

Tanım: $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x \rightarrow f(x)$ fonksiyonu (a,b) aralığında türevli olmak üzere, x değişkeninin değişme miktarı Δx ise $f'(x)$. Δx ifadesine $f(x)$ fonksiyonunun diferansiyeli denir ve $d(f(x))$ ile gösterilir.

Kural 1

$$n \neq -1 \text{ ise, } \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R}, c \text{ sabit})$$

Kural 2

$$a) \int f'(x) dx = f(x) + c$$

$$b) \int [f(x)]^n \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{[f(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$

Kural 3

$$a) \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + c$$

$$b) \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + c$$

Kural 5

$$A) 1) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$2) \int \sin(ax + b) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax + b) + c$$

$$B) 1) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$2) \int \cos(ax + b) = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax + b) + c$$

$$C) 1) \int (1 + \tan^2 x) dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$$

$$2) \int (1 + \tan^2 ax) dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan ax + c$$

$$D) 1) \int (1 + \cot^2 x) dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x}$$

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

$$2) \int (1 + \cot^2 ax) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cot ax + c$$

Kural 4

$$a) \int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$b) \int e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) dx = e^{f(x)} + c$$

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

$$d) \int a^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{a^{f(x)}}{\ln a} + c$$

TERS TRİGONOMETRİK FONKSİYONLARIN İNTEGRALİ

$$a) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \text{Arcsin } x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\text{Arccos } x + c$$

$$b) \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} dx = \text{Arcsin } \frac{u}{a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} dx = -\text{Arccos } \frac{u}{a} + c$$

$$c) \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \text{Arctan } x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = -\text{Arccot } x + c$$

$$d) \int \frac{du}{a^2 + u^2} = \frac{1}{a} \text{Arctan } \frac{u}{a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{du}{a^2 + u^2} = -\frac{1}{a} \text{Arccot } \frac{u}{a} + c$$

$$\int \sinh u \, du = \cosh u + C$$

$$\int \cosh u \, du = \sinh u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}^2 u \, du = \tanh u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{csch}^2 u \, du = -\coth u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech} u \tanh u \, du = -\operatorname{sech} u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{csch} u \coth u \, du = -\operatorname{csch} u + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}} = \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \quad a > 0$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \quad u > a > 0$$

$$\int \frac{du}{a^2 - u^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, & u^2 < a^2 \\ \frac{1}{a} \coth^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, & u^2 > a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{sech}^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \quad 0 < u < a$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{csch}^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \quad u \neq 0$$

DEĞİŞKEN DEĞİŞTİRME (DÖNÜŞÜM) YÖNTEMİ

a) $\int f(x) \cdot dx$ integralinde $x = g(t)$ diyelim. $x = g(t)$ ise, $dx = g'(t) \, dt$ dir.

$\int f(x) \, dx = \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) \, dt$ yazılırsa, integral t türünden ifade edilmiş olur.

KISMİ İNTEGRAL

f, g bir $[a, b]$ aralığında türevli iki fonksiyon olsun.

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + g' \cdot f$$

$$f \cdot g' = (f \cdot g)' - f' \cdot g$$

$$\int f(x) \cdot g'(x) \, dx = f(x) \cdot g(x) - \int g(x) \cdot f'(x) \, dx$$

$f(x) = u, g(x) = V$ dersek

$$\boxed{\int u \, dv = u \cdot v - \int v \, du}^*$$