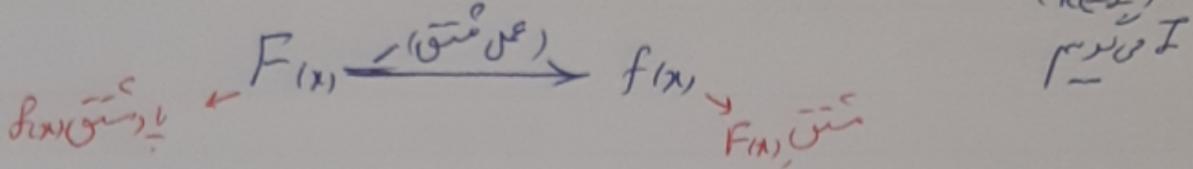


۵۲

اسکال نامن

فرض کیم $f(x)$ تابع مصنی و تقویف نہ داشتہ در مانہ I ، دلگیر $F(x)$ را فرماں کیا کہ در I اسکے $f(x)$ کا اپر مسقی (تابع اولیہ یا اسکال) ہے $F'(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx} = f(x)$
 $\forall x \in I$



نکل: رفع کیم $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2$ کے پر مسقی تابع $F(x) = x^3 - 2x$ نہیں
 $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 1$ کے پر مسقی $G(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$ ہے۔ $F'(x) = f(x) = 3x^2 - 2$
 سب سے نزدیکی پر مسقی $H(x) = x^3 - 2x - 2$ کے پر مسقی $G'(x) = f(x) = 3x^2 - 2$
 $H'(x) = f(x) = 3x^2 - 2$ ہے لیکن کوئی جواب بیکھر کی جو تابع $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2$ کے پر مسقی ہے۔

صحیہ: \leftarrow ملکی تابع $f(x)$ کے پر مسقی $F(x) = \int f(x) dx$ کے پر مسقی $F'(x) = f(x)$ ہے
 \rightarrow اختلاف $H(x) = f(x) + C$ کے پر مسقی $G(x) = \int f(x) dx + C$ کے پر مسقی $G'(x) = f(x)$ ہے۔

تعریف: اگر $F(x)$ کی لزومی پر مسقی تابع $f(x)$ ہے، $F(x) + C$ اسکل نامن

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C \quad \text{جواب تابع } f(x) \text{ کے پر مسقی}$$

$$\boxed{\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C \quad (F'(x) = f(x))}$$

یہ عمل اسکال، یعنی «پر مسقی» یعنی «فتن تابع کے پر مسقی آن کا دارمند» ہے۔
 قراصی اسکال:

$$(x)' = 1 \quad \text{جواب } \int dx = x + C \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right)' = x^n \quad (n \neq -1) \quad \text{نہیں } \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (2)$$

$$\int af(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx \quad \int f(x) + g(x) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx \quad \text{اگر } f, g \text{ کے پر مسقی ملکے تو}$$

و

مثلاً: $\int x^4 dx$ زیراً x^4 كثيرة

$$I = \int a dx = a \int dx = a(x+C) = ax + ac = ax + C$$

مثلاً $\int x^4 dx$ دهار x^4 مثل x^4 dx

$$I = \int (F x^r + V x^r) dx = \int F x^r dx + \int V x^r dx$$

$$= F \int x^r dx + V \int x^r dx = F \left(x^{\frac{r+1}{r+1}} + C_1 \right) + V \left(x^{\frac{r+1}{r+1}} + C_2 \right)$$

$$= F \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} + V \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} + F C_1 + V C_2 = F \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} + V \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} + C$$

