ا روس تفسرمتنس ه

آثر و تا بعی مشتق پذیر بر (a,b) باشد و (B=g(b) م و (a) و B-g

 $\int_{a}^{b} f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int_{A}^{B} f(u) du$

 $\int U = g(x)$ $\int du = g'(x) dx$

 $\begin{cases} x = a & \text{where} \ U = g(a) = A \\ x = b & \text{where} \ U = g(b) = B \end{cases}$

روش تغيير متغير

$$I = \int \tan(x) dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} dx$$

$$u = \cos(x)$$

$$du = -\sin(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\int \frac{-\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} dx = -\int \frac{du}{u} = -\ln|u| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\ln|\cos(x)| + c = \ln|\sec(x)| + c$$

$$\int \cot(x)dx = \ln(|\sin(x)|) + c$$

به طور مشابه نشان دهید:

$$I = \int (\operatorname{Sec} \theta)^{m} (\operatorname{tg} \theta)^{-1} d\theta ; \begin{cases} m \geq 1 \\ k \geq n \end{cases}$$

$$S_{n} \int 1 + \operatorname{tg}^{2} \theta = (\operatorname{Sec} \theta)^{2}$$

$$(\operatorname{Sec} \theta)^{\prime} = \operatorname{Sec} \theta \operatorname{tg} \theta$$

$$\text{Ju} = \operatorname{Sec} \theta \operatorname{tg} \theta \operatorname{d} \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int (\operatorname{Sec} \theta)^{m-1} (\operatorname{tg} \theta)^{2k} \operatorname{Sec} \theta \operatorname{tg} \theta \operatorname{d} \theta$$

$$(\operatorname{tg}^{2} \theta)^{k} = (\operatorname{Sec}^{2} \theta - 1)^{k} \operatorname{d} u$$

$$= \int u^{m-1} (u^{2} - 1)^{k} \operatorname{d} u$$

_ ...

_ . . .

 $I = \int \sec^4(x) \tan^3(x) dx$ مثال

 $I = \int \sec^2(x)(1 + \tan^2(x)) \tan^3(x) dx$

 $u = \tan(x)$ $du = \sec^{2}(x)dx$ $\Rightarrow I = \int u^{3}(1+u^{2})du = \int (u^{3}+u^{5})du = \frac{u^{4}}{4} + \frac{u^{6}}{6} + c = \frac{\tan^{4}(x)}{4} + \frac{\tan^{6}(x)}{6} + c = \frac{\tan^{4}(x)}{6} + c = \frac{\tan^$

تغییر متغیر مثلثاتہ و هذلولوئ

$$a > 0:$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \to \begin{cases} x = a \sin(\theta) \\ x = a \tanh(\theta) \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \to \begin{cases} x = a \tan(\theta) \\ x = a \sinh(\theta) \end{cases}$$

$$x = a \sinh(\theta)$$

$$x = a \sinh(\theta)$$

$$x = a \cosh(\theta)$$

تغيير متغير مثلثاتت

$$I = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \quad : 1$$
مثال ۱:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2\sin(\theta) \\ dx &= 2\cos(\theta)d\theta \end{aligned} \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{(4\sin^2(\theta))(2\cos(\theta))}{\sqrt{4 - 4\sin^2(\theta)}} d\theta = \int \frac{8\sin^2(\theta)\cos(\theta)}{2\cos(\theta)} d\theta \\ &= 4\int \sin^2(\theta)d\theta = 4\int \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2} d\theta = 2\theta - \sin(2\theta) + c \\ &\to I = 2\sin^{-1}(\frac{x}{2}) - x\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\theta)} + c = 2\sin^{-1}(\frac{x}{2}) - x\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int Secn \left(\frac{Secn + tgn}{Secn + tgn} \right) dn$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{du}{u} = Ln|u| + C$$

$$= Ln|secx+tgx| + C.$$

تغيير متغير مثلثاته

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2\sec(u) \\ dx &= 2\sec(u)\tan(u)du \end{aligned} \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{2\sec(u)\tan(u)du}{\sqrt{4\sec^2(u) - 4}} = \int \sec(u)du = \ln(\left|\sec(u) + \tan(u)\right|) + c \\ &= \ln(\left|\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{2}\right|) + c \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \tan(u) \\ dx &= \sec^2(u)du \end{aligned} \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sec^2(u)du}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2(u)}} = \int \sec(u)du = \ln(|\sec(u) + \tan(u)|) + c \\ &= \ln(\left|\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x\right|) + c \end{aligned}$$

