

[ξ1.3] Μέθοδοι ολοκλήρωσης - Β': Μέθοδος παραγοντικής ολοκλήρωσης

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Θ. [1.28] $f, g: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ παραγωγίσιμες, $\Delta \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ διάστημα,

$$\exists \int f'g \, dx \Rightarrow \exists \int fg' \, dx = fg - \int f'g \, dx$$

Απόδειξη:

$$\exists \int f'g \, dx \Leftrightarrow \exists H: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ με } H' = f'g$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k := fg - H: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ με } k' = (fg - H)' = \underbrace{f'g + fg'}_{\text{ολ. παραγ. συν.}} - H' = fg'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \exists \int fg' \, dx &= \{k + c: c \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{fg - H + c: c \in \mathbb{R}\} = \\ &= fg - \{H + c: c \in \mathbb{R}\} = fg - \int f'g \, dx \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

[Πζ. [1.29] : Χρησιμοποιώντας τον συμβολισμό $\frac{df}{dx} = f' \Leftrightarrow df = f' dx$ ^(2-1/2)
η παραγοντική ολοκλήρωση μπορεί να γραφεί και ως

$$\int f dg = fg - \int g df$$

Πδ [1.30] : $\int \underbrace{x}_{=f} \underbrace{e^x}_{=g'} dx = x e^x - \int \underbrace{1}_{=f'} \underbrace{e^x}_{=g} dx = x e^x - e^x + c$

Πδ [1.31] : $\int x^2 \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x - \int 2x \sin x dx =$
 $= x^2 \sin x - 2 \left(-x \cos x - \int 1 (-\cos x) dx \right) =$
 $= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + c$

Πρ. [1.32]: Δεν πρέπει να ξεχνάμε ότι το αόριστο ολοκλήρωμα $\int f dx$ εκφράζει μια παράγουσα F , δηλ. $F' = f$, συν μια οποιαδήποτε σταθερά την οποία πρέπει πάντα να προσθέτουμε όταν εκφράσουμε το $\int f dx$ μέσω μιας συγκεκριμένης παράγουσας: $\int f dx = F + c$.

Έτσι ισχύουν υπολογισμοί του τύπου (Πρ. [1.33])

$$\underbrace{\int \frac{1}{x} dx}_{= \{F+c : c \in \mathbb{R}\}} = x \frac{1}{x} - \int x \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx = 1 + \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{x} dx}_{= \{F+c-1 : c \in \mathbb{R}\}} (= F+c)$$

[Στην συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση η παραγοντική ολοκλήρωση δεν μας δίνει αποτέλεσμα, δηλ. κάποια παράγουσα.]

$$\text{Πδ [1.35]} \quad \int e^x \sin x dx = -e^x \cos x - \int e^x (-\cos x) dx \quad \text{(2-1/4)}$$

$$= -e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

Πδ [1.36] (πβ. και Πδ [1.16], Περίπτωση 1 της Μέθ. Ανακτ.)

$$\int \sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2} dx = x\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2} - \int x \frac{1}{2} \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2}} dx = x\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2} dx$$
$$= x\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2} - \int \frac{-\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2}} dx = x\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2} + \alpha^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2}}$$

$$- \int \sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2} dx \Rightarrow \int \sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2} + \alpha^2 \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^2}} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(x\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2} + \alpha^2 \operatorname{Arctg} \sin \left(\frac{x}{\alpha} \right) \right) + C$$

$$A [1.10 \beta] \int_{x>0} \log x \, dx = x \log x - \int x \frac{1}{x} \, dx = x(\log x - 1) + C \quad \overline{2-1/5}$$

$$A [1.11 \beta] \int \sqrt{A+x^2} \, dx, A \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ Αν } A=0, \int \sqrt{x^2} \, dx = \int |x| \, dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + C, & x > 0 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + C, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