لذلك - بعد فحص C آخر رأى نسيم C دلالة على C افقي

$$I = \int (F x^r - V x^r + IV x^r - 1) dx = F x^{\frac{r+1}{r}} - V x^{\frac{r+1}{r}} + IV x^{\frac{r+1}{r}} - 1 + C$$

$$I = \int (\omega x^m - \frac{F}{x^r} + V x^r - \frac{V}{\omega x^r} - \frac{d}{r}) dx$$

$$= \int (\omega x^m - F x^{-r} + V x^r - \frac{V}{\omega} x^{-\frac{r}{m}} - \frac{d}{r}) dx$$

$$= \omega x^{\frac{m+1}{m+1}} - F x^{\frac{-r+1}{-r+1}} + V x^{\frac{r+1}{r+1}} - \frac{V}{\omega} x^{\frac{-r+1}{m+1}} - \frac{d}{r} x + C$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt[m]{x^n} = x^{\frac{n}{m}} \\ \frac{1}{x^n} = x^{-n} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int (F x^r + V x^r - \frac{V}{x^r} + \frac{V}{\sqrt{x}} - 1) dx$$

$$= \int (F x^r + V x^r - V x^{-r} + V x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1) dx$$

$$= F x^{\frac{r+1}{r}} + V x^{\frac{r+1}{r}} - V x^{\frac{-r+1}{-r+1}} + V x^{\frac{-\frac{1}{2}+1}{-\frac{1}{2}+1}} + C$$

$$= x^r + x^r - \frac{1}{x^r} + \frac{V}{\sqrt{x}} - x + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{\omega x^r - x + 1}{x^r} dx = \int (\omega x^r - x + 1) x^{-r} dx$$

$$= \int (dx - \omega x^{-r} + x^{-r}) dx = \omega x^{\frac{-r}{-r}} - x^{\frac{-1}{-r}} + x^{\frac{-4}{-4}} + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{nx^r + \omega n - 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int (nx^r + \omega n - 1)x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int (nx^{\frac{r}{2}} + \omega x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \frac{nx^{\frac{r}{2}+1}}{\frac{r}{2}+1} + \omega \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} - \frac{-\frac{1}{2}+1}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C$$

$\boxed{n m = n^{m+n}}$

فراسن دیز (جذب)

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int (1 + \tan^2 x) dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int (1 + \cot^2 x) dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int x^{-1} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int (\omega \cos x - \nu \sin x + x^{\omega} - \tau e^x + 1) dx = \int \omega \cos x dx - \int \nu \sin x dx + \int x^{\omega} dx - \int \tau e^x dx + \int 1 dx$$

$$I = \int (\omega \cos x - \nu \sin x + x^{\omega} - \tau e^x + 1) dx$$

$$= \omega \sin x - \nu (-\cos x) + x^{\omega} - \tau e^x + x + C$$

$$I = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^{\omega}} \right) + x^{\omega} - \omega x^{\omega-1} - \nu \right) dx = x^{\frac{-\omega+1}{-\omega+1}} + \frac{x^{\omega}}{\ln x} - \omega x^{\frac{\omega-1}{\omega-1}} - \nu x + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{\omega x^{\omega-1} - \nu x + \nu}{x^{\omega}} dx = \int (\omega x^{\omega-1} - \nu x + \nu) x^{-\omega} dx = \int (\omega x^{\omega-1} - \nu x^{-1} + \nu x^{\omega}) dx$$

$$= \omega x^{\frac{\omega}{\omega}} - \nu \ln|x| + \nu x^{\frac{-1}{\omega-1}} + C$$

$$I = \int (nx^{\omega} + \tan^r x + vx + n) dx$$

پس بگوییم $\rightarrow 1$ و

$$= \int (nx^{\omega} + \tan^r x + 1 - 1 + vx - \omega) dx$$

$$= nx^{\omega} + \tan x + vx^{\omega} - \omega x + C$$

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$$I = \int c x^r dx = \int (c + \underbrace{x^{r+1}}_{du} - 1) dx = -c x^{r+1} + x + C$$

$du = x^n dx$ و $u = x^{r+1}$ فرضیه خواهیم داشت، $I = \int x^n (x^{r+1})^{1-n} dx = \int x^n dx$

$$I = \int \underbrace{(x^{r+1})^{1-n}}_u x^n du = \frac{(x^{r+1})^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$\left(I = \int (x^{r+1})^{1-n} x^n dx = \int u^{1-n} du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \right)$$

