

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x} = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int (\tan x)' \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} - 2 \int \tan x \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} - 2 \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} - 2 \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x} = \frac{\tan x}{3 \cos^2 x} + \frac{2 \tan x}{3} + c$$

3/6

ΕΙΔΙΚΕΣ ΑΝΤΑΓΩΓΕΙΣ

$$1) \int R(\cos x, \sin x) dx$$

R = οποιεσδήποτε συναρτήσεις δύο μεταβλητών: $R(t, s) = \frac{P(t, s)}{Q(t, s)}$
 και $R(\cos x, \sin x)$ είναι η συνάρτηση
 που προκύπτει αν θεωρούμε $t = \cos x$ και $s = \sin x$
 ∀ x :

$$R(t, s) = \frac{t^3 s - 2ts^2 + s^3}{s^2 t - s t^5}$$

$$R(\cos x, \sin x) = \frac{\cos^3 x \cdot \sin x - 2 \cos x \sin^2 x + \sin^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot \cos^5 x}$$

Παραδείγματα:

$$a) \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \cos x} dx = \int \frac{1 + \frac{2y}{1+y^2}}{1 - \frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+y^2} dy$$

$$= \int \frac{(1+y)^2}{y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy$$

υποτίθεται με αλλαγή
σε ανά κλάσμα
 $\frac{a}{y} + \frac{b}{y^2} + \frac{cy+d}{1+y^2}$

$$\textcircled{2} \int R(x, \sqrt{1-x^2}) dx \quad (2a)$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{x^2-1}) dx \quad (2b)$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{x^2+1}) dx \quad (2c)$$

$$(2a) \quad x = \sin y \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 y} = \cos y \\ dx = \cos y dy$$

Τότε το ολοκλήρωμα γίνεται:

$$\int R(\sin y, \cos y) \cos y dy$$

ολοκλήρωμα του τύπου $\textcircled{2}$ και υποτίθεται με
την αντικατάσταση $u = \tan \frac{y}{2}$

$$\textcircled{11} \text{ a) } \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos^2 x} dx =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \cos x \\ dy = -\sin x dx \end{array} \right| = - \int \frac{dy}{1-y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y+1} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} \right| + C$$

Αλλάς γωνίας

$$y = \tan \frac{x}{2} \quad \rightarrow \quad = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2u}}{1+u^2} - \frac{2}{1+u^2} dy = \int \frac{dy}{y} = \ln |y| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

Superwon

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\left(\left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| \right)^2 \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

$$b) \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{2y} + c$$

$$y = x^2 + 1$$

$$dy = 2x dx$$

$$x dx = \frac{1}{2} dy$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \sqrt{y} + c = \sqrt{x^2+1} + c$$

$$b) \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad \underline{x = \sin y} \quad \int \frac{1}{\cos y \cdot \sin y} \cos y dy$$

→ to groupe unlogisei.

$$d) \int x \cdot \arctan x dx = \int \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)' \arctan x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

$$= x - \arctan x.$$

Παραδείγματα:

$$a) \int \sqrt{x^2-1} dx \xrightarrow{y=x+\sqrt{x^2-1}} \int \frac{y^2-1}{2y} \cdot \frac{y^2-1}{2y^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{y^2-2y^2+1}{y^3} dy = \frac{1}{4} \left(\int y dy - 2 \int \frac{dy}{y} + \int \frac{1}{y^3} dy \right)$$

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

όπου y ορίζω $x+\sqrt{x^2-1}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (2b) \int R(x, \sqrt{x^2+1}) \\ y = x + \sqrt{x^2+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)$$

$$b) \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

$$y-x = \sqrt{x^2+1}$$

$$y^2 - 2xy + x^2 = x^2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{y^2-1}{2y}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+1} = y-x = y - \frac{y^2-1}{2y}$$

$$= \frac{y^2+1}{2y}$$

$$dx = \frac{2y \cdot 2y - 2(y^2-1)}{2 \cdot 2y^2} dy = \frac{y^2+1}{2y^2} dy$$

Apx

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{y^2-1}{2y} \cdot \frac{y^2+1}{2y}} dy$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dy}{y^2-1} = \int \left(\frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y+1} \right) dy$$

$$= \ln|y-1| - \ln|y+1| + C = \ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x+\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{x+\sqrt{x^2+1}+1} \right| + C$$

