KEQ. 6 TEXVIXÉS ONORAGEWENS

§1 Nivakas Babikur odokanpwydowy

- σ Συμβολισμός: Av f μία συάρτηση, συμβολί Jospe μία παράγουσά της ws ffixldx
- Bosonia odoranomenta: $\forall \alpha \neq -1$: $\int x^{d} dx = \frac{x^{d+1}}{\alpha + 1} + C$ $\int e^{x} dx = e^{x} + C, \quad (\alpha = -1) \quad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$ $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C \quad \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$ $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^{2}x} = \tan x + C \quad \int \frac{1}{\sin^{2}x} dx = -\omega t \quad x + C$ $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \arcsin x + C \quad \int \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \arctan x + C$

§ 2 Knodo propos tou Sflykny dx

Proposite the articatagraph u = U(x), du = U'(x)dxThe $\int f(y(x)) Q'(x)dx = \int f(y)du$ Naparsayua: $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} = \int e^{u}du = e^{u} + C = e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$ $u = \sqrt{x}$, $du = \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}}$

ξ3 Τριγωνομετρικά ολοκληρωματά: Χρησιμοποιούμε τους τύπους $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$, $1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$, $1 + \cot^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$ $los^2 x = \frac{1 + los 2x}{2}$, $sin^2 x = \frac{1 - los 2x}{2}$, sin 2x = 2 sin x cos xSindx. sin BX = 1/2 [cos((2-B)x) - cos((d+B)x)] Sindx. ios BX = 1 [sin(la+ B) x) + sin (la- B) x)] 65 d X . 605 BX = 1 [65 ((d+B)X) + 605 ((d-B)X] $\operatorname{NaPaSeignard} = 1) \int \sin^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1 - \log 2x}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \omega s 2x \, dx$ $=\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\int \cos(2x) 2dx = \frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\int \cos u du$ $=\frac{X}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\sin u+C=\frac{X}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\sin 2X+C$ 2) EGTW m = 2K+1, n = 2P ME K, PE IN U JOZ. Yno Jozi Joums (cosm x sin x dx = sios2K x sin2 x cosx dx = sios2x)K sin x cosx dx $= \int (1 - \sin^2 x)^k \sin^{2\ell} x \cos x \, dx = \int (1 - u^2)^k u^{2\ell} \, du = \int \sum_{j=0}^{k} {k \choose j} (-u^2)^j u^{2\ell} \, du$ u= sinx, du = cos x dx $= \underbrace{\underbrace{\xi}_{j}(x)}_{j}(-1)^{j} \int u^{2}(j+\ell) du = \underbrace{\xi}_{j=0}(x)_{j}(-1)^{j} \underbrace{u^{2}(j+\ell)+1}_{2(j+\ell)+1} + C$ $= \sum_{j=0}^{2} (-1)^{j} \frac{\binom{k}{j}}{2j+l+1} + 1 + C$

Axo Avv D w v r x 5 r 5 bb i k x 6 i x d v r i u no do y i J o v p x
$$x = x - x - x$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x \, dx = \int \sin^2 x \, (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x \, dx = \int u^2 (1 - u^2) \, du$$

$$= \int (u^2 - u^4) \, du = \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5} + c = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} - \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + c$$

Me dvádogy sidsikásíd modogisorai ta odokágeúpata $\int cos x . sun x dx$ yid m = 2K kai n = 2l+1, $min \in M Ugog$.

