

নিচের যোগজগুগির মান নির্ণয় কর :

$$1.(a) \int \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \quad [\text{চ.}'o\alpha]$$

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

$$1.(b) \int \frac{(e^x + 1)^2}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx \quad [\text{চ.}'o\beta]$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} dx \\ = \int (e^{2x-\frac{x}{2}} + 2e^{x-\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) dx \\ = \int (e^{\frac{3x}{2}} + 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) dx \\ = \frac{e^{\frac{3x}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + 2 \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + c \\ = \frac{2}{3} e^{\frac{3x}{2}} + 4e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + c$$

$$1.(c) \int (1 + x^{-1} + x^{-2}) dx \quad [\text{রা.}'o\beta]$$

$$= \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + x^{-2} \right) dx \\ = x + \ln x + \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + c = x + \ln x - x^{-1} + c$$

নিয়ম : হরের অনুবন্ধি রাশি দ্বারা লব ও হরকে গুণ করে হরকে $\sqrt{\quad}$ মুক্ত করতে হয়।

$$2.(a) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-1}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-1}}{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-1})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-1})} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-1}}{x - (x-1)} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-1}}{x - x + 1} dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} [x^{3/2} + (x-1)^{3/2}] + c$$

$$2.(b) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} \quad [\text{রা.}'o\beta; \text{দি.}'10]$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1})(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1})} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{(x+1) - (x-1)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int [(x+1)^{1/2} - (x-1)^{1/2}] dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}] + c \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$3.(a) \int \frac{dx}{1 - \sin x} \quad [\text{জ.}'o\beta]$$

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

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

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

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

$$3(b) \int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x} \quad [\text{ব.}'09, '13; চ. '10 প্র.ভ.প.'03]$$

$$= \int \frac{(1-\sin x)dx}{(1+\sin x)(1-\sin x)} \\ = \int \frac{(1-\sin x)dx}{1-\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{(1-\sin x)dx}{\cos^2 x} \\ = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx \\ = \int (\sec^2 x - \sec x \tan x) dx \\ = \tan x - \sec x + c$$

$$3(c) \int \frac{dx}{1+\cos 2x} \quad [\text{কু.}'08]$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan x + c$$

$$3(d) \int \sqrt{1+\cos x} dx \quad [\text{প্র.ভ.প.'08}]$$

$$= \int \sqrt{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \\ = 2\sqrt{2} \int \cos \frac{x}{2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \quad \left[\because d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} dx \right] \\ = 2\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} + c$$

$$3(e) \int \sqrt{1-\cos 2x} dx \quad [\text{চ.}'05, '09; সি. '06; ব. '08]$$

$$= \int \sqrt{2\sin^2 x} dx = \int \sqrt{2} \sin x dx \\ = \sqrt{2}(-\cos x) + c = -\sqrt{2} \cos x + c$$

$$3(f) \int \sqrt{1-\cos 4x} dx \quad [\text{চ.}'09]$$

$$= \int \sqrt{2\sin^2 2x} dx = \int \sqrt{2} \sin 2x dx \\ = \sqrt{2}\left(-\frac{\cos 2x}{2}\right) + c = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 2x + c$$

$$3(g) \int \sec x(\sec x - \tan x) dx \quad [\text{ব.}'13]$$

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

$$4(a) \int \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int (\sin x - \cos x) dx \text{ বা } \int (\cos x - \sin x) dx$$

$$= -\cos x - \sin x + c \text{ বা } \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$4(b) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sqrt{1-\sin 2x}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sqrt{(\sin x - \cos x)^2}} dx$$

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

$$\text{বা, } \int \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\sin x - \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int (\cos x + \sin x) dx \text{ বা, } - \int (\cos x + \sin x) dx$$

$$= \sin x - \cos x \text{ বা, } -(\sin x - \cos x)$$

$$4(c) \int (\sin x + \cos x)^2 dx \quad [\text{প্র.ভ.প. '90}]$$

$$= \int (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2\sin x \cos x) dx$$

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

$$5(a) \int \sin 5x \sin 3x dx \quad [\text{ব.}'08, '12; চ. '10; চ. '12]$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(5x - 3x) - \cos(5x + 3x) \} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 8x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} - \frac{\sin 8x}{8} \right) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + c$$

5(b) $\int \sin 4x \sin 2x \, dx$ [য. '০৮; রা. '০৫; দি. '১১]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(4x - 2x) - \cos(4x + 2x) \} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 6x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} - \frac{\sin 6x}{6} \right) + c \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{12} \sin 6x + c \end{aligned}$$

5(c) $\int 3 \sin 3x \cos 4x \, dx$ [সি.'০২, '০৩; ব. '০৬, '১০]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{3}{2} \{ \sin(4x + 3x) - \sin(4x - 3x) \} \, dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int (\sin 7x - \sin x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{7} \cos 7x + \cos x \right) + c \\ &= \frac{3}{14} (7 \cos x - \cos 7x) + c \end{aligned}$$

5.(d) $\int \sin 3x \cos 5x \, dx$ [কু. '০৬; সি., দি. '১২]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(5x + 3x) - \sin(5x - 3x) \} \, dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin 8x - \sin 2x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{8} \cos 8x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) + c \\ &= \frac{1}{16} (4 \cos 2x - \cos 8x) + c \end{aligned}$$

5(e) $\int 4 \cos 4x \sin 5x \, dx$ [রা. '০৩]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int 2 \{ \sin(5x + 4x) + \sin(5x - 4x) \} \, dx \\ &= \int 2(\sin 9x + \sin x) \, dx \\ &= 2 \left(-\frac{1}{9} \cos 9x + \cos x \right) + c \\ &= -\frac{2}{9} (\cos 9x + 9 \cos x) + c \end{aligned}$$

5(f) $\int 5 \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx$ [ঢ. '০৬; দি., সি. '১৪]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{5}{2} \{ \sin(5x + 4x) - \sin(5x - 4x) \} \, dx \\ &= \int \frac{5}{2} (\sin 9x - \sin x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{9} \cos 9x + \cos x \right) + c \\ &= \frac{5}{18} (9 \cos x - \cos 9x) + c \end{aligned}$$

5(g) $\int \sin px \cos qx \, dx, (p > q)$

[ঢ. '০৩; সি. '০৭]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(p+q)x + \sin(p-q)x \} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\frac{\cos(p+q)x}{p+q} - \frac{\cos(p-q)x}{p-q} \right\} + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\cos(p+q)x}{p+q} + \frac{\cos(p-q)x}{p-q} \right\} + c \end{aligned}$$

6.(a) $\int \cos^2 x \, dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int dx + \int \cos 2x \, dx \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) + c \end{aligned}$$

6(b) $\int \cos^2 2x \, dx$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right) + c$$

6(c) $\int (2 \cos x + \sin x) \cos x \, dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int (2 \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x) \, dx \\ &= \int \left(1 + \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \, dx \\ &= x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) + c \\ &= x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6(d) \int \sin^3 2x \, dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{4} (3 \sin 2x - \sin 6x) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 3 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) + \frac{1}{6} \cos 6x \right\} + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} (-3 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{3} \cos 6x) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$6(e) \int \sin^4 x \, dx \quad [কু. '০৯]$$

$$\sin^4 x \, dx = (\sin^2 x)^2 = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) \right\}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} \{1 - 2 \cos x + \cos^2 2x\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \{1 - 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4x)\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} [1 - 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{3}{2} - 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int \sin^4 x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} x - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} x - \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x \right) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$6(f) \int \cos^4 x \, dx \quad [\text{রা.}'07, '18; সি. '08; পি. '13; জ. '18]$$

$$\cos^4 x \, dx = (\cos^2 x)^2 = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) \right\}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} \{1 + 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \{1 + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4x)\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} [1 + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right] \\
 \therefore \int \cos^4 x \, dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [জ. '০১] \quad &= \int \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} x + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} x + \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x \right) + c \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ প্রশ্ন:

নিচের যোগজগুলি মান নির্ণয় কর :

$$\begin{aligned}
 7(a) \quad &\int \frac{4(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + 4)^2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} \, dx = \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 4)^2}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}} + 8x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 16}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \int (x^{\frac{4}{3}-\frac{1}{3}} + 8x^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{3}} + 16x^{-\frac{1}{3}}) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \int (x + 8x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 16x^{-\frac{1}{3}}) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 8 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + 16 \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{3}+1}}{-\frac{1}{3}+1} \right) + c \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 8 \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} + 16 \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{2}{3}} \right) + c \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (x^2 + 12x^{4/3} + 48x^{2/3}) + c \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7(b) \quad &\int \frac{a \cot x + b \tan^2 x - c \sin^2 x}{\sin x} \, dx \\
 &= \int (a \frac{\cot x}{\sin x} + b \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin x} - c \sin x) \, dx \\
 &= \int (a \cot x \cosec x + b \tan x \sec x - c \sin x) \, dx \\
 &= -a \cosec x + b \sec x + c \cos x + c_1 \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8(a) \int \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 2\theta}{\cos x - \cos \theta} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{2 \cos^2 x - 1 - (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1)}{\cos x - \cos \theta} dx \\
 &= 2 \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos x - \cos \theta} dx \\
 &= 2 \int \frac{(\cos x + \cos \theta)(\cos x - \cos \theta)}{\cos x - \cos \theta} dx \\
 &= 2 \int (\cos x + \cos \theta) dx \\
 &= 2 \left(\int \cos x dx + \cos \theta \int dx \right) \\
 &= 2(\sin x + \cos \theta \cdot x) + c \\
 &= 2(\sin x + x \cos \theta) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8(b) \int (\sec x + \tan x)^2 dx \\
 &= \int (\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x + 2 \sec x \tan x) dx \\
 &= \int (\sec^2 x + \sec^2 x - 1 + 2 \sec x \tan x) dx \\
 &= \int (2 \sec^2 x - 1 + 2 \sec x \tan x) dx \\
 &= 2 \tan x - x + 2 \sec x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9(a) \int \sqrt{1 \pm \sin x} dx \\
 &= \int \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \pm 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx \\
 &= \int \sqrt{\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \pm \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx \\
 &= \int \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \pm \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) dx \text{ বা } \int \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \pm \sin \frac{x}{2}\right) dx \\
 &= 2\left(-\cos \frac{x}{2} \pm \sin \frac{x}{2}\right) + c \\
 &\quad \text{বা } 2\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \mp \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9(b) \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int dx = x + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9(c) \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x} (1 - \sin 2x) dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x} (\cos x - \sin x)^2 dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int (\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x) dx \\
 &= \int (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) dx = \int \cos 2x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9(d) \int \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 dx \\
 &= \int \left(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) dx \\
 &= \int (1 + \sin x) dx = x - \cos x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \int \cos^3 x dx &= \int \frac{1}{4} (3 \cos x + \cos 3x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (3 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

প্রশ্নালী X B

নিচের যোগজগুলি নির্ণয় কর :

$$1.(a) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1-4x)}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1-4x)^{1/3}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int (1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = \frac{(1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{3}+1}}{(-\frac{1}{3}+1)(-4)} + c \\
 &= \frac{(1-4x)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{2}{3}(-4)} + c = -\frac{3}{8}(1-4x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1(b) \int \frac{e^{5x} + e^{3x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{e^{4x}(e^x + e^{-x})}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int e^{4x} dx = \frac{e^{4x}}{4} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \sin x^0 dx \quad [৫.'০৮]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8(a) \int \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 2\theta}{\cos x - \cos \theta} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{2 \cos^2 x - 1 - (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1)}{\cos x - \cos \theta} dx \\
 &= 2 \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos x - \cos \theta} dx \\
 &= 2 \int \frac{(\cos x + \cos \theta)(\cos x - \cos \theta)}{\cos x - \cos \theta} dx \\
 &= 2 \int (\cos x + \cos \theta) dx \\
 &= 2 \left(\int \cos x dx + \cos \theta \int dx \right) \\
 &= 2(\sin x + \cos \theta \cdot x) + c \\
 &= 2(\sin x + x \cos \theta) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8(b) \int (\sec x + \tan x)^2 dx \\
 &= \int (\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x + 2 \sec x \tan x) dx \\
 &= \int (\sec^2 x + \sec^2 x - 1 + 2 \sec x \tan x) dx \\
 &= \int (2 \sec^2 x - 1 + 2 \sec x \tan x) dx \\
 &= 2 \tan x - x + 2 \sec x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9(a) \int \sqrt{1 \pm \sin x} dx \\
 &= \int \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \pm 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx \\
 &= \int \sqrt{\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \pm \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx \\
 &= \int \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \pm \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) dx \text{ বা } \int \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \pm \sin \frac{x}{2}\right) dx \\
 &= 2\left(-\cos \frac{x}{2} \pm \sin \frac{x}{2}\right) + c \\
 &\quad \text{বা } 2\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \mp \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9(b) \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int dx = x + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9(c) \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x} (1 - \sin 2x) dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x} (\cos x - \sin x)^2 dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int (\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x) dx \\
 &= \int (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) dx = \int \cos 2x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9(d) \int \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 dx \\
 &= \int \left(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) dx \\
 &= \int (1 + \sin x) dx = x - \cos x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \int \cos^3 x dx &= \int \frac{1}{4} (3 \cos x + \cos 3x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (3 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

প্রশ্নালী X B

নিচের যোগজগুলি নির্ণয় কর :

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.(a) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1-4x)}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{(1-4x)^{1/3}} dx \\
 &= \int (1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = \frac{(1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{3}+1}}{(-\frac{1}{3}+1)(-4)} + c \\
 &= \frac{(1-4x)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{2}{3}(-4)} + c = -\frac{3}{8}(1-4x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1(b) \int \frac{e^{5x} + e^{3x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx & \quad [\text{প.ভ.প. '১২}] \\
 &= \int \frac{e^{4x}(e^x + e^{-x})}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int e^{4x} dx = \frac{e^{4x}}{4} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \sin x^0 dx \quad [৮.'০৮]$$

$$\text{এবং } x^{\circ} = \frac{\pi x}{180} = z .$$

$$\text{তাহলে } \frac{\pi}{180} dx = dz \Rightarrow dx = \frac{180}{\pi} dz \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = \frac{180}{\pi} \int \sin z dz = \frac{180}{\pi} (-\cos z) + c$$

$$\therefore \int \sin x^{\circ} dx = -\frac{180}{\pi} \cos x^{\circ} + c$$

$$2(a) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \sin 5x dx \quad [\text{সি.}'05]$$

$$\text{এবং } 5x = z . \text{ তাহলে } 5dx = dz \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{5} dz$$

$$\text{এবং } I = \frac{1}{5} \int \sin z dz = -\frac{1}{5} \cos z + c$$

$$\therefore \int \sin 5x dx = -\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x + c$$

$$2(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{\cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad [\text{কু.}'00]$$

$$\text{এবং } \sqrt{x} = z . \text{ তাহলে } \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = dz \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2dz$$

$$\text{এবং } I = 2 \int \cos z dz = 2 \sin z + c$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \sin \sqrt{x} + c$$

$$2(c) \int \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx \quad [\text{জ.}'08; \text{ ঘ.}'09]$$

$$\text{ধরি, } \frac{1}{x} = z \therefore -x^{-2} dx = dz \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -dz$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \frac{\sin(1/x)}{x^2} dx$$

$$= - \int \sin z dz = -(-\cos z) + c = \cos \frac{1}{x} + c$$

$$3. (a) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int x e^{x^2} dx \quad [\text{ব.}'03]$$

$$\text{এবং } x^2 = z . \text{ তাহলে, } 2xdx = dz \Rightarrow xdx = \frac{dz}{2}$$

$$\text{এবং } I = \frac{1}{2} \int e^z dz = \frac{1}{2} e^z + c = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c$$

$$3(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int x^2 a^{x^3} dx \quad [\text{মা.}'09]$$

$$\text{এবং } x^3 = z . \text{ তাহলে, } 3x^2 dx = dz \Rightarrow x^2 dx = \frac{dz}{3}$$

$$\text{এবং } I = \frac{1}{3} \int a^z dz = \frac{a^z}{3 \ln a} + c = \frac{a^{x^3}}{3 \ln a} + c$$

$$3(c) \int e^x \tan e^x \sec e^x dx$$

$$= \int \sec e^x \tan e^x d(e^x) \quad [\because d(e^x) = e^x dx]$$

$$= \sec e^x + c$$

$$3(d) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int e^{2x} \tan e^{2x} \sec e^{2x} dx \quad [\text{চ.}'09]$$

$$\text{এবং } e^{2x} = z . \text{ তাহলে, } 2e^{2x} dx = dz \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec z \tan z dz = \frac{1}{2} \sec z + c$$

$$\therefore \int e^{2x} \tan e^{2x} \sec e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec e^{2x} + c$$

$$4(a) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx \quad [\text{জ.}'02]$$

$$\text{এবং } \sin x = z . \text{ তাহলে, } \cos x dx = dz \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = \int z^2 dz = \frac{1}{3} z^3 + c = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + c$$

$$4(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int (1 + \cos x)^3 \sin x dx \quad [\text{কু.}'03]$$

$$\text{এবং } 1 + \cos x = z . \text{ তাহলে, } -\sin x dx = dz \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = - \int z^3 dz = -\frac{z^4}{4} + c = -\frac{(1 + \cos x)^4}{4} + c$$

$$4(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \quad [\text{চ.}'03]$$

$$\text{এবং } \sin \frac{x}{2} = z . \text{ তাহলে, } \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = dz \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = 2 \int z^2 dz = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} z^3 + c = \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 \frac{x}{2} + c$$

$$4(d) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \sqrt{1 - \sin x} \cos x dx \quad [\text{সি.}'01]$$

$$\text{এবং } 1 - \sin x = z . \text{ তাহলে, } -\cos x dx = dz \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = - \int z^{\frac{1}{2}} dz = - \frac{z^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + c = - \frac{2}{3} z^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$\therefore \int \sqrt{1-\sin x} \cos x dx = - \frac{2}{3} (1-\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$4(e) \int \frac{\cos x dx}{(1-\sin x)^2} \quad [\text{রা. }'08, \text{কু. }'06; \text{ব. }'11]$$

ধরি, $1-\sin x = z$. তাহলে, $-\cos dx = dz$ এবং

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cos x dx}{(1-\sin x)^2} &= - \int \frac{dz}{z^2} = - \int z^{-2} dz \\ &= - \frac{z^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + c = z^{-1} + c = \frac{1}{1-\sin x} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$4(f) \int \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x^3}{1+x^6} dx \quad [\text{চ. }'07; \text{কু. }'08; \text{রা. }'11]$$

ধরি, $\tan^{-1} x^3 = z$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1+(x^3)^2} \cdot 3x^2 dx = dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dx = \frac{1}{3} dz$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x^3}{1+x^6} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int z dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{z^2}{2} + c = \frac{1}{6} (\tan^{-1} x^3)^2 + c \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$5(a) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{1}{x(1+\ln x)^3} dx \quad [\text{চ. }'01]$$

এবং $1+\ln x = z$. তাহলে, $\frac{1}{x} dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \int \frac{1}{z^3} dz = \int z^{-3} dz = \frac{z^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + c = -\frac{1}{2z^2} + c$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2(1+\ln x)^2} + c$$

$$5(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{(\log_{10} x)^2}{x} dx \quad [\text{প্র.ভ.প. }'83]$$

এবং $\log_{10} x = z$. তাহলে, $\frac{1}{x \ln 10} dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \ln 10 \int z^2 dz = \ln 10 \cdot \frac{1}{3} z^3 + c$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{(\log_{10} x)^2}{x} dx = \frac{\ln 10}{3} (\log_{10} x)^3$$

$$6(a) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int e^{\tan^{-1} x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

[ট. '09; মা. '12, '18]

এবং $\tan^{-1} x = z$. তাহলে, $\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \int e^z dz = e^z + c = e^{\tan^{-1} x} + c$$

$$6(b) \int e^{\sin^{-1} x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad [\text{চ. }'01; \text{প্র.ভ.প. }'06]$$

ধরি, $\sin^{-1} x = z$. তাহলে, $\frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = dz$ এবং

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{\sin^{-1} x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= \int e^z dz = e^z + c \\ &= e^{\sin^{-1} x} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$6(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad [\text{য. }'06; \text{দি. }'11; \text{চ. }'18]$$

এবং $1-x^2 = z$. তাহলে, $-2x dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{z} + c$$

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

$$6(d) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{\tan(\sin^{-1} x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad \text{এবং}$$

$\sin^{-1} x = z$ [কু. '07; ব. '11, '18; য. '09, '13; চ. '13]

তাহলে, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = dz$ এবং

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \int \tan z dz = \ln |\sec z| + c \\ &= \ln |\sec(\sin^{-1} x)| + c \end{aligned}$$

$$7(a) \text{ ଧରି, } I = \int \frac{\sin x}{3+4\cos x} dx \quad [\text{ଜ.}'07, \text{ବ.}'13]$$

ଏବଂ $3+4\cos x = z$. ତାହାରେ, $-4\sin x dx = dz$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } I = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dz}{z} = -\frac{1}{4} \ln |3+4\cos x| + c$$

$$7(b) \text{ ଧରି, } I = \int \frac{\sin x}{1+2\cos x} dx \quad [\text{ରା.}'03]$$

ଏବଂ $1+2\cos x = z$. ତାହାରେ, $-2\sin x dx = dz$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } I = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{z} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |1+2\cos x| + c$$

$$7(c) \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{3-4\tan x} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{-4\sec^2 x dx}{3-4\tan x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \ln |3-4\tan x| + c$$

$$7(d) \text{ ଧରି, } I = \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\tan^{-1}x}$$

[ବ.}'08; ଜ.}'10; ସି.}'11; କ୍ର.}'13]

ଏବଂ $\tan^{-1}x = z$. ତାହାରେ, $\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = dz$ ଏବଂ

$$I = \int \frac{dz}{z} = \ln |z| + c = \ln |\tan^{-1}x| + c$$

$$8 \quad \int \frac{1}{x(1+\ln x)} dx \quad [\text{ବ.}'09; \text{କ୍ର.}'12]$$

ଧରି, $1+\ln x = z$. ତାହାରେ, $\frac{1}{x} dx = dz$ ଏବଂ

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+\ln x)} dx = \int \frac{dz}{z} = \ln |z| + c$$

$$= \ln (1+\ln x) + c$$

$$9(a) \int \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{3x}-1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(3e^{3x}-0)dx}{e^{3x}-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |e^{3x}-1| + c$$

$$9(b) \int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{d(e^x + e^{-x})}{e^x + e^{-x}} \quad [\text{ଦି.}'10]$$

$$= \ln |e^x + e^{-x}| + c$$

$$9(c) \int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x}(e^x + 1)} dx \quad [\text{ସ.}'10]$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = - \int \frac{(0-e^{-x})dx}{1+e^{-x}}$$

$$= -\ln |1+e^{-x}| + c$$

$$10.(a) \text{ ଧରି, } I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1-6x}} dx \quad [\text{ଆ.ତ.ପ.}'05]$$

ଏବଂ $1-6x = z$. ତାହାରେ, $-6dx = dz$

$$I = -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{z}} dz = -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dz}{z^{1/3}} = -\frac{1}{6} \int z^{-1/3} dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \frac{z^{-\frac{1}{3}+1}}{-\frac{1}{3}+1} + c = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{z^{2/3}}{\frac{2}{3}} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} (1-6x)^{2/3} + c$$

$$10(b) \text{ ଧରି, } I = \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{(1-2x^4)}} \quad [\text{ଚ.}'01]$$

ଏବଂ $1-2x^4 = z$. ତାହାରେ, $-8x^3 dx = dz$ ଏବଂ

$$I = -\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = -\frac{1}{8} \cdot 2\sqrt{z} + c = -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{z} + c$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{(1-2x^4)}} = -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1-2x^4} + c$$

$$10(c) \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\tan x - 1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{\sqrt{\tan x - 1}} = \int \frac{(\sec^2 x - 0)dx}{\sqrt{\tan x - 1}}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\tan x - 1} + c \quad [\because \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x}]$$

$$10(d) \text{ ଧରି, } I = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx \quad [\text{କ୍ର.}'05; \text{ରା.}'10]$$

ଏବଂ $\sin x = z$. ତାହାରେ, $\cos x dx = dz$ ଏବଂ

$$I = \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = 2\sqrt{z} + c = 2\sqrt{\sin x} + c$$

10(e) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}}$

[কু. '০৩]

এবং $1+\ln x = z$. তাহলে, $\frac{1}{x} dx$ এবং

$$I = \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = 2\sqrt{z} + c = 2\sqrt{1+\ln x} + c$$

11(a) $\int \frac{dx}{4x^2+9} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2xdx}{(2x)^2+3^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{3} + c = \frac{1}{6} \tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{3} + c$$

