

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΑΣΚΗΣΕΩΝ 1-13

1. Δίνεται η συνάρτηση $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 5, & \text{αν } 1 < x \leq 2 \\ x - 1, & \text{αν } 2 < x < 4 \\ 3, & \text{αν } 4 \leq x < 6 \end{cases}$. Να βρείτε ποια από τα παρακάτω ολοκληρώματα ορίζονται:
- a) $\int_1^2 f(x) dx$. d) $\int_3^5 f(\omega) d\omega$. ε) $\int_6^6 f(t) dt$
b) $\int_3^2 f(x) dx$. e) $\int_0^2 f(t) dt$.
c) $\int_3^4 f(u) du \cdot \int_3^5 f(v) dv$.

Λύση:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (3x - 5) = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (x - 1) = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1 = f(2). \text{ Άρα η } f \text{ είναι συνεχής στο } 2.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} (x - 1) = 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} (3) = 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 3 = f(4). \text{ Άρα η } f \text{ είναι συνεχής στο } 4.$$

- a) Στο διάστημα $[1,2]$ δεν είναι συνεχής γιατί $1 \notin D_f$. Επομένως δεν ορίζεται το $\int_1^2 f(x) dx$.
b) Στο διάστημα $[2,3]$ είναι συνεχής. Επομένως ορίζεται το $\int_3^2 f(x) dx$.
c) Στο διάστημα $[3,5]$ είναι συνεχής. Επομένως ορίζεται το $\int_3^4 f(u) du \cdot \int_3^5 f(v) dv$.
d) Ομοίως.
e) Το διάστημα $[0,2]$ δεν είναι υποσύνολο του πεδίου ορισμού D_f . Επομένως δεν ορίζεται το $\int_0^2 f(t) dt$
f) Το $\int_6^6 f(t) dt$ δεν ορίζεται, γιατί $6 \notin D_f$.

2. α) Να δείξετε ότι $\int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^v x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sigma \upsilon \nu^v x dx$, για κάθε $v \in \mathbb{N}^*$.
β) Να δείξετε ότι $\int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

Λύση: α) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^v x dx = - \int_{\pi/2}^0 \eta \mu^v \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y \right) dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sigma \upsilon \nu^v y dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sigma \upsilon \nu^v x dx$.

Θέτω $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - y$.
 $dx = -dy$ και
όταν $x=0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{2}$
όταν $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow y=0$

β) Από (α) ερώτημα για $v=2$ έχουμε $\int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x dx$.

Επίσης $\int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^2 x dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\eta \mu^2 x + \sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 dx = [x]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

3. Να δείξετε ότι $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x^2 + 1} dx = 0$.

Λύση: Έστω $f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x^2 + 1}$. Έχει πεδίο ορισμού το \mathbb{R} και $f(-x) = \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-(-x)}}{(-x)^2 + 1} = \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{x^2 + 1}$
 $= -\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x^2 + 1} = -f(x)$ για κάθε $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Άρα η συνάρτηση είναι περιττή και επομένως $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x^2 + 1} dx = 0$.

$$4. \text{ Υπολογίστε το } \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx.$$

Λύση: Επειδή η συνάρτηση $f(x)=|x|$, $x \in [-1,1]$ είναι άρτια, γιατί $f(-x) = |-x| = |x| = f(x)$ για κάθε $x \in [-1,1]$,

$$\text{θα είναι } \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = 2 \int_0^1 |x| dx = \int_0^1 2x dx = [x^2]_0^1 = 1.$$

$$5. \text{ Να δείξετε ότι } \int_{\pi}^{5\pi/4} \frac{\eta\mu 2\chi}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \chi} d\chi = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\eta\mu 2\chi}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \chi} d\chi.$$

Λύση: Επειδή η συνάρτηση $f(x) = \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x}$ είναι περιοδική με περίοδο $T=\pi$, γιατί $f(x+\pi) = \frac{\eta\mu 2(x+\pi)}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2(x+\pi)} =$

$$= \frac{\eta\mu(2x+2\pi)}{(\sigma\upsilon\nu x)^2} = \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x} = f(x), \text{ για κάθε } x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ θα είναι } \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\eta\mu 2\chi}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \chi} d\chi = \int_{0+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\eta\mu 2\chi}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \chi} d\chi = \int_{\pi}^{5\pi/4} \frac{\eta\mu 2\chi}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \chi} d\chi.$$

$$6. \text{ Να δείξετε ότι } \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx \geq \int_0^1 x^3 dx.$$

Λύση: Αρκεί να δείξουμε ότι $\sqrt{x} \geq x^3$, για κάθε $0 \leq x \leq 1$, ή ισοδύναμα $x \geq x^6 \Leftrightarrow x - x^6 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x(1-x^5) \geq 0$ αληθής γιατί $0 \leq x \leq 1$.

$$7. \text{ Να δείξετε ότι } \left| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\eta\mu x}{x^2+1} dx \right| \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx.$$

$$\text{Λύση: } \left| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\eta\mu x}{x^2+1} dx \right| \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \frac{\eta\mu x}{x^2+1} \right| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{|\eta\mu x|}{|x^2+1|} dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx.$$

$$8. \text{ Να δείξετε ότι } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \leq \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} dx \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}.$$

Λύση: Έστω $f(x) = \frac{\eta\mu x}{x}$, $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$.

$$\text{Τότε } f'(x) = \frac{x\sigma\upsilon\nu x - \eta\mu x}{x^2} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Θεωρώ την συνάρτηση $g(x) = x\sigma\upsilon\nu x - \eta\mu x$.

$$g'(x) = \sigma\upsilon\nu x - x\chi\eta\mu x - \sigma\upsilon\nu x = -x\chi\eta\mu x < 0 \text{ στο } \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right].$$

$$\text{Άρα } g \searrow \text{ στο } \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right] \text{ και } \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow g\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq g(x) \leq g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}{6} \leq x\sigma\upsilon\nu x - \eta\mu x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}(\pi - 4)}{8}.$$

Επομένως $x\sigma\upsilon\nu x - \eta\mu x < 0$ στο $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$.

$$(1) \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f \searrow \text{ στο } \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right] \text{ και για } \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ ισχύει } f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq f(x) \leq f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\pi} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}.$$

Επομένως η f έχει ελάχιστη τιμή $m = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\pi}$ και μέγιστη τιμή $M = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$ στο $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$.

Εφαρμόζοντας την σχέση $m(\beta - \alpha) \leq \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x)dx \leq M(\beta - \alpha)$ βρίσκουμε $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \leq \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} dx \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$.

9. Να δείξετε ότι $\int_2^5 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \leq \int_2^5 \frac{x}{10} dx$.

Λύση: Αρκεί να δείξουμε ότι $\frac{1}{x^2+1} \leq \frac{x}{10}$ ή $x^3+x-10 \geq 0$ στο διάστημα $[2,5]$.

Η συνάρτηση $f(x)=x^3+x-10$ είναι \nearrow στο $[2,5]$ γιατί $f'(x)=3x^2+1 > 0$.

Η f έχει προφανή ρίζα το 2 και για $x \geq 2 \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(2) \Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^3+x-10 \geq 0$ στο διάστημα $[2,5]$.

10. α) Να βρείτε το σύνολο τιμών της συνάρτησης $f(x)=e^{x^2-x}$, $x \in [0,2]$.

β) Να αποδείξετε ότι $\frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2$.

Λύση: Έστω $f(x)=e^{x^2-x}$, $x \in [0,2]$.

$$f'(x) = e^{x^2-x}(2x-1).$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ γιατί } e^{x^2-x} > 0.$$

x	0	1/2	2
f'(x)	-	+	
f(x)	\searrow	\nearrow	

$$\text{Άρα } f([0, \frac{1}{2}]) = [f(\frac{1}{2}), f(0)] = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}}, 1 \right] \text{ και } f([\frac{1}{2}, 2]) = [f(\frac{1}{2}), f(2)] = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}}, e^2 \right].$$

$$\text{Επομένως } f([0, 2]) = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}}, 1 \right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}}, e^2 \right] = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}}, e^2 \right].$$

$$\text{Άρα } m = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \text{ και } M = e^2.$$

Εφαρμόζοντας την σχέση $m(\beta - \alpha) \leq \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x)dx \leq M(\beta - \alpha)$ βρίσκουμε $\frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2$.

