

Γ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΣ Β

31.17 1)

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha) \int_1^{e^2} x \ln x dx &= \int_1^{e^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)' \ln x dx = \left[\frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} \right]_1^{e^2} - \int_1^{e^2} \frac{x^2}{2} (\ln x)' dx = \\ &= \frac{2e^4}{2} - \int_1^{e^2} \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{1}{x} dx = e^4 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{e^2} x dx = e^4 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^{e^2} = e^4 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^4}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2} \right) = \frac{3e^4 + 1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta) \int_1^2 \ln x dx &= \int_1^2 (x)' \ln x dx = [x \ln x]_1^2 - \int_1^2 x (\ln x)' dx = \\ &= 2 \ln 2 - \int_1^2 \cancel{x} \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} dx = 2 \ln 2 - \int_1^2 1 dx = 2 \ln 2 - 1(2 - 1) = 2 \ln 2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma) \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx &= \int_1^e \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right)' \ln x dx = \left[-\frac{\ln x}{x} \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) (\ln x)' dx = \\ &= e + \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = e + \int_1^e \frac{1}{x^2} dx = e + \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^e = e + \left(-e + \frac{1}{1} \right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

31.17 2)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^e x \ln x dx &= \int_1^e \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)' \ln x dx = \left[\frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{x^2}{2} (\ln x)' dx = \frac{e^2}{2} - \int_1^e \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{1}{x} dx = \\ &= \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e x dx = \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^e = \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2} \right) = \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{e^2 + 1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

31.17 3)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{8}{3}}^1 (3x - 4) \ln x dx &= \int_{\frac{8}{3}}^1 \left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - 4x \right)' \ln x dx = \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - 4x \right) \ln x \right]_{\frac{8}{3}}^1 - \int_{\frac{8}{3}}^1 \left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - 4x \right) (\ln x)' dx = 0 - \int_{\frac{8}{3}}^1 \left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - 4x \right) \frac{1}{x} dx = \\ &= - \int_{\frac{8}{3}}^1 \left(\frac{3x}{2} - 4 \right) dx = - \left[\frac{3x^2}{4} - 4x \right]_{\frac{8}{3}}^1 = - \left[\left(\frac{3}{4} - 4 \right) - \left(\frac{3 \cdot 64}{9} - 4 \cdot \frac{8}{3} \right) \right] = \\ &= - \left[-\frac{13}{4} - \left(\frac{16}{3} - \frac{32}{3} \right) \right] = - \left(-\frac{13}{4} + \frac{16}{3} \right) = -\frac{25}{12} \end{aligned}$$

31.17 4)

$$\int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (4x - 1) \ln x dx = \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (2x^2 - x)' \ln x dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[(2x^2 - x) \ln x \right]_1^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (2x^2 - x) (\ln x)' dx = 0 - \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (2x^2 - x) \frac{1}{x} dx = - \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} 2x - 1 dx = \\
&= - \left[x^2 - x \right]_1^{\frac{1}{2}} = - \left[\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - (1^2 - 1) \right] = \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

31.17 5)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^e \ln x dx &= \int_1^e (x)' \ln x dx = [x \ln x]_1^e - \int_1^e x (\ln x)' dx = \\
&= e - \int_1^e \cancel{x} \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} dx = e - \int_1^e 1 dx = e - 1(e - 1) = e - e + 1 = 1
\end{aligned}$$

31.17 6)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 \ln(x+2) dx &= \int_0^1 (x)' \ln(x+2) dx = [x \ln(x+2)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x [\ln(x+2)]' dx = \\
&= \ln 3 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x+2} dx = \ln 3 - \int_0^1 \frac{x+2-2}{x+2} dx = \ln 3 - \int_0^1 1 - \frac{2}{x+2} dx = \\
&= \ln 3 - \int_0^1 1 dx + 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+2} dx = \ln 3 - 1(1-0) + 2 [\ln(x+2)]_0^1 = \\
&= \ln 3 - 1 + 2 \ln \frac{3}{2} = \ln 3 - 1 + \ln \frac{9}{4} = -1 + \ln \frac{27}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

31.17 7)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^2 x \ln(x+1) dx &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)' \ln(x+1) dx = \left[\frac{x^2 \ln(x+1)}{2} \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{x^2}{2} [\ln(x+1)]' dx = \\
&= \frac{4 \ln 3 - \ln 2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{x^2}{x+1} dx = \frac{4 \ln 3 - \ln 2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{x+1} dx = \\
&= \frac{4 \ln 3 - \ln 2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{x^2 - 1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \\
&= \frac{4 \ln 3 - \ln 2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{(x-1) \cancel{(x+1)}}{\cancel{x+1}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \\
&= \frac{4 \ln 3 - \ln 2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} [\ln(x+1)]_1^2 = \\
&= \frac{4 \ln 3 - \ln 2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\ln 3 - \ln 2}{2} = \frac{3 \ln 3}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6 \ln 3 - 1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

31.17 8)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^{\sqrt[3]{e}} x^2 \ln x dx &= \int_1^{\sqrt[3]{e}} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right)' \ln x dx = \left[\frac{x^3 \ln x}{3} \right]_1^{\sqrt[3]{e}} - \int_1^{\sqrt[3]{e}} \frac{x^3}{3} (\ln x)' dx = \\
&= \frac{\sqrt[3]{e}^3 \ln \sqrt[3]{e}}{3} - \int_1^{\sqrt[3]{e}} \cancel{x^3} \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} dx = \frac{\ln \sqrt[3]{e} = \frac{1}{3}}{3} \frac{e}{9} - \frac{1}{3} \int_1^{\sqrt[3]{e}} x^2 dx = \frac{e}{9} - \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^{\sqrt[3]{e}} =
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{e}{9} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{e^3}}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3} \right) = \frac{e}{9} - \frac{e-1}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

