ΑΝΑΛΥΣΗ Ι

ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΠΛΩΝ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΩΝ



ΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΑ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ

ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΠΛΩΝ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΩΝ <u>ΤΥΠΟΙ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΩΝ</u>

$$\mathbf{a)} \int 1 dx = x + c$$

$$\beta) \int 0 dx = c$$

$$\gamma) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x$$

$$\delta) \int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$\epsilon) \int \sigma \upsilon v x dx = \eta \mu x + c$$

στ)
$$\int \eta \mu x dx = -\sigma \upsilon \nu x + c$$

$$\zeta) \int x^{\kappa} dx = \frac{x^{\kappa+1}}{\kappa+1} + c$$

$$\mathbf{\eta}) \int \frac{1}{\sigma v v^2 x} dx = \varepsilon \phi x + c$$

$$\mathbf{\theta)} \int \frac{1}{\eta \mu^2 x} dx = -\sigma \phi x + c$$

$$\iota) \int \alpha^x dx = \frac{\alpha^x}{\ln \alpha} + c$$

к)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \eta \mu^{-1} x + c$$

$$\lambda) \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \varepsilon \phi^{-1} x + c$$

$$\mu) \int \frac{dx}{\alpha^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \varepsilon \varphi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\alpha}) + c.$$

1^H ΜΕΘΟΔΟΣ

ΜΕ ΒΑΣΗ ΤΟΥΣ ΤΥΠΟΥΣ

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 1

Να υπολογισθούν τα ολοκληρώματα:

$$\alpha) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[6]{x^5}}, \quad \beta) \int_{-2}^{2} (e^{4x} + e^x) dx, \quad \gamma) \int_{1}^{2} (\frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{4}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x}) dx, \quad \delta) \int_{-2}^{1} \frac{dx}{x+3},$$

$$\varepsilon) \int_{0}^{3} (3x^{3} - 5x^{2} + 2x) dx, \ \ \text{st}) \int \sigma v v 3x dx, \ \ \zeta) \int \frac{6 - e^{x}}{e^{3x}} dx, \ \ \eta) \int \eta \mu \frac{5x}{8} dx,$$

$$\theta$$
) $\int_{0}^{1} e^{(2x+5)} dx$, i) $\int \sigma v v (2x-4) dx$.

a)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[6]{x^5}} = \int x^{-5/6} dx = 6\sqrt[6]{x} + c$$

$$\beta) \int_{-2}^{2} (e^{4x} + e^x) dx = \int_{-2}^{2} e^{4x} dx + \int_{-2}^{2} e^x dx = \left[\frac{e^{4x}}{4} + e^x\right]_{-2}^{2} = \frac{e^8}{4} + e^2 - \frac{e^{-8}}{4} - e^{-2}$$

$$\gamma) \int_{1}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{x^{3}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} - \frac{3}{x}\right) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{4}{x} - 3\ln x \right]_{1}^{2} = -\frac{5}{4} - 3\ln 2$$

$$\delta) \int_{-2}^{1} \frac{dx}{x+3} = [\ln(x+3)]_{-2}^{1} = \ln 4$$

$$\varepsilon) \int_{-1}^{3} (3x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x) dx = \left[\frac{3x^4}{4} - \frac{5x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_{-1}^{3} = \frac{64}{3}$$

στ)
$$\int \sigma \upsilon v 3x dx = \int (\frac{\eta \mu 3x}{3})^3 dx = \frac{\eta \mu 3x}{3} + c$$

$$\zeta) \int \frac{6 - e^x}{e^{3x}} dx = 6 \int e^{-3x} dx - \int e^{-2x} dx = -2e^{-3x} + \frac{e^{-2x}}{2} + c$$

$$\eta) \int \eta \mu \frac{5x}{8} dx = \frac{8}{5} \int (-\sigma v v \frac{5x}{8})' dx = -\frac{8}{5} \sigma v v \frac{5x}{8} + c$$

$$\mathbf{0)} \int e^{2x+5} dx = \int (\frac{e^{2x+5}}{2})' dx = \frac{e^{2x+5}}{2} + c$$

$$\mathbf{1}) \int \sigma \upsilon \nu (2x - 4) dx = \int (\frac{\sigma \upsilon \nu (2x - 4)}{2})' dx = \frac{1}{2} \eta \mu (2x - 4) + c.$$

2^Η ΜΕΘΟΔΟΣ

ΜΕ ΑΛΛΑΓΗ ΜΕΤΑΒΛΗΤΗΣ

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 2

Να υπολογισθούν τα ολοκληρώματα:

$$\alpha) \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)}$$

$$\alpha$$
) $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)}$, β) $\int \frac{\ln x}{x(1+\ln^2 x)} dx$, γ) $\int (4x-1)e^{(2x^2-x+4)} dx$,

δ)
$$\int 4^{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$$
, ε) $\int_{e}^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^3}$, στ) $\int x^2 e^{2x^3} dx$, ζ) $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5x-3}}$,

$$\eta) \int (x+2) \eta \mu(x^2+4x-6) dx, \quad \theta) \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{\sqrt{e^x+1}}, \quad \iota) \int \frac{1}{x(x-1)} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{x-1}} dx,$$

$$\kappa) \int \frac{x \eta \mu^{-1} x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^4}} dx$$

