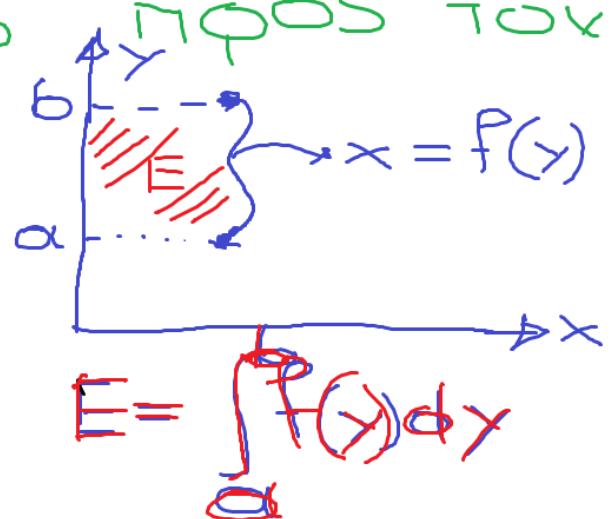


Ορισμένα ολοκληρώματα ①

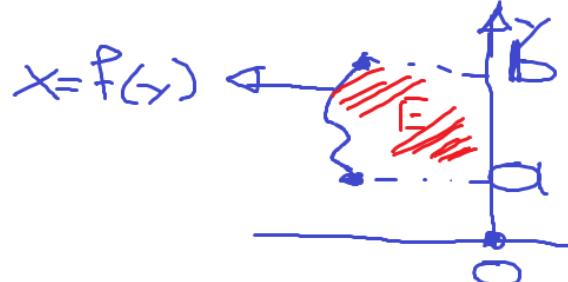
Εγκαίρως το όχονα γ

1.

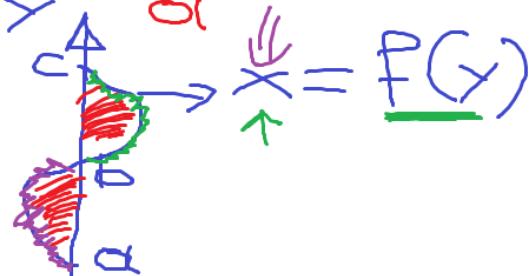


2

2.



$$E = \left| \int_a^b f(y) dy \right| = \int_a^b |f(y)| dy$$

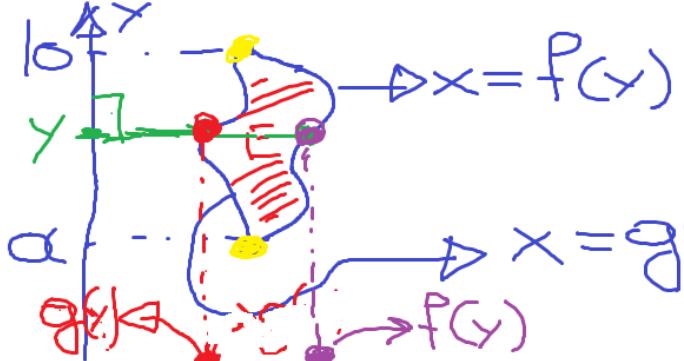


3.

$$E = \left| \int_a^b f(y) dy \right| + \int_b^c f(y) dy = \int_a^0 |f(y)| dy + \int_b^c f(y) dy$$

③

4.



$$x^* > x \Rightarrow f(y) > g(y) \quad \forall y \in [a, b]$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \int_a^b f(y) dy - \int_a^b g(y) dy = \\ &= \int_a^b (f(y) - g(y)) dy \end{aligned}$$

Βασικές Ιδιότητες Οριζόντων ④

Ολοκληρώσιμων

1.

$$\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

2.

$$\int_a^b k f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

3. (Επικεντρών των 1 και 2: (1), (2) \Leftrightarrow (3)) 5

$$\int_a^b (kf(x) + \lambda g(x)) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx + \lambda \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

4.

$$\int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx \quad b \in [a, c]$$

5.

$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

6.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^a f(x) dx = \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0 \right)$$

6

7.

$$\text{Av } f(x) \geq 0 \text{ 6 TO } [a, b] \quad \int_0^b f(x) dx \geq 0$$

8.