11(b) $\int \frac{xdx}{x^4+1}$ [রা. '০৮; ব. '১১]

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2xdx}{1+(x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \tan^{-1}(x^2) + c$$

11(c) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{3x^2}{1+x^6} dx$ [রা. '০১, চ. '০৮]

এবং $x^3 = z$. তাহলে, $3x^2 dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \int \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \tan^{-1} z + c$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{3x^2}{1+x^6} dx = \tan^{-1}(x^3) + c$$

11(d) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$ [সি. '০৮]

এবং $e^x = z$. তাহলে, $e^x dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \int \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \tan^{-1} z + c = \tan^{-1}(e^x) + c$$

11(e) $\int \frac{5e^{2x}}{1+e^{4x}} dx = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{2e^{2x} dx}{1+(e^{2x})^2}$ [চ. '০১, '১১]

$$= \frac{5}{2} \tan^{-1}(e^{2x}) + c$$

11(f) $\int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$ [জ. '০৬; য. '০৫, '১২; রা. '০৭, '১৮; ব. '০৫, '০৭, '০৯; চ. '০৮; কু. '১২, '১৮; দি. '১৩; মা. '১৮]

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

ধরি, $e^x = z$. তাহলে, $e^x dx = dz$ এবং

$$\int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \tan^{-1} z + c \\ = \tan^{-1}(e^x) + c$$

12. (a) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 1}$ [চ. '০৩]

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

$$= \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{2})}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (x-\frac{1}{2})^2} \quad [\because d(x-\frac{1}{2}) = dx]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}/2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{3}/2} + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + c$$

12(b) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 13}}$ [রা. '০২]

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2 + 13-4}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(x+2)}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2 + 3^2}}$$

$$= \ln | \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + 3^2} + x+2 | + c$$

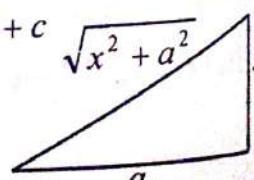
$$= \ln | \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 13} + x+2 | + c$$

12(c) $\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$ [য. '০২; প্র.ভ.প. '০৬]

ধরি, $x = a \tan \theta$. তাহলে $dx = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(a^2 + a^2 \tan^2 \theta)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{a \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{a^3 (1 + \tan^2 \theta)^{3/2}} = \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{a^2 \sec^3 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{a^2} \sin \theta + c$$


$$= \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} + c$$

$$[\text{চিত্র হতে } \tan \theta = \frac{x}{a} \text{ এবং } \sin \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}]$$

$$12(d) \int x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

ধরি, $x = \sin \theta$. তাহলে $dx = \cos \theta d\theta$

$$\therefore \int x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

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

$$= \int \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int \frac{1}{4} (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta = \int \frac{1}{8} (1 - \cos 4\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(\theta - \frac{\sin 4\theta}{4} \right) + c = \frac{1}{8} \left(\theta - \frac{2 \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta}{4} \right) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(\theta - \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \theta - \frac{2 \sin \theta \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} (1-2\sin^2 \theta)}{2} \right\} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \sin^{-1} x - x \sqrt{1-x^2} (1-2x^2) \right\} + c$$

$$13(a) \int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{1^2-x^2} \quad [\text{ব.}'03]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2.1} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + c \quad [\text{সুত্র প্রয়োগ করে।}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + c$$

$$13(b) \int \frac{dx}{9-4x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{3^2-(2x)^2} \quad [\text{সি.}'11]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2dx}{3^2-(2x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2.3} \ln \left| \frac{3+2x}{3-2x} \right| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \ln \left| \frac{3+2x}{3-2x} \right| + c$$

$$13(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{dx}{9x^2-16} \quad [\text{ঢ.}'03]$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(3x)^2 - 4^2} \text{ এবং } 3x = z. \text{ তাহলে, } 3dx = dz \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{z^2 - 4^2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2.4} \ln \left| \frac{z-4}{z+4} \right| + c$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{9x^2-16} = \frac{1}{24} \ln \left| \frac{3x-4}{3x+4} \right| + c$$

$$13(d) \int \frac{dx}{16-4x^2} \quad [\text{ক.}'00; \text{সি.}'01]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{4-x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{2^2-x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2.2} \ln \left| \frac{2+x}{2-x} \right| + c = \frac{1}{16} \ln \left| \frac{2+x}{2-x} \right| + c$$

$$13(e) \int \frac{\cos x dx}{3+\cos^2 x} \quad [\text{প্র.ভ.প.}'05]$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{3+1-\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{2^2 - (\sin x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2.2} \ln \left| \frac{2+\sin x}{2-\sin x} \right| + c = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{2+\sin x}{2-\sin x} \right| + c$$

$$13(f) \int \frac{1}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx \quad [\text{রা�.}'01; \text{য.}'02]$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{e^x(e^x - e^{-x})} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{e^x}{(e^x)^2 - 1} dx = \int \frac{d(e^x)}{(e^x)^2 - 1^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2.1} \ln \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right| + c$$

$$14(a) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5^2-x^2}} \quad [\text{দি.}'10; \text{চ.}'13]$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{5} + c$$

$$14(b) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}}$$

$$[\text{য.}'05; \text{কু.}'09, '10, '18; \text{জ.}, \text{ব.}'12; \text{সি.}'13]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\sqrt{3} dx}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{3}x)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{2}} + c$$

$$14(c) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5 - 4x^2}}$$

[ব.'০৬, '০৯; রা.'০৮; ঢা.'০৯; চ. ঘ. '১১]

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

ধরি, $2x = z$. তাহলে $2dx = dz$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5 - 4x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 - z^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{z}{\sqrt{5}} + c = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{5}} + c$$

$$14(d) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25 - 16x^2}}$$

[সি.'০৮]

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(4x)}{\sqrt{5^2 - (4x)^2}}$$

$\because d(4x) = 4dx$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{4x}{5} + c.$$

$$14(e) \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{5 - \cos^2 x}} dx$$

[কু.'০৮]

$$= - \int \frac{-\sin x dx}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 - (\cos x)^2}} = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + c$$

$$14(f) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^6}} dx$$

[ব.'০৮; ঘ.'১১; দি.'১২]

এবং $x^3 = z$. তাহলে, $3x^2 dx = dz$

$$I = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1 - (x^3)^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1 - z^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1} z + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1} x^3 + c$$

$$14(g) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}$$

[ঘ.'০৯]

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 - 2ax + a^2)}}$$

$$= \int \frac{(1-0)dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - (x-a)^2}} = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x-a}{a} \right) + c$$

$$14(h) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \sqrt{1 - 9x^2} dx$$

[ব.'০১]

এবং $3x = z$ তাহলে, $3dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \int \sqrt{1 - (3x)^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{1 - z^2} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{z\sqrt{1-z^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} z \right] + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{3x\sqrt{1-(3x)^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}(3x) \right] + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} [3x\sqrt{1-9x^2} + \sin^{-1}(3x)] + c$$

$$15. \int \frac{3x-2}{\sqrt{3+2x-4x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-\frac{3}{8}(-8x+2) + \frac{3}{4}-2}{\sqrt{3+2x-4x^2}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{3}{8} \int \frac{(-8x+2)dx}{\sqrt{3+2x-4x^2}}$$

$$-\frac{5}{4} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-\{(2x)^2 - 2.2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^2\} + 3 + \frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{8} \int \frac{d(3+2x-4x^2)}{\sqrt{3+2x-4x^2}}$$

$$-\frac{5}{4} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2})^2 - (2x - \frac{1}{2})^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{8} \cdot 2\sqrt{3+2x-4x^2}$$

$$-\frac{5}{4} \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}d(2x - \frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2})^2 - (2x - \frac{1}{2})^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} \sqrt{3+2x-4x^2} - \frac{5}{8} \sin^{-1} \frac{2x - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}} + c$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} \sqrt{3+2x-4x^2} - \frac{5}{8} \sin^{-1} \frac{4x-1}{\sqrt{13}} + c$$

$$16(a) \int \frac{x+25}{x-25} dx \quad [\text{সি. } '07]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{x-25+50}{x-25} dx = \int \left(\frac{x-25}{x-25} + \frac{50}{x-25} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(1 + \frac{50}{x-25} \right) dx = \int dx + 50 \int \frac{1}{x-25} dx \\ &= x + 50 \ln|x-25| + c \end{aligned}$$

$$16(b) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^2 - 4} \quad [\text{সি. } '08; \text{ ব. } '08; \text{ রা. } '08, '11]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{x^2 - 4 + 4}{x^2 - 4} dx = \int \left(\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} + \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^2 - 2^2} \right) dx \\ &= x + \frac{4}{2 \cdot 2} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| + c = x + \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| + c \end{aligned}$$

$$16(c) \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 4} dx$$

[কু. '09; সি. '05, '12; য. '09; ঢ. '11; ব. '13]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{x^2 - 4 + 3}{x^2 - 4} dx = \int \left(\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} + \frac{3}{x^2 - 4} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(1 + \frac{3}{x^2 - 2^2} \right) dx = x + \frac{3}{2 \cdot 2} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| + c \\ &= x + \frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| + c \end{aligned}$$

$$16(d) \int \frac{xdx}{(1-x)^2} = - \int \frac{1-x-1}{(1-x)^2} dx$$

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

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

$$= - \int \frac{-d(1-x)}{1-x} - \int \frac{d(1-x)}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$= \ln|1-x| - \left(-\frac{1}{1-x} \right) + c$$

$$= \ln|1-x| + \frac{1}{1-x} + c$$

$$17(a) \int \sqrt{\frac{5-x}{5+x}} dx = \int \frac{5-x}{\sqrt{5^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{5}{\sqrt{5^2 - x^2}} dx - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{5}{\sqrt{5^2 - x^2}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(25 - x^2)}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}}$$

$$= 5 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{25 - x^2} + c$$

$$= 5 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{5} + \sqrt{25 - x^2} + c$$

$$17(b) \int x \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx = \int x \frac{\sqrt{1-x} \times \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} \times \sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{1-x^2} - \sin^{-1} x$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x - \sqrt{1-x^2} - \sin^{-1} x + C$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

নিয়ম : $\int \frac{1}{g(x)\sqrt{\varphi(x)}} dx$ আকারের জন্য,

(a) $g(x)$ ও $\varphi(x)$ উভয়ে একঘাত হলে, $\varphi(x) = z^2$ ধরতে হয়।

(b) $g(x)$ একঘাত ও $\varphi(x)$ দ্বিঘাত হলে, $g(x) = \frac{1}{z}$ ধরতে হয়।

(c) $g(x)$ দ্বিঘাত ও $\varphi(x)$ একঘাত হলে, $\varphi(x) = z^2$ ধরতে হয়।

(d) $g(x)$ ও $\varphi(x)$ উভয়ে দিঘাত হলে, $x = \frac{1}{z}$ ধরতে হয়।

(e) $\int \frac{x}{g(x)\sqrt{\varphi(x)}} dx$ এবং $g(x)$ ও $\varphi(x)$ উভয়ে দিঘাত হলে, $\varphi(x) = z^2$ ধরতে হয়।

18(a) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{dx}{(x-3)\sqrt{x+1}}$ এবং
[জ. '১০; ব. '১৩]

$$x+1 = z^2. \text{ তাহলে } dx = 2zdz \text{ এবং}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{2zdz}{(z^2 - 1 - 3)\sqrt{z^2}} \\ \Rightarrow I &= \int \frac{2zdz}{(z^2 - 4)z} = 2 \int \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2^2} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \ln \left| \frac{z-2}{z+2} \right| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-2}{\sqrt{x+1}+2} \right| + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18(b) \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2x}} &= \int \frac{d(x-1)}{(x-1)\sqrt{(x-1)^2-1}} \\ &= \sec^{-1}(x-1) + c \end{aligned}$$

নিয়ম : (a) যদি কোন যোগজ $\int \frac{a+bx^l}{p+qx^m} dx$ আকারে
থাকে, যেখানে l ও m উভয়ে ভগ্নাংশ এবং তাদের হরের ল.সা.গু
ন হয়, তবে $x = z^n$ ধরতে হয়।

(b) $\int \frac{dx}{x(a+bx^n)}$ আকারের যোগজের জন্য, $x^n = \frac{1}{z}$
ধরতে হয়।

(c) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a+bx^n}}$ আকারের যোগজের জন্য, $x^n = \frac{1}{z^2}$
ধরতে হয়।

(d) $\int \frac{dx}{x^m(a+bx)^n}$ আকারের যোগজের জন্য;
 $a+bx = zx$ ধরতে হয়।

(e) $\int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^m(x-b)^n}$ আকারের যোগজের জন্য,
 $z = \frac{x-b}{x-a}$ ধরতে হয়।

19(a) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int \frac{x^{1/2}}{1+x^{1/3}} dx$ [চ. ০০]
ধরি, $x = z^6$. তাহলে, $dx = 6z^5 dz$
 $\therefore \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{z^6} 6z^5 dz}{1+\sqrt[3]{z^6}}$
 $= \int \frac{z^3 \cdot 6z^5 dz}{1+z^2} = 6 \int \frac{z^8 dz}{1+z^2}$
 $= 6 \int \frac{1}{z^2+1} \{z^6(z^2+1) - z^4(z^2+1) +$
 $z^2(z^2+1) - (z^2+1) + 1\} dz$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6 \int (z^6 - z^4 + z^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1+z^2}) dz \\ &= 6 \left(\frac{z^7}{7} - \frac{z^5}{5} + \frac{z^3}{3} - z + \tan^{-1} z \right) + c \\ &= \frac{6}{7} x^{\frac{7}{6}} - \frac{6}{5} x^{\frac{5}{6}} + \frac{6}{3} x^{\frac{3}{6}} - 6x^{\frac{1}{6}} + \tan^{-1} x^{\frac{1}{6}} + c \end{aligned}$$

19(b) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{dx}{x(4+5x^{20})}$ এবং $x^{20} = \frac{1}{z}$.

$$\text{তাহলে, } 20x^{19} dx = -\frac{dz}{z^2} \Rightarrow x^{19} dx = -\frac{dz}{20z^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{এবং } I &= \int \frac{x^{19} dx}{x^{20}(4+5x^{20})} = \int \frac{-\frac{dz}{20z^2}}{\frac{1}{z}(4+5\frac{1}{z})} \\ &= -\frac{1}{20} \int \frac{dz}{4z+5} = -\frac{1}{20} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(4z+5)}{4z+5} \\ &= -\frac{1}{80} \ln |4z+5| + c = -\frac{1}{80} \ln \left| \frac{4}{x^{20}} + 5 \right| + c \end{aligned}$$

19(c) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^4-1}}$ [ক. '০১; রা. '১১]

$$\text{এবং } x^4 = \frac{1}{z^2}. \text{ তাহলে, } 4x^3 dx = -\frac{2dz}{z^3} \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^4 \sqrt{x^4-1}} = \int \frac{-\frac{dz}{2z^3}}{\frac{1}{z^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{z^2}-1}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} z + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) + c = \frac{1}{2} \sec^{-1} (x^2) + c$$

$$(d) \text{ ଧେରି, } I = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2(x-2)^3} \text{ ଏବଂ } z = \frac{x-1}{x-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow zx - 2z = x - 1 \Rightarrow x(1-z) = 1 - 2z$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1-2z}{1-z} \Rightarrow x-2 = \frac{1-2z}{1-z} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x-2 = \frac{1-2z-2+2z}{1-z} = -\frac{1}{1-z}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = -\frac{dz}{(1-z)^2}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x-1}{x-2}\right)^2(x-2)^5} = \int \frac{-\frac{(1-z)^2}{z^2}}{\frac{-1}{(1-z)^5}} dz$$

$$= \int \frac{(1-z)^3 dz}{z^2} = \int \frac{(1-3z+3z^2-z^3) dz}{z^2}$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{z^2} - 3 \frac{1}{z} + 3 - z \right) dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z} - 3 \ln |z| + 3z - \frac{z^2}{2} + c$$

$$= -\frac{x-2}{x-1} - 3 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x-2} \right| + 3 \left(\frac{x-1}{x-2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-1}{x-2} \right)^2 + c$$

$$20(a) \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx = \int \frac{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x^2})}{x^2(x^2+\frac{1}{x^2})} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+2} dx = \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+(\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} + c$$

$$20(b) \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1} dx = \int \frac{x^2(1-\frac{1}{x^2})}{x^2(x^2+\frac{1}{x^2})} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}{(x+\frac{1}{x})^2-2} dx = \int \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{x})}{(x+\frac{1}{x})^2-(\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x+\frac{1}{x}-\sqrt{2}}{x+\frac{1}{x}+\sqrt{2}} \right| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2+1-\sqrt{2}x}{x^2+1+\sqrt{2}x} \right| + c$$

$$(c) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4+a^4} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2)+(x^2-a^2)}{x^4+a^4} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{x^2+a^2}{x^4+a^4} dx + \int \frac{x^2-a^2}{x^4+a^4} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{x^2(1+\frac{a^2}{x^2})}{x^2(x^2+\frac{a^2}{x^2})} dx + \int \frac{x^2(1-\frac{a^2}{x^2})}{x^2(x^2+\frac{a^2}{x^2})} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{d(x-\frac{a^2}{x})}{(x-\frac{a^2}{x})^2+(\sqrt{2}.a)^2} + \right.$$

$$\left. \int \frac{d(x+\frac{a^2}{x})}{(x+\frac{a^2}{x})^2-(\sqrt{2}.a)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x-\frac{a^2}{x}}{\sqrt{2}a} + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}a} \ln \left| \frac{x+\frac{a^2}{x}-\sqrt{2}a}{x+\frac{a^2}{x}+\sqrt{2}a} \right| + c \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}a} \left[\tan^{-1} \frac{x^2-a^2}{\sqrt{2}ax} + \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + a^2 - \sqrt{2}ax}{x^2 + a^2 + \sqrt{2}ax} \right| + c$$

21(a) $\int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$ [ঝ. '০৮; রা., ঢা. '১৩]

$$= \int \frac{1}{4} (2 \sin x \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - \cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left(x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + c$$

21(b) ধরি, $I = \int \sin^3 x \cos^3 x dx$ [ঝ. '০৬]

$$= \int \sin^3 x (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x dx \text{ এবং } \sin x = z.$$

তাহলে, $\cos x dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \int z^3 (1 - z^2) dz = \int (z^3 - z^5) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} z^4 - \frac{1}{6} z^6 + c = \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 x - \frac{1}{6} \sin^6 x + c$$

21(c) ধরি, $I = \int \sin^3 x \cos^4 x dx$ [ঝ. '০১]

$$= \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^4 x \sin x dx \text{ এবং } \cos x = z$$

তাহলে, $-\sin x dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = - \int (1 - z^2) z^4 dz = \int (z^6 - z^4) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} z^7 - \frac{1}{5} z^5 + c = \frac{1}{7} \cos^7 x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + c$$

21(d) ধরি, $I = \int \sin^4 x \cos^4 x dx$

$$\sin^4 x \cos^4 x = \frac{1}{16} (2 \sin x \cos x)^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \sin^4 2x = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 4x)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} (1 - 2 \cos 4x + \cos^2 4x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \left\{ 1 - 2 \cos 4x + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 8x) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{128} (3 - 4 \cos 4x + \cos 8x)$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{1}{128} (3 - 4 \cos 4x + \cos 8x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{128} (3x - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 8x) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{128} (3x - \sin 4x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 8x) + c$$

21(e) $\int \sin^2 x \cos 2x dx$

[ঝ. '০৯; ঝ. '০৫; কু. '০৭; সি. '১১]

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos^2 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left\{ \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4x) \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) \right\} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\sin 2x - x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x) + c$$

22(a) $\int \tan^2 x dx$

[ঝ. '০৫, '০৭]

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

22(b) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{\tan^2 (\ln x)}{x} dx$ [ঝ. '০২]

এবং $\ln x = z$. তাহলে, $\frac{1}{x} dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \int \tan^2 z dz = \int (\sec^2 z - 1) dz$$

$$= \tan z - z + c = \tan(\ln x) - \ln x + c$$

22(c) $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^3 x} dx$

$$= \int \left(\tan x \sec^2 x + \frac{2}{2 \sin x \cos x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \tan x \sec^2 x dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x}$$

$$= \int \tan x d(\tan x) + \int \sec 2x d(2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \ln \left| \tan \frac{2x}{2} \right| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \ln |\tan x| + c$$

23. $\int \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$

$$= \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} = \ln |\sin x + \cos x| + c$$

$$24. (a) ধরি, I = \int \frac{\sin 4x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx \text{ এবং}$$

$\zeta = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x$ তাহলে,

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= (\sin^3 x \cos x - \cos^3 x \sin x) dx \\ &= 4 \sin x \cos x (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= -2 \sin 2x \cos 2x dx = -\sin 4x dx \text{ এবং} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int \frac{-dz}{z} = -\ln |z| + c$$

$$= -\ln |\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x| + c$$

$$24(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos^2 x} \quad [রা.'০৬]$$

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

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{1 + \tan^2 x + 1} \text{ এবং } z = \tan x \Rightarrow dz = \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{dz}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + z^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + c$$

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

$$24(c) \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx \quad [য.'০৩]$$

$$= \int \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x} dx = \int \tan^2 x dx$$

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

$$24(d) \int \frac{1 - \cos 5x}{1 + \cos 5x} \quad [য.'০১; সি.'০২]$$

$$= \int \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{5x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{5x}{2}} dx = \int \tan^2 \frac{5x}{2} dx$$

$$= \int (\sec^2 \frac{5x}{2} - 1) dx = \frac{2}{5} \tan \frac{5x}{2} - x + c$$

$$25(a) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{dx}{(e^x - 1)^2} = \int \frac{dx}{\{e^x (1 - e^{-x})\}^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} (1 - e^{-x})^2} = \int \frac{e^{-x} \cdot e^{-x} dx}{(1 - e^{-x})^2} \text{ এবং}$$

$$e^{-x} = z. \text{ তাহলে } -e^{-x} dx = dz \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = - \int \frac{z dz}{(1-z)^2} = \int \frac{(1-z)-1}{(1-z)^2} dz$$

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} \right\} dz$$

$$= - \int \left\{ \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} \right\} d(1-z)$$

$$= - \left\{ \ln |1-z| + \frac{1}{1-z} \right\} + c$$

$$= -\ln |1-e^{-x}| - \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}} + c$$

$$25(b) \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin(x+a)} = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin x \cos a + \cos x \sin a}$$

$$\text{ধরি, } \sin x = l(\sin x \cos a + \cos x \sin a) +$$

$$m(\cos x \cos a - \sin x \sin a) + n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = (l \cos a - m \sin a) \sin x + (l \sin a + m \cos a) \cos x + n$$

উভয়পক্ষে $\sin x$, $\cos x$ শ্রবণ সমীকৃত করে পাই,

$$n = 0, l \sin a + m \cos a = 0 \Rightarrow m = -\frac{l \sin a}{\cos a}$$

$$\text{এবং } l \cos a - m \sin a = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow l \cos a + \frac{l \sin a}{\cos a} \sin a = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow l(\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a) = \cos a \Rightarrow l = \cos a$$

$$\therefore m = -\frac{\cos a \sin a}{\cos a} = -\sin a$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin(x+a)} = \int \frac{\cos a \sin(x+a) dx}{\sin(x+a)} -$$

$$\int \frac{\sin a (\cos x \cos a - \sin x \sin a) dx}{\sin x \cos a + \sin a \cos x}$$

$$= \cos a \int dx - \sin a \ln |\sin(x+a)|$$

$$= x \cos a - \sin a \ln |\sin(x+a)| + c$$

$$25(c) \int (\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \left(\frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\cos x}} + \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \right) dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x \cos x}} dx = \sqrt{2} \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{2 \sin x \cos x}} dx \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{1 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}} dx \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt{1 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \sin^{-1}(\sin x - \cos x) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ প্রশ্ন

নিচের যোগজগুলি নির্ণয় কর:

$$\begin{aligned}
 26(a) \int (e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) dx &= \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + c \quad (2) \\
 &= 2(e^{\frac{x}{2}} - e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$26(b) \int a^{4x} dx = \frac{a^{4x}}{\ln a} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + c = \frac{a^{4x}}{4 \ln a} + c \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 27(a) \int x^2 \cos x^3 dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \cos(x^3) (3x^2 dx) \quad (1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \sin x^3 + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 27(b) \int \frac{(1 + \tan \frac{3x}{2})^2 dx}{1 + \sin 3x} &\quad [\text{প.গ. } ৮৬] \\
 &= \int \frac{(1 + \tan \frac{3x}{2})^2 dx}{1 + \frac{2 \tan(3x/2)}{1 + \tan^2(3x/2)}} \\
 &= \int \frac{\{1 + \tan(3x/2)\}^2 \{1 + \tan^2(3x/2)\} dx}{1 + \tan^2(3x/2) + 2 \tan(3x/2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{\{1 + \tan(3x/2)\}^2 \{1 + \tan^2(3x/2)\} dx}{\{1 + \tan(3x/2)\}^2} \\
 &= \int \{1 + \tan^2(3x/2)\} dx = \int \sec^2(3x/2) dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \tan \frac{3x}{2} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$28. \int \frac{2x \sin^{-1} x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx$$

