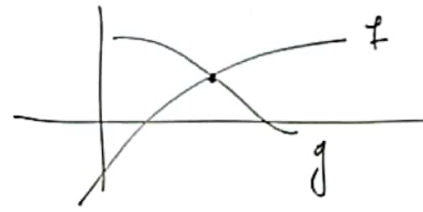


Ερώτηση: "Βιβαία - φωνάααα"
 κάρω-κάρω: $\begin{cases} \Sigma - \Lambda - \kappa \epsilon \epsilon \\ \Sigma - \Lambda \text{ S4E} \end{cases}$



$f(x) - g(x)$

δov. 1 $\int_0^{1/2} f(x) dx = 1$, $y = mx$, $f(x)$

'Εστω $A(x) = f(x) - mx$. Θα δ.ο. η εξίσωση $A(x) = 0$ έχει δύο

'Εστω $B(x) = f(x) + 6mx$, όπου $f(x)$ παράγουσα της f 2^{ος} τρόπος

$B(x)$ οχμς $[0, 1/2]$

$B'(x) = f(x) - mx$, $x \in (0, 1/2)$

$B(0) = f(0) + 1$

$B(1/2) = f(1/2)$

$B(0) = B(1/2)$

Ανο θ. Rolle...

Ανο (1) $\Rightarrow \int_0^{1/2} f(x) dx = 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$F(1/2) - F(0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$F(1/2) = F(0) + 1$

Με αναγωγή σε άτοπο

'Εστω ότι $f(x) - mx \neq 0 \forall x \in [0, 1/2]$

Αντί $A(x) = f(x) - mx$ οχμς, από αξίωμα Bolzano, διαμπερ προβ.

Δmνερ $A(x) > 0 \forall x \in [0, 1/2]$

$\Rightarrow \int_0^{1/2} (f(x) - mx) dx > 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\int_0^{1/2} f(x) dx - \int_0^{1/2} mx dx > 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$1 + [6mx]_0^{1/2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 + (0-1) > 0$

$0 > 0$
 άτοπο

δβν.3

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3}{2x-1} dx$$

$$2x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$H \ f(x) = \frac{3}{2x-1} \text{ στο } [1,2]$$

άρα ατοάνρωβιμν.

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3}{2x-1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} 3 \ln|2x-1| \right]_1^2$$

$$\int_1^3 \ln|x^2-4| dx$$

καμία ορισμένο

δβν.4

(α)

$$\int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 2x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^u du = \frac{1}{2} [e^u]_0^1$$

οίω $x^2 = u \Rightarrow du = 2x dx$

x	0	1
u	0	1

$$(e) \int_{\frac{n}{12}}^{n/6} 6 \ln 2x dx = \int_{\frac{n}{12}}^{n/6} \frac{6 \ln 2x}{n \ln 2x} dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{n}{12}}^{n/6} \frac{(n \ln 2x)'}{n \ln 2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln|n \ln 2x| \right]_{\frac{n}{12}}^{n/6}$$

$$\frac{n}{12} < x < \frac{n}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{6} < 2x < \frac{n}{3} \Rightarrow n \ln 2x > 0$$

$$(δ) \int_2^e \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int_2^e \frac{(\ln x)'}{\ln x} dx = \left[\ln|\ln x| \right]_2^e$$

$$2 < x < e \Rightarrow \ln 2 < \ln x < 1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ln x > 0 \\ \ln 2 > \ln 1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int_0^1 2x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^u du = \frac{1}{2} [e^u]_0^1$$

AGU.4 | (b) $\int_1^{e^n} \frac{n \mu (\ln x)}{x} dx = \int_0^n n \mu u du = [-6 \mu u]_0^n$

Gezw $u = \ln x$. $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

x	1	e^n
u	0	n

(r) $\frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{n/6}}^{\sqrt{n/4}} \frac{2x}{n \mu^2 (x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{n/6}^{n/4} \frac{1}{n \mu^2 u} du = -\frac{1}{2} [6 \mu u]_{n/6}^{n/4}$

Gezw $u = x^2 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx$

x	$\sqrt{n/6}$	$\sqrt{n/4}$
u	n/6	n/4