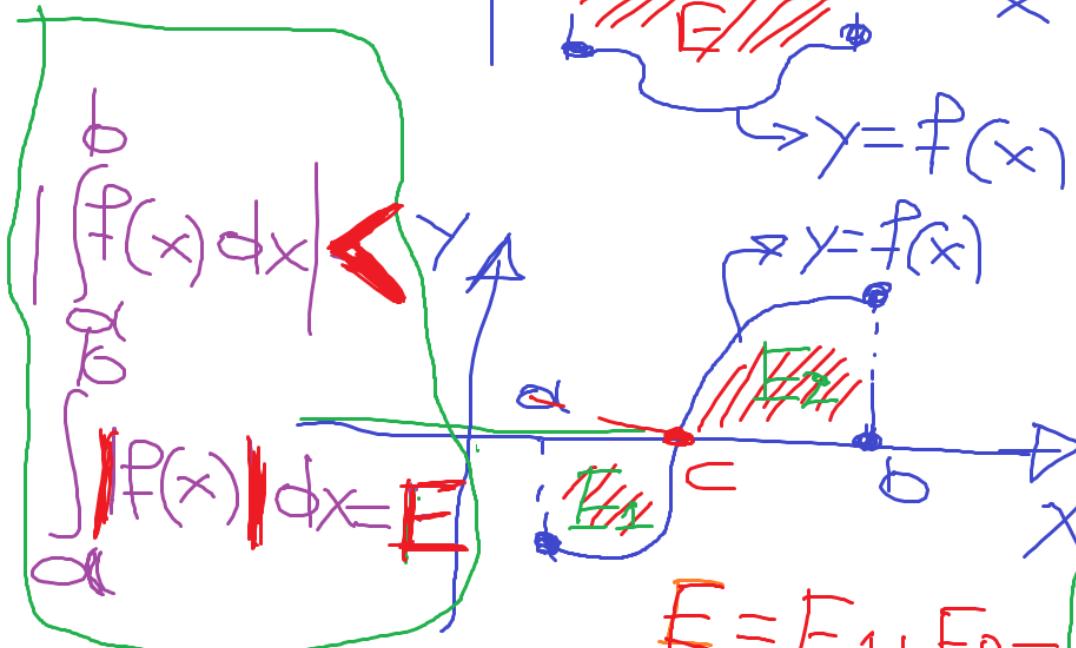
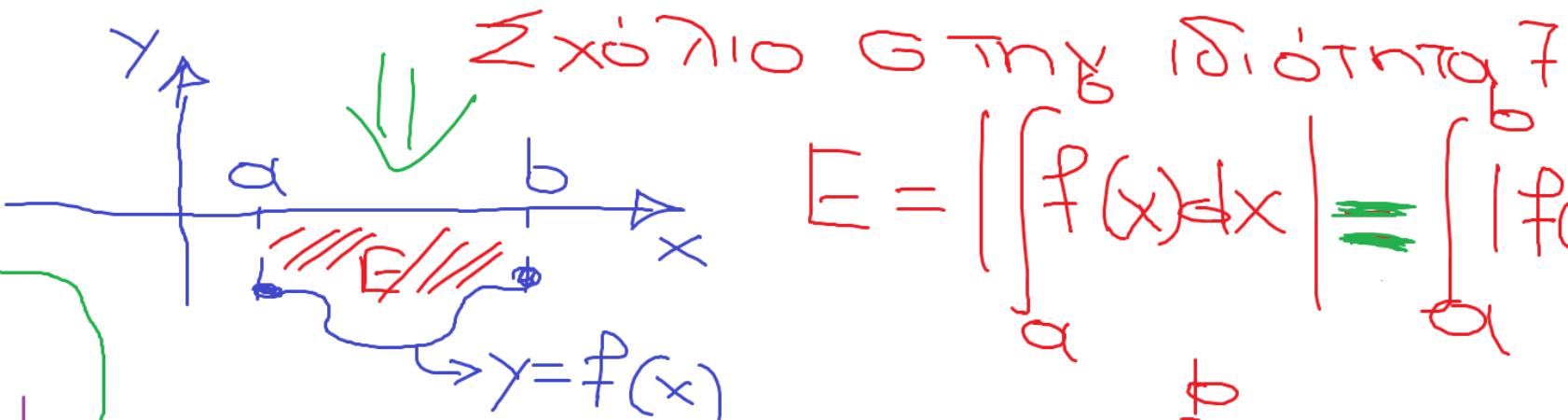
$$\text{Av } f(x) \leq g(x) \text{ 5 TO } [a, b] \text{ TOT E}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

9.

