

ආකෘති තබා ඇත

[දේශීලෙයු නිය]

ග්‍රැන්ඩ් ප්‍රාථමික

$$\frac{d[f(n)]}{dn} = g(n) \text{ සහ;}$$

$$\int g(n) \cdot dn = f(n)$$

ආකෘති

ච්‍රාන්තික ආකෘති

- ✓ අනු ප්‍රාථමික
- ✓ අනු ප්‍රාථමික ආකෘති
- ✓ අනු ප්‍රාථමික ආකෘති
- නිශ්චල ප්‍රාථමික

① ආකෘතිකා ආකෘති

- ② මුද්‍රණ ප්‍රාථමික
- ③ ප්‍රාථමික ආකෘති
- ④ a^n - ආකෘති ආකෘති
- ⑤ මුද්‍රණ / ප්‍රාථමික ආකෘති
- ⑥ ආකෘති ආකෘති
- ⑦ ප්‍රාථමික ආකෘති

③ ආකෘතියක් යොමු කිරීම

සංඛ්‍යා ප්‍රාථමික.

ආකෘතිය එමුව ඇති

$$1 \quad \int k f(n) \cdot dn = k \int f(n) dn$$

K ප්‍රාථමික

$$2 \quad \left[\int [f(n) + g(n)] dn = \int f(n) dn + \int g(n) dn \right]$$

① ආකෘතිකා ආකෘති

නිශ්චල ආකෘති ආකෘති නිශ්චල ආකෘති නිශ්චල ආකෘති

- * ඇම ආකෘති ආකෘති ආකෘති
- නිශ්චල ආකෘති ආකෘති
- ((ආකෘති ආකෘති))
- නිශ්චල ආකෘති.

② ආකෘති ආකෘති

$$3 \quad \int n^n \cdot dn = \frac{(n)^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

(1, -1, 1, 1, -4, 0)

$$4 \quad \int 1 \cdot dn = n$$

5 x නිශ්චල ආකෘති

නිශ්චල ආකෘති

X ප්‍රාථමික

$$\int (an+b)^n dn = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \times \frac{1}{a}$$

$$= \frac{(an+b)^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{a} + C$$

(ආකෘති ආකෘති)

$$6 \quad \int \frac{1}{n} dn = \ln |n|$$

$$\int \frac{f'(n)}{f(n)} dn = \ln |f(n)|$$

$$7 \quad \int [f(n)]^n \cdot f'(n) dn$$

$$= \frac{[f(n)]^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

Note:

$$\int n dn = \frac{n^2}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{n} dn = \ln |n|$$

$$\int \frac{\ln n}{n} dn = (\frac{\ln n}{2})^2$$

② ක්‍රියාකෘතිත්වතු තිබූවු.

සුදුලෙනු

8

$$\int \cos u \, du = \sin u$$

$$\int \sin u \, du = -\cos u$$

$$\int \sec^2 u \, du = \tan u$$

$$\int \csc^2 u \, du = -\cot u$$

$$\int \sec u \tan u \, du = \sec u$$

$$\int \csc u \cot u \, du = -\csc u$$

9

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} u \, du = -\ln |\cos u| + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} u \, du = \ln |\sin u| + C$$

10

$$\int \sec u \, du = \ln |\sec u + \tan u|$$

$$\int \csc u \, du = \ln |\csc u - \cot u|$$

11 $\sin u, \cos u$ සහ ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රමාණ

$$\cos^2 u = \frac{1 + \cos 2u}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 u = \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{2}$$

තැන්ත් හෝ $\cos^2 u \rightarrow \cos 2u$

$\sin^2 u \rightarrow \sin u$

$\cos^4 u \rightarrow \cos^2 u \rightarrow \cos 2u$

$\sin^4 u \rightarrow \sin^2 u \rightarrow \sin 2u$

12 $\sin u, \cos u$ සහ ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රමාණ

$$2 \sin A \cos B = \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)$$

~~$2 \cos A \sin B = \sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B)$~~

$2 \cos A \cos B = \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)$

$2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)$

සෑට්බු (4D, C-D යෝදේ)

නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණ නිශ්චිත

ඉත්තා ගැනීමේ / ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රමාණ

Note

නිශ්චිත තුළ ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ නිශ්චිත නිශ්චිත නිශ්චිත නිශ්චිත නිශ්චිත

3 ම ප්‍රකාශන.

මෙය යොමු X වෙතින් යොමු යොමු යොමු යොමු

2 නිශ්චිත $\int \cos x \, dx$

$$\sin x + C$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} + C$$

$e \int \sin x \, dx$

$$-\frac{\cos x}{2} + C$$

$$-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} + C$$

13 $\sin u, \cos u$ සහ ප්‍රමාණ

$$\cos^3 u = \frac{3 \cos u + \cos 3u}{4}$$

$$\sin^3 u = \frac{3 \sin u - \sin 3u}{4}$$

තැන්ත් ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රමාණ

$()^3 \rightarrow u, 3u$ ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රමාණ.

14 $\sin u, \cos u$ සහ ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රමාණ

11, 13 යෝදා

ඩෙල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රමාණ නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණ නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණ

1. නිශ්චිත $\int \cos^2 u \, du$

✓ →

$$\int (\cos^3 u)^2 \, du \quad \int (\cos^2 u)^3 \, du$$

15] අරුතා ක්‍රමීකෘත සිංහල තොගය

$$2 \cdot \pi r \int 4^{3n} dn$$

$$4^{3n} = e^t$$

$$3n \ln 4 = t \ln e$$

$$t = 3n \ln 4$$

$$\int e^{3n \ln 4} dn$$

$$\frac{e^{3n \ln 4}}{3 \ln 4} + C$$

5] පැහැදිලි නිශ්චල තොගය

17] නොවු නොවු නොවු නොවු
 $n \neq (-1)^{\infty}$

$$\boxed{\int n^n dn = \frac{n^{n+1}}{n+1}}$$

18] තොග තොග තොග
 $\ln |1+n|$ නොවු නොවු නොවු

$$2 \cdot \pi r \int \frac{1}{n+2} dn = \ln |n+2| + C$$

$$2 \cdot \pi r \int \frac{1}{n} dn = \ln |n| + C$$

$$\boxed{\int \frac{a}{an+b} dn = \ln |an+b| + C}$$

තොග තොග තොග
 $\ln |an+b|$, නොවු නොවු

$$2 \cdot \pi r \int \frac{1}{3-sn} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{-s} \int \frac{-s}{3-sn} dn$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{-s} \ln |3-sn| \right) + C$$

$$2 \cdot \pi r \int \frac{P}{an+b} dn$$

$$= \frac{P}{a} \int \frac{a}{an+b} dn$$

$$= \frac{P}{a} \ln |an+b| + C$$

1) ආනු ප්‍රතිඵල තොගය.

නෙත් ආනු ප්‍රතිඵල තොග
 මේවා

$$a^n = e^{t \ln a}$$

$$n \ln a = t \ln e$$

$$t = n \ln a$$

ආනු ප්‍රතිඵල තොගය
 තොග තොග
 මේවා.

$$① \int \sin^2 n dn = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2n}{2} \right) dn$$

$$② \int \cos^2 n dn = \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2n}{2} \right) dn$$

$$③ \int \sec^2 n dn = \tan n$$

$$④ \int \csc^2 n dn = -\cot n$$

$$* ⑤ \int \tan^2 n dn = \int (\sec^2 n - 1) dn$$

$$= \int \sec^2 n - \int 1 dn$$

$$= \tan n - n$$

$$* ⑥ \int \cot^2 n dn = \int (\csc^2 n - 1) dn$$

$$= -\cot n - n$$

16] ආනු ප්‍රතිඵල තොගය

$$\boxed{\int e^n dn = e^n}$$

$$2 \cdot \pi r \int e^{3n+s} dn$$

$$\frac{e^{3n+s}}{3} + C$$

1) ආනු ප්‍රතිඵල තොගය.

නෙත් ආනු ප්‍රතිඵල තොග
 මේවා

$$a^n = e^{t \ln a}$$

$$n \ln a = t \ln e$$

$$t = n \ln a$$

ආනු ප්‍රතිඵල තොගය
 තොග තොග
 මේවා.

19 $\int \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} dn$ ප්‍රතිචාර
 \tan^{-1} සඳහා නොදු

Note අනුග්‍රහයක් කළ ඇති නොදු
 $a > 0$; නොදු යොමු කළ නොදු
 $a = 0$; ප්‍රතිචාරයක්
 $a < 0$; නොදු යොමු කළ නොදු

$$\int \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} dn = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{a}\right)$$

$$2.2.1 \int \frac{1}{n^2+3} dn = \int \frac{1}{n^2+(\sqrt{3})^2} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$

$$2.2.1 \int \frac{5}{n^2+49} dn = \int \frac{1}{n^2+7^2} dn$$

$$= 5 \left(\frac{1}{7} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{7}\right) + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{7} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{7}\right) + C$$

n නැංවා තේරීමෙන් නොදු නොදු
X නොදු නොදු නොදු නොදු
n නොදු නොදු

$$2.2.1 \int \frac{1}{2n^2+1} dn = \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2n})^2+1^2} dn$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2n}}{1}\right) \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2n}) + C$$

20 $\int \frac{1}{n^2-a^2} dn$ ප්‍රතිචාර

$$\int \frac{1}{n^2-a^2} dn = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{n-a}{n+a} \right|$$

$$2.2.1 \int \frac{5}{n^2-2} dn = 5 \int \frac{1}{n^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} dn$$

$$= 5 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{n-\sqrt{2}}{n+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C$$

n නොදු නොදු නොදු
X නොදු නොදු නොදු නොදු
n නොදු නොදු

$$2.2.1 \int \frac{1}{25n^2-9} dn = \int \frac{1}{(5\sqrt{n})^2-3^2} dn$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \ln \left| \frac{5n-3}{5n+3} \right| \right] \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{5n-3}{5n+3} \right| + C \right]$$

නොදු නොදු නොදු නොදු
වෙත තේරීමෙන් නොදු නොදු

② නොදු නොදු නොදු
සෑම නොදු නොදු
සෑම නොදු නොදු

නොදු නොදු නොදු නොදු
නොදු නොදු නොදු නොදු
නොදු නොදු නොදු නොදු

$$2.2.1 \frac{n}{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(n-1)} + \frac{-2}{(n-2)} + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{(n-3)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{n+1}{1}}{(1-2)(1-3)} \quad \frac{\frac{n+2}{2}}{(2-1)(2-3)} \quad \frac{\frac{n+3}{3}}{(3-1)(3-2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{-1 \cdot -2} \quad \frac{2}{1 \cdot -1} \quad \frac{3}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad -2 \quad \frac{3}{2}$$

වෙත තේරීමෙන් නොදු
වෙත තේරීමෙන් නොදු

$$\left[\int \frac{P}{an^2+bn+c} dn \right]$$

- ① නොදු නොදු
අනුග්‍රහයක් ($a > 0$)
- නොදු නොදු
- ② නොදු නොදු
 $c = 0$
- ③ නොදු නොදු නොදු ($a < 0$)
- \tan^{-1} නොදු

- ④ නොදු නොදු නොදු ($a = 0$)
- n^n නොදු

① ନେବେ କମିକାରୀ ହୁଏ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ (୮୧୦)

ସାବଧାର ତାରକାରୀ, ନେବେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ
ନାହିଁ ଏହାର ପାଇଁ କାମ କରିବା
କାମ କରିବାରେ କାମ କରିବାରେ
କାମ କରିବାରେ କାମ କରିବାରେ
କାମ କରିବାରେ.