31.17 9)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 x^2 \ln x \, dx &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right)' \ln x \, dx = \left[\frac{x^3 \ln x}{3} \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{x^3}{3} (\ln x)' \, dx = \\ &= \frac{2^3 \ln 2}{3} - \int_1^2 \frac{x^3}{3} \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \frac{8 \ln 2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 x^2 \, dx = \frac{8 \ln 2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = \\ &= \frac{8 \ln 2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3} \right) = \frac{8 \ln 2}{3} - \frac{7}{9} = \frac{24 \ln 2 - 7}{9} \end{aligned}$$

31.17 10)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 (3x^2 - 2x - 2) \ln x \, dx &= \int_1^2 (x^3 - x^2 - 2x)' \ln x \, dx = \\ &= \left[(x^3 - x^2 - 2x) \ln x \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 (x^3 - x^2 - 2x) (\ln x)' \, dx = \\ &= 0 - 0 - \int_1^2 (x^3 - x^2 - 2x) \frac{1}{x} \, dx = - \int_1^2 \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{1} \, dx = \\ &= - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_1^2 = - \left[\left(\frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{2^2}{2} - 4 \right) - \left(\frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{1^2}{2} - 2 \right) \right] = - \left(\frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 4 \right) = \frac{7}{6} \end{aligned}$$

31.17 11)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^e x^3 \ln x \, dx &= \int_1^e \left(\frac{x^4}{4} \right)' \ln x \, dx = \left[\frac{x^4 \ln x}{4} \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{x^4}{4} (\ln x)' \, dx = \\ &= \frac{e^4}{4} - \int_1^e \frac{x^4}{4} \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \frac{e^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int_1^e x^3 \, dx = \frac{e^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_1^e = \frac{e^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{e^4}{4} - \frac{1^4}{4} \right) = \\ &= \frac{3e^4 + 1}{16} \end{aligned}$$

31.17 12)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{\sqrt[5]{e}} x^4 \ln x \, dx &= \int_1^{\sqrt[5]{e}} \left(\frac{x^5}{5} \right)' \ln x \, dx = \left[\frac{x^5 \ln x}{5} \right]_1^{\sqrt[5]{e}} - \int_1^{\sqrt[5]{e}} \frac{x^5}{5} (\ln x)' \, dx = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt[5]{e}^5 \ln \sqrt[5]{e}}{5} - \int_1^{\sqrt[5]{e}} \frac{x^4}{5} \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \frac{\ln \sqrt[5]{e} = \frac{1}{5}}{5} \frac{e}{25} - \frac{1}{5} \int_1^{\sqrt[5]{e}} x^4 \, dx = \frac{e}{25} - \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_1^{\sqrt[5]{e}} = \\ &= \frac{e}{25} - \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{e}{5} - \frac{1^5}{5} \right) = \frac{e}{25} - \frac{e}{25} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{1}{25} \end{aligned}$$

31.17 13)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx &= \int_1^e \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)' \ln x dx = \left[-\frac{\ln x}{x}\right]_1^e - \int_1^e \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)(\ln x)' dx = \\
&= -\frac{\ln e}{\frac{1}{e}} + \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \stackrel{\ln \frac{1}{e} = -1}{=} e + \int_1^e \frac{1}{x^2} dx = e + \left[-\frac{1}{x}\right]_1^e = e + \left(-\frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{1}\right) = e + 1 - e = 1
\end{aligned}$$

31.17 14)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) dx &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (x)' \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) dx = \\
&= \left[x \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)\right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x \left[\ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)\right]' dx = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1-\frac{1}{2}}{1+\frac{1}{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x \frac{\frac{-(1+x)-(1-x)}{(1+x)^2}}{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{1} - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{-2x}{(1-x)(1+x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln \frac{1}{3} + \ln 3\right) - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} dx = \\
&= 0 - \left[\ln(1-x^2)\right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right) - \ln\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

31.17 15)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^2 \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{x}\right) dx &= \int_1^2 (x)' \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{x}\right) dx = \left[x \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{x}\right)\right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 x \left[\ln\left(1+\frac{2}{x}\right)\right]' dx = \\
&= 2 \ln 2 - \ln 3 - \int_1^2 x \frac{\frac{-2}{x^2}}{1+\frac{2}{x}} dx = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 3 - \int_1^2 x \frac{\frac{-2}{x^2}}{\frac{x+2}{x}} dx = \\
&= \ln 4 - \ln 3 - \int_1^2 \frac{-2}{x(x+2)} dx = \ln \frac{4}{3} + 2 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x+2} dx = \\
&= \ln \frac{4}{3} + 2 \left[\ln(x+2)\right]_1^2 = \ln \frac{4}{3} + 2(\ln 4 - \ln 3) = \ln \frac{4}{3} + \ln 16 - \ln 9 = \\
&= \ln \frac{4}{3} + \ln \frac{16}{9} = \ln \frac{64}{27}
\end{aligned}$$

31.17 16)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^e \ln^2 x dx &= \int_1^e (x)' \ln^2 x dx = \left[x \ln^2 x\right]_1^e - \int_1^e x (\ln^2 x)' dx = \\
&= e - \int_1^e 2 \ln x dx = e - \int_1^e (2x)' \ln x dx = \\
&= e - \left([2x \ln x]_1^e - \int_1^e 2x (\ln x)' dx\right) = e - \left(2e - \int_1^e 2 \frac{1}{x} dx\right) = e - 2e + \int_1^e 2 dx = \\
&= -e + 2(e-1) = -e + 2e - 2 = e - 2
\end{aligned}$$

