

- 1) $f'(x) = x - 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + c$
- 2) $f'(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + c$
- 3) $f'(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f(x) = \eta\mu x + c$
- 4) $f'(x) = e^x + x \Rightarrow f(x) = e^x + \frac{x^2}{2} + c$
- 5) $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 6x - 5 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + c$. Αν επιπλέον $f(1) = 2$ τότε $c = 3$
 οπότε $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + 3$
- 6) $f'(x) = \eta\mu x \Rightarrow f(x) = \sigma\upsilon\nu x + c$. Αν επιπλέον $f(0) = 5$ τότε $c = 4$ οπότε
 $f(x) = \sigma\upsilon\nu x + 4$
- 7) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = \ln|x| + c$. Αν επιπλέον $f(e) = 4$ τότε $c = 3$ οπότε
 $f(x) = \ln|x| + 3$
- 8) $f'(x) = e^x - 2x + 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = e^x - x^2 + x + c$. Αν επιπλέον $f(0) = 3$ τότε $c = 2$
 οπότε $f(x) = e^x - x^2 + x + 2$
- 9) $f'(x) = 2^x \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + c$ Αν επιπλέον $f(2) = \frac{4}{\ln 2} - 4$ τότε $c = -4$ οπότε
 $f(x) = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} - 4$