از این روش را زیر تفسیر می‌کنیم که برای

$$\int du = u + C \quad \text{و} \quad \int u^n du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad \text{فرمول معمولی انتگرال}$$

$$\int \sin u du = -\cos u + C \quad \text{و} \quad \int \cos u du = \sin u + C \quad \text{و} \quad \int e^u du = e^u + C$$

$$\int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C \quad ; \quad \int (1 + \tan^r u) du = \tan u + C$$

$$\int (1 + \cot^r u) du = -\cot u + C$$

$$I = \int \underbrace{r x \sqrt{1+x^r} dx}_{du} = \int \sqrt{u} du = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{2}+1} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C : J^S$$

$$u = 1 + x^r \rightarrow du = r x^r dx$$

$$= \frac{r}{\frac{3}{2}} (1 + x^r)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{r x^r dx}{\sqrt{x^r + \omega}} = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{u^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = r u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$u = x^r + \omega \rightarrow du = r x^r dx$$

$$= r \sqrt{u} + C = r \sqrt{x^r + \omega} + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{r x dx}{(x^r - 1)^\omega} = \int \frac{du}{u^\omega} = \int u^{-\omega} du = \frac{u^{-\omega}}{-\omega} + C = \frac{(x^{r+1})^{-\omega}}{-\omega} + C$$

$$u = x^r - 1 \rightarrow du = r x^r dx$$

$$I = \int x \sin(x^r + 1) dx = \int \sin u du = -\cos u + C = -\cos(x^r + 1) + C$$

$$u = x^r + 1 \rightarrow r x^r dx = du$$

$$\text{Q4} \quad I = \int \nu x^r (\cos(\nu x^r - 1)) dx = \int \cos u du = \sin u + C = \sin(\nu x^r - 1) + C$$

$$u = x^r - 1 \rightarrow du = r x^{r-1} dx$$

$$I = \int x(x^r + k)^q dx = \int u^q \frac{du}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \int u^q du = \frac{1}{r} \frac{u^{q+1}}{q+1} + C = \frac{1}{r} (x^r + k)^{q+1} + C$$

$$u = x^r + k \rightarrow du = r x^r dx \rightarrow x^r du = \frac{du}{r}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{\nu x^r + 1}} dx = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} (2x^r + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$u = 2x^r + 1 \rightarrow du = 2rx^r dx \rightarrow x^r du = \frac{du}{r}$$

$$I = \int x \sin(\nu x^r + 1) dx = \int \sin u \frac{du}{r} = \frac{1}{r} (-\cos u) + C = -\frac{1}{r} \cos(\nu x^r + 1) + C$$

$$u = \nu x^r + 1 \rightarrow du = r x^r dx \rightarrow x^r du = \frac{du}{r}$$

$$I = \int x e^{y-\varepsilon x^r} dx = \int e^u \frac{du}{-\lambda} = -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^u + C = -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{y-\varepsilon x^r} + C$$

$$u = y - \varepsilon x^r \rightarrow -\lambda x^r dx = du$$

$$\rightarrow x^r dx = \frac{du}{-\lambda}$$

$$I = \int \sin x e^{\omega \cos x - 1} dx = \int e^u \frac{du}{-\omega} = -\frac{1}{\omega} e^u + C = -\frac{1}{\omega} e^{\omega \cos x - 1} + C$$

$$u = \omega \cos x - 1 \Rightarrow du = -\omega \sin x dx$$

$$\rightarrow \sin x dx = -\frac{du}{\omega}$$

$$I = \int x^r \cos(\nu x^r) dx = \int \cos u \frac{du}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \sin u + C = \frac{1}{10} \sin(\nu x^r) + C$$

$$u = \nu x^r \rightarrow du = \nu x^{r-1} dx \rightarrow x^r dx = \frac{du}{\nu}$$

$$I = \int \sqrt{k-y_x} dx = \int \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u}} \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u}} \frac{(k-y_x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$u = k - y_x \rightarrow du = y_x dx \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{y_x}$$

$$I = \int \frac{y_x - \omega}{x^r - \omega x + 1} dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C = \ln|x^r - \omega x + 1| + C$$

$$u = x^r - \omega x + 1 \rightarrow du = (y_x - \omega) dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^r - ex}{x^r - ex + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{r} \ln|u| + C = \frac{1}{r} \ln|x^r - ex + 1| + C$$