Äbungen

8) a) $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$, e) $\int \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\cos^2 x} dx$

a)

$$y = e^x \\ dy = e^x dx = y dx \\ \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{y}$$

Exoupe 10:

$$\int \frac{y}{1+y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y} dy = \arctan y + C \\ = \arctan(e^x) + C$$

b) $y = \tan x$

$$dy = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \quad \text{Exoupe 10:}$$

$$\int \ln y dy = \int (y)' \ln y dy = \\ = y \ln y - \int y (\ln y)' dy = y \ln y - y + C \\ = \tan x \cdot \ln(\tan x) - \tan x + C$$

13) Υπολογίστε το ορισμένο ολοκλήρωμα:

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

* Μπορώ να βρω την
 $F(x) = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$

Περίοδος $y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$

και περιό
 $J = F(\frac{\pi}{2}) - F(0)$

$$\sin x = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - y) = \cos y$$

$$\cos x = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - y) = \sin y$$

$$dx = -dy$$

Αρα,

$$I = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\cos y}{\cos y + \sin y} dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos y}{\cos y + \sin y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\cos y + \sin y}{\cos y + \sin y} - \frac{\sin y}{\cos y + \sin y} \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dy - I \quad \text{αφ'α} \quad I = \frac{\pi}{2} - I$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

17) Δείξτε ότι $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = n!$$

Με επαγωγή

$n=0$: Βασική $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 0! = 1$

Υποθέτουμε το

$$\int_0^M e^{-x} dx = [-e^{-x}]_0^M = 1 - e^{-M} \quad (M > 0)$$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - e^{-M}) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

Με βάση τον ορισμό

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx := \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^M e^{-x} dx = 1$$

Επαγωγικό βήμα: Υποθέτουμε ότι $\int_0^{\infty} x^k e^{-x} dx = k! \quad (k \geq 0)$

Για $M > 0$ υποθέτουμε το

$$\int_0^M x^{k+1} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^M x^{k+1} (-e^{-x})' dx =$$

$$= [-x^{k+1} e^{-x}]_0^M + \int_0^M (x^{k+1})' e^{-x} dx = -M^{k+1} e^{-M} + (k+1) \int_0^M x^k e^{-x} dx$$

$$\bullet \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M^{k+1}}{e^M} = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Παράδειγμα} \\ \text{Απόδειξη} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\bullet (k+1) \int_0^M x^k e^{-x} dx \xrightarrow{\text{εν-υπόλ.}} (k+1) \int_0^{\infty} x^k e^{-x} dx$$

$$= (k+1) \cdot k! = (k+1)!$$

$$\text{Άρα } \int_0^{\infty} x^{k+1} \cdot e^{-x} dx = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^M x^{k+1} \cdot e^{-x} dx = (k+1)!$$

16) Υπολογίστε τα γενικευμένα ολοκλήρωμα:

$$\bullet \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \right]_0^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\infty^2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-0^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bullet \int_0^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\delta}^1 \ln x dx \stackrel{\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+}}{=} \left[x \ln x - x \right]_{\delta}^1$$

$$= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-1 - \delta \ln \delta + \delta \right] = -1$$

$$\bullet \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^{\delta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 1^-} \left[\arcsin x \right]_0^{\delta} = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 1^-} \left[\arcsin \delta - \arcsin 0 \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \stackrel{x=\sin x}{=} \\ = \int \frac{1}{\cos y} \cos y dy \\ = y \\ = \arcsin x \end{array} \right\}$$