

$$\int x^2 e^x dx =$$

← 10 4  
 $\int e^x dx = e^x$

$$\int x e^{x^2} dx = \int \frac{u=x^2}{\substack{du=2x dx \\ x dx = \frac{1}{2} du}} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{2} e^u = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \quad (3)$$

$$\int x e^x dx =$$

↓  
 (1) f(x) = x      f'(x) = 1  
 g'(x) = e^x      g(x) = e^x

$$x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x$$

$$\int x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \int x \cdot x^2 e^{x^2} dx = \int \frac{u=x^2}{\substack{du=2x dx \\ \frac{1}{2} du = x dx}} = \frac{1}{2} \int u e^u du =$$

↓  
 $f(u) = u$   
 $g'(u) = e^u$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u e^u - \frac{1}{2} e^u = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2}$$

(5)

0 < x    ?    ln x    הן הפונקציה החדה יותר \*  
 0 < x    ?     $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$     הן הפונקציה החדה יותר \*  
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}}$  \*

0 < x    ?     $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}}$

0 < 1+ln x    -e    ?     $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}}$     -e    ?     $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}}$

-1 < ln x

$e^{-1} < e^{\ln x}$

$\frac{1}{e} < x$

a < b

$e^a < e^b$

$\frac{1}{e} < x$  (1.77)

קט' עליונות

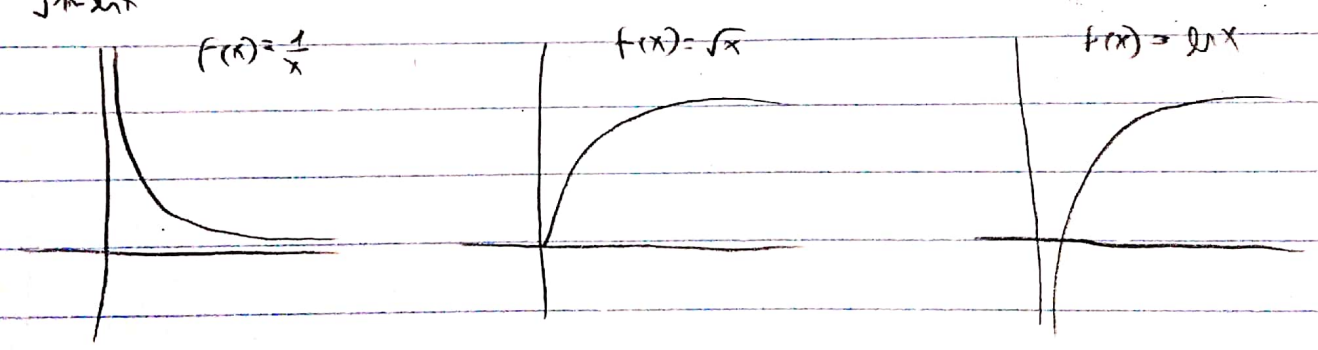
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\ln x}}$   
 $0 < x$  כדי  $-e$  את  $\ln$  יהיה ייחיד  
 $0 < 1 - \ln x$   
 $\ln x < 1$   
 $e^{\ln x} < e^1$   
 $x < e$   
 $0 < x < e$  : תחומה

כזה סוג יוצא ורק נחשב את הקבוצה  
 $(\frac{1}{e}, \infty)$  תחום קבוצה  
 $\ln(\frac{1}{e}) = \ln(e^{-1}) = -1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = 0$ 
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{e})^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(-1)^+}} = \frac{1}{0^+} = \infty$

ל"ח,  $(0, \infty)$

הנכסה  $\ln$  פונקציה עולה היא פונקציה עולה, ולכן  $\sqrt{1+\ln x}$  עולה  
 הנכסה  $\ln$  פונקציה עולה ופונקציה יורדת היא פונקציה יורדת, ולכן  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}}$  יורדת

