

33.Α1

Είναι

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \int_0^\pi |f(x)| dx = \int_0^\pi |\sqrt{\eta\mu x - \eta\mu^3 x}| dx \stackrel{\sqrt{\eta\mu x - \eta\mu^3 x} > 0}{=} \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\eta\mu x - \eta\mu^3 x} dx = \\
 &= \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\eta\mu x (1 - \eta\mu^2 x)} dx = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\eta\mu x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x} dx = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\eta\mu x} \sqrt{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x} dx = \\
 &= \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\eta\mu x} |\sigma\upsilon\nu x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\eta\mu x} |\sigma\upsilon\nu x| dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sqrt{\eta\mu x} |\sigma\upsilon\nu x| dx = \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\eta\mu x} \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sqrt{\eta\mu x} (-\sigma\upsilon\nu x) dx = \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\eta\mu x} \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sqrt{\eta\mu x} \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx \stackrel{\substack{\text{θέτουμε } y = \eta\mu x \Rightarrow dy = \sigma\upsilon\nu x dx \\ \text{για } x=0 \Rightarrow y=0 \\ \text{για } x=\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow y=1 \\ \text{για } x=\pi \Rightarrow y=0}}{=} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{y} dy - \int_1^0 \sqrt{y} dy = \int_0^1 \sqrt{y} dy + \int_0^1 \sqrt{y} dy = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{y} dy = 2 \int_0^1 y^{\frac{1}{2}} dy = \\
 &= 2 \left[\frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = 2 \left(\frac{1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{0^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = 2 \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

33.Α2

Έστω $I = \int_0^{2\pi} \eta\mu(\eta\mu x + x) dx$. Τότε

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^{2\pi} \eta\mu(\eta\mu x + x) dx \stackrel{\substack{\text{θέτουμε } y = 2\pi - x \Rightarrow x = 2\pi - y \Rightarrow dx = -dy \\ \text{για } x=0 \Rightarrow y=2\pi \\ \text{για } x=2\pi \Rightarrow y=0}}{=} - \int_{2\pi}^0 \eta\mu(\eta\mu(2\pi - y) + 2\pi - y) dy = \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \eta\mu(2\pi - y) dy - \int_0^{2\pi} \eta\mu y dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \eta\mu(2\pi - (\eta\mu y + y)) dy = \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} -\eta\mu(\eta\mu y + y) dy = - \int_0^{2\pi} \eta\mu(\eta\mu y + y) dy = -I
 \end{aligned}$$

Δηλαδή $I = -I \Rightarrow 2I = 0 \Rightarrow I = 0$

33.Α3

Έστω $I = \int_3^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x+1}} dx$

$$\int_3^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int_3^4 \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+1}}{(\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+1})} dx =$$

$$= \int_3^4 \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int_3^4 \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+1}}{2x+1 - x - 1} dx =$$

$$= \int_3^4 \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+1}}{x} dx = \int_3^4 \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{x} dx + \int_3^4 \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} dx$$

Οπότε αν $I_1 = \int_3^4 \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{x} dx$ και $I_2 = \int_3^4 \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} dx$ θα είναι $I = I_1 + I_2$ (1)

Ακόμη

$$I_1 = \int_3^4 \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{x} dx$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{θέτουμε } \boxed{y=\sqrt{2x+1}} \Rightarrow 2x+1=y^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=\frac{y^2-1}{2}} \Rightarrow dx=\frac{2y}{2}dy \Rightarrow \boxed{dx=ydy} \\ \text{για } x=3 \Rightarrow y=\sqrt{7} \\ \text{για } x=4 \Rightarrow y=\sqrt{9}=3 \end{matrix}$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{7}}^3 \frac{y}{\frac{y^2-1}{2}} y dy =$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{7}}^3 \frac{2y^2}{y^2-1} dy = \int_{\sqrt{7}}^3 \frac{2y^2-2+2}{y^2-1} dy = \int_{\sqrt{7}}^3 \frac{2(\cancel{y^2-1})}{\cancel{y^2-1}} dy + \int_{\sqrt{7}}^3 \frac{2}{y^2-1} dy =$$