11. Να υπολογίσετε τα ολοκληρώματα

11.1. $\int_0^1 2^x e^x dx$

11.2. $\int_0^{\pi/3} (\sigma\upsilon\nu x - x\eta\mu x) dx$

11.3. $\int_1^e \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} dx$

Λύση:

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

11.2. $\int_0^{\pi/3} (\sigma\upsilon\nu x - x\eta\mu x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/3} (1 \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x - x\eta\mu x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/3} ((x)' \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x + x \cdot (\sigma\upsilon\nu x)') dx = \int_0^{\pi/3} (x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x)' dx = [x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x]_0^{\pi/3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

11.3. $\int_1^e \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} dx = \int_1^e \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1 \cdot \ln x}{x^2} dx = \int_1^e \frac{x \cdot (\ln x)' - (x)' \cdot \ln x}{x^2} dx = \int_1^e \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)' dx = \left[\frac{\ln x}{x} \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{e}$.

12. Να υπολογίσετε τα ολοκληρώματα:

12.1) $\int_0^2 3x^5 dx$

12.2) $\int_0^{\pi} (x^4 + 3\sigma\upsilon\nu x) dx$

12.3) $\int_1^e \frac{x^3 + 1}{x} dx$

12.4) $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{\eta\mu^2 x \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x} dx$

$$12.5) \int_0^1 (x^3 + x)^2 dx$$

$$12.6) \int_1^e \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x} dx$$

$$12.7) \int_0^1 \frac{(x - \sqrt{x})(1 + \sqrt{x})}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

$$12.8) \int_2^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} dx$$

$$12.9) \int_0^{\pi} (e^x + 2\eta\mu x) dx$$

$$12.10) \int_1^2 \frac{x-3}{x^4} dx$$

$$12.11) \int_1^e e^x \left(2 - \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \right) dx$$

$$12.12) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\sigma\nu\nu \frac{\chi}{2} - \eta\mu \frac{\chi}{2} \right)^2 d\chi$$

$$12.13) \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \sigma\nu\nu^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$12.14) \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \varepsilon\phi^2 x dx$$

$$12.15) \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{3 - 5\sigma\phi^2 x}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx$$

$$12.16) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sigma\nu\nu 2\omega}{\sigma\nu\nu\omega - \eta\mu\omega} dx$$

$$12.17) \int_0^2 \frac{\chi^2 - 2\chi + 1}{\chi - 1} dx$$

$$12.18) \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\eta\mu x} dx$$

$$12.19) \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{\sigma\nu\nu 2x + \eta\mu^2 x}$$

$$12.20) \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sigma\nu\nu 2x dx}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x \eta\mu^2 x}$$

$$12.21) \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 + \sigma\nu\nu^2 x}{1 + \sigma\nu\nu 2x} dx$$

Λύση:

$$12.1. \int_0^2 3x^5 dx = \left[\frac{x^6}{6} \right]_0^2 = 32.$$

$$12.2. \int_0^{\pi} (x^4 + 3\sigma\nu\nu x) dx = \left[\frac{x^5}{5} - 3\eta\mu x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^5}{5}.$$

$$12.3. \int_1^e \frac{x^3 + 1}{x} dx = \int_1^e \left(\frac{x^3}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^e \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \ln x \right]_1^e =$$

$$= \frac{e^3}{3} + 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{e^3 + 2}{3}.$$

$$12.4. \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{\eta\mu^2 x \sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\eta\mu^2 x + \sigma\nu\nu^2 x}{\eta\mu^2 x \sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \left(\frac{\eta\mu^2 x}{\eta\mu^2 x \sigma\nu\nu^2 x} + \frac{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x}{\eta\mu^2 x \sigma\nu\nu^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} + \frac{1}{\eta\mu^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= [\varepsilon\phi x - \sigma\phi x]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3}$$

$$= \varepsilon\phi^{\pi/3} - \sigma\phi^{\pi/3} - \varepsilon\phi^{\pi/4} + \sigma\phi^{\pi/4}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$12.5. \int_0^1 (x^3 + x)^2 dx = \int_0^1 (x^6 + 2x^4 + x^2) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{2x^5}{5} + \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{92}{105}.$$

$$12.6. \int_1^e \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x} dx = \int_1^e \left(\frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^e \left(x + 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x + \ln x \right]_1^e$$

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

$$= \frac{e^2}{2} + e + 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{2} + e + 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{e^2 + 2e - 1}{2}.$$

$$12.7. \int_0^1 \frac{(x - \sqrt{x})(1 + \sqrt{x})}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{x \cdot x^{1/2} - x^{1/2}}{x^{1/3}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{3/2} - x^{1/2}}{x^{1/3}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x^{3/2}}{x^{1/3}} - \frac{x^{1/2}}{x^{1/3}} \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(x^{3/2 - 1/3} - x^{1/2 - 1/3} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(x^{7/6} - x^{1/6} \right) dx = \left[\frac{x^{7/6+1}}{7/6+1} - \frac{x^{1/6+1}}{1/6+1} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \left[\frac{6x^{13/6}}{13} - \frac{6x^{7/6}}{7} \right]_0^1 = \frac{6}{13} - \frac{6}{7} = -\frac{36}{91}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.8. \int_2^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} dx &= \int_2^3 \sqrt{(x-2)^2} dx \\
 &= \int_2^3 |x-2| dx = \int_2^3 (x-2) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_2^3 = \frac{9}{2} - 6 + 2 = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

γιατί $x \in [2, 3] \Rightarrow x \geq 2 \Rightarrow x-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x-2|=x-2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.9. \int_0^\pi (e^x + 2\eta\mu x) dx &= [e^x - 2\sigma\nu\nu x]_0^\pi \\
 &= e^\pi - 2\sigma\nu\nu\pi - e^0 + 2\sigma\nu\nu 0 = e^\pi + 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.10. \int_1^2 \frac{x-3}{x^4} dx &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x}{x^4} - \frac{3}{x^4} \right) dx \\
 &= \int_1^2 (x^{-3} - 3x^{-4}) dx = \left[\frac{x^{-2}}{-2} - 3 \frac{x^{-3}}{-3} \right]_1^2 \\
 &= \left[-\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right]_1^2 = \dots = -\frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.11. \int_1^e e^x \left(2 - \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \right) dx &= \int_1^e \left(2e^x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \\
 &= [2e^x - \ln x]_1^e = 2e^e - 1 - 2e.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.12. \int_{-\pi}^\pi \left(\sigma\nu\nu \frac{\chi}{2} - \eta\mu \frac{\chi}{2} \right)^2 d\chi &= \\
 &= \int_{-\pi}^\pi \left(\sigma\nu\nu^2 \frac{\chi}{2} - 2\eta\mu \frac{\chi}{2} \sigma\nu\nu \frac{\chi}{2} + \eta\mu^2 \frac{\chi}{2} \right) d\chi \\
 &= \int_{-\pi}^\pi (1 - \eta\mu\chi) d\chi = [\chi + \sigma\nu\nu\chi]_{-\pi}^\pi = \dots = 2\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.13. \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \sigma\nu\nu^2 \frac{x}{2} dx &= \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \frac{1 + \sigma\nu\nu x}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \sigma\nu\nu x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [x + \eta\mu x]_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} = \dots = \frac{\pi - 2}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.14. \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \varepsilon\phi^2 x dx &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\eta\mu^2 x}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{1 - \sigma\nu\nu^2 x}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} - \frac{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} \right) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} - 1 \right) dx \\
 &= [\varepsilon\phi x - x]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} = \dots = \sqrt{3} - 1 - \frac{\pi}{12}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.15. \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{3 - 5\sigma\phi^2 x}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx &= \\
 &= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \left(\frac{3}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} - \frac{5\sigma\phi^2 x}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} \right) dx \\
 &= 3 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx - 5 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{\sigma\phi^2 x}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx \\
 &= 3 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx - 5 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x}{\eta\mu^2 x \sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx \\
 &= 3 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx - 5 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\eta\mu^2 x} dx \\
 &= [3\varepsilon\phi x + 5\sigma\phi x]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} = \dots = 8 - 6\sqrt{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.16. \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{\sigma\nu\nu 2\omega}{\sigma\nu\nu\omega - \eta\mu\omega} dx &= \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{\sigma\nu\nu^2\omega - \eta\mu^2\omega}{\sigma\nu\nu\omega - \eta\mu\omega} dx \\
 &= \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{(\sigma\nu\nu\omega - \eta\mu\omega)(\sigma\nu\nu\omega + \eta\mu\omega)}{\sigma\nu\nu\omega - \eta\mu\omega} dx \\
 &= \int_{-\pi}^\pi (\sigma\nu\nu\omega + \eta\mu\omega) dx \\
 &= [\eta\mu\omega - \sigma\nu\nu\omega]_{-\pi}^\pi = \dots = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.17. \int_0^2 \frac{\chi^2 - 2\chi + 1}{\chi - 1} dx &= \int_0^2 \frac{(\chi - 1)^2}{\chi - 1} dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 (\chi - 1) dx = \left[\frac{\chi^2}{2} - \chi \right]_0^2 = \dots = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