α)
$$\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)}$$
, ΘΕΤΩ $u = \ln(\ln x)$, $du = \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$. ΑΡΑ

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)} = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln |u| + c = \ln |\ln(\ln x)| + c$$

β)
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x(1+\ln^2 x)} dx$$
, ΘΕΤΩ $u = 1+\ln^2 x$, $du = \frac{2\ln x}{x} dx$. ΑΡΑ

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x(1+\ln^2 x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\ln^2 x) + c$$

$$\gamma) \int (4x-1)e^{(2x^2-x+4)}dx, \ \Theta ET\Omega \ u = 2x^2 - x + 4, \ du = (4x-1)dx. \ APA$$
$$\int (4x-1)e^{(2x^2-x+4)}dx = \int e^u du = e^u + c = e^{2x^2-x+4} + c,$$

$$\delta) \int 4^{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx \quad \Theta ET\Omega \quad u = \sqrt{2x+1} , \quad du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx \Leftrightarrow dx = udu . \text{ APA}$$

$$\int 4^{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \int 4^{u} u du = \int (\frac{4^{u}}{\ln 4})' u du = \frac{4^{u}}{\ln 4} u - \int \frac{4^{u}}{\ln 4} du = \frac{4^{u}}{\ln 4} u - \frac{4^{u}}{\ln^{2} 4} + c = \frac{4^{\sqrt{2x+1}}}{\ln(4)} \sqrt{2x+1} - \frac{4^{\sqrt{2x+1}}}{\ln^{2}(4)} + c$$

$$\mathbf{E} \int_{e}^{e^{2}} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^{3}}, \quad \Theta ET\Omega \ u = \ln x, \ du = \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad \frac{x \to e \Rightarrow u \to 1}{x \to e^{2} \Rightarrow u \to 2} \text{APA}$$

$$\int_{e}^{e^{2}} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^{3}} = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{u^{3}} du = \left[-\frac{1}{2u^{2}} \right]_{1}^{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

στ)
$$\int x^2 e^{2x^3} dx$$
, ΘΕΤΩ $u = 2x^3$, $du = 6x^2 dx$. APA
$$\int x^2 e^{2x^3} dx = \frac{1}{6} \int e^u du = \frac{e^u}{6} + c = \frac{e^{2x^3}}{6} + c$$

$$\zeta) \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5x - 3}}, \quad \Theta ET\Omega \ u = 5x - 3 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{u + 3}{5}, \ du = 5dx. \text{ APA}$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5x - 3}} = \frac{1}{25} \int \frac{u + 3}{\sqrt{u}} du = \frac{1}{25} \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{u}} du + \frac{1}{25} \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{u}} du = \frac{1}{25} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{2}{75} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{2}{75} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{25} u^{\frac{1}{2}} + c = \frac{2}{75} \sqrt{(5x - 3)^3} + \frac{6}{25} \sqrt{5x - 3} + c$$

η)
$$\int (x+2)\eta\mu(x^2+4x-6)dx$$
 ΘΕΤΩ $u=x^2+4x-6$, $du=(2x+4)dx$. APA
$$\int (x+2)\eta\mu(x^2+4x-6)dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \eta\mu u du = -\frac{1}{2}\sigma\upsilon\nu(x^2+4x-6)+c$$

$$\Theta) \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}} \Theta ET\Omega \ u = e^x + 1, \ du = e^x dx . \text{ APA}$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}} = \int \frac{u - 1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{u}} du - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du - \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du - \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du - \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du - \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\mathbf{K} \mathbf{)} \int \frac{x \eta \mu^{-1} x^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{4}}} dx \,, \quad \Theta ET\Omega \ u = x^{2} \,, \ du = 2x dx \,. \text{ APA}$$

$$\int \frac{x \eta \mu^{-1} x^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{4}}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\eta \mu^{-1} u}{\sqrt{1 - u^{2}}} du \,, \quad \Theta ET\Omega \quad t = \eta \mu^{-1} u \Rightarrow u = \eta \mu t \,, \quad du = \sigma v t dt \,. \quad \text{APA}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\eta \mu^{-1} u}{\sqrt{1 - u^{2}}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - \eta \mu^{2} t}} \sigma v t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{\sigma v t} \sigma v t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t dt = \frac{t^{2}}{4} + c = \frac{(\eta \mu^{-1} x^{2})^{2}}{4} + c$$

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΗ: Ολοκληρώματα που είναι της μορφής $\sqrt{\alpha^2-x^2}$ λύνονται με αντικατάσταση $x=\alpha\eta\mu y$, και ολοκληρώματα που είναι της μορφής $\sqrt{\alpha^2+x^2}$ λύνονται με αντικατάσταση $x=\alpha\varepsilon\phi y$.

ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΕΣ ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ ΠΟΥ ΧΡΕΙΑΖΟΝΤΑΙ

ημ(α - β) = ημασυνβ - ημβσυνα

$$\sigma \upsilon v^2 \omega = \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon \phi^2 \omega} \quad \eta \mu^2 \omega = \frac{\varepsilon \phi^2 \omega}{1 + \varepsilon \phi^2 \omega} \quad \eta \mu 2\omega = 2\eta \mu \omega \sigma \upsilon v \omega \quad \frac{\sigma \upsilon v^2 \omega = 1 - \eta \mu^2 \omega}{\eta \mu^2 \omega = 1 - \sigma \upsilon v^2 \omega}$$

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

$$\sigma \upsilon v 2\omega = 1 - 2\eta \mu^2 \omega \Rightarrow \eta \mu^2 \omega = \frac{1 - \sigma \upsilon v 2\omega}{2}$$

$$\sigma \upsilon v 2\omega = \sigma \upsilon v^2 \omega - \eta \mu^2 \omega$$

$$\sigma \upsilon v (\alpha - \beta) = \sigma \upsilon v \alpha \sigma \upsilon v \beta + \eta \mu \alpha \eta \mu \beta$$

$$\sigma \upsilon v (\alpha + \beta) = \sigma \upsilon v \alpha \sigma \upsilon v \beta - \eta \mu \alpha \eta \mu \beta$$

$$\eta \mu (\alpha + \beta) = \eta \mu \alpha \sigma \upsilon v \beta + \eta \mu \beta \sigma \upsilon v \alpha$$

Να υπολογισθούν τα ολοκληρώματα:

$$\alpha) \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}, \beta) \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{x^2+9})^3}$$

ΛΥΣΗ

α)
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$
 ΘΕΤΩ $x = \varepsilon \phi \omega$, $dx = \frac{1}{\sigma v v^2 \omega} d\omega$.

$$APA \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon\phi^2\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma \upsilon v^2\omega} d\omega = \int \sigma \upsilon v^2\omega \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma \upsilon v^2\omega} d\omega = \int d\omega = \omega + c = \varepsilon \varphi^{-1}x + c$$

Ισχύει
$$\sigma v^2 \omega = \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon \phi^2 \omega}$$

β)
$$\int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{x^2+9})^3}$$
 ΘΕΤΩ $x = 3\varepsilon \phi \omega$, $dx = \frac{3}{\sigma \upsilon v^2 \omega} d\omega$.

$$APA\sqrt{x^2+9} = \sqrt{9\varepsilon\phi^2\omega+9} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{\sigma\upsilon v^2\omega}} = \frac{3}{\sigma\upsilon v\omega}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{x^2+9})^3} = \frac{1}{9} \int \sigma \upsilon v \omega d\omega = \frac{1}{9} \eta \mu \omega + c$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 4

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα $\int \eta \mu 5x \sigma v v 3x dx$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$\int \eta \mu 5x \sigma v v 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\eta \mu (5x - 3x) + \eta \mu (5x + 3x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \eta \mu 2x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \eta \mu 8x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sigma v v 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sigma v v 8x + c$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 5

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}, \quad \Theta ET\Omega \quad x = 2\eta \mu t, \quad dx = 2\sigma \upsilon v t dt . \text{ APA}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} = \int \frac{4\eta \mu^2 t}{\sqrt{4 - 4\eta \mu^2 t}} 2\sigma \upsilon v t dt = \int \frac{4\eta \mu^2 t}{2\sigma \upsilon v t} 2\sigma \upsilon v t dt = \int 4\eta \mu^2 t dt = \int 2(1 - \sigma \upsilon v 2t) dt = 2t - \eta \mu 2t + c$$

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα ∫ ημ⁴x συν⁴x dx

ΛΥΣΗ

$$\int \eta \mu^4 x \sigma \upsilon v^4 x dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{2} \eta \mu 2x\right)^4 dx = \frac{1}{16} \int \eta \mu^4 2x dx = \frac{1}{16} \int (\eta \mu^2 2x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{16} \int \left[\frac{1}{2} (1 - \sigma \upsilon v 4x)\right]^2 dx = \frac{1}{64} \int (1 - 2\sigma \upsilon v 4x + \sigma \upsilon v^2 4x) dx = \frac{1}{64} \left[\int 1 dx - \int 2\sigma \upsilon v 4x dx + \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sigma \upsilon v 8x) dx\right] = \frac{x}{64} - \frac{\eta \mu x}{128} + \frac{x}{128} + \frac{\sigma \upsilon v 8x}{512} + c$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 7

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}, \text{ Βρίσκω το ΕΚΠ των ριζών που είναι 6. ΘΕΤΩ } t = \sqrt[6]{x} \Rightarrow x = t^6,$$

$$\sqrt{x} = t^3, \sqrt[3]{x} = t^2 dx = 6t^5 dt. \text{ APA}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} = \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3 + t^2} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^3}{t + 1} dt = 6 \int \frac{(t + 1)(t^2 - t + 1) - 1}{t + 1} dt = 6 \int \frac{(t + 1)(t^2 - t + 1) - 1}{t + 1} dt = 6 \int \frac{(t^3 - t^2)}{t + 1} dt = 6 \int \frac{(t + 1)(t^2 - t + 1) - 1}{t + 1} dt = 6 \int \frac{(t + 1)(t + 1)(t^2 - t + 1) - 1}{t + 1} dt = 6 \int \frac{(t + 1)(t + 1)(t^2 - t + 1) - 1}{$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 8