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_0^b |f(x)| dx$$

8



~~E~~ | $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ | $< E$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| < E$$

Θεώρηγα

9

Έστω $f(x): [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ και έστω δτι είναι

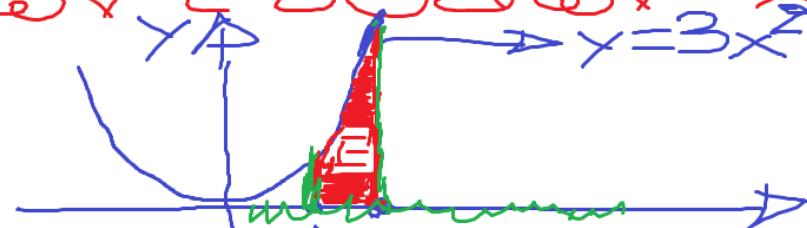
συνεχής. Έστω $F(x) = \int f(x) dx$. Τότε

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Εφαρμογές

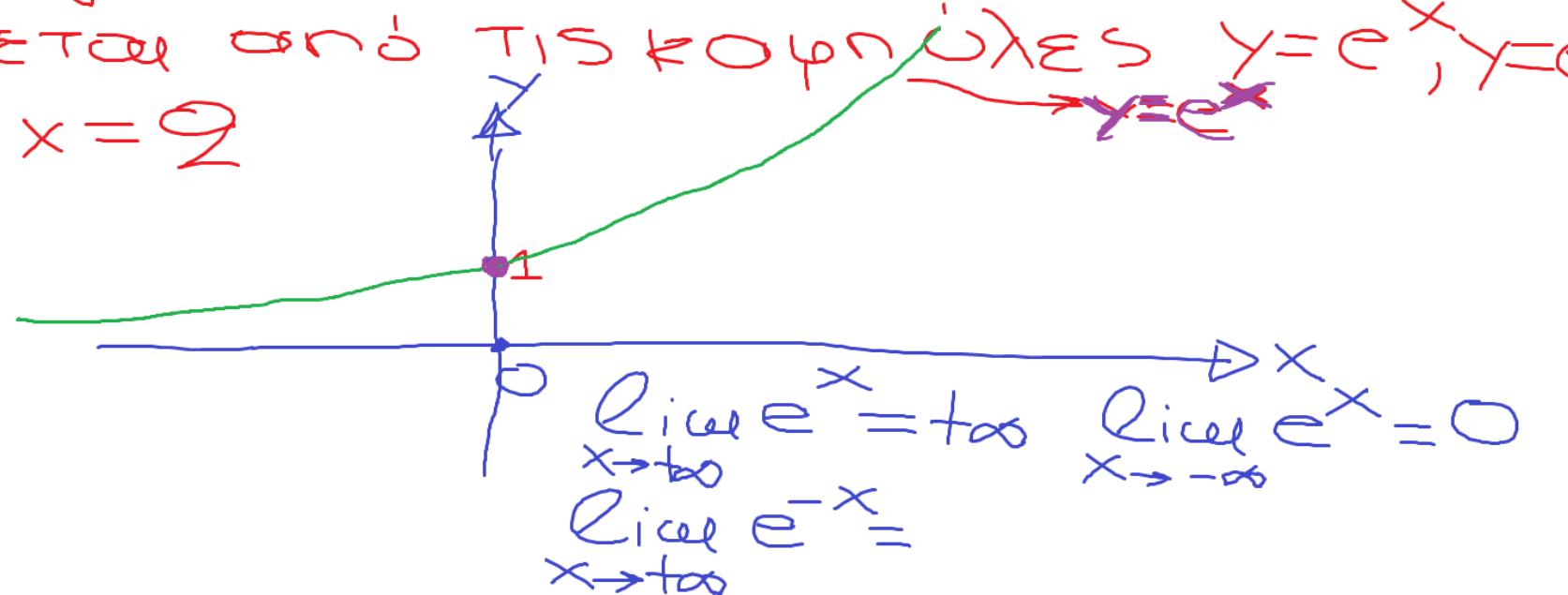
10

1. Βρείτε το επιβασίου που περικλείεται ψευδόγεων της $y = 3x^2$, του αξονού των x , καθώς τα χρόνια $x=1$, καθώς $x=3$.