12.18. Η συνάρτηση $f(x) = \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\eta\mu x}$ είναι άρτια στο $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ γιατί $f(-x) = \frac{\eta\mu(-2x)}{\eta\mu(-x)} = \frac{-\eta\mu 2x}{-\eta\mu x} = \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\eta\mu x} = f(x)$. Επομένως:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\eta\mu x} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\eta\mu x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2\eta\mu x \sigma\nu\nu x}{\eta\mu x} dx = \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sigma\nu\nu x dx = 4[\eta\mu x]_0^{\pi/2} = \dots = 4.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.19. \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{\sigma\nu\nu 2x + \eta\mu^2 x} &= \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{1 - 2\eta\mu^2 x + \eta\mu^2 x} = \\
 &= \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{1 - \eta\mu^2 x} = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} = [\varepsilon\phi x]_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \dots = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12.20. \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x dx}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x \eta\mu^2 x} &= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{(\sigma\nu\nu^2 x - \eta\mu^2 x)}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x \eta\mu^2 x} dx \\ &= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \left(\frac{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x \eta\mu^2 x} - \frac{\eta\mu^2 x}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x \eta\mu^2 x} \right) dx \\ &= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \left(\frac{1}{\eta\mu^2 x} - \frac{1}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} \right) dx = \left[-\sigma\phi x - \varepsilon\phi x \right]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \\ &= \left[\sigma\phi x + \varepsilon\phi x \right]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} = \dots = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12.21. I &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 + \sigma\nu\nu^2 x}{1 + \sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 + \sigma\nu\nu^2 x}{2\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx = \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} + \frac{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x}{2\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\varepsilon\phi x + x \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \dots = \frac{\pi + 4}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

13. Να υπολογίσετε τα ολοκληρώματα:

$$13.1) \int_0^{\pi} \eta\mu \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx$$

$$13.16) \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \eta\mu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx$$

$$13.31) \int e^{-x^2-1} x dx$$

$$13.2) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi/2} \sigma\nu\nu^3 t dt$$

$$13.17) \int_0^1 \frac{2x-5}{x^2-5x+6} dx$$

$$13.32) \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi^2} \frac{\sigma\nu\nu\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} d\alpha$$

$$13.3) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\eta\mu\chi\sigma\nu\nu\chi} d\chi$$

$$13.18) \int_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} \sigma\nu\nu^2 x dx$$

$$13.33) \int_{-8}^{-3} \frac{3dv}{\sqrt{1-v}}$$

$$13.4) \int_4^{e+3} \frac{dx}{x-3}$$

$$13.19) \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sigma\nu\nu^3 x dx$$

$$13.34) \int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x}$$

$$13.5) \int_0^1 e^{2x+1} dx$$

$$13.20) \int_0^{\pi/2} \eta\mu^7 \omega \cdot \sigma\nu\nu^3 \omega d\omega$$

$$13.35) \int_0^{\pi/2} \alpha^{\eta\mu\chi} \sigma\nu\nu\chi dx$$

$$13.6) \int_{5/2}^{7/2} \frac{dx}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$13.21) \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\varepsilon\phi^3 x}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} dx$$

$$13.36) \int_1^e \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\ln x}}{x} dx$$

$$13.7) \int_{-\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \sigma\nu\nu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx$$

$$13.22) \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + 2x^2 + 5)(3x^2 + 4x) dx$$

$$13.37) \int_{-\sqrt{5}}^{\sqrt{5}} x \cdot \sqrt[5]{5-x^2} dx$$

$$13.8) \int_{9\pi/4}^{7\pi/3} \varepsilon\phi dx$$

$$13.23) \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/4} \sqrt[3]{\eta\mu\chi} \cdot \sigma\nu\nu\chi dx$$

$$13.38) \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/3} \eta\mu^3 6x \sigma\nu\nu 6x dx$$

$$13.9) \int_0^1 \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

$$13.24) \int_1^e \frac{x^3 + \ln x}{x} dx$$

$$13.39) \int_0^2 \frac{2x+3}{2x+1} dx$$

$$13.10) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$13.25) \int_4^9 \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$13.40) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt[3]{7} \sqrt[3]{x^3+1}}$$

$$13.11) \int_{7\pi/4}^0 \frac{\eta\mu\chi}{\sigma\nu\nu^3 x} dx$$

$$13.26) \int_0^1 \frac{3x dx}{x^2+1}$$

$$13.41) \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1-\eta\mu\chi}{x+\sigma\nu\nu\chi} dx$$

$$13.12) \int_{-1}^1 x \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$$

$$13.27) \int_{-1}^1 x^3 (2-3x^4)^3 dx$$

$$13.42) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sigma\nu\nu^2 x \eta\mu\chi dx$$

$$13.13) \int_e^{e^2} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$13.28) \int_1^e \frac{1+\ln x}{4+x \ln x} dx$$

$$13.43) \int_{\pi^2/16}^{\pi^2} \frac{\eta\mu\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$13.14) \int_0^1 \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{3x}+1} dx$$

$$13.29) \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \frac{e^x}{e^x-1} dx$$

$$13.44) \int_{\pi^2/9}^{\pi^2} \frac{\eta\mu\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$13.15) \int_{5\pi/2}^{11\pi/4} \sigma\phi dx$$

$$13.30) \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx$$

13.44) $\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\eta\mu x}{1-\sigma\nu x} dx$

13.49) $\int_0^{\sqrt{e-1}} \frac{2xdx}{x^2+1}$

13.54) $\int_{-3}^{e-4} \frac{x}{x+4} dx$

13.45) $\int_{e^{\pi/4}}^{e^{\pi/2}} \frac{\sigma\nu(\ln x)dx}{x}$

13.50) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{xdx}{4-x^2}$

13.55) $\int_0^{\pi/4} (\varepsilon\phi^2 x + \varepsilon\phi^4 x) dx$

13.46) $\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{2\sigma\nu x + 3\eta\mu x}{\eta\mu^3 x} dx$

13.51) $\int_0^{\sqrt[3]{\ln 3}} x^2 e^{x^3} dx$

13.56) $\int_0^1 \frac{xdx}{x^2+4}$

13.47) $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sigma\nu v^3 x dx$

13.52) $\int_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^2 (x^3 - 7)^8 3x^2 dx$

13.48) $\int_0^{\pi} \sigma\nu v^4 x dx$

13.53) $\int_1^e \frac{\ln^3 x}{x} dx$

Λύση:

13.1. Θέτω $2x + \frac{\pi}{2} = w$. Τότε $\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)' dx = (w)' dw \Rightarrow 2dx = dw \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dw}{2}$ και:

- όταν $x=0$ τότε $w = \pi/2$.
- όταν $x=\pi$ τότε $w = 5\pi/2$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_0^{\pi} \eta\mu \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{5\pi/2} \eta\mu w dw = -\frac{1}{2} [\sigma\nu w]_{\pi/2}^{5\pi/2} = \frac{1}{2} [\sigma\nu w]_{5\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \dots = 0.$$

2ος τρόπος: $\int_0^{\pi} \eta\mu \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)' \eta\mu \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\sigma\nu \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)' dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sigma\nu \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma\nu(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) - \sigma\nu \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma\nu \frac{\pi}{2} - \sigma\nu \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0.$$

13.2. Θέτω $3t = u$. Τότε $(3t)' dt = (u)' du \Rightarrow 3dt = du \Rightarrow dt = \frac{du}{3}$ και:

- όταν $t = -\pi$ τότε $u = -3\pi$
- όταν $t = \pi/2$ τότε $u = 3\pi/2$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi/2} \sigma\nu v 3t dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-3\pi}^{3\pi/2} \sigma\nu v u du = \frac{1}{3} [\eta\mu u]_{-3\pi}^{3\pi/2} = \dots = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

2ος τρόπος: $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi/2} \sigma\nu v 3t dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi/2} (3t)' \sigma\nu v 3t dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi/2} (\eta\mu 3t)' dt = \frac{1}{3} [\eta\mu 3t]_{-\pi}^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (\eta\mu \frac{3\pi}{2} - \eta\mu(-\pi)) =$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\eta\mu \frac{3\pi}{2} + \eta\mu \pi) = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

13.3. Θέτω $\eta\mu x = w$. Τότε $(\eta\mu x)' dx = (w)' dw \Rightarrow \sigma\nu x dx = dw$ και:

- όταν $x=0$ τότε $w = \eta\mu 0 = 0$
- όταν $x = \pi/2$ τότε $w = \eta\mu \pi/2 = 1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\eta\mu x} \sigma\nu x dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{w} dw = \int_0^1 w^{1/2} dw = \left[\frac{w^{1/2+1}}{1/2+1} \right]_0^1 = \left[\frac{2w^{3/2}}{3} \right]_0^1 = \dots = \frac{2}{3}.$$

