frac{4}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{4}{3} (2^{3/2} - 2^1) = \frac{4}{3} (\sqrt{8} - 2)$$

$$\boxed{\text{Tx5}} \quad I = \int_0^3 \frac{4x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$\text{Θερω } u = \sqrt{x+1} \Rightarrow u^2 = x+1$$

$$x = u^2 - 1 \quad \text{αρα } dx = (u^2 - 1)' du$$

$$dx = 2u du$$

$$\gamma_{\text{α}} x=0 \Rightarrow u=1$$

$$\gamma_{\text{β}} x=3 \Rightarrow u=2$$

$$\text{αρα } I = \int_1^2 \frac{4(u^2-1)}{u} \cdot 2u du = \int_1^2 (4u^2 - 4u) du = \int_1^2 (4u - \frac{4}{u}) du$$

$$= \left[2u^2 - 4 \ln u \right]_1^2 = (8 - 4 \ln 2) - (2 - 0) = 6 - 4 \ln 2$$

$$\boxed{\text{Tx6}} \quad I = \int_1^2 (2x+4)(x-1)^3 dx$$

$$\text{Θερω } u = x-1 \Rightarrow x = u+1$$

$$\text{αρα } du = dx$$

$$\gamma_{\text{α}} x=1 \Rightarrow u=0 \quad \gamma_{\text{β}} x=2 \Rightarrow u=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kpa } I &= \int_0^1 (2(u+1)+4)^2 \cdot u^3 du = \int_0^1 (2u+6)^2 u^3 du \\ &= \int_0^1 (4u^2+24u+36) u^3 du = \int_0^1 (2u^5+24u^4+36u^3) du \\ &= \left[\frac{2u^6}{6} + \frac{24u^5}{5} + 9u^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{24}{5} + 9. \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Πx7}} \quad I = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{3x}-4e^{2x}+3e^x}{e^x-1} dx.$$

Θέρω $u=e^x$ τότε $du=(e^x)'dx \Rightarrow du=e^x dx \Rightarrow du=udx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{u}$.
για $x=0 \Rightarrow u=1$
για $x=1 \Rightarrow u=e$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kpa } I &= \int_1^e \frac{u^3-4u^2+3u}{u-1} \cdot \frac{du}{u} = \int_1^e \frac{(u^2-4u+3)u}{(u-1)u} du \\ &= \int_1^e \frac{(u-1)(u-3)}{u-1} du = \left[\frac{u^2}{2} - 3u \right]_1^e = \frac{e^2}{2} - 3e + \frac{5}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Πx8}} \quad I = \int_1^e \frac{\ln^2 x - 3\ln x + 5}{x(\ln x + 1)} dx.$$

Θέρω $u=\ln x$. τότε $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$.
για $x=1 \Rightarrow u=0$
για $x=e \Rightarrow u=1$.

$$\text{Kpa } I = \int_0^1 \frac{u^2-3u+5}{u+1} du = \int_0^1 \frac{(u+1)(u-4)+9}{u+1} du.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{(u+1)(u-4)}{u+1} + \frac{9}{u+1} \right) du \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(u-4 + \frac{9}{u+1} \right) du \\ &= \left[\frac{u^2}{2} - 4u + 9 \ln(u+1) \right]_0^1 = -\frac{7}{2} + 9 \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$\boxed{\text{Πx9}}$ Να δείξετε $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$
 $\int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx = \int_b^a f(u) \cdot (-du) = \int_a^b f(u) du = \int_a^b f(x) dx$
Θέρω $u=a+b-x$ τότε $du=-dx$
για $x=a \Rightarrow u=b$, για $x=b \Rightarrow u=a$.

B) ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΑ ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΩΝ ΣΥΝΑΡΤΗΣΕΩΝ

ΓΥΠΟΙ.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad & \psi^2 x + \sigma\upsilon^2 x = 1, \quad \varepsilon\varphi x = \frac{\psi x}{\sigma\upsilon x}, \quad \sigma\upsilon x = \frac{\sigma\upsilon x}{\psi x} \\ 2) \quad & \psi 2x = 2\psi x \sigma\upsilon x \\ 3) \quad & \sigma\upsilon 2x = \sigma\upsilon^2 x - \psi^2 x = 2\sigma\upsilon^2 x - 1 = 1 - 2\psi^2 x \\ 4) \quad & \psi^2 x = \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon 2x}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon^2 x = \frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon 2x}{2} \\ 5) \quad & 1 + \varepsilon\varphi^2 x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

ΑΠΟ:

Β. ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ.

$$1) \int_a^b \psi x \, dx = [-\sigma\upsilon x]_a^b = -\sigma\upsilon b + \sigma\upsilon a$$

$$2) \int_a^b \sigma\upsilon x \, dx = [\psi x]_a^b = \psi b - \psi a$$

$$3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varepsilon\varphi x \, dx = [-\ln \sigma\upsilon x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln 2$$

$$4) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma\upsilon x \, dx = [\ln(\psi x)]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \ln 1 - \ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \int_0^{\pi} \psi^2 x \, dx &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon 2x}{2} \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sigma\upsilon 2x \right) \, dx = \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \psi 2x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \int_0^{\pi} \sigma\upsilon^2 x \, dx &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon 2x}{2} \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma\upsilon 2x \right) \, dx = \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \psi 2x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \varepsilon\varphi^2 x \, dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\psi^2 x}{\sigma\upsilon^2 x} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon 2x}{\sigma\upsilon^2 x} \, dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon^2 x} - 1 \right) \, dx = [\varepsilon\varphi x - x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma\upsilon^2 x \, dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sigma\upsilon^2 x}{\psi^2 x} \, dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \psi^2 x}{\psi^2 x} \, dx = \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\psi^2 x} - 1 \right) \, dx = [-\sigma\upsilon x - 1]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left(0 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \left(-1 - 1 \right) = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$9) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \psi^3 x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \psi^2 x \cdot \psi x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sigma\upsilon^2 x) \psi x \, dx$$

$\theta \varepsilon \lambda \omega \quad u = \sigma\upsilon x \quad \sigma \varepsilon \lambda \omega \quad d u = (\sigma\upsilon x)' dx \Rightarrow du = -\psi x dx$

για $x=0$ είναι $u=1$.

για $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ είναι $u=0$.

$$\text{οπλ } I = \int_0^1 (1-u^2) \cdot (-du) = \int_0^1 (1-u^2) du = \left[u - \frac{u^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

10) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = \text{ομοίως.}$

11) $I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1-\sin^2 x} \cdot \sin x dx$

ορίζω $u = \sin x$ τότε $du = \cos x dx$.

για $x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}$ και για $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u = 1$

$$\text{οπλ } I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{1-u^2} (-du) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{u^2-1} du = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 \left(\frac{A}{u-1} + \frac{B}{u+1} \right) du$$

$$= \left[A \ln|u-1| + B \ln|u+1| \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^0$$

υπόλοιποι A, B .

πρέπει $\frac{A}{u-1} + \frac{B}{u+1} = \frac{1}{u^2-1} \Leftrightarrow A(u+1) + B(u-1) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$Au + A + Bu - B = 1 \Leftrightarrow (A+B)u + (A-B) = 1$ πρέπει

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-B \\ A+A=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B=-\frac{1}{2} \\ A=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{οπλ } I = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln|u-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|u+1| \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} (\ln 3 - \ln 2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

12) $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sin x} dx$ ομοίως.