3)
$$\int \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1\right) dx = \tan x - x + C$$

$$\int \cot^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 1\right) dx = -\cot x - x + C$$

§ 4 Ynodopiópiós Sfix)dx

ME antikatáctacy $x = \varphi(t)$, $dx = \varphi'(t)dt$. Tota $\int f(x)dx = \int f(\varphi(t))\cdot \varphi'(t)dt$

$$= -\frac{1}{9} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} + C = -\frac{1}{9} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}}{\sin t} + C = -\frac{1}{9} \frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{9}}}{x/3} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{9x} + C$$

2)
$$\sum \sum \sum \frac{1}{N} \int \frac{1}{$$

$$|X| = \tan t, dX = \frac{1}{\omega s^{2}t} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\chi^{2}+1} = \frac{1}{\omega st}$$

$$\leq \cot t = \omega st, t = \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{\chi^{2}+1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{u^{4}} = -u^{-3} + C = -\frac{1}{3 \sin^{3}t} + C = -\frac{1}{3 \left(\chi^{2}+1\right)^{3/2}} + C$$

$$u = \sin t, du = \omega st dt$$

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

$$= \int x (\cos x)^{3} dx = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx$$

$$= -x \cos x + \sin x + C.$$
2)
$$I = \int e^{x} \cos x dx = \int (e^{x})^{3} \cos x dx = e^{x} \cos x + \int e^{x} \sin x dx$$

$$= e^{x} \cos x + \int (e^{x})^{3} \sin x dx = e^{x} \cos x + e^{x} \sin x - \int e^{x} \cos x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = e^{x} \cos x + e^{x} \sin x + C \Rightarrow I = e^{x} (\cos x + \sin x) + C$$
3)
$$\int dx = \int (x + \sqrt{x}) dx = \int (x)^{3} dx = \int (x + \sqrt{x}) dx = x dx + \int (x + \sqrt{x}) - \int \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x}} (1 + \frac{4}{2\sqrt{x}}) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x}} (1 + \frac{4}{2\sqrt{x}}) dx = 2 \int \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{x + \sqrt{x}} (1 + \frac{4}{2\sqrt{x}}) \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = 2 \int \frac{u^{3}}{u^{2} + u} (1 + \frac{4}{2u}) du$$

$$= \int \frac{2u^{2} + u}{u + 1} du = \int (2u - 1 + \frac{4}{u + 1}) du$$

$$= u^{2} - u + lon(u + 1) + C$$

$$= x - \sqrt{x} + lon(\sqrt{x} + 1) + C$$

§ 6 D'AONAYPWEN PYTÉN GUNAPTÝGEWN

 $E_{61} = \frac{P(x)}{q(x)} = \frac{dn x^n + + dn x + do}{\beta m x^m + + \beta n x + \beta o}$ prid pyry enxipty by.

Av $\deg(P) = n \ge m = \deg(q)$, to $\tau \in \operatorname{unap}(Q)$ no $\operatorname{unap}(Q)$ $\operatorname{to}(X)$ $\operatorname{$

 $\int f[x] dx = \int \pi[x] dx + \int \frac{u[x]}{q[x]} dx -$

1Aph f(x) = xn + dn-1 xn + - + d1x + d0 (x-y1) - - (x-yx) x (x+ 51x+ \xi1) - - (x+ 5ex+ \xi2) \xi2

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 $\frac{f(x) = \frac{A_{11}}{x - y_{1}} + \frac{A_{12}}{(x - y_{1})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{A_{1} r_{1}}{(x - y_{1})^{r_{1}}} + \cdots + \frac{A_{K1}}{x - y_{K}} + \frac{A_{K2}}{(x - y_{K})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{A_{K} r_{K}}{(x - y_{K})^{r_{K}}} + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11}} + \frac{B_{12} x + \Gamma_{12}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{B_{11} x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^{2} + S_{11} x + \varepsilon_{11})^{2}$

(2) DAOKAYPWHATA THS MOPPINS
$$\int \frac{1}{(X-X)^K} dX = -\frac{1}{(X-1)(X-1)^{K-1}} + C \times K = 2$$

