

31.27 1)

Έστω $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \eta \mu x dx$. Τότε

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

Επομένως

$$I = 1 - I \Rightarrow 2I = 1 \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2}$$

31.27 2)

Έστω $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx$. Τότε

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2}}{\cancel{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \eta \mu x dx = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \eta \mu x dx = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2} - I$$

Επομένως

$$I = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2} - I \Rightarrow 2I = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

31.27 3)

Έστω $I = \int_{-\pi}^{2\pi} e^x \eta \mu x dx$. Τότε

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

Επομένως

$$I = -e^{2\pi} - e^{-\pi} - I \Rightarrow 2I = -e^{2\pi} - e^{-\pi} \Rightarrow I = \frac{-e^{2\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{2}$$

31.27 4)

Έστω $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^x \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx$. Τότε

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^x \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 (e^x)' \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx = \left[e^x \sigma \upsilon \nu x \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^x (\sigma \upsilon \nu x)' dx = \\ &= e^0 \sigma \upsilon \nu 0 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}} \sigma \upsilon \nu \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^x (-\eta \mu x) dx = 1 - \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2}}{2} + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^x \eta \mu x dx = \\ &= 1 - \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2}}{2} + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 (e^x)' \eta \mu x dx = 1 - \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2}}{2} + \left[e^x \eta \mu x \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^x (\eta \mu x)' dx \\ &= 1 - \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2}}{2} + e^0 \eta \mu 0 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}} \eta \mu \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^x \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx = \\ &= 1 - \cancel{\frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2}}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{2}}{2}} - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^x \eta \mu x dx = 1 - I \end{aligned}$$

Επομένως

$$I = 1 - I \Rightarrow 2I = 1 \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2}$$

31.27 5)

Έστω $I = \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin 2x dx$. Τότε

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin 2x dx = \int_0^{\pi} (e^x)' \sin 2x dx = \left[e^x \sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^x (\sin 2x)' dx =$$

$$= e^{\pi} \sin 2\pi - e^0 \sin 0 - \int_0^{\pi} e^x (-2 \eta \mu 2x) dx = e^{\pi} - 1 + 2 \int_0^{\pi} e^x \eta \mu 2x dx =$$

$$= e^{\pi} - 1 + 2 \int_0^{\pi} (e^x)' \eta \mu 2x dx = e^{\pi} - 1 + 2 \left[e^x \eta \mu 2x \right]_0^{\pi} - 2 \int_0^{\pi} e^x (\eta \mu 2x)' dx =$$

$$= e^{\pi} - 1 + 2(e^{\pi} \eta \mu 2\pi - e^0 \eta \mu 0) - 2 \int_0^{\pi} e^x 2 \sin 2x dx =$$

$$= e^{\pi} - 1 - 4 \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin 2x dx = e^{\pi} - 1 - 4I$$

Επομένως

$$I = e^{\pi} - 1 - 4I \Rightarrow 5I = e^{\pi} - 1 \Rightarrow I = \frac{e^{\pi} - 1}{5}$$

31.27 6)

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

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} e^x \eta \mu 2x dx = \int_0^{2\pi} (e^x)' \eta \mu 2x dx = \left[e^x \eta \mu 2x \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} e^x (\eta \mu 2x)' dx =$$

$$= e^{2\pi} \eta \mu 4\pi - e^0 \eta \mu 0 - \int_0^{2\pi} 2e^x \sin 2x dx = -2 \int_0^{2\pi} e^x \sin 2x dx =$$

$$= -2 \int_0^{2\pi} (e^x)' \sin 2x dx = -2 \left(\left[e^x \sin 2x \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} e^x (\sin 2x)' dx \right) =$$

$$= -2 \left(e^{2\pi} \sin 2\pi - e^0 \sin 0 - \int_0^{2\pi} e^x (-2 \eta \mu 2x) dx \right) =$$

$$= -2 \left(e^{2\pi} - 1 + 2 \int_0^{2\pi} e^x \eta \mu 2x dx \right) = -2e^{2\pi} + 2 - 4 \int_0^{2\pi} e^x \eta \mu 2x dx = -2e^{2\pi} + 2 - 4I$$

Επομένως

$$I = -2e^{2\pi} + 2 - 4I \Rightarrow 5I = -2e^{2\pi} + 2 \Rightarrow I = \frac{-2e^{2\pi} + 2}{5}$$

31.27 7)

