

Υπολογισμός ολοκληρωμάτων με
 Παραγοντική ολοκλήρωση
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①

$$\int f'(x)g(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x)dx$$

1) $\int x e^x dx = \int x(e^x)' dx = \dots$

2) $\int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2(e^x)' dx = \dots$

3) $\int x \ln x dx = \int \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)' \ln x dx =$

$$(x \ln x - x)' = \ln x + x \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

~~$\int \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)' e^x dx$~~ $x = \Delta EN$
 ΟΔΗΓΟΥΜΑΙ ΣΤΟΝ
 ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟ

~~$\int \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)' e^x dx$~~
 ~~$\int x(x \ln x - x)' dx$~~

4)

$$I = \int x^3 \ln x \, dx$$

Υπάρχουν 2 επιλογές

2

$$\int f'(x)g(x) \, dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x) \, dx$$

$$I = \int \left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right)' \ln x \, dx \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} \\ g(x) = \ln x \end{array} \quad \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \int \frac{x^4}{4} (\ln x)' \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^4 \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{x^4}{4} + C \right) = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 - \frac{1}{4} C \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C, \quad C = -\frac{1}{4} C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

2^η εν, λογι

$$I = \int \underline{x^3 \ln x} dx = \int x^3 (x \ln x - x)' dx =$$

$$\underline{f(x) = x \ln x - x} \quad (x \ln x - x) x^3 - \int \underline{(x^3)'} (x \ln x - x) dx$$

$$g(x) = x^3$$

Ετσι δεν οδηγούμαι στα υπολογιστικά του I

Δοκίμηση

Υπολογίστε το $\int x^n \ln x dx, n \geq 1$

5)

$$(x \ln x - x)' = \ln x \iff$$

$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Υπολογίστε το $I = \int \ln x dx$

$$\int f'(x)g(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x)dx$$

$$I = \int \ln x dx = \int 1 \ln x dx = \int x' \ln x dx \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x \\ g(x) = \ln x \end{array}$$

$$\int x \ln x - \int x (x)' dx = x \ln x - \int x \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (5)$$

$$= x \ln x - \int 1 dx = x \ln x - (x + c) = x \ln x - x - c$$

$$= x \ln x - x + C, \quad C = -c, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

(6)

$$I = \int x \ln(x) dx$$

Integration by parts

$$= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - \int 1 dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$$= x \ln x - x + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

7) Υπολογίστε το $I = \int x^2 \eta \mu x \, dx$ (7)

$$\int f'(x)g(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x)dx$$

$$I = \int x^2 \eta \mu x \, dx = \int x^2 (-\sigma \upsilon x)' dx \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = -\sigma \upsilon x \\ g(x) = x^2 \end{array}$$
$$= -\sigma \upsilon x \cdot x^2 - \int (-\sigma \upsilon x)(x^2)' dx = -x^2 \sigma \upsilon x + \int \sigma \upsilon x \cdot 2x \, dx$$
$$= -x^2 \sigma \upsilon x + 2 \int x \sigma \upsilon x \, dx \quad \text{⊗}$$

$$\int x \sigma \upsilon x \, dx = \int x(\eta \mu x)' dx = x \eta \mu x - \int x' \eta \mu x \, dx = x \eta \mu x - \int \eta \mu x \, dx$$
$$= x \eta \mu x - (-\sigma \upsilon x + c) = x \eta \mu x + \sigma \upsilon x - c \quad \text{(b)}$$

And (a) and (b) $\dot{E}x\omega$

(20)

$$I = -x^2 \sin x + 2(x \cos x + \sin x - c)$$

$$= -x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x + 2 \sin x - 2c$$

$$= -x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x + 2 \sin x + C,$$

$$C = -2c, c \in \mathbb{R}, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\int \frac{d}{dx} =$ επιλογή

$$I = \int x^2 \cos x dx = \int \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)' \cos x dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \cos x - \int \frac{x^3}{3} (\cos x)' dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \cos x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 \sin x dx \text{ που ΔΕΝ μας οδηγεί!}$$

στον υπολογισμό του ολοκληρώματος

00. Υπολογίστε το $I = \int e^x \ln x \, dx$ 87

$$I = \int \underbrace{(e^x)'}_{f(x)} \underbrace{\ln x}_{g(x)} \, dx = e^x \ln x - \int e^x (\ln x)' \, dx$$

$$= e^x \ln x - \int e^x \frac{1}{x} \, dx \Rightarrow I = \int e^x \ln x \, dx = e^x \ln x - \int \frac{e^x}{x} \, dx \quad \text{Ⓐ}$$

$$\int \frac{e^x}{x} \, dx = \int (e^x)' \frac{1}{x} \, dx = e^x \frac{1}{x} - \int e^x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' \, dx$$
$$= e^x \frac{1}{x} - \int e^x \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \, dx = e^x \frac{1}{x} + \int \frac{e^x}{x^2} \, dx = e^x \frac{1}{x} + I$$
$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{e^x}{x} \, dx = e^x \frac{1}{x} + I \quad \text{Ⓑ}$$

Ανδ (a) και (b) είναι: b

$$I = e^x \eta \mu x - (e^x \sigma \upsilon \nu x + I) = e^x \eta \mu x - e^x \sigma \upsilon \nu x - I$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = e^x \eta \mu x - e^x \sigma \upsilon \nu x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\eta \mu x - \sigma \upsilon \nu x)$$

Επομένως $\tau \in \lambda \text{ και } I = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\eta \mu x - \sigma \upsilon \nu x) + C$
 $C \in \mathbb{R}$.

ΑΓΚΩΣΗ

11

Εσάνα λάβετε την 0 αλλά με τη 2¹⁵ επιλογή

Ανλοδή $I = \int e^x \sin x dx = \int e^x (-\cos x)' dx = \dots$

Καθώς πρέπει να επαναλάβετε δύο φορές

$= -e^x \cos x - \int e^x (-\cos x) dx =$

$= -e^x \cos x + \int e^x \cos x dx$

$\int e^x \cos x dx = \int e^x (\sin x)' dx = e^x \sin x - \int (e^x)' \sin x dx$