21

$$\int \frac{1}{n^2 - 10n + 9} dn$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-9)} dn$$

$$= \int \frac{-1}{(n-1)} + \int \frac{1}{(n-9)} dn$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{(n-1)} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{(n-9)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \cdot \ln|n-1| + \frac{1}{8} \ln|n-9|$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{n-9}{n-1} \right| + C //$$

$$= \int \frac{5}{n^2 - 2n} dn$$

$$\int \frac{5}{n(n-2)} dn$$

$$= \int \frac{5/2}{n} + \int \frac{5/2}{(n-2)} dn$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \left[(\ln|n-2| - \ln|n|) \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \ln \left| \frac{n-2}{n} \right| + C //$$

② ନେବେ କମିକାରୀ ହୁଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ (୮୧୦)

22

$\Delta = 0$ ହେବୁ, ନେବେ କମିକାରୀ ହୁଏ

କାମ କରିବାରେ କାମ କରିବାରେ

$$\int n^n dn = \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

ନାହିଁ ଏହାର ପାଇଁ କାମ କରିବା
କାମ କରିବାରେ କାମ କରିବାରେ

ଶୀଘ୍ର କାମ କରିବାରେ କାମ କରିବାରେ
ଏହା କାମ କରିବାରେ କାମ କରିବାରେ.

$$= \int \frac{4}{n^2 + 10n + 25} dn$$

$\Delta = 100 - 4.25$

$\Delta > 0$

$$= \int \frac{4}{(n+5)^2} dn$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{(n+5)^{-1}}{-1} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{-4}{(n+5)} + C //$$

$$2.105 \int \frac{1}{4n^2 - 4n + 1} dn$$

$\Delta = 16 - 4.4$

$\Delta > 0$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} dn$$

$$= \frac{(2n+1)^{-1}}{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2(2n+1)} + C //$$

③ ନେବେ କମିକାରୀ ହୁଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ (୮୧୦)

23

ତାରକାରୀ, ନେବେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ

$\frac{1}{n^2 + a^2}$ କାମ କରିବାରେ

$$\int \frac{1}{n^2 + a^2} dn = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n}{a} \right)$$

ଏହା କାମ.

ନାହିଁ ଏହା କାମ X କରିବାରେ
ହେବୁ. ନାହିଁ ଏହା କାମ କରିବାରେ
ଶୀଘ୍ର କାମ କରିବାରେ.

$$2.105 \int \frac{1}{n^2 + 2n + 25} dn$$

$\Delta = 4 - 4.25$

$$\int \frac{1}{(n+1)^2 + 25} dn$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(n+1)^2 + (\sqrt{25})^2} dn$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{25}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n+1}{\sqrt{25}} \right) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n+1}{5} \right) + C //$$

$$2.105 \int \frac{1}{n^2 + 9} dn$$

$$\int \frac{1}{n^2 + 3^2} dn$$

$$\int \frac{1}{n^2 + 3^2} dn$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n}{3} \right) + C //$$

න්‍යුතු ප්‍රසාද සාකච්ඡා නිස්සාක තුළ
ඉහැම යෝගී යොමු කළ ඇතුළු නිස්සාක

$$\left[\int \frac{pn+q}{an^2+bn+c} dx \right]$$

① න්‍යුතු ප්‍රසාද
පෙන්වනු ලබන (D > 0)
- ප්‍රතිච්චා ප්‍රසාදය

② න්‍යුතු ප්‍රසාද
පෙන්වනු ලබන (D < 0)
- $|n|/\sqrt{|D|}$ | ප්‍රතිච්චා ප්‍රසාදය
පෙන්වනු ලබන (D < 0)
- $|n|/\sqrt{|D|}$ | ප්‍රතිච්චා ප්‍රසාදය

24

Δ > 0 නිස්සාක නිශ්චිත නියම නිශ්චිත නියම නිශ්චිත නියම නිශ්චිත නියම

සිද්ධාන්ත ප්‍රතිච්චා ප්‍රසාදය නිශ්චිත නියම නිශ්චිත නියම නිශ්චිත නියම නිශ්චිත නියම

$$2.30r \int \frac{1-2n}{n^2-n-2} dn$$

$$\Delta = 1 - (4)^{-2} \\ D > 0 \\ D^2 + 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1-2n}{(n-2)(n+1)} dn \\ &= \int \frac{-1/3/3}{(n-2)} dn + \int \frac{-2/3}{(n+1)} dn \quad \frac{n-2}{-1/3/3} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{(n-2)} dn + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{(n+1)} dn \quad \frac{n-2-1}{-1/3/3} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \ln(n-2) - \frac{2}{3} \ln(n+1) + C \end{aligned}$$

② න්‍යුතු ප්‍රසාද නියම නිශ්චිත (D < 0)

25

Δ = 0 නිස්සාක නියම නිශ්චිත නියම නිශ්චිත නියම

සිද්ධාන්ත $\ln |n|/\sqrt{|D|}$ | ප්‍රතිච්චා ප්‍රසාදය

$$\int \frac{f'(n)}{f(n)} = \ln |f(n)|$$

අනු ප්‍රතිච්චා ප්‍රසාද
න්‍යුතු ප්‍රසාද නියම නිශ්චිත නියම
මිනිනු ප්‍රතිච්චා ප්‍රසාද නියම
න්‍යුතු ප්‍රසාද නියම

සුදු නු න්‍යුතු

අනු ප්‍රතිච්චා ප්‍රසාද නියම

$$2.30r \int \frac{2n-6}{n^2-6n+9} dn$$

$$= \ln |n^2-6n+9|$$

$$= 2 \ln |n-3| + C //$$

$$2.30r \int \frac{4n}{n^2+2n+1} dn \quad \frac{m}{2n+2}$$

$$= \int \frac{2(2n+2)-4}{(n^2+2n+1)} dn$$

$$= \int \frac{2(2n+2)}{(n^2+2n+1)} dn - \int \frac{4}{(n^2+2n+1)} dn$$

$$= 2 \ln |(n+1)^2| - 4 \int \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} dn$$

$$= 4 \ln |n+1| - 4 \frac{(n+1)^{-1}}{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1}$$

$$= 4 \ln |n+1| + \frac{4}{(n+1)} + C //$$

$$2.30r \int \frac{3n+1}{n^2-2n+1} dn$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{3}{2}(2n-2) + 4}{(n-1)^2} dn \quad \frac{m}{2n-2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2n-2}{(n-1)^2} dn + 4 \int \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} dn$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln |(n-1)^2| + 4 \frac{(n-1)^{-1}}{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln |n-1| + 4 \frac{1}{(n-1)} + C$$

$$= 3 \ln |n-1| - \frac{4}{(n-1)} + C //$$

මිනිනු එම ප්‍රතිච්චා ප්‍රසාද නියම $\Rightarrow \int \frac{f'(n)}{f(n)} = \ln |f(n)|$

අනු ප්‍රතිච්චා

$$\int n^n dn = \frac{(n^n + 1)}{n+1}$$

න්‍යුතු ප්‍රසාද

$$2 \cdot 20^r \int \frac{1}{(n^2-1)(n+1)} dn$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(n-1)^2(n+1)} dn$$

~~ज्ञानकोश~~ विशेष प्रकार का यह फूल

$$\frac{1}{(n-1)^2(n+1)} = \frac{A}{(n-1)^2} + \frac{B}{(n-1)} + \frac{C}{(n+1)}$$

$$\times (n-1)^2(n+1)$$

$$1 = A(n+1) + B(n-1)(n+1) + C(n+1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^2 &\rightarrow 0 = B + C \\ n &\rightarrow 0 = A + 2C \\ \Rightarrow & n \rightarrow 1 = A - B + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \\ B &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ C &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(n-1)^2} dn + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{(n-1)} dn + \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(n+1)} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} dn + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(n-1)} dn + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(n+1)} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (n-1)^{-2} dn - \frac{1}{2} \ln |n-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |n+1|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(n-1)^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{n+1}{n-1} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2(n-1)} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{n+1}{n-1} \right| + C$$

$$2 \cdot 20^r \int \frac{2n^3+1}{n^2-1} dn$$

$$= \int \frac{2n^3+1}{(n-1)(n+1)} dn$$

~~ज्ञानकोश~~

$$\frac{2n^3+1}{(n-1)(n+1)} = \frac{A}{(n-1)} + \frac{B}{(n+1)}$$

$$\times (n-1)(n+1)$$

$$2n^3+1 = A(n+1) + B(n-1)$$

$$n^2 \rightarrow 0 = A+B-2$$

$$\Rightarrow n \rightarrow 1 = A+B-2$$

$$\Rightarrow A-B = 2$$

$$\frac{2n^3+1}{(n-1)(n+1)} = (An+B) + \frac{C}{(n-1)} + \frac{D}{(n+1)}$$

$$2n^3+1 = (An+B)(n^2-1) + C(n+1) + D(n-1)$$

$$n^3 \rightarrow 2 = A//$$

$$n^2 \rightarrow 0 = B//$$

$$n \rightarrow 0 = -A + C + D$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = C+D$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = -B + C + D$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= C-D \\ 0 &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int 2n + \int \frac{3/2}{(n-1)} dn + \int \frac{1/2}{(n+1)} dn$$

$$= 2 \int n dn + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{(n-1)} dn + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(n+1)} dn$$

$$= 2 \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \ln |n-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |n+1| + C$$

$$2 \cdot 20^r \int \frac{1}{n^3+1} dn$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a^3+b^3) &= (a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2) \\ (a^3-b^3) &= (a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(n+1)(n^2+n+1)} dn$$

