

(نگارل نهضن) : در میان این دو تابع  $F(x)$  و  $f(x)$  کدام که در میان آنها  $I$  را تغیر می‌کند؟

$$F'(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx} = f(x) \quad : I, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(آنچه در  $F(x)$  پیدا شده است) (نگارل)  $\Rightarrow$  تابع اولیه  $f(x)$  را در  $I$  که داشتیم.

$f(x) = 3x^3 + 12x - 1$   $\Rightarrow$   $F(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 - x + C$  (دالیه اولیه) (نگاشتیم)

آنچه در  $F(x)$  پیدا شده است  $\Rightarrow$  تابع اولیه  $f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 - 1$  (نگاشتیم)  $\Rightarrow$   $F'(x) = f(x)$ .

$x^4 + 3x^2 - x + C \quad \dots$  و هم طور که تابع بفرم

$f(x) = 3x^3 + 12x - 1 \quad \Rightarrow$  تابع اولیه تابع

باید تابع  $f(x)$  بی سفارتی تابع اولیه باشد و لامتحاف تابع اولیه را باید آن.

که عدد زیست است  $\Rightarrow$   $F(x) + C$  (نگارل نهضن)  $\Rightarrow$   $F(x)$  که تابع اولیه است.

$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$  (نگارل نهضن)  $\Rightarrow$   $\int f(x) dx$  می‌شود.

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

آنچه عمل نگارل عکس عمل متنق کری کرده است دو قسم متنق باشد یعنی ۱) قسم نهضن  
۲) متنق آن دارای پدیده می‌باشد.

$$(\int f(x) dx)' = f(x) \quad (\text{که} \quad \frac{d}{dx} (\int f(x) dx) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = f(x)) \quad \text{که بوضوح}$$

$$d \int f(x) dx = f(x) dx \quad \text{و باید}$$

$$\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C \quad (\text{که} \quad f'(x) = \text{فرازه اولیه})$$

$$x' = 1 \quad \text{و} \quad \int dx = x + C \quad \text{قضایی نگارل: الف)}$$

$$\left( \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right)' = x^n$$

$$\text{لذا } (n \neq -1) \quad \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (1)$$

•  $\int (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$

$\int a f(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int (\Sigma x^r + v x^v) dx = \int \Sigma x^r dx + \int v x^v dx \\
 &= \underbrace{\int x^r dx}_F + v \int x^v dx \\
 &= F \left( x^{\frac{r+1}{r+1}} + C_1 \right) + v \left( x^{\frac{v+1}{v+1}} + C_v \right) \\
 &= F \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} + v \frac{x^{v+1}}{v+1} + \underbrace{FC_1 + vC_v}_{\text{مكتوب}}
 \end{aligned}$$

لزامٍ بعد ليندستن (ولـ) مكتوب مزدوجة مكتوب وليبارثهار بـ متوالين، يكـ عـتـ

ـ رـاـخـ مـنـدـمـ

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int (\omega x^\omega + \varphi x^\varphi - v x^v + r x^r) dx = \omega x^{\frac{\omega+1}{\omega+1}} + \varphi x^{\frac{\varphi+1}{\varphi+1}} - v x^{\frac{v+1}{v+1}} + r x^r + C \\
 &\quad \left( \int a dx = ax + C \right) \\
 &= x^\omega + r x^r - \frac{v}{v+1} x^{v+1} + \varphi x^{\varphi+1} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

ـ مـنـدـمـ

$$I = \int \left( -\frac{r}{r} x^r + \frac{v}{v} x^v + \sqrt{r} x^r - \frac{\omega}{\omega} x^\omega - \frac{1}{\varphi} x^\varphi \right) dx$$

$$\therefore I = \int \left( -\frac{r}{r} x^r + v x^{-r} + \sqrt{r} x^{\frac{1}{r}} - \frac{\omega}{\varphi} x^{-\frac{1}{\varphi}} - \frac{1}{\varphi} x^{\frac{1}{\varphi}} \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{r}{r+1} x^{\frac{r+1}{r+1}} + v x^{\frac{-r+1}{-r+1}} + \sqrt{r} x^{\frac{1+r}{1+r}} - \frac{\omega}{\varphi} x^{\frac{-1/\varphi+1}{-1/\varphi+1}} - \frac{1}{\varphi} x^{\frac{1/\varphi}{1/\varphi}}$$