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα $\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \frac{dx}{x}$

ΛΥΣΗ

Θέτω

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{4t}{(1+t^2)^2}$$
 οπότε θα έχουμε
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \frac{dx}{x} = 4\int \frac{t^2}{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)} dt$$

$$Aλλά$$
 $\frac{t^2}{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{B}{t+1} + \frac{\Gamma t + \Delta}{t^2+1} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}, B = -\frac{1}{4}, \Gamma = 0, \Delta = \frac{1}{2}$

Άρα θα έγουμε

$$4\int \frac{t^2}{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}dt = \int \frac{1}{t-1}dt - \int \frac{1}{t+1}dt + 2\int \frac{1}{t^2+1}dt = \ln|t-1| - \ln|t+1| + 2\varepsilon\phi^{-1}t + c$$

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα $\int \frac{\sqrt{x+2-1}}{x+2+\sqrt{x+2}} dx$

ΛΥΣΗ

Θέτω $\sqrt{x+2} = t \Rightarrow x+2 = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2tdt$, οπότε

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-1}{x+2+\sqrt{x+2}} dx = \int \frac{2t(t-1)}{t^2+t} dt = \int \frac{2t(t-1)}{t(t+1)} dt =$$

$$2\int \frac{t-1}{t+1} dt = 2\int \frac{t+1}{t+1} dt - \int \frac{4}{t+1} dt = 2t - 4\ln|t+1| + c$$

3^Η ΜΕΘΟΛΟΣ

ΜΕ ΔΙΑΣΠΑΣΗ ΑΠΛΩΝ ΚΛΑΣΜΑΤΩΝ

<u>Α) ΟΤΑΝ Ο ΒΑΘΜΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΑΣΤΗ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΥΤΕΡΟΣ ΑΠΟ</u> ΤΟΝ ΒΑΘΜΟ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΙΘΜΗΤΗ

ΠΑΡΑΛΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ ΛΙΑΣΠΑΣΗΣ ΚΛΑΣΜΑΤΩΝ

$$\frac{3x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \frac{3x}{(x - 2)(x - 3)} = \frac{A}{x - 2} + \frac{B}{x - 3}$$

$$\frac{3x}{x^2 \left(x^2 - 5x + 6\right)} = \frac{3x}{x^2 (x - 2)(x - 3)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{\Gamma}{x - 2} + \frac{\Delta}{x - 3}$$

$$\frac{2}{(x - 1)^2 (x + 1)^3} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{B}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{\Gamma}{x + 1} + \frac{\Delta}{(x + 1)^2} + \frac{E}{(x + 1)^3}$$

$$\frac{2}{(x - 1)^2 (x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{B}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{\Gamma x + \Delta}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{2}{(x - 2)(x^2 + 2)^2} = \frac{A}{x - 2} + \frac{Bx + \Gamma}{x^2 + 2} + \frac{\Delta x + E}{\left(x^2 + 2\right)^2}$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 10

Να υπολογισθούν τα ολοκληρώματα:

$$\alpha) \int \frac{6-x}{(x-3)(2x+5)} dx , \quad \beta) \int \frac{7dx}{x^2+3x-10} , \quad \gamma) \int \frac{(4x^2-3x+5)dx}{x^3-3x+2} ,$$

$$\delta) \int \frac{7}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx.$$

a)
$$\int \frac{6-x}{(x-3)(2x+5)} dx$$

$$\frac{6-x}{(x-3)(2x+5)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{2x+5} \Leftrightarrow A(2x+5) + B(x-3) = 6 - x \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{3}{11}, B = -\frac{17}{11}.$$
APA
$$\int \frac{6-x}{(x-3)(2x+5)} dx = \frac{3}{11} \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx - \frac{17}{11} \int \frac{1}{2x+5} dx = \frac{3}{11} \ln|x-3| - \frac{17}{22} \ln|2x+5| + c$$

β)
$$\int \frac{7dx}{x^2 + 3x - 10}$$

 $\frac{7}{(x - 2)(x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x - 2} + \frac{B}{x + 5} \Leftrightarrow A(x + 5) + B(x - 2) = 7 \Leftrightarrow A = 1, B = -1. APA$

$$\int \frac{7}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx - \int \frac{1}{x+5} dx = \ln|x-2| - \ln|x+5| + c$$

$$\gamma) \int \frac{(4x^2 - 3x + 5)dx}{x^3 - 3x + 2}$$

$$\frac{4x^2 - 3x + 5}{(x - 1)^2(x + 2)} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{B}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{\Gamma}{x + 2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$A(x - 1)(x + 2) + B(x + 2) + \Gamma(x - 1)^2 = 4x^2 - 3x + 5 \Leftrightarrow A = 1, B = 2, \Gamma = 3$$

$$\int \frac{(4x^2 - 3x + 5)dx}{x^3 - 3x + 2} = \int \frac{1}{x - 1} dx + \int \frac{2}{(x - 1)^2} dx + \int \frac{3}{x + 2} dx =$$

$$\ln|x-1| - \frac{2}{x-1} + 3\ln|x+2| + c$$

$$\delta) \int \frac{7}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx,$$

$$\frac{7}{(x-2)(x+5)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+5} \Leftrightarrow A(x+5) + B(x-2) = 7 \Leftrightarrow A = 1, B = -1. APA$$

$$\int \frac{7}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx - \int \frac{1}{x+5} dx = \ln|x-2| - \ln|x+5| + c$$