~~ज्ञानकोश~~

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)(n^2+n+1)} = \frac{A}{(n+1)} + \frac{Bn+C}{(n^2+n+1)}$$

$$1 = A(n^2+n+1) + (Bn+C)(n+1)$$

$$n^2 \rightarrow 0 = A+B$$

$$n \rightarrow 0 = -A + B+C$$

$$0 = 2B+C$$

$$\Rightarrow B+C = 0$$

$$B = -C$$

$$C = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{(n+1)} dn + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{3}(n) + \frac{2}{3}}{(n^2+n+1)} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{(n+1)} dn - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{n+2}{(n^2+n+1)} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |n+1| - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2n+1)-\frac{3}{2}}{n^2+n+1} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |n+1| - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2n+1}{n^2+n+1} dn + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |n+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln |n^2+n+1| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |n+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln |n^2+n+1| - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^2+(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |n+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln |n^2+n+1| + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n+\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |n+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln |n^2+n+1| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n+\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |n+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln |n^2+n+1| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n-\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |n+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln |n^2+n+1| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n-\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |n+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln |n^2+n+1| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n-\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) + C_1$$

② නිශ්චල පෙනීම

* පෙනු ලද මාරුව (27) පෙනු ලද මාරුව

28)

නිශ්චල පෙනීම නො නැතියි,
නිශ්චල හෝ නැලුම් නැතියි

ඉතුසා මේනු යොමු කළ ඇති.
සහ පෙනීම නැතියි.

$$\int \text{නිශ්චල} + \frac{\text{නිශ්චල}}{\text{නිශ්චල}}$$

නිශ්චල පෙනීම නැතියි
ඉතුසා මේනු යොමු කළ ඇතියි

2.30r $\int \frac{u^3 + 2u^2 + 5u + 10}{u^2 + 1} du$

$$u^2 + 1 \sqrt{\frac{u^3 + 2u^2 + 5u + 10}{u^3 + u}}$$

$$\frac{2u^2 + 4u + 6}{2u^2 + 2}$$

$$4u + 8$$

$$= \int (u+2) + \frac{4u+8}{u^2+1}$$

$$= \int (u+2)^1 + \int \frac{4u+8}{u^2+1} du$$

$$= \frac{(u+2)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \int \frac{2(2u)+8}{u^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{(u+2)^2}{2} + 2 \ln |u^2+1| + 8 \int \frac{1}{u^2+1} du$$

$$= \frac{(u+2)^2}{2} + 2 \ln |u^2+1| + 8 + \tan^{-1}(u)$$

2.30r

$$= \int (u+2) + \frac{4u+8}{u^2+1}$$

$$= \int u + \int 2 + \int \frac{4u+8}{u^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{u^2}{2} + 2 \int 1 du + \int \frac{4u+8}{u^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{u^2}{2} + 2u + 2 \ln |u^2+1| + 8 \tan^{-1}(u)$$

2.30r $\int \frac{5u^2 + 7}{u^2 + 4} du$

$$u^2 + 4 \boxed{\frac{5u^2 + 7}{5u^2 + 20}} = 13$$

$$= \int 5 + \frac{-13}{u^2+4}$$

$$= \int 5 - \int \frac{13}{u^2+4}$$

$$= 5u - 13 \int \frac{1}{u^2+4} du$$

$$= 5u - 13 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + C$$

නිශ්චල පෙනීම නැතියි

29)

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} du = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right)$$

$$2.30r \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-u^2}} du = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$$

නැලුම් පෙනීම නැතියි
X පෙනු ලද මාරුව නැතියි
නැවත පෙනීම නැතියි

$$2.30r \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-u^2}} du = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2-(2x)^2}} du$$

$$= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{2}\right) + C$$

30)

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 \pm A}} du = \ln |u + \sqrt{u^2 \pm A}|$$

$$2.30r \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+1}} du = \ln |u + \sqrt{u^2+1}| + C$$

$$2.30r \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2-10}} du = \ln |u + \sqrt{u^2-10}| + C$$

නැලුම් පෙනීම නැතියි
X පෙනු ලද මාරුව
නැවත පෙනීම නැතියි

$$2.30r \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{25u^2-1}} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(5x)^2-1}} du$$

$$= \ln |5u + \sqrt{25u^2-1}| \times \frac{1}{5} + C$$

31

$$\int \frac{f'(n)}{\sqrt{f(n)}} dn = 2\sqrt{f(n)}$$

$$2.30r \int \frac{e^n}{\sqrt{e^n+s}} dn = 2\sqrt{e^n+s} + C$$

$$2.30r \int \frac{3n^2 - 1}{\sqrt{n^3 - n}} dn = 2\sqrt{n^3 - n} + C$$

ನಿಂದಿರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಾಳ ಕಾಣಬಹುದಿಲ್ಲ

$$\left[\frac{P}{\sqrt{an^2 + bn + c}} \right]$$

① n^2 ಹಿಂಭಾಗ
② n^2 ಹಿಂಭಾಗ
③ ಮೊತ್ತ
- \ln ಫೆಸಿಟ್

④ n^2 ಹಿಂಭಾಗ
⑤ ಮೊತ್ತ
- \ln ಫೆಸಿಟ್

① n^2 ಹಿಂಭಾಗ ② ಮೊತ್ತ

32

$$\int \frac{P}{\sqrt{-an^2 + bn + c}} dn$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} du = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C$$

$$2.30r \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8n - u^2}} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(-u+4)^2 + 16}} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4^2 - (\cancel{u-4})^2}} du$$

$$= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u-4}{4}\right) + C = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u-4}{4}\right) + C$$

$$2.30r \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5 - 4n - u^2}} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(u+2)^2 + 9}} du = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2 - (\cancel{u+2})^2}} du$$

$$= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u+2}{3}\right) + C$$

33

$$\int \frac{P}{\sqrt{1 + an^2 + bn + c}} dn$$

ಅಂತರಾಳ ಕಾಣಬಹುದಿಲ್ಲ

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 \pm A}} dn = \ln |n + \sqrt{n^2 \pm A}| + C$$

$$2.30r - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 - u^2 + 16}} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n-2)^2 + 16}} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n-2)^2 + 16}} du$$

$$= \ln |(n-2) + \sqrt{(n-2)^2 + 16}| + C$$

ಅಂತರಾಳ ಕಾಣಬಹುದಿಲ್ಲ

$$\left[\frac{Pn+q}{\sqrt{an^2 + bn + c}} \right]$$

$\rightarrow \sqrt{an^2 + bn + c}$ ಫೆಸಿಟ್

34

$$\int \frac{Pn+q}{\sqrt{an^2 + bn + c}} dn$$

$$\int \frac{f'(n)}{\sqrt{f(n)}} dn$$

$$\int \frac{f'(n)}{\sqrt{f(n)}} dn = 2\sqrt{f(n)}$$

$$2.30r \int \frac{3 - 2n}{\sqrt{3n - u^2}} du = 2\sqrt{3n - u^2} + C$$

$$2.30r \int \frac{9n - 2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} dn$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{9}{2}(2n) - 2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} dn$$

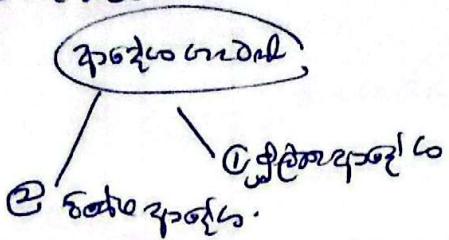
$$= \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} dn - 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} dn$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - 2 \ln |n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1}|$$

$$= 9\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - 2 \ln |n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1}| + C$$

VII ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

ပြုလုပ်ချက် ပုံစံနှင့်
ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ် အတွက် ဖြစ်သော
ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ် ပုံစံနှင့် ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်
ဆိတ်တွင် ဖြစ်ပါသည်.



I ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

ကိုယ်ရှင်

ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

[35]

$$\sqrt{an+b} = t$$

[36]

$$(an+b)^{\frac{1}{n}} = t$$

[37]

$$(an+b)^{\frac{m}{n}} \text{ ရှင်},$$

$$(an+b)^{\frac{1}{n}} = t$$

[38]

$$\sqrt{a^2 - n^2} \text{ ရှင်, } (a^2 - n^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}$$

$$n = a \sin \theta$$

$$\text{ငြတ်}$$

$$n = a \cos \theta$$

[39]

$$\sqrt{n^2 + a^2} \text{ ရှင်, } (n^2 + a^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}$$

$$n = a \tan \theta$$

$$\text{ငြတ်}$$

$$n = a \cot \theta$$

[40]

$$\sqrt{n^2 - a^2} \text{ ရှင်,}$$

$$n = a \sec \theta$$

$$\text{ငြတ်}$$

$$n = a \cosec \theta$$

$$2305 \int \frac{1}{(n+5)\sqrt{n+1}} dn$$

$$\sqrt{n+1} = t - C$$

$$n+1 = t^2$$

$$n = t^2 - 1 - C$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = 2t$$

$$dn = 2t dt - C$$

①, ② ③ ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

$$= \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + 4)t} 2t dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + 4)} 2 dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + 2^2)} dt$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{2}\right) + C$$

$$2305 \int (n+4)(n-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} dn$$

$$(n-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} = t$$

$$n = t^3 + 1$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = 3t^2$$

$$dn = 3t^2 dt$$

$$= \int (t^3 + 5)t \cdot 3t^2 dt$$

$$= 3 \int (t^3 + 5)t^3 dt$$

$$= 3 \int t^6 + 15t^3 dt$$

$$= 3 \int t^6 dt + 15 \int t^3 dt$$

$$= 3 \frac{t^7}{7} + 15 \frac{t^4}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{7} (n-1)^{\frac{7}{3}} + \frac{15}{4} (n-1)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{7} (n-1)^{\frac{7}{3}} + \frac{15}{4} (n-1)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

$$2305 \int \frac{1}{(n+2)^{\frac{2}{3}} + 1} dn$$

$$(n+2)^{\frac{2}{3}} t$$

$$n = t^3 - 2$$

$$dn = 3t^2 dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} 3t^2 dt$$

$$= \int \frac{3t^2}{t^2 + 1} dt = t^2 + 1 \sqrt{\frac{3t^2}{3t^2 + 3}}$$

$$= \int 3 - \frac{3}{t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= 3t - 3 \tan^{-1}(t)$$

$$= 3(n+2)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 3 \tan^{-1}((n+2)^{\frac{2}{3}}) + C$$

ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ် ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

② ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ် ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

③, ④ ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ် ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ် ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

④ ①, ②, ③ ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ် ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

⑤ ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ် ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

⑥ ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ် ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ် ပုံစံနှင့်ပုံစံမျဉ်ခေါ်

$$2\pi \int \frac{1}{n^2 \sqrt{1-n^2}} dn$$

$$\cancel{n^2 - n^2} = 1$$

$$n = u \sin \theta \quad a=1$$

$$\frac{dn}{d\theta} = u \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = u \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{u^2 \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{1-u^2 \sin^2 \theta}} \cos \theta da$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta}} \cos \theta da$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta}} \cos \theta da$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$2\int \left(\frac{2}{1-\cos 2\theta} \right) d\theta$$

$$2\int \frac{2}{1-\cos 2\theta} d\theta$$

$$2\int \csc^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$- \cot \theta$$

$$- \cot \left(\sin^{-1}(n) \right) + C$$

(Ans)

$$- \cot \theta$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{1-n^2}}{n} + C$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-n^2}}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\sqrt{1-n^2}}{n}$$

$$2\pi \int \sqrt{4-n^2} dn$$

$$n = 2 \sin \theta \quad | \quad dn = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$2\int \sqrt{4-4 \sin^2 \theta} 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$2\int \sqrt{4(1-\sin^2 \theta)} 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$2\int 2 \cos \theta 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$2\int 4 \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$2\int \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$2\int \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$2\left[\int 1 d\theta + \int \cos 2\theta d\theta \right]$$

$$2\theta + \frac{2 \sin 2\theta}{2}$$

$$= 2 \left(\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \right) + \sin\left[2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\right]$$

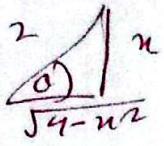
ans

$$= 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$+ \underline{\sin 2\theta}$$

$$= 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 2 \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4-n^2}}{2} + C$$



$$2\pi \int \sqrt{n^2+9} dn$$

$$n = 3 \tan \theta \quad | \quad dn = 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$2\int \sqrt{9 \tan^2 \theta + 9} d\theta$$

$$2\int 3 \sqrt{\tan^2 \theta + 1} d\theta$$

$$2\int 3 \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$2\int 3 \sec \theta \cdot 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$2\int 9 \sec^3 \theta d\theta$$

answ 2nd part required

$$2\pi \int \sqrt{n^2-s} dn$$

$$2\int \sqrt{n^2-(\sqrt{s})^2} dn$$

$$n = \sqrt{s} \sec \theta$$

$$\frac{dn}{d\theta} = \sqrt{s} \sec \theta \tan \theta$$

$$dn = \sqrt{s} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$2\int \sqrt{s \sec^2 \theta - s} \cdot \sqrt{s} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int s \tan \theta \cdot \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int s \tan^2 \theta \sec \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int s \sec \theta (\sec^2 \theta + 1) d\theta$$

$$= \int s \sec^3 \theta d\theta + \int s \sec \theta d\theta$$

answ 2nd part required

+ C

+ sln 1 sec \theta + tan \theta

ବ୍ୟାକିଳା ମୋହନପତ୍ର ଧ୍ୟାନ

୧) ଗେହରୁ କଣ୍ଠୀ କାହା କାହାକୁ
କୁଣ୍ଡଳରୁ ଥିଲା ଏହିଏହି ଏହି
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କୁଣ୍ଡଳକିମାତ୍ର ଥିଲା କୁଣ୍ଡଳ
କେମ୍ବୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ
ଥିଲା କାହାକୁ.

$$2 \cdot \pi r \int \frac{1}{n^{k_3} - n^{k_2}} dn$$

$$n^{k_2} = t \text{ କାହାକୁ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= t^{\frac{1}{k_2}} & dn &= \frac{1}{k_2} t^{\frac{k_2-1}{k_2}} dt \\ n^{k_3} &= t^{\frac{k_3}{k_2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{t^{\frac{k_3}{k_2}} - t} dn$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{t^2 - t} \cdot 6t^{\frac{5}{k_2}} dt$$

$$2 \int \frac{6t^{\frac{5}{k_2}}}{t-1} dt$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{n^{k_2} + n^{k_3}} dn$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^{k_2} &= t \\ n &= t^{\frac{1}{k_2}} \\ n^{k_3} &= t^{\frac{k_3}{k_2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$dn = \frac{1}{k_2} t^{\frac{k_2-1}{k_2}} dt$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{t^{\frac{k_3}{k_2}} + t^{\frac{1}{k_2}}} 6t^{\frac{5}{k_2}} dt$$

$$2 \int \frac{6t^{\frac{3}{k_2}}}{t+1} dt$$

$$2 \int \frac{6t^2 - 6 + 6}{t+1} dt$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{n^{k_3} + n^{k_2}} dn$$

$$n^{k_3} = t$$

$$n = t^{\frac{1}{k_3}} \quad dn = \frac{1}{k_3} t^{\frac{k_3-1}{k_3}} dt$$

$$n^{k_2} = t^{\frac{2}{k_3}}$$

$$n^{\frac{4}{3}} = t^{\frac{4}{k_3}}$$

$$2 \int \frac{3t^{\frac{1}{k_3}}}{t^{\frac{2}{k_3}} + t^{\frac{4}{k_3}}} dt$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{t^{\frac{2}{k_3}} + t^{\frac{4}{k_3}}} dt$$

$$2 \tan^{-1}(n^{\frac{1}{k_3}}) + C$$

୧୦

କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ

କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ

କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ

କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ

$$2 \cdot \pi r \int_0^2 \sqrt{4 - u^2} du$$

$$\sqrt{4 - u^2} du = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 0 & \theta &= 0 \\ 0 &= \sin \theta & 0 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 2 & \theta &= \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2 &= \sin \theta & \theta &= \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4 - 4 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos \theta \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= 2[0]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \left[\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + C$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right] + 2 \left[\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{2} - \sin 0 \right]$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 0$$

$$= \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{H1} \quad \frac{6t^2 - 6 + 6}{6t^3 + 6t^2} \\ &\quad \frac{6t^3}{6t^3 + 6t^2} \\ &\quad \frac{-6t^2}{-6t^2 - 6t} \\ &\quad \frac{6t}{6t + 6} \\ &\quad \frac{-6}{-6} \end{aligned}$$

④ 45) cos n అని వ్యవహరించాలి

Part 2

Sathya Rao

43) $\int \tan^n u \, du$
 పదార్థం $\tan u = t$

44) $\int \cot^n u \, du$
 పదార్థం $\cot u = t$

Note: $\sin u = \frac{2 \tan}{1 + \tan^2 u}$

$$\cos u = \frac{1 - \tan^2 u}{1 + \tan^2 u}$$

$$\sin u = \frac{2 \tan \frac{u}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{u}{2}}$$

$$\cos u = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{u}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{u}{2}}$$

45) $\int \frac{p}{a + b \cos u} \, du, \int \frac{p}{a + b \sin u} \, du$
 $\int \frac{p \cot u}{a + b \cos u} \, du, \int \frac{p \sin u}{a + b \cos u} \, du$
 $\int \frac{p \csc u}{a + b \sin u} \, du, \int \frac{p \cos u}{a + b \sin u} \, du$
 $\int \frac{p}{a \cos u + b \sin u + c} \, du$

పదార్థం

$$\tan \frac{u}{2} = t$$

అస్తిత్వం మాని సిను, కిను వ్యాపారాల నుండి ఉన్న వ్యాపారాలు

* గురువుల వ్యాపారాల కిను, సిను

పదార్థం,

$$\tan u = t$$

46)

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin u} \, du, \int \frac{1}{1 - \sin u} \, du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \cos u} \, du, \int \frac{1}{1 - \cos u} \, du$$

పదార్థం

నీటి వ్యాపారాల వ్యాపారాల నుండి ఉన్న వ్యాపారాలు

47)

$$\int \frac{p \sin u}{a + b \cos u} \, du, \int \frac{p \cos u}{a + b \sin u} \, du$$

పదార్థం తీవ్ర వ్యాపారాల వ్యాపారాలు

23) $\int \tan^n u \, du$

$$= t$$

$\tan u = t$
 పదార్థం.

$$= \int t^n \, dt$$

$$= \int t^n \cdot \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{t^n}{1+t^2} \, dt$$

$$n = \tan^{-1} t$$

$$\frac{dt}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$dt = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \int (t^2 - 1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2+1} \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{dt^3}{3} - t + \tan^{-1}(t) \\ &= \frac{t^3}{3} - t + \tan^{-1}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{(\tan u)^3}{3} - \tan u + \tan^{-1}(\tan u)$$

$$= \frac{(\tan u)^3}{3} - \tan u + n + C$$

$$2 \text{ sol } ② \int \cot^3 u du$$

$$= \int t^3 \cdot \frac{-1}{t^2+1} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{-t^3}{t^2+1} dt$$

$$= -t \left[\int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt + \int \frac{-t}{t^2+1} dt \right]$$

$$= -t \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \right] = -t \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln|t^2+1| + C \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\cot^2 u}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\cot^2 u + 1| + C$$

$$2 \text{ sol } ③ \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{4 \cos u + 3 \sin u + 5} du$$

$\tan u = t$

$$du = \frac{2}{t^2+1} dt$$

$$du = \frac{2}{t^2+1} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \arctan(t) \\ t &= \tan u = 0 \quad u = \arctan(0) = 0 \\ t &= \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \int \frac{1}{4 \left[\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right] + 3 \left[\frac{2t}{1+t^2} \right] + 5 (t^2+1)} \cdot \frac{2}{t^2+1} dt$$

~~$$0 \int \frac{1}{4 \left[\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right] + 3 \left[\frac{2t}{1+t^2} \right] + 5 (t^2+1)} \cdot \frac{2}{t^2+1} dt$$~~