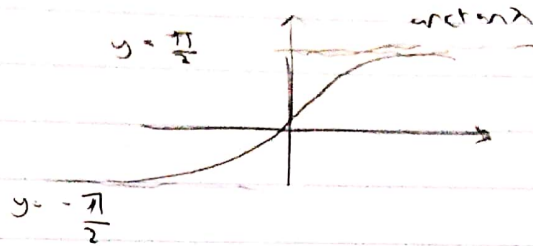


$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = - \frac{1}{(1+\ln x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{1}{x} < 0$   
 $(x > \frac{1}{e})$

6)  $\arctan x$  is defined on  $(-\infty, \infty)$  and its range is  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$f(x) = \arctan(\ln x)$$

For  $x > 0$ ,  $\ln x$  is defined and its range is  $(-\infty, \infty)$ . Since  $\arctan$  is defined on  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , the composition  $f(x) = \arctan(\ln x)$  is defined for  $x > 0$ .

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + (\ln x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$\left( \arctan x \right)' = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

Since  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $f$  is strictly increasing.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(\ln x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan(\ln x) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

The range of  $f$  is  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ .



היטן

היטן - היטן

①

$$① y = \ln 5x = \frac{5}{5x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$② y = \ln\left(\frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{x}{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{1(1+x^2) - x(2x)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1+x^2}{x} \cdot \frac{1+x^2-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} =$$

$$\frac{(1+x^2)(1-x^2)}{x(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{x(1+x)} = \frac{1-x^2}{x^2+x}$$

$$③ y = \ln x^2 = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{x^2} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$④ y = (\ln x)^3 = 3(\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3(\ln x)^2}{x}$$

$$⑤ y = \ln \ln(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x \ln(x)}$$

$$⑥ y = \ln(x^2 + 3x + 1) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 1} \cdot 2x + 3 = \frac{2x + 3}{x^2 + 3x + 1}$$

$$⑦ y = e^{3x^2} = e^{3x^2} \cdot 6x = 6x e^{3x^2}$$

$$⑧ y = e^{\tan(2x)} = e^{\tan(2x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 2x} = 2e^{\tan(2x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 2x}$$

$$⑨ y = \frac{3x}{3^{x+2}} = \frac{e^{x \ln 3}}{e^{x \ln 3 + 2}} = \frac{e^{x \ln 3} \cdot \ln 3 (e^{x \ln 3} + 2)}{(e^{x \ln 3} + 2)^2} = \frac{2e^{x \ln 3} \cdot \ln 3}{(e^{x \ln 3} + 2)^2}$$

$$⑩ y = (x^2 + 1)e^{3x} = 2x \cdot e^{3x} + e^{3x} \cdot 3(x^2 + 1) = 2xe^{3x} + 3x^2 e^{3x} + 3e^{3x}$$

(2)

היחס בין  $\log_2$  ל- $\ln$  הוא  $\frac{1}{\ln 2}$  כי  $\log_2 x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 2}$

$$y = \log_2(3x+1) = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot \ln(3x+1)$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{\ln 2(3x+1)}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{\ln 2(4)} = 1.082$$

or  
2.772

$$1 = x \quad 7.3)$$

(3)

①  $y = 3^x = e^{\ln 3 \cdot x}$   
 $e^{\ln 3} \cdot \ln 3 = 3^x \ln 3$

②  $y = (2x^4+1)^{\tan x} = e^{\tan x \ln(2x^4+1)}$

$$(\tan x \ln(2x^4+1))' = \frac{\ln(2x^4+1)}{\cos^2 x} + \tan x \cdot \frac{8x^3}{2x^4+1} =$$

$$\frac{\ln(2x^4+1)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{8x^3 \tan x}{2x^4+1}$$

$$y' = e^{\tan x \ln(2x^4+1)} \cdot \frac{\ln(2x^4+1)}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{8x^3 \tan x}{2x^4+1}$$

