

Ολοκληρώματα που απαιτούν και τις δύο μεθόδους ολοκλήρωσης με αντικατάσταση και ① παραγοντική ολοκλήρωση

Παραδείγματα

1. Υπολογίστε το  $I = \int \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx$

$I = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} x dx = \int (\epsilon\phi x)' x dx$  Παραγοντική

$x \epsilon\phi x - \int \epsilon\phi x x' dx = x \epsilon\phi x - \int \epsilon\phi x dx = x \epsilon\phi x - \int \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sin x} dx$

1ος Τρόπος

Βασικό ολοκλήρωμα:

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

$$I = x \varepsilon \phi x - \int \frac{\eta \mu x}{\sigma \upsilon \nu x} = x \varepsilon \phi x + \int \frac{-\eta \psi x}{\sigma \upsilon \nu x} dx \quad (2)$$

$$= x \varepsilon \phi x + \int \frac{(\sigma \upsilon \nu x)'}{\sigma \upsilon \nu x} dx = x \varepsilon \phi x + \ln |\sigma \upsilon \nu x| + c,$$

$C \in \mathbb{R}$

2<sup>ος</sup> τρόπος,  
ΜΕ ΑΝΤΙΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ

Θέτω  $\omega = \sigma \upsilon \nu x \Rightarrow \underline{d\omega} = d(\sigma \upsilon \nu x) = (\sigma \upsilon \nu x)' dx = \underline{-\eta \psi x dx}$

$$-\int \frac{\eta \mu x}{\sigma \upsilon \nu x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\omega} d\omega = \ln |\omega| + c = \ln |\sigma \upsilon \nu x| + c$$

Επομένως  $I = x \varepsilon \phi x + \ln |\sigma \upsilon \nu x| + c, C \in \mathbb{R}$

2. Υπολογίστε το  $I = \int \eta\psi(\ln x) dx$  (3)

Θέτω  $\omega = \ln x \Rightarrow d\omega = d(\ln x) = (\ln x)' dx = \frac{1}{x} dx$

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

$\omega = \ln_e x \Leftrightarrow x = e^\omega$

$e = 2.7$

Έτσι υποθέτουμε

$dx = e^\omega d\omega$

$I = \int e^\omega \eta\psi\omega d\omega = \int (e^\omega) \eta\psi\omega d\omega = e^\omega \eta\psi\omega - \int e^\omega (\eta\psi\omega)' d\omega$   
 $= e^\omega \eta\psi\omega - \int e^\omega \sigma\upsilon\nu\omega d\omega = e^\omega \eta\psi\omega - \int (e^\omega)' \sigma\upsilon\nu\omega d\omega = e^\omega \eta\psi\omega - e^\omega \sigma\upsilon\nu\omega$

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$$I = \int e^{\omega} \eta \mu \omega d\omega = e^{\omega} \eta \mu \omega - (e^{\omega} \sigma \upsilon \nu \omega - \int e^{\omega} (\sigma \upsilon \nu \omega)' d\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = e^{\omega} \eta \mu \omega - e^{\omega} \sigma \upsilon \nu \omega - \int e^{\omega} \eta \mu \omega d\omega$$

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

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

Τελικά  $I = \frac{1}{2} x (\eta \mu (\ln x) - \sigma \upsilon \nu (\ln x)) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$

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Υπολογίστε το  $I = \int x \eta\psi(ax+b) dx$ 

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$$I = -\frac{1}{a} \int x \underbrace{a(-\eta\psi(ax+b))}_{\text{green wavy}} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \int x \underbrace{(\sigma\upsilon\nu(ax+b))'_{\text{purple wavy}}}_{\text{purple wavy}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} \left( x \sigma\upsilon\nu(ax+b) - \int x' \sigma\upsilon\nu(ax+b) dx \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} \left( x \sigma\upsilon\nu(ax+b) - \underbrace{\int \sigma\upsilon\nu(ax+b) dx}_{\text{purple wavy}} \right) = -\frac{1}{a} \left( x \sigma\upsilon\nu(ax+b) - \underbrace{\frac{(\eta\psi(ax+b))_{\text{purple}}}{a} + c}_{\text{purple box with green arrows}} \right)$$