ধরি, $\sin^{-1} x^2 = z$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^2)^2}} \cdot 2x dx = dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = dz$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{2x \sin^{-1} x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = \int z dz$$

$$= \frac{z^2}{2} + c = \frac{1}{2} (\sin^{-1} x^2)^2 + c \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$29. \int \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx = \int (\ln x)^{-2} d(\ln x)$$

$$= \frac{(\ln x)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + c = -\frac{1}{\ln x} + c$$

$$30(a) \int \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \sin^{-1} x d(\sin^{-1} x) \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{(\sin^{-1} x)^2}{2} + c$$

$$(b) \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{(1 + \tan x)^2} dx \quad [\text{প.গ. } ৯৩]$$

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

$$= \int (1 + \tan x)^{-2} d(1 + \tan x)$$

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

$$(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{\cos 2x}{(\sqrt{\sin 2x + 3})^3} dx \quad [\text{প.গ. } ৯৫]$$

এবং $\sin 2x + 3 = z$. তাহলে, $2 \cos 2x dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{z^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int z^{-\frac{3}{2}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^{\frac{-3+1}{2}} + c}{z^{\frac{-3}{2}+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^{-\frac{1}{2}} + c}{z^{\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} + c \quad (5)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin 2x + 3}} + c$$

$$31. (a) \int \cos ec \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{1/2} \ln |\tan(\frac{x/2}{2})| + c \quad (2)$$

$$= 2 \ln |\tan \frac{x}{4}| + c$$

$$31(b) \int \sec \sqrt{x} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2 \int \sec(\sqrt{x}) (\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx) \quad (5)$$

$$= 2 \ln |\sec \sqrt{x} + \tan \sqrt{x}| + c \quad (5)$$

$$31(c) \int \left(\frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{4}{x-2} \right) dx \quad (5)$$

$$= 3 \ln|x-1| - 4 \ln|x-2| + c \quad (5)$$

$$31(d) \int \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{(-\sin x dx)}{1+\cos x} \quad (5)$$

$$= -\ln|1+\cos x| + c \quad (5)$$

$$32. \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx \quad (5)$$

$$= \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x} \quad [\because d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x} dx] \quad (5)$$

$$= \ln(\ln x) + c \quad (5)$$

$$33. (a) \int \frac{dx}{16+x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{4^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{4} + c \quad (5)$$

$$33(b) \int \frac{4}{16a^2+x^2} dx = 4 \int \frac{dx}{(4a)^2+x^2} \quad (5)$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{4a} + c = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{4a} + c \quad (5)$$

$$33(c) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{e^{x^3} + e^{-x^3}} \quad [\text{ଆ.ଭ.ପ. } '୮୯, '୦୧]$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 e^{x^3} dx}{e^{x^3} (e^{x^3} + e^{-x^3})} = \int \frac{x^2 e^{x^3} dx}{(e^{x^3})^2 + 1}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(e^{x^3})}{1+(e^{x^3})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \quad [\because d(e^{x^3}) = e^{x^3} 3x^2 dx] \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1}(e^{x^3}) + c \quad (5)$$

$$34(a) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+6x+25} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+3)^2+25-9} \\ = \int \frac{dx}{(x+3)^2+4^2} = \frac{1}{4} \tan^{-1} \frac{x+3}{4} + c \quad (2)$$

$$34(b) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+9)^2} \quad [\text{ଆ.ଭ.ପ. } '୦୦]$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \int \frac{(x^2+9)-(x^2-9)}{(x^2+9)^2} dx \\ = \frac{1}{18} \left\{ \int \frac{x^2+9}{(x^2+9)^2} dx - \int \frac{x^2-9}{(x^2+9)^2} dx \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \left\{ \int \frac{dx}{x^2+9} - \int \frac{x^2(1-\frac{9}{x^2})}{x^2(x+\frac{9}{x})^2} dx \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \left\{ \int \frac{dx}{x^2+3^2} - \int \frac{d(x+\frac{9}{x})}{(x+\frac{9}{x})^2} \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{3} - \left(-\frac{1}{x+\frac{9}{x}} \right) \right\} + c \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \left(\frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{x^2+9} \right) + c \quad (5)$$

$$\text{বিকল্প পদ্ধতি : } \text{ধরি, } x = 3 \tan \theta. \text{ তাহলে}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{3} \text{ এবং } dx = 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+9)^2} = \int \frac{3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(9 \tan^2 \theta + 9)^2} \\ = \int \frac{3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{81(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2} = \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{27 \sec^4 \theta} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{27} \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{27} \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{54} \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{54} \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \right) + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{54} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x/3}{1+x^2/9} \right) + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{54} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{3x}{9+x^2} \right) + c
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

35. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$ [প্র.গ.প.'০৮]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{dx}{(x - \frac{3}{2})^2 + 2 - \frac{9}{4}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x - \frac{3}{2})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2} \tag{5} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{x - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \right| + c = \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x-1} \right| + c
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 36(a) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+4} \sqrt{x+3}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 7x + 12}} \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+\frac{7}{2})^2 + 12 - \frac{49}{4}}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+\frac{7}{2})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2}} \tag{5} \\
 &= \ln \left| \sqrt{(x+\frac{7}{2})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2} + x + \frac{7}{2} \right| + c \\
 &= \ln \left| \sqrt{x^2 + 7x + 12} + x + \frac{7}{2} \right| + c
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

36(b) $\int \sqrt{16 - 9x^2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(4)^2 - (3x)^2} d(3x) \tag{5} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{3x \sqrt{4^2 - (3x)^2}}{2} + \frac{4^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{3x}{4} \right] + c \tag{5} \\
 &= \frac{x \sqrt{16 - 9x^2}}{2} + \frac{8}{3} \sin^{-1} \frac{3x}{4} + c \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

37(a) $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{4+x}} = \int \frac{4+x-4}{\sqrt{4+x}} dx$ (5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) &= \int \left(\frac{4+x}{\sqrt{4+x}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{4+x}} \right) dx \\
 &= \int \sqrt{4+x} dx - 4 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+x}} dx \\
 &= \frac{(4+x)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} - 4 \cdot 2 \sqrt{4+x} + c \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (4+x)^{3/2} - 8 \sqrt{4+x} + c
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 37(b) \int \frac{6x-10}{(2x+1)^2} dx &= \int \frac{3(2x+1)-13}{(2x+1)^2} dx \tag{5} \\
 &= \int \frac{3}{2x+1} dx - \int \frac{13}{(2x+1)^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(2x+1)}{2x+1} - \frac{13}{2} \int (2x+1)^{-2} d(2x+1) \tag{5} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \ln |2x+1| - \frac{13}{2} \frac{(2x+1)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + c \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \ln |2x+1| + \frac{13}{2(2x+1)} + c \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \int \frac{x dx}{4-x} &= \int \frac{-(4-x-4)}{4-x} dx \text{ [প্র.গ.প'৮৮]} \tag{5} \\
 &= - \int \frac{4-x}{4-x} dx + 4 \int \frac{dx}{4-x} \\
 &= - \int dx - 4 \int \frac{d(4-x)}{4-x} = -x - 4 \ln |4-x| + c \tag{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

38. ধরি, $I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x+3}}{x+2} dx$ এবং $x+3 = z^2$ তাহলে,

$$dx = 2z dz \text{ এবং } I = \int \frac{\sqrt{z^2}}{z^2 - 3 + 2} 2z dz \tag{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{2z^2 dz}{z^2 - 1} = 2 \int \frac{z^2 - 1 + 1}{z^2 - 1} dz \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \int dz + 2 \int \frac{1}{z^2 - 1} dz \\
 &= 2z + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} \ln \left| \frac{z-1}{z+1} \right| + c \\
 &= 2z + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+3}-1}{\sqrt{x+3}+1} \right| + c
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$39. \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{dx}{(2x+3)\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}} \text{ এবং}$$

$$2x+3 = \frac{1}{z} \text{ তাহলে } z = \frac{1}{2x+3} \text{ এবং}$$

$$2dx = -\frac{1}{z^2} dz \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{dz}{2z^2}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{-dz/2z^2}{\frac{1}{z}\sqrt{\left(\frac{1-3z}{2z}\right)^2 + 3.\frac{1-3z}{2z} + 2}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{dz}{2z\sqrt{\frac{1-6z+9z^2}{4z^2} + \frac{3-9z}{2z} + 2}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{dz}{2z\sqrt{\frac{1-6z+9z^2+6z-18z^2+8z^2}{4z^2}}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} = \cos^{-1} z + c$$

$$= \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2x+3}\right) + c = \sec^{-1}(2x+3) + c$$

$$\text{বিকল্প পদ্ধতি : } \int \frac{dx}{(2x+3)\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(2x+3)\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(4x^2 + 12x + 8)}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(2x+3)\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(2x+3)^2 - 1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(2x+3)}{(2x+3)\sqrt{(2x+3)^2 - 1}}$$

$$= \sec^{-1}(2x+3) + c$$

$$40(a) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{1+x^{1/4}}{1+x^{1/2}} dx \text{ এবং } x = z^4. \text{ তাহলে,}$$

$$dx = 4z^3 dz \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = \int \frac{(1+z)4z^3 dz}{1+z^2} = 4 \int \frac{z^4 + z^3}{1+z^2} dz$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{z^2(z^2 + 1) - (z^2 + 1) + z(z^2 + 1) - z - 1}{1+z^2} dz \quad (1)$$

$$= 4 \left\{ \int (z^2 - 1 + z) dz - \int \frac{z dz}{z^2 + 1} - \int \frac{dz}{z^2 + 1} \right\}$$

$$= 4 \left\{ \frac{z^3}{3} - z + \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(z^2 + 1) - \tan^{-1} z \right\} + c \quad (2)$$

$$= 4 \left\{ \frac{x^{3/4}}{3} - x^{1/4} + \frac{x^{1/2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^{1/2} + 1) \right.$$

$$\left. - \tan^{-1} x^{1/4} \right\} + c$$

$$40(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{dx}{x(x^3 + 2)} \text{ এবং } x^3 = \frac{1}{z} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{তাহলে, } 3x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{z^2} dz \Rightarrow x^2 dx = -\frac{dz}{3z^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{এবং } I = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3(x^3 + 2)} = \int \frac{-\frac{dz}{3z^2}}{\frac{1}{z}(\frac{1}{z} + 2)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{1+2z} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+2z)}{1+2z} \quad (1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \ln|1+2z| + c = -\frac{1}{6} \ln|1+\frac{2}{x^3}| + c \quad (1)$$

$$40(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2+3\sqrt{x}}} \text{ এবং } \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$\text{তাহলে, } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = -\frac{2}{z^3} dz \Rightarrow \frac{z^2}{2} dx = -\frac{2}{z^3} dz \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = -\frac{4dz}{z^5} \text{ এবং } I = \int \frac{-\frac{4dz}{z^5}}{\frac{1}{z^4}\sqrt{2+\frac{3}{z^2}}}$$

$$= -4 \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2z^2 + 3}} = -4 \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{z^2 + (\sqrt{3}/2)^2}}$$

$$= -2\sqrt{2} \ln|z + \sqrt{z^2 + \frac{3}{2}}| + c \quad (1)$$

$$= -2\sqrt{2} \ln|\frac{1}{x^{1/4}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^{1/2}} + \frac{3}{2}}| + c$$

৪০(d) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{dx}{x+x^n}$, $n \neq 1$ এবং $x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{z}$

তাহলে, $(n-1)x^{n-2}dx = -\frac{dz}{z^2}$ (১)

$$\Rightarrow x^{n-2}dx = \frac{-dz}{(n-1)z^2}$$

$$\text{এবং } I = \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^{n-1})} = \int \frac{x^{n-2}dx}{x^{n-1}(1+x^{n-1})}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{n-1} \ln |1+z| + c \quad (১)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n-1} \ln |1 + \frac{1}{x^{n-1}}| + c$$

৪১(a) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^3+4}}$ এবং $x^3 = \frac{1}{z^2}$.

তাহলে, $3x^2dx = -\frac{2dz}{z^3} \Rightarrow x^2dx = -\frac{2dz}{3z^3}$ এবং (১)

$$I = \int \frac{x^2dx}{x^3\sqrt{x^3+4}} = \int \frac{-\frac{2dz}{3z^3}}{\frac{1}{z^2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{z^2}+4}}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1+4z^2}} = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^2+z^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \ln |z + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}+z^2}| + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \ln |\frac{1}{x^{3/2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{x^3}}| + c \quad (১)$$

৪১(b) $\int \frac{dx}{x^3(3+5x)^2}$

ধরি, $3+5x = zx \Rightarrow (z-5)x = 3$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{z-5}. \text{ তাহলে, } dx = -\frac{3dz}{(z-5)^2} \text{ এবং } (১)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^3(3+5x)^2} &= \int \frac{\frac{-3dz}{(z-5)^2}}{\frac{27}{(z-5)^3}(3+5\frac{3}{z-5})^2} \\ &= \int \frac{-3(z-5)^3 dz}{27(3z-15+15)^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{81} \int \frac{z^3 - 15z^2 + 75z - 125}{z^2} dz \\ &= -\frac{1}{81} \int (z-15 + \frac{75}{z} - 125\frac{1}{z^2}) dz \\ &= -\frac{1}{81} \left\{ \frac{z^2}{2} - 15z + 75 \ln |z| - 125(-\frac{1}{z}) \right\} + c \quad (১) \\ &= -\frac{1}{81} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\frac{3+5x}{x})^2 - 15(\frac{3+5x}{x}) + 75 \ln |\frac{3+5x}{x}| + 125(\frac{x}{3+5x}) \right\} + c \quad (১) \end{aligned}$$

৪২(a) $\int \frac{a^2+x^2}{(x^2-a^2)^2} dx = \int \frac{x^2(1+\frac{a^2}{x^2})}{x^2(x-\frac{a^2}{x})^2} dx$

$$= \int \frac{d(x-\frac{a^2}{x})}{(x-\frac{a^2}{x})^2} = -\frac{1}{x-\frac{a^2}{x}} + c = -\frac{x}{x^2-a^2} + c \quad (১)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 42(b) \int \frac{(x^2-1)dx}{x^4+6x^3+7x^2+6x+1} &= \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{x^2})dx}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}+6(x+\frac{1}{x})+7} \quad (১) \\ &= \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{x^2})dx}{(x+\frac{1}{x})^2+6(x+\frac{1}{x})+5} \\ &= \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{x^2})dx}{(x+\frac{1}{x}+3)^2+5-9} = \int \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{x}+3)}{(x+\frac{1}{x}+3)^2-2^2} \quad (১) \end{aligned}$$

থ্রিমালা X B

$$= \frac{1}{2.2} \ln \left| \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} + 3 - 2}{x + \frac{1}{x} + 3 - 2} \right| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + 1 + x}{x^2 + 1 + 5x} \right| + c$$

$$43(a) \int \cot^2 x dx = \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= -\cot x - x + c$$

$$43(b) \int \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int (\sec^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1) dx$$

$$= 2 \int \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \int dx = 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} - x + c$$

$$43(c) \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \tan x \sec x dx + \int \csc x dx$$

$$= \sec x + \ln(\csc x - \cot x) + c$$

$$44(a) \int \frac{dx}{4 - 5 \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{\sec^2 x (4 - 5 \sin^2 x)}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 dx}{4 \sec^2 x - 5 \tan^2 x}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 dx}{4(1 + \tan^2 x) - 5 \tan^2 x} = \int \frac{\sec^2 dx}{4 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{2^2 - (\tan x)^2} = \frac{1}{2.2} \ln \left| \frac{2 + \tan x}{2 - \tan x} \right| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{2 + \tan x}{2 - \tan x} \right| + c$$

$$44(b) \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x - 1}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

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

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

$$(1) = \cos x - \sin x - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2}(\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4})} \quad (1)$$

$$= \cos x - \sin x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} \quad (1)$$

$$= \cos x - \sin x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \cosec(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) dx$$

$$(1) = \cos x - \sin x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \tan \frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right| + c \quad (1)$$

$$= \cos x - \sin x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right| + c$$

$$45. \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{1-x}}} \text{ এবং}$$

$$x = \sin^2 \theta. \text{ তাহলে } dx = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta,$$

$$\sin \theta = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \theta = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = \int \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \int \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta \quad (1)$$

$$= \int \frac{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 - 1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta \quad (1)$$

$$= \int \left(\sin \theta + \cos \theta - \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \cos \theta - \sin \theta - \int \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2}(\sin \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{4})} \quad (1)$$

$$= \cos \theta - \sin \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})} \quad (1)$$

$$= \cos \theta - \sin \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \cosec(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) d\theta \quad (1)$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} - \sin \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \tan \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right| + c \quad (1)$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - x} - \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right| + c$$

প্রশ্নমালা X C

I. সূত্র (MCQ এর ক্ষেত্রে) : $\int x^m e^{nx} dx = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} x^m - \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{d}{dx}(x^m) + \frac{1}{n^3} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(x^m) - \frac{1}{n^4} \frac{d^3}{dx^3}(x^m) + \dots \dots \right\} e^{nx}$

1.(a) $\int xe^x dx$

$$= x \int e^x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int e^x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= xe^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + c$$

(b) $\int x^2 e^x dx$

[কু. '০৮; সি. '০৯]

$$= x^2 \int e^x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \int e^x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= x^2 e^x - \int (2x) e^x dx$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2[x \int e^x - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int e^x dx \right\} dx]$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2[xe^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x dx]$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2xe^x + 2e^x + c$$

$$= (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x + c$$

(c) $\int x^2 e^{-3x} dx$

$$= x^2 \int e^{-3x} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \int e^{-3x} dx \right\} dx$$

$$= x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) e^{-3x} - \int (2x) \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) e^{-3x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{-3x} + \frac{2}{3} [x \int e^{-3x} - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int e^{-3x} dx \right\} dx]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{-3x} + \frac{2}{3} \left[x \left(-\frac{e^{-3x}}{3} \right) - \int \left(-\frac{e^{-3x}}{3} \right) dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{-3x} + \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{xe^{-3x}}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{e^{-3x}}{3} \right) \right] + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} (x^2 + \frac{2}{3} x + \frac{2}{9}) e^{-3x} + c$$

(d) ধরি, $I = \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$ এবং $x^2 = z$. তাহলে
 $2xdx = dz \Rightarrow xdx = \frac{1}{2} dz$ এবং
 $I = \int x^2 e^{x^2} (xdx) = \frac{1}{2} \int ze^z dz$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left[z \int e^z dz - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dz}(z) \int e^z dz \right\} dz \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{2} [ze^z - \int 1 \cdot e^z dz] = \frac{1}{2} (ze^z - e^z) + c$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1)e^{x^2} + c$

2. সূত্র (MCQ এর জন্য) : $\int x^n \sin x dx$

$$= x^n (-\cos x) - (nx^{n-1})(-\sin x) + \dots$$

(a) $\int x \sin 3x dx$

$$= x \int \sin 3x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \sin 3x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= x \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \right) - \int 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x \cos 3x + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{3} x \cos 3x + c$$

(b) $\int x^3 \sin x dx$

$$= x^3 \int \sin x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x^3) \int \sin x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= x^3 (-\cos x) - \int 3x^2 (-\cos x) dx$$

$$= -x^3 \cos x + 3 \left[x^2 \int \cos x - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \int \cos x dx \right\} dx \right]$$

$$= -x^3 \cos x + 3 \left[x^2 \sin x - \int 2x \sin x dx \right]$$

$$= -x^3 \cos x + 3 \left[x^2 \sin x - 2 \left\{ x(-\cos x) - \int I(-\cos x) dx \right\} \right]$$

$$= -x^3 \cos x + 3 \left[x^2 \sin x - \right]$$

$$2(-x \cos x + \sin x)] + c$$

$$= -x^3 \cos x + 3x^2 \sin x + 6x \cos x - 6 \sin x + c$$

[MCQ এর ক্ষেত্রে, $\int x^3 \sin x dx = x^3(-\cos x)$

$$-(3x^2)(-\sin x) + (6x)(\cos x) - 6 \sin x$$

$$= -x^3 \cos x + 3x^2 \sin x + 6x \cos x - 6 \sin x + c$$

(c) ধরি, $I = \int e^{2x} \cos e^x dx$ এবং $e^x = z$.

তাহলে $e^x dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \int e^x \cos e^x (e^x dx) = \int z \cos z dz$$

$$= z \int \cos z dz - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dz}(z) \int \cos z dz \right\} dz$$

$$= z \sin z - \int 1 \cdot \sin z dz$$

$$= z \sin z - (-\cos z) + c$$

$$= e^x \sin e^x + \cos e^x + c$$

(d) ধরি, $I = \int \sin \sqrt{x} dx$ এবং $\sqrt{x} = z$

তাহলে $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = dz \Rightarrow dx = 2z dz$ এবং

$$I = \int 2z \sin z dz$$

$$= 2 \left[z \int \sin z dz - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dz}(z) \int \sin z dz \right\} dz \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[z(-\cos z) - \int 1 \cdot (-\cos z) dz \right]$$

$$= -2z \cos z + 2 \sin z + c$$

$$= -2\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} + 2 \sin \sqrt{x} + c$$

3(a) $\int x \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$ [য.বো.'০২]

$$= \int x \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[x \int \cos x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \cos x dx \right\} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \left[x \sin x - \int 1 \cdot \sin x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \left[x \sin x - (-\cos x) \right] + c$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} x \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x + c$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int x^2 dx + \int x^2 \cos x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 (\sin x) - (2x)(-\cos x) + (2)(-\sin x) \right] + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x \right] + c$$

$$(c) \int x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx$$

$$= \int x \frac{1}{2}(\cos 5x - \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x \int \cos 5x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \cos 5x dx \right\} dx \right]$$

$$+ x \int \cos x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \cos x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x \left(\frac{\sin 5x}{5} \right) - \int 1 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin 5x}{5} \right) dx \right. \\ \left. + x \sin x - \int 1 \cdot \sin x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{5} x \sin 5x + \frac{\cos 5x}{25} + x \sin x + \cos x \right] + c$$

4. (a) $\int x \sec^2 x dx$ [জ.০১, '১৮]

$$= x \int \sec^2 x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \sec^2 x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= x \tan x - \int 1 \cdot \tan x dx$$

$$= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| + c$$

4.(b) $\int x \sec^2 3x dx$ [জ.০১]

$$= x \int \sec^2 3x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \sec^2 3x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= x \frac{\tan 3x}{3} - \int 1 \cdot \frac{\tan 3x}{3} dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{3} \tan 3x + \frac{1}{9} \ln |\cos 3x| + c$$

(c) $\int x \tan^2 x dx$ [রা. '০৫; সি. '০৫]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int x(\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int x \sec^2 x dx - \int x dx \\ &= x \int \sec^2 x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \sec^2 x dx \right\} dx - \frac{x^2}{2} \\ &= x \tan x - \int 1 \cdot \tan x dx - \frac{x^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| - \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

(d) ধরি, $I = \int \csc ec^3 x dx$

$$= \int \csc ec^2 x \csc ec x dx$$

$$= \csc ec x \int \csc ec^2 x dx -$$

$$\int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\csc ec x) \int \csc ec^2 x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= -\csc ec x \cot x - \int (-\csc ec x \cot x)(-\cot x) dx =$$

$$-\csc ec x \cot x - \int \csc ec x (\csc ec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= -\csc ec x \cot x - \int \csc ec^3 x dx + \int \csc ec x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\csc ec x \cot x - I + \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = -\csc ec x \cot x + \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\frac{1}{2} \csc ec x \cot x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{\pi}{2} \right| + \frac{1}{2} c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\frac{1}{2} \csc ec x \cot x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{\pi}{2} \right| + c$$

৫. সূত্র (MCQ এর জন্য):

$$\int x^n \ln x dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

(a) $\int x \ln x dx$ [য. '০৩; ঢ. '০৬; ব. '০৮]

$$= \ln x \int x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) \int x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + c = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + c$$

(b) $\int x^n \ln x dx$ [প.ভ.প. '৯৩]

$$= \ln x \int x^n dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) \int x^n dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$

$$= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} + c$$

(c) $\int x^2 (\ln x)^2 dx$ [প.ভ.প. '০৫]

$$= (\ln x)^2 \int x^2 dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x)^2 \int x^2 dx \right\} dx$$

$$= (\ln x)^2 \frac{x^3}{3} - \int 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} (\ln x)^2 - \frac{2}{3} \int x^2 \ln x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} (\ln x)^2 -$$

$$\frac{2}{3} [\ln x \int x^2 dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) \int x^2 dx \right\} dx]$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} (\ln x)^2 - \frac{2}{3} [\ln x \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} dx]$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} (\ln x)^2 - \frac{2}{3} [\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx]$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} (\ln x)^2 - \frac{2}{3} [\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3}] + c$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} (\ln x)^2 - \frac{2}{3} [\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9}] + c$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{27} [9(\ln x)^2 - 6 \ln x + 2] + c$$

(d) $\int (\ln x)^2 dx$ [য. '০৫; ঢ. '০৭; প.ভ.প. '৯০]

$$= (\ln x)^2 \int dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x)^2 \int dx \right\} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\ln x)^2 \cdot x - \int 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx \\
 &= x(\ln x)^2 - 2 \int \ln x dx \\
 &= x(\ln x)^2 - 2[\ln x \int dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) \int dx \right\} dx] = \\
 &x(\ln x)^2 - 2[\ln x \cdot x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx] \\
 &= x(\ln x)^2 - 2[x \ln x - \int dx] \\
 &= x(\ln x)^2 - 2[x \ln x - x] + c \\
 &= x\{(\ln x)^2 - 2 \ln x + 2\} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

(e) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{\ln(\ln x) dx}{x}$ এবং $\ln x = z$.