③  $y = \frac{x\sqrt{2x+1}}{e^x \sin^3 x} \quad y' = \frac{(x\sqrt{2x+1})' \cdot (e^x \sin^3 x) - (x\sqrt{2x+1}) \cdot (e^x \sin^3 x)'}{(e^x \sin^3 x)^2}$

$$(x\sqrt{2x+1})' = \sqrt{2x+1} + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{2x+1}} = \sqrt{2x+1} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$$

$$(e^x \sin^3 x)' = e^x \sin^3 x + e^x 3 \sin^2 x \cos x = e^x \sin^2 x (\sin x + 3 \cos x)$$

$$= \frac{e^x \sin^2 x \left[ \left( \sin x \left( \sqrt{2x+1} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x+1}} \right) - x\sqrt{2x+1} (\sin x + 3 \cos x) \right) \right]}{(e^x \sin^3 x)^2}$$



$$y = (3x)^{5x} = e^{5x \ln 3x} \quad (4)$$

$$y' = e^{5x \ln 3x} \cdot (5 \ln 3x + (5x \ln(3x))')$$

$$= e^{5x \ln 3x} \cdot 5 \ln 3x + \frac{5}{3x} \cdot 5x =$$

$$e^{5x \ln 3x} \cdot 5 \ln 3x + 5 = (3x)^{5x} \cdot (5 \ln 3x + 5)$$

$$y = (3x+2)^{2x-1} = e^{(2x-1) \ln(3x+2)} \quad (5)$$

$$y' = e^{(2x-1) \ln(3x+2)} \cdot (2 \ln(3x+2) + (2x-1) \cdot \frac{3}{3x+2})$$

$$= e^{(2x-1) \ln(3x+2)} \cdot 2 \ln(3x+2) + (2x-1) \cdot \frac{3}{3x+2}$$

$$y = (\ln x)^x = e^{x \ln(\ln x)} \cdot (x \ln(\ln x))' = (6)$$

$$e^{x \ln(\ln x)} \cdot \ln(\ln x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} =$$

$$e^{x \ln(\ln x)} \cdot \ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x}$$

$$y = (1-x)^{\ln x} = e^{\ln x \ln(1-x)} \cdot (\ln x \ln(1-x))' \quad (7)$$

$$e^{\ln x \ln(1-x)} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(1-x) + \ln x \cdot \frac{-1}{1-x} \right)$$

$$= e^{\ln x \ln(1-x)} \cdot \left( \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \right)$$

$$y = x \sin x = 1 \cdot \sin x + x \cdot \cos x = \sin x + x \cos x \quad (8)$$

4

$$\textcircled{7} \int x^5 e^{1-x^6} dx = \int x^5 e^u \frac{du}{-6x^5} =$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln u = \ln(\ln x) + C$$

⑦  $\int x e^{0.1x} dx = f(x) = x \quad f'(x) = 1$   
 $g'(x) = e^{0.1x} \quad g(x) = \int e^{0.1x} dx = \frac{1}{0.1} e^{0.1x}$

$$\int x e^{0.1x} dx = x \cdot \frac{1}{0.1} e^{0.1x} - \int \frac{1}{0.1} e^{0.1x} dx = x \cdot \frac{1}{0.1} e^{0.1x} - \frac{1}{0.1} \int e^{0.1x} dx$$

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$$\int (3-2x)e^{-x} dx = f(x) = 3-2x \quad g'(x) = e^{-x} \quad (8)$$

$$f'(x) = -2 \quad g(x) = \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x}$$

$$u = -x \quad \frac{du}{dx} = -1 \quad dx = -du$$

$$\int e^u \cdot (-du) = -\int e^u du = -e^u = -e^{-x}$$

$$\int (3-2x)e^{-x} dx = (3-2x)(-e^{-x}) - \int -2 \cdot e^{-x} dx$$

$$(3-2x)(-e^{-x}) - 2 \int e^{-x} dx$$

$$\int (3-2x)e^{-x} dx = (3-2x)(-e^{-x}) - 2 \cdot (-e^{-x}) = -e^{-x}(3-2x) + 2e^{-x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = f(x) = \ln x \quad g'(x) = x^3$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad g(x) = \frac{x^4}{4}$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} dx = \frac{\ln(x) \cdot x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx$$

