

ΑΟΡΙΣΤΟ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΜΑ

<i>Αόριστο ολοκλήρωμα</i>	<i>(Αντίστοιχη) Παράγωγος</i>
$\int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1}, x \in (0, +\infty), a \in \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$	$\left(\frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1}\right)' = x^a$
$\int x^\rho dx = \frac{x^{\rho+1}}{\rho+1}, x \in \mathbb{R}, \rho \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0, -1\}$	$\left(\frac{x^{\rho+1}}{\rho+1}\right)' = x^\rho$
$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}, x \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}$	$\left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}\right)' = x^n$
$\int e^x dx = e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}$	$(e^x)' = e^x$
$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x , x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$	$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$
$\int \eta\mu x dx = -\sigma\upsilon\nu x, x \in \mathbb{R}$	$(-\sigma\upsilon\nu x)' = \eta\mu x$
$\int \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx = \eta\mu x, x \in \mathbb{R}$	$(\eta\mu x)' = \sigma\upsilon\nu x$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x} = \epsilon\phi x, x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{\kappa\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$	$(\epsilon\phi x)' = \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x}$
$\int \frac{dx}{\eta\mu^2 x} = -\sigma\phi x, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{\kappa\pi\}$	$(-\sigma\phi x)' = \frac{1}{\eta\mu^2 x}$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \tau\omicron\xi\eta\mu x, x < 1$	$(\tau\omicron\xi\eta\mu x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\tau\omicron\xi\sigma\upsilon\nu x, x < 1$	$(\tau\omicron\xi\sigma\upsilon\nu x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \tau\omicron\xi\epsilon\phi x, x \in \mathbb{R}$	$(\tau\omicron\xi\epsilon\phi x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = -\tau\omicron\xi\sigma\phi x, x \in \mathbb{R}$	$(\tau\omicron\xi\sigma\phi x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Τεχνικές ολοκλήρωσης

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = -\int_b^a f(x)dx$$

$$\int_a^b \{cf(x) + dg(x)\} dx = c \int_a^b f(x)dx + d \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x)dx = [f(x)]_{x=a}^{x=b} = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t)dt = f(x) \quad \text{θεώρημα ολοκληρωτικού λογισμού}$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x) \cdot g(x)dx = [f(x) \cdot g(x)]_{x=a}^{x=b} - \int_a^b f(x) \cdot g'(x)dx \quad \text{παραγοντική ολοκλήρωση}$$

$$\int_a^\infty f(x)dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

Ασκήσεις

Υπολογισμός Ολοκληρωμάτων

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|---|---|
| <p>(1) $\int \frac{2x - \sqrt{\arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$</p> <p>(2) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - x^3 e^x + x^2}{x^3} dx$</p> <p>(3) $\int \frac{(x+1)^2}{x(x^2+1)} dx$</p> <p>(4) $\int e^{-x^3} \cdot x^2 dx$</p> <p>(5) $\int \frac{x+2}{2x-1} dx$</p> <p>(6) $\int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-4x}} dx$</p> | <p>(7) $\int \frac{\cos^2 x + 1}{\cos 2x + 1} dx$</p> <p>(8) $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$</p> <p>(9) $\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^2} dx$
(Υπόσ. $x = a \cdot \sin t$)</p> <p>(10) $\int \frac{x}{3x+1} dx$</p> <p>(11) $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^3 x}$</p> <p>(12) $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$
($x = a \cdot \sin t$).</p> |
|---|---|
- (13) $\int t^{k+1} e^{-t} dt, k \in \mathbb{N}, \Gamma(k) = \int t^k \cdot e^{-t} dt$
- (14) $\int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} \cdot (x = \sin t)$