$$u = x^r - ex + 1 \rightarrow du = (rx^{r-1} - e)dx \rightarrow r(x^{r-1} - e)dx = du$$

$$\rightarrow (x^{r-1} - e)dx = \frac{du}{r}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x dx}{x^r + 1} = \int \frac{du/r}{u} = \frac{1}{r} \ln|u| + C = \frac{1}{r} \ln|x^r + 1| + C$$

$$u = x^r + 1 \rightarrow du = rx^{r-1} dx \rightarrow rdx = \frac{du}{x^{r-1}}$$

$$I = \int \frac{e^x dx}{re^x - 1} = \int \frac{du/r}{u} = \frac{1}{r} \ln|e^u| + C = \frac{1}{r} \ln|re^x - 1| + C$$

$$u = re^x - 1 \rightarrow du = re^x dx \rightarrow e^x dx = \frac{du}{r}$$

$$I = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\omega \cos x + 1} = \int \frac{du/-\omega}{u} = -\frac{1}{\omega} \ln|u| + C = -\frac{1}{\omega} \ln|\omega \cos x + 1| + C$$

$$u = \omega \cos x + 1 \rightarrow du = -\omega \sin x dx$$

$$\rightarrow \sin x dx = \frac{du}{\omega}$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C = \ln|\ln x| + C$$

$$u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$I = \int e^{ax+b} dx = \overline{\int e^u \frac{du}{a}} = \frac{1}{a} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{a} e^u + C = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax+b} + C$$

$$u = ax+b \rightarrow du = adx \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{a}$$

رسالة بخصوص الـ $\int \sin(ax+b) dx$

$$\int \frac{dx}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C \quad , \quad \int \sin(ax+b) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax+b) + C$$

$$\int \cos(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax+b) + C$$

$$I = \int e^{\varepsilon x - c} dx = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} e^{\varepsilon x - c} + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{e^{\alpha - \beta x}} = \int e^{-\beta x + \alpha} dx = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{\alpha - \beta x} + C$$

$$\text{Q1} \quad I = \int \frac{e^{\gamma x + \nu}}{e^{\omega x - 1}} dx = \int e^{\gamma x + \nu - (\omega x - 1)} dx = \int e^{-\nu x + \omega x + 1} dx = -\frac{1}{\nu} e^{-\nu x + \omega x + 1} + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{\nu dx}{\nu - \omega x} = \nu \int \frac{dx}{-\omega x + \nu} = -\frac{\nu}{\omega} \ln|- \omega x + \nu| + C$$

$$I = \int (\omega \cos \nu x + \nu \sin \nu x) dx = \omega \left(\frac{1}{\nu} \sin \nu x \right) + \nu \left(-\frac{1}{\nu} \cos \nu x \right) + C$$

بسا، لز اسراييل متسقاً به لک تفهیانی نداشته باشید که دلیل این تغییر
تغییر حیوان استگل را به لک تفهیانی سه کردن.

مثال: انتگرال $\int 2x\sqrt{1+x^2} dx$ را حل کنید

$$dt = 2x dx \quad \text{با درج فرض} \quad t = 1+x^2 \quad \text{قراء مقدم}$$

$$I = \int \sqrt{1+x^2} x dx = \int \sqrt{t} dt = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

آن درجه را انتگرال سه بیشتر تغییر نموده باشید چندم

$$I = \int x \sin(x^r + r) dx = \int \sin t \frac{dt}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \int \sin t dt = -\frac{1}{r} \cos t + C = -\frac{1}{r} \cos(x^r + r) + C$$

$$t = x^r + r \rightarrow dt = rx^r dx \rightarrow x dx = \frac{dt}{r}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x dx}{(rx^r + r)^a} = \int \frac{dt/r}{t^a} = \frac{1}{a} \int t^{-a} dt = \frac{1}{a} \frac{t^{-a+1}}{-a+1} + C = -\frac{1}{a} (rx^r + r)^{-a+1} + C$$