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int \frac{3x+2}{x^2-6x+9} dx$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$\int \frac{3x+2}{x^2-6x+9} dx = \int \frac{3x+2}{(x-3)^2} dx \text{ Οπότε έχουμε}$$

$$\frac{3x+2}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{(x-3)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{3x+2}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{A(x-3)+B}{(x-3)^2} \Rightarrow A(x-3)+B = 3x+2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A=3\\ -3A+B=2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A=3, B=11$$

Άρα θα έγουμε

$$\int \frac{3x+2}{(x-3)^2} dx = \int \frac{3}{x-3} dx + \int \frac{11}{(x-3)^2} dx = 3\ln|x-3| - \frac{11}{x-3} + c$$

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int \frac{2}{x^2(x^2+1)} dx$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$\frac{2}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^{2}} + \frac{\Gamma x + \Delta}{x^{2}+1} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{Ax(x^{2}+1) + B(x^{2}+1) + (\Gamma x + \Delta)x^{2}}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$Ax^3 + Ax + Bx^2 + B + \Gamma x^3 + \Delta x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$A + \Gamma = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} B + \Delta = 0 \\ A = 0 \\ B = 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = 0, B = 2, \Gamma = 0, \Delta = -2$$

Αρα
$$\int \frac{2}{x^2(x^2+1)} dx = \int \frac{0}{x} dx + \int \frac{2}{x^2} dx + \int \frac{0x-2}{x^2+1} dx = -\frac{2}{x} - 2\varepsilon \phi^{-1}x + c$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 13

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 10} dx$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$x^2 + 2x + 10 = (x+1)^2 + 9$$
 Οπότε έχουμε

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 10} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 9} dx$$

Θέτω $x+1=3y \Rightarrow dx=3dy$. Οπότε έχουμε

$$\int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+9} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{y^2+1} dy = \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon \phi^{-1} y + c = \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon \phi^{-1} \left(\frac{x+1}{3}\right) + c$$

Β) ΟΤΑΝ Ο ΒΑΘΜΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΑΣΤΗ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΜΙΚΡΟΤΕΡΟΣ Ή ΙΣΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΝ ΒΑΘΜΟ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΙΘΜΗΤΗ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΚΑΝΩ ΔΙΑΙΡΕΣΗ ΠΟΛΥΩΝΥΜΩΝ

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 14

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int \frac{x^2}{x+3} dx$

$\Lambda Y \Sigma H$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x+3} dx = \int \frac{(x+3)(x-3)+9}{x+3} dx = \int (x-3) dx + 9 \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x + 9 \ln|x+3| + c.$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 15

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int \frac{2x-1}{x+3} dx$

$\Lambda Y \Sigma H$

$$\int \frac{2x-1}{x+3} dx = \int \frac{2(x+3)-7}{x+3} dx = \int 2dx - 7 \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx = 2x - 7 \ln|x+3| + c.$$

4^H ΜΕΘΟΔΟΣ

ΜΕ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ

$$\int f'(x)g(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x)dx.$$

α) (πολυωνυμική) · (εκθετική) βρίσκω την παράγουσα της εκθετικής. ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 16

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int xe^x dx$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$I = \int xe^{x} dx = \int x(e^{x})' dx = xe^{x} - \int e^{x} dx = xe^{x} - e^{x} + c$$

β) (πολυωνυμική)· (τριγωνομετρική) βρίσκω την παράγουσα της τριγωνομετρικής.

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 17

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int x \eta \mu x dx$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$\int x\eta\mu xdx = \int x(-\sigma\upsilon\nu x)'dx = -x\sigma\upsilon\nu x + \int \sigma\upsilon\nu xdx = -x\sigma\upsilon\nu x + \eta\mu x + c$$

γ) (πολυωνυμική)· (λογαριθμική) βρίσκω την παράγουσα της πολυωνυμικής. ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 18

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int \ln x dx$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$\int \ln x dx = \int 1 \cdot \ln x dx = \int (x) \cdot \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - \int 1 dx = x \ln x - x + c$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 19

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int x \ln(x+3) dx$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$\int x \ln(x+3) dx = \int (\frac{x^2}{2})' \ln(x+3) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x+3) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x+3} dx =$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x+3) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x+3)(x-3) - 9}{x+3} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x+3) - \frac{1}{2} \int (x-3) dx - \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx =$$

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{9}{2}\right) \ln(x+3) - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{3x}{2} + c$$