$$= 2(3-\sqrt{7}) + \int_{\sqrt{7}}^3 \frac{2}{y^2-1} dy$$

Είναι $\frac{2}{y^2-1} = \frac{2}{(y-1)(y+1)}$

Οπότε θα πρέπει να βρούμε τα Α και Β ώστε $\frac{2}{(y-1)(y+1)} = \frac{A}{y-1} + \frac{B}{y+1}$

Έχουμε

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 2 = A(y+1) + B(y-1) \Rightarrow 2 = Ay + A + By - B \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = (A+B)y + A - B \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B=2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{λύνουμε το σύστημα}} \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=-1 \end{cases}$$

Οπότε $\frac{2}{(y-1)(y+1)} = \frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y+1}$

Άρα

$$I_1 = 2(3-\sqrt{7}) + \int_{\sqrt{7}}^3 \frac{2}{y^2-1} dy = 2(3-\sqrt{7}) + \int_{\sqrt{7}}^3 \frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y+1} dy =$$

$$= 2(3-\sqrt{7}) + [\ln|y-1| - \ln|y+1|]_{\sqrt{7}}^3 =$$

$$= 2(3 - \sqrt{7}) + \left[\ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| \right]_{\sqrt{7}}^3 = 2(3 - \sqrt{7}) + \ln \left| \frac{3-1}{3+1} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{\sqrt{7}+1} \right| =$$

$$= 2(3 - \sqrt{7}) + \ln \frac{1}{2} - \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{\sqrt{7}+1} \right| = 6 - 2\sqrt{7} - \ln 2 - \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{\sqrt{7}+1} \right|$$

$$\text{Άρα } I_1 = 6 - 2\sqrt{7} - \ln 2 - \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{\sqrt{7}+1} \right| \quad (2)$$

$$I_2 = \int_3^4 \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Θέτουμε } \boxed{y=\sqrt{x+1}} \Rightarrow x+1=y^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=y^2-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{dx=2ydy} \\ \text{για } x=3 \Rightarrow y=\sqrt{4}=2 \\ \text{για } x=4 \Rightarrow y=\sqrt{5} \end{array} = \int_2^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{y}{y^2-1} 2y dy = \int_2^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2y^2}{y^2-1} dy$$

$$= \int_2^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2y^2-2+2}{y^2-1} dy = \int_2^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2(y^2-1)}{y^2-1} dy + \int_2^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2}{y^2-1} dy = 2(\sqrt{5}-2) + \int_2^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2}{y^2-1} dy$$

Όμοια με το I_1 είναι

$$I_2 = 2(\sqrt{5}-2) + \int_2^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2}{y^2-1} dx = 2(\sqrt{5}-2) + \int_2^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y+1} dx =$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{5}-2) + [\ln|y-1| - \ln|y+1|]_2^{\sqrt{5}} =$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{5}-2) + \left[\ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| \right]_2^{\sqrt{5}} = 2(\sqrt{5}-2) + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{2-1}{2+1} \right| =$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{5}-2) + \ln \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1} - \ln \frac{1}{3} = 2\sqrt{5} - 4 + \ln 3 + \ln \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1}$$

$$\text{Άρα } I_2 = 2\sqrt{5} - 4 + \ln 3 + \ln \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1} \quad (3)$$

Τελικά

$$(1) \stackrel{(2),(3)}{\Rightarrow} I = 6 - 2\sqrt{7} - \ln 2 - \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{\sqrt{7}+1} \right| + 2\sqrt{5} - 4 + \ln 3 + \ln \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 2 - 2\sqrt{7} + 2\sqrt{5} - \ln 2 + \ln 3 - \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{\sqrt{7}+1} \right| + \ln \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1}$$