تغيير متغير هذلولوى

$$I = \int \sqrt{1 + x^2} \, dx$$
 هثال ۴: مثال

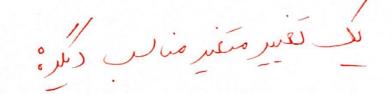
$$\begin{aligned} x &= \sinh(u) \\ dx &= \cosh(u)du \end{aligned} \Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2(u)} \cosh(u) du = \int \cosh^2(u) du = \int \frac{1 + \cosh(2u)}{2} du \\ &= \frac{u}{2} + \frac{\sinh(2u)}{4} + c = \frac{\sinh^{-1}(x)}{2} + \frac{x\sqrt{1 + x^2}}{2} + c \end{aligned}$$

(de juing orien ouis (any 3 ob visi)

$$Ax^2 + Bx + C$$
 $M = x + B$
 $Ax^2 + Bx + C$

$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2}}$ مثال

$$|u = x - 1| |dx = du|$$
 $\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x - 1)^2 + 1}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}} = \ln(|u + \sqrt{u^2 + 1}|) + c$
$$= \ln(|(x - 1) + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2}|) + c =$$



 $\sqrt{ax+b}$ $u^n = ax+b$

$$I = \int \frac{\pi d\pi}{3\sqrt{3\pi + 2}}$$

$$\int u^{3} = 3\pi + 2 \Rightarrow \pi = \frac{u^{3} - 2}{3}$$
 8. do
$$3u^{2} du = 3 d\pi$$

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

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

$$=\frac{1}{3}\int (u^4-2u)du$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}(\frac{u^{5}}{5}-u^{2})+C$$

بك تغسر متعسر مناسى: این تغسره می تواند برای می ایر اسکرال Telles Tell y aun Sind e Oso oeur

$$u = \tan(\frac{x}{2}) \to x = 2 \tan^{-1}(u)$$
$$\to dx = \frac{2du}{1 + u^2}$$

روش تانژانت نصف قوس



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(x) = \frac{2u}{1+u^2} \\ \cos(x) = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2} \\ \tan(x) = \frac{2u}{1-u^2} \end{cases}$$

 $|u| = \tan(\frac{x}{2})$ $dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$ $\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\frac{2du}{1+u^2}}{1+\frac{2u}{1+u^2}} = \int \frac{2du}{u^2 + 2u + 1} = \int \frac{2du}{(u+1)^2}$

 $= \frac{-2}{u+1} + c = \frac{-2}{\tan(\frac{x}{2}) + 1} +$

 $I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin(x)}$

اروش جزء به جزء: فرض کنیم f و g توابع مشتق پذیر باشند، لذا داریم:

تذکر: در این روش باید u و u مناسب را انتخاب کرد تا جواب انتگرال بدست آید.

$$I = \int xe^x dx$$
 مثال

$$\begin{cases} u = x \to du = dx \\ dv = e^x dx \to v = e^x \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = \int u dv = uv - \int v du = xe^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + c$$

 $\begin{cases} u = \ln(x) \to du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = dx \to v = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = \int u dv = uv - \int v du = x \ln(x) - \int x \frac{dx}{x} = x \ln(x) - \int dx$

 $\Rightarrow I = x \ln(x) - x + c$

 $I = \int \ln(x) dx$

$\int e^x \sin(x) dx$



$$\begin{cases} u_1 = e^x \to du_1 = e^x dx \\ dv_1 = \sin(x) dx \to v_1 = -\cos(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = -e^x \cos(x) + \int e^x \cos(x) dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u_2 = e^x \to du_2 = e^x dx \\ dv_2 = \cos(x) dx \to v_2 = \sin(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = -e^x \cos(x) + e^x \sin(x) - \int e^x \sin(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = -e^x \cos(x) + e^x \sin(x) \Rightarrow I = \frac{e^x (\sin(x) - \cos(x))}{2}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} (n-a)(x-b) f(n) dx = 2 \int_{a}^{b} f(n) dx$$

$$I = \int_{a}^{b} (n-a)(x-b) f(n) dx = 2 \int_{a}^{b} f(n) dx$$

 $\begin{cases} u = (x-a)(n-b) \rightarrow du = ((x-b) + (x-a)) = (2x-a-b)dx \\ dv = f'(x)dx \rightarrow v = f'(x) \end{cases}$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \left((x-a)(x-b)f'(x) \right)^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} f'(x) \left((2x-a-b) \right) dx$$

$$\begin{cases}
u = 2x - a - b \\
a
\end{cases} = \sum_{a=1}^{b} f(n) (2x - a - b) dx$$

$$\begin{cases}
u = 2x - a - b \\
dx = f(n) dx
\end{cases} = \sum_{a=1}^{b} (2x - a - b) f(n) b + 2 \int_{a}^{b} f(n) dx$$

Ju= 2n - a - b => I = ((2n-a-b) f(n)) b+2 | b f(n) dn

| dv=f(n)dx => {du=zdn V=f(n)

= 2 /a finida.