

Υπολογισμός ολοκληρωμάτων με τη μέθοδο ^①
της αντικατάστασης

4. Υπολογίστε το $\int (1-2x)^{100} dx$
Παράδειγμα
Υπολογισμός

Σύνδεση με Μεθοδολογία

$$f(x) = x^{100} \quad g(x) = 1-2x \quad f(g(x)) = (1-2x)^{100} \quad g'(x) = -2$$

$$\text{Θέτω } \omega = 1-2x \Rightarrow d\omega = d(1-2x) \Rightarrow d\omega = (-2) dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = -2 dx \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{d\omega}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} d\omega$$

Αντικαθιστούμε ω και έχουμε:

$$\int (1-2x)^{100} dx = \int \omega^{100} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) d\omega = -\frac{1}{2} \int \omega^{100} d\omega \quad (2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\omega^{100+1}}{100+1} + C \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega^{101}}{101} - \frac{1}{2} C =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{202} (1-2x)^{101} + C_1, \quad C_1 = -\frac{1}{2} C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Παράδειγμα

$$\int e^{x+2} x^2 dx$$

Υπολογισμός

5. Υπολογίστε το

Σύνθεση $f \in \mathbb{R}$ με $M \in \Theta$ ορίζεται (iii)

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$g(x) = x^3 + 2$$

$$f(g(x)) = e^{x^3+2} \quad g'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x)dx = \int e^{x^3+2} \cdot 3x^2 dx$$

Θέτω $\omega = g(x) = x^3 + 2$ $\Rightarrow d\omega = d(x^3 + 2) = (x^3 + 2)' dx$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = 3x^2 dx \Rightarrow x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} d\omega$$

Αντίστοιχα έχουμε και

$$\int e^{x^3+2} x^2 dx = \int e^\omega \frac{1}{3} d\omega = \frac{1}{3} \int e^\omega d\omega = \frac{1}{3} (e^\omega + c)$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} (e^{x^3+2} + c) = \frac{1}{3} e^{x^3+2} + \frac{1}{3} c = \frac{1}{3} e^{x^3+2} + C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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όπου $\Gamma = \frac{1}{3}c, c \in \mathbb{R}$.

Τίπο διαφορετικά

$$\int e^{x^3+2} x^2 dx = \int e^{x^3+2} \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3x^2 dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int e^{x^3+2} 3x^2 dx$$

$$\omega = g(x) = x^3+2 \Rightarrow d\omega = (x^3+2)' dx \Rightarrow d\omega = 3x^2 dx$$

Αντίκαθίστω και έχω

$$\int e^{x^3+2} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int e^{x^3+2} 3x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int e^\omega d\omega = \dots = \frac{1}{3} e^{x^3+2}$$

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Παράδειγμα

Υπολογίστε το

$$\int 3^x dx$$

Υπολογισμός
Α τρόπος

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a}, a > 0, a \neq 1, \int 3^x dx = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Β τρόπος

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3^x)' &= (e^{\ln 3^x})' = (e^{x \ln 3})' = e^{x \ln 3} \cdot (x \ln 3)' = 3^x \ln 3 \Rightarrow \\
 \Rightarrow (3^x)' &= 3^x \ln 3 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \right)' = 3^x
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Χρησιμοποιώ την βασική ιδιότητα

$$\int F'(x) = F(x) + C$$

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

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$\int \underline{3^x} dx$ Γ $\tau\rho\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$

$$\omega = 3^x \Rightarrow d\omega = d3^x \Rightarrow d\omega = (3^x)' dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = 3^x \ln 3 dx \Rightarrow \boxed{3^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 3} d\omega}$$

Αντικαθιστώ ω και dx

$$\int 3^x dx = \int \frac{1}{\ln 3} d\omega = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int 1 d\omega =$$
$$= \frac{1}{\ln 3} (\omega + c) = \frac{1}{\ln 3} (3^x + c) = \frac{1}{\ln 3} 3^x + \frac{1}{\ln 3} c = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} + C$$

$$) C = \frac{c}{\ln 3}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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Δ Τρόπος

$$\int 3^x dx$$

Συνδεση με Μεθοδο λoγια

$$3^x = e^{\ln 3^x} = e^{x \ln 3}, f(x) = e^x, g(x) = x \ln 3, g'(x) = \ln 3$$
$$\int 3^x dx = \int e^{x \ln 3} \frac{1}{\ln 3} \ln 3 dx = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int e^{x \ln 3} \ln 3 dx$$

$$\omega = x \ln 3 \Rightarrow d\omega = d(x \ln 3) = (x \ln 3)' dx = \ln 3 dx$$

Αντικαθιστω:

$$\int 3^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int e^\omega d\omega = \frac{1}{\ln 3} (e^\omega + c) = \frac{1}{\ln 3} (e^{x \ln 3} + c) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 3} (3^x + c) = \frac{1}{\ln 3} 3^x + \frac{1}{\ln 3} c = \frac{1}{\ln 3} 3^x + C, \quad \textcircled{9}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\ln 3} c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Παράδειγμα