$$rx^r + r = t \rightarrow dt = rx^r dx \rightarrow x dx = \frac{dt}{r}$$

$$I = \int \sin(ax+b) dx = \int \sin t \frac{dt}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \int \sin t dt = -\frac{1}{a} \cos t + C$$

$$t = ax + b \rightarrow dt = a dx \rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{a} = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax+b) + C$$

$$\int \cos(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax+b) + C ; \int e^{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax+b} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{x dx}{x^r + 1} = \int \frac{dt/r}{t} = \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{r} \ln|t| + C = \frac{1}{r} \ln(x^r + 1) + C$$

$$t = x^r + 1 \rightarrow dt = rx^r dx \rightarrow x dx = \frac{dt}{r}$$

$$I = \int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos x} = \int -\frac{dt}{t} = -\ln|t| + C = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

19 $t = \cos x \rightarrow dt = -\sin x dx$

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

دعا عزیز

$$I = \int \frac{e^x dx}{re^x - r} = \int \frac{dt}{t} - \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{r} \ln|t| + C = \frac{1}{r} \ln|r e^x - r| + C$$

$$t = re^x - r \rightarrow dt = re^x dx \rightarrow e^x dx = \frac{dt}{r}$$

$$I = \int \frac{e^{-x+r}}{e^{rx-1}} dx = \int e^{-x+r-(rx-1)} dx = \int e^{-rx+\varepsilon} dx = -\frac{1}{r} e^{-rx+\varepsilon} + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{-dt}{t} = -\ln|t| + C = -\ln|\sin x + \cos x| + C$$

$$t = \sin x + \cos x \rightarrow dt = (\cos x - \sin x) dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^c + rx}{x^c + cx^{r-1}} dx = \int \frac{dt/c}{t} = \frac{1}{r} \ln|t| + C = \frac{1}{r} \ln|x^c + cx^{r-1}| + C$$

$$t = x^c + cx^{r-1} \rightarrow dt = (cx^{r-1} + rx^{r-2}) dx = rx^{r-1} dx \rightarrow (x^c + rx) dx = \frac{dt}{r}$$

$$I = \int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}+1}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int e^t r dt = r \int e^t dt = r e^t + C = r e^{\sqrt{x}+1} + C$$

$$\sqrt{x}+1=t \rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{x}} dx \rightarrow \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = r dt$$

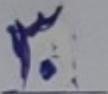
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x(\ln(x+1))} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|\ln x + 1| + C$$

$$t = \ln x + 1 \rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$I = \int \sqrt{1+x} dx = \int \sqrt{t} dt = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}+1} = \frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$I = \int x^r \sqrt{1+x} dx = \int (t-1)^r \sqrt{t} dt = \int (t^r - rt^{r-1}) t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \int (t^{\frac{r}{2}} - rt^{\frac{r-1}{2}} + 1^{\frac{1}{2}}) dt$$

$$t = 1+x \rightarrow \begin{cases} dt = dx \\ x = t-1 \end{cases} = \frac{t^{\frac{r}{2}+1}}{\frac{r}{2}+1} - r \frac{t^{\frac{r-1}{2}+1}}{\frac{r-1}{2}+1} + \frac{1^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C$$



$$= \frac{r}{v} (1+x)^{\frac{v}{r}} - \int_0^x (1+x)^{\frac{v}{r}} dx + \frac{r}{v} (1+x)^{\frac{v}{r}} + C$$

$$I = \int x \sqrt{1-x} dx$$

الآن : I

$$I = \int x^{\frac{m}{r}} \sqrt{r+x} dx$$

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

$$I = \int \frac{x^r dx}{(x^r + \varepsilon)^{\frac{m}{r}}}$$

حل (سيدي)