κν $A = -\alpha^2 < 0$, πβ. και περίπτωση 3, Μέθ. Αντικ., αν $A = \alpha^2 > 0$,
 πβ. και περίπτωση 2, Μέθ. Αντικ. με παραγοντική ολοκλήρωση ($A \neq 0$)

$$\int \sqrt{A+x^2} \, dx = x \sqrt{A+x^2} - \int x \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{A+x^2}} \, dx = x \sqrt{A+x^2} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{A+x^2}} \, dx$$

$$= x \sqrt{A+x^2} + A \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{A+x^2}} - \int \sqrt{A+x^2} \, dx$$

$$\text{με } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{A+x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\pm |A| + x^2}} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{|A|}}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{|A|}}\right)^2 \pm 1}} = \log \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{|A|}} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{|A|}}\right)^2 \pm 1} \right| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{A+x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x \sqrt{A+x^2} + A \log \left| x + \sqrt{A+x^2} \right| \right) + C$$

σε διαστήματα που $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 > -A\}$

Με παραγοντική ολοκλήρωση υπολογίζονται κυρίως ολοκληρώματα που είναι γινόμενα

Πολυωνυμικής x εκθετική συνάρτηση (Α')

Πολυωνυμικής x τριγωνομετρική (Β')

Εκθετικής x τριγωνομετρική (Γ')

Πολυωνυμικής x εκθετική x τριγωνομετρική (Δ')

Εκθετικής x τριγωνομετρική x τριγωνομετρική (Ε')

$$A' : \int P(x) e^{\alpha x} dx \underset{\alpha \neq 0}{=} \frac{1}{\alpha} P(x) e^{\alpha x} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \int P'(x) e^{\alpha x} dx$$

$$B' : \int P(x) \cos(\alpha x + \beta) dx \underset{\alpha \neq 0}{=} \frac{1}{\alpha} P(x) \sin(\alpha x + \beta) - \frac{1}{\alpha} \int P'(x) \sin(\alpha x + \beta) dx$$

$$\int P(x) \sin(\alpha x + \beta) dx \underset{\alpha \neq 0}{=} -\frac{1}{\alpha} P(x) \cos(\alpha x + \beta) + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int P'(x) \cos(\alpha x + \beta) dx$$

$$\Gamma': \int e^{kx} \sin(\alpha x + \beta) dx \stackrel{[2-1/7]}{=} \underset{k \neq 0}{\frac{1}{k}} e^{kx} \sin(\alpha x + \beta) - \frac{1}{k} \int e^{kx} \alpha \cos(\alpha x + \beta) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} e^{kx} \sin(\alpha x + \beta) - \frac{\alpha}{k^2} e^{kx} \cos(\alpha x + \beta) + \frac{\alpha}{k^2} \int e^{kx} (-\alpha \sin(\alpha x + \beta)) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{kx} \sin(\alpha x + \beta) dx = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{k^2}} e^{kx} \left(\frac{1}{k} \sin(\alpha x + \beta) - \frac{\alpha}{k^2} \cos(\alpha x + \beta) \right) + C$$
$$= \frac{e^{kx}}{k^2 + \alpha^2} \left(k \sin(\alpha x + \beta) - \alpha \cos(\alpha x + \beta) \right) + C$$

$$\int e^{kx} \cos(\alpha x + \beta) dx \stackrel{k \neq 0}{=} \frac{1}{k} e^{kx} \cos(\alpha x + \beta) - \frac{1}{k} \int e^{kx} (-\alpha \sin(\alpha x + \beta)) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} e^{kx} \cos(\alpha x + \beta) + \frac{\alpha}{k^2} e^{kx} \sin(\alpha x + \beta) - \frac{\alpha}{k^2} \int e^{kx} \alpha \cos(\alpha x + \beta) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{kx} \cos(\alpha x + \beta) dx = \frac{e^{kx}}{k^2 + \alpha^2} \left(k \cos(\alpha x + \beta) + \alpha \sin(\alpha x + \beta) \right) + C$$

$$\Delta': \int P(x) \underbrace{e^{kx} \sin(\alpha x + \beta)}_{=f} dx = P\bar{F} - \int P'\bar{F} dx,$$

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$$\int P(x) \underbrace{e^{kx} \cos(\alpha x + \beta)}_{=g} dx = P\bar{G} - \int P'\bar{G} dx$$

