

Γ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΣ Β

31.16 1)

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha) \int_0^{\pi} x \eta \mu x dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x (-\sigma \upsilon \nu x)' dx = [-x \sigma \upsilon \nu x]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} (x)' (-\sigma \upsilon \nu x) dx = \\ &= -\pi \sigma \upsilon \nu \pi + \int_0^{\pi} \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx = \pi + [\eta \mu x]_0^{\pi} = \pi + 0 - 0 = \pi\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 (\eta \mu x)' dx = [x^2 \eta \mu x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2)' \eta \mu x dx = \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2x \eta \mu x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x (-\sigma \upsilon \nu x)' dx = \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \left([-x \sigma \upsilon \nu x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x)' (-\sigma \upsilon \nu x) dx \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \left(0 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx \right) = \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 [\eta \mu x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \cdot 1 = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2\end{aligned}$$

31.16 2)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \eta \mu x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x (-\sigma \upsilon \nu x)' dx = [-x \sigma \upsilon \nu x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x)' (-\sigma \upsilon \nu x) dx = \\ &= 0 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx = [\eta \mu x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - 0 = 1\end{aligned}$$

31.16 3)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi} x \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x (\eta \mu x)' dx = [x \eta \mu x]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} (x)' \eta \mu x dx = \\ &= 0 - \int_0^{\pi} \eta \mu x dx = -[-\sigma \upsilon \nu x]_0^{\pi} = [\sigma \upsilon \nu x]_0^{\pi} = -1 - 1 = -2\end{aligned}$$

31.16 4)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x (\eta \mu x)' dx = [x \eta \mu x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x)' \eta \mu x dx = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \eta \mu x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - [-\sigma \upsilon \nu x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + [\sigma \upsilon \nu x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1\end{aligned}$$

31.16 5)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{2\pi} x \eta \mu x dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} x (-\sigma \upsilon \nu x)' dx = [-x \sigma \upsilon \nu x]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} (x)' (-\sigma \upsilon \nu x) dx = \\ &= -2\pi + \int_0^{2\pi} \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx = -2\pi + [\eta \mu x]_0^{2\pi} = -2\pi\end{aligned}$$

31.16 6)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (3x+5) \eta \mu x dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (3x+5) (-\sigma \upsilon \nu x)' dx \\ &= [- (3x+5) \sigma \upsilon \nu x]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (3x+5)' (-\sigma \upsilon \nu x) dx = -5 + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 3 \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx =\end{aligned}$$

$$= -5 + [3\eta\mu x]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 = -5 - 3 = -8$$

31.16 7)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 x \sin v(2x) dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 x \left(\frac{\eta\mu 2x}{2} \right)' dx = \left[\frac{x\eta\mu 2x}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (x)' \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{2} dx = \\ &= 0 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \eta\mu 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-\sin v 2x}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 = \frac{1}{4} [\sin v 2x]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 = \frac{1}{4} (1+1) = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

31.16 8)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} x \eta\mu(3x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} x \left(-\frac{\sin v 3x}{3} \right)' dx = \left[\frac{-x \sin v 3x}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (x)' \left(-\frac{\sin v 3x}{3} \right) dx = \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin v 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{\eta\mu 3x}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{9}\end{aligned}$$

31.16 9)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin v 3x dx &= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \left(\frac{\eta\mu 3x}{3} \right)' dx = \left[\frac{x\eta\mu 3x}{3} \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (x)' \frac{\eta\mu 3x}{3} dx = \\ &= 0 - \frac{1}{3} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \eta\mu 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{-\sin v 3x}{3} \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{9} [\sin v 3x]_{\pi}^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{9} (1+1) = \frac{2}{9}\end{aligned}$$

31.16 10)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \eta\mu 3x dx &= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \left(-\frac{\sin v 3x}{3} \right)' dx = \left[\frac{-x \sin v 3x}{3} \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (x)' \left(-\frac{\sin v 3x}{3} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{-2\pi - \pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin v 3x dx = -\pi + \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{\eta\mu 3x}{3} \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} = -\pi + 0 = -\pi\end{aligned}$$

31.16 11)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi} x \eta\mu \frac{x}{2} dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x \left(-\frac{\sin v \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right)' dx = \left[-2x \sin v \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} (x)' \left(-2 \sin v \frac{x}{2} \right) dx = \\ &= 0 + 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin v \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \left[\frac{\eta\mu \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^{\pi} = 2 \left[2\eta\mu \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = 2(2-0) = 4\end{aligned}$$

31.16 12)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi} (2x-1) \sin v(3x) dx &= \int_0^{\pi} (2x-1) \left(\frac{\eta\mu 3x}{3} \right)' dx = \\ &= \left[\frac{(2x-1)\eta\mu 3x}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} (2x-1)' \frac{\eta\mu 3x}{3} dx = 0 - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \eta\mu 3x dx = -\frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{-\sin v 3x}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} = \\ &= \frac{2}{9} [\sin v 3x]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{9} (-1-1) = -\frac{4}{9}\end{aligned}$$

