


$$\begin{aligned} \int (\sqrt{x+1}) \cdot (x + \sqrt{x+1}) dx &= \int x\sqrt{x} + x + \sqrt{x} + x + \sqrt{x} + 1 dx = \\ &= \int x\sqrt{x} + 2x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1 dx = \int x\sqrt{x} dx + \int 2x dx + \int 2\sqrt{x} dx + \int 1 dx = \\ &= \int \left[\frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} \right] dx + \int 2x dx + \int 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int 1 dx = \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2x^2 + 2\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x + C = \\ &= \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{x^5} + x^2 + \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{1+e^x - e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \boxed{(e^x + 1) = e^x}$$

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

$$= \int 1 dx - \int \frac{(e^x + 1)'}{e^x + 1} dx = \boxed{x - \ln(1+e^x) + C}$$

(...)' = 1/x ???

$(x^n)' = n \cdot x^{n-1}$

$n-1 = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow n = \frac{3}{2} + 1 = \frac{5}{2}$

$\left(\frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}}\right)' = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{15}{4}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sin(\frac{x}{2}) \cdot \cos(\frac{x}{2})} dx = \int \frac{\frac{x}{2} = u}{\frac{dx}{2} = du}$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos(\frac{x}{2})}{2 \cdot \sin(\frac{x}{2}) \cdot \cos^2(\frac{x}{2})} dx = \int \frac{\cos(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin(\frac{x}{2}) \cdot \cos^2(\frac{x}{2})} \frac{dx}{2} =$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos u}{\sin(u) \cdot \cos^2 u} du = \int \frac{1}{\tan u \cdot \cos^2 u} du$$

$$\tan u = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\tan u)' &= \left(\frac{\sin u}{\cos u} \right)' = \frac{(\sin u)' \cos u - \sin u \cdot (\cos u)'}{\cos^2 u} = \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 u + \sin^2 u}{\cos^2 u} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\cos u}{\sin u} = \frac{1}{\tan u}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\tan u \cdot \cos^2 u} du = \int \frac{(\tan u)'}{\tan u} du = \ln(\tan u) + C =$$

$$= \boxed{\ln(\tan(\frac{x}{2})) + C'}$$

$$\boxed{\int \frac{f'(x)}{F(x)} dx = \ln(F(x)) + C} \quad \leftarrow$$

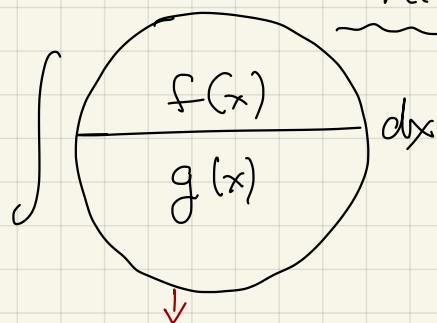
ΠΛΗΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΗ
Β' ΤΡΟΧΟΣ 2

$$1 + e^x = u; \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} e^x dx = du. \Rightarrow \\ dx = \frac{du}{e^x} \rightarrow u-1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\boxed{e^x = u-1}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{u-1} = \dots$$

$$\boxed{dx = \frac{du}{u-1}}$$



ΜΕΘΟΔΟΙ ονομησίας (ΑΝΑΛΥΣΗ ΣΕ ΑΓΓΛΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΤΡΑΦΑ)

- Θεωρίας του ναυαγιαριν > διάτομο
- Η $g(x)$ να είναι πραγματικής πλευράς.
- $f(x), g(x) \rightarrow$ νομιμότητα.

Εγκ.: $\frac{x}{x^2 - 6x + 8} = \frac{x}{(x-4)(x-2)} = \frac{x}{\cancel{(x-4)} \cancel{(x-2)}}$

Στο βήμα είναι πίτες να προσθέσουμε $\frac{4}{4}$

Εγκ.: $ax^2 + bx + c = a \cdot (x-x_1)(x-x_2)$

πίτες να προσθέσουμε.

$$2 = \frac{Bx + A}{(x-4)(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{x}{(x-4)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x-2} \quad \leftarrow (1)$$

(*) ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗΣΗ
 ΓΕΝΙΚΑ ΔΕΤΟΥΜΕ ΣΤΟΝ ΑΠΙΘΑΝΗ ΕΝΑ ΝΟΜΙΟΝΥΜΟ ΚΕΤΤΑ
 ΕΝΑ ΒΑΣΜΟ ΜΙΚΡΟΤΕΡΟ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΑ ΣΤΗΝ

$$\text{Γενικό νομίονυμο : } C_0 + C_1 x^1 + C_2 x^2 + C_3 x^3 + \dots + C_n x^n.$$

↓
 1^ο βαθμού.
 ↓
 2^ο βαθμού.
 ↓
 3^ο βαθμού.
 ... →

3^ο ΒΗΜΑ [Βρίσκω ρα αν Α και Β]

$$\frac{x}{(x-4)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x-2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (x-4)(x-2) \left[\frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x-2} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x = A \cdot \frac{(x-4)(x-2)}{x-4} + B \cdot \frac{(x-4)(x-2)}{x-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = A \cdot (x-2) + B \cdot (x-4) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x = Ax - 2A + Bx - 4B \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (A+B)x - 2A - 4B \Rightarrow \text{Ελιγμον 2 μορμφων.}$$

$$1 \cdot x + 0 = (A+B)x - 2A - 4B.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A+B=1 \\ -2A-4B=0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 2A+2B=2 \\ -2A-4B=0 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{(+)} \begin{array}{l} -2B=2 \\ A+B=1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} B=-1 \\ A=2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Lösungsmethode} = \left[\text{Alo} \quad \text{u} \quad \text{Lxelit} \quad (1) \right]$$

$$\frac{x}{(x-4)(x-2)} = \frac{2}{x-4} + \frac{(-1)}{x-2} = \frac{2}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x-2}$$

Integrationstechnik

$$\int \left| \frac{x}{x^2 - 6x + 8} \right| dx = \int \frac{x}{(x-4)(x-2)} dx = \int \frac{2}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x-2} dx =$$

Ausgew. zw
Brüchen
ausgliedern

$$= \int \frac{2}{x-4} dx - \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx =$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{(x-4)'}{x-4} dx - \int \frac{(x-2)'}{x-2} dx =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \ln(x-4) - \ln(x-2) + C =$$

$$= \ln(x-4)^2 - \ln(x-2) + C =$$

$$= \boxed{\ln \frac{(x-4)^2}{x-2} + C}$$

$$\ln A - \ln B = \ln \left(\frac{A}{B} \right)$$

$$\ln x^a = a \cdot \ln x$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln f(x) + C$$