~~$$0 \int \frac{1}{5t^4 + 6t^2 + 6t + 9} dt$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4(1-t^2) + 6t + 5(t^2+1)} \cdot \frac{2}{t^2+1} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2+6t+9} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{2}{(t+3)^2} dt \\ &= 2 \left[\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(t+3)^2} dt \right] \\ &= 2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{t+3} \right)_0^1 \right] \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \text{ sol } ④ \int \frac{1}{1 - \sin u} du$$

বিষয় এবং কাঠ দ্বিতীয়

$$= \int \frac{1}{1 - \sin u} \times \frac{(1 + \sin u)}{(1 + \sin u)} du$$

$$= \int \frac{(1 + \sin u)}{(1 - \sin^2 u)} du$$

$$= \int \frac{(1 + \sin u)}{\cos^2 u} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} du + \int \frac{\sin u}{\cos^2 u} du$$

$$= \int \sec^2 u du + \int \tan u \cdot \sec u du$$

$$= \tan u + \sec u + C$$

$$2.30r \textcircled{5} \int \frac{7 \sin u}{5+4\cos u} du$$

$$= \int \frac{-7}{4} \frac{(-4\sin u)}{4\cos u + 5} du$$

$$= -\frac{7}{4} \ln |4\cos u + 5| + C$$

$$2.30r \textcircled{6} \int \frac{1}{3 - \cos 2u} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan u &= t \\ u &= \tan^{-1}(t) \\ dt &= \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{3 - (1 - t^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{(t^2+1)} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{3 + t^2 - 1 + t^2} \cdot 1 dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{4t^2 + 2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2t^2 + 1} dt$$

VII තොරය් සුවෙන් අඩු දෙකා

Note + නොදැක්දා $\frac{dv}{du} = \frac{1}{u}$ යොමු කිරී
V ලබා

$$\frac{dV}{du} = u^5, V?$$

$$V = \int u^5 du = \frac{u^6}{6}$$

$$\theta \frac{dv}{du} = e^{4u} \Rightarrow V?$$

$$V = \int e^{4u} du = \frac{e^{4u}}{4}$$

Q1 ප්‍රාග්ධන අනුකූලතා ඇති
(නිෂ්පාදන නො)

- Q2 ප්‍රක්ෂේප නො ඇති බව මෝදල්
- Q3 ප්‍රාග්ධන අනුකූලතා නො ඇති
- Q4 $\int \sec 3u, \int \csc 3u$
නිශ්චයා
- Q5 ප්‍රාග්ධන අනුකූලතා නො ඇති

Q6 ප්‍රාග්ධන නො ඇති (log / ln)

- * $\ln c (1+tan\alpha)$
නිෂ්පාදන නො ඇති
- (සිංහල නො ඇති)

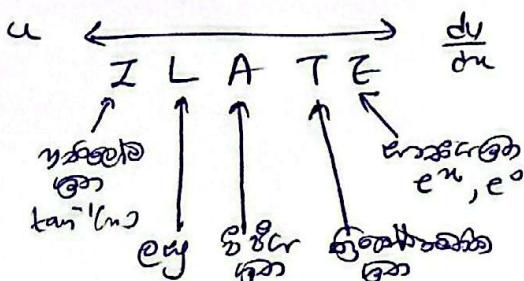
තොරය් නො ඇති අඩු දෙකා ඇති

Q7 ප්‍රාග්ධන නො ඇති

48

$$\int u \cdot \frac{dv}{du} \cdot du = uv - \int v \cdot \frac{du}{du} \cdot du$$

* නිස්ස නො ඇති නිස්ස.



* නිස්ස නො ඇති

① නිස්ස නො ඇති අඩු දෙකා
නිශ්චයා නො ඇති, නිශ්චයා නො

② නිස්ස නො ඇති නිස්ස
නිශ්චයා නො ඇති, නිශ්චයා නො

$$I = \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ නො නිස්ස} = u$$

නිස්ස නො ඇති නිස්ස

එහෙතු නිස්ස නො ඇති

$x^2 \sin x, x^2 \cos x$ නිස්ස (A)

නිස්ස නො ඇති

අනුකූලතා නො

- * $\ln c (1+tan\alpha)$
- = $\ln c + \ln (1+tan\alpha)$

$\times \rightarrow (+)$

$$+ \ln \left(\frac{2}{1+tan\alpha} \right)$$

$$= \ln 2 - \ln (1+tan\alpha)$$

$$\div \rightarrow (-)$$

$$* 2 \ln c = \ln(c^2)$$

③ නිස්ස නො ඇති නිස්ස නො ඇති

④ නිස්ස නො ඇති නිස්ස නො ඇති

2.30 - ①

$$\int u \cdot \cos n du$$

$$u = \frac{du}{dn}$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\cos n}_{\ln \cos n}$$

2.30 - ②

$$\int u^2 \cos n du$$

$$1/n \quad \frac{d}{dn}$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\cos n}_{\ln \cos n}$$

$$+ n^2 \sin n - \int \sin n \cdot 2n dn$$

$$\frac{du}{dn} = \cos n$$

$$v = (\sin n)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dn} = \cos n$$

$$v = \sin n$$

$$v = +\sin n$$

$$= n^2 \sin n - \int \sin n \frac{du}{dn}$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\cos n}_{\ln \cos n}$$

$$v = -\cos n$$

$$= n^2 \sin n$$

$$- 2 \left[\ln \cos n - \int \cos n dn \right]$$

$$= uv - \int v \frac{du}{dn} dn$$

$$= n(\sin n) - \int \sin n \cdot 1 dn$$

$$= +n \sin n + \cos n + C$$

2.30 - ③

$$\int u^n du$$

$$u = \frac{du}{dn}$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\frac{du}{dn}}_{\ln u}$$

$$= uv - \int v \frac{du}{dn} dn$$

$$= n \cdot e^u - \int e^u \cdot 1 dn$$

$$= e^u n - e^u + C$$

2.30 - ④

$$\int \sin^{-1} n dn$$

$$\int 1 \cdot \sin^{-1} n dn$$

$$\frac{dv}{dn} = u$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\sin^{-1} n}_{\frac{dy}{du}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 1$$

$$v = \int 1 \cdot dn$$

$$v = n$$

2.30 - ④

$$\int e^{4n} \cos 3n dn$$

$$\frac{dv}{dn} = u$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\cos 3n}_{e^{3n} \cos 3n}$$

* ഇത്തരം (E) നാ

ബഹുമാനിക്കുന്ന (7) പദ്ധതി

 $\frac{dy}{dn}$, നാലു ദശ മുന്തിരം പരിപാലനം.

$$\int e^{4n} \cos 3n dn$$

$$\frac{dv}{dn}$$

$$v = \frac{\sin 3n}{3}$$

$$= e^{4n} \frac{\sin 3n}{3} - \int \sin 3n e^{4n} \cdot 4 dn$$

$$= e^{4n} \frac{\sin 3n}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \int e^{4n} \sin 3n dn$$

$$= e^{4n} \frac{\sin 3n}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \left[-e^{4n} \frac{\cos 3n}{3} \right]$$

$$= e^{4n} \frac{\sin 3n}{3} + \frac{4}{3} e^{4n} \frac{\cos 3n}{3} - \frac{16}{9} e^{4n} \cos 3n$$

$$\frac{25}{9} \int e^{4n} \cos 3n dn = e^{4n} \frac{\sin 3n}{3} + \frac{4}{3} e^{4n} \frac{\cos 3n}{3}$$

$$\int e^{4n} \cos 3n dn = \frac{9}{25} \left[\frac{e^{4n} \sin 3n}{3} + \frac{4}{9} e^{4n} \cos 3n \right] + C$$

2.30 - ②

$$\int u \cdot \cos n du$$

$$u = \frac{du}{dn}$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\cos n}_{\ln \cos n}$$

$$+ n^2 \sin n - \int \sin n \cdot 2n dn$$

$$\frac{du}{dn} = \cos n$$

$$v = (\sin n)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dn} = \cos n$$

$$v = \sin n$$

$$v = +\sin n$$

$$= n^2 \sin n - \int \sin n \frac{du}{dn}$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\cos n}_{\ln \cos n}$$

$$v = -\cos n$$

$$= n^2 \sin n$$

$$- 2 \left[\ln \cos n - \int \cos n dn \right]$$

2.30 - ③

$$= uv - \int v \frac{du}{dn} dn$$

$$= n(\sin n) - \int \sin n \cdot 1 dn$$

$$= +n \sin n + \cos n + C$$

2.30 - ③

$$\int u^n du$$

$$u = \frac{du}{dn}$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\frac{du}{dn}}_{\ln u}$$

$$= uv - \int v \frac{du}{dn} dn$$

$$= n \cdot e^u - \int e^u \cdot 1 dn$$

$$= e^u n - e^u + C$$

2.30 - ④

$$\int \sin^{-1} n dn$$

$$\int 1 \cdot \sin^{-1} n dn$$

$$\frac{dv}{dn} = u$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\sin^{-1} n}_{\frac{dy}{du}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 1$$

$$v = \int 1 \cdot dn$$

$$v = n$$

2.30 - ④

$$\int e^{4n} \cos 3n dn$$

$$\frac{dv}{dn} = u$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\cos 3n}_{e^{3n} \cos 3n}$$

* ഇത്തരം (E) നാ

ബഹുമാനിക്കുന്ന (7) പദ്ധതി

 $\frac{dy}{dn}$, നാലു ദശ മുന്തിരം പരിപാലനം.