তাহলে $\frac{1}{x} dx = dz$ এবং $I = \int \ln z dz$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow I &= \ln z \int dz - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dz}(\ln z) \int dz \right\} dz \\
 &= \ln z \cdot z - \int \frac{1}{z} \cdot z dz = z \ln z - \int dz \\
 &= z \ln z - z + c = \ln x \{ \ln(\ln x) - 1 \} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

(f) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{\ln \sec^{-1} x}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx$ [জ. '০৮; সি. '১৮]

এবং $\sec^{-1} x = z \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = dz$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore I &= \int \ln z dz \\
 &= \ln z \int dz - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dz}(\ln z) \int dz \right\} dz \\
 &= \ln z \cdot z - \int \frac{1}{z} \cdot z dz = z \ln z - \int dz \\
 &= z \ln z - z + c \\
 &= \{ \ln(\sec^{-1} x) - 1 \} \sec^{-1} x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

6(a) $\int \tan^{-1} x dx$ [কু. '০২; জ. '০৮; ব. '১০]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\approx \tan^{-1} x \int dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} x) \int dx \right\} dx \\
 &\approx x \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(0+2x)dx}{1+x^2} \\
 &= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\int x \sin^{-1} x dx$ [জ. '০৭]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sin^{-1} x \int x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1} x) \int x dx \right\} dx \\
 &= \sin^{-1} x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x \sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \sin^{-1} x \right] + c \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x \sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x \right] + c
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\int \sin^{-1} x dx$ [সি. '০৩; ব. '১০; জ. '১৪]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sin^{-1} x \int dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1} x) \int dx \right\} dx \\
 &= x \sin^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= x \sin^{-1} x - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \int \frac{(0-2x)dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 &= x \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{1-x^2} + c \\
 &= x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

(d) $\int \cos^{-1} x dx$ [কু. '০৫, '১৪; জ. '০৬; ব. '০৮; রা. '১০]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos^{-1} x \int dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1} x) \int dx \right\} dx \\
 &= x \cos^{-1} x + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= x \cos^{-1} x + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int \frac{(0 - 2x) dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= x \cos^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2} + c$$

$$= x \cos^{-1} x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$$

(e) $\int x \sin^{-1} x^2 dx$

[ঢ. '০৫; রা. '০৬; প্র.ভ.প. '০৮, '০৬]

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

$$= \sin^{-1} x^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x^2 - \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \int \frac{d(1-x^4)}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^4} + c$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^4} + c$$

6.(f) $\int x \tan^{-1} x dx$

[য. '০৬; সি. '০৮, '০৮; রা. '০৬; কু. '১০; ব. '১১]

$$= \tan^{-1} x \int x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1} x) \int x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \tan^{-1} x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} x + c \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

7(a) $\int e^x \cos x dx$

[ঢ. '০২; প্র.ভ.প. '০৮, '০৬]

ধরি, $I = \int e^x \cos x dx$

$$= e^x \int \cos x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) \int \cos x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin dx$$

$$= e^x \sin x - e^x \int \sin x dx + \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) \int \sin x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= e^x \sin x - e^x (-\cos x) + \int e^x (-\cos x) dx$$

$$= e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$= e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - I + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + \frac{1}{2} c_1$$

$$\therefore \int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + c$$

7(b) $\int e^x \sin x dx$ [কু. '০৮, '১৩; মা. '০৯; রা.দি. '১৪]

ধরি, $I = \int e^x \sin x dx$

$$= e^x \int \sin x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) \int \sin x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= e^x (-\cos x) - \int e^x (-\cos x) dx$$

$$= -e^x \cos x + e^x \int \cos x dx + \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) \int \cos x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= -e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

$$= e^x (\sin x - \cos x) - I + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + \frac{1}{2} c_1$$

$$\therefore \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + c$$

7(c) $\int e^{2x} \sin x dx$ [সি. '০২]

ধরি, $I = \int e^{2x} \sin x dx$

$$= e^{2x} \int \sin x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (e^{2x}) \int \sin x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= e^{2x} (-\cos x) - \int 2e^{2x} (-\cos x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \int \cos x \, dx - \\
 &\quad 2 \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(e^{2x}) \int \cos x \, dx \right\} dx \\
 &= -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x - 2 \int 2e^{2x} \sin x \, dx \\
 &= -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x - 4 \int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx \\
 &= e^{2x}(2 \sin x - \cos x) - 4I + c_1 \\
 \Rightarrow 5I &= e^{2x}(2 \sin x - \cos x) + c_1 \\
 \Rightarrow I &= \frac{e^{2x}}{5}(2 \sin x - \cos x) + \frac{1}{5}c_1 \\
 \therefore I &= \int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{5}(2 \sin x - \cos x) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7(d) \int e^{2x} \cos^2 x \, dx &= \int e^{2x} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int e^{2x} \, dx + \int e^{2x} \cos 2x \, dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{e^{2x}}{2^2 + 2^2} (2 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x) \right] + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{e^{2x}}{8} (2 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x) \right] + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} (2 + \cos 2x + \sin 2x) e^{2x} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8(a) \int e^x (\sin x + \cos x) \, dx \quad [\text{সি. } '০৫, '১১; ঢা. '১০; কু. '১১]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int e^x \sin x \, dx + \int e^x \cos x \, dx \\
 &= \int e^x \sin x \, dx + e^x \int \cos x \, dx - \\
 &\quad \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) \int \cos x \, dx \right\} dx \\
 &= \int e^x \sin x \, dx + e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x \, dx \\
 &= e^x \sin x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

বিকল্প পদ্ধতি :

ধরি, $f(x) = \sin x$. $\therefore f'(x) = \cos x$ এবং

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int e^x (\sin x + \cos x) \, dx &= \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} \, dx \\
 &= e^x f(x) + c = e^x \sin x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int e^x \sec x (1 + \tan x) \, dx$$

[রা. '০৩; য. '১১; চ. '১৩; প্র.ত.প. '০৮]

এবং $f(x) = \sec x$. $\therefore f'(x) = \sec x \tan x$ এবং

$$I = \int e^x (\sec x + \sec x \tan x) \, dx$$

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

$$\therefore \int e^x \sec x (1 + \tan x) \, dx = e^x \sec x + c$$

$$8.(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int e^x \left(\tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \, dx \quad \text{এবং}$$

$$f(x) = \tan^{-1} x \quad \therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad \text{এবং}$$

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

$$\therefore \int e^x \left(\tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \, dx = e^x \tan^{-1} x + c$$

$$8(d) \int e^x \{\tan x - \ln(\cos x)\} \, dx \quad [\text{প্র.ত.প. } '৯২]$$

$$\text{ধরি, } I = \int e^x \{\tan x - \ln(\cos x)\} \, dx \quad \text{সত্ত্ব প্রয়োগ করে দেখুন}$$

$$f(x) = -\ln(\cos x)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = -\frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x \quad \text{এবং}$$

$$I = \int e^x \{-\ln(\cos x) + \tan x\} \, dx$$

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

$$\therefore \int e^x \{\tan x + \ln(\sec x)\} \, dx = -e^x \ln(\cos x) + c$$

$$9(a) \int \frac{e^x}{x} (1 + x \ln x) \, dx \quad [\text{ব. } '০১; \text{ য. } '০৭; \text{ দি. } '১৩]$$

$$\text{ধরি, } I = \int \frac{e^x}{x} (1 + x \ln x) \, dx = \int e^x \left(\frac{1}{x} + \ln x \right) \, dx$$

$$\text{এবং } f(x) = \ln x. \text{ তাহলে } f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{এবং}$$

$$I = \int e^x \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \, dx = \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} \, dx$$

$$= e^x f(x) + c = e^x \ln x + c$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{e^x}{x} (1 + x \ln x) \, dx = e^x \ln x + c$$

9(b) $\int e^{-2x} \left(\frac{1}{x} - 2 \ln x \right) dx$ [কু. '০২]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int e^{-2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx - 2 \int e^{-2x} \ln x dx \\ &= e^{-2x} \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (e^{-2x}) \int \frac{1}{x} dx \right\} dx \\ &\quad - 2 \int e^{-2x} \ln x dx \\ &= e^{-2x} \ln x - \int (-2e^{-2x}) \ln x dx - 2 \int e^{-2x} \ln x dx \\ &= e^{-2x} \ln x + 2 \int e^{-2x} \ln x dx - 2 \int e^{-2x} \ln x dx \\ \therefore \int e^{-2x} \left(\frac{1}{x} - 2 \ln x \right) dx &= e^{-2x} \ln x + c \end{aligned}$$

9(c) $\int e^{5x} \left\{ 5 \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \right\} dx$ [চ. '০৯; প্র.ভ.প. '১১]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int 5e^{5x} \ln x dx + \int e^{5x} \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \int 5e^{5x} \ln x dx + \\ &\quad e^{5x} \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (e^{5x}) \int \frac{1}{x} dx \right\} dx \\ &= \int 5e^{5x} \ln x dx + e^{5x} \ln x - \int 5e^{5x} \ln x dx \\ \therefore \int e^{5x} \left\{ 5 \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \right\} dx &= e^{5x} \ln x + c \end{aligned}$$

10(a) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x}$ [ব. '০৩]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} = \int \left\{ \frac{1}{x(0+1)} + \frac{1}{(x+1)(-1)} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| + c \end{aligned}$$

~ 10(b) $\int \frac{x+35}{x^2 - 25} dx$ [চ. '০৮]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{x+35}{(x-5)(x+5)} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ \frac{5+35}{(x-5)(5+5)} + \frac{-5+35}{(-5-5)(x+5)} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ \frac{40}{10(x-5)} - \frac{30}{10(x+5)} \right\} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \left\{ \frac{4}{x-5} - \frac{3}{x+5} \right\} dx \\ &= 4 \ln|x-5| - 3 \ln|x+5| + c \\ \text{10(c)} \int \frac{2x-1}{x(x-1)(x-2)} dx & [চ. '০১] \\ &= \int \left\{ \frac{2.0-1}{x(0-1)(0-2)} + \frac{2.1-1}{1(x-1)(1-2)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2.2-1}{2(2-1)(x-2)} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{3}{2(x-2)} \right\} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \ln|x-1| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x-2| + c \end{aligned}$$

10(d) $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 - 1}$ [ঢা. '১১; প্র.ভ.প. '১১]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} \\ &= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{(x^2 - 1)(1+1)} + \frac{-1}{(-1-1)(x^2 + 1)} \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 1^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2.1} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + c \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + c \end{aligned}$$

10(e) ধরি, $I = \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} - 3e^x}$ [প্র.ভ.প. '০৮]

এবং $e^x = z$. তাহলে $e^x dx = dz \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dz}{z}$ এবং

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z} \frac{dz}{z} = \int \frac{dz}{z^2(z-3)} \\ \text{এখন ধরি, } \frac{1}{z^2(z-3)} &\equiv \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z^2} + \frac{C}{z-3} \\ \therefore 1 &\equiv Az(z-3) + B(z-3) + Cz^2 \dots (1) \\ (1) \text{ এ } z=3 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } 1 &= 9C \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } z=0 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } 1 = -3B \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে } z^2 \text{ এর সহগ সমীকৃত করে পাই,}$$

$$0 = A + C \Rightarrow A = -C = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{9(z-3)} \right\} dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{9} \ln |z| - \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{z} \right) + \frac{1}{9} \ln |z-3| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \ln \left| \frac{z-3}{z} \right| + \frac{1}{3z} + c$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} - 3e^x} = \frac{1}{9} \ln \left| \frac{e^x - 3}{e^x} \right| + \frac{1}{3e^x} + c$$

$$11. \int \frac{1}{x^2(x-1)} dx \quad [\text{কু.রা. '০২; ব.'০৫, '১০}]$$

$$\text{ধরি, } \frac{1}{x^2(x-1)} \equiv \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = Ax(x-1) + B(x-1) + Cx^2 \dots (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x=0 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } 1 = -B \Rightarrow B = -1$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x=1 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } 1 = C \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে } x^2 \text{ এর সহগ সমীকৃত করে পাই,}$$

$$0 = A + C \Rightarrow A = -C = -1$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{x^2(x-1)} dx = \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right\} dz$$

$$= -\ln |x| - \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) + \ln |x-1| + c$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x} \right| + \frac{1}{x} + c$$

$$12 \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{x+2}{(1-x)(x^2+4)} dx \text{ এবং}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{(1-x)(x^2+4)} \equiv \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x+2 = A(x^2+4) + (Bx+C)(1-x) \dots (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x=1 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } 1+2 = 5A \Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে } x^2 \text{ এর সহগ সমীকৃত করে পাই,}$$

$$0 = A - B \Rightarrow B = A = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে ধ্রুবপদ সমীকৃত করে পাই,}$$

$$2 = 4A + C \Rightarrow C = 2 - \frac{12}{5} = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{1}{1-x} dx + \int \frac{\frac{3}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}}{x^2+4} dx$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5} \ln |1-x| + \frac{3}{10} \int \frac{2xdx}{x^2+4} - \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2^2}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5} \ln |1-x| + \frac{3}{10} \ln(x^2+4) - \frac{2}{5} \cdot 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + c$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5} \ln |1-x| + \frac{3}{10} \ln(x^2+4) - \frac{1}{5} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + c$$

$$13(a) \int \frac{x^7}{(1-x^4)^2} dx = \int \frac{-x^3(1-x^4) + x^3}{(1-x^4)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{-x^3}{1-x^4} + \frac{x^3}{(1-x^4)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(1-x^4)}{1-x^4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(1-x^4)}{(1-x^4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln |1-x^4| - \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{1-x^4} \right) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\ln |1-x^4| + \frac{1}{1-x^4} \right) + c$$

$$13(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{(x-2)^2}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{x^2-4x+4}{x^2+2x+1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(x^2+2x+1)-6x+3}{x^2+2x+2} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ 1 - \frac{6x-3}{(x+1)^2} \right\} dx \text{ এবং}$$

$$\frac{6x-3}{(x+1)^2} \equiv \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x-3 = A(x+1) + B \dots (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x=-1 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } B = -6-3 = -9$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে } x \text{ এর সহগ সমীকৃত করে পাই,}$$

$$6 = A \Rightarrow A = 6$$

$$\therefore I = \int \left\{ 1 - \frac{6}{x+1} + \frac{9}{(x+1)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= x - 6 \ln |x+1| - \frac{9}{x+1} + c$$

$$13(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{\sin 2x \, dx}{3+5\cos x} = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x \, dx}{3+5\cos x}$$

এবং $\cos x = z$. তাহলে $-\sin x dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \int \frac{-2z \, dz}{3+5z} = -\frac{2}{5} \int \frac{3+5z-3}{3+5z} \, dz$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \int \left(1 - \frac{3}{3+5z}\right) dz$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \left(z - \frac{3}{5} \ln |3+5z|\right) + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{25} (3 \ln |3+5z| - 5z) + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{25} (3 \ln |3+5\cos x| - 5\cos x) + c$$

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ প্রশ্ন

নিচের যোগজগুলি মান নির্ণয় কর: ৪

$$14. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}}$$

$$= \int \frac{(\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x+b}) dx}{(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b})(\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x+b})} \quad (1)$$

$$= \int \frac{(\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x+b}) dx}{(x+a) - (x+b)}$$

$$= \int \frac{(x+a)^{1/2} - (x+b)^{1/2}}{a-b} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-b} \left[\frac{(x+a)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} - \frac{(x+b)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \right] + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{3(a-b)} [(x+a)^{3/2} - (x+b)^{3/2}] + c \quad (1)$$

$$15. \int 3 \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{3}{2} (2 \sin x \cos x) dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \sin 2x dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x\right) + c = -\frac{3}{4} \cos 2x + c \quad (1)$$

$$16. (a) \int 3 \cos 3x \cos x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{3}{2} \{ \cos(3x+x) + \cos(3x-x) \} dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \int \frac{3}{2} (\cos 4x + \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x\right) + c$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} (\sin 4x + 2 \sin 2x) + c \quad (1)$$

$$16(b) \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos x) dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x + \sin x) + c \quad (1)$$

$$17(a) \int \cos x \cos(\sin x) dx$$

$$= \int \cos(\sin x) d(\sin x) = \cos(\sin x) + c \quad (1)$$

$$(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int (e^x + \frac{1}{x})(e^x + \ln x) dx \quad [\text{রা. '০১}]$$

$$\text{এবং } e^x + \ln x = z.$$

$$\text{তাহলে } (e^x + \frac{1}{x}) dx = dz \text{ এবং} \quad (1)$$

$$I = \int z \, dz = \frac{1}{2} z^2 + c = \frac{1}{2} (e^x + \ln x)^2 + c \quad (1)$$

$$18. \int e^{3 \cos 2x} \sin 2x \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \int e^{3 \cos 2x} (-6 \sin 3x dx) \quad (1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} e^{3 \cos 2x} + c \quad (1)$$

$$19(a) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \sin^3 x \cos x dx$$

$$\text{এবং } \sin x = z. \text{ তাহলে, } \cos x dx = dz \text{ এবং} \quad (1)$$

$$I = \int z^3 dz = \frac{1}{4} z^4 + c = \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 x + c \quad (1)$$

$$19(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \tan^3 x \sec^2 x dx \text{ এবং } \tan x = z \quad (1)$$

$$\text{তাহলে, } \sec^2 x dx = dz \text{ এবং} \quad (1)$$

$$1 = \int z^3 dz = \frac{z^{3+1}}{3+1} + c = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + c$$

$$19(c) \int \sin^2(3x+2) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \{1 - \cos 2(3x+2)\} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int dx - \int \cos(6x+4) dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ x - \frac{\sin(6x+4)}{6} \right\} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{12} \sin(6x+4) + c$$

$$20.(a) \int \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx = \int (\ln x)^2 d(\ln x)$$

$$= \frac{(\ln x)^{2+1}}{2+1} + c = \frac{1}{3} (\ln x)^3 + c$$

$$20(b) \int \frac{\sqrt{1+\ln x}}{x} dx$$

$$= \int (1+\ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1+\ln x)$$

$$= \frac{(1+\ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + c = \frac{2}{3} (1+\ln x)^{3/2} + c$$

$$20(c) \int \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} dx = \int \cos(\ln x) d(\ln x)$$

$$= \sin(\ln x) + c$$

$$21. \int \frac{e^{-x} dx}{(5+e^{-x})^2}$$

$$= \int (5+e^{-x})^{-2} d(5+e^{-x}).(-1)$$

$$= -\frac{(5+e^{-x})^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + c = \frac{1}{5+e^{-x}} + c$$

$$22. \int \frac{e^x(1+x)dx}{\cos^2(xe^x)}$$

$$\text{ধরি, } xe^x = z \quad \therefore e^x(x+1)dx = dz$$

$$(1) \quad \therefore \int \frac{e^x(1+x)dx}{\cos^2(xe^x)} = \int \frac{dz}{\cos^2 z} = \int \sec^2 z dz$$

$$= \tan z + c = \tan(xe^x) + c \quad (1)$$

$$23(a) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{\sin(2+5 \ln x)}{x} dx \text{ এবং}$$

$$2+5 \ln x = z. \text{ তাহলে, } \frac{5}{x} dx = dz \text{ এবং} \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \quad I = \frac{1}{5} \int \sin z dz = \frac{1}{5} (-\cos z) + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \cos(2+5 \ln x) + c \quad (1)$$

$$23(b) \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x-a) \sin(x-b)}$$

$$(1) = \int \frac{\sin\{(x-b)-(x-a)\} dx}{\sin(a-b) \sin(x-a) \sin(x-b)}$$

$$(1) = \int \frac{\sin(x-b) \cos(x-a) - \cos(x-b) \sin(x-a)}{\sin(a-b) \sin(x-a) \sin(x-b)} dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \{\cot(x-a) - \cot(x-b)\} dx$$

$$= \frac{\ln |\sin(x-a)| - \ln |\sin(x-b)|}{\sin(a-b)} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \ln \left| \frac{\sin(x-a)}{\sin(x-b)} \right| + c \quad (1)$$

$$24(a) \int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{\sqrt{1+\tan x}} = \int \frac{d(1+\tan x)}{\sqrt{1+\tan x}} \quad (1)$$

$$(1) = 2\sqrt{1+\tan x} + c \quad (1)$$

$$24(b) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(\sin^{-1} x) \sqrt{1-x^2}}} = \int \frac{d(\sin^{-1} x)}{\sqrt{(\sin^{-1} x)}} \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \quad [\because d(\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx]$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\sin^{-1} x} + c, \quad [\because \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x}] \quad (1)$$

$$24(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2) \sqrt{\tan^{-1} x + 3}}$$

$$\text{এবং } \tan^{-1} x + 3 = z. \text{ তাহলে, } \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = dz \text{ এবং } (1)$$

$$I = \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = 2\sqrt{z} + c \quad [\because \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x}]$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{\tan^{-1} x + 3}} = 2\sqrt{\tan^{-1} x + 3} + c \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 24(d) \int \frac{\tan(\ln|x|)}{x} dx &= \int \tan(\ln|x|) d(\ln|x|) \quad (1) \\ &= \ln\{\sec(\ln|x|)\} + c \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25(a) \int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{\sqrt{1-\tan^2 x}} &= \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\sqrt{1-\tan^2 x}} \quad (1) \\ &= \sin^{-1}(\tan x) + c \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25(b) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{15-4x-4x^2}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{16 - \{(2x)^2 + 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 1 + 1^2\}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x+1)}{\sqrt{4^2 - (2x+1)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x+1}{4}\right) + c \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25(c) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2^2 - (x^2 - 4x + 2^2)}} \\ &= \int \frac{d(x-2)}{\sqrt{2^2 - (x-2)^2}} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right) + c \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25(d) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2(1-x)^2}} &= -\frac{1}{b} \int \frac{d(b-bx)}{\sqrt{a^2 - (b-bx)^2}} \quad (7) \\ &= -\frac{1}{b} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{b-bx}{a}\right) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$25(e) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \sqrt{\tan x} dx \text{ এবং } \tan x = z^2$$

$$\text{তাহলে, } \sec^2 x dx = 2z dz \quad (8)$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{2z dz}{1+\tan^2 x} = \frac{2z}{1+z^4} \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = \int \frac{2z^2 dz}{1+z^4} = \int \frac{(z^2+1)-(z^2-1)}{1+z^4} dz$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{z^2+1}{z^4+1} + \frac{z^2-1}{z^4+1} \right] dz$$

