

A f', g' είναι συνεχώς σε $[a, b]$ τότε $\int_a^b f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx = [f(x) \cdot g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b f(x) \cdot g'(x) dx$

Μορφές εναλλακτικές:

$$1) \int P(x) \cdot e^x dx$$

$$2) \int P(x) \cdot \ln x dx$$

$$3) \int P(x) \cdot \ln x dx$$

$$4) \int e^x \cdot \ln x dx$$

$$I = \int_0^{n/6} e^x \cdot \ln x dx = \int_0^{n/6} (e^x)' \cdot \ln x dx =$$

$$\left[e^x \ln x \right]_0^{n/6} - \int_0^{n/6} e^x \cdot \ln x dx =$$

$$\frac{e^{n/6} \ln \frac{n}{6} - e^0 \ln 0}{\cancel{e^{n/6} \ln \frac{n}{6} - e^0 \ln 0}} - \int_0^{n/6} (e^x)' \cdot \ln x dx =$$

$$\frac{e^{n/6}}{2} - \left\{ \left[e^x \ln x \right]_0^{n/6} - \int_0^{n/6} e^x (-\ln x) dx \right\} =$$

$$\frac{e^{n/6}}{2} - \left[e^x \ln x \right]_0^{n/6} + \int_0^{n/6} e^x (-\ln x) dx$$

$$\frac{e^{n/6}}{2} - e^{\frac{n}{6}} \ln \frac{n}{6} + e^0 \ln 0 - \underbrace{\int_0^{n/6} e^x \ln x dx}_I = \frac{1}{2} e^{n/6} - \frac{\sqrt{3} e^{n/6}}{2} + 1 - I$$

$$\text{Also } \underbrace{I = \frac{1}{2} e^{1/6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e^{1/6} + 1 - I} \Rightarrow 2I = \frac{1}{2} e^{1/6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e^{1/6} + 1$$

$$\underbrace{\int_1^e e^x \ln x \, dx = \int_1^e (e^x)' \ln x \, dx = \left[e^x \ln x \right]_1^e - \int_1^e e^x \frac{1}{x} \, dx} \quad (j)$$

Θεώρημα: Ολοκλήρωση με αντικατάσταση: [Gibst du Grenzen].

$$\int_a^b f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \, dx = \left[F(x) \right]_{g(a)}^{g(b)}$$

$F(x)$ hier notiert als f

Πείρα.

für die unterstichw $I = \int_a^b f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \, dx$

Dim $u = g(x)$, $g'(x) \cdot dx = du$

x	a	b
u	$g(a)$	$g(b)$

$$I = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) \, du = \left[F(x) \right]_{g(a)}^{g(b)}$$

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$$\int_0^{n/2} \underbrace{e^x}_{\text{Γινωστωμένη}} \cdot \underbrace{n/4 e^x}_{\text{Γινωστωμένη}} dx = \int_1^{e^{n/2}} n/4 u du =$$

Γινωσκ $u = e^x$
 $(e^x)' = e^x$

$$du = (e^x)' dx = e^x dx$$

x	0	n/2
u	1	e ^{n/2}

$$(ii) I = \int_0^{n/6} \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$$

Παρονομαστής $\leftrightarrow$ Γινωστωμένη
 Γινωστωμένη

$$(e^x + 1)' = e^x$$

Γινωσκ $u = e^x + 1$. $du = (e^x + 1)' dx = e^x dx$

x	0	n/6
u	2	e ^{n/6} + 1

$$I = \int_2^{e^{n/6} + 1} \frac{1}{u} du = \left[\ln |u| \right]_2^{e^{n/6} + 1}$$

$$\int_2^e \frac{1}{x \sqrt{\ln x}} dx = I$$

H Gwäp'men

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x \cdot \sqrt{\ln x}}$$

Definition: $x \neq 0$, $\ln x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$h_n \times \rightarrow h_{n+1} (=)$$

$$x \rightarrow 1$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (1, +\infty)$$

4 $f(x)$ exists on $[2, e]$ is not increasing

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

③ $u = \ln x \implies du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

x	2	e
y	ln 2	1

$$] -2 \int_{\ln 2}^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} du = \left[2 \cdot \sqrt{u} \right]_{\ln 2}^1$$

$$I = \int_{\ln 2}^1 \frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1) \ln(e^x + 1)} dx$$

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

εxε n.o.

$e^x + 1 \neq 0$, $e^x + 1 > 0$, $\ln(e^x + 1) \neq 0$

16x16 $\ln(e^x + 1) \neq \ln 1$

$e^x + 1 \neq 1 \Rightarrow e^x \neq 0$

16x16

Def $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

H f(x) ε [ln 2, 1] ⇒ 0 < f(x) < 1.

$(e^x + 1)' = e^x$ given $u = e^x + 1$.

$du = (e^x + 1)' dx = e^x dx$

x	ln 2	1
u	3	e+1

Def

$$I = \int_3^{e+1} \frac{1}{u \cdot \ln u} du = \int_3^{e+1} \frac{(\ln u)'}{\ln u} du$$

$$= [\ln |\ln u|]_3^{e+1}$$

2^{ος} φάση, given $u = \ln u$
 $(\ln u)' = \frac{1}{u}$

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

$$\int_{\frac{9}{16}}^{\frac{25}{16}} \frac{3\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} dx = - \int_{\frac{9}{16}}^{\frac{25}{16}} x \cdot \left(\frac{3\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}{-x^2} \right) dx =$$

$$\int \frac{3\sqrt{x} dx}{x}$$