2ος τρόπος: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\eta\mu x} \sigma\nu x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\eta\mu x)^{1/2} (\eta\mu x)' dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{(\eta\mu x)^{1/2+1}}{1/2+1} \right)' dx = \left[\frac{2(\eta\mu x)^{3/2}}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2} =$

$$\frac{2(\eta\mu \frac{\pi}{2})^{3/2}}{3} - \frac{2(\eta\mu 0)^{3/2}}{3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

13.4. Θέτω $x-3=y$. Τότε $(x-3)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow dx = dy$ και:

- όταν $x=4$ τότε $y=1$
- όταν $x=e+3$ τότε $y=e$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_4^{e+3} \frac{dx}{x-3} = \int_1^e \frac{dy}{y} = [\ln y]_1^e = \ln e - \ln 1 = 1 - 0 = 1.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_4^{e+3} \frac{dx}{x-3} = \int_4^{e+3} \frac{1}{x-3} (x-3)' dx = \int_4^{e+3} (\ln(x-3))' dx = [\ln(x-3)]_4^{e+3} = \ln e - \ln 1 = 1 - 0 = 1.$$

13.5. Θέτω $2x+1=y$. Τότε $(2x+1)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow 2dx=dy \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2}$ και:

- όταν $x=-1$ τότε $y=-1$
- όταν $x=0$ τότε $y=1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-1}^0 e^{2x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^y dy = \frac{1}{2} [e^y]_{-1}^1 = \frac{e^2-1}{2e}.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{-1}^0 e^{2x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 (2x+1)' e^{2x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 (e^{2x+1})' dx = \frac{1}{2} [e^{2x+1}]_{-1}^0 = \frac{e^2-1}{2}.$$

13.6. Θέτω $x-3=y$. Τότε $(x-3)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow dx=dy$ και:

- όταν $x=5/2$ τότε $y=-1/2$
- όταν $x=7/2$ τότε $y=1/2$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{5/2}^{7/2} \frac{dx}{(x-3)^2} = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \frac{dy}{y^2} = \left[-\frac{1}{y} \right]_{-1/2}^{1/2} = \left[\frac{1}{y} \right]_{1/2}^{-1/2} = \dots = -4.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{5/2}^{7/2} \frac{dx}{(x-3)^2} = - \int_{5/2}^{7/2} \frac{(x-3)'}{(x-3)^2} dx = \int_{5/2}^{7/2} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} \right)' dx = \left[\frac{1}{x-3} \right]_{5/2}^{7/2} = \dots = -4.$$

13.7. Η συνάρτηση $f(x) = x \sigma \nu \nu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ είναι **περιττή** στο $[-\sqrt{\pi}, \sqrt{\pi}]$, γιατί $f(-x) = -x \sigma \nu \nu \left((-x)^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) =$

$$= -x \sigma \nu \nu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -f(x). \text{ Άρα } \int_{-\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \sigma \nu \nu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx = 0.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{-\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \sigma \nu \nu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)' \sigma \nu \nu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\eta \mu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)' dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\eta \mu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right]_{-\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\eta \mu \left(\sqrt{\pi}^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \eta \mu \left((-\sqrt{\pi})^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\eta \mu \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \eta \mu \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = 0.$$

$$13.8. I = \int_{9\pi/4}^{7\pi/3} \varepsilon \phi \chi dx = \int_{9\pi/4}^{7\pi/3} \frac{\eta \mu \chi}{\sigma \nu \chi} dx = \int_{9\pi/4}^{7\pi/3} \frac{1}{\sigma \nu \chi} \eta \mu \chi dx.$$

Θέτω $\sigma \nu \chi = w$. Τότε $(\sigma \nu \chi)' dx = (w)' dw \Rightarrow -\eta \mu \chi dx = dw \Rightarrow \eta \mu \chi dx = -dw$ και:

- όταν $x=7\pi/3$ τότε $w = \sigma \nu \nu 7\pi/3 = \sigma \nu \nu (2\pi + \pi/3) = \sigma \nu \nu \pi/3 = 1/2$
- όταν $x=9\pi/4$ τότε $w = \sigma \nu \nu 9\pi/4 = \sigma \nu \nu (2\pi + \pi/4) = \sigma \nu \nu \pi/4 = \sqrt{2}/2$.

$$\text{Άρα } I = - \int_{\sqrt{2}/2}^{1/2} \frac{1}{w} dw = \int_{1/2}^{\sqrt{2}/2} \frac{1}{w} dw = [\ln w]_{1/2}^{\sqrt{2}/2} = \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1} = \ln \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{9\pi/4}^{7\pi/3} \varepsilon \phi \chi dx = \int_{9\pi/4}^{7\pi/3} \frac{\eta \mu \chi}{\sigma \nu \chi} dx = - \int_{9\pi/4}^{7\pi/3} \frac{(\sigma \nu \chi)'}{\sigma \nu \chi} dx = - \int_{9\pi/4}^{7\pi/3} (\ln(\sigma \nu \chi))' dx = - [\ln(\sigma \nu \chi)]_{9\pi/4}^{7\pi/3} =$$

$$= [\ln(\sigma \nu \chi)]_{7\pi/3}^{9\pi/4} = \dots = \ln \sqrt{2}.$$

13.9. Θέτω $x^2+x+1=y$. Τότε $(x^2+x+1)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow (2x+1)dx=dy$ και:

- όταν $x=0$ τότε $y=1$

- όταν $x=1$ τότε $y=3$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_0^1 \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} (2x+1) dx = \int_1^3 \frac{1}{y} dy = [\ln y]_1^3 = \ln 3 - \ln 1 = \ln 3.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_0^1 \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(x^2+x+1)'}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int_0^1 (\ln(x^2+x+1))' dx = [\ln(x^2+x+1)]_0^1 = \ln 3 - \ln 1 = \ln 3.$$

13.10. Η συνάρτηση $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ είναι περιττή στο $[-1,1]$, γιατί $f(-x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{(-x)^2+1}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = -f(x)$

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-1}^1 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 0.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{-1}^1 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(1+x^2)'}{-2\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\sqrt{1+x^2} \right)' dx = \left[\sqrt{1+x^2} \right]_{-1}^1 = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} = 0.$$

13.11. Θέτω $\sin x = w$. Τότε $(\sin x)' dx = (w)' dw \Rightarrow \eta \mu x dx = dw \Rightarrow \eta \mu x dx = -dw$ και:

- όταν $x = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ τότε $w = \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} = \sin(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

- όταν $x=0$ τότε $w = \sin 0 = 1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{\frac{7\pi}{4}}^0 \frac{\eta \mu x}{\sigma \upsilon \nu^3 x} dx = \int_{\frac{7\pi}{4}}^0 \frac{1}{\sigma \upsilon \nu^3 x} \eta \mu x dx = - \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{w^3} dw = \int_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} w^{-3} dw = \left[\frac{w^{-3+1}}{-3+1} \right]_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \left[-\frac{1}{2w^2} \right]_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2w^2} \right]_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 = \dots = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{\frac{7\pi}{4}}^0 \frac{\eta \mu x}{\sigma \upsilon \nu^3 x} dx = - \int_{\frac{7\pi}{4}}^0 \sigma \upsilon \nu^{-3} x (\sigma \upsilon \nu x)' dx = \int_0^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\sigma \upsilon \nu^{-3+1} x}{-3+1} \right)' dx = - \int_0^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x} \right)' dx =$$

$$= \int_{\frac{7\pi}{4}}^0 \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x} \right)' dx = \left[\frac{1}{2\sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x} \right]_{\frac{7\pi}{4}}^0 = \dots = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

13.12. Η συνάρτηση $f(x) = x\sqrt{x^2+1}$ είναι περιττή στο $[-1,1]$, γιατί $f(-x) = -x\sqrt{(-x)^2+1} = -x\sqrt{x^2+1} = -f(x)$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-1}^1 x\sqrt{x^2+1} dx = 0.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{-1}^1 x\sqrt{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2+1)' (x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \right)' dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{-1}^1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2 \cdot (2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} - \frac{2 \cdot (2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right) = 0.$$

13.13. Θέτω $\ln x = w$. Τότε $(\ln x)' dx = (w)' dw \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dw$ και: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \text{όταν } x=e \text{ τότε } w=\ln e=1 \\ \bullet \text{όταν } x=e^2 \text{ τότε } w=\ln e^2=2. \end{array} \right.$

$$\text{Άρα } \int_e^{e^2} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \int_1^2 w dw = \left[\frac{w^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \dots = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_e^{e^2} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \int_e^{e^2} (\ln x)' \ln x dx = \left[\frac{\ln^2 x}{2} \right]_e^{e^2} = \frac{\ln^2 e^2}{2} - \frac{\ln^2 e}{2} = \frac{2^2}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