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

$$= \int \left[\frac{1+\frac{1}{z^2}}{(z-\frac{1}{z})^2+2} + \frac{1-\frac{1}{z^2}}{(z+\frac{1}{z})^2-2} \right] dz$$

$$= \int \frac{d(z-\frac{1}{z})}{(z-\frac{1}{z})^2+(\sqrt{2})^2} + \int \frac{d(z+\frac{1}{z})}{(z+\frac{1}{z})^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{z-\frac{1}{z}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{z-\frac{1}{z}-\sqrt{2}}{z-\frac{1}{z}+\sqrt{2}} \right| + c \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{z^2-1}{\sqrt{2}z} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{z^2-1-\sqrt{2}z}{z^2-1+\sqrt{2}z} \right| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{\tan x - 1}{\sqrt{2} \tan x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan x - \sqrt{2 \tan x} - 1}{\tan x + \sqrt{2 \tan x} - 1} \right| + c \quad (11)$$

$$26. \text{ ধরি, } I = \int 3 \cos^3 x \cos 2x dx$$

$$\cos^3 x \cos 2x = \frac{1}{4} (3 \cos x + \cos 3x) \cos 2x \quad (12)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [3 \cos x \cos 2x + \cos 3x \cos 2x]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos 3x + \cos x) + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 5x + \cos x)] \quad (13)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (3 \cos 3x + 4 \cos x + \cos 5x)$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{3}{8} \int (3 \cos 3x + 4 \cos x + \cos 5x) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \left(3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + 4 \sin x + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x \right) + c \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 27(a) \text{ ধরি, } I &= \int e^{2x} \cos x dx \\
 &= e^{2x} \int \cos x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(e^{2x}) \int \cos x dx \right\} dx \quad (1) \\
 &= e^{2x} \sin x - \int 2e^{2x} \sin x dx \\
 &= e^{2x} \sin x - 2e^{2x} \int \sin x dx + \\
 &\quad 2 \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(e^{2x}) \int \sin x dx \right\} dx \\
 &= e^{2x} \sin x - 2e^{2x}(-\cos x) + 2 \int 2e^{2x}(-\cos x) dx \\
 &= e^{2x} \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x - 4 \int e^{2x} \cos x dx \\
 &= e^{2x}(\sin x + 2 \cos x) - 4I + c_1 \\
 \Rightarrow 5I &= e^{2x}(\sin x + 2 \cos x) + c_1 \\
 \Rightarrow I &= \frac{e^{2x}}{5}(\sin x + 2 \cos x) + \frac{1}{5}c_1 \\
 \therefore I &= \int e^{2x} \sin x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{5}(\sin x + 2 \cos x) + c \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 27.(b) \int e^{-3x} \cos 4x dx \\
 &= \frac{e^{-3x}}{3^2 + 4^2} (-3 \cos 4x + 4 \sin 4x) + c \\
 &\quad [\text{সূত্র প্রয়োগ করে।}] \\
 &= \frac{e^{-3x}}{25} (-3 \cos 4x + 4 \sin 4x) + c \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 28(a) \text{ ধরি, } I &= \int e^x \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx \\
 &= \int e^x \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} \right\} dx \\
 \text{এবং } f(x) &= \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} \\
 \therefore f'(x) &= \frac{(1 + \cos x) \cos x - \sin x(0 - \sin x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \quad (2) \\
 &= \frac{\cos x + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 + \cos x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} \quad \text{এবং}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int e^x \left\{ \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} \right\} dx \\
 &= \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx = e^x f(x) + c \quad (3) \\
 \therefore I &= \int e^x \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx = e^x \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} + c \quad (3) \\
 28(b) \int e^{ax} (a \sin bx + b \cos bx) dx \\
 &= \int ae^{ax} \sin bx dx + \int be^{ax} \cos bx dx \\
 &= a \sin bx \int e^{ax} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(a \sin bx) \int e^{ax} dx \right\} dx \\
 &\quad + \int be^{ax} \cos bx dx \quad (3) \\
 &= a \sin bx \cdot \frac{e^{ax}}{a} - \int (ab \cos bx) \left(\frac{e^{ax}}{a} \right) dx \\
 &\quad + \int be^{ax} \cos bx dx \quad (2) \\
 &= e^{ax} \sin bx - \int be^{ax} \cos bx dx + \int be^{ax} \cos bx dx \\
 \therefore \int e^{ax} (a \sin bx + b \cos bx) dx &= e^{ax} \sin bx + c \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 29(a) \int \frac{x-3}{(1-2x)(1+x)} dx \\
 &= \int \left[\frac{\frac{1}{2}-3}{(1-2x)(1+\frac{1}{2})} + \frac{-1-3}{\{1-2(-1)\}(1+x)} \right] dx \quad (1) \\
 &= \int \left[\frac{-\frac{5}{2}}{3(1-2x)} + \frac{-4}{3(1+x)} \right] dx \\
 &= -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \int \frac{d(1-2x)}{(1-2x)} - \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx \quad (3) \\
 &= \frac{5}{6} \ln |1-2x| - \frac{4}{3} \ln |1+x| + c \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 29(b) \int \frac{dx}{x^4 - 1} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} \\
 &= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{(x^2 - 1)(1+1)} + \frac{1}{(-1-1)(x^2 + 1)} \right\} dx \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + c
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$30(a) \int \frac{1}{x(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$\text{ধরি, } \frac{1}{x(x+1)^2} \equiv \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = A(x+1)^2 + Bx(x+1) + Cx \dots (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x=0 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } 1=A \Rightarrow A=1$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x=-1 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } 1=-C \Rightarrow C=-1$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে } x^2 \text{ এর সহগ সমীকৃত করে পাই, } 0 = A+B \Rightarrow B = -A = -1$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{x(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left\{ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right\} dz \tag{1}$$

$$= \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| - \left(-\frac{1}{x+1} \right) + c \tag{2}$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x}{x+1} \right| + \frac{1}{x+1} + c$$

$$30(b) \int \frac{3x+1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{3(x+1)-2}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{3(x+1)}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= 3 \ln|x+1| - 2 \left(-\frac{1}{x+1} \right) + c$$

$$= 3 \ln|x+1| + \frac{2}{x+1} + c \tag{2}$$

$$31. (a) \int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)} = \int \frac{(x^2+1)-x^2}{x(x^2+1)} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+0)dx}{x^2+1} \tag{3}$$

$$= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + c \tag{3}$$

$$31(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \frac{xdx}{(x-1)(x^2+4)} \text{ এবং}$$

$$\frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2+4)} \equiv \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = A(x^2+4) + (Bx+C)(x-1) \dots (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x=1 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } 1=5A \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{5}$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে } x^2 \text{ এর সহগ সমীকৃত করে পাই, }$$

$$0=A+B \Rightarrow B=-A=-\frac{1}{5}$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে ধুবপদ সমীকৃত করে পাই, }$$

$$0=4A-C \Rightarrow C=4A=\frac{4}{5}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{4}{5}}{x^2+4} dx \tag{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{2xdx}{x^2+4} + \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2^2} \tag{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{10} \ln(x^2+4) + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{10} \ln(x^2+4) + \frac{2}{5} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + c \tag{2}$$

$$32.(a) \int xe^{-x} dx$$

$$= x \int e^{-x} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int e^{-x} dx \right\} dx \tag{1}$$

$$= -xe^{-x} - \int 1 \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx = -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + c \tag{1}$$

$$32(b) \int xe^{ax} dx$$

$$= x \int e^{ax} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int e^{ax} dx \right\} dx \tag{1}$$

$$= x \cdot \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} - \int 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \right) dx = \frac{1}{a} xe^{ax} - \frac{1}{a^2} e^{ax} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} (ax-1)e^{ax} + c \tag{1}$$

$$32(c) \int x^3 e^{2x} dx$$

$$= x^3 \int e^{2x} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x^3) \int e^{2x} dx \right\} dx$$

(1)

$$= x^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right) - \int (3x^2) \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right) dx$$

(2)

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^3 e^{2x} - \frac{3}{2} \left[x^2 \int e^{2x} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \int e^{2x} dx \right\} dx \right]$$

$$\int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \cos x dx \right\} dx]$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2[x \sin x - \int 1 \cdot \sin x dx] \quad (1)$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2[x \sin x - (-\cos x)] + c$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + c \quad (1)$$

$$33.(d) \int x^2 \cos^2 x dx \quad [\text{প.ভ.প. } ৮৫, '৯৬]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int x^2 dx + \int x^2 \cos 2x dx \right] \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) - (2x) \left(-\frac{1}{2^2} \cos 2x \right) \right. \\ \left. + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2^3} \sin 2x \right) \right] + c \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right] + c$$

$$33(e) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \cos \sqrt{x} dx \text{ এবং } \sqrt{x} = z$$

$$\text{তাহলে } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = dz \Rightarrow dx = 2z dz \text{ এবং } \quad (1)$$

$$I = \int 2z \cos z dz$$

$$= 2 \left[z \int \cos z dz - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dz}(z) \int \cos z dz \right\} dz \right] \quad (1)$$

$$= 2[z \sin z] - \int 1 \cdot \sin z dz \quad (1)$$

$$= 2z \sin z - 2(-\cos z) + c \quad (1)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} + 2 \cos \sqrt{x} + c \quad (1)$$

$$34(a) \int x \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x \sin 2x dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x \int \sin 2x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \sin 2x dx \right\} dx \right] \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x \left(-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right) - \int 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right) dx \right] \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[-x \cos 2x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right] + c \quad (1)$$

$$34(b) \int x \sin x \sin 2x dx$$

[MCQ এর ক্ষেত্রেঃ

$$\int x^3 e^{2x} dx = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x^3 - \frac{1}{2^2} (3x^2) + \frac{1}{2^3} (6x) - \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{2^4} \cdot 6 \right\} e^{2x} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x^3 - \frac{3}{4} x^2 + \frac{3}{4} x - \frac{3}{8} \right\} e^{2x}$$

$$33.(a) \int x \sin x dx$$

$$= x \int \sin x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \sin x dx \right\} dx \quad (1)$$

$$= x(-\cos x) - \int 1 \cdot (-\cos x) dx$$

$$= -x \cos x + \sin x + c$$

$$33.(b) \int x \cos x dx$$

$$= x \int \cos x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \cos x dx \right\} dx \quad (1)$$

$$= x \sin x - \int 1 \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$= x \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$33(c) \int x^2 \sin x dx$$

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

$$= x^2 (-\cos x) - \int 2x (-\cos x) dx \quad (1)$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2[x \int \cos x -$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int x \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \cos 3x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [x \int \cos x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \cos x dx \right\} dx] \\
 &\quad - x \int \cos 3x dx + \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \cos 3x dx \right\} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [x \sin x - \int 1 \cdot \sin x dx \\
 &\quad - x \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \int 1 \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3} dx] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [x \sin x + \cos x - \frac{x \sin 3x}{3} - \frac{\cos 3x}{9}] + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$34. (c) \int \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int x \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx \right\} dx \\
 &= x(-\cot x) - \int 1 \cdot (-\cot x) dx \\
 &= -x \cot x + \ln |\sin x| + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$34(d) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \sec^3 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \sec x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sec x \int \sec^2 x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) \int \sec^2 x dx \right\} dx \\
 &= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x \tan x \cdot \tan x dx \\
 &= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\
 &= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \sec x \tan x - I + \ln |\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2})| + c_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \sec x \tan x + \ln |\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2})| + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2})| + \frac{1}{2} c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2})| + c \quad (2)$$

$$35(a) \int x^2 \ln x dx$$

$$= \ln x \int x^2 dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) \int x^2 dx \right\} dx \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + c = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$35(b) \int x^3 \ln x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \ln x \int x^3 dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) \int x^3 dx \right\} dx \\
 &= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + c = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{x^4}{16} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$35(c) \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \ln x \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \right\} dx \\
 &= \ln x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{x} \ln x + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \ln x + \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) + c \\
 &= -\frac{1}{x} \ln x - \frac{1}{x} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$36(a) \int 2^x \sin x dx = \int e^{x \ln 2} \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{e^{x \ln 2}}{(\ln 2)^2 + 1^2} [\ln 2 \cdot \sin x - 1 \cdot \cos x] + c \quad (4)$$

[সূত্র প্রয়োগ করে।]

$$= \frac{2^x}{(\ln 2)^2 + 1} [\ln 2 \cdot \sin x - \cos x] + c$$

$$36(b) \int (3^x e^x + \ln x) dx$$

$$= \int (3e)^x dx + \int \ln x dx$$

[প.ভ.গ. ৪৪]

$$= \frac{(3e)^x}{\ln(3e)} + \frac{1}{x} + c = \frac{3^x e^x}{\ln 3 + \ln e} + \frac{1}{x} + c$$

$$= \frac{3^x e^x}{\ln 3 + 1} + \frac{1}{x} + c$$

$$36(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int e^x \left\{ \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \right\} dx \text{ এবং}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} = (1-x)^{-1}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = -(1-x)^{-1-1}(-1) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \text{ এবং} \quad (1)$$

$$I = \int e^x \left\{ \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx = e^x f(x) + c \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore \int e^x \left\{ \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \right\} dx = \frac{e^x}{1-x} + c \quad (1)$$

$$36(d) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int \left[\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{(\ln x)^2} \right] dx \text{ এবং } \ln x = y.$$

$$\text{তাহলে, } x = e^y \Rightarrow dx = e^y dy \text{ এবং} \quad (1)$$

$$I = \int e^y \left[\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y^2} \right] dy = \int e^y \left[\frac{1}{y} + D\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \right] dy \quad (1)$$

$$[\because D\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = -\frac{1}{y^2}]$$

$$= \frac{e^y}{y} + c = \frac{x}{\ln x} + c \quad (1)$$

$$37(a) \int e^{-x} \left\{ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right\} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{x} dx + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \int e^{-x} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \int e^{-x} dx \right\} dx + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} (-e^{-x}) - \int \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) (-e^{-x}) dx + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} dx \quad (2)$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-x}}{x} - \int \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} dx + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} dx$$

$$\therefore \int e^{-x} \left\{ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right\} dx = -\frac{e^{-x}}{x} + c \quad (1)$$

$$37(b) \int e^x \{ \tan x + \ln(\sec x) \} dx \quad [\text{প.ভ.প. } '৯১]$$

$$(2) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int e^x \{ \tan x + \ln(\sec x) \} dx \text{ এবং}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(\sec x)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{\sec x \tan x}{\sec x} = \tan x \text{ এবং} \quad (1)$$

$$I = \int e^x \{ \ln(\sec x) + \tan x \} dx$$

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

$$\therefore \int e^x \{ \tan x + \ln(\sec x) \} dx = e^x \ln(\sec x) + c \quad (1)$$

$$38. \text{ ধরি, } I = \int e^x \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+1)^2} dx \quad [\text{প.ভ.প. } '০২]$$

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

$$= \int e^x \left\{ \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int e^x \left\{ \frac{x-1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \right\} dx \text{ এবং } f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{(x+1).1 - (x-1).1}{(x+1)^2} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{x+1-x+1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = \int e^x \{ f(x) + f'(x) \} dx = e^x f(x) + c \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore \int e^x \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+1)^2} dx = e^x \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right) + c \quad (1)$$

$$39. \int \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+2)} dx$$

$$\text{ধরি, } \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+2)} \equiv \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = A(x-1)(x+2) + B(x+2) + C(x-1)^2 \dots (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x=1 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } 1=3B \Rightarrow B=1/3$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x=-2 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } -2=9C \Rightarrow C=-2/9$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে } x^2 \text{ এর সহগ সমীকৃত করে পাই, } 0=A+C \Rightarrow A=-C=2/9$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+2)} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{2/9}{x-1} + \frac{-1/3}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{-2/9}{x+2} \right\} dz \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{x-1} \right) - \frac{2}{9} \ln|x+2| + c \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| - \frac{1}{3(x-1)} + c \quad (3)$$

40. ধরি, $I = \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+2)^2} dx$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4 - (4x+3)}{(x+2)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ 1 - \frac{4x+3}{(x+2)^2} \right\} dx \text{ এবং} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{4x+3}{(x+2)^2} \equiv \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x+3 = A(x+2) + B \dots (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x = -2 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } B = -8 + 3 = -5$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে } x \text{ এর সহগ সমীকৃত করে পাই,}$$

$$4 = A \Rightarrow A = 4$$

$$\therefore I = \int \left\{ 1 - \frac{4}{x+2} + \frac{5}{(x+2)^2} \right\} dx \quad (5)$$

$$= x - 4 \ln|x+2| - \frac{5}{x+2} + c \quad (6)$$

ভঙ্গ পরীক্ষার MCQ

1. $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\tan x}} = ?$ [DU 07-08; NU06-07]

$$Sol^n: I = \int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{\sqrt{\tan x}} = \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\sqrt{\tan x}} = 2\sqrt{\tan x}$$

2. $\int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{\cos^2(xe^x)} dx = ?$ [DU 07-08; NU07-08; KU 03-04]

$$Sol^n: I = \int \sec^2(xe^x) d(xe^x) = \tan(xe^x)$$

3. $\int \frac{dx}{x+\sqrt{x}} = ?$ [DU 02-03]

$$Sol^n: I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+1)} = 2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x}+1}$$

$$= 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + c$$

4. $\int \sin^5 x \cos x dx = ?$ [DU 98-99]

$$Sol^n: I = \int \sin^5 x d(\sin x) = \frac{1}{6} \sin^6 x + c$$

5. $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = ?$ [JU 06-07; CU 04-05]

$$Sol^n: I = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x} + 1} = \int \frac{d(e^x)}{1 + (e^x)^2}$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(e^x) + c$$

6. $\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx = ?$ [DU 95-96; JU 07 08]

$$Sol^n: I = \int \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + (-\frac{1}{2}) \int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sin^{-1} x - \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

7. $\int x e^x dx = ?$ [JU 07-08]

$$Sol^n: I = (x-1)e^x + c$$

8. $\int \frac{dx}{ay-bx} = ?$ [SU 06-07]

$$Sol^n: I = -\frac{1}{b} \int \frac{d(ay-bx)}{ay-bx}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{b} \ln|ay-bx| + c$$

9. $\int e^x \sec x (1+\tan x) dx = ?$ [RU 06-07]

$$Sol^n: I = \int e^x (\sec x + \sec x \tan x) dx$$

$$= \int e^x \{\sec x + D(\sec x)\} dx = e^x \sec x$$

10. $\int -\sin \phi dt = ?$ [CU 04-05]

$$Sol^n: I = -\sin \phi \int dt = -t \sin \phi + c$$

11. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9 - 16x^2}} = ?$ [KU 03-04]

$$Sol^n : I = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(4x)}{\sqrt{3^2 - (4x)^2}} = \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{4x}{3}$$

12. $\int \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} dx = ?$ [DU 01-02; CU 02-03;
RU 04-05, 05-06; JU 06-07; BUET 06-07]

$$Sol^n : I = \int \frac{(x+1-1)e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$= \int e^x \left\{ \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int e^x \left\{ \frac{1}{x+1} + D\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) \right\} dx = \frac{e^x}{x+1} + c$$

13. $\int x \cos x dx = ?$ [DU 96 - 97]

$$= x \sin x - (1)(-\cos x) = x \sin x + \cos x + c$$

14. $\int x \ln(1+2x) dx = ?$ [SU 96-97]

$$Sol^n : I = \ln(1+2x) \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{2}{1+2x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(1+2x) - \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}x(2x+1) - \frac{1}{4}(2x+1) + \frac{1}{4}}{2x+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(1+2x) - \int \left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2x+1} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(1+2x) - \left\{ \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{8} \ln(2x+1) \right\} + c$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(1+2x) - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{8} \ln(2x+1) + c$$

15. $\int \log_3 x dx = ?$ [CU 06-07]

$$Sol^n : I = x \log_3 x - \int \frac{1}{x \ln 3} \cdot x dx$$

$$= x \log_3 x - \frac{x}{\ln 3} + c$$

অন্তরক ও যোগজের মিশ্রিত সমসা

16. $y = x^2$ হলে $\int \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) dx$ এর মান কত?

[CU 02-03; IU 05-06]

$$Sol^n : \int \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) dx = y + c = x^2 + c$$

17. যদি $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2a$ হয় তাহলে y এর মান কত? [CU 02-03]

$$Sol^n : \frac{dy}{dx} = 2a \Rightarrow y = \int 2adx = 2ax + c$$

18. $\int f(x)dx = \cos x + k$ হলে $f(x)$ এর মান কত? [CU 02-03]

$$Sol^n : f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x + k) = -\sin x$$

19. $\frac{d}{dx} (\int y dx)$ এর মান কত যখন $y = \sin x$

[CU 02-03]

$$Sol^n : \frac{d}{dx} (\int y dx) = y = \sin x$$

আর্থিক ভগ্নাংশ

20. $\frac{x+17}{(x-3)(x+2)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x+2}$ হলে a ও b

এর মান কত? [DU 08-09; JU, CU 07-08]

$$Sol^n : a = \frac{3+17}{3+2} = 4 ; b = \frac{-2+17}{-2-3} = -3$$

21. $\frac{x+A}{(x+1)(x-3)} \equiv \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-3}$

$$Sol^n : \frac{3+A}{3+1} = 1 \Rightarrow A = 1 ;$$

$$B = \frac{-1+A}{-1-3} = \frac{-1+1}{-4} = 0$$

নির্দিষ্ট যোগজ ও এর প্রয়োগ
প্রশ্নমালা X D

মান নির্ণয় কর :

1(a) $\int_0^3 (3 - 2x + x^2) dx$ [কু. '০৬, '০৭]

$$= \left[3x - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^3 = \{(3 \cdot 3 - 3^2 + \frac{3^3}{3}) - 0\}$$

$$= (9 - 9 + 9) = 9$$

(b) $\int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) d\theta$ [চ. '০৮]

$$= [-\cos \theta + \sin \theta]_0^{\pi/2} = [-\cos \theta + \sin \theta]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= (\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}) - (\sin 0 - \cos 0)$$

$$= (1 - 0) - (0 - 1) = 2$$

(c) $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \right]_0^{\pi}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\pi) - (0 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2 \cdot 0) \right\} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(d) $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sec x + 1}{\sec x} dx$ [ঘ. '০৬; কু. '০৯]

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sec x} \right) dx = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos x) dx$$

$$= x[1 + \sin x]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}$$

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 = \pi + 2$$

(e) $\int_{-1}^1 |x| dx$ [প্র.ভ.প. '০৬]

$$= \int_{-1}^0 |x| dx + \int_0^1 |x| dx = \int_{-1}^0 (-x) dx + \int_0^1 x dx$$

$$[\because |x| = x, x \geq 0; |x| = -x, x \leq 0]$$

$$= \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = -0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 0 = 1$$

2(a) $\int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} dx$

[ঢ. '০৯, '১৩; ঘ. '০৯; সি. '১০; রা�. '১৩]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{1 + \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/3} \left\{ \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right\} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/3} \{\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x\} dx \\ &= [\tan x + \sec x]_0^{\pi/3} \\ &= \tan \frac{\pi}{3} + \sec \frac{\pi}{3} - (\tan 0 + \sec 0) \\ &= \sqrt{3} + 2 - 0 - 1 = \sqrt{3} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

2(b) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} dx$ [ব. '০৮; ঢ.সি. '১১]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

3. $\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$ [ব. '১১]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{2 \cos^2 \theta - 1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} (2 - \sec^2 \theta) dx = [2\theta - \tan \theta]_0^{\pi/4} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - (2 \cdot 0 - \tan 0) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

4(a) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x dx$ [চ. '০৮; রা�. '০৮, '০৯; সি. '১১]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi \right) - \left(0 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 \right) \right\} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

4 (b) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 x dx$ [সি. '০৬, '০৭; ঘ. '০৯, '০৯, '১৩; ব. '০৮; মা. '০৬; দি. '১৩]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{4} (3 \cos x + \cos 3x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[3 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} - 3 \sin 0 - \frac{1}{3} \sin 0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1) - 0 - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{8}{3} = \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4(c) \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4 x dx \quad [\text{য. }'08]$$

$$\cos^4 x = \frac{1}{4} (2 \cos^2 x)^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1 + \cos 2x)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4x) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{3}{2} x + \frac{2}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \pi + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2\pi - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + 0 \right) = \frac{3\pi}{16}$$

$$4(d) \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= [\tan x - x]_0^{\pi/4} = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} - (\tan 0 - 0)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$4(e) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta \quad [\text{মা.বো. }'09]$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 4\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta - \frac{\sin 4\theta}{4} \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\pi}{4} - (0 - \frac{\sin 0}{4}) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 - (0 - 0) \right\} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$5(a) \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^5 x \sin x dx \quad [\text{জ. }'03; \text{ দি. }'10; \text{ য. }'11]$$

$$= - \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos x)^5 (-\sin x) dx$$

$$= - \left[\frac{1}{6} (\cos x)^6 \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{6} \left\{ (\cos \frac{\pi}{2})^6 - (\cos 0)^6 \right\}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{6} \{0 - 1\} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$5(b) \text{ ধরি } I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin^4 x \cos^4 x dx \quad [\text{প.ত.প. }'89]$$

$$\sin^4 x \cos^4 x = \frac{1}{16} (2 \sin x \cos x)^2 = \frac{1}{16} \sin^4 2x$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 4x) \right\}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} (1 - 2 \cos 4x + \cos^2 4x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \left\{ 1 - 2 \cos 4x + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 8x) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{128} (3 - 4 \cos 4x + \cos 8x)$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{128} \left[3x - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 8x \right]_0^{\pi/4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{128} \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - \sin \pi + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2\pi - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{128} \times \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{512}$$

$$5(c) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x \sin 3x dx$$

[ব. '05; মা. '08; য. '18]

