

Γ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΣ Β

31.55 1)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Θέτουμε } y = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^y \Rightarrow dx = e^y dy \\ \text{για } x=1 \Rightarrow y = \ln 1 = 0 \\ \text{για } x=e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \Rightarrow y = \ln e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \eta\mu(\ln x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^y \eta\mu y dy$$

Οπότε τώρα θα υπολογίσουμε το ολοκλήρωμα $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^y \eta\mu y dy$. Είναι

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

Επομένως

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

31.55 2)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Θέτουμε } y = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^y \Rightarrow dx = e^y dy \\ \text{για } x=1 \Rightarrow y = \ln 1 = 0 \\ \text{για } x=e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}} \Rightarrow y = \ln e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\int_{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}^1 \sigma\upsilon\nu(\ln x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^y \sigma\upsilon\nu y dy$$

Οπότε τώρα θα υπολογίσουμε το ολοκλήρωμα $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^y \sigma\upsilon\nu y dy$. Είναι

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

$$= 1 - \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}\sqrt{2}}}{2} + e^0 \eta \mu 0 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}\sqrt{2}} \eta \mu \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^y \sigma \nu y dy =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\cancel{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}\sqrt{2}}}}{2} + \frac{\cancel{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}\sqrt{2}}}}{2} - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 e^y \sigma \nu y dy = 1 - I$$

Επομένως

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