13.14. Θέτω $e^{3x}+1=y$. Τότε $(e^{3x}+1)'dx=(y)'dy \Rightarrow 3e^{3x} dx=dy \Rightarrow e^{3x} dx = \frac{dy}{3}$ και:

- όταν $x=0$ τότε $y=e^0+1=2$
- όταν $x=1$ τότε $y=e^3+1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_0^1 \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{3x}+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^{3x}+1} e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_2^{e^3+1} \frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{1}{3} [\ln y]_2^{e^3+1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{e^3+1}{2} = \ln \sqrt[3]{\frac{e^3+1}{2}}.$$

2ος τρόπος: $\int_0^1 \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{3x}+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{(e^{3x}+1)'}{e^{3x}+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} [\ln(e^{3x}+1)]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{e^3+1}{2} = \ln \sqrt[3]{\frac{e^3+1}{2}}.$

13.15. $I = \int_{5\pi/2}^{11\pi/4} \sigma\phi x dx = \int_{5\pi/2}^{11\pi/4} \frac{\sigma\nu x}{\eta\mu x} dx = \int_{5\pi/2}^{11\pi/4} \frac{1}{\eta\mu x} \sigma\nu x dx.$

Θέτω $\eta\mu x=w$. Τότε $(\eta\mu x)'dx=(w)'dw \Rightarrow \sigma\nu x dx=dw$ και:

- όταν $x=5\pi/2$ τότε $w=\eta\mu^{5\pi/2}=\eta\mu(2\pi+\pi/2)=\eta\mu^{1/2}=1$.
- όταν $x=11\pi/4$ τότε $w=\eta\mu^{11\pi/4}=\eta\mu(3\pi-\pi/4)=\eta\mu(\pi-\pi/4)=\eta\mu^{3/4}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$

$$\text{Άρα } I = \int_{5\pi/2}^{11\pi/4} \frac{1}{\eta\mu x} \sigma\nu x dx = \int_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{w} dw = [\ln w]_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

2ος τρόπος: $\int_{5\pi/2}^{11\pi/4} \sigma\phi x dx = \int_{5\pi/2}^{11\pi/4} \frac{\sigma\nu x}{\eta\mu x} dx = \int_{5\pi/2}^{11\pi/4} \frac{(\eta\mu x)'}{\eta\mu x} dx = [\ln(\eta\mu x)]_{5\pi/2}^{11\pi/4} = \dots = \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$

13.16. Θέτω $x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} = y$. Τότε $(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2})' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow 2x dx = dy \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{dy}{2}$ και:

- όταν $x=0$ τότε $y=\pi/2$.
- όταν $x=\sqrt{\pi}$ τότε $y=3\pi/2$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \eta\mu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \eta\mu y dy = \frac{1}{2} [-\sigma\nu y]_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} = \frac{1}{2} [\sigma\nu y]_{3\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = 0.$$

2ος τρόπος: $\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \eta\mu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)' \eta\mu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\sigma\nu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right]_0^{\sqrt{\pi}}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sigma\nu \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right]_{\sqrt{\pi}}^0 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sigma\nu \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \sigma\nu \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sigma\nu \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \sigma\nu \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \right) = 0.$

13.17. Θέτω $x^2-5x+6=y$. Τότε $(x^2-5x+6)'dx=(y)'dy \Rightarrow (2x-5)dx=dy$ και:

- όταν $x=0$ τότε $y=6$.
- όταν $x=1$ τότε $y=2$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_0^1 \frac{2x-5}{x^2-5x+6} dx = \int_6^2 \frac{dy}{y} dx = [\ln y]_6^2 = \ln \frac{1}{3} = -\ln 3.$$

2ος τρόπος: $\int_0^1 \frac{2x-5}{x^2-5x+6} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(x^2-5x+6)'}{x^2-5x+6} dx = [\ln(x^2-5x+6)]_0^1 = \ln \frac{1}{3} = -\ln 3.$

13.18. $I = \int_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} \sigma\nu \nu^2 x dx = \int_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} \frac{1+\sigma\nu \nu 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} \sigma\nu \nu 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} \sigma\nu \nu 2x dx =$

$$= \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} \sigma\nu \nu 2x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{4} [\eta\mu 2x]_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\eta\mu \frac{\pi}{2} - \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \dots \\ &= \frac{\pi}{16} + 2(2 - \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

Θέτω $2x=y$. Τότε $(2x)'dx=(y)'dy \Rightarrow 2dx=dy \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2}$ και:

- όταν $x = \frac{\pi}{8}$ τότε $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$.
- όταν $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ τότε $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

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$$\text{Άρα } I = \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \sin y \cos y dy = \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{4} [\eta \mu y]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} = \dots = \frac{\pi + 2(2 - \sqrt{2})}{16}.$$

$$13.19. I = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin v^3 x dx = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin v^2 x \cdot \sin v x dx = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (1 - \eta \mu^2 x) \cdot \sin v x dx.$$

Θέτω $\eta \mu x = y$. Τότε $(\eta \mu x)'dx = (y)'dy \Rightarrow \sin v x dx = dy$ και:

- όταν $x = -\pi/2$ τότε $y = \eta \mu(-\pi/2) = -\eta \mu \pi/2 = -1$.
- όταν $x = \pi/2$ τότε $y = \eta \mu \pi/2 = 1$.

$$\text{Άρα } I = \int_{-1}^1 (1 - y^2) dy = \left[y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = \dots = \frac{4}{3}.$$

2ος τρόπος:
$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin v^3 x dx = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin v^2 x \cdot \sin v x dx = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (1 - \eta \mu^2 x) \cdot (\eta \mu x)' dx \left[\eta \mu x - \frac{\eta \mu^3 x}{3} \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \dots = \frac{4}{3}.$$

3ος τρόπος: Η συνάρτηση $f(x) = \sin v^3 x$ είναι **άρτια** στο $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$, γιατί $f(-x) = \sin v^3(-x) = -\sin v^3 x = -f(x)$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin v^3 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin v^3 x dx = \dots = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$13.20. I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^7 \omega \cdot \sin v^3 \omega d\omega = \int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^7 \omega \cdot \sin v^2 \omega \cdot \sin v \omega d\omega = \int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^7 \omega \cdot (1 - \eta \mu^2 \omega) \cdot \sin v \omega d\omega.$$

Θέτω $\eta \mu \omega = y$. Τότε $(\eta \mu \omega)'d\omega = (y)'dy \Rightarrow \sin v \omega d\omega = dy$ και:

- όταν $\omega = 0$ τότε $y = 0$.
- όταν $\omega = \pi/2$ τότε $y = \eta \mu \pi/2 = 1$.

$$\text{Άρα } I = \int_0^1 y^7 (1 - y^2) dy = \int_0^1 (y^7 - y^9) dy = \left[\frac{y^8}{8} - \frac{y^{10}}{10} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{40}.$$

2ος τρόπος:
$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^7 \omega \cdot \sin v^3 \omega d\omega = \int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^7 \omega \cdot \sin v^2 \omega \cdot \sin v \omega d\omega = \int_0^{\pi/2} \eta \mu^7 \omega \cdot (1 - \eta \mu^2 \omega) \cdot \sin v \omega d\omega =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} (\eta \mu^7 \omega - \eta \mu^9 \omega) \cdot (\eta \mu \omega)' d\omega = \left[\frac{\eta \mu^8 \omega}{8} - \frac{\eta \mu^{10} \omega}{10} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{40}.$$

$$13.21. \text{Θέτω } \varepsilon \phi x = y. \text{ Τότε } (\varepsilon \phi x)'dx = (y)'dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin v^2 x} dx = dy \text{ και:}$$

- όταν $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ τότε $y = \varepsilon \phi \pi/4 = 1$.
- όταν $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ τότε $y = \varepsilon \phi \pi/3 = \sqrt{3}$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\varepsilon \phi^3 x}{\sin v^2 x} dx = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \varepsilon \phi^3 x \frac{1}{\sin v^2 x} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} y^3 dy = \left[\frac{y^4}{4} \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \dots = 2.$$

$$13.22. \text{Θέτω } x^3 + 2x^2 + 5 = y. \text{ Τότε } (x^3 + 2x^2 + 5)'dx = (y)'dy \Rightarrow (3x^2 + 4x)dx = dy \text{ και: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \text{όταν } x = -1 \text{ τότε } y = 6. \\ \bullet \text{όταν } x = 1 \text{ τότε } y = 8. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + 2x^2 + 5)(3x^2 + 4x)dx = \int_6^8 y dy = \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_6^8 = \dots = 14.$$