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Υπολογίστε το $\int \frac{1}{x} dx$

Υπολογισμός

Α τρόπος (Συνδεση με Μεθοδολογια)

$$\int \epsilon \phi x dx = \int \frac{n \mu x}{\sigma \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad g(x) = \sigma \sqrt{x}, \quad f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{x}}, \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma \mu x^{-1/2}$$

$$\int \epsilon \phi x dx = (-1) \int \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{x}} \cdot n \mu x \cdot (-1) dx$$

Θέτω $\omega = \sigma \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow d\omega = d(\sigma \sqrt{x}) = (\sigma \sqrt{x})' dx$

$\Rightarrow d\omega = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma \mu x^{-1/2} dx$. Αντίστροφα $\Theta \kappa \tau \omega$ και έχω

$$\int \epsilon \phi x dx = - \int \frac{1}{\omega} d\omega = -(\ln|\omega| + c) = -\ln|\sigma \sqrt{x}| - c = -\ln|\sigma \sqrt{x}| + C, \quad C = -c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Β Τρόπος

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$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + C$$

$$\int \epsilon \phi x dx = \int \frac{\eta \epsilon x}{\sigma \upsilon \nu x} dx = - \int \frac{(\sigma \upsilon \nu x)'}{\sigma \upsilon \nu x} dx$$

$$= - (\ln|\sigma \upsilon \nu x| + C) = -\ln|\sigma \upsilon \nu x| - C$$

$$= \ln|\sigma \upsilon \nu x| + C, C = -C, C \in \mathbb{R}, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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Παράδειγμα

Υπολογίστε το

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

Υπολογισμός

A τρόπος

Βασικό ολοκλήρωμα: $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$

B τρόπος

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int (\cot x)' dx = -\cot x + C$$

Γενικά:

$$\int F'(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

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ΔΥΟ ΠΟΛΥ ΣΗΜΑΝΤΙΚΕΣ ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΝΑΙ

$$\int F'(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + C$$

Γ Τρόπος

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\omega = \epsilon\phi x \Rightarrow d\omega = d(\epsilon\phi x) = (\epsilon\phi x)' = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

Αντιλοθιστώ και έχω:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int d\omega = \omega + C = \varepsilon \phi x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (14)$$

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Παραδείγματα

Υπολογίστε το $\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\eta\psi^4 x} dx$

Υπολογίστε's

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\eta\psi^4 x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\eta\psi^4 x} \sin x dx = \int \frac{1 - \eta\psi^2 x}{\eta\psi^4 x} \sin x dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{\eta\psi^4 x} - \frac{1}{\eta\psi^2 x} \right) \sin x dx = \int \frac{1}{\eta\psi^4 x} \sin x dx - \int \frac{1}{\eta\psi^2 x} \sin x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{n\varphi^4 x} \sigma v x dx - \int \frac{1}{n\varphi^2 x} \sigma v x dx$$

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$$I_4 = \int \frac{1}{n\varphi^4 x} \sigma v x dx, \quad I_2 = \int \frac{1}{n\varphi^2 x} \sigma v x dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^4}, \quad g(x) = n\varphi x, \quad f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{n\varphi^4 x}, \quad g'(x) = (n\varphi x)' = \sigma v x$$

$$\omega = g(x) = n\varphi x \Rightarrow d\omega = d(n\varphi x) \Rightarrow d\omega = \sigma v x dx$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{1}{\omega^4} d\omega = \int \omega^{-4} d\omega = \frac{\omega^{-4+1}}{-4+1} + C = \frac{\omega^{-3}}{-3} + C = \frac{(n\varphi x)^{-3}}{-3} + C$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(n\varphi x)^3} + C$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{n^2 x} \sigma v x dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}, g(x) = n^2 x, f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{(n^2 x)^2}, g'(x) = 2n^2 x$$

$$\omega = g(x) = n^2 x \Rightarrow d\omega = d(n^2 x) = (n^2 x)' dx$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = \sigma v x dx$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\omega^2} d\omega = \int \omega^{-2} d\omega = \frac{\omega^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C_1 = -\frac{1}{\omega} + C_1$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{1}{n^2 x} + C_1, \text{ Ende } \omega$$

$$\int \frac{5uv^3x}{n\psi^4x} dx = I_1 - I_2 = -\frac{1}{3} (n\psi x)^{-3} (-n\psi x)^{-1} + C_1 \quad (17)$$

$$+ C = -\frac{1}{3} (n\psi x)^{-3} + (n\psi x)^{-1} + C - C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} (n\psi x)^{-3} + (n\psi x)^{-1} + C$$

$$C = C - C_1, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$