31.16 13)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{\pi-2}{6}} (x-2)\eta\mu(3x+1)dx &= \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{\pi-2}{6}} (x-2)\left(-\frac{\sigma\nu(3x+1)}{3}\right)' dx = \\
&= \left[\frac{-(x-2)\sigma\nu(3x+1)}{3}\right]_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{\pi-2}{6}} - \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{\pi-2}{6}} (x)' \left(-\frac{\sigma\nu(3x+1)}{3}\right) dx = \\
&= \left[\frac{-\left(\frac{\pi-2}{6}-2\right)\sigma\nu\left(\frac{\pi-2}{2}+1\right)}{3} - \frac{-\left(-\frac{1}{3}-2\right)\sigma\nu 0}{3}\right] + \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{\pi-2}{6}} \sigma\nu(3x+1) dx = \\
&= \left(0 - \frac{7}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{\pi-2}{6}} \sigma\nu(3x+1) dx = -\frac{7}{9} + \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{\eta\mu(3x+1)}{3}\right]_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{\pi-2}{6}} = \\
&= -\frac{7}{9} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\eta\mu\left(\frac{\pi-2}{2}+1\right)}{3} - \frac{\eta\mu\left(-3\frac{1}{3}+1\right)}{3}\right) = -\frac{7}{9} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - 0\right) = -\frac{6}{9} = -\frac{2}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

31.16 14)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{3\pi}^0 (x-1)\sigma\nu\frac{x}{3}dx &= \int_{3\pi}^0 (x-1)\left(\frac{\eta\mu\frac{x}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}}\right)' dx = \\
&= \left[\frac{(x-1)\eta\mu\frac{x}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}}\right]_{3\pi}^0 - \int_{3\pi}^0 (x-1)' \frac{\eta\mu\frac{x}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} dx = 0 - 3 \int_{3\pi}^0 \eta\mu\frac{x}{3} dx = -3 \left[\frac{\sigma\nu\frac{x}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}}\right]_{3\pi}^0 = \\
&= 9 \left[\sigma\nu\frac{x}{3}\right]_{3\pi}^0 = 9(1+1) = 18
\end{aligned}$$

31.16 15)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi x^2 \sigma\nu x dx &= \int_0^\pi x^2 (\eta\mu x)' dx = [x^2 \eta\mu x]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (x^2)' \eta\mu x dx = \\
&= 0 - \int_0^\pi 2x \eta\mu x dx = -2 \int_0^\pi x (-\sigma\nu x)' dx = -2 \left([-x \sigma\nu x]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (x)' (-\sigma\nu x) dx \right) = \\
&= -2\pi - 2 \int_0^\pi \sigma\nu x dx = -2\pi - 2 [\eta\mu x]_0^\pi = -2\pi - 2 \cdot 0 = -2\pi
\end{aligned}$$

31.16 16)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi x^2 \eta\mu x dx &= \int_0^\pi x^2 (-\sigma\nu x)' dx = [-x^2 \sigma\nu x]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (x^2)' (-\sigma\nu x) dx = \\
&= \pi^2 + \int_0^\pi 2x \sigma\nu x dx = \pi^2 + \int_0^\pi 2x (\eta\mu x)' dx = \pi^2 + [2x \eta\mu x]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (2x)' \eta\mu x dx =
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \pi^2 + 0 - 2 \int_0^\pi \eta \mu x dx = \pi^2 - 2 \left[-\sigma \nu x \right]_0^\pi = \pi^2 - 2(1+1) = \pi^2 - 4$$

31.16 17)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \eta \mu x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 (-\sigma \nu x)' dx = \left[-x^2 \sigma \nu x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2)' (-\sigma \nu x) dx = \\ &= 0 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2x \sigma \nu x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2x (\eta \mu x)' dx = \left[2x \eta \mu x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2x)' \eta \mu x dx = \\ &= \pi - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \eta \mu x dx = \pi - 2 \left[-\sigma \nu x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi - 2(0+1) = \pi - 2 \end{aligned}$$

31.16 18)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x^2 \sigma \nu (2x) dx &= \int_0^\pi x^2 \left(\frac{\eta \mu 2x}{2} \right)' dx = \left[\frac{x^2 \eta \mu 2x}{2} \right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (x^2)' \frac{\eta \mu 2x}{2} dx = \\ &= 0 - \int_0^\pi x \frac{\eta \mu 2x}{2} dx = - \int_0^\pi x \left(-\frac{\sigma \nu 2x}{2} \right)' dx = \\ &= - \left(\left[-\frac{x \sigma \nu 2x}{2} \right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (x)' \left(-\frac{\sigma \nu 2x}{2} \right) dx \right) = - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \sigma \nu 2x dx \right) = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \sigma \nu x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} [\eta \mu x]_0^\pi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