2ος τρόπος:
$$\int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + 2x^2 + 5)(3x^2 + 4x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + 2x^2 + 5)(x^3 + 2x^2 + 5)'dx = \left[\frac{(x^3 + 2x^2 + 5)^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 = \dots = 14.$$

13.23. Θέτω $\eta\mu x=y$. Τότε $(\eta\mu x)'dx=(y)'dy \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx=dy$ και:

- όταν $x=\pi/2$ τότε $y=\eta\mu \pi/2=1$.
- όταν $x=3\pi/4$ τότε $y=\eta\mu 3\pi/4=\eta\mu(\pi-\pi/4)=\eta\mu \pi/4=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Άρα } \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/4} \sqrt[3]{\eta\mu x} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx &= \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/4} (\eta\mu x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}/2} y^{\frac{1}{3}} dy = \left[\frac{y^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} \right]_1^{\sqrt{2}/2} = \left[\frac{3y^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} \right]_1^{\sqrt{2}/2} \\ &= \left[\frac{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{y^4}}{4} \right]_1^{\sqrt{2}/2} = \frac{3 \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 \right)}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/4} \sqrt[3]{\eta\mu x} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx = \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/4} (\eta\mu x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (\eta\mu x)' dx = \left[\frac{(\eta\mu x)^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} \right]_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/4} = \left[\frac{3(\eta\mu x)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} \right]_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/4} = \dots = \frac{3 \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 \right)}{4}.$$

$$13.24. I = \int_1^e \frac{x^3 + \ln x}{x} dx = \int_1^e \left(\frac{x^3}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) dx = \int_1^e \left(x^2 + \ln x \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int_1^e x^2 dx + \int_1^e \ln x \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

$$\text{Για το πρώτο ολοκλήρωμα } \int_1^e x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^e = \frac{e^3 - 1}{3}.$$

Για το δεύτερο ολοκλήρωμα θέτω $\ln x=y$. Τότε $(\ln x)'dx=(y)'dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx=dy$ και:

- όταν $x=1$ τότε $y=\ln 1=0$.
- όταν $x=e$ τότε $y=\ln e=1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_1^e \ln x \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_0^1 y dy = \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{Επομένως } I = \frac{e^3 - 1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_1^e \frac{x^3 + \ln x}{x} dx &= \int_1^e \left(\frac{x^3}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) dx = \int_1^e \left(x^2 + \ln x \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int_1^e x^2 dx + \int_1^e \ln x \frac{1}{x} dx = \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^e + \int_1^e \ln x (\ln x)' dx = \frac{e^3 - 1}{3} + \left[\frac{\ln^2 x}{2} \right]_1^e = \frac{e^3 - 1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$13.25. \int_4^9 \frac{3^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_4^9 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} 3^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_4^9 (\sqrt{x})' 3^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_4^9 \left(\frac{3^{\sqrt{x}}}{\ln 3} \right)' dx = \frac{2}{\ln 3} \left[3^{\sqrt{x}} \right]_4^9 = \frac{2(3^3 - 3^2)}{\ln 3} = \frac{36}{\ln 3}.$$

2ος τρόπος: Θέτω $\sqrt{x}=y$. Τότε $(\sqrt{x})'dx=(y)'dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx=dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx=2dy$ και:

- όταν $x=4$ τότε $y=\sqrt{4}=2$.
- όταν $x=9$ τότε $y=\sqrt{9}=3$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_4^9 \frac{3^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_2^3 3^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_2^3 3^y dy = 2 \left[\frac{3^y}{\ln 3} \right]_2^3 = \frac{2(3^3 - 3^2)}{\ln 3} = \frac{36}{\ln 3}.$$

13.26. Θέτω $x^2+1=y$. Τότε $(x^2+1)'dx=(y)'dy \Rightarrow 2x dx=dy \Rightarrow x dx=\frac{1}{2}dy$ και:

- όταν $x=0$ τότε $y=1$.
- όταν $x=1$ τότε $y=2$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_0^1 \frac{3x dx}{x^2+1} = 3 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} x dx = \frac{3}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{3}{2} [\ln y]_1^2 = \frac{3}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_0^1 \frac{3x dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} (x^2+1)' dx = \frac{3}{2} \left[\ln(x^2+1) \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} \ln 2.$$

13.27. Η συνάρτηση $f(x)=x^3(2-3x^4)^3$ είναι **περιττή** στο $[-1,1]$, γιατί $f(-x)=(-x)^3(2-3(-x)^4)^3=-x^3(2-3x^4)^3=-f(x)$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-1}^1 x^3(2-3x^4)^3 dx = 0.$$

2ος τρόπος: Θέτω $2-3x^4=y$. Τότε $(2-3x^4)' dx=(y)' dy \Rightarrow -12x^3 dx=dy \Rightarrow x^3 dx=-\frac{1}{12} dy$ και:

• όταν $x=-1$ τότε $y=-1$.

• όταν $x=1$ τότε $y=-1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-1}^1 x^3(2-3x^4)^3 dx = -\frac{1}{12} \int_{-1}^{-1} y^3 dy = 0.$$

$$\text{3ος τρόπος: } \int_{-1}^1 x^3(2-3x^4)^3 dx = -\frac{1}{12} \int_{-1}^1 (2-3x^4)^3 (2-3x^4)' dx = -\frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{(2-3x^4)^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^1 = 0.$$

13.28. Θέτω $4+x \ln x=y$. Τότε $(4+x \ln x)' dx=(y)' dy \Rightarrow (1+\ln x) dx=dy$ και:

• όταν $x=1$ τότε $y=4$.

• όταν $x=e$ τότε $y=4+e$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_1^e \frac{1+\ln x}{4+x \ln x} dx = \int_4^{4+e} \frac{dy}{y} = [\ln y]_4^{4+e} = \ln \frac{4+e}{4}.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_1^e \frac{1+\ln x}{4+x \ln x} dx = \int_1^e \frac{(4+x \ln x)'}{4+x \ln x} dx = [\ln |4+x \ln x|]_1^e = \ln \frac{4+e}{4}.$$

13.29. Θέτω $e^x-1=y$. Τότε $(e^x-1)' dx=(y)' dy \Rightarrow e^x dx=dy$ και:

• όταν $x=\ln 3$ τότε $y=e^{\ln 3}-1=3-1=2$.

• όταν $x=\ln 2$ τότε $y=e^{\ln 2}-1=2-1=1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \frac{e^x}{e^x-1} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{y} dy = [\ln y]_1^2 = \ln 2.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \frac{e^x}{e^x-1} dx = \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \frac{(e^x-1)'}{e^x-1} dx = [\ln(e^x-1)]_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} = \ln 2.$$

13.30. Θέτω $\frac{1}{x}=y$. Τότε $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' dx=(y)' dy \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x^2} dx=dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} dx=-dy$ και:

• όταν $x=\frac{1}{2}$ τότε $y=2$.

• όταν $x=1$ τότε $y=1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx = -\int_2^1 e^y dy = \int_1^2 e^y dy = [e^y]_1^2 = e^2 - e.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx = -\int_{1/2}^1 \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int_{1/2}^1 \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\left[e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right]_{1/2}^1 = \left[e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right]_1^{1/2} = e^2 - e.$$

13.31. Η συνάρτηση $f(x)=xe^{-x^2-1}$ είναι **περιττή** στο $[-1,1]$, γιατί $f(-x)=-xe^{-(x)^2-1}=-xe^{-x^2-1}=-f(x)$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x^2-1} x dx = 0.$$

2ος τρόπος: Θέτω $-x^2-1=y$. Τότε $(-x^2-1)' dx=(y)' dy \Rightarrow -2x dx=dy \Rightarrow x dx=-\frac{1}{2} dy$ και:

• όταν $x=1$ τότε $y=-2$.