$$PV = -\frac{r}{r+1} x^r - \frac{v}{v-1} x^v + \sqrt{r} x^{\frac{1}{r}} - \frac{\omega}{\varphi} x^{-\frac{1}{\varphi}} - \frac{1}{\varphi} x^{\frac{1}{\varphi}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I = \int \frac{Vx^r - rx + \omega}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int (Vx^r - rx + \omega)x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= \int (Vx^{\frac{r}{2}} - rx^{\frac{1}{2}} + \omega x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx \\
 &= Vx^{\frac{\frac{r}{2}+1}{2}} - rx^{\frac{\frac{1}{2}+1}{2}} + \omega x^{\frac{-\frac{1}{2}+1}{2}} + C \\
 &= rx^{\frac{v}{2}} - \frac{r}{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{r}{2}} + \omega x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

فرانسیس ریکر اسٹریٹ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 I = \int \frac{\varepsilon x^\omega - rx + \sqrt{x}}{x^r} dx &= \int (\varepsilon x^\omega - rx + x^{\frac{1}{2}}) x^{-r} dx \\
 &= \int (rx^{r-\frac{1}{2}} - rx^{-1} + x^{-\frac{r}{2}}) dx \\
 &= rx^{\frac{r}{2}} - r \ln|x| - x^{\frac{-r}{2}+1} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

میرزا نصیر الدین

$$\begin{aligned}
 I = \int (\alpha x^r + \omega x + \tan x + rx - v) dx &= \int (\alpha x^r + \omega x + \tan x + rx - v) dx \\
 &= \int (\alpha x^r + \omega x + \tan x + rx - 1 + 1 + \varepsilon x - v) dx \\
 &= \int (\alpha x^r + \omega x + \tan x + rx - 1 + \varepsilon x - 1) dx = \alpha x^{\frac{r}{2}} + \frac{\omega x}{\ln \alpha} + \tan x + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^{r-k} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_2 \int \cot x = \int (\cot x + 1 - 1) dx = -\cot x - x + C$$

بسا، لز اسرا بر مسیره همک تفاضلی نداشته باشد . دلیل این تغییر متغیر می توان اسلال را به همک تفاضلی ساخته باشد.

مثال: این اسلال را رایج بین کنید  $\int 2x \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$

$dt = 2x dx$  بازگشتی لازمی  $t = 1+x^2$  قرار داد

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

آن روش را اسلال سه بیان تغییر متغیر و جایگزین کردم

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

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{r(a-1)} (rx^r+1)^{-a+1} + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$t=\cos x \rightarrow dt=-\sin x dx = \ln|\sec x| + C$$

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

ومنه

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$t = 1+x \rightarrow dt = dx$$

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

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



$$= \frac{r}{v} (1+x)^{\frac{r}{p}} - \frac{r}{p} (1+x)^{\frac{r}{p}-1} + \frac{r}{p} (1+x)^{\frac{r}{p}-2} + C$$

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

$$I = \int x^{\frac{p}{r}} \sqrt{r+x} dx \quad \text{حل: } \underline{\underline{x}}$$

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

$$I = \int \frac{x^r dx}{(x^r + \epsilon)^{\frac{p}{r}}}$$

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

: حل (مسار)

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

$$I = \int \frac{x^{\frac{r}{p}}}{(x^r + \epsilon)^{\frac{p}{r}}} dx = \int \frac{2^r \cdot x dx}{(x^r + \epsilon)^{\frac{p}{r}}} = \int_{t-\epsilon}^{t} \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{p}{r}}} = \frac{1}{r} \int (t-\epsilon) t^{-\frac{p}{r}} dt$$

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

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

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

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

(مسار)

$x=b$   $\wedge x=a \Rightarrow f(x)$  في مسار  $[a, b]$  في  $f(x)$  خصائص

وهي  $F(x)$   $\wedge F'(x) = f(x)$   $\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$