2.30 - ②

$$\int 1 \cdot n dn$$

$$u \frac{d}{dn} \underbrace{\frac{du}{dn}}_{\ln n}$$

$$= ln n - \int n \frac{1}{n} dn$$

$$\frac{du}{dn} = 1$$

$$v = n$$

$$= ln n \cdot n - n + C$$

2.30r 01 (4)

$$\int u \cos v \, du = u \sin v - \int \sin v \, du$$

$$u \xrightarrow{\text{ILATE}} \frac{du}{dv}$$

$$2.30r \int_2^4 u \ln u \, du = \text{alnbt c}$$

বেস বিকল্প হলো, লগারিদম

$$= \cos v u - \int \sin v \, du$$

$$= u \cos v + \int u \sin v \, du$$

$$= e^u \cos v + \left[\sin v - \int \cos v \, du \right]$$

$$v = e^u$$

$$\frac{dv}{du} = e^u$$

$$2.30r \int u \ln u \, du = \text{একান্তরণ করা হলো}$$

$$\text{সেকোন্ড} = \frac{\text{একান্তরণ}}{2} + \frac{\text{টেন্সিভি}}{2}$$

2.30r 01

প্রতিক্রিয়া করা হলো।
অন্তরণ করা হলো।

$$\int e^{\sqrt{u+1}} \, du$$

$$\sqrt{u+1} = t \quad \text{করুন}$$

$$u = t^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = 2t$$

$$du = 2t \, dt$$

$$= \int e^t \cdot 2t \, dt$$

$$u \xrightarrow{\text{ILATE}} \frac{dy}{du}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = t$$

$$v = 1$$

$$= 2 \left[t e^t - \int e^t \, dt \right]$$

$$= 2t e^t - 2e^t$$

$$= 2\sqrt{u+1} e^{\sqrt{u+1}} - 2e^{\sqrt{u+1}} + C$$

$$= \int_2^4 u \ln u \, du \quad u \xrightarrow{\text{ILATE}} \frac{du}{dv}$$

$$= \left[\ln \frac{u^2}{2} \right]_2^4 - \int_2^4 \frac{u^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u} \, du \quad v = \frac{u^2}{2}$$

$$= \left[\ln \frac{u^2}{2} \right]_2^4 - \frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 u \, du$$

$$= \left[\ln \frac{u^2}{2} \right]_2^4 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u^2}{2} \right)_2^4$$

$$= \left[\ln 4 \cdot \frac{16}{2} - \ln 2 \cdot \frac{4}{2} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{16}{2} - \frac{4}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left[8 \ln 2 - 2 \ln 2 \right] - \frac{12}{2}$$

$$= \left[\ln 2^{16} - \ln 2^4 \right] - 3$$

$$= \ln \frac{2^{16}}{2^4} - 3$$

$$= 7 \ln 4 - 3$$

$$= \text{alnbt} + C$$

$$a=7, b=4, C=2(-3) //$$

$$2.30r \int e^x \underbrace{1 - \cos(\ln x)}_{\text{করুন}} \, dx$$

প্রতিক্রিয়া করা হলো।
অন্তরণ করা হলো।
করুন।

$$, \int \frac{1}{u} \cos(\ln x) \, du \quad v = u$$

$$= \left[\cos(\ln x) u \right]_e^x - \int_e^x \left[-\sin(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{u} \right] \, du$$

$$= \left[\cos(\ln x) e^x - \cos(e) \right] + \left[\left[\sin(\ln x) \right]_e^x \right]$$

$$= \left[-e^x - 1 \right] + \left[\sin(\ln e) e^x - \sin(\ln 1) \right] - \int_e^x \sin(\ln x) \, du$$

$$= [-e^x - 1]$$

$$+ [\sin(\ln e^x) e^x - \sin(\ln u)] \\ - \int e^x \cos(\ln u) du$$

$$2 \int_1^{e^x} 1 \cdot \cos(\ln u) du = -(e^x + 1) \\ + 0$$

$$\int_1^{e^x} 1 \cdot \cos(\ln u) du = -\frac{(e^x + 1)}{2} //$$

प्र० ४६ और अनेक विधियाँ

Part 3

49

$$\int \frac{P}{(ax+b)\sqrt{An^2+Bn+C}} dn$$

$$\frac{P}{(an+b)\sqrt{An^2+Bn+C}}$$

$$(an+b) = \frac{1}{t}$$

50

$$\int \frac{P}{(an+b)\sqrt{An+B}} dn$$

$$\sqrt{An+B} = t$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{n \sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} dn$$

$$n = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$dn = \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{t}{2} \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{4} + 4 \frac{t}{2} + 1}} \cdot \frac{-1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{4} + 4 \frac{t}{2} + 1}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{-1}{1 \sqrt{t^2 + 4t + 1}} dt$$

$$- \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t+2)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2}}$$

$$- \frac{\sin^{-1}(\frac{t+2}{\sqrt{2}})}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= -\ln|t+2| + \sqrt{(t+2)^2 - 2} + C$$

$$-\ln|t+2| + \sqrt{(t+2)^2 - 2}$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{(n+2)\sqrt{n^2+1}} dn$$

$$(n+2) = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{1}{t^2} \Rightarrow dn = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\int -\frac{1}{t^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt$$

$$-\ln|t| + \sqrt{t^2+1}$$

$$\int \frac{-kt}{t \sqrt{(\frac{1}{t}-2)^2+1}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{-kt^2}{t \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{4}{t} + 5}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5t^2 - 4t + 1}} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t - \frac{2}{5})^2 - \frac{24}{25}}} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln|t - \frac{2}{5}| + \sqrt{(t - \frac{2}{5})^2 - \frac{24}{25}} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln|\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{2}{5}| + \sqrt{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{2}{5})^2 + \frac{1}{5}} + C$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n+1}} dn$$

$$\sqrt{n+1} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(2t^2 + 1)\cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dt$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{(2t^2 + 1)} dt$$

$$2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}t}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$

භූප්‍රධාන දුග්‍රහණ

↳ Part 4

දුග්‍රහණ ප්‍රතිච්‍යා ප්‍රතිච්‍යා ප්‍රතිච්‍යා
මෙහිදී ඇත්තේ ප්‍රතිච්‍යා ප්‍රතිච්‍යා ප්‍රතිච්‍යා

2. නැත ① දුග්‍රහණ ප්‍රතිච්‍යා ප්‍රතිච්‍යා

$$\int e^{\sqrt{n+3}} \, dn$$

$$\sqrt{n+3} = t \Rightarrow n = t^2 - 3$$

$$dn = 2t \, dt$$

$$= \int e^t \cdot 2t \, dt \quad u \text{ let } \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = et$$

$$= 2[t \cdot et - \int et \, dt] \quad v = \int et \, dt$$

$$v = et$$

$$= 2te^t - 2e^t + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{n+3} e^{\sqrt{n+3}} - 2e^{\sqrt{n+3}} + C$$

2. නැත දුග්‍රහණ ප්‍රතිච්‍යා

$$\int \sqrt{4n - n^2} \, dn$$

යොමු කළ යුතුවක්

$$\int \sqrt{-(c^2 - n^2)} \, dn$$

$$\int \sqrt{2^2 - (n-2)^2} \, dn \quad \text{මෙමුවිද}$$

$$(n-2) = 2 \sin \theta \quad \sqrt{a^2 - u^2} \text{ ප්‍රතිච්‍යා}$$

$$n = 2 \sin \theta + 2$$

$$dn = 2 \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$u = a \sin \theta$$

$$du = a \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\int 2 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cdot \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$4 \int \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$4 \int \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$4 \int \left(1 + \cos 2\theta \right) \, d\theta$$

$$2 \left[\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$2 \sin^{-1} \left(\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n-2}{2} \right) \right) + \sin \left(2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n-2}{2} \right) \right)$$

2. නැත දුග්‍රහණ ප්‍රතිච්‍යා

$$\int \sin^{-1} \sqrt{n} \, dn$$

$$\sqrt{n} = t \text{ let } n = \sin^2 \theta \text{ ප්‍රතිච්‍යා}$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} (\sqrt{n})$$

$$dn = 2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\int \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta} \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\int \sin^{-1} (\sin \theta) \cdot \sin \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{\theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta}{\frac{du}{dn}} \, d\theta \quad \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{du}{dn}$$

$$\theta \left(-\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) - \int -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \cdot 1 \, d\theta \quad v = -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} + C$$

$$-\frac{\sin^{-1} (\sqrt{n}) \cos [2 \sin^{-1} \sqrt{n}]}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin [2 \sin^{-1} \sqrt{n}] + C$$

+ C

2. නැත දුග්‍රහණ ප්‍රතිච්‍යා

$$\int n^7 e^{n^8} \, dn$$

$$n^8 = t, \frac{dt}{dn} = 8n^7$$

$$dt = 8n^7 \, dn$$

$$n^7 \, dn = \frac{1}{8} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{8} e^{nt} \, dt \quad \int \frac{1}{8} e^{nt} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \int e^{nt} \, dt \quad \frac{1}{8} e^{nt} + C$$

2. නැත දුග්‍රහණ ප්‍රතිච්‍යා

$$\int \sqrt{n+1} \, dn$$

$$\sqrt{n+1} = t$$

$$n+1 = t^2 - 1 \Rightarrow dn = 2t \, dt$$

$$\int s^t \cdot 2t \, dt$$

$$2 \int s^t \cdot t \, dt$$

$$s^t = e^y, \text{ යොමු කළ යුතුවේ}$$

$$t \ln s = y \ln e$$

$$y = \frac{t \ln s}{\ln e} = t \ln s$$

$$2 \int \frac{e^{t \ln s} \cdot t}{\frac{du}{dn}} \, dt$$

$$2 \left[\frac{1}{2} t^2 \ln s \right] + C$$

2.30r $e^n \cdot t$ զիցօքան

$$\int \frac{e^n}{\sqrt{1-e^{2n}}} du \quad \text{կետք ու ուղարկում}$$

$$\int \frac{e^n}{\sqrt{1-(e^n)^2}} du \quad e^n = t \\ \text{Խնայութուն} \quad dt = e^n \cdot du$$

$$\frac{dt}{du} = e^n \\ dt = e^n \cdot du \\ e^n du = dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$\sin^{-1}(t)$$

$$\sin^{-1}(e^n) + C$$

2.30r $\cot \alpha = \sin n$ զիցօքան

$$\int \frac{\cos n}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 n}} du \quad \text{ուղարկում}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \sin n \\ \text{Խնայութուն} \\ \cos n \frac{du}{d\alpha} = -\csc^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos n du = -\csc^2 \alpha d\alpha$$

$$\int \frac{-\csc^2 \alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \alpha}}$$

$$-\int \frac{\csc^2 \alpha d\alpha}{\csc \alpha}$$

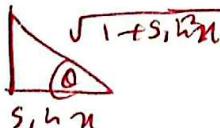
$$-\int \csc \alpha d\alpha$$

$$-\ln |\csc \alpha - \cot \alpha| + C$$

$$\cot \alpha = \sin \alpha$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$-\ln \left| \sqrt{1+\sin^2 n} - \sin n \right| + C$$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 n}}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \sin n$$