= $\ln |X-Y| + C$, $\ln |X-Y| + C$, $\ln |X-Y| + C$

$$\frac{\delta B}{\delta A} = \frac{B}{2} \left(2x + \delta \right) + \left(\Gamma - \frac{B\delta}{2} \right) \times \frac{B x + \Gamma}{\delta A} \times \frac{A}{\delta A} \times$$

$$\int \frac{BX+\Gamma}{(X^2+JX+E)^K} dX = \frac{B}{2} \int \frac{2X+J}{(X^2+JX+E)^K} dX + \left(\Gamma - \frac{BJ}{2}\right) \int \frac{1}{(X^2+JX+E)^K} dX$$

$$= J_2$$

$$ω$$
 To In unologijeta με αντικατάκτακη $u = X^2 + J_X + ε$

In to
$$I_2$$
, yparpoure $x^2 + \delta x + \epsilon = (x + \frac{\delta}{2})^2 + \frac{4\epsilon - \delta^2}{4}$ kan karovals the dirth katalotaly $x + \frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{4\epsilon - \delta^2}}{2} y$, Example

$$I_{2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^{2} + 5x + \epsilon)^{K}} = \int \frac{1}{((x + \frac{3}{2})^{2} + \frac{4\epsilon - 5^{2}}{4})^{K}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{4\epsilon - 5^{2}}}{2} \int \frac{dy}{(4\epsilon - 5^{2})^{2} + \frac{4\epsilon - 5^{2}}{4})^{K}} dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{4\epsilon - 5^{2}}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} - K} \int \frac{dy}{(y^{2} + 1)^{K}}$$

$$δ Υπολοχιδμός I_X : $I_1 = \int \frac{\partial y}{y^2+1} = anctan y + C$

Eπίδης$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \displaystyle \Longrightarrow \quad \text{I}_{K} = \frac{y}{(y^{2}+1)^{K}} + 2K \int \frac{(y^{2}+1)^{-1}}{(y^{2}+1)^{K+1}} \, dy = \frac{y}{(y^{2}+1)^{K}} + 2K \, \text{I}_{K} - 2K \, \text{I}_{K+1} \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{4}_{PA} \quad \text{I}_{K+1} = \frac{1}{2K} \left(\frac{y}{(y^{2}+1)^{K}} + (2K-1) \, \text{I}_{K} \right) \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{Mapa Sayua}} : \quad \displaystyle \text{I} = \int \frac{x+1}{x^{5} - x^{4} + 2x^{3} - 2x^{2} + x - 1} \, dx = \int \frac{x+1}{(x-1)[(x^{2}+1)^{2}} \, dx \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{TPa}} \left(\frac{y}{(y^{2}+1)^{K}} \right) = \frac{\alpha'}{x-1} + \frac{|B_{X} + Y|}{x^{2}+1} + \frac{5x+\varepsilon}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}} \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + 1 = \alpha' \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{|B_{X} + Y|}{x^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{5x} + \frac{1}{5} \right) \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right)^{2} \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + 1 = (\alpha+B) \, x^{4} + \left[-|B_{X} + Y| \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{1}{5x} + \frac{1}{5} \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + 1 = (\alpha+B) \, x^{4} + \left[-|B_{X} + Y| \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{1}{5x} + \frac{1}{5} \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + 1 = (\alpha+B) \, x^{4} + \left[-|B_{X} + Y| \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{1}{5x} + \frac{1}{5} \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + 1 = (\alpha+B) \, x^{4} + \left[-|B_{X} + Y| \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{1}{5x} + \frac{1}{5} \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + 1 = (\alpha+B) \, x^{4} + \left[-|B_{X} + Y| \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{1}{5x} + \frac{1}{5} \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + 1 = (\alpha+B) \, x^{4} + \left[-|B_{X} + Y| \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{1}{5x} + \frac{1}{5} \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + 1 = (\alpha+B) \, x^{4} + \left[-|B_{X} + Y| \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{1}{5x} + \frac{1}{5} \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + 1 = (\alpha+B) \, x^{4} + \left[-|B_{X} + Y| \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{1}{5x} + \frac{1}{5} \right] \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + 1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \\ \\ \displaystyle \stackrel{!}{\text{A}} \times + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}} \right) \\$$