όπου οι \bar{F}, \bar{G} με $\bar{F}' = f, \bar{G}' = g$ δίνονται στο Γ'

$$\Xi': \int e^{kx} \sin(\alpha x + \beta) \cos(\gamma x + \delta) dx$$

$$\int e^{kx} \sin(\alpha x + \beta) \sin(\gamma x + \delta) dx$$

$$\int e^{kx} \cos(\alpha x + \beta) \cos(\gamma x + \delta) dx$$

Χρησιμοποιώντας τους τύπους $2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta),$

$2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta),$ $2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$

ανάγονται σε δύο ολοκληρώματα της μορφής Γ' .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[\begin{aligned}
 \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \cancel{\cos \alpha} \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cancel{\cos \alpha} \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta, \\
 \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cancel{\sin \beta} \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cancel{\sin \beta} \cos \alpha, \\
 \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cancel{\sin \alpha} \sin \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cancel{\sin \alpha} \sin \beta
 \end{aligned} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$A [1.13 \beta] \quad \int x e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x dx = x \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} (\alpha \cos \beta x + \beta \sin \beta x)$$

$$- \int \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} (\alpha \cos \beta x + \beta \sin \beta x) dx$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \right) \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} (\alpha \cos \beta x + \beta \sin \beta x) - \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \int e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \right) \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} (\alpha \cos \beta x + \beta \sin \beta x)$$

$$- \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} (\alpha \sin \beta x - \beta \cos \beta x) + C$$

$$= \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \left[\left(\alpha x - \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \right) \cos \beta x + \left(\beta x - \frac{2\alpha\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \right) \sin \beta x \right] + C$$

$$\Sigma T' : \int f(x) \log \varphi(x) dx = F(x) \log \varphi(x) - \int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)} F(x) dx$$

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$$\int f(x) \operatorname{Arcsin} \varphi(x) dx = F(x) \operatorname{Arcsin} \varphi(x) - \int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{1-\varphi^2(x)}} F(x) dx$$

$$\int f(x) \operatorname{Arccos} \varphi(x) dx = F(x) \operatorname{Arccos} \varphi(x) + \int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{1-\varphi^2(x)}} F(x) dx$$

$$\int f(x) \operatorname{Arctg} \varphi(x) dx = F(x) \operatorname{Arctg} \varphi(x) - \int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{1+\varphi^2(x)} F(x) dx$$

$$\int f(x) \operatorname{Arctg} \varphi(x) dx = F(x) \operatorname{Arctg} \varphi(x) + \int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{1+\varphi^2(x)} F(x) dx$$

όπου $F' = f$.

$$A[1.14\delta] \int \frac{x \operatorname{Arcsin} x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx \quad \circ \quad \text{Αγού} \int \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{y=1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{y^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{y^{-1/2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{y^{1/2}} + C = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}} + C \quad \text{Έχουμε}$$

$$\int \frac{x \operatorname{Arcsin} x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \frac{\operatorname{Arcsin} x}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}} - \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\operatorname{Arcsin} x}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}} - \operatorname{Arctgh} x + C$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{Arcsin} x}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z': \int \frac{f(x)}{\varphi^2(x)} dx &= \int \left(-\frac{f(x)}{\varphi'(x)} \right) \left(-\frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi^2(x)} \right) dx = \int \left(-\frac{f(x)}{\varphi'(x)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\varphi(x)} \right)' dx \\
 &= -\frac{f(x)}{\varphi'(x)\varphi(x)} + \int \frac{f'(x)\varphi'(x) - f(x)\varphi''(x)}{(\varphi'(x))^2\varphi(x)} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A [1.155] \int \frac{dx}{(1+x+\sin x)^2} = \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{\cos x}{\cos x} + x \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)^2} = \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{(\cos x + x \sin x)^2} dx$$

$$\varphi(x) = \cos x + x \sin x \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\varphi(x)} \right)' = -\frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi^2(x)} = -\frac{-\sin x + \sin x + x \cos x}{(\cos x + x \sin x)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{x \cos x}{(\cos x + x \sin x)^2} \Rightarrow \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{(\cos x + x \sin x)^2} dx = -\int \frac{\cos x}{x} \left(\frac{1}{\varphi(x)} \right)' dx$$

$$= -\frac{\cos x}{x} \frac{1}{\varphi(x)} + \int \frac{-x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2} \frac{1}{\varphi(x)} dx = -\frac{\cos x}{x \varphi(x)} - \int \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos x}{x \varphi(x)} + \frac{1}{x} + C = \frac{-\cos x + \varphi(x)}{x \varphi(x)} + C = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + x \sin x} + C$$