31.16 19)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 - 3x + 1) \eta \mu x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 - 3x + 1) (-\sigma \nu x)' dx = \\ &= \left[-(x^2 - 3x + 1) \sigma \nu x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 - 3x + 1)' (-\sigma \nu x) dx = 1 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2x - 3) \sigma \nu x dx = \\ &= 1 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2x - 3) (\eta \mu x)' dx = 1 + \left[(2x - 3) \eta \mu x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2x - 3)' \eta \mu x dx = \\ &= 1 + \pi - 3 - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \eta \mu x dx = \pi - 2 - 2 \left[-\sigma \nu x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi - 2 - 2(0+1) = \pi - 4 \end{aligned}$$

31.16 20)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} (x^2 + 1) \eta \mu 3x dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} (x^2 + 1) \left(-\frac{\sigma \nu 3x}{3} \right)' dx = \\ &= \left[-\frac{(x^2 + 1) \sigma \nu 3x}{3} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} (x^2 + 1)' \left(-\frac{\sigma \nu 3x}{3} \right) dx = -\frac{4\pi^2 + 1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} 2x \sigma \nu 3x dx = \\ &= -\frac{4\pi^2 + 1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} 2x \left(\frac{\eta \mu 3x}{3} \right)' dx = -\frac{4\pi^2 + 1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\left[\frac{2x \eta \mu 3x}{3} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} (2x)' \frac{\eta \mu 3x}{3} dx \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{4\pi^2+1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \eta\mu 3x dx \right) = -\frac{4\pi^2+1}{3} + \frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{2}{9} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \eta\mu 3x dx = \\
&= -\frac{4\pi^2+1}{3} + \frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{2}{9} \left[-\frac{\sigma\nu 3x}{3} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} = -\frac{4\pi^2+1}{3} + \frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{2}{9} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) = -\frac{4\pi^2+1}{3} + \frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{2}{27} = \\
&= \frac{-36\pi^2+3\pi-7}{27}
\end{aligned}$$

31.16 21)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sigma\nu \frac{x}{2} dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \left(\frac{\eta\mu \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right)' dx = \left[\frac{x^2 \eta\mu \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} (x^2)' \frac{\eta\mu \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\
&= 0 - \int_0^{2\pi} 4x \eta\mu \frac{x}{2} dx = -4 \int_0^{2\pi} x \left(-\frac{\sigma\nu \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right)' dx = \\
&= -4 \left(\left[-\frac{x \sigma\nu \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} (x)' \left(-\frac{\sigma\nu \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx \right) = \\
&= -4 \left(4\pi + 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sigma\nu \frac{x}{2} dx \right) = -16\pi - 8 \left[\frac{\eta\mu \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^{2\pi} = -16\pi
\end{aligned}$$

31.16 22)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 \eta\mu 2x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 \left(-\frac{\sigma\nu 2x}{2} \right)' dx = \left[-\frac{x^3 \sigma\nu 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^3)' \left(-\frac{\sigma\nu 2x}{2} \right) dx = \\
&= -\frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3 \sigma\nu \cancel{2} \frac{\pi}{\cancel{2}}}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sigma\nu 2x dx = \frac{\pi^3}{16} + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \left(\frac{\eta\mu 2x}{2} \right)' dx = \\
&= \frac{\pi^3}{16} + \frac{3}{2} \left(\left[x^2 \left(\frac{\eta\mu 2x}{2} \right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2)' \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{2} dx \right) = \frac{\pi^3}{16} + \frac{3}{2} \left(0 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cancel{2} x \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\cancel{2}} dx \right) = \\
&= \frac{\pi^3}{16} - \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \eta\mu 2x dx = \frac{\pi^3}{16} - \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \left(-\frac{\sigma\nu 2x}{2} \right)' dx = \\
&= \frac{\pi^3}{16} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\left[-\frac{x \sigma\nu 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x)' \left(-\frac{\sigma\nu 2x}{2} \right) dx \right) =
\end{aligned}$$

$$=\frac{\pi^3}{16}-\frac{3}{2}\left(-\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}\sigma_{\mu\nu}\cancel{\partial}\frac{\pi}{\cancel{\partial}}}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sigma_{\mu\nu}2xdx\right)=\frac{\pi^3}{16}-\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sigma_{\mu\nu}2xdx\right)=$$

$$=\frac{\pi^3}{16}-\frac{3\pi}{8}-\frac{3}{4}\left[\frac{\eta\mu 2x}{2}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}=\frac{\pi^3}{16}-\frac{3\pi}{8}-\frac{3}{4}\cdot 0=\frac{\pi^3}{16}-\frac{3\pi}{8}$$