

→ Ολοκλήρωμα περιττής με αντίθετα άκρα είναι μηδέν
 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής και περιττή $\forall \cdot \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$

Εφαρμογή: Να βρεθεί το $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{u^4 x}{x^2+1} dx$

Λύση

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ f περιττή $\Rightarrow f(-x) = -f(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$ (1)
 συνεχής

$$I = \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_a^{-a} f(-u) (-du) = \int_a^{-a} f(-u) du \stackrel{(1)}{=} \int_a^{-a} -f(u) du = -I$$

$$\text{Θετω } x = -u \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = -a \rightarrow u = a \\ dx = -du \quad x = a \rightarrow u = -a \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } I = -I \Rightarrow 2I = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{I = 0}$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{u^4 x}{x^2+1} dx = \int_1^{-1} \frac{u^4 (-u)}{(-u)^2+1} (-du) = \int_1^{-1} \frac{u^4 (-u)}{u^2+1} du = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{-u^5}{u^2+1} du = -I \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Θετω } x = -u \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \rightarrow u = 1 \\ dx = -du \quad x = 1 \rightarrow u = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$I = -I \Rightarrow 2I = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{I = 0}$$

Θέμα

Εστω συνάρτηση f συνεχής στο $[0, 1]$

Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα: $\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{f(1-x) + f(x)} dx$.

$$\text{Συνολικά} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-u) du$$

$$x = a+b-u$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{f(1-x) + f(x)} dx$$

$$\text{Θετω } x = 1-u \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \rightarrow u = 1 \\ dx = -du \quad x = 1 \rightarrow u = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$I = \int_1^0 \frac{f(1-u)}{f(u) + f(1-u)} (-du) = \int_0^1 \frac{f(1-x)}{f(x) + f(1-x)} dx$$

$$2I = I + I = \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{f(1-x) + f(x)} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{f(1-x)}{f(x) + f(1-x)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{f(x) + f(1-x)}{f(x) + f(1-x)} dx = \int_0^1 1 dx = 1$$

$$\text{Άρα } 2I = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{I = \frac{1}{2}}$$

1. i) Να χρησιμοποιήσετε την αντικατάσταση $u = \pi - x$ για να αποδείξετε ότι

$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\eta \mu x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\eta \mu x) dx$$

- ii) Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \eta \mu x}{3 + \eta \mu^2 x} dx$.

i) $\int_0^{\pi} x \cdot f(\eta \mu x) dx = \int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - u) \cdot f(\eta \mu(\pi - u)) (-du) = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - u) f(\eta \mu u) du =$
 $\int_0^{\pi} \pi f(\eta \mu x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\eta \mu x) dx$
 Θετω $x = \pi - u \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x=0 \rightarrow u=\pi \\ x=\pi \rightarrow u=0 \end{array} \right. \quad \eta \mu(\pi - u) = \eta \mu u$

Συνεπώς $\int_0^{\pi} x f(\eta \mu x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \pi f(\eta \mu x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\eta \mu x) dx \Rightarrow$
 $2 \int_0^{\pi} x f(\eta \mu x) dx = \pi \cdot \int_0^{\pi} f(\eta \mu x) dx \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} x f(\eta \mu x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\eta \mu x) dx$

ii) $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \cdot \eta \mu x}{3 + \eta \mu^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\eta \mu x}{3 + \eta \mu^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\eta \mu x}{3 + 1 - \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\eta \mu x}{4 - \sin^2 x} dx$

Θετω $\sin x = u \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x=0 \rightarrow u=0 \\ x=\pi \rightarrow u=0 \end{array} \right. \quad \eta \mu x dx = du$
 $= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{-1}{4 - u^2} du =$

$$\frac{1}{u^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{(u-2)(u+2)} = \frac{A}{u-2} + \frac{B}{u+2} = \frac{A+B u + 2A - 2B}{(u-2)(u+2)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} A+B=0 & A=\frac{1}{4} \\ 2A-2B=1 & B=-\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1/4}{u-2} + \frac{-1/4}{u+2} \right) du = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} \ln|u-2| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|u+2| \right]_{-1}^1 =$$

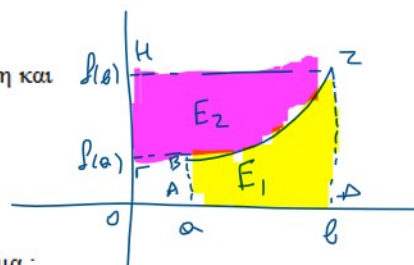
Θέμα

α) Έστω η συνάρτηση f ορισμένη στο $[a, b]$. Αν η f είναι αντιστρέψιμη και έχει συνεχή πρώτη παράγωγο στο $[a, b]$, να δείξετε ότι:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} f^{-1}(x) dx = bf(b) - af(a) = (O D Z H) - (O A B \Gamma) = E_1 + E_2$$

β) Δίνεται η συνάρτηση $f(x) = e^x + x^5$. Να υπολογίσετε το ολοκλήρωμα:

$$\int_1^{e+1} f^{-1}(x) dx$$



$$\int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} f^{-1}(x) dx = \int_a^b u \cdot f'(u) du = [u f(u)]_a^b - \int_a^b f(u) du = b f(b) - a f(a) - \int_a^b f(u) du$$

 Θετω $f^{-1}(x) = u \Rightarrow x = f(u) \quad | \quad x = f(a) \Rightarrow u = a$

$$\int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} f'(x) dx = \int_a^b f'(u) du \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x=f(a) \Rightarrow u=a \\ x=f(b) \Rightarrow u=b \end{array} \right.$$

β) $f(x) = e^x + x^5$, $f'(x) = e^x + 5x^4 > 0 \rightarrow f \uparrow \rightarrow f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_1^{e+1} f^{-1}(x) dx = \int_0^1 u f'(u) du = [u f(u)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(u) du = f(1) - \int_0^1 (e^u + u^5) du$$

$$= e+1 - \left[e^u + \frac{u^6}{6} \right]_0^1 = e+1 - \left(e + \frac{1}{6} \right) = e + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{Oder } f^{-1}(x) = u \Rightarrow x = f(u) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x=1 \Rightarrow u = f^{-1}(1) = 0 \text{ wegen } f(0)=1 \\ x=e+1 \Rightarrow u = f^{-1}(e+1) = 1 \text{ wegen } f(1)=e+1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$dx = f'(u) du$$