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[§1.4] Αναγωγικοί τύποι

Εκφράζουν το ολοκλήρωμα $I_\nu = \int F(x, f^\nu(x)) dx$, $\nu \in \mathbb{N}$, μέσω των ολοκληρωμάτων I_k , $k=1, \dots, \nu-1$, και ειδικότερα, στις πιο απλές περιπτώσεις, μέσω του $I_{\nu-1}$, ούτως ώστε γνωρίζοντας και το I_1 , η ακολουθία (I_ν) να είναι γνωστή.

$$\text{ΠΣ [1.50]} \quad I_\nu = \int \frac{dx}{(\alpha^2 + x^2)^\nu}, \quad \alpha > 0.$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\alpha^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{x}{\alpha} + C$$

$$I_\nu = \int \frac{dx}{(\alpha^2 + x^2)^\nu} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \int \frac{\alpha^2 + x^2 - x^2}{(\alpha^2 + x^2)^\nu} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} I_{\nu-1} - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \int \frac{x^2}{(\alpha^2 + x^2)^\nu} dx$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \mu\epsilon \int \frac{x^2}{(\alpha^2+x^2)^\nu} dx &= \frac{1}{2(1-\nu)} \int x(1-\nu) \frac{2x}{(\alpha^2+x^2)^\nu} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{x}{(\alpha^2+x^2)^{\nu-1}} - \int \frac{1}{(\alpha^2+x^2)^{\nu-1}} dx \right) = \frac{1}{2(1-\nu)} \frac{x}{(\alpha^2+x^2)^{\nu-1}} - \frac{1}{2(1-\nu)} I_{\nu-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_\nu = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2(\nu-1)} \right) I_{\nu-1} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \frac{1}{2(\nu-1)} \frac{x}{(\alpha^2+x^2)^{\nu-1}}, \quad \nu \geq 2$$

$$\text{π.χ. } I_2 = \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} I_1 + \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \frac{x}{\alpha^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{2\alpha^3} \text{Arc tg } \frac{x}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \frac{x}{\alpha^2+x^2} + C$$

$$A[1.17\gamma] \quad \Gamma_\nu = \int \frac{x^\nu}{\sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2}} dx, \quad \alpha > 0$$

$$\Gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2}} dx \stackrel{y=x^2+\alpha^2}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2} + C$$

$$\Gamma_\nu = \int \frac{x^\nu}{\sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2}} dx = \int x^{\nu-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2}} dx = x^{\nu-1} \sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2} - \int (\nu-1) x^{\nu-2} \frac{x^2+\alpha^2}{\sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu \Gamma_\nu = x^{\nu-1} \sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2} - (\nu-1)\alpha^2 \Gamma_{\nu-2}, \quad \nu \geq 2, \text{ όπου}$$

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$$\Gamma_0 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2}} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^2 + 1}} = \text{Arctg}\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right) + c.$$

[Ξεκινώντας από το Γ_0 αποκτούμε την υπακοδουσία $(\Gamma_{2k})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$,
Ξεκινώντας από το Γ_1 αποκτούμε την υπακοδουσία $(\Gamma_{2k-1})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$]

$$A [1.18 \delta] \int (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu+1}{2}} dx = \frac{x}{2(\nu+1)} (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu+1}{2}} + \frac{2\nu+1}{2(\nu+1)} \alpha^2 \int (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu-1}{2}} dx :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu+1}{2}} dx &= x (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu+1}{2}} - \frac{2\nu+1}{2} \int 2x^2 (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu-1}{2}} dx \\ &= x (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu+1}{2}} - (2\nu+1) \int (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu+1}{2}} dx + (2\nu+1) \alpha^2 \int (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu-1}{2}} dx \\ \Rightarrow \int (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu+1}{2}} dx &= \frac{x (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu+1}{2}}}{2(\nu+1)} + \frac{2\nu+1}{2(\nu+1)} \alpha^2 \int (\alpha^2 + x^2)^{\frac{2\nu-1}{2}} dx \end{aligned}$$