δ) (τριγωνομετρική) · (εκθετική) βρίσκω την παράγουσα της εκθετικής. ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 20

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int e^x \eta \mu x dx$

Bάζω
$$I = \int e^x \eta \mu x dx$$

$$I = \int e^{x} \eta \mu x dx = \int (e^{x})' \eta \mu x dx = e^{x} \eta \mu x - \int e^{x} \cdot \sigma \upsilon v x dx = e^{x} \eta \mu x - \int (e^{x})' \cdot \sigma \upsilon v x dx = e^{x} \eta \mu x - e^{x} \sigma \upsilon v x - \int (e^{x})' \cdot \sigma \upsilon v x dx = e^{x} \eta \mu x - e^{x} \sigma \upsilon v x - \int (e^{x})' \cdot \sigma \upsilon v x dx = e^{x} \eta \mu x - e^{x} \sigma \upsilon v x - \int (e^{x})' \cdot \sigma \upsilon v x dx = e^{x} \eta \mu x - e^{x} \sigma \upsilon v x - \int (e^{x})' \cdot \sigma \upsilon v x dx = e^{x} \eta \mu x - \int (e$$

APA
$$I = e^x \eta \mu x - e^x \sigma \upsilon v x - I \Rightarrow 2I = e^x \eta \mu x - e^x \sigma \upsilon v x \Rightarrow I = \frac{e^x \eta \mu x - e^x \sigma \upsilon v x}{2}$$

<u> ΔΕΝ ΞΕΧΝΩ:</u>

$$\arctan x = \varepsilon \phi^{-1} x = \tau o \xi \varepsilon \varphi x$$

sinx=ημχ, cosx=συνχ

$$\arcsin x = \eta \mu^{-1} x = \tau o \xi \eta \mu x$$

tanx=εφχ, cotx= σφχ

 $ar \cos x = \sigma \upsilon v^{-1} x = \tau \upsilon \xi \sigma \upsilon v x$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \to -\infty} \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \arccos x = \pi, \lim_{x \to 1} \arccos x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \lim_{x \to -1} \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΊΓΜΑΤΑ: ΠΑΡΑΔΕΊΓΜΑ 21

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$\int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{1 + e^x - e^x}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{1 + e^x}{e^x + 1} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx = \int 1 dx - \int \frac{\left(e^x + 1\right)'}{e^x + 1} dx = \int 1 dx + \int \frac{\left(e^x + 1\right)'}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\left(e^x + 1\right)'}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\left(e^x + 1\right)'}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\left(e^x + 1\right)'}{e^x + 1} dx =$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 22

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} dx$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 5} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 4 + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x - 2)^2 + 1} dx = \arctan(x - 2) + c$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 23

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int \frac{1}{x^2-4x+7} dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 7} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 4 + 3} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x - 2)^2 + 3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\frac{(x - 2)^2}{3} + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 7} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 4 + 3} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x - 2)^2 + 3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\frac{(x - 2)^2}{3} + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 4 + 3} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 4 + 3} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x - 2)^2 + 3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\frac{(x - 2)^2}{3} + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 4 + 3} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x +$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$$

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int \frac{x}{x^2-x+1} dx$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x - 1 + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 - x + 1)^2}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{4}{6} \int \frac{1}{$$

ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

1. Να υπολογίσετε τα ολοκληρώματα:

1.
$$\int \frac{1}{\sigma v^2 x} dx$$
, **2.** $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-2x}} dx$, **3.** $\int \eta \mu^2 x \sigma v x dx$, **4.** $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$, **5.** $\int 2x e^{x^2} \eta \mu(e^{x^2}) dx$

6.
$$\int \ln(1+x)dx$$
, **7.** $\int x^2 e^x dx$, **8.** $\int (3x+2)^5 dx$, **9.** $\int \frac{2x+5}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$, **10.** $\int \frac{x^2+3}{x^2+5x+6} dx$,

11.
$$\int \frac{2x+7}{x^2+4x+3} dx$$
, **12.** $\int \eta \mu^5 x \sigma v v^3 x dx$, **13.** $\int \eta \mu^6 x \sigma v v x dx$, **14.** $\int \frac{6x^3+x^2-2x+1}{2x-1} dx$

15.
$$\int \frac{1}{\eta \mu^2 x \cdot \sigma v^2 x} dx$$
, **16.** $\int x^2 \sigma v v^3 x dx$, **17.** $\int e^{2x} \sigma v v^3 x dx$, **18.** $\int \frac{x^3 + 1}{x(x-1)^3} dx$

19.
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + x} dx$$
, **20.** $\int \eta \mu(\ln x) dx$, **21.** $\int x^4 \eta \mu x dx$, **22.** $\int \frac{x}{x^3 - 1} dx$, **23.** $\int \frac{-x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^3 - 2x^2 + x} dx$

24.
$$\int \frac{2x^4 - x^3 - 16x^2 - 9}{x^3 - 9x} dx$$
, **25.** $\int \frac{3x^2 + x + 2}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} dx$, **26.** $\int \arctan(2x) dx$,

27.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(\ln x+3)}$$
, **28.** $\int \frac{e^{2x}-7e^x+2}{e^x} dx$, **29.** $\int \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$, **30.** $\int \frac{x}{x^2-2x+2} dx$,

31.
$$\int \frac{x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx$$
, **32.** $\int \ln^2 x dx$, **33.** $\int \frac{9x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^3}} dx$, **34.** $\int \frac{arc \sin x}{\sqrt{1 + x}} dx$

35.
$$\int \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x} dx$$
, **36.** $\int \frac{1}{1-x^4} dx$ **37.** $\int \left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right)^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$, **38.** $\int \frac{1}{4x^2+5} dx$.

