Ovop/vupo: AABIONA MANTEC

Ομάδα ασκ.: 82

Ap. Mnrp. : 3200098

51. (Ολοκληρώματα)

(a')
$$\int_{-3}^{3} \sqrt{9-x^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{9} \frac{\partial \hat{\epsilon} \text{ Tov} \mu \epsilon}{\partial \hat{\epsilon}} = x = 3 \sin \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \arcsin(\frac{x}{3}) \text{ onote}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{3}}} \cdot \frac{(\frac{x}{3})' dx}{\sqrt{1-9\sin^{2}\theta}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \frac{dx}{3\sqrt{\cos^{2}\theta}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3|\cos\theta|} \cdot \frac{dx}{3|\cos\theta|} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{d\theta}$$

Για τα άκρα -3, 3 έχουμε:

$$x=3 \Rightarrow 3=3\sin\theta \Rightarrow \sin\theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x=-3 \Rightarrow -3=3 \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta = -1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \int \sqrt{9-9\sin^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{9/1-\sin^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{3} \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{9/1-\sin^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{9/1-\sin^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} \cdot 3 \left| \cos\theta \right| d\theta = \int \sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta}$$

(6') Για τον κύκλο με κέντρο
$$O(90)$$
 και ακτίνα $R=3$ έχουμε:

$$C: (x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2 = 3^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{9-x^2}$$

Άρα το ολοκλήρωμα
$$\int_{-3}^{3} \sqrt{9-x^{2}} \, dx$$
 εκφράζει ουσιαστικά το εμβαδόν του ημικυκλίου του κύκλου $\frac{1}{3}$ C και συνεπώς $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3$

(8')
$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx = \int \left(\frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx}{1+x^2}\right) dx^{\bigcirc}$$

Θέλουμε
$$A(1+x^2) + Bx^2 = 1 \Rightarrow A + Ax^2 + Bx^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (A-1) + Ax^2 + Bx^2 = 0$$

Για $A=1$ και $B=-1$ είναι $(1-1) + x^2 - x^2 = 0$

= $\int (\log |x|) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int (\log (x^2 + 1)) dx =$ = log(x) - 1.log(x2+1), ceR 52. (Μικρό όμικρον) (a') Eotw f(n) = ayn' + ay n'-1+ ... + an + ao ay +0 kai g(n)=en Forw, aκόμη, $f_x(n) = a_v x^v + a_{x-1} x^{v-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$, $a_v \neq 0$ και $g(x) = e^x$ $\lim_{x \to +\infty} a_v x^v + a_{v-1} x^{v-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} a_v x^v = a_v \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^v \frac{(\infty)}{(\infty)} p_x^{u+1}$ = $a_v \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{vx^{v-1}}{e^x} = \frac{DLH}{a_v \cdot v \cdot (v-1) \cdot 1 \cdot \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{\circ}}{e^x} = a_v \cdot v \cdot \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = a_v \cdot v \cdot e^{-1} = 0$ Αφού χια το όριο των συναρτήσεων εχουμε $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{f_x(x)}{g_x(x)} = 0$, και χια το όριο των ακολουθιών έχουμε $\lim_{n\to +\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$. Άρα $\lim_{n\to +\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$ (6') E o w fi(n)=n, g(n)=n3 kai f(n)=n2 Eivai lim $f_1(n) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{x}{n} = 0$ $\overline{\partial} n \lambda$. $f_1(n) = o(g(n))$ Kai lim $f_2(n) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} = 0$ $\overline{\delta n n}$. $f_2(n) = o(g(n))$ ομως lim $f_1(n) \cdot f_2(n) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{n \cdot n^2 - \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{n^3}{n^3} - \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1 - 1}{n^3} dρα δεν$ 10xuel f1(n).f2(n)=0(g(n)) (χ') Αναμένουμε ότι η πρόταση θα ισχύει αφού αν η η αυξάνεται πιο χρηχορα από τη β και η h πιο χρήγορα από τη ο τότε η h θα αυξάνεται πιο xprixopa kai ano en f. Πράχματι, $\lim_{n\to +\infty} \frac{g(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{n\to +\infty} \frac{g(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{n\to$ (αφού όλα τα όρια Apa f(n)= o(h(n)) unapxouv) (5') (EKTOS)