Έστω $I = \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{2x} \sin x dx$. Τότε

$$I = \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{2x} \sin x dx = \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right)' \sin x dx = \left[\frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} \right]_{\pi}^{3\pi} - \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \frac{e^{2x}}{2} (\sin x)' dx =$$

$$= \frac{e^{6\pi} \sin 3\pi}{2} - \frac{e^{2\pi} \sin \pi}{2} - \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \frac{e^{2x}}{2} (-\eta \mu x) dx = \frac{-e^{6\pi} + e^{2\pi}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{2x} \eta \mu x dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{-e^{6\pi} + e^{2\pi}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right)' \eta \mu x dx = \\
&= \frac{-e^{6\pi} + e^{2\pi}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[\frac{e^{2x} \eta \mu x}{2} \right]_{\pi}^{3\pi} - \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \frac{e^{2x}}{2} (\eta \mu x)' dx \right) = \\
&= \frac{-e^{6\pi} + e^{2\pi}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^{6\pi} \eta \mu 3\pi}{2} - \frac{e^{2\pi} \eta \mu \pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{2x} \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx \right) = \\
&= \frac{-e^{6\pi} + e^{2\pi}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{2x} \sigma \upsilon \nu x dx = \frac{-e^{6\pi} + e^{2\pi}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} I
\end{aligned}$$

Επομένως

$$I = \frac{-e^{6\pi} + e^{2\pi}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} I \Rightarrow I + \frac{1}{4} I = \frac{-e^{6\pi} + e^{2\pi}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{4} I = \frac{-e^{6\pi} + e^{2\pi}}{2} \Rightarrow I = 2 \frac{-e^{6\pi} + e^{2\pi}}{5}$$

31.27 8)

Έστω $I = \int_0^{\pi} e^{2x} \eta \mu 3x dx$. Τότε

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

Επομένως

$$I = \frac{3e^{2\pi}}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{9}{4} I \Rightarrow I + \frac{9}{4} I = \frac{3e^{2\pi} + 3}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{13}{4} I = \frac{3(e^{2\pi} + 1)}{4} \Rightarrow I = \frac{3(e^{2\pi} + 1)}{13}$$

31.27 9)

Έστω $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-x} \eta \mu 2x dx$. Τότε

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

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

Επομένως

$$I = -e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}} + 2 - 4I \Rightarrow 5I = -e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}} + 2 \Rightarrow I = \frac{2 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{5}$$

31.27 10)

Έστω $I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\eta \mu 2x}{e^x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^{-x} \eta \mu 2x dx$. Τότε

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

Επομένως

$$I = -2e^{-\pi} - 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} - 4I \Rightarrow 5I = -2e^{-\pi} - 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow I = \frac{-2e^{-\pi} - 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}{5}$$

31.27 11)

Έστω $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2x}{e^{3x}} dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-3x} \sin 2x dx$. Τότε

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

$$= \frac{1-e^{-3\pi}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{e^{-3x}}{-3} \right)' \eta \mu 2x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1-e^{-3\pi}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{e^{-3\pi} \eta \mu 2\pi}{-3} - \frac{e^0 \eta \mu 0}{-3} - \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{-3x}}{-3} 2 \sigma \upsilon \nu 2x dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1-e^{-3\pi}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \int_0^\pi e^{-3x} \sigma \upsilon \nu 2x dx \right) = \frac{1-e^{-3\pi}}{3} - \frac{4}{9} \int_0^\pi e^{-3x} \sigma \upsilon \nu 2x dx = \frac{1-e^{-3\pi}}{3} - \frac{4}{9} I$$

Επομένως

$$I = \frac{1-e^{-3\pi}}{3} - \frac{4}{9} I \Rightarrow I - \frac{4}{9} I = \frac{1-e^{-3\pi}}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{9} I = \frac{1-e^{-3\pi}}{3} \Rightarrow I = \frac{3(1-e^{-3\pi})}{5}$$

31.27 12)

Έστω $I = \int_0^1 e^x 3^x dx$. Τότε

$$I = \int_0^1 e^x 3^x dx = \int_0^1 (e^x)' 3^x dx = [e^x 3^x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x (3^x)' dx = e^1 3^1 - e^0 3^0 - \int_0^1 e^x 3^x \ln 3 dx =$$

$$= 3e - 1 - \ln 3 \int_0^1 e^x 3^x dx = 3e - 1 - (\ln 3) I$$

Επομένως

$$I = 3e - 1 - (\ln 3) I \Rightarrow I + (\ln 3) I = 3e - 1 \Rightarrow I(1 + \ln 3) = 3e - 1 \Rightarrow I = \frac{3e - 1}{1 + \ln 3}$$