2.30r $n^3 t + 1 \sim$ զիցօքան

$$\int \frac{1}{n(n^3-1)} du$$

$$\int \frac{n^2}{n^3(n^3-1)} du$$

զիցօքան
շարուցակ
բառություն

$$n^3 t + 1 \sim$$

$$t = \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$$\frac{dt}{du} = -$$

$$n^3 = -\frac{1}{t}$$

n^3 հասանակ չափանիշ

$$3n^2 = \frac{1}{t^2} \frac{dt}{du}$$

$$n^2 du = \frac{1}{3t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t}(-\frac{1}{t}-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{3t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t}(t+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{3t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{t^2}{(t+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{3t^2} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{(t+1)} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |t+1| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln | -\frac{1}{n^3} + 1 | + C$$

2.30r $n = \sin^2 \alpha$ զիցօքան

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{n}{1-n}} du \quad \text{օճախ}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} du$$

$$\text{ֆակտ. } \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\int \sin \alpha \cdot 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$n = \sin^2 \alpha$$

Օճախ դաշտում

$$\frac{du}{da} = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$du = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha da$$

$$da = \sin^2 \alpha da$$

$$2 \int \sin^2 \alpha da$$

$$2 \int \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} da$$

$$\int da = \int \cos 2\alpha da$$

$$\bullet = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2}.$$

$$\sin^{-1}(\sqrt{n}) = \sin \left(\frac{2 \sin^{-1}(\sqrt{n})}{2} \right) + C$$

නිශ්චල ප්‍රතිචාර සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර ප්‍රතිචාර

[2]

නිශ්චල ප්‍රතිචාර සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර
 \leftrightarrow ප්‍රතිචාර සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

[3]

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &+ \int_a^b g(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx \end{aligned}$$

[4]

$a < c < b$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

[5]

නිශ්චල ප්‍රතිචාර සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර
නම් ප්‍රතිචාර සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර
නිශ්චල ප්‍රතිචාර සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර
නිශ්චල ප්‍රතිචාර සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(y) dy$$

$$2. \text{ යෝගී } \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx \neq \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos y dy$$

[6]

නිශ්චල ප්‍රතිචාර සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$$

යෝගී

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$$

[6] ප්‍රතිචාර

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_a^0 f(a-x) dx$$

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^0 f(a-t) \cdot dt$$

$$-\int_a^0 f(a-t) \cdot dt$$

$$\int_0^a f(a-t) \cdot dt$$

$$\int_0^a f(a-u) \cdot du$$

$$x = a-t \quad \text{සොයුනු}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = -1$$

$$du = -dt$$

$$\frac{n=0}{a=t} \quad \frac{n=q}{t=0}$$

$$2. \text{ යෝගී } \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$$

$$(1) \int_0^{2024} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{2024-n}} dn$$

$$\int_0^{2024} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{2024-n}} dn = \int_0^{2024} \frac{\sqrt{2024-n}}{\sqrt{2024-n} + \sqrt{n}} dn$$

$$= Z \quad = Z$$

$$Z+Z = \int_0^{2024} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{2024-n}} + \frac{\sqrt{2024-n}}{\sqrt{2024-n} + \sqrt{n}} dn$$

$$2Z = \int_0^{2024} \frac{(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{2024-n})}{(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{2024-n})} dn$$

$$2Z = \int_0^{2024} 1 \cdot dn$$

$$2Z = [n]_0^{2024}$$

$$2Z = [2024 - 0]$$

$$Z = \frac{2024}{2}$$

$$Z = 1012$$

$$2. \int_0^1 n (1-n)^{2005} dn$$

(II) $\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sqrt{\sin u}}{\sqrt{\sin u} + \sqrt{\cos u}} du = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sqrt{\cos u}}{\sqrt{\sin u} + \sqrt{\cos u}} du$

$$\int_0^1 n (1-n)^{2005} dn$$

$$= \int_0^1 (n^{2005} - n^{2006}) dn$$

$$= \int_0^1 n^{2005} dn - \int_0^1 n^{2006} dn$$

$$= \left[\frac{n^{2006}}{2006} \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{n^{2007}}{2007} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2006} - \frac{1}{2007}$$

2. 805 I) a, b ആണ് കേന്ദ്രം

$$\int_a^b f(u) du = \int_a^b f(a+b-u) du$$

എല്ലാവും

$$(II) \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sqrt{\sin u}}{\sqrt{\sin u} + \sqrt{\cos u}} du$$

$$\int_a^b f(u) du = \int_a^b f(a+b-u) du$$

~~$$\int_a^b f(u) du$$~~

$$u = a+b-t$$

$$du = -dt$$

$$\frac{u-a}{t-b} = \frac{u-b}{t-a}$$

$$\int_b^a f(a+b-t) \cdot (-dt)$$

$$\int_a^b f(a+b-t) dt$$

$$\int_a^b f(a+b-u) du$$

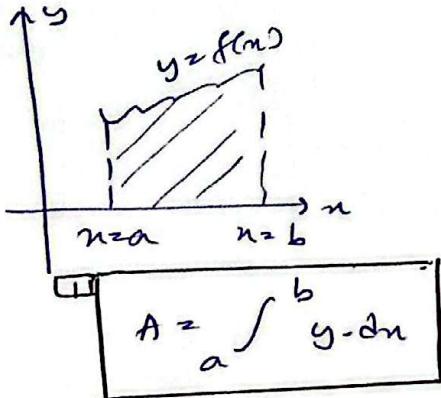
② තුළක්‍රාන්තික ප්‍රස්ථාන

① සැක්‍රංචීය

වැනි නිර්ණය

① පැවත්වා ඇති

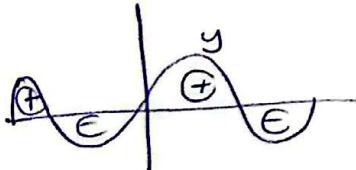
① පැවත්වා ඇති ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණය



Note:

- ① ග්‍රෑෆ් හේතුවෙන් ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රමාණ කිරීමෙහි
- ② ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රමාණ කිරීමෙහි

②



- y (+) නිස්ස ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණය
- y (-) නිස්ස ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණය
- y නිස්ස ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණය
- y නිස්ස ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණය

③ පැවත්වා ඇති ප්‍රස්ථාන

දෙනු ලබන ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රමාණ කිරීමෙහි

ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණය

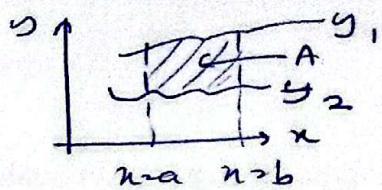
(+) ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණය

අඟු ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණය

ස්ථිර ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණය

දෙනු ලබන ප්‍රස්ථාන

② පැවත්වා ඇති ප්‍රස්ථාන



$$\left[\text{වැනි ප්‍රස්ථාන} \right] = \left[y_1 \text{ ප්‍රස්ථාන } \right] - \left[y_2 \text{ ප්‍රස්ථාන } \right]$$

$$\text{වැනි ප්‍රස්ථාන} = \int_a^b y_1 \cdot dx - \int_a^b y_2 \cdot dx$$

$$② A = \int_a^b (y_1 - y_2) \cdot dx$$

ඩිජ්‍යෝලෝජිස් ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රමාණය

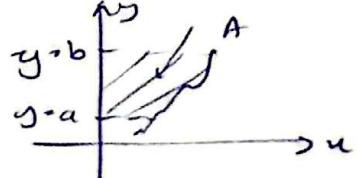
② පැවත්වා ඇති ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණය

ප්‍රමාණය

③ පැවත්වා ඇති ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණය

③ පැවත්වා ඇති ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණය

වැගස්



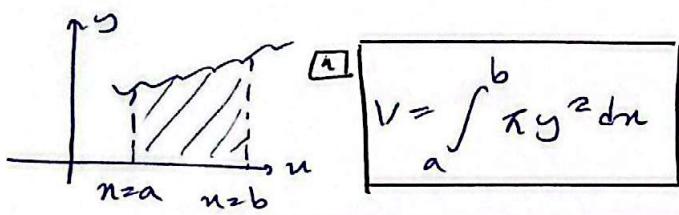
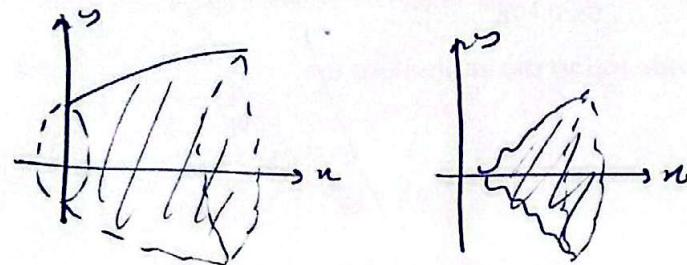
$$③ A = \int_a^b b \cdot dx$$

④ Note: ප්‍රස්ථාන

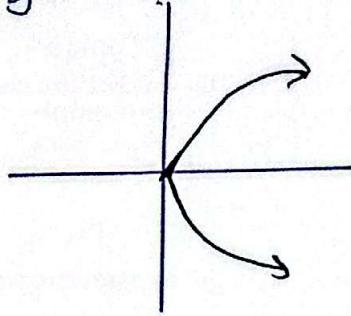
වැගස් ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රමාණ කිරීමෙහි

02 පිළිගැනීම

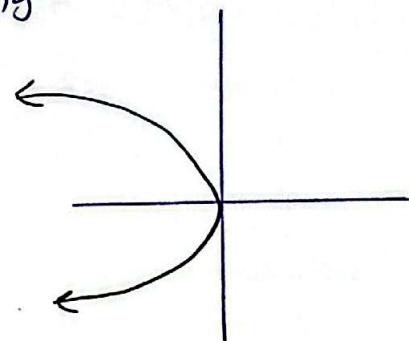
01 ගුණක්, x තුළය නම් $360^\circ (2\pi)$
සාමාන්‍ය සෙවන සේවන නිශ්චල පරිජ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵලි



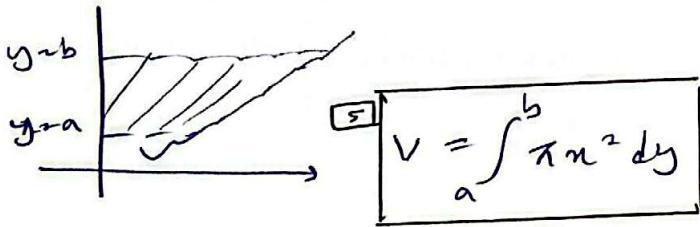
$$\textcircled{3} \quad y^2 = Ax \\ \text{or } u = Ay^2$$



$$\textcircled{4} \quad u = -Ay^2$$

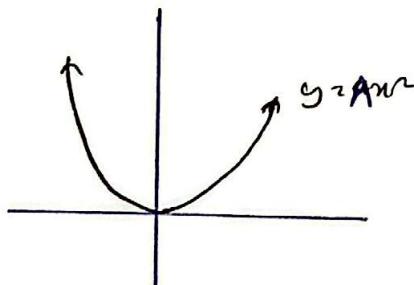


02 ගුණක්, y තුළය නම් $360^\circ (2\pi)$
සාමාන්‍ය සෙවන නිශ්චල පරිජ්‍යා

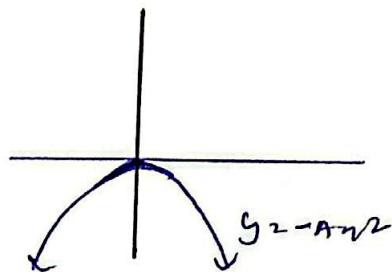


Note: y මූල ද්‍රීම (නොමැත්තායි)

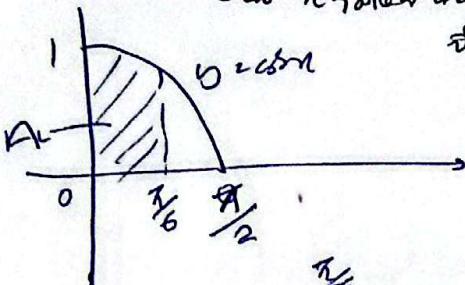
$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = Ax^2$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = -Ax^2$$



① $y = \cos n$ ဆုံးသော ပုံစံများ
 အနေဖြင့် $n=20$ ပါ။
 $n = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ပဲတို့။
 လူမှာ မြန်မာရာ များ များ
 ကြည့်ချင် ပေးပို့။

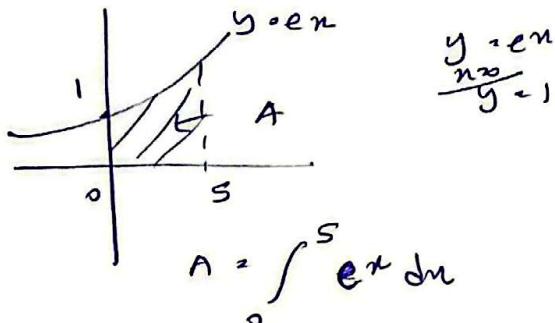


$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos n \, dn$$

$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos n \, dn$$

$$A = \left[\sin n \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

② $y = e^n$ များ မြန်မာရာ များ
 ($n > 0$ ပါ။ $n < 0$ ပါ။)

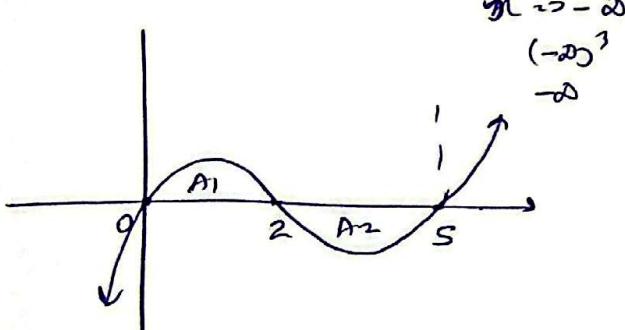


$$A = e^s - e^0 = (e^s - 1)$$

③ $y = n^3 - 2n^2 + 10$ များ
 မြန်မာရာ များ များ များ

$$y = n(n^2 - 2n + 10)$$

$$y = n(n-5)(n-2)$$



$$A_1 = \int_0^2 (n^3 - 2n^2 + 10) \, dn$$

$$A_1 = \left[\frac{n^4}{4} - 2 \cdot \frac{n^3}{3} + 10n^2 \right]_0^2$$

$$A_1 = \left[\frac{2 \cdot 16}{24} - 2 \cdot \frac{8}{3} + 10 \cdot \frac{2^2}{2} \right] = 0$$

$$A_2 = \left[24 - \frac{7 \cdot 8}{3} \right]$$

$$A_2 = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$A_3 = \int_2^5 (n^3 - 2n^2 + 10) \, dn$$

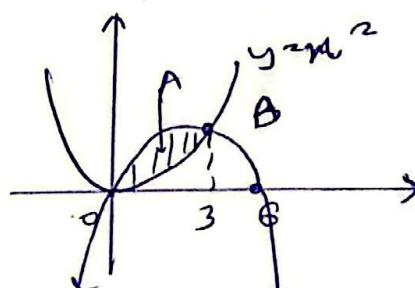
$$A_3 = \left[\frac{n^4}{4} - 2 \cdot \frac{n^3}{3} + 10 \cdot \frac{n^2}{2} \right]_2^5$$

$$A_3 = \left[-\frac{189}{12} \right]$$

$$A_3 = -\frac{189}{12}$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \left(\frac{16}{3} + \frac{189}{12} \right)$$

④ $y = 6n - n^2$ မှာ $y = n^2$ ပါ။
 အနေဖြင့် ပေးပို့။



$$y = n(6-n)$$

$$\frac{x \neq +\infty}{-\infty}$$

$$\frac{n = -\infty}{-(c-a)^2}$$

$$-\infty$$

$$\text{B1: } n^2 = 6n - n^2 \\ 2n^2 = 6n \\ n = 3$$

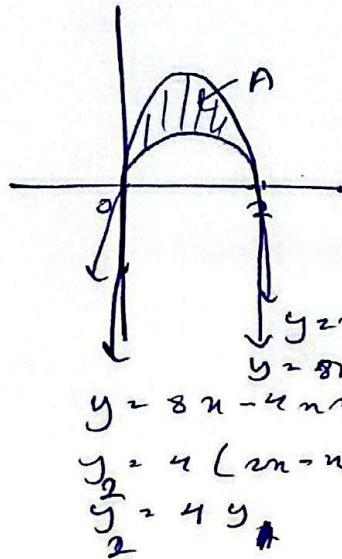
$$A = \int_0^3 ((6n - n^2) - n^2) \, dn$$

$$A = \left[6 \cdot \frac{n^2}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{n^3}{3} \right]_0^3$$

$$A = [3 \cdot 9 - 2 \cdot 9]$$

$$A = 9 \text{ ဧပြီးသော}$$

③ $y = 2n - n^2$
 $y = 8n - 4n^2$
 නුගේ පෙන්වනා සඳහා නොවේ
 අඩුවා



$$y = 2n - n^2$$

$$y = n(2-n)$$

$$\frac{n \rightarrow +\infty}{-n^2}$$

$\rightarrow -\infty$

$$\frac{n \rightarrow -\infty}{-(-\infty)^2}$$

$\rightarrow -\infty$

$$y = n(n-n^2)$$

$$\frac{y_2}{2} = 4y_1$$

$$A = \int_0^2 (8n - 4n^2 - 2n + n^2) dn$$

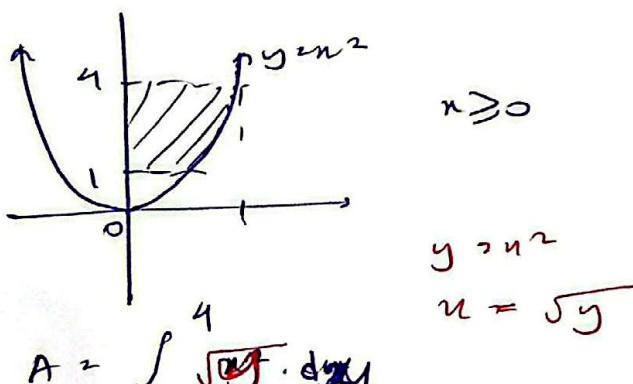
$$A = \int_0^2 (6n - 3n^2) dn$$

$$A = \left[6 \frac{n^2}{2} - 3 \cdot \frac{n^3}{3} \right]_0^2$$

$$A = (3 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 8)$$

A = 4 පැනකයි

④ $y = n^2$ නිසු හෝ පැහැර පෙන්වනා
 නොවන එක්සත් (y=1 හෝ $y = 4$ නිසු)
 [$n \geq 0$ තුළුවනා නොවනා]



$n \geq 0$

$$y = n^2$$

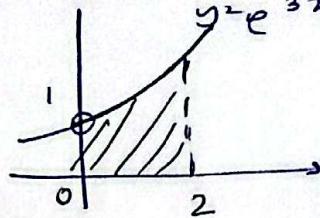
$$n = \sqrt{y}$$

$$A = \int_1^4 \sqrt{y} dy$$

$$A = \left[\frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4$$

$$A = \frac{2}{3} [2^3 - 1] = \frac{14}{3}$$

⑤ $y = e^{3n}$ නිසු හෝ පැහැර පෙන්වනා
 නොවන එක්සත් (y=1 හෝ $y = e^3$ නිසු)
 මෙම එක්සත් පැනකයි



$$V = \int_0^2 \pi (e^{3n})^2 dn$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^2 e^{6n} dn$$

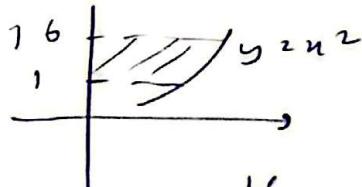
$$V = \pi \left[\frac{e^{6n}}{6} \right]_0^2$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{6} (e^{12} - e^0)$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{6} (e^{12} - 1)$$

⑥ $y = n^2$ ($n \geq 0$) නිසු හෝ

ශුදා යුතු පෙන්වනා
 ඇත්තා නොවන එක්සත්
 පැනකයි



$$n = \sqrt{y}$$

$$V = \int_1^{16} \pi n^2 dy$$

$$V = \pi \int_1^{16} (\sqrt{y})^2 dy$$

$$V = \pi \int_1^{16} y dy$$

$$V = \pi \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_1^{16}$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{2} [16^2 - 1^2]$$