ΔΙΟΤΙ  $\left( \frac{\eta\psi(ax+b)}{a} \right)' = \frac{1}{a} \sigma\upsilon\nu(ax+b) (ax+b)' = \frac{1}{a} \sigma\upsilon\nu(ax+b) \cdot a$

ΤΕΛΙΚΑ  $I = -\frac{1}{a} x \sigma\upsilon\nu(ax+b) + \frac{1}{a^2} \eta\psi(ax+b) + \frac{1}{a} c$

Υπολογισμός του  $\int \sin(ax+b) dx$  με αντικατάσταση  $\int$

Θέτω  $\omega = ax+b \Rightarrow d\omega = d(ax+b) = (ax+b)' dx \Rightarrow$

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

Έτσι  $\int \sin(ax+b) dx = \int \sin \omega \frac{1}{a} d\omega = \frac{1}{a} \int \sin \omega d\omega$

$= \frac{1}{a} (-\cos \omega + c) = -\frac{1}{a} (\cos(ax+b) + c) = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax+b) + \frac{1}{a} c$

$= -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax+b) + C, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}, C \in \mathbb{R}, C = \frac{c}{a}$

Προσέξτε ολοκληρώματα που φαίνονται  
δύσκολα και είναι απλά.

Παράδειγμα

Υπολογίστε το  $I = \int \frac{e^{\phi^2} x dx}{1 + \omega^2}$  1  $\Rightarrow$  τριγωνο

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

$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = \epsilon^2 \phi^2 x^2 \Rightarrow 1 + \omega^2 = 1 + \epsilon^2 \phi^2 x^2 \Rightarrow 1 + \omega^2 = 1 + \frac{\eta \mu^2 x}{\sigma v^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sigma v^2 x} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \sigma v^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2}$

$dx = \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega$

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

$$I = \int \varepsilon \phi^2 x \, dx$$

$$\omega = \varepsilon \phi x$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow I = \int d\omega - (C_0 \int \varepsilon \phi \omega + C_1) = (\omega + C_2) - C_0 \int \varepsilon \phi \omega - C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \omega - C_0 \int \varepsilon \phi \omega + C_2 - C_1 \Rightarrow I = \varepsilon \phi x - C_0 \int \varepsilon \phi (\varepsilon \phi x) + C_2 - C_1$$

$$\forall \phi x \quad C_0 \int \varepsilon \phi (\varepsilon \phi x) = x$$

$$\text{Τελικό: } I = \varepsilon \phi x - x + C, \quad C = C_2 - C_1, \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}, C \in \mathbb{R}$$



Β τρόπος

$$I = \int \frac{\eta \mu^2 x}{\sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x}{\sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x} dx$$

$$\eta \mu^2 x + \sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x = 1$$

$$\text{Άρα } I = \int \frac{1}{\sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x} dx - \int \frac{\sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x}{\sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x} dx = \int (\epsilon \phi x)' dx - \int 1 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \epsilon \phi x + C_1 - (x + C_2) = \epsilon \phi x - x + C_1 - C_2 = \epsilon \phi x - x + C_1$$

$$C_1 \in \mathbb{R}, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}, C_1 - C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Βασικός τύπος:

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

ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΡΗΤΩΝ ΣΥΝΑΡΤΗΣΕΩΝ 10

$$I = \int \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} dx, \quad f(x), g(x) \text{ πολυώνυμα}$$

ΠΡΩΤΗ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ

$\text{Βαθμὸς}(f(x)) < \text{Βαθμὸς}(g(x))$  ΚΑΙ το  $g(x)$  ἔχει  
ασλές πραγματικές ρίζες.

# Παραδείγματα

1)

$$I = \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx = \int \frac{(x-3)'}{x-3} dx = \ln|x-3| + C$$

Βασική ολοκλήρωση

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

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

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\omega} d\omega = \ln|\omega| + C = \ln|x-3| + C$$