$$\frac{\ln x \cdot x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

$$\int_{\ln \frac{1}{2}}^2 (e^t - e^{-t}) dt = [e^t]_{\ln \frac{1}{2}}^2 - \int_{\ln \frac{1}{2}}^2 -e^{-t} dt = (11)$$

$$[e^t]_{\ln \frac{1}{2}}^2 + \int_{\ln \frac{1}{2}}^2 e^{-t} dt$$

$$u = -t \quad \frac{du}{dt} = -1 \quad dt = -du$$

$$\int_{-\ln \frac{1}{2}}^{-2} e^u \cdot (-du) = -\int_{-\ln \frac{1}{2}}^{-2} e^u du = \int_{-2}^{-\ln \frac{1}{2}} e^u du = [e^u]_{-2}^{-\ln \frac{1}{2}} = e^{-\ln(\frac{1}{2})} - e^{-2}$$

$$\int_{\ln \frac{1}{2}}^2 (e^t - e^{-t}) dt = [e^t]_{\ln \frac{1}{2}}^2 - (e^{-\ln \frac{1}{2}} - e^{-2}) = e^2 - \frac{1}{2} - e^{-\ln \frac{1}{2}} + e^{-2}$$

$$\int_e^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx, \quad u = \ln x \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \quad dx = x du$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot x du = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{u} du = (12)$$

$$[\ln u]_1^2 = \ln(2) - \ln(1) = \ln(2)$$



$$(13) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^e t \ln 2t \, dt = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^e \frac{1}{2t} \cdot 2t \, dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \, du = \left[ \frac{u^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(14) \int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx = f(x) = x^2 \quad g'(x) = e^{2x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \quad g(x) = \int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

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

$$\int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx = \left[ x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx =$$

$$\left[ x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x e^{2x} dx$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f'(x) = 1$$

$$g'(x) = e^{2x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$\int_0^1 x e^{2x} dx = \left[ x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx =$$

$$\left[ x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx = \left[ x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1$$

$$\int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx = \left[ x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 - \left( \left[ x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 \right) =$$

$$\left( 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^2 \right) - 0 - \left[ \left( 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} e^4 \right) - 1 \right] =$$

$$\frac{e^2}{2} - \left[ \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^4}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{e^4}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e^4}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(18) \int_0^5 t e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} dt$$

$$f(t) = t$$

$$f'(t) = 1$$

$$g'(t) = e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}}$$

$$g(t) = \int e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} dt = -20 e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}}$$

$$\int e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} dt = \int e^y dy = -20 e^y = -20 e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}}$$

$$\int_0^5 t e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} dt = \left[ t \cdot -20 e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} \right]_0^5 - \int_0^5 -20 e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} dt =$$

$$\left[ t \cdot -20 e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} \right]_0^5 + 20 \int_0^5 e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} dt$$

using the rule of integration by parts, we get

$$y = \frac{5-t}{20} \Rightarrow \int_0^5 e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} dt = \left[ -20 e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} \right]_{-\frac{1}{4}}^{-\frac{1}{20}}$$

$$\int_0^5 t e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} dt = \left[ t \cdot -20 e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} \right]_0^5 + 20 \left\{ \left[ -20 e^{-\frac{5-t}{20}} \right]_{-\frac{1}{4}}^{-\frac{1}{20}} \right\} =$$

$$5 \cdot -20 e^{-\frac{1}{4}} + 20 \left\{ (-20 e^{-\frac{9}{40}}) - (-20 e^{-\frac{21}{80}}) \right\} =$$

$$5 \cdot -20 e^{-\frac{1}{4}} - 20 \cdot 20 e^{-\frac{9}{40}} + 20 \cdot 20 e^{-\frac{21}{80}}$$

$$= -100 e^{-\frac{1}{4}} - 400 e^{-\frac{9}{40}} + 400 e^{-\frac{21}{80}}$$