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x+\sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(r\sqrt{x}+1)} = \int \frac{t^{\frac{1}{r}} dt}{t} = r \ln|t| + C = r \ln|\sqrt{x} + 1| + C$$

$$t = \sqrt{x} + 1 \rightarrow dt = \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^{\frac{v}{r}}}{(x^r + \varepsilon)^{\frac{m}{r}}} dx = \int \frac{x^r \cdot x dx}{(x^r + \varepsilon)^{\frac{m}{r}}} = \int \frac{t^{r-\varepsilon} \frac{dt}{r}}{t^{\frac{m}{r}}} = \frac{1}{r} \int (t-\varepsilon) t^{-\frac{m}{r}} dt$$

$$t = x^r + \varepsilon \rightarrow dt = rx^{r-1} dx \rightarrow x dx = \frac{dt}{r}$$

$$x^r = t - \varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \int (t^{-\frac{1}{r}} - \varepsilon t^{-\frac{m}{r}}) dt = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{t^{-\frac{1}{r}+1}}{-\frac{1}{r}+1} - \varepsilon t^{-\frac{m}{r}+1} \right) + C$$

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

الآن معي

$x=b$ ($x=a \Rightarrow f(x)$) \in معي $[a, b]$ \Rightarrow $f(x)$ خصائص

وهي $F(x)$ \Rightarrow $F(b) - F(a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

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

لذا استقلال مساحة f إذا وجدت تجاه كثافة دالة

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

$$\text{مساحة } \int_a^b f(x) dx = |F(x)|_a^b \quad \text{أي } F(b) - F(a)$$

$$I = \int_1^2 x^{\frac{1}{n}} dx$$

$$\int (x^r + rx) dx = \underbrace{x^{\frac{r+1}{n}}}_{F(x)} + C \Rightarrow \int_1^2 (x^r + rx) dx = \left(x^{\frac{r+1}{n}} \right) \Big|_1^2$$

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

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x+r} \quad : d\omega$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x+r} = \ln|x+r| \Big|_{-1}^1 = \ln|1+r| - \ln|-1+r| = \ln r$$

خواص استقلال مساحة

١- اگر مساحة f على $[a,b]$

$$\int_a^b k f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

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

٢- اگر f على $[c, b] \cup [a, c]$ مفتعل

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

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

٣- در ترتيب استقلال مساحة f على $[a, b]$ طبق قانون التبديل

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_0^r |x-1| dx = \int_0^1 |x-1| dx + \int_1^r |x-1| dx = \int_0^1 (-\underbrace{(x-1)}_{1-x}) dx + \int_1^r (x-1) dx \\ &= (x - \frac{x^2}{2}) \Big|_0^1 + (\frac{x^2}{2} - x) \Big|_1^r = \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int_a^b [x] dx = \int_0^1 [x] dx + \int_1^r [x] dx + \int_r^n [x] dx = \int_0^1 0 dx + \int_1^r 1 dx + \int_r^n r dx$$

$$= x \Big|_1^r + \frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_1^n = r - 1 + \frac{1}{2}(n^2 - r^2)$$

$$I = \int_p^r \sqrt{x} \sqrt{1+x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^r t \sqrt{1+t^{10}} (r+dt) = \int_0^r r + t^{10} \sqrt{1+t^{10}} dt$$

$$t = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = t^2 \rightarrow t = \sqrt{x} \\ x = F \rightarrow t = \sqrt{F} \end{cases}$$

$$u = 1 + t^r \rightarrow \begin{cases} t = - \rightarrow u = 1 \\ t = r \rightarrow u = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_1^9 \sqrt{u} \, du = 15 - \frac{8\sqrt{9}}{9}$$

قضییہ: اگر $f(x)$ میں $[a,b]$ پر سیکھی جائے تو

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x) \quad \left(\because \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right)' = f(x) \right)$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 t} dt$$

$$f(t) = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 t}$$

$$F'(x) = \left(\int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 t} dt \right)' = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}$$

متن بصری:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^u f(t) dt = f(u) u' \quad \text{کیمی اگر:} \lim_{t \rightarrow u} f(t) \text{ میتواند} \neq u$$