33.Δ4

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{x(1+x^4)} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{4x^3}{4x^4(1+x^4)} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Θέτουμε } y=x^4 \Rightarrow dy=4x^3 dx \\ \text{για } x=1 \Rightarrow y=1 \\ \text{για } x=\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y=\sqrt{2}^4=4 \end{array} = \int_1^4 \frac{1}{4y(1+y)} dy$$

$$\text{Τώρα θα βρούμε τα } A \text{ και } B \text{ ώστε } \frac{1}{4y(y+1)} = \frac{A}{4y} + \frac{B}{y+1}$$

Έχουμε

$$\frac{1}{4y(y+1)} = \frac{A}{4y} + \frac{B}{y+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{4y(x+1)} \frac{1}{\cancel{4y(y+1)}} = \cancel{4y} \cancel{(y+1)} \frac{A}{\cancel{4y}} + \cancel{4y} \cancel{(y+1)} \frac{B}{\cancel{y+1}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = Ay + A + 4By \Rightarrow 1 = (A + 4B)y + A \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A + 4B = 0 \\ A = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Οπότε } \frac{1}{4y(y+1)} = \frac{1}{4y} - \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{y+1}$$

Άρα

$$\int_1^4 \frac{1}{4y(1+y)} dy = \int_1^4 \left(\frac{1}{4y} - \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{y+1} \right) dy = \frac{1}{4} \int_1^4 \frac{1}{y} dy - \frac{1}{4} \int_1^4 \frac{1}{y+1} dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [\ln|y|]_1^4 - \frac{1}{4} [\ln|y+1|]_1^4 = \frac{1}{4} (\ln 4 - \ln 1) - \frac{1}{4} (\ln 5 - \ln 2) = \frac{\ln 4 - \ln 5 + \ln 2}{4}$$

33.Δ5

Η εφαπτόμενη της C_f στο σημείο της $(1, f(1))$ έχει εξίσωση

$$y - f(1) = f'(1)(x - 1) \Rightarrow y = f'(1)(x - 1) + f(1)$$

Επειδή η f είναι κυρτή θα είναι μεγαλύτερη από την εφαπτόμενη της, δηλαδή

$$f(x) \geq f'(1)(x - 1) + f(1) \quad (\text{με την ισότητα να ισχύει μόνο για } x = 1)$$

οπότε

$$\int_{-2}^0 f(x) dx > \int_{-2}^0 [f'(1)(x - 1) + f(1)] dx \quad (1)$$

Όμως

$$\int_{-2}^0 [f'(1)(x - 1) + f(1)] dx = f'(1) \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_{-2}^0 + f(1)(0 + 2) =$$

$$= f'(1) \left[0 - \frac{4}{2} + (-2) \right] + 2f(1) = -4f'(1) + 2f(1)$$

δηλαδή

$$\int_{-2}^0 [f'(1)(x - 1) + f(1)] dx = -4f'(1) + 2f(1) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Οπότε } (1), (2) \Rightarrow \int_{-2}^0 f(x) dx > -4f'(1) + 2f(1) \Rightarrow \int_{-2}^0 f(x) dx > 2[-2f'(1) + f(1)] \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) > 2f'(1) &\Rightarrow f(1) - 2f'(1) > 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \int_{-2}^0 f(x) dx > 0 \end{aligned}$$

33.Δ6

α) Έστω ότι η g δεν είναι παντού μηδέν στο διάστημα $[\alpha, \beta]$. Τότε επειδή $g(x) \geq 0$

για κάθε $x \in [\alpha, \beta]$, σύμφωνα με γνωστή πρόταση θα ισχύει $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(x) dx > 0$