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) \sin 3x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \sin 3x \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{4} (\sin 5x + \sin x) \right\} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cos 3x - \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x - \cos x \right) \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{6} (\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} - \cos 0) + \frac{1}{20} (\cos \frac{5\pi}{2} - \cos 0) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{4} (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{6} (0 - 1) + \frac{1}{20} (0 - 1) + \frac{1}{4} (0 - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{10 - 3 - 15}{60} = \frac{-8}{60} = \frac{-2}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

5(d) ধরি $I = \int_0^{\pi} 3\sqrt{1-\cos x} \sin x dx$ [কু. '০৮]

এবং $z = \cos x \therefore dz = -\sin x dx$

সীমা: $x = 0$ হলে $z = 1$, $x = \pi$ হলে $z = -1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore I &= -3 \int_1^{-1} \sqrt{1-z} dz = -3 \left[-\frac{2}{3} (1-z)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^{-1} \\
 &= 2 \{(1+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}\} = 2 \times 2\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

5(e) $\int_0^{\pi/2} (1+\cos \theta)^2 \sin \theta d\theta$

[বুয়েট, '০৮-০৯; চ. '১১]

ধরি, $z = 1 + \cos x \therefore dz = -\sin x dx$

সীমা: $x = 0$ হলে $z = 2$ এবং $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ হলে $z = 1$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi/2} (1+\cos \theta)^2 \sin \theta d\theta = - \int_2^1 z^2 dz$$

$$= \left[-\frac{z^3}{3} \right]_2^1 = -\left(\frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{2^3}{3}\right) = -\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{8}{3}\right) = \frac{7}{3}$$

6(a) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \sin 2x dx$

[য. '০৮; ব. '০৮, '০৬; চ. '০৬; দি. '১৩]

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \cos 3x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} - \sin 0 + \frac{1}{3} \sin 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{3}(-1) - 0 + 0 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

6(b) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2x \cos 3x dx$ [কু. '০০; চ. '০৩]

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 5x + \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin \frac{5\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \sin 0 - \sin 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} \cdot 1 + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

6(c) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x \cos x dx$ [য. '০৫; রা. '০৮; মা. '০৫]

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (\sin 3x + \sin x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x - \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cos 0 + \cos 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{3} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} - \cos 0 \right) - \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1) - (0 - 1) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

7(a) ধরি, $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\cos x} \sin^3 x dx$ [চ. '০১; য. '১০]

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\cos x} \sin^2 x \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\cos x} (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx$$

এবং $z = \cos x \therefore dz = -\sin x dx$

সীমা: $x = 0$ হলে $z = 1$ এবং $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ হলে $z = 0$

$$\therefore I = - \int_1^0 \sqrt{z} (1 - z^2) dz$$

$$= - \int_1^0 (\sqrt{z} - z^{5/2}) dz = - \left[\frac{z^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{z^{7/2}}{7/2} \right]_1^0$$

$$= - \left\{ \frac{2}{3}(0-1) - \frac{2}{7}(0-1) \right\} = - \left(-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{7} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{-14+6}{21} = \frac{8}{21}$$

7(b) ধরি, $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^3 x dx}{\sqrt{\sin x}}$ [ব.চ.'১০; রা.'১২]

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^2 x \cos x dx}{\sqrt{\sin x}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x dx}{\sqrt{\sin x}}$$

এবং $z = \sin x \therefore dz = \cos x dx$

সীমা: $x = 0$ হলে $z = 0$ এবং $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ হলে $z = 1$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1-z^2}{\sqrt{z}} \right) dz = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} - z^{3/2} \right) dz$$

$$= \left[2\sqrt{z} - \frac{z^{5/2}}{5/2} \right]_0^1 = 2(1-0) - \frac{2}{5}(1-0)$$

$$= 2 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

8(a) ধরি, $I = \int_0^1 \frac{(\sin^{-1} x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ [ট.'০৮; রা.'১১]

এবং $z = \sin^{-1} x \therefore dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

সীমা: $x = 0$ হলে $z = 0$ এবং $x = 1$ হলে $z = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{\pi/2} z^2 dz = \left[\frac{z^3}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^3 - 0 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{24}$$

8(b) $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ [য.'০৮; সি.'০৭; ব.'০৮; দি.'০৯]

ধরি, $z = \sin^{-1} x \therefore dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

সীমা: $x = 0$ হলে $z = 0$ এবং $x = 1$ হলে $z = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} z dz = \left[\frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 - 0 \right\} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

8(c) ধরি, $I = \int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx$ [বুয়েট'০৯; কু.'১১]

এবং $z = \tan^{-1} x \therefore dz = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

সীমা: $x = 0$ হলে $z = 0$ এবং $x = 1$ হলে $z = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{\pi/4} z dz = \left[\frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{16} = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

9(a) $\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ [ট.'০৭; য.'০৭]

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(-2x) dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[2\sqrt{1-x^2} \right]_0^1$$

$$= -(\sqrt{1-1^2} - \sqrt{1-0^2}) = -(0-1) = 1$$

9(b) $\int_4^8 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 15}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_4^8 \frac{d(x^2 - 15)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 15}}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[2\sqrt{x^2 - 15} \right]_4^8 = \sqrt{64-15} - \sqrt{16-15}$$

$$= \sqrt{64-15} - \sqrt{16-15} = \sqrt{49} - \sqrt{1} = 6$$

9(c) $\int_0^2 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{9-2x^2}}$

[বুয়েট'০৯; ব.'১০; রা.'১২; দি.'১৩; সি.চ.'১৪]

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 \frac{d(9-2x^2)}{\sqrt{9-2x^2}} = -\frac{1}{4} \left[2\sqrt{9-2x^2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{9-8} - \sqrt{9-0}) = -\frac{1}{2} (1-3) = 1$$

9(d) ধরি, $I = \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$

[সি.'০৯; ট., রা., কু.'১০; দি.'১৩]

এবং $z = 4 - x^2 \therefore dz = -2x dx$

সীমা: $x = 0$ হলে $z = 4$ এবং $x = 1$ হলে $z = 3$

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$$\therefore I = -\frac{1}{2} \int_4^3 \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = -\frac{1}{2} [2\sqrt{z}]_4^3$$

$$= -(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{4}) = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$9(e) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int_{-2}^5 \frac{7x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} dx \quad [\text{মা.বো.}'08]$$

$$\text{এবং } z = x^2 + 3 \therefore dz = 2x dx$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x = -2 \text{ হলে } z = 7 \text{ এবং } x = 5 \text{ হলে } z = 28$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{7}{2} \int_7^{28} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = \frac{7}{2} [2\sqrt{z}]_7^{28}$$

$$= 7(\sqrt{28} - \sqrt{7}) = 7(2\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7}) = 7\sqrt{7}$$

$$9(f) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int_0^1 x^3 \sqrt{1+3x^4} dx \quad [\text{ব.}'09; \text{চ.}'08;$$

$$\text{রা.}'09; \text{কু.}'09, '10; \text{সি.}'08; \text{মা.}'05, '09]$$

$$\text{এবং } z = 1 + 3x^4 \therefore dz = 12x^3 dx$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x = 0 \text{ হলে } z = 1 \text{ এবং } x = 1 \text{ হলে } z = 4$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{12} \int_1^4 \sqrt{z} dz = \frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{z^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_1^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{2}{3} (4^{3/2} - 1) = \frac{1}{18} (8 - 1) = \frac{7}{18}$$

$$10. (a) \int_1^2 x^2 e^{x^3} dx \quad [\text{জ.}'09; \text{রা.}'08, '06; \text{ব.}'10]$$

$$\text{ধরি, } z = x^3 \therefore dz = 3x^2 dx \Rightarrow x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} dz$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x = 1 \text{ হলে } z = 1 \text{ এবং } x = 2 \text{ হলে } z = 8$$

$$\therefore \int_1^2 x^2 e^{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^8 e^z dz = \frac{1}{3} [e^z]_1^8$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (e^8 - e^1) = \frac{1}{3} (e^8 - e)$$

$$10(b) \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx \quad [\text{জ.}, \text{ব.}'05; \text{চ.}, \text{য.}'06;$$

$$\text{সি.}'09, '10; \text{চ.}, \text{কু.}, \text{দি.}'12]$$

$$\text{ধরি, } z = x^2 \therefore dz = 2x dx \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{1}{2} dz$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x = 0 \text{ হলে } z = 0 \text{ এবং } x = 1 \text{ হলে } z = 1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^z dz = \frac{1}{2} [e^z]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^1 - e^0) = \frac{1}{2} (e - 1)$$

$$10(c) \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx \quad [\text{ব.}'09, '11; \text{রা.}'10; \text{জ.}'10,$$

$$\text{ধরি, } z = 1 + e^x \therefore dz = e^x dx$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x = 0 \text{ হলে } z = 1 + e^0 = 1 + 1 = 2 \text{ এবং}$$

$$x = \ln 2 \text{ হলে } z = 1 + e^{\ln 2} = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{dz}{z} = [\ln z]_2^3$$

$$= \ln 3 - \ln 2 = \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$10(d) \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) dx \quad [\text{জ.}'08; \text{কু.}'08, '18; \text{ব.}'12]$$

$$\text{ধরি, } z = \ln x \therefore dz = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x = 1 \text{ হলে } z = \ln 1 = 0 \text{ এবং}$$

$$x = 3 \text{ হলে } z = \ln 3$$

$$\therefore \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) dx = \int_0^{\ln 3} \cos z dz$$

$$= [\sin z]_0^{\ln 3} = \sin(\ln 3) - \sin 0 = \sin(\ln 3)$$

$$11. (a) \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^5 x}{\sin^7 x} dx$$

$$= \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \cot^5 x \cos ec^2 x dx$$

$$\text{ধরি, } \cot x = z \therefore -\cos ec^2 x dx = dz$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ হলে } z = \cot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ এবং}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ হলে } z = \cot \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^5 x}{\sin^7 x} dx = \int_{1/\sqrt{3}}^0 z^5 (-dz)$$

$$= - \left[\frac{1}{6} z^6 \right]_{1/\sqrt{3}}^0 = - \frac{1}{6} \{0 - (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^6\} = \frac{1}{162}$$

11(b) ধরি, $I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^3 x \sec^2 x dx$ [য. '০৬;

য. '০৬, '০৮; কু. সি., দি. '০৯; ঢ. ব. '১১; সি. '১৩]

যদি $\tan x = z \Rightarrow \sec^2 x dx = dz$

সূব্য: $x=0$ হলে $z=\tan 0=0$ এবং

$$x=\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ হলে } z=\tan \frac{\pi}{4}=1$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 z^3 dz = \left[\frac{1}{4} z^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (1^4 - 0^4) = \frac{1}{4}$$

11(c) $\int_0^{\pi/4} (\tan^3 x + \tan x) dx$ [কু. '০৮]

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} (\tan^2 x + 1) \tan x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x \tan x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} (\tan x) d(\tan x) = \left[\frac{1}{2} (\tan x)^2 \right]_0^{\pi/4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ (\tan \frac{\pi}{4})^2 - (\tan 0)^2 \} = \frac{1}{2} \{ (1)^2 - 0 \} = \frac{1}{2}$$

11(d) $\int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx$ [ঢ. '০৩, '১৩; কু.

য. '০৬; য. '০৮; ঢ. '০৫; রা. '০৫; চ. '১১]

ধরি, $\tan x = z \Rightarrow \sec^2 x dx = dz$

সূব্য: $x=0$ হলে $z=\tan 0=0$ এবং

$$x=\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ হলে } z=\tan \frac{\pi}{4}=1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx = \int_0^1 z^2 dz$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} z^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (1^3 - 0^3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

12. (a) $\int x e^{-3x} dx$ [দি. '১০]

$$= x \int e^{-3x} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int e^{-3x} dx \right\} dx$$

$$= x \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \right) - \int 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \right) dx$$

$$= -x \frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-3x} = -\frac{1}{9} (3x+1) e^{-3x}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 x e^{-3x} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{9} (3x+1) e^{-3x} \right]_0^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{9} \{ (3+1) e^{-3} - (0+1) e^0 \}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{9} (4e^{-3} - 1) = \frac{1}{9} (1 - 4e^{-3})$$

12(b) $\int \ln(2x) dx$ [য. '০১; ব. '০১]

$$= \ln(2x) \int dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} \{ \ln(2x) \} \right] \int dx dx$$

$$= x \ln(2x) - \int \frac{2}{2x} x dx$$

$$= x \ln(2x) - \int dx = x \ln(2x) - x + c$$

$$\therefore \int_2^4 \ln(2x) dx = [x \ln(2x) - x]_2^4$$

$$= 4 \ln 8 - 4 - (2 \ln 4 - 2)$$

$$= 4 \ln 2^3 - 4 - 2 \ln 2^2 + 2$$

$$= 12 \ln 2 - 2 - 4 \ln 2 = 8 \ln 2 - 2$$

12(c) $\int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ [প.ত.প. '৯৬]

$$= \ln x \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) \right] \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{x} + c$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} (\ln x - 2) + c$$

$$\int_1^4 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = [2\sqrt{x} (\ln x - 2)]_1^4$$

$$= 2\sqrt{4} (\ln 4 - 2) - 2\sqrt{1} (\ln 1 - 2)$$

$$= 4 \ln 2^2 - 8 - 2(0 - 2)$$

$$= 8 \ln 2 - 8 + 4 = 8 \ln 2 - 4$$

12(d) $\int x^2 \cos x dx$ [কু. '০৮]

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^2 \int \cos x \, dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (x^2) \int \cos x \, dx \right\} dx \\
 &= x^2 \sin x - \int 2x \sin x \, dx \\
 &= x^2 \sin x - 2[x \int \sin x \, dx - \int 1 \cdot (-\cos x) \, dx] \\
 &= x^2 \sin x - 2[x(-\cos x) + \sin x] + c \\
 &= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + c \\
 &\quad \int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \cos x \, dx \\
 &= [x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x]_0^{\pi/2} \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \\
 &= \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 1 = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

12(e) $\int x \tan^{-1} x \, dx$

[রা. '০৮, '১২; চ. '০৮, '১২; য. '১১; দি. '১২; কু. '১৪]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \tan^{-1} x \int x \, dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1} x) \int x \, dx \right\} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} (x - \tan^{-1} x) + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{(x^2+1) \tan^{-1} x - x\} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} x \tan^{-1} x \, dx = \left[\frac{(x^2+1) \tan^{-1} x - x}{2} \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{8\pi - 3\pi}{6} - \sqrt{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{12} (5\pi - 6\sqrt{3} + 6)$$

12(f) ধরি, $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} e^x (\sin x + \cos x) \, dx$

[কু. '০৫, '১১; রা. '১০]

এবং $f(x) = \sin x \therefore f'(x) = \cos x$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{\pi/2} e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} \, dx$$

$$= [e^x f(x)]_0^{\pi/2} = [e^x \sin x]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= e^{\pi/2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - e^0 \sin 0 = e^{\pi/2} - 0 = e^{\pi/2}$$

12(g) $\int \ln x \, dx$

[প.ত.প. '০৫]

$$= \ln x \int dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) \int dx \right\} dx$$

$$= x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x \, dx = x \ln x - \int dx$$

$$= x \ln x - x + c = x(\ln x - 1) + c$$

$$\therefore \int_1^0 \ln x \, dx = [x(\ln x - 1)]_1^0$$

$$= 0 - 1(\ln 1 - 1) = -1(0 - 1) = 1$$

12(h) $\int x \sin^2 x \, dx$

[প.ত.প. '০৫]

$$= \int \frac{x}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (x - x \cos 2x) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[x \int \cos 2x \, dx - \int \left\{ 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \, dx \right\} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x \, dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left[x \sin 2x - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) \right] + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (x^2 - x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x) + c$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[x^2 - x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{(\pi^2 - \pi \sin 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\pi) + \frac{1}{2} \cos 0\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{\pi^2 - 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1\} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{4} \pi^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12(i) & \int x \cot^{-1} x \, dx \\
 &= \cot^{-1} x \int x \, dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (\cot^{-1} x) \int x \, dx \right\} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \cot^{-1} x + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \cot^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \cot^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \cot^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} (x + \cot^{-1} x) + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{(x^2+1) \cot^{-1} x + x\} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} x \cot^{-1} x \, dx &= \left[\frac{(x^2+1) \cot^{-1} x + x}{2} \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{(3+1) \cot^{-1} \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - (1+1) \cot^{-1} 1 - 1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \sqrt{3} - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\frac{4\pi - 3\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3} - 1) = \frac{1}{12} (\pi + 6\sqrt{3} - 6)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(i) \int x \ln x \, dx \quad [\text{য.'০৫}; \text{রা.'১৮}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \ln x \int x \, dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) \int x \, dx \right\} dx \\
 &= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \left(\frac{1}{x} \times \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx \\
 &= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x^2}{2} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int_1^{\sqrt{e}} x \ln x \, dx &= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right]_1^{\sqrt{e}} \\
 &= \frac{(\sqrt{e})^2}{2} \ln \sqrt{e} - \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{e})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 + \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{e}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln e - \frac{1}{4} e - \frac{1}{2} \times 0 + \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= \frac{e}{4} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{4} e - \frac{1}{2} \times 0 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13(a) \int_0^1 \frac{x \, dx}{1+x^4} \quad [\text{প.ভ.প.'০৬}] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2x \, dx}{1+(x^2)^2} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(x^2) \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13(b) \int_0^1 \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} \, dx \quad [\text{রা. '০৬, '০৯; ব. '০৭; ঢা. '০৯; কু.সি.'১২, '১৪}] \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \\
 &\quad \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[\tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \tan^{-1} 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \tan^{-1} 0 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - 0 + 0 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13(c) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} \, dx \quad [\text{ঢা.'০৭}] \\
 &= - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(-\sin x)}{1+\cos^2 x} \, dx = - \left[\tan^{-1}(\cos x) \right]_0^{\pi} \\
 &= - \{ \tan^{-1}(\cos \pi) - \tan^{-1}(\cos 0) \} \\
 &= - \{ \tan^{-1}(-1) - \tan^{-1}(1) \} \\
 &= - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13(d) \text{ ধরি, } I &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} \, dx \quad [\text{প.ভ.প.'০৭}] \\
 \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x &= (\cos^2 x)^2 + (\sin^2 x)^2 \\
 &= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(2 \sin x \cos x)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos^2 2x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos^2 2x) \\
 \therefore I &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos^2 2x} dx \\
 &= 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{(-2 \sin 2x)}{1^2 + (\cos 2x)^2} dx \\
 &= -\left[\tan^{-1}(\cos 2x)\right]_0^{\pi/4} \\
 &= -\{\tan^{-1}(\cos \frac{\pi}{2}) - \tan^{-1}(\cos 0)\} \\
 &= -\{\tan^{-1} 0 - \tan^{-1} 1\} = -\{0 - \frac{\pi}{4}\} = \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

13(e) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}$
[রা. '১২; সি. '০৭; কু. '০৮; ব. '১৩; ঢ. '১৮]

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{e^x dx}{e^x(e^x + e^{-x})} = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x dx}{(e^x)^2 + 1}$$

ধরি, $e^x = z \quad \therefore e^x dx = dz$

সীমা : $x = 0$ হলে, $z = e^0 = 1$

$x = 1$ হলে, $z = e^1 = e$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int_1^e \frac{dz}{z^2 + 1} = [\tan^{-1} z]_1^e =$$

$$\tan^{-1} e - \tan^{-1}(1) = \tan^{-1} e - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

14(a) $\int_3^4 \frac{dx}{25 - x^2}$ [ব. '১৩]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_3^4 \frac{dx}{5^2 - x^2} = \left[\frac{1}{2.5} \ln \left| \frac{5+x}{5-x} \right| \right]_3^4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \left(\ln \left| \frac{5+4}{5-4} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{5+3}{5-3} \right| \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} (\ln 9 - \ln 4) = \frac{1}{10} \ln \frac{9}{4} = \frac{1}{10} \ln \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \times 2 \ln \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{5} \ln \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x dx}{9 - \sin^2 x}$ dx [ঢ. '০৫; ম. '০৮; চ., সি. '০৯]

ধরি, $\sin x = z \quad \therefore \cos x dx = dz$

সীমা : $x = 0$ হলে $z = 0$ এবং $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ হলে $z = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x dx}{9 - \sin^2 x} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{3^2 - z^2} \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{2.3} \ln \left| \frac{3+z}{3-z} \right| \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} \left(\ln \left| \frac{3+1}{3-1} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{3+0}{3-0} \right| \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} (\ln 2 - \ln 1) = \frac{1}{6} \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

15 (a) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - (x^2 - 2x + 1)}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{d(x-1)}{\sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2}} = \left[\sin^{-1}(x-1) \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \sin^{-1}(1-1) - \sin^{-1}(0-1) = \sin^{-1} 0 + \sin^{-1} 1 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

15 (b) $\int_{1/2}^1 \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}$ [প.ভ.প. '০৮]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{2dx}{2x \sqrt{(2x)^2 - 1}} = \left[\sec^{-1}(2x) \right]_{1/2}^1 \\
 &= \sec^{-1} 2 - \sec^{-1} 1 = \frac{\pi}{3} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

15(c) ধরি $I = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2}}$ [প.ভ.প. '০৮]

এবং $x = 2 \cos \theta$. তাহলে $dx = -2 \sin \theta d\theta$

সীমা : $x = 1$ হলে $\theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$ এবং

$x = 2$ হলে $\theta = \cos^{-1} 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore I &= \int_{\pi/3}^0 \frac{-2 \sin \theta d\theta}{4 \cos^2 \theta \sqrt{4(1 - \cos^2 \theta)}} \\
 &= \int_{\pi/3}^0 \frac{-2 \sin \theta d\theta}{4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot 2 \sin \theta} = -\frac{1}{4} \int_{\pi/3}^0 \sec^2 \theta d\theta \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} [\tan \theta]_{\pi/3}^0 = -\frac{1}{4} (\tan 0 - \tan \frac{\pi}{3}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} (0 - \sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 15(d) & \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{dx}{1 - \tan^2 x} \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{\cos^2 x dx}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) dx}{\cos 2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/6} (\sec 2x + 1) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln |\tan 2x + \sec 2x| + x \right]_0^{\pi/6} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{\pi}{3} + \sec \frac{\pi}{3} \right| + \frac{\pi}{6} - 0 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \ln |\sqrt{3} + 2| + \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{4} \ln(\sqrt{3} + 2) + \frac{\pi}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

16. (a) ধরি $I = \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ [সি. '০৭; রা.