AYYEIY: 1.
$$\varepsilon \phi x + c$$
, 2. $-\sqrt{3-2x} + c$, 3. $\frac{\eta \mu^3 x}{3} + c$, 4. $\frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + c$,

5.
$$-\sigma v v(e^{x^2}) + c$$
, **6.** $x \ln(x+1) - \ln(x+1) + c$, **7.** $x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + c$, **8.** $\frac{(3x+2)^6}{18} + c$

9.
$$\frac{4}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 6(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$$
, **10.** $x+7\ln|x+2|-12\ln|x+3|+c$,

11.
$$\frac{5}{2}\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2}\ln|x+3| + c$$
, **12.** $\frac{\eta\mu^6x}{6} - \frac{\eta\mu^8x}{8} + c$, **13.** $\frac{\eta\mu^7x}{7} + c$,

14.
$$x^3 + x^2 + \ln|2x - 1| + c$$
, **15.** $-2\sigma v v 2x + c$, **16.** $\frac{1}{3}x^2 \eta \mu x + \frac{2}{9}x\sigma v v 3x - \frac{2}{27}\eta \mu 3x + c$

17.
$$\frac{1}{13}e^{2x}(2\sigma v x^3 x + 3\eta \mu 3x) + c$$
, **18.** $-\ln|x| + 2\ln|x - 1| - \frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2} + c$,

19.
$$\ln |x| - \ln |x+1| + c$$
, **20.** $\frac{x[\eta \mu(\ln x) - \sigma \upsilon \nu(\ln x)]}{2} + c$. (ΥΠΟΔΕΙΞΗ:

ΠΟΛΛΑΠΛΑΣΙΑΖΩ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΙΡΩ ΜΕ x),

21.
$$-x^4 \sigma \upsilon v x + 4x^3 \eta \mu x + 12x^2 \sigma \upsilon v x - 24x \eta \mu x - 24\sigma \upsilon v x + c$$
,

22.
$$\frac{1}{3}\ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{6}\ln[(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\arctan\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + c$$

23.
$$\ln|x| - 2\ln|x - 1| - \frac{3}{x - 1} + c$$
, **24.** $x^2 + x + \ln|x| - \ln|x - 3| + 2\ln|x + 3| + c$,

25.
$$\ln |x| - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + \arctan(x + c)$$
, **26.** $x \arctan(2x) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1 + 4x^2) + c$,

27. $\ln \left| \ln x + 3 \right| + c$ **28.** $-2e^{-x} + e^{x} - 7x + c$ **29.** $\frac{e^{x}}{x+1} + c$ (υπόδειξη: πρώτα διάσπαση κλασμάτων και μετά ολοκλήρωση κατά παράγοντες),

30.
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2-2x+2) + \arctan(x-1) + c$$
, **31.** $\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+2x+5) - \frac{1}{2}\arctan(\frac{x+1}{2}) + c$,

32.
$$x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x + c$$
, **33.** $-6\sqrt{1-x^3} + c$, **34.** $2\sqrt{1+x} \arcsin x + 2\sqrt{1-x} + c$,

35.
$$x - \ln|x| + 4\ln|x - 1| + c$$
, **36.** $\frac{1}{4}\ln|1 - x| + \frac{1}{4}\ln|x + 1| + \frac{1}{2}\arctan x + c$,

37.
$$-3\ln|x-1| - \frac{9}{x-1} + 4\ln|x| + c$$
, 38. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10} \arctan \frac{2x}{\sqrt{5}} + c$.

2. Να υπολογίσετε τα ολοκληρώματα:

1.
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x-11}{x^2-2x-3} dx$$
, 2. $\int_{1}^{0} \frac{x^3+x^2-7x+3}{x^2-3x+2} dx$, 3. $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{6x+5}{3x-2} dx$, 4. $\int_{2}^{3} \frac{x+3}{x-1} dx$,

5.
$$\int_{3}^{4} \frac{2x-5}{x^2-3x+2} dx$$
, **6.** $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{2}{x^2-2x-3} dx$, **7.** $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{6}{9x^2-1} dx$, **8.** $\int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x-3}{x^2-x} dx$,

9.
$$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}+6x+4}{x^{2}+2x-3} dx$$
, **10.** $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}-13}{x^{2}-x-2} dx$, **11.** $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}-4} dx$, **12.** $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{3x^{2}-10}{x^{2}+2x} dx$,

13.
$$\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{-x+3}{x^2-3x+2} dx$$
, **14.** $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{3x^2-33x+92}{(x-5)^2(x-7)} dx$, **15.** $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x}}$, **16.** $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}\right) dx$,