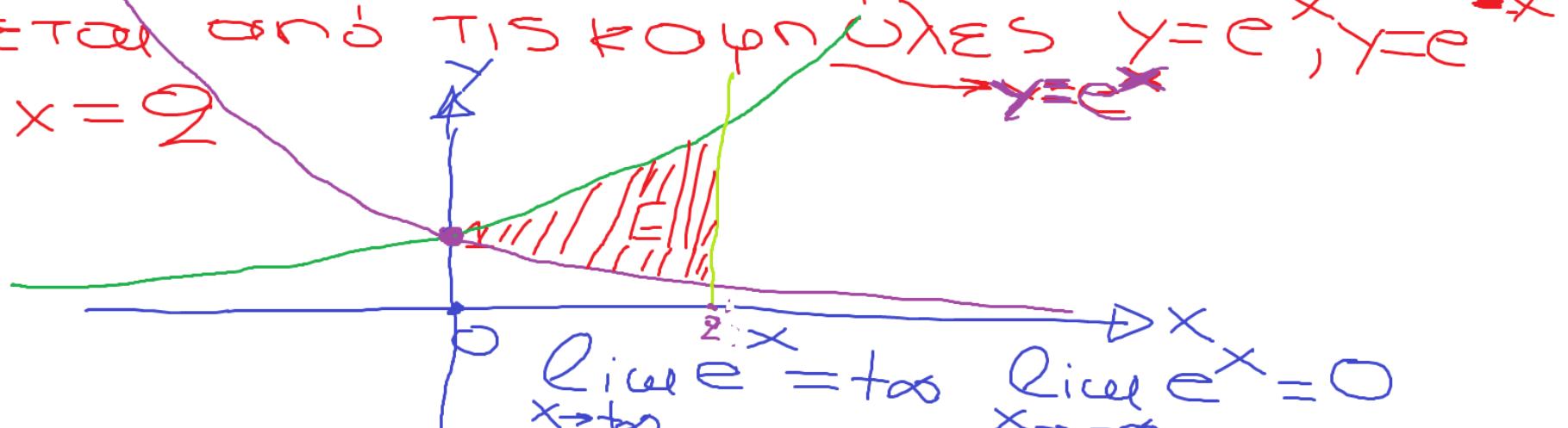


$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \int_1^3 3x^2 dx = \left[x^3 + C \right]_1^3 = (3^3 + C) - (1^3 + C) = 3^3 - 1^3 + C - C \\
 &= 26 \text{ τετραγωνικές ημιάδες.}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Υπολογίστε το εύβαθό του χωριού που οι
ομιλητές σαν τις κορυφές $y = e^x$, $y = e^{-x}$
και $x = 2$



2. Υπολογίστε το εύβαθό του χωριού που
οριζεται ανά τις κορυφές $y = e^x$, $y = e^{-x}$
και $x = 2$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-x} = +\infty$$

$$E = \int_0^2 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = \left[e^x \right]_0^2 - \left[-e^{-x} \right]_0^2 = [e^2] - [-e^0] =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [e^x]_0^2 - [-e^{-x}]_0^2 = e^2 - e^0 - \left(-e^{-2} - (-e^0) \right) \\
 &= e^2 - 1 + (e^{-2} + 1) = e^2 + e^{-2} - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Βρείτε το εύροσι του καρπίου που αφέται ανά της κολυμέτρες $y = x^2 - 2x$, $x = 4$ και του αριθμού των x .

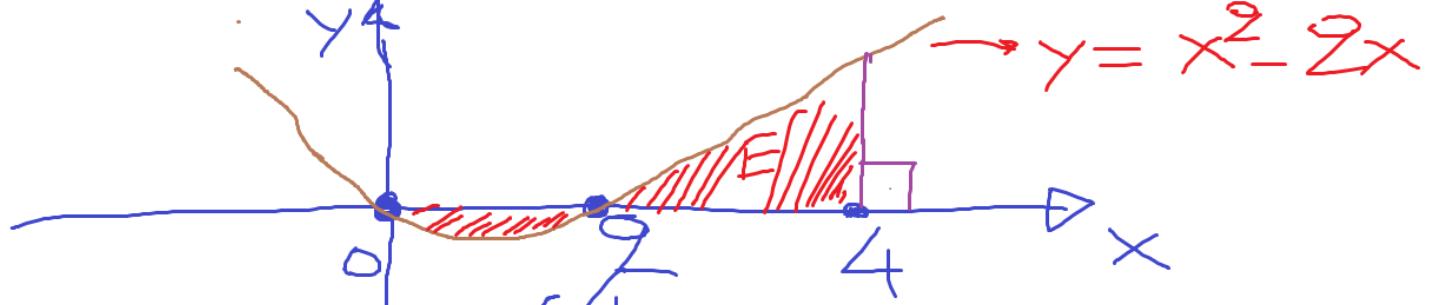
$$y = x^2 - 2x = x(x-2)$$

14

Ektōs tōv qijōv qdōnfo
tou $\alpha=1$. Evtōs tōv qijōv etē-
qdōnfo tou α

x	0	2	
x	-	+	{ +
$x-2$	-	-	{ +
$x(x-2)$	+	-	{ +

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - 2x) = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 - 2x) = +\infty$$



$$E = \left[\int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x) dx \right] + \left[\int_2^4 (x^2 - 2x) dx \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 - [x^2]_0^2 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_2^4 - [x^2]_2^4 \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{3} - 0 - (2 - 0) \right) + \frac{64}{3} - \frac{32}{3} - (4^2 - 2^2) = 8 \end{aligned}$$

TET. für