'০৫; কু. '০৯, '১৩; চ. '০৯; য., ব. '১২, দি. '১২, '১৪]

এবং $x = a \sin \theta$. তাহলে $dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$

সীমা : $x = 0$ হলে $\theta = \sin^{-1} 0 = 0$ এবং

$$x = a \text{ হলে } \theta = \sin^{-1} 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore I &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 \theta)} a \cos \theta d\theta \\
 &= a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\
 &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi \right) - \left(0 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

16(b) ধরি $I = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^2}{(4 - x^2)^{3/2}} dx$ [প্র.ত.প. '৮৮]

এবং $x = 2 \sin \theta$. তাহলে $dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$

সীমা : $x = 0$ হলে $\theta = \sin^{-1} 0 = 0$ এবং

$$x = \sqrt{2} \text{ হলে } \theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

[বুয়েট ০৭-০৮]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore I &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{4 \sin^2 \theta \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta}{\{4(1 - \sin^2 \theta)\}^{3/2}} \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{8 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta}{8 \cos^3 \theta} = \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^2 \theta d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/4} (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta = [\tan \theta - \theta]_0^{\pi/4} \\
 &= \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} - (\tan 0 - 0) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

17. ধরি, $I = \int_0^4 y \sqrt{4 - y} dy$

[ব.'০৫; রা.'০৭; চ.'০৯, '১২; রা.'১৩; চ.'১০, '১৪]

এবং $4 - y = z^2 \therefore -dy = 2z dz$

সীমা : $y = 0$ হলে $z = 2$ এবং $y = 4$ হলে $z = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore I &= \int_2^0 (4 - z^2) \sqrt{z^2} \cdot (-2z dz) \\
 &= 2 \int_2^0 (z^4 - 4z^2) dz = 2 \left[\frac{1}{5} z^5 - \frac{4}{3} z^3 \right]_2^0 \\
 &= 2 \left(-\frac{1}{5} \times 2^5 + \frac{4}{3} \times 2^3 \right) = 2^6 \left(-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{128}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

18. $\int_1^{15} \frac{x+2}{(x+1)(x+3)} dx$ [প্র.ত.প. '৯৫]

$$= \int_1^{15} \left\{ \frac{-1+2}{(x+1)(-1+3)} + \frac{-3+2}{(-3+1)(x+3)} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_1^{15} \left\{ \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2(x+3)} \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln |x+1| + \ln |x+3| \right]_1^{15}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln |(x+1)(x+3)| \right]_1^{15}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \ln |(15+1)(15+3)| - \ln |(1+1)(1+3)| \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \ln(16 \times 18) - \ln(2 \times 4) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{16 \times 18}{2 \times 4} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 6^2 = \frac{2}{2} \ln 6 = \ln 6$$

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ প্রশ্ন :

19. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 + \sin \theta} d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta \quad (1) \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{(\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2})^2} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) d\theta \\
 &= \left[-2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} \quad (2) \\
 &= 2\{-\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - (-\cos 0 + \sin 0)\} \quad (1) \\
 &= 2\{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - (-1 + 0)\} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 20. \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{\sin x} &= \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi/4} \csc x dx \\
 &= \left[\ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| \right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi/4} \quad (1) \\
 &= \ln \left| \tan \frac{\pi}{8} \right| - \ln \left| \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \right| = \ln \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{8} \right) - \ln 1 \\
 &= \ln \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{8} \right) - 0 = \ln \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 21. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 x dx &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{4} (3 \sin x - \sin 3x) dx \quad (1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[-3 \cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \right]_0^{\pi/2} \quad (2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ -3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} - (-3 \cos 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cos 0) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ (-0 + 0) - (-3 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3}) \right\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{8}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 22(a) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^5 x \cos x dx &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin x)^5 d(\sin x) \quad (1) \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{6} (\sin x)^6 \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^6 - (\sin 0)^6 \right\} \quad (2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \{1 - 0\} = \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 22(b) \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos x \sin^3 x dx &= \int_0^{\pi/4} (\sin x)^3 d(\sin x) \quad (1) \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{4} (\sin x)^4 \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 - (\sin 0)^4 \right\} \quad (2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^4 - 0 \right\} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16} \\
 23. \int_0^{\pi/6} \sin 3x \cos 3x dx &= \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{1}{2} \sin 6x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\cos 6x}{6} \right]_0^{\pi/6} \quad (1) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{12} (\cos \pi - \cos 0) = -\frac{1}{12} (-1 - 1) = \frac{1}{6} \\
 24(a) \int_0^1 \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{x}} d(\sqrt{x}) \quad (1) \\
 &= 2 \left[e^{\sqrt{x}} \right]_0^1 = 2(e^{\sqrt{1}} - e^{\sqrt{0}}) = 2(e - 1) \quad (1) \\
 24(b) \int_0^2 2x \cos(1 + x^2) dx &= \int_0^2 \cos(1 + x^2) d(1 + x^2) \quad (1) \\
 &= \left[\sin(1 + x^2) \right]_0^2 = \sin(1 + 2^2) - \sin(1 + 0^2) \quad (2) \\
 &= \sin(5) - \sin(1) \\
 25(a) \text{ ধরি, } I &= \int 2x^3 e^{-x^2} dx \text{ এবং } x^2 = z. \quad (1) \\
 \text{তাহলে } 2x dx &= dz \text{ এবং } \quad (1) \\
 I &= \int x^2 e^{-x^2} (2x dx) = \int z e^{-z} dz \\
 &= z \int e^{-z} dz - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dz}(z) \int e^{-z} dz \right\} dz \quad (1) \\
 &= z(-e^{-z}) - \int 1 \cdot (-e^{-z}) dz \quad (1) \\
 &= -ze^{-z} + (-e^{-z}) = -(x^2 + 1)e^{-x^2} \\
 \therefore \int_0^1 2x^3 e^{-x^2} dx &= \left[-(x^2 + 1)e^{-x^2} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= -(1 + 1)e^{-1} + (0 + 1)e^0 = 1 - 2e^{-1} \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$25(b) \int \ln(1+x) dx \\ = \ln(1+x) \int dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} \{\ln(1+x)\} \int dx \right] dx \quad (S)$$

$$= x \ln(1+x) - \int \frac{1}{1+x} x dx \quad (S)$$

$$= x \ln(1+x) - \int \frac{1+x-1}{1+x} dx \quad (S)$$

$$= x \ln(1+x) - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx \quad (S)$$

$$= x \ln(1+x) - \{x - \ln(1+x)\} + c \quad (S)$$

$$= (x+1) \ln(1+x) - x + c \quad (S)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = [(x+1) \ln(1+x) - x]_0^1 \quad (S)$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - 1 - \ln 1 = 2 \ln 2 - 1 - 0 = 2 \ln 2 - 1 \quad (S)$$

$$26(a) \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{3 dx}{1+x^2} = 3 \left[\tan^{-1} x \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} \quad (S)$$

$$= 3(\tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} - \tan^{-1} 1) = 3\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad (S)$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (S)$$

$$26(b) \int_{-2}^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4} = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2^2} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_{-2}^2 \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} (-1)\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right\} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (S)$$

$$26(c) \int_0^a \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \left[\frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} (\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0) = \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{4a} \quad (S)$$

$$27. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \left[\sin^{-1} x \right]_0^1 \quad (S)$$

$$= \sin^{-1} 1 - \sin^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (S)$$

$$28(a) \int_0^1 x(1-\sqrt{x})^2 dx = \int_0^1 x(1-2\sqrt{x}+x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x - 2x^{3/2} + x^2) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2 \frac{x^{3/2+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} + \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \quad (S)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2 \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \right) - 0 = \frac{15 - 24 + 10}{30} = \frac{1}{30} \quad (S)$$

$$(b) \int_1^2 \frac{(x^2 - 1)^2}{x^2} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2} dx.$$

$$= \int_1^2 (x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2 \quad (S)$$

$$= \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 2 - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} - 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{16 - 6 - 3 - 2}{6} = \frac{5}{6} \quad (S)$$

$$(c) \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (1 + \sin 2\theta) d\theta = \left[\theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \quad (S)$$

$$= \left(\pi - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\pi \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \pi - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(-1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \quad (S)$$

$$29. \int_{-\pi/4}^0 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) dx \quad (S)$$

$$= \left[-\ln |\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + x)| \right]_{-\pi/4}^0 \quad (S)$$

$$= -\ln |\cos \frac{\pi}{4}| + \ln |\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4})|$$

$$= -\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \ln |\cos 0| = -\ln 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \ln 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + 0 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \quad (S)$$

$$30(a) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x dx \quad [\text{ষ. }'01; \text{ কু. }'02]$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi/2} \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi \right) - \left(0 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 \right) \right\} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (S)$$

$$30(b) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^5 x \cos^4 x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 x \cos^4 x \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \cos^4 x \sin x dx$$

মনে করি, $\cos x = z \therefore -\sin x dx = dz$.

$$x=0 \text{ হলে, } z=\cos 0=1;$$

$$x=\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ হলে, } z=\cos \frac{\pi}{2}=0$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^5 x \cos^4 x dx = - \int_1^0 (1-z^2)^2 z^4 dz$$

$$= - \int_1^0 (1-2z^2+z^4)z^4 dz$$

$$= - \int_1^0 (z^4 - 2z^6 + z^8) dz$$

$$= - \left[\frac{1}{5}z^5 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{7}z^7 + \frac{1}{9}z^9 \right]_1^0$$

$$= - \left\{ 0 - \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{7} + \frac{1}{9} \right) \right\} = \frac{63 - 90 + 35}{315}$$

$$= \frac{98 - 90}{315} = \frac{8}{315}$$

$$30(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{(1+\sin x)^3} dx$$

$$\text{এবং } z=1+\sin x \therefore dz=\cos x dx$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x=0 \text{ হলে } z=1 \text{ এবং } x=\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ হলে } z=2$$

$$\therefore I = \int_1^2 \frac{dz}{z^3} = \int_1^2 z^{-3} dz = \left[\frac{z^{-2}}{-2} \right]_1^2 = \left[-\frac{1}{2z^2} \right]_1^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{1^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$31. \text{ ধরি, } I = \int_0^1 \frac{\cos^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad [\text{প.গ.প. } '08]$$

$$\text{এবং } z=\cos^{-1} x \therefore dz = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x=0 \text{ হলে } z=\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ এবং } x=1 \text{ হলে } z=0$$

$$\therefore I = - \int_{\pi/2}^0 z dz = - \left[\frac{z^2}{2} \right]_{\pi/2}^0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ 0 - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \right\} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$32(a) \int_1^3 \frac{2x dx}{1+x^2} = \int_1^3 \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \left[\ln(1+x^2) \right]_1^3 = \ln(1+9) - \ln(1+1)$$

$$= \ln \frac{10}{2} = \ln 5$$

$$32(b) \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(2x+1)}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 \frac{d(2x+1)}{\sqrt{(2x+1)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[2\sqrt{2x+1} \right]_0^4 = \sqrt{8+1} - \sqrt{0+1} = 3-1=2$$

$$33(a) \int \ln(x^2+1) dx$$

$$= \ln(x^2+1) \int dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} \{ \ln(x^2+1) \} \right] dx$$

$$= x \ln(x^2+1) - \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \cdot x dx$$

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

$$= x \ln(x^2+1) - 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx$$

$$= x \ln(x^2+1) - 2(x - \tan^{-1} x) + c$$

$$= x \ln(x^2+1) - 2x + 2 \tan^{-1} x + c$$

$$\int_0^1 \ln(x^2+1) dx = \left[x \ln(x^2+1) - 2x + 2 \tan^{-1} x \right]_0^1$$

$$= \ln 2 - 2 + 2 \tan^{-1} 1 - 0$$

$$= \ln 2 - 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \ln 2 - 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$33(b) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int_2^e \left\{ \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{(\ln x)^2} \right\} dx \quad [\text{প.গ.প. } '08]$$

$$\text{এবং } \ln x = y \Rightarrow x = e^y \therefore dx = e^y dy$$

$$\therefore \int \left\{ \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{(\ln x)^2} \right\} dx = \int \left\{ \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y^2} \right\} e^y dy$$

$$= \int e^y \left\{ \frac{1}{y} + D\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \right\} dy = \frac{e^y}{y} + c = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$$I = \left[\frac{x}{\ln x} \right]_2^e = \frac{e}{\ln e} - \frac{2}{\ln 2} = e - \frac{2}{\ln 2}$$

$$(1) \quad = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sin^{-1} 0 \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \quad (1)$$

$$34(a) \int_0^1 \frac{3dx}{1+x^2} = 3 \left[\tan^{-1} x \right]_0^1$$

$$36(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{4 - \sin^2 x}} \text{ এবং}$$

$$= 3(\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin x = z. \text{ তাহলে } \cos x dx = dz \quad (1)$$

$$\text{সীমা : } x = 0 \text{ হলে } z = 0 \text{ এবং } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ হলে } z = 1$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2^2 - z^2}} = \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{z}{2} \right]_0^1 \quad (1)$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} - \sin^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$36(d) \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} \quad [\text{প.ভ.প. } '01, '03]$$

$$= \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 1}} \\ = \int_2^3 \frac{d(x-1)}{(x-1)\sqrt{(x-1)^2 - 1}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \left[\sec^{-1}(x-1) \right]_2^3 = \sec^{-1}(3-1) - \sec^{-1}(2-1) \quad (2)$$

$$= \sec^{-1} 2 - \sec^{-1} 1 = \frac{\pi}{3} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$37. \int_0^a \frac{a^2 - x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} dx \quad [\text{প.ভ.প. } '00]$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{x^2 \left(\frac{a^2}{x^2} - 1 \right)}{\{x(\frac{a^2}{x} + x)\}^2} dx = \int_0^a \frac{\left(\frac{a^2}{x^2} - 1 \right)}{\left(\frac{a^2}{x} + x \right)^2} dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{-(-\frac{a^2}{x^2} + 1)}{\left(\frac{a^2}{x} + x \right)^2} dx = - \left[-\frac{1}{\frac{a^2}{x} + x} \right]_0^a \quad (2)$$

$$= \left[\frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} \right]_0^a = \frac{a}{a^2 + a^2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2a} \quad (1)$$

$$38. \int_8^{27} \frac{dx}{x - x^{1/3}} = \int_8^{27} \frac{dx}{x(1 - x^{-2/3})}$$

$$I = \left[\frac{x}{\ln x} \right]_2^e = \frac{e}{\ln e} - \frac{2}{\ln 2} = e - \frac{2}{\ln 2}$$

$$(1) \quad = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sin^{-1} 0 \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \quad (1)$$

$$34(a) \int_0^1 \frac{3dx}{1+x^2} = 3 \left[\tan^{-1} x \right]_0^1$$

$$36(c) \text{ ধরি, } I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{4 - \sin^2 x}} \text{ এবং}$$

$$= 3(\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin x = z. \text{ তাহলে } \cos x dx = dz \quad (1)$$

$$\text{সীমা : } x = 0 \text{ হলে } z = 0 \text{ এবং } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ হলে } z = 1$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2^2 - z^2}} = \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{z}{2} \right]_0^1 \quad (1)$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} - \sin^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$35(a) \int_{-1}^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 9} = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 3^2}$$

(1)

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2.3} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| \right]_{-1}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \ln \left| \frac{2-3}{2+3} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{-1-3}{-1+3} \right| \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(\ln \frac{1}{5} - \ln 2 \right) = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{1}{5 \times 2} = \frac{1}{6} \ln (0.1) \quad (1)$$

$$35(b) \int_0^{a/2} \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| \right]_0^{a/2} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+\frac{a}{2}}{a-\frac{a}{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{3a}{a} \right| = \frac{1}{2a} \ln 3 \quad (1)$$

$$36(a) \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a \quad (1)$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \frac{a}{a} - \sin^{-1} \frac{0}{a} = \sin^{-1} 1 - \sin^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$36(b) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4 - 3x^2}} \quad [\text{ক.বো. } '01; \text{ প.ভ.প. } '83]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{3}dx}{\sqrt{2^2 - (\sqrt{3}x)^2}} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2} \right]_0^1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{ধরি } x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = z. \text{ তাহলে } -\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{5}{3}}dx = dz$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}\frac{dx}{x} = dz \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}z\frac{dx}{x} = dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{3}{2}\frac{dz}{z}$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x=8 \text{ হলে } z=2^{-2}=\frac{1}{4} \text{ এবং}$$

$$x=27 \text{ হলে } z=3^{-2}=\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore \int_8^{27} \frac{dx}{x-x^{1/3}} = -\frac{3}{2} \int_{1/4}^{1/9} \frac{dz}{z(1-z)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{1/4}^{1/9} \left\{ \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z} \right\} dz$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\ln|z-1| - \ln|z| \right]_{1/4}^{1/9} = \frac{3}{2} \left[\ln \left| \frac{z-1}{z} \right| \right]_{1/4}^{1/9}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \ln \left| \frac{\frac{1}{9}-1}{\frac{1}{4}-1} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{\frac{1}{4}-1}{\frac{1}{9}-1} \right| \right\}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \{ \ln|-8| - \ln|-3| \} = \frac{3}{2} (\ln 8 - \ln 3)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{8}{3}$$

$$39. \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx \quad [\text{প.গ. } '88]$$

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

$$= \left[-x + 2 \ln|1+x| \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= -1 + 2 \ln|1+1| - (1 + 2 \ln|1-1|)$$

$$= -1 + 2 \ln 2 - 1 - 2 \ln 0$$

$$= 2(\ln 2 - 1)$$

$$40. \text{ ধরি, } I = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{(a^x + 1)\cos^2 x} dx \quad (a > 0)$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/4}^0 \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{(a^x + 1)\cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{(a^x + 1)\cos^2 x} dx$$

= $I_1 + I_2$, যেখানে

$$I_1 = \int_{-\pi/4}^0 \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{(a^x + 1)\cos^2 x} dx = - \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{(a^x + 1)\cos^2 x} dx$$

ধরি, $x = -y$ তাহলে $dx = -dy$

সীমা: $x=0$ হলে $y=0$ এবং $x=-\frac{\pi}{4}$ হলে $y=\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\therefore I_1 = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^6 y - \tan^6 y}{(a^{-y} + 1)\cos^2 y} dy = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{(a^{-x} + 1)\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{(a^{-x} + 1)\cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{(a^x + 1)\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \left(\frac{1}{a^{-x}+1} + \frac{1}{a^x+1} \right) \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \left(\frac{a^x}{1+a^x} + \frac{1}{a^x+1} \right) \frac{(1+\tan^2 x)^3 - \tan^6 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1+3\tan^2 x+3\tan^4 x+\tan^6 x - \tan^6 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} (1+3\tan^2 x+3\tan^4 x) \sec^2 x dx$$

$$= \left[\tan x + 3 \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} + 3 \frac{\tan^5 x}{5} \right]_0^{\pi/4}$$

$$= \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan^3 \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{5} \tan^5 \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 1 + 1 + \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{13}{5} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

প্রশ্নমালা X E

1(a) $y = 3x$ সরলরেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং কোটি

$x = 2$ ঘরা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : নির্ণয় ক্ষেত্রফল =

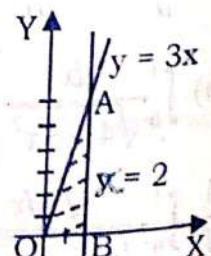
$y = 3x$ সরলরেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং Y

$x = 0$ ও $x = 2$ রেখাদ্বয় ঘরা

সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$\int_0^2 y \cdot dx = \int_0^2 3x dx$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{3}{2} (2^2 - 0) = 6 \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$



$$\text{ধরি } x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = z. \text{ তাহলে } -\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{5}{3}}dx = dz$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}\frac{dx}{x} = dz \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}z\frac{dx}{x} = dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{3}{2}\frac{dz}{z}$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x=8 \text{ হলে } z=2^{-2}=\frac{1}{4} \text{ এবং}$$

$$x=27 \text{ হলে } z=3^{-2}=\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore \int_8^{27} \frac{dx}{x-x^{1/3}} = -\frac{3}{2} \int_{1/4}^{1/9} \frac{dz}{z(1-z)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{1/4}^{1/9} \left\{ \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z} \right\} dz$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\ln|z-1| - \ln|z| \right]_{1/4}^{1/9} = \frac{3}{2} \left[\ln \left| \frac{z-1}{z} \right| \right]_{1/4}^{1/9}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \ln \left| \frac{\frac{1}{9}-1}{\frac{1}{4}-1} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{\frac{1}{4}-1}{\frac{1}{9}-1} \right| \right\}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \{ \ln|-8| - \ln|-3| \} = \frac{3}{2} (\ln 8 - \ln 3)$$

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$I_1 + I_2$, যেখানে

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$$\therefore I_1 = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^6 y - \tan^6 y}{(a^{-y} + 1)\cos^2 y} dy = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{(a^{-x} + 1)\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{(a^{-x} + 1)\cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{(a^x + 1)\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \left(\frac{1}{a^{-x}+1} + \frac{1}{a^x+1} \right) \frac{\sec^6 x - \tan^6 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \left(\frac{a^x}{1+a^x} + \frac{1}{a^x+1} \right) \frac{(1+\tan^2 x)^3 - \tan^6 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1+3\tan^2 x+3\tan^4 x+\tan^6 x - \tan^6 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} (1+3\tan^2 x+3\tan^4 x) \sec^2 x dx$$

$$= \left[\tan x + 3 \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} + 3 \frac{\tan^5 x}{5} \right]_0^{\pi/4}$$

$$= \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan^3 \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{5} \tan^5 \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 1 + 1 + \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{13}{5} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

প্রশ্নমালা X E

1(a) $y = 3x$ সরলরেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং কোটি

$x = 2$ ঘরা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : নির্ণয় ক্ষেত্রফল =

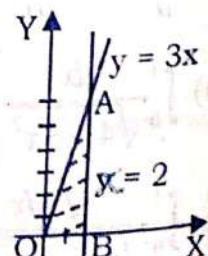
$y = 3x$ সরলরেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং Y

$x = 0$ ও $x = 2$ রেখাদ্বয় ঘরা

সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$\int_0^2 y \cdot dx = \int_0^2 3x dx$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{3}{2} (2^2 - 0) = 6 \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$



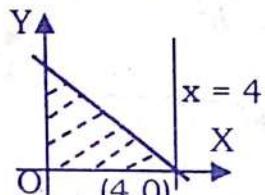
1(b) $3x + 4y = 12$ সরলরেখা এবং স্থানাঙ্কের অক্ষদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [মা.বো.'০৩]

সমাধান: $3x + 4y = 12$ অর্থাৎ $y = 3 - \frac{3}{4}x$ সরলরেখা x

অক্ষকে $(4, 0)$ বিন্দুতে ছেদ করে।

\therefore নির্ণ্য ক্ষেত্রফল = প্রদত্ত রেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 0$ ও $x = 4$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^4 y \, dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \left(3 - \frac{3}{4}x\right) dx \\ &= \left[3x - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^4 = 12 - \frac{3}{8} \cdot 16 = 6 \text{ বর্গ একক।} \end{aligned}$$



2(a) $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ বৃত্ত দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [য.'০৬, '০৯; ব.'১৩; প্র.ভ.প.'০৮]

সমাধান: $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ বৃত্তের কেন্দ্র মূলবিন্দু ও ব্যাসার্ধ a ।

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = a^2 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

ক্ষেত্র OAB এর

ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}.$$

বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 0$ ও

$x = a$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$\int_0^a y \, dx = \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 = \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{a^2 \pi}{4}$$

\therefore বৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল = $4 \times$ ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= 4 \times \frac{a^2 \pi}{4} \text{ বর্গ একক} = a^2 \pi \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

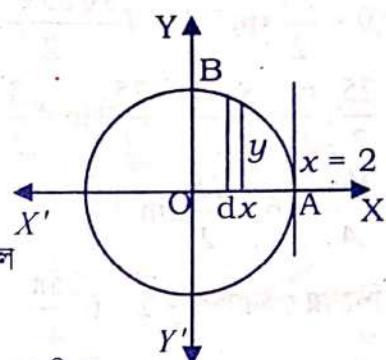
2(b) $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ বৃত্ত দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [জ.'০৭]

সমাধান: $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ বৃত্তের কেন্দ্র মূলবিন্দু ও ব্যাসার্ধ

$$2 \quad x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 4 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{4 - x^2}$$



ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 0$ ও

$x = 2$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \int_0^2 y \, dx = \int_0^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx = \int_0^2 \sqrt{2^2 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x\sqrt{2^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{2^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{4}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

\therefore বৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল = $4 \times$ ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল
= 4π বর্গ একক

2(c) $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ বৃত্ত এবং $x = 3$ সরলরেখা দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষুদ্রতর ক্ষেত্রটির ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [জ.'০৫, '০৯, '১৮; রা.'০৯, '১৮; য.'১৩; কু.চ.'১৮]

সমাধান: $x^2 + y^2 = 25$

বৃত্তের কেন্দ্র মূলবিন্দু ও ব্যাসার্ধ 5।

$$x^2 + y^2 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 25 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{25 - x^2}$$

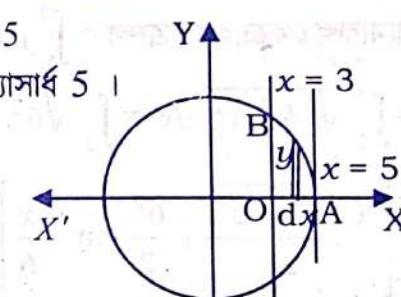
ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$y = \sqrt{25 - x^2} \text{ বক্ররেখা, } x\text{-অক্ষ এবং } x = 3 \text{ ও } x = 5$$

$$\text{রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_3^5 y \, dx$$

$$= \int_3^5 \sqrt{25 - x^2} \, dx = \int_3^5 \sqrt{5^2 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x\sqrt{5^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{5^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{5} \right]_3^5$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(0 + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} 1\right) - \left(\frac{3\sqrt{25-9}}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}\right) \\
 &= \frac{25}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3 \times 4}{2} - \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} \\
 &= \frac{25\pi}{4} - 6 - \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} \\
 \therefore \text{নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল} &= 2 \times \left(\frac{25\pi}{4} - 6 - \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}\right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{25\pi}{2} - 12 - 25 \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}\right) \text{বর্গ একক।}
 \end{aligned}$$

2(d) $x^2 + y^2 = 36$ বৃত্ত এবং $x = 5$ সরলরেখা দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষুদ্রতর ক্ষেত্রটির ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [প.ত.প. '০৮]

সমাধান : $x^2 + y^2 = 36$ বৃত্তের কেন্দ্র মূলবিন্দু ও ব্যাসার্ধ 6।

$$x^2 + y^2 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 36 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{36 - x^2}$$