• όταν $x=-1$ τότε $y=-2$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x^2-1} x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{-2} e^y dy = 0.$$

$$\text{3ος τρόπος: } \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x^2-1} x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x^2-1} (-x^2-1)' dy = -\frac{1}{2} \left[e^{-x^2-1} \right]_{-1}^1 = 0.$$

13.32. Θέτω $\sqrt{a}=y$. Τότε $(\sqrt{a})' da = (y)' dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} da = dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} da = 2dy$ και:

- όταν $a=\pi^2/4$ τότε $y = \pi/2$.
- όταν $a=\pi^2$ τότε $y=\pi$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}^{\pi^2} \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}} da = \int_{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}^{\pi^2} \sigma\upsilon\nu\sqrt{a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} da = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sigma\upsilon\nu y dy = 2[\eta\mu y]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = 2(\eta\mu\pi - \eta\mu\pi/2) = -2.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}^{\pi^2} \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}} da = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}^{\pi^2} \sigma\upsilon\nu\sqrt{a} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} da = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}^{\pi^2} \sigma\upsilon\nu\sqrt{a} \cdot (\sqrt{a})' da = 2[\sigma\upsilon\nu\sqrt{a}]_{\pi^2/4}^{\pi^2} = 2(\sigma\upsilon\nu\pi - \sigma\upsilon\nu\pi/2) = -2.$$

13.33. Θέτω $1-u=y$. Τότε $(1-u)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow -du = dy \Rightarrow du = -dy$ και:

- όταν $u=8$ τότε $y=9$.
- όταν $u=3$ τότε $y=4$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-8}^{-3} \frac{3dv}{\sqrt{1-v}} = -3 \int_9^4 \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = 6[\sqrt{y}]_4^9 = 6.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{-8}^{-3} \frac{3dv}{\sqrt{1-v}} = -3 \int_{-8}^{-3} \frac{(1-v)' dv}{\sqrt{1-v}} = -6[\sqrt{1-v}]_{-8}^{-3} = 6.$$

13.34. Θέτω $\ln x = y$. Τότε $(\ln x)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dy$ και:

- όταν $x=e$ τότε $y=\ln e=1$.
- όταν $x=e^2$ τότε $y=\ln e^2=2$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = \int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \left[-\frac{1}{y} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = \int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} \cdot (\ln x)' dx = \left[-\frac{1}{\ln x} \right]_e^{e^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

13.35. Θέτω $\eta\mu x = y$. Τότε $(\eta\mu x)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx = dy$ και:

- όταν $x=0$ τότε $y=\eta\mu 0^0=0$.
- όταν $x=\pi$ τότε $y=\eta\mu\pi/2=1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_0^{\pi/2} \alpha^{\eta\mu x} \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx = \int_0^1 \alpha^y dy = \left[\frac{\alpha^y}{\ln \alpha} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\alpha-1}{\ln \alpha}.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_0^{\pi/2} \alpha^{\eta\mu x} \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \alpha^{\eta\mu x} (\eta\mu x)' dx = \left[\frac{\alpha^{\eta\mu x}}{\ln \alpha} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\alpha-1}{\ln \alpha}.$$

13.36. Θέτω $1+\ln x = y$. Τότε $(1+\ln x)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dy$ και:

- όταν $x=1/e$ τότε $y=1+\ln 1/e=1-\ln e=1-1=0$.

- όταν $x=e^7$ τότε $y=1+\ln e^7=1+7=8$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{1/e}^{e^7} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\ln x}}{x} dx = \int_{1/e}^{e^7} (1+\ln x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_0^8 y^{\frac{1}{3}} dy = \left[\frac{y^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} \right]_0^8 = \left[\frac{3y^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} \right]_0^8 = \left[\frac{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{y^4}}{4} \right]_0^8 = \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{8^4}}{4} = 12.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{1/e}^{e^7} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\ln x}}{x} dx = \int_{1/e}^{e^7} (1+\ln x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{1/e}^{e^7} (1+\ln x)^{\frac{1}{3}} (1+\ln x)' dx = \left[\frac{(1+\ln x)^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} \right]_{1/e}^{e^7}$$

$$= \left[\frac{3(1+\ln x)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} \right]_{1/e}^{e^7} = \left[\frac{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{(1+\ln x)^4}}{4} \right]_{1/e}^{e^7} = \dots = 12.$$

- 13.37. Η συνάρτηση $f(x) = x \cdot \sqrt[5]{5-x^2}$ είναι **περιττή** στο $[-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5}]$, γιατί $f(-x) = -x \cdot \sqrt[5]{5-(-x)^2} = -x \cdot \sqrt[5]{5-x^2} = -f(x)$

$$\text{Επομένως } \int_{-\sqrt{5}}^{\sqrt{5}} x \cdot \sqrt[5]{5-x^2} dx = 0.$$

- 3ος τρόπος:** Θέτω $5-x^2=y$. Τότε $(5-x^2)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow -2x dx = dy \Rightarrow x dx = -\frac{1}{2} dy$ και:

- όταν $x=-\sqrt{5}$ τότε $y=0$.

- όταν $x=\sqrt{5}$ τότε $y=0$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-\sqrt{5}}^{\sqrt{5}} x \cdot \sqrt[5]{5-x^2} dx = \int_0^0 \sqrt[5]{y} dy = 0.$$

$$\text{3ος τρόπος: } \int_{-\sqrt{5}}^{\sqrt{5}} x \cdot \sqrt[5]{5-x^2} dx = - \int_{-\sqrt{5}}^{\sqrt{5}} (5-x^2)' \cdot (5-x^2)^{\frac{1}{5}} dx = - \left[\frac{(5-x^2)^{\frac{1}{5}+1}}{\frac{1}{5}+1} \right]_{-\sqrt{5}}^{\sqrt{5}} = \left[\frac{5(5-x^2)^{\frac{4}{5}}}{4} \right]_{-\sqrt{5}}^{\sqrt{5}} = \dots = 0.$$

- 13.38. Θέτω $\eta\mu 6x=y$. Τότε $(\eta\mu 6x)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow 6\sigma\upsilon\nu 6x dx = dy \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu 6x dx = \frac{1}{6} dy$ και:

- όταν $x=\pi/3$ τότε $y=\eta\mu 6\pi/3 = \eta\mu 2\pi = 0$.

- όταν $x=\pi/12$ τότε $y=\eta\mu 6\pi/12 = \eta\mu \pi/2 = 1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/3} \eta\mu^3 6x \sigma\upsilon\nu 6x dx = \frac{1}{6} \int_1^0 y^3 dy = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{y^4}{4} \right]_1^0 = \frac{1}{24} [y^4]_1^0 = -\frac{1}{24}.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/3} \eta\mu^3 6x \sigma\upsilon\nu 6x dx = \frac{1}{6} \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/3} \eta\mu^3 6x (\eta\mu 6x)' dx = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{\eta\mu^4 6x}{4} \right]_{\pi/12}^{\pi/3} = \frac{1}{24} [\eta\mu^4 6x]_{\pi/12}^{\pi/3} = -\frac{1}{24}.$$

$$\text{13.39. } \int_0^{\frac{e-1}{2}} \frac{2x+3}{2x+1} dx = \int_0^{\frac{e-1}{2}} \frac{2x+1+2}{2x+1} dx = \int_0^{\frac{e-1}{2}} \left(\frac{2x+1}{2x+1} + \frac{2}{2x+1} \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{e-1}{2}} \frac{2x+1}{2x+1} dx + \int_0^{\frac{e-1}{2}} \frac{2}{2x+1} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{e-1}{2}} dx + 2 \int_0^{\frac{e-1}{2}} \frac{1}{2x+1} dx = \frac{e-1}{2} + \int_0^{\frac{e-1}{2}} \frac{(2x+1)'}{2x+1} dx = \frac{e-1}{2} + [\ln(2x+1)]_0^{\frac{e-1}{2}} = \frac{e-1}{2} + 1 = \frac{e+1}{2}.$$

- 13.40. Θέτω $x^3+1=y$. Τότε $(x^3+1)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow 3x^2 dx = dy \Rightarrow x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} dy$ και:

- όταν $x=\sqrt[3]{26}$ τότε $y=27$.