وَأَرْ بِنْ هَوَابٍ مُتَقَبِّلَةً لِكَنْدَ آنَفَ.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right) = f(x)x' - f(a)a'$$

$$y = f(x) = \int_0^{x^r} \sqrt{1+t^r} dt \rightarrow y' = f'(x) u' = \sqrt{1+(x^r)^r} (x^r)' = \sqrt{1+x^{\frac{r}{r}}} x^r$$

$$f(t) = \sqrt{1+t^r}$$

$$y = \int_{\sin x}^{\varepsilon+x^r} \sqrt{t+t^r} dt \rightarrow y = f(u) u' - f(v) v'$$

$$f(t) = \sqrt{t+t^r}$$

$$= (\sqrt{\varepsilon+x^r + (\varepsilon+x^r)^r}) (rx) - (\sqrt{\sin x + \sin^r x}) (0)$$

~~$\partial u / \partial t$~~ $\sin x$ $\sin^r x$

$$I) \int du = u + C$$

$$II) \int u^n du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$III) \int u^{-1} du = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C$$

$$IV) \int e^u du = e^u + C$$

$$V) \int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C$$

$$VI) \int \cos u du = \sin u + C$$

$$VII) \int \sin u du = -\cos u + C$$

$$VIII) \int \tan u du = \ln|\sec u| + C$$

$$IX) \int \cot u du = \ln|\csc u| + C$$

$$X) \int \sec u du = \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

$$XI) \int \csc u du = -\ln|\csc u + \cot u| + C$$

$$XII) \int \sec^r u du = \int (1+\tan^2 u) du = \tan u + C$$

$$XIII) \int \csc^r u du = \int (1+\cot^2 u) du = -\cot u + C$$

$$I) \int \sec u \tan u du = \sec u + C$$

$$II) \int \csc u \cot u du = -\csc u + C$$

$$III) \int \frac{du}{u^r + a^r} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$IV) \int \frac{du}{u^r - a^r} = \frac{1}{ra} \ln \left| \frac{u-a}{u+a} \right| + C$$

$$V) \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^r - a^r}} = \arcsin \frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$VI) \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^r + a^r}} = \ln(u + \sqrt{u^r + a^r}) + C$$

$$VII) \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^r + a^r}} = \ln(u + \sqrt{u^r + a^r}) + C$$

$$VIII) \int \frac{du}{|u| \sqrt{u^r - a^r}} = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1} \frac{u}{a} + C$$

PF

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x(a + F(\ln x))^r} = \int \frac{du}{a + u^r} = \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{du}{\frac{a}{r} + u^r} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{a}{r}} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{u}{\sqrt[r]{a}} + C$$

$\rightarrow u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x}$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{\sqrt[r]{\ln x}}{\sqrt[r]{a}} + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x^r + a^r x^r} = \int \frac{dx}{(x + a^r)^r - 1} = \int \frac{du}{u^r - 1} = \frac{1}{r} \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+r} \right| + C = \frac{1}{r} \ln \left| \frac{x+a^r-1}{x+a^r+1} \right| + C$$

$x + a^r = u \rightarrow du = dx$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{a^r \sin^r x + b^r \cos^r x} = \frac{1}{a^r} \int \frac{dx}{(\tan^r x + \frac{b^r}{a^r}) \cos x} = \frac{1}{a^r} \int \frac{du}{u^r + (\frac{b}{a})^r}$$

$u = \tan x \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$

$$= \frac{1}{a^r} \left[\frac{1}{(\frac{b}{a})} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{u}{(\frac{b}{a})} + C_2 \right] = \frac{1}{ab} \operatorname{Arctan} \left(\frac{a \tan x}{b} \right) + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}} = \int \frac{t^r dt}{t^{r-1}} = r \int \frac{dt}{t^{r-1}} = r \frac{1}{r} \ln | \frac{t-1}{t+1} | + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1} \right| + C$$

$$t^r = e^x + 1 \rightarrow r t dt = e^x dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{r t dt}{e^x} = \frac{r t dt}{t^{r-1}}$$

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

$x^r = u \rightarrow r x dx = du$

$$I = \int \frac{x^r}{\sqrt{x^r + a}} dx ; I = \int \frac{dx}{x^r + a^r} ; I = \int \frac{x^r}{1+x^r}$$

$$I = \int \frac{e^x dx}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}} ; I = \int \frac{(\operatorname{Arccos} x)^r}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

RQ

$$I = \int \frac{rx - c}{x^r - 1} dx$$

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