


$$\cdot \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+x-2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty}$$

$$\int_3^u \frac{dx}{x^2+x-2}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{(x+2)(x-1)} &= \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{x+2} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x-1} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{3(x+2)} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot (x-1)}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \int -\frac{1}{3(x+2)} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot (x-1)} dx =$$

$$= - \int \frac{1}{3(x+2)} dx + \int \frac{1}{3(x-1)} dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$

$$\left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} \ln|x+2| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| \right) \right] =$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[\ln(x-1) - \ln(x+2) \right] =$$

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

ΜΕΣΟΙΟΣ ΑΝΑΛΥΣΗΣ ΣΕ ΑΝΑ ΤΗΛΕΣΗ ΜΑΣ ΕΙΝΑΤΑ

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+x-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$1 = \frac{A \cdot (x+2) \cdot (x-1)}{x+2} + \frac{B \cdot (x+2) \cdot (x-1)}{x-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = A \cdot (x-1) + B \cdot (x+2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = (A+B)x + (2B-A) \Rightarrow$$

ΕΞΙΣΩΣΗ ΠΟΛΥΒΕΝΤΗΝΩΝ

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

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \Rightarrow A=-B \\ 2B-A=1 \Rightarrow 2B+B=1 \Rightarrow 3B=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{B=\frac{1}{3}}$$

ΠΑΤΗΨΗ

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

$$(x+2)' = 1$$

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

$$\ln A - \ln B = \ln \frac{A}{B}$$

$$\int_3^u \frac{1}{x^2+x-2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left(\frac{x-1}{x+2} \right) \Big|_3^u = \frac{1}{3} \left[\ln \left(\frac{u-1}{u+2} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{2}{5} \right) \right] \stackrel{*}{=} \quad .$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{1}{3} \ln \left[\frac{\frac{u-1}{u+2}}{\frac{2}{5}} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left(\frac{5 \cdot (u-1)}{2 \cdot (u+2)} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \checkmark \rightarrow \text{Λύγιση των} \\ \text{οριζόντων οριγμένων} \\ \text{παραστάσεων} \\ \text{και της κατεύθυνσης.} \end{array}$$

$$\int_3^{+\infty} \frac{L}{x^2+x-2} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_3^u \frac{dx}{x^2+x-2} =$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3} \ln \left(\frac{5 \cdot (u-1)}{2 \cdot (u+2)} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln \left(\frac{5 \cdot (u-1)}{2 \cdot (u+2)} \right) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left[\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5 \cdot (u-1)}{2 \cdot (u+2)} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left[\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5}{2} \right] =$$

KANONAS de L'Hospital (Απροσδιορισία)

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{3} \ln \left(\frac{5}{2} \right)}$$

$$\lim \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Ανα των f.o.
εγγίνεται

$$\lim [\ln(f(x))] = \ln [\lim(f(x))]$$

(*) Β' ΤΡΟΠΟΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟ ΤΩΝ ΟΠΙΟΥΣ:

Όταν έχω μηδέν πολυωνύμιο ιδίου βαθμού τότε για την υπολογίση των οπιου πιοτρία και χρησιμοποιώντας μηδέν πολυωνύμιο σήμερα.

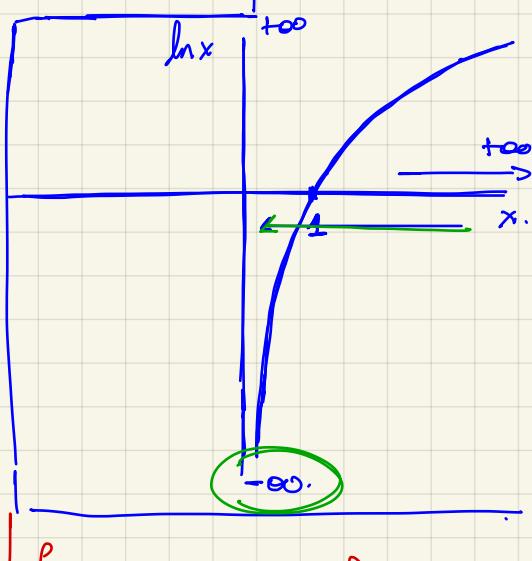
$$\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5(u-1)}{2(u+2)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5u}{2u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5}{2} = \boxed{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx \rightarrow \text{y.o.} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{2. g.} \\ \text{g. g.} \end{array} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x = -\infty.$$

$$\ln e = 1 \quad \boxed{\ln 1 = 0}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_u^1 \ln x \, dx \right] \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{DEF. O} \\ \cancel{\ln x = w} \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dw \end{array}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_u^1 \ln x \, dx &= \int_u^1 1 \cdot \ln x \, dx = \int_u^1 (x)^1 \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx = \\ &= [x \cdot \ln x] \Big|_u^1 - \int_u^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$\int f \cdot g' \, dx = f \cdot g - \int f' \cdot g \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \ln x \Big|_u^1 - x \Big|_u^1 = (1 \cdot \ln 1 - u \cdot \ln u) - (1 - u) = \\ &= \boxed{-u \ln u - 1 + u} \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (-u \ln u - 1 + u) = \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow -\infty \\ \rightarrow +\infty \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (-u \ln u) \left[-\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{u} \right] + \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u = -\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (u \cdot \ln u) - 1 = \boxed{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u \cdot \ln u &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln u}{\frac{1}{u}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln u)'}{\left(\frac{1}{u}\right)'} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{u}}{-\frac{1}{u^2}} = \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} -\frac{u^2}{1} = \boxed{0}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\ln u}{\frac{1}{u}} = u \ln u$$

APA TO F.O 2. g. g. SIRKINTL.

- $f(x)$, $g(x) \dots \dots \dots x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $\boxed{f(x, y)} \rightarrow$ Συμβολή 2 μεταβλητών
όνου $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{πράγματος σημείου}}$

$f(x)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d f(x)}{dx}$$

$f(x, y)$ ΜΕΤΑΒΛΗΤΗ ΝΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ

$\cancel{f(x, y)}$

$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \rightarrow$ ΜΕΤΑΒΛΗΤΗ ΝΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΉΠΟΣ Χ

$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \rightarrow$ ΜΕΤΑΒΛΗΤΗ ΝΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΉΠΟΣ Υ

$\Theta(x, y, z, t) \rightarrow$ ΦΥΣΙΚΟ ΗΛΑΡΑΣΙΓΜΑ

$$\frac{\partial \Theta(x, y, z, t)}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial \Theta(x, y, z, t)}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial \Theta(x, y, z, t)}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta(x, y, z, t)}{\partial t}$$