13) $\int_0^{\pi} 4x \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi} 4x \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx = \int_0^{\pi} (2x - 2x \cos 2x) dx$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} 2x dx - \int_0^{\pi} 2x \cos 2x dx = \left[x^2 \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} 2x \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right)' dx$$

$$= \pi^2 - \left(\left[x \sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} (\sin 2x) \frac{\sin 2x}{2} dx \right)$$

$$= \pi^2 - 0 + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{2} dx = \pi^2 + \left[\frac{\cos 2x}{4} \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \pi^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \pi^2$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 15) I &= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{4^x}{4^{2x}} dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} 4^x \cdot \frac{1}{4^{2x}} dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} 4^x \cdot (-64x)' dx \\
 &= [-4x \cdot 64x]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} + \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} (4x)' \cdot 64x dx \\
 &= [-4x \cdot 64x]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} + \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} 4 \cdot 64x dx = [-4x \cdot 64x]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} + [4 \ln(4^x)]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \\
 &= 22.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 16) I &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{4^{3x}}{2+600x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{4^x}{2+600x} \cdot 4^x dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1-600^2x}{2+600x} \cdot 4^x dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{D.E.W. } u=600x \\ \text{2012 } du = -4^x dx \\ \gamma 1a \ x=0 \Rightarrow u=1 \\ \gamma 1a \ x=\pi/2 \Rightarrow u=0 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{dpd. } I = \int_1^0 \frac{1-u^2}{2+u} (-du) = \int_1^0 \frac{u^2-1}{u+2} du = \int_1^0 \frac{(u-2)(u+2)+3}{u+2} du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left(\begin{array}{r|l} u^2-1 & u+2 \\ -u^2-2u & u-2 \\ \hline -2u-1 & \\ +2u+4 & \\ \hline 3 & \end{array} \right) \quad I = \int_1^0 \left(u-2 + \frac{3}{u+2} \right) du \\
 &= \left[\frac{u^2}{2} - 2u + 3 \ln(u+2) \right]_1^0 \\
 &= 3 \ln 2 + \frac{3}{2} - 3 \ln 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$17) I = \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{4^{3x} - 3 \cdot 4^{2x} + 2}{4^x - 1} \cdot 600x dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{D.E.W. } u=4^x \\ da = 600x dx \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \gamma 1a \ x=0 \Rightarrow u=0 \\ \gamma 1a \ x=\pi/6 \Rightarrow u=1/2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{dpd. } I = \int_0^{1/2} \frac{u^3 - 3u + 2}{u-1} du = \int_0^{1/2} \frac{(u-1)(u^2+u-2)}{u-1} du$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 & p=1 \\ \hline \sqrt{1} & 1 & 1 & -2 & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & \end{array} \quad = \left[\frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{u^2}{2} - 2u \right]_0^{1/2} = -\frac{20}{24}$$

Π ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΜΑ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΟΦΗΣ

$$\int_a^{b^{-1}} f(x) dx = \int_{f(b)}^{f(a)} u f'(u) du$$

θεω $u = f(x) \Leftrightarrow x = f^{-1}(u)$ τότε $dx = f'(u) du$.

π.χ. $f(x) = x^3 + x - 1$

Να υπολογιστεί $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$.

π.ο.ρ. της f είναι $A = \mathbb{R}$.

$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1 > 0$, για κάθε $x \in \mathbb{R}$ άρα η f \nearrow στο \mathbb{R} άρα και $[-1, 1]$ άρα έχει αντίστροφη η οποία δεν υπολογίζεται.

και $I = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$

θεω $u = f^{-1}(x) \Leftrightarrow x = f(u)$.

$$dx = f'(u) du = (3u^2 + 1) du$$

για $x = -1$ είναι $-1 = f(u) \Leftrightarrow f(0) = f(u) \Leftrightarrow 0 = u$.

για $x = 1$ είναι $1 = f(u) \Leftrightarrow f(1) = f(u) \Leftrightarrow 1 = u$.

$$\text{άρα } \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 u f'(u) du = \int_0^1 u(3u^2 + 1) du$$

$$= \int_0^1 (3u^3 + u) du = \left[\frac{3u^4}{4} + \frac{u^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Δ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΜΑ ΔΙΚΛΑΔΗΣ

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & \text{αν } x \leq 1 \\ xe^{x^2} + 3x - e & \text{αν } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Να υπολογιστεί $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$.

Εξετάζω αν η f είναι συνεχής στο $[0, 2]$.

για $x < 1$ είναι συνεχής.

για $x > 1$ είναι συνεχής

Εξετάζω στο 1 .

ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

2014

Να βρεθούν τα ολοκλήρωμα.

1) α) $\int_0^1 6x e^{2x} dx$ β) $\int_0^1 8x^2 e^{2x} dx$

2) α) $\int_0^{\pi} 2x \sin x dx$ β) $\int_0^{\pi} 4x^2 \sin x dx$

3) α) $\int_0^{\pi} 4x \cos x dx$ β) $\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos x dx$

4) α) $\int_1^2 (x^2+4) \ln x dx$ β) $\int_1^2 2x \ln^2 x dx$ γ) $\int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

5) α) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{6x}{\sin^2 x} dx$ β) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-4x}{\cos^2 x} dx$

6) α) $\int_0^1 e^{2x} \cos x dx$ β) $\int_0^1 e^x \sin 2x dx$ γ) $\int_0^{\pi} \cos x \cdot \sin 2x dx$

7) α) $\int_0^1 3x^2 e^{x^3} dx$ β) $\int_0^1 2x \sin(x^2) dx$ γ) $\int_0^1 8x \cdot \cos(x^2) dx$

δ) $\int_0^1 \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx$ ε) $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ ζ) $\int_0^1 x(x^2+4)^3 dx$

8) α) $\int_0^1 x^2 e^{x^2} dx$ β) $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$ γ) $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^3} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx$

9) α) $\int_0^1 \cos \sqrt{x} dx$ β) $\int_0^1 4x \sin(x^2+2) dx$ γ) $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} dx$

10) α) $\int_0^1 x \sqrt{x+4} dx$ β) $\int_0^1 4x \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$ γ) $\int_1^3 \frac{4x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

11) α) $\int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x} - e^x}{e^x + 2} dx$ β) $\int_0^1 \frac{e^{3x} - e^x}{e^x - 2} dx$ γ) $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} dx$

12) α) $\int_1^e \frac{\ln^2 x - 4 \ln x + 3}{x(\ln x - 1)} dx$ β) $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 x - 3 \cos x + 2}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \sin x dx$

13) α) $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^3 x}{2 - \cos x} dx$ β) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\cos x}}{2 - \sin x} dx$

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14) α) $\int_0^{\pi} 60v^3 x dx$ β) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\varphi^3} x dx$ γ) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{60v^3} dx$

15) α) $\int_0^{\pi} 4x 60v^3 x dx$ β) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (e^{\varphi^3} x + e^{\varphi} x) dx$

16) $f(x) = e^x + x - 1$

α) να δείξετε ότι έχει άκτιβερση.

β) να υπολογίσετε $\int_0^e f'(x) dx$.

17) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x e^{-x}, & x < 0 \\ \ln(x+1), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ να υπολογίσετε. $I = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$.

18) $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\varphi^2} x & -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0 \\ x \varphi x & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$ να υπολογίσετε $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(x) dx$.

19) να δείξετε $\int_0^1 x^2 f''(x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

20) Αν $g(\pi) = 1$ να $\int_0^{\pi} [g(x) + g''(x)] \varphi x dx = 13$ να υπολογ. το $g(0)$

21) Αν $I_v = \int_1^e \ln^v x dx$ να $v \in \mathbb{N}^*$ τότε να δείξετε $I_v = e - v \cdot I_{v-1}$, $v \geq 2$ και να υπολογίσετε I_1, I_2, I_3 .

22) α) Αν f είναι περιττή να δείξετε ότι $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$.

β) να $f(x) = \frac{4^x}{x^2+4}$ να δείξετε $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(x) dx = 0$

23) $I_x = \int_0^x x^2 e^x dx$

α) να υπολογίσετε I_x .

β) να υπολογίσετε $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} I_x$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} I_x$

$f(x) = 4x^2 - 4x + 1$
 $f'(x) = 8x - 4$
 $f''(x) = 8$
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 8x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$
 $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 4(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 4(\frac{1}{2}) + 1 = 1 - 2 + 1 = 0$
 $f''(\frac{1}{2}) = 8 > 0$

$f(x) = 4x^2 - 4x + 1$
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