17.
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\sin x} \cos x dx, 18. \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \sin x}{x + \cos x} dx, 19. \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx, 20. \int_{0}^{\sqrt[3]{\pi}} x^{2} \sin x^{3} dx,$$

21.
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 16}} dx, \quad \textbf{22.} \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln x}} dx \quad \textbf{23.} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{2\cos x}{2\sin x + 5} dx \quad \textbf{24.} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{e^{\tan x}}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

25.
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx$$
 26.
$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} dx$$
, **27.**
$$\int_{1}^{e^{5}} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{4+\ln x}} dx$$
,

28.
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3(\sin x + 1)^{2} \cos x dx$$
 29.
$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$
 30.
$$\int_{\frac{\pi^{2}}{9}}^{\frac{\pi^{2}}{4}} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
 31.
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{e^{2x} + 3e^{x} + 2} dx$$

32.
$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
 33. $\int_{e}^{e^{2}} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$ **34.** $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + 4}$ **35.** $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{(1 - x)^{2}} dx$ **36.** $\int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{(x - 1)^{3}} dx$

37.
$$\int_{-2}^{-1} x \sqrt{x+2} dx$$
 38. $\int_{4}^{9} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-1} dx$ 39. $\int_{0}^{\ln 3} \frac{e^{2x}}{(e^{2x}+1)\ln(e^{2x}+1)} dx$ 40. $\int_{e}^{e^{2}} \frac{\ln^{2} x - 3\ln x + 2}{x \ln x} dx$

41.
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx$$
 42.
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^{2} \sin x dx$$
 43.
$$\int_{0}^{2} (x^{2} - 2x)e^{x} dx$$
 44.
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{2x} \cos 3x dx$$

45.
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin^{2} x dx$$
 46. $\int_{0}^{\pi} (x^{2} - 3x) \sin 2x dx$ **47.** $\int_{-1}^{0} (x + 1)e^{x} dx$ **48.** $\int_{0}^{1} xe^{2x} dx$

49.
$$\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{2x+3}{e^x} dx$$
 50. $\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^2 e^x dx$, **51.** $\int_{1}^{e} \ln x dx$ **52.** $\int_{2}^{4} x \ln^2 x dx$ **53.** $\int_{1}^{2} (x^3 - 2x) \ln x dx$

54.
$$\int_{e^{-1}}^{1} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$
 55.
$$\int_{-1}^{2} (3x^2 - 2|x - 1|) dx$$
 56.
$$\int_{-1}^{3} (2|x - 2| + 1) dx$$
 57.
$$\int_{-3}^{4} (|x + 1| + |x - 3|) dx$$

58.
$$\int_{-2}^{4} (3|x^2 - 2x - 3| + 4) dx$$

AYYEIY: 1.
$$\ln 18$$
, 2. $\frac{7}{2} - \ln 6$, 3. $2 + 6 \ln 2$, 4. $1 + 4 \ln 2$, 5. $\ln \frac{27}{16}$, 6. $-\ln 3$,

7.
$$\ln \frac{10}{7}$$
, 8. $\ln \frac{27}{16}$, 9. $2 + \ln \frac{20}{3}$, 10. $1 + 7 \ln 2$, 11. $1 - \ln 3$, 12. $3 - \ln \frac{128}{3}$,

13.
$$\ln \frac{8}{3}$$
, **14.** $\ln \frac{4}{5} + 2 \ln \left(\frac{6}{7} \right) - \frac{1}{20}$, **15.** $\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 1$, **16.** $\ln 2$, **17.** $e - 1$, **18.** $\ln(\pi - 1)$,

19.
$$\frac{e-1}{2}$$
, **20.** $\frac{2}{3}$, **21.** $\sqrt{17}-4$, **22.** 1, **23.** $\ln \frac{5}{7}$ **24.** $e-1$, **25.** $\sqrt{3}-1$ **26.** $\sin(\ln 3)$ **27.** 2,

28. 7, **29.**
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
, **30.** 1, **31.** $\ln \frac{4e(e+2)}{3(e+1)^2}$ **32.** 2, **33.** $\ln 2$ **34.** $\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 1)$ **35.** -2

36.
$$\frac{3}{8}$$
 37. $\frac{-14}{15}$ **38.** $2 + \ln \frac{3}{2}$ **39.** $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\ln 10}{\ln 2}$ **40.** $-\frac{3}{2} + 2 \ln 2$ **41.** $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$, **42.** $\pi - 2$,

43. -4, **44.**
$$-\frac{2(e^{2\pi}+1)}{13}$$
 45. $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$ **46.** $\frac{3\pi-\pi^2}{2}$ **47.** $\frac{1}{e}$ **48.** $\frac{e^2+1}{4}$ **49.** $3e-5$ **50.** $+\infty$,

51. 1 **52.**
$$30 \ln^2 2 - 14 \ln 2 + 3$$
 53. $\frac{9}{16}$ **54.** -1 **55.** 4 **56.** 14, **57.** 33 **58.** 70.