

Γ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΣ Β

31.33 1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{θέτουμε } y=x^2 \Rightarrow dy=2x dx \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{1}{2} dy \\
 & \text{για } x=0 \Rightarrow y=0^2=0 \\
 & \text{για } x=1 \Rightarrow y=1^2=1 \\
 & \int_0^1 x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x^2 e^{x^2} x dx = \int_0^1 y e^y \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y (e^y)' dx = \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \left([y e^y]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (y)' e^y dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(e - \int_0^1 e^y dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2} [e^y]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2} (e-1) = \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2} e + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

31.33 2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{θέτουμε } y=\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow dy=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow dy=\frac{1}{2y} dx \Rightarrow dx=2y dy \\
 & \text{για } x=0 \Rightarrow y=\sqrt{0}=0 \\
 & \text{για } x=1 \Rightarrow y=\sqrt{1}=1 \\
 & \int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 e^y 2y dy = 2 \int_0^1 y (e^y)' dy = \\
 & = 2 \left([y e^y]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (y)' e^y dx \right) = 2 \left(e - \int_0^1 e^y dx \right) = 2 \left(e - [e^x]_0^1 \right) = 2 [e - (e-1)] = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

31.33 3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{θέτουμε } y=\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow dy=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow dy=\frac{1}{2y} dx \Rightarrow dx=2y dy \\
 & \text{για } x=0 \Rightarrow y=\sqrt{0}=0 \\
 & \text{για } x=\pi^2 \Rightarrow y=\sqrt{\pi^2}=\pi \\
 & \int_0^{\pi^2} \sin y \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin y \cdot 2y dy = 2 \int_0^{\pi} y \sin y dy = \\
 & = 2 \int_0^{\pi} y (\eta \mu y)' dy = 2 \left([y \eta \mu y]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} (y)' \eta \mu y dy \right) = 2 \left(0 - \int_0^{\pi} \eta \mu y dy \right) = \\
 & = -2 \int_0^{\pi} \eta \mu y dy = -2 [-\sigma \upsilon \nu y]_0^{\pi} = -2 (-\sigma \upsilon \nu \pi + \sigma \upsilon \nu 0) = -2 [-(-1) + 1] = -4
 \end{aligned}$$

31.33 4)

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