

Ολοκλήρωμα με τη μέθοδο της αντικατά-  
στασης που οδηγούνται στο ολοκλήρωμα ①  
 $\int \frac{1}{1+\omega^2} d\omega = \arctan \omega + C$

Παράδειγμα

5. Υπολογίστε το ολοκλήρωμα  $I = \int \frac{1}{x(\ln^2 x + 10x)} dx$   
Υπολογισμός

$$I = \int \frac{1}{x(\ln^2 x + 10)} dx$$

Θέτω  $\omega = \ln x$ .

$$\omega = \ln x \Rightarrow d\omega = d(\ln x) = (\ln x)' dx$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

Επομένως το ολοκλήρωμα I γίνεται

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\omega^2 + 10} d\omega = \int \frac{1}{10 \left( \left( \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{10}} \right)^2 + 1 \right)} d\omega = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{1}{\left( \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{10}} \right)^2 + 1} d\omega$$

Θέτω  $k = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow dk = d\left(\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = \left(\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{10}}\right)' d\omega \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow dk = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} d\omega \Rightarrow d\omega = \sqrt{10} dk$ . Επομένως

$$I = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{\sqrt{10}}{k^2 + 1} dk = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10} \sqrt{10}} \int \frac{1}{k^2 + 1} dk = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \left( \arctan k + C \right)$$

6. Υπολογίστε το  $I = \int \frac{\eta\mu x \sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\eta\upsilon^4 x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 x} dx$

Παράδειγμα  
Υπολογισμός

$$I = \int \frac{\frac{\eta\mu x \sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^4 x}}{\frac{\eta\upsilon^4 x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^4 x}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x}}{\frac{\eta\upsilon^4 x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^4 x} + 1} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{\epsilon\phi x \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x}}{\epsilon\phi^4 x + 1} dx. \quad \ominus \text{ Έτω } \omega = \epsilon\phi^2 x \Rightarrow d\omega = d(\epsilon\phi^2 x)$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = (\epsilon\phi^2 x)' dx = 2\epsilon\phi x (\epsilon\phi x)' dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = 2 \epsilon\phi x \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x} dx \Rightarrow$$

6. Υπολογίστε το  $I = \int \frac{\eta\mu x \sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\eta\upsilon^4 x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 x} dx$

Παράδειγμα  
Υπολογισμός

$$I = \int \frac{\frac{\eta\mu x \sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^4 x}}{\frac{\eta\upsilon^4 x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^4 x}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x}}{\frac{\eta\upsilon^4 x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^4 x} + 1} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{\epsilon\phi x \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x}}{\epsilon\phi^4 x + 1} dx. \quad \ominus \text{ Έτω } \omega = \epsilon\phi^2 x \Rightarrow d\omega = d(\epsilon\phi^2 x)$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = (\epsilon\phi^2 x)' dx = 2\epsilon\phi x (\epsilon\phi x)' dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = 2 \epsilon\phi x \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x} dx \Rightarrow$$

(5)

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\omega^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\omega^2 + 1} d\omega = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\omega^2 + 1} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\tau_0 \int \epsilon \phi \omega + C) = \frac{1}{2} \tau_0 \int \epsilon \phi (\epsilon \phi^2 x) + \frac{1}{2} C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tau_0 \int \epsilon \phi (\epsilon \phi^2 x) + C, \quad C = \frac{1}{2} C, C \in \mathbb{R}, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\omega = (\epsilon \phi x)^2 \Rightarrow d\omega = 2(\epsilon \phi x) \epsilon \phi dx$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = 2 \epsilon \phi x \frac{1}{\sigma v^4 x} dx$$

$$\frac{\eta \psi x \sigma v^4 x dx}{\eta \psi^4 x + \sigma v^4 x}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\eta \psi x \sigma v^4 x}{\sigma v^4 x}}{\frac{\eta \psi^4 x + 1}{\sigma v^4 x}} = \frac{\epsilon \phi x \frac{1}{\sigma v^4 x}}{\epsilon \phi^4 x + 1}$$

$$\omega = \epsilon \phi^2 x \Rightarrow d\omega = 2 \epsilon \phi dx$$

# Μέθοδος της παραγοντικής ολοκλήρωσης ⑥

$$(f(x)g(x))' = f'(x)g(x) + \underline{f(x)g'(x)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x)g(x) = (f(x)g(x))' - f(x)g'(x) \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int f'(x)g(x) dx = \int \underline{f(x)g(x)}' dx - \int f(x)g'(x) dx$$

Γνωρίζουμε

Επομένως

$$\int F'(x) dx = F(x) + C \quad (7)$$
$$\int (f(x)g(x))' dx = f(x)g(x) + C$$

Αντικαθιστώντας, έχουμε ότι

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

$$\Rightarrow \int f'(x)g(x) dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x) dx \quad (1)$$

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Υπολογίστε το

Παράδειγμα

$$\int x e^x dx$$

Υπολογισμός

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(1)

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

$$\int e^x x dx = \int (e^x)' x dx \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = e^x \\ g(x) = x \end{array}$$

$$= e^x x - \int e^x x' dx = e^x x - \int e^x dx$$

$$= e^x x - (e^x + c) = e^x x - e^x - c = e^x x - e^x + C \quad \begin{array}{l} C \in \mathbb{R}, C \in \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$



Παράδειγμα

2. Υπολογίστε το  $\int x^2 e^x dx$   
Υπολογισμός

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

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

$\frac{f(x)=e^x}{g(x)=x^2}$

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

$$= e^x x^2 - 2 \left( \int (e^x)' x dx \right) = e^x x^2 - 2 \left( e^x x - \int e^x x' dx \right) = e^x x^2 - 2 \left( e^x x - (e^x + c) \right)$$

$$= e^x x^2 - 2e^x x + 2(e^x + c) = e^x x^2 - 2e^x x + 2e^x + \textcircled{2c}$$

$$= e^x x^2 - 2e^x x + 2e^x + C, \quad C = 2c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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Παράδειγμα

Υπολογίστε το  $\int x \ln x dx$

Υπολογισμός

(1)

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

$$\int x \ln x dx = \int \underbrace{(x^2)'}_{f'(x)} \ln x dx \quad \begin{matrix} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \\ g(x) = \ln x \end{matrix} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 (\ln x)' dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + c \right)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C, \quad C = -\frac{1}{2} c, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C \in \mathbb{K}$$