- όταν $x=\sqrt[3]{7}$ τότε $y=8$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^{\sqrt[3]{26}} \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^3+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \int_8^{27} \frac{dy}{\sqrt[3]{y}} = \frac{1}{3} \int_8^{27} y^{-\frac{1}{3}} dy = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{y^{-\frac{1}{3}+1}}{-\frac{1}{3}+1} \right]_8^{27} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{3y^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2} \right]_8^{27} = \left[\frac{y^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2} \right]_8^{27} = \frac{5}{2}.$$

2^{ος} τρόπος:

$$\int_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^{\sqrt[3]{26}} \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^3+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^{\sqrt[3]{26}} \frac{(x^3+1)' dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^3+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^{\sqrt[3]{26}} (x^3+1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} (x^3+1)' dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{(x^3+1)^{-\frac{1}{3}+1}}{-\frac{1}{3}+1} \right]_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^{\sqrt[3]{26}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{3(x^3+1)^{-\frac{1}{3}+1}}{2} \right]_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^{\sqrt[3]{26}} = \left[\frac{(x^3+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2} \right]_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^{\sqrt[3]{26}} = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{(x^3+1)^2}}{2} \right]_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^{\sqrt[3]{26}} = \dots = \frac{5}{2}.$$

13.41. Θέτω $x+\sin x=y$. Τότε $(x+\sin x)' dx=(y)' dy \Rightarrow (1-\eta\mu x)dx=dy$ και:

- όταν $x=0$ τότε $y=0+\sin 0=1$.
- όταν $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ τότε $y=\frac{\pi}{2}+\sin \frac{\pi}{2}=\frac{\pi}{2}+1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\eta\mu x}{x+\sin x} dx = \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}+1} \frac{1}{y} dy = [\ln y]_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}+1} = \ln \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

2^{ος} τρόπος:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\eta\mu x}{x+\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(x+\sin x)'}{x+\sin x} dx = [\ln(x+\sin x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \dots = \ln \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

13.42. Η συνάρτηση $f(x)=\sin^2 x \eta\mu x$ είναι **περιττή** στο $[-\pi, \pi]$, γιατί $f(-x)=\sin^2(-x)\eta\mu(-x)=-\sin^2 x \eta\mu x=-f(x)$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x \eta\mu x dx = 0.$$

2^{ος} τρόπος: Θέτω $\sin x=y$. Τότε $(\sin x)' dx=(y)' dy \Rightarrow \eta\mu x dx=dy \Rightarrow \eta\mu x dx=-dy$ και:

- όταν $x=-\pi$ τότε $y=\sin(-\pi)=\sin \pi=-1$.
- όταν $x=\pi$ τότε $y=\sin \pi=-1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x \eta\mu x dx = - \int_{-1}^{-1} y^2 dy = 0.$$

3^{ος} τρόπος:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x \eta\mu x dx = - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x (\sin x)' dx = - \left[\frac{\sin^3 x}{3} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \dots = 0.$$

13.43. Θέτω $\sqrt{x}=y$. Τότε $(\sqrt{x})' dx=(y)' dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx=dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx=2dy$ και:

- όταν $x=\frac{\pi^2}{9}$ τότε $y=\frac{\pi}{3}$.
- όταν $x=\frac{\pi^2}{16}$ τότε $y=\frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{\frac{\pi^2}{9}}^{\frac{\pi^2}{16}} \frac{\eta\mu \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \eta\mu y dy = -2 \left[\cos y \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2 \left[\cos y \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 1 - \sqrt{2}.$$

2^{ος} τρόπος:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi^2}{9}}^{\frac{\pi^2}{16}} \frac{\eta\mu \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi^2}{9}}^{\frac{\pi^2}{16}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \eta\mu \sqrt{x} dx = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi^2}{9}}^{\frac{\pi^2}{16}} (\sqrt{x})' \eta\mu \sqrt{x} dx = -2 \left[\cos \sqrt{x} \right]_{\frac{\pi^2}{9}}^{\frac{\pi^2}{16}} = 2 \left[\cos \sqrt{x} \right]_{\frac{\pi^2}{16}}^{\frac{\pi^2}{9}} =$$

$$= \dots = 1 - \sqrt{2}.$$

13.44. Θέτω $1-\sin x=y$. Τότε $(1-\sin x)' dx=(y)' dy \Rightarrow \eta\mu x dx=dy$ και:

- όταν $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ τότε $y=1-\sin \frac{\pi}{2}=1-1=0$.
- όταν $x=\pi$ τότε $y=1-\sin \pi=1-0=1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\eta\mu x}{1-\sigma\upsilon\nu x} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{dy}{y} = [\ln y]_1^2 = \ln 2.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\eta\mu x}{1-\sigma\upsilon\nu x} dx = \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{(1-\sigma\upsilon\nu x)'}{1-\sigma\upsilon\nu x} dx = [\ln(1-\sigma\upsilon\nu x)]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = \dots = \ln 2.$$

13.45. Θέτω $\ln x = y$. Τότε $(\ln x)' dx = (y)' dy \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = dy$ και:

• όταν $x = e^4$ τότε $y = \ln e^4 = \pi/4$.

• όταν $x = e^2$ τότε $y = \ln e^2 = \pi/2$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{e^{\pi/4}}^{e^{\pi/2}} \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu(\ln x) dx}{x} = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \sigma\upsilon\nu y dy = [\eta\mu y]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{e^{\pi/4}}^{e^{\pi/2}} \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu(\ln x) dx}{x} = \int_{e^{\pi/4}}^{e^{\pi/2}} \frac{1}{x} \sigma\upsilon\nu(\ln x) dx = \int_{e^{\pi/4}}^{e^{\pi/2}} (\ln x)' \sigma\upsilon\nu(\ln x) dx = [\eta\mu(\ln x)]_{e^{\pi/4}}^{e^{\pi/2}} = \dots = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13.46. \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 3\eta\mu x}{\eta\mu^3 x} dx &= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \left(\frac{2\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\eta\mu^3 x} + \frac{3\eta\mu x}{\eta\mu^3 x} \right) dx = 2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{\eta\mu^3 x} dx + 3 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{\eta\mu^2 x} dx = \\ &= 2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \eta\mu^{-3} x (\eta\mu x)' dx - 3 [\sigma\phi x]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} = 2 \left[\frac{\eta\mu^{-3+1} x}{-3+1} \right]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} + 2\sqrt{3} = \left[\frac{1}{\eta\mu^2 x} \right]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} + 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{8}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

13.47. Η συνάρτηση $f(x) = \sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x$ είναι **άρτια** στο $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$, γιατί $f(-x) = \sigma\upsilon\nu^3(-x) = \sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x = f(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Άρα } I &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sigma\upsilon\nu^3 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \eta\mu^2 x) \cdot (\eta\mu x)' dx = \\ &= 2 \left[\eta\mu x - \frac{\eta\mu^3 x}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13.48. \int_0^{\pi} \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 x dx &= \int_0^{\pi} (\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x)^2 dx = \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2x) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} [\eta\mu 2x]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 4x}{2} dx = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\pi} dx + \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\pi} \sigma\upsilon\nu 4x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{32} [\eta\mu 4x]_0^{\pi} = \frac{3\pi}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

$$13.49. \int_0^{\sqrt{e-1}} \frac{2x dx}{x^2 + 1} = \int_0^{\sqrt{e-1}} \frac{(x^2 + 1)' dx}{x^2 + 1} = [\ln(x^2 + 1)]_0^{\sqrt{e-1}} = 1.$$

13.50. Η συνάρτηση $f(x) = \frac{x}{4-x^2}$ είναι **περιττή**, γιατί $f(-x) = \frac{-x}{4-(-x)^2} = -\frac{x}{4-x^2} = -f(x)$.

$$\text{Άρα } \int_{-1}^1 \frac{xdx}{4-x^2} = 0.$$

$$\text{2ος τρόπος: } \int_{-1}^1 \frac{xdx}{4-x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(4-x^2)' dx}{4-x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} [\ln(4-x^2)]_{-1}^1 = 0.$$

$$13.51. \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{\ln 3}} x^2 e^{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{\ln 3}} (x^3)' e^{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[e^{x^3} \right]_0^{\sqrt[3]{\ln 3}} = \frac{1}{3} (e^{\ln 3} - 1) = \frac{1}{3} (3 - 1) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$13.52. \int_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^2 (x^3 - 7)^8 3x^2 dx = \int_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^2 (x^3 - 7)^8 (x^3 - 7)' dx = \left[\frac{(x^3 - 7)^9}{9} \right]_{\sqrt[3]{7}}^2 = \dots = \frac{1}{9}.$$

$$13.53. \int_1^e \frac{\ln^3 x}{x} dx = \int_1^e \ln^3 x \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_1^e \ln^3 x (\ln x)' dx = \left[\frac{\ln^4 x}{4} \right]_1^e = \dots = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$13.54. \int_{-3}^{e-4} \frac{x}{x+4} dx = \int_{-3}^{e-4} \frac{x+4-4}{x+4} dx = \int_{-3}^{e-4} \left(\frac{x+4}{x+4} - \frac{4}{x+4} \right) dx = \int_{-3}^{e-4} \left(1 - \frac{4}{x+4} \right) dx = \int_{-3}^{e-4} dx - 4 \int_{-3}^{e-4} \frac{1}{x+4} dx$$

$$= e - 1 - 4 [\ln(x+4)]_{-3}^{e-4} = \dots = e - 5.$$

$$13.55. \int_0^{\pi/4} (\varepsilon \phi^2 x + \varepsilon \phi^4 x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \varepsilon \phi^2 x (1 + \varepsilon \phi^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \varepsilon \phi^2 x \frac{1}{\sigma \nu \nu^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \varepsilon \phi^2 x (\varepsilon \phi x)' dx = \left[\frac{\varepsilon \phi^3 x}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$13.56. \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(x^2 + 4)'}{x^2 + 4} dx = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(x^2 + 4)]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{5}{4}.$$