

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

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

Επομένως

$$I = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\eta \mu y) dy - I \Rightarrow 2I = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\eta \mu y) dy \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\eta \mu y) dy$$

β) Με βάση το α) ερώτημα έχουμε

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\pi} x \eta \mu^3 x dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \eta \mu^3 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \eta \mu^2 x \eta \mu x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x) \eta \mu x dx = \\
 &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^{-1} (1 - y^2) dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (1 - y^2) dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = \\
 &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \left(-1 - \frac{-1}{3} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{3} - 1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \left(-\frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$