άτοπο διότι $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(x) dx = 0$

$$\beta) \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx + \frac{1}{3} = \int_0^1 2xf(x) dx \Rightarrow \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx - \int_0^1 2xf(x) dx = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{προσθέτουμε και στα} \\ \text{δύο μέλη το } \int_0^1 x^2 dx \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx - \int_0^1 2xf(x) dx + \int_0^1 x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{3} + \int_0^1 x^2 dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 [f^2(x) - 2xf(x) + x^2] dx = -\frac{1}{3} + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 [f(x) - x]^2 dx = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 [f(x) - x]^2 dx = 0$$

Αν τώρα θέσουμε $g(x) = [f(x) - x]^2$ παρατηρούμε ότι $g(x) \geq 0$ για κάθε

$x \in [0, 1]$ και $\int_0^1 g(x) dx = 0$. Άρα με βάση το προηγούμενο ερώτημα για κάθε

$x \in [0, 1]$ είναι

$$g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow [f(x) - x]^2 = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) - x = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = x$$

33.Δ7

$$f(\alpha + x) + f(\alpha - x) = 2\beta \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{θέτουμε όπου } x \text{ το } x - \alpha \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} f(\alpha + x - \alpha) + f(\alpha - (x - \alpha)) = 2\beta \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) + f(\alpha - x + \alpha) = 2\beta \Rightarrow f(x) + f(2\alpha - x) = 2\beta \Rightarrow f(x) = 2\beta - f(2\alpha - x) \quad (1) \text{ για } \text{κάθε } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Οπότε αν $I = \int_0^{2\alpha} f(t) dt$ έχουμε

$$I = \int_0^{2\alpha} f(t) dt \stackrel{(1)}{=} \int_0^{2\alpha} 2\beta - f(2\alpha - t) dt = \int_0^{2\alpha} 2\beta dt - \int_0^{2\alpha} f(2\alpha - t) dt =$$

$$= 2\beta(2\alpha - 0) - \int_0^{2\alpha} f(2\alpha - t) dt \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{θέτουμε } y = 2\alpha - t \Rightarrow dy = -dt \\ \text{για } t = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2\alpha \\ \text{για } t = 2\alpha \Rightarrow y = 0 \end{array} = 4\alpha\beta + \int_{2\alpha}^0 f(y) dy = 4\alpha\beta - \int_0^{2\alpha} f(y) dy =$$

$$= 4\alpha\beta - I$$

$$\text{Άρα } I = 4\alpha\beta - I \Rightarrow 2I = 4\alpha\beta \Rightarrow I = 2\alpha\beta$$

33.Δ8

Έστω $I = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{f(x^2)}{1 + e^x} dx \quad (1)$. Τότε

$$I = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{f(x^2)}{1 + e^x} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{θέτουμε } y = -x \Rightarrow x = -y \\ \Rightarrow dx = -dy \\ \text{για } x = -2 \Rightarrow y = 2 \\ \text{για } x = 2 \Rightarrow y = -2 \end{array} = - \int_2^{-2} \frac{f(y^2)}{1 + e^{-y}} dy = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{f(y^2)}{1 + \frac{1}{e^y}} dy = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{f(y^2)}{\frac{e^y + 1}{e^y}} dy =$$

$$= \int_{-2}^2 \frac{e^y f(y^2)}{e^y + 1} dy$$

$$\text{Άρα } I = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{e^x f(x^2)}{1 + e^x} dx \quad (2)$$

Προσθέτουμε τις (1) και (2) κατά μέλη και έχουμε

$$2I = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{e^x f(x^2)}{1 + e^x} dx + \int_{-2}^2 \frac{f(x^2)}{1 + e^x} dx \Rightarrow 2I = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{e^x f(x^2) + f(x^2)}{1 + e^x} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{f(x^2) \cancel{(e^x + 1)}}{\cancel{1 + e^x}} dx \Rightarrow 2I = \int_{-2}^2 f(x^2) dx \stackrel{\int_{-2}^2 f(x^2) dx = 10}{\Rightarrow} 2I = 10 \Rightarrow I = 5$$