31.27 13)

Έστω $I = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{4x} \cdot 3^{2x} dx$. Τότε

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{4x} \cdot 3^{2x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{e^{4x}}{4} \right)' 3^{2x} dx = \left[\frac{e^{4x} 3^{2x}}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{e^{4x}}{4} (3^{2x})' dx =$$

$$= \frac{3e^2 - 1}{4} - \frac{2 \ln 3}{4} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^x 3^{2x} dx = \frac{3e^2 - 1}{4} - \frac{2 \ln 3}{4} \cdot I$$

Επομένως

$$I = \frac{3e^2 - 1}{4} - \frac{2 \ln 3}{4} \cdot I \Rightarrow I + \frac{2 \ln 3}{4} \cdot I = \frac{3e^2 - 1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \ln 3 + 1}{4} \cdot I = \frac{3e^2 - 1}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{3e^2 - 1}{2 \ln 3 + 1}$$

31.27 14)

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

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\eta \mu x + \sigma \upsilon \nu x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^x)' (\eta \mu x + \sigma \upsilon \nu x) dx =$$

$$= [e^x (\eta \mu x + \sigma \upsilon \nu x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sigma \upsilon \nu x - \eta \mu x) dx =$$

$$= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\eta \mu \frac{\pi}{2} + \sigma \upsilon \nu \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - e^0 (\eta \mu 0 + \sigma \upsilon \nu 0) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sigma \upsilon \nu x - \eta \mu x) dx =$$

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

Επομένως

$$I = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - I \Rightarrow 2I = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow I = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

31.27 15)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Έστω } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sin x - \eta \mu x) dx. \text{ Τότε} \\
&I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sin x - \eta \mu x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^x)' (\sin x - \eta \mu x) dx = \\
&= \left[e^x (\sin x - \eta \mu x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sin x - \eta \mu x)' dx = \\
&= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \eta \mu \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - e^0 (\sin 0 - \eta \mu 0) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (-\eta \mu x - \sin x) dx = \\
&= -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sin x + \eta \mu x) dx = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^x)' (\sin x + \eta \mu x) dx = \\
&= -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 + \left(\left[e^x (\sin x + \eta \mu x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sin x + \eta \mu x)' dx \right) = \\
&= -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 + \left(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \eta \mu \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - e^0 (\sin 0 + \eta \mu 0) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (-\eta \mu x + \sin x) dx \right) = \\
&= -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 + \left(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sin x - \eta \mu x) dx \right) = \\
&= \cancel{-e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} - 1 + \cancel{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} - 1 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sin x - \eta \mu x) dx = -2 - I
\end{aligned}$$

Επομένως

$$I = -2 - I \Rightarrow 2I = -2 \Rightarrow I = -1$$

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α) Έστω $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx$. Τότε

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^x)' \sin x dx = \left[e^x \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sin x)' dx =$$

$$= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - e^0 \sin 0 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (-\eta \mu x) dx = -1 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \eta \mu x dx =$$

$$= -1 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^x)' \eta \mu x dx = -1 + \left[e^x \eta \mu x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\eta \mu x)' dx$$

$$= -1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \eta \mu \frac{\pi}{2} - e^0 \eta \mu 0 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx =$$

$$= -1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \eta \mu x dx = -1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - I$$

Επομένως

$$I = -1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - I \Rightarrow 2I = -1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow I = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1}{2}$$

β) Έστω $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x e^x \eta \mu x dx$. Τότε

$$J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x e^x \eta \mu x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^x)' x \eta \mu x dx =$$

$$= \left[x e^x \eta \mu x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (x \eta \mu x)' dx =$$

$$= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2} \eta \mu \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\eta \mu x + x \sin x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^x)' (\eta \mu x + x \sin x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} - \left(\left[e^x (\eta \mu x + x \sin x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\eta \mu x + x \sin x)' dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} - \left(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\eta \mu \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - 0 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sin x + \sin x - x \eta \mu x) dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} - \left(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (2 \sin x - x \eta \mu x) dx \right) = \frac{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (2 \sin x - x \eta \mu x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x 2 \sin x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x x \eta \mu x dx =$$

$$\alpha) \text{ ερώτημα } = \frac{(\pi - 2) e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} + 2 \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1}{2} - J = \frac{(\pi - 2) e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2}{2} - J = \frac{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2}{2} - J$$

Επομένως

$$J = \frac{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2}{2} - J \Rightarrow 2J = \frac{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2}{2} \Rightarrow J = \frac{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2}{4}$$