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

لما اسْتَرَال مسْطَح  $f$  لِزُونَاتِهِ ناسِيَّةً بِمَسْطَحِهِ دُورُّ

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

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

$$\int_1^r (x^{\frac{1}{n}} + rx) dx = \left[ \frac{x^{\frac{n+1}{n}}}{\frac{n+1}{n}} + rx^2 \right]_1^r = \left( \frac{r^{\frac{n+1}{n}}}{\frac{n+1}{n}} + r^2 \right) - \left( \frac{1^{\frac{n+1}{n}}}{\frac{n+1}{n}} + 1^2 \right) = \frac{1}{\frac{n+1}{n}} + r^2 - \frac{1}{\frac{n+1}{n}} - 1 = \frac{n}{n+1} + r^2 - 1 = I_n$$

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

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

خواص اسْتَرَال مسْطَح

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

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

لما زُونَاتِهِ مُسْتَقِمةً  $I$  مُسْتَقِمٌ  $f$  مُسْتَقِمٌ

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

ـ در تَوْفِي اسْتَرَال مسْطَح  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  وَزَقْنَةٍ  $b < a$

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

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

$$I_2 = \int_0^r |x-1| dx = \int_0^1 |x-1| dx + \int_1^r |x-1| dx = \int_0^1 (-x+1) dx + \int_1^r (x-1) dx$$

$$= (x - \frac{x^2}{2}) \Big|_0^1 + (\frac{x^2}{2} - x) \Big|_1^r =$$

$$I = \int_0^r [x] dx = \int_0^1 [x] dx + \int_1^r [x] dx + \int_r^{\infty} [x] dx = \int_0^1 0 dx + \int_1^r 1 dx + \int_r^{\infty} r dx$$

$$= x \Big|_1^r + \lfloor x \rfloor \Big|_r^{\infty} = r - 1 + r - \cancel{r}$$

$$I = \int_0^r \sqrt{x} \sqrt{1+x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^r t \sqrt{1+t^2} (rt dt) = \int_0^r rt \sqrt{1+t^2} dt$$

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

$$dt = \frac{dx}{t\sqrt{x}}$$

$$u = 1 + t^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} t = 0 \rightarrow u = 1 \\ t = r \rightarrow u = r^2 \end{cases}$$

$$du = 2t dt$$

$$= \int_1^r \sqrt{u} du = (r - 1) \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}$$

فیتیلیتی فیتیلیتی  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$   $\forall x \in [a, b]$   $\Rightarrow f(x)$  فیتیلیتی  $\exists$   $\bar{x} \in [a, b]$   $f(\bar{x})$

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

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^u f(t) dt = f(u) u'$$

اگر  $u$  متفاہی فیتیلیتی  $\Rightarrow$   $f(u) u'$  و آگر  $u$  متفاہی فیتیلیتی  $\Rightarrow$   $f(u) u'$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_u^v f(t) dt \right) = f(v)v' - f(u)u'$$

فیتیلیتی

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

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

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

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

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

فرمیں اسے دیکھو

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

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

پاکستانی

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

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

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

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

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

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x^r + a^r} = \int \frac{du}{u^r + a^r} = \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{du}{\frac{a^r}{u^r} + 1} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{a^r}{u^r}} \arctan \frac{u}{\sqrt[r]{a^r}} + C$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{r} \arctan \frac{r(\ln x)}{\sqrt[r]{a^r}} + C$$

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

$\lambda + c = u \rightarrow du = dx$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{a^r} \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{b}{a})} \arctan \frac{u}{(\frac{b}{a})} + C = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan \left( \frac{a \tan x}{b} \right) + C$$

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

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

$$I_2 = \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^r - 1}} = \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^r - 1}} = \frac{1}{r} \ln(u + \sqrt{u^r - 1}) + C = \frac{1}{r} \ln(x^r + \sqrt{x^r - 1}) + C$$

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

$$I_2 = \int \frac{x+r}{\sqrt{u^r + a^r}} du ; I = \int \frac{du}{u^r + a^r} ; I_2 = \int \frac{x^r}{1+x^r} du$$

$$I = \int \frac{e^x dx}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}} ; I_2 = \int \frac{(A \cos x)^r}{\sqrt{1-x^r}} dx ; I = \int \frac{dx}{x(\ln x + 1)}$$

PRO

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