ক্ষেত্র OAB এর

$$\text{ক্ষেত্রফল} = y = \sqrt{36 - x^2}$$

বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 5$ ও $x = 6$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা

$$\text{সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_5^6 y \, dx$$

$$= \int_5^6 \sqrt{36 - x^2} \, dx = \int_5^6 \sqrt{6^2 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x\sqrt{6^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{6^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{6} \right]_5^6$$

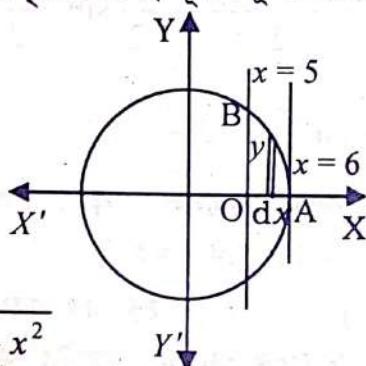
$$= \left(0 + \frac{36}{2} \sin^{-1} 1\right) - \left(\frac{5\sqrt{36-25}}{2} + \frac{36}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{6}\right)$$

$$= 18 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{2} - 18 \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= 9\pi - \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{2} - 18 \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore \text{নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল} = 2 \left[9\pi - \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{2} - 18 \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{6} \right]$$

$$= (18\pi - 5\sqrt{11} - 36 \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{6}) \text{বর্গ একক।}$$



3. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ উপবৃত্ত দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [জ. '০২; রা. '০৮; সি. '০৮; দি. '১৪]

সমাধান : $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ উপবৃত্তের কেন্দ্র মূলবিন্দু।

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2} (a^2 - x^2) \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

\therefore ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$y = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \text{ বক্ররেখা, } x\text{-অক্ষ এবং } x = 0 \text{ ও}$$

$x = a$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল =

=

$$= \frac{ab}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{ab\pi}{4} \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

\therefore প্রদত্ত উপবৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল = $4 \times$ ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল = $4 \cdot \frac{ab\pi}{4} = ab\pi$ বর্গ একক।

4(a) পরাবৃত্ত এবং $y = 4$ সরলরেখা দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [কু. '০১]

সমাধান : পরাবৃত্তের শীর্ষবিন্দু

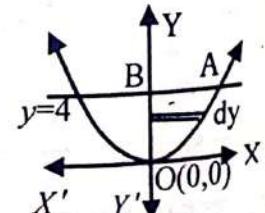
\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow

\therefore ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল =

বক্ররেখা, y -অক্ষ এবং

$y = 0$ ও $y = 4$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল =



$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{y^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^4 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} (4)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \times 8 = \frac{8}{3}$$

বর্গ একক

নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল = $2 \times$ ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল
 $= \frac{16}{3}$ বর্গ একক।

4(b) $y^2 = 4x$ পরাবৃত্ত এবং $y = x$ সরলরেখা দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

[চ.'০৩; '১৩; সি.'০৯; '১১; ব.'১০; চ., কু.'১৩]

সমাধান : $y = x$ হতে y এর মান

$y^2 = 4x$ সমীকরণে বসিয়ে পাই,

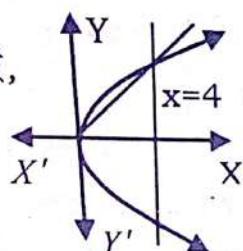
$$x^2 = 4x \Rightarrow x = 0, 4$$

∴ নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$y_1 = 2\sqrt{x} \text{ বক্ররেখা ও } y_2 = x$$

সরলরেখা এবং $x = 0$ ও $x = 4$

রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা আবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল



$$= \int_0^4 (y_1 - y_2) dx = \int_0^4 (2\sqrt{x} - x) dx$$

$$= \left[2 \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^4 = 2 \times \frac{2}{3} (4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} - 8 = \frac{32 - 24}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

বর্গ একক।

4(c) $y^2 = 4x$ পরাবৃত্ত এবং $y = 2x$ সরলরেখা দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [য.'০২; চ.'১০]

সমাধান : $y = 2x$ হতে y এর মান

$y^2 = 4x$ সমীকরণে বসিয়ে পাই,

$$y^2 = 4x \Rightarrow x = 0, 1$$

∴ নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল =

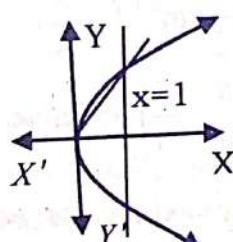
$$y_1 = 2\sqrt{x} \text{ বক্ররেখা ও}$$

সরলরেখা এবং $x = 0$ ও $x = 1$

রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা আবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \int_0^1 (y_1 - y_2) dx = \int_0^1 (2\sqrt{x} - 2x) dx$$

$$= \left[2 \times \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = 2 \times \frac{2}{3} - 1$$



$$= \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{4-3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

বর্গ একক।

4(d) $y^2 = 16x$ পরাবৃত্ত এবং $y = x$ সরলরেখা দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [সি.'০২]

সমাধান : $y = x$ হতে y এর মান

$$y^2 = 16x \text{ সমীকরণে বসিয়ে পাই,}$$

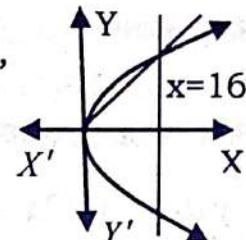
$$x^2 = 16x \Rightarrow x = 0, 16$$

∴ নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$y_1 = 4\sqrt{x} \text{ বক্ররেখা ও } y_2 = x$$

সরলরেখা এবং $x = 0$ ও $x = 16$

রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা আবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল



$$= \int_0^{16} (y_1 - y_2) dx = \int_0^{16} (4\sqrt{x} - x) dx$$

$$= \left[4 \times \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{16} = 4 \times \frac{2}{3} (16)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{16^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{512}{3} - 128 = \frac{512 - 384}{3} = \frac{128}{3}$$

বর্গ একক।

4(e) $y^2 = 16x$ পরাবৃত্ত এবং এর উপকেন্দ্রিক লম্ব দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [সি.'০৫]

সমাধান : $y^2 = 16x \Rightarrow y^2 = 4 \cdot 4 \cdot x$

পরাবৃত্তের উপকেন্দ্রিক লম্বের

সমীকরণ $x = 4$.

$$y^2 = 16x \Rightarrow y = \pm 4\sqrt{x}$$

∴ ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল =

$y = 4\sqrt{x}$ বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 0$ ও $x = 4$

রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \int_0^4 y dx = \int_0^4 4\sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{y^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^4 = 4 \times \frac{2}{3} (4)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{8}{3} \times 8 = \frac{64}{3}$$

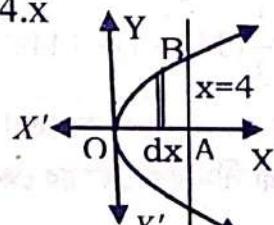
বর্গ একক।

∴ নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল = $2 \times$ ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \frac{128}{3}$$

বর্গ একক।

5(a) $y = 2x - x^2$ বক্ররেখা এবং x -অক্ষ দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [রা.'০১]



সমাধান : $y = 2x - x^2 \dots(1)$

x -অক্ষের সমীকরণ $y = 0 \dots(2)$

(1) এবং $y = 0$ বসিয়ে পাই,

$$0 = 2x - x^2 \Rightarrow x = 0, 2$$

∴ নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল = প্রদত্ত

বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 0$

ও $x = 2$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা

সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \int_0^2 y \, dx = \int_0^2 (2x - x^2) \, dx$$

$$= \left[2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = 4 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ বর্গ একক}$$

5(b) $y = x^2$ বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 1$ ও $x = 7$

রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল =

$x = \sqrt{y}$ বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং

$x = 1$ ও $x = 7$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা

সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \int_1^7 y \, dx = \int_1^7 x^2 \, dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^7$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(343 - 1) = 144 \text{ বর্গ একক}$$

5(c) $y = x^2$ বক্ররেখা এবং $x - y + 2 = 0$ সরলরেখা দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

[সি. '০৩]

সমাধান : $y = x^2 \dots(1)$ হতে y এর মান $x - y + 2 = 0$ সমীকরণে বসিয়ে পাই,

$$x - x^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

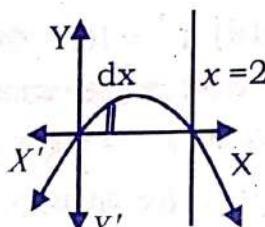
$$\Rightarrow (x+1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1, 2$$

এখানে x এর সীমা -1 থেকে 2

$$\text{এবং } y_1 = x + 2, y_2 = x^2$$

$$\therefore \text{নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_{-1}^2 (y_1 - y_2) \, dx$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-1}^2 (x + 2 - x^2) \, dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{4}{2} + 4 - \frac{8}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = 8 - \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{48 - 16 - 3 - 2}{6} = \frac{27}{6} = \frac{9}{2} \text{ বর্গ একক} \end{aligned}$$

6. $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ও $y^2 = 1 - x$ বক্ররেখা দুইটি দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [চ. '০১]

সমাধান : $y^2 = 1 - x = -(x - 1)$ হতে y^2 এর মান

$x^2 + y^2 = 1$ সমীকরণে বসিয়ে পাই,

$$x^2 + 1 - x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, 1$$

$$x = 1 \text{ হলে } y = 0 \text{ এবং}$$

$$x = 0 \text{ হলে } y = \pm 1$$

∴ বক্ররেখা দুইটির ছেদকিন্তু

$$(1, 0), (0, 1), (0, -1)$$

এখানে x এর সীমা 0 থেকে 1

$$\text{এবং } y_1 = \sqrt{1 - x^2}, y_2 = \sqrt{1 - x}.$$

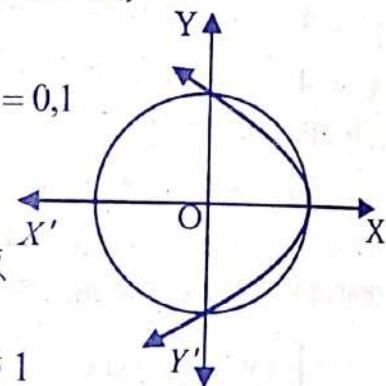
$$\therefore \text{নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল} = 2 \int_0^1 (y_1 - y_2) \, dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 (\sqrt{1 - x^2} - \sqrt{1 - x}) \, dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{2}{3} (1-x)^{3/2} \right]_0^1$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 - \frac{2}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

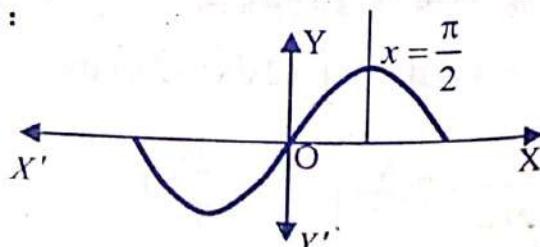
$$= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \text{ বর্গ একক}$$



7(a) $y = \sin x$ বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ রেখা দ্বারা

সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [চ. '০৫]

সমাধান :



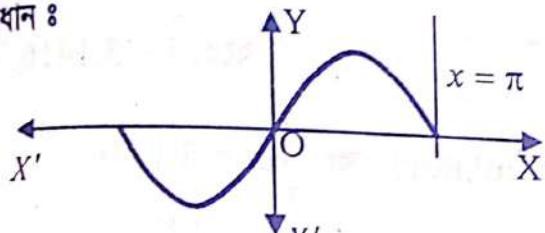
নির্ণয় ক্ষেত্রফল $= y = \sin x$ x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 0$ ও $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বাৰা

$$\text{ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_0^{\pi/2} y \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \, dx$$

$$= [-\cos x]_0^{\pi/2} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos 0 = 1 \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

৭(b) x -অক্ষ এবং $y = \sin x$ বক্ররেখার একটি চাপ দ্বাৰা গঠিত ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান :



নির্ণয় ক্ষেত্রফল $= y = \sin x$ বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 0$ ও $x = \pi$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বাৰা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের

$$\text{ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_0^{\pi} y \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx$$

$$= [-\cos x]_0^{\pi} = -\cos \pi + \cos 0$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2 \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ প্রশ্ন :

৮. $y = x^3$ বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $y = 0$, $x = 1$ ও $x = 3$ সরলরেখা তিনটি দ্বাৰা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান :

নির্ণয় ক্ষেত্রফল $= \int_1^3 y \, dx = \int_1^3 x^3 \, dx$ (১)

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_1^3 = \frac{1}{4}(81 - 1) = \frac{80}{4} = 20 \text{ বর্গ একক।} \quad (2)$$

৯. $xy = c^2$ অধিবৃত্ত, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = a$ ও $x = b$ রেখা দুইটি দ্বাৰা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান :

নির্ণয় ক্ষেত্রফল $= \int_a^b y \, dx = \int_a^b \frac{c^2}{x} \, dx$ (১)

$$= c^2 \left[\ln x \right]_a^b = c^2 (\ln b - \ln a) = c^2 \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (2)$$

১০. দেখাও যে, $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$ অধিবৃত্ত এবং স্থানাঞ্জকের অক্ষ দুইটি দ্বাৰা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল $a^2 / 6$.

প্রমাণ :

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x}$$

বক্ররেখা, $\Rightarrow y = (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x})^2 = a - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{x} + x$

প্রশ্নমালা X E এৰ সীমা ০ হতে a .

(১)

$$\therefore \text{নির্ণয় ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_0^a y \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^a (a - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{x} + x) \, dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \left[ax - 2\sqrt{a} \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^a \quad (1)$$

$$= a^2 - 2\sqrt{a} \cdot \frac{2}{3} a^{3/2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \\ = a^2 - \frac{4}{3} a^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} = \frac{6a^2 - 8a^2 + 3a^2}{6} = \frac{a^2}{6} \quad (1)$$

ভর্তি পরীক্ষার MCQ:

১. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}}$ এৰ মান কত হবে? [DU 06-07, 08-09; NU 06-07; KU 03-04]

- A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ B. 1 C. 0 D. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$Sol^n. I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} = [\sin^{-1}(x-1)]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে : Mode radian- এ নিতে হবে। অতঃপর ধারাবাহিকভাৱে নিম্নোক্ত Button গুলো Press কৰতে হবে।

$\int dx$ (Integrand) , UpperLt ,
Lower Lt () =

Lower Limit বা Upper Limit এৰ জন্য Integrand সূত্ৰসৰি অসংজ্ঞায়িত হলে Lower Limit বা Upper Limit এৰ নিকটবৰ্তী মান নিতে হয়। যেমন - 0 এৰ পৰিবৰ্তে 0.01 এবং 1 এৰ পৰিবৰ্তে 0.99 বসানো যেতে পাৰে। Calculator অনেক problem calculation কৰতে বেশ সময় নেয়।

$$I = 1.198 \approx \frac{\pi}{2}$$

d/dx
 $\int dx$ 1 ÷ \sqrt{x} (arg) 2) - x
 \times x x^2) , . 1 , 1) =
 $1.4293 \approx \pi/2$

2. $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos^{-1} x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = ?$ [DU, NU 05-06]

$$\text{Sol}^n. I = - \left[\frac{1}{2} (\cos^{-1} x)^2 \right]_0^1 = - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 0 - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{8}. \quad I = 1.2237 \approx \frac{\pi^2}{8} \text{ (By Calculator)}$$

[এখানে Upper Limit 0.99 ধরা হয়েছে।]

3. $\int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos x)^2 \sin x dx = ?$ [DU 03-04; RU 06-07, 07-08; BUET 08-09]

$$\text{Sol}^n. I = - \left[\frac{1}{3} (1 + \cos x)^3 \right]_0^{\pi/2} = - \frac{1}{3} (1 - 8)$$

$$= \frac{7}{3}. \quad I = 2.333 \approx \frac{7}{3} \text{ (By Calculator)}$$

4. $\int_1^e \log_e x dx = ?$ [DU 02-03; NU 04-05; 02-03; JU 05-06; BUET 05-06]

$$\text{Sol}^n. I = [(\log_e x - 1)x]_1^e = [(\log_e x - 1)x]_1^e = 1$$

5. $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos^{-1} x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = ?$ [CDU 06-07, 02-03; RU 02-03; 06-07; IU 04-05]

$$\text{Sol}^n. I = \left[\frac{1}{2} (\sin^{-1} x)^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 - 0 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{8}. \quad I = 1.02 \approx \frac{\pi^2}{8} \text{ (By Calculator)}$$

[এখানে Upper Limit 0.99 ধরা হয়েছে।]

6. $\int_1^2 \frac{(x^2 - 1)^2 dx}{x^2} = ?$ [JU 06-07; SU 04-05; CU 05-06]

$$\text{Sol}^n. I = 0.833 \approx \frac{5}{6} \text{ (By Calculator)}$$

7. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 x \sqrt{\sin x} dx = ?$ [CU 05-06]

$$\text{Sol}^n. I = 0.3809 \approx \frac{8}{21} \text{ (By Calculator)}$$

8. $\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{1+x^4} = ?$ [BUET 06-07]

- A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ C. $\frac{\pi}{8}$ D. $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

$\text{Sol}^n. I = .392699 = \frac{\pi}{8}$ (By Calculator)

9. $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = ?$ [JU 07-08; RU 06-07; KU 06-07]

$$\text{Sol}^n. I = \left[\frac{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} a^2. \quad a = 2 \text{ ধরে, } I = 3.1416$$

(By Calculator) এবং $\frac{\pi}{4} a^2 = 3.1416$

d/dx $\int dx \sqrt{2x^2 - } \quad \text{ALPHA} \quad x \quad x^2 \quad)$
 $\text{arg} \quad , \quad 0, \quad 2) = 3.1416$

10. $y^2 = 4x$ ও $y = x$ ঘরা আবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল কত? [DU 05-06, 08-09]

$$\text{Sol}^n. x^2 = 4x \Rightarrow x = 0, 4$$

$$\therefore \text{ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_0^4 (2\sqrt{x} - x) dx = \frac{8}{3} \text{ (By Calculator)}$$

11. $y = 3x$ সরলরেখা, x অক্ষ এবং $x = 2$ রেখা ঘরা আবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল কত? [IU 07-08; SU 06-07]

$$\text{Sol}^n. \text{ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_0^2 3x dx = \left[3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = 6$$

12. $x^2 + y^2 = a$ এর ক্ষেত্রফল কত? [SU 04-05; CU 02-03]

$$\text{Sol}^n. x^2 + y^2 = (\sqrt{a})^2$$

$$\therefore \text{ক্ষেত্রফল} = \pi(\sqrt{a})^2 = \pi a$$

বহুনির্বাচনি প্রশ্ন

1. Solⁿ: $\int \sin ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos ax + c$

∴ Ans. (b)

2. Solⁿ: $\int_1^4 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \left[2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^4 = 2(2-1) = 2$

Ans. (d)

$$3. \int \frac{xdx}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2xdx}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2 + 4| + c$$

Ans. (a)

4. Solⁿ : ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^5 x dx = 0.533, \text{ যা } 8/15 \text{ এর সমান।}$$

Ans. (d).

5. Solⁿ : ন্যূনতম হতে হলে, $\frac{d}{dx}\{f(x)\} = 0$ হতে হবে।

$$\text{এখানে, } \frac{d}{dx}\{f(x)\} = \frac{t-3}{t^2+7} = 0 \Rightarrow t = 3$$

Ans. (d)

$$6. \text{ Sol}^n : x^2 = 2y - 2 = 2(y-1) = 4 \times \frac{1}{2}(y-1)$$

পরাবৃত্তের শীর্ষ (0,1), উপকেন্দ্রিক লম্ব, $y-1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2} \quad \therefore \text{নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_1^{3/2} x dy =$$

$$\int_1^{3/2} \sqrt{2(y-1)} dy = 0.666 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore \text{Ans. (c)}$$

$$7. \text{ Sol}^n : \int \frac{dx}{ay-bx} = -\frac{1}{b} \int \frac{d(ay-bx)}{ay-bx}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{b} \ln(ay-bx) + c \quad \therefore \text{Ans. A}$$

$$8. \text{ Sol}^n : \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9-16x^2}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(4x)}{\sqrt{3^2-(4x)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{4x}{3} + c \quad \therefore \text{Ans. B}$$

$$9. \text{ Sol}^n : \int_0^{1/a} d(\tan^{-1} ax) = [\tan^{-1} ax]_0^{1/a}$$

$$10. \text{ Sol}^n : \text{কৌশল} : \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{a+c}^{b+c} f(x-c) dx$$

$$\text{এখানে, } \int_0^4 f(x) dx = \int_{0-1}^{4-1} f(x+1) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^3 f(x+1) dx = 6$$

∴ Ans. (c)

$$11. \text{ Sol}^n : pv = 5 \Rightarrow p = \frac{5}{v}$$

$$\therefore \int_1^2 p dv = \int_1^2 \frac{5}{v} dv = 5 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{v} dv \\ = 5(\ln 2 - \ln 1) = 5 \ln 2 \quad \therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$$

12. Solⁿ : ধনাত্মক x এর জন্য $F(x) = \int_1^x \ln t dt$ হলে

$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_1^x \ln t dt \right) = \ln x - \ln 1 = \ln x$$

∴ Ans. (b)

$$13. \text{ Sol}^n : x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \text{ বৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \pi a^2$$

∴ $y = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ও $y = 0$ দ্বারা আবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল = অর্ধবৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল = $\frac{1}{2} \pi a^2$

∴ Ans. (b)

$$14. \text{ Sol}^n : \text{রেখাঙ্কিত জায়গার ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_2^5 y dx$$

$$= \int_2^5 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_2^5 = \frac{1}{3} (125 - 8) = 39$$

∴ Ans. (c).

$$15. \text{ Sol}^n : 4x^2 + 25y^2 = 100 \quad [\text{দি.বো. ২০১৭}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{5^2} + \frac{y^2}{2^2} = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{ক্ষেত্রফল} = ab\pi = (5 \times 2)\pi = 10\pi \quad \therefore \text{Ans. (c)}$$

$$16. \text{ Sol}^n : \int f(x) dx = \int \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + c \quad \therefore \text{Ans. (a)} \quad [\text{জ.বো. ২০১৭}]$$

$$17. \text{ Sol}^n : \frac{d}{dx} (\cos \sqrt{x}) = -\sin \sqrt{x} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

∴ Ans. (b) [জ.বো. ২০১৭]

$$18. \text{ Sol}^n : \int \frac{dx}{4x} = \frac{1}{4} \ln x + c \quad [\text{জ.বো. ২০১৭}]$$

$$\int e^{4x} dx = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} + c$$

$$\int_0^2 4x dx = \left[4 \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = 2(2^2 - 0) = 8$$

∴ Ans. (d)

$$\begin{aligned} 19. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int \sin x^0 dx &= \int \sin \frac{\pi x}{180} dx \\ &= -\frac{180}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi x}{180} + c = -\frac{180}{\pi} \cos x^0 + c \\ \therefore \text{Ans. (c)} &\quad [\text{ঢ.বো. } ২০১৭] \end{aligned}$$

$$20. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int \operatorname{cosec} x dx = \ln |\tan \frac{x}{2}| + c$$

∴ Ans. (c) [সিলেট বোর্ড ২০১৭]

$$21. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{4^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1$$

উপবৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল = $(4 \times 3)\pi = 12\pi$

∴ Ans. (c) [সিলেট বোর্ড ২০১৭]

$$22. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int e^{-7x} dx = \frac{e^{-7x}}{-7} + c$$

∴ Ans.(a) [চট্টগ্রাম বোর্ড ২০১৭]

$$23. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{36-x^2}} \quad [\text{চট্টগ্রাম বোর্ড } ২০১৭]$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{6^2-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{6} + c \quad \therefore \text{Ans.(b)}$$

নিচের উদ্দিপকের আলোকে 24 ও 25 নং প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও:-

$$f(x) = \ln 2x.$$

$$24. \quad \text{Sol}^n : f'(x) = \frac{1}{2x}(2) = \frac{1}{x} \quad [\text{য.বো. } ১৭]$$

$$\therefore x = 2 \text{ বিন্দুতে স্পর্শকের ঢাল} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{Ans.(b)}$$

$$25. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int \ln 2x dx = x(\ln 2x - 1) + c$$

∴ Ans. (d) [য.বো. '১৭]

$$26. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + c$$

∴ Ans. (d) [য.বো. '১৭]

$$\begin{aligned} 27. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int_2^3 \frac{x}{x^2-1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 \frac{2x}{x^2-1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(x^2-1) \right]_2^3 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{8}{3} \end{aligned}$$

∴ Ans. (b) [ঢ.বো. '১৭]

$$28. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin^2 x} dx = 2 \int \cot x dx$$

$$= \ln |\sin x| + c \quad [\text{কু.বো. } ১৭]$$

$$29. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = [-\cos x]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= -(0 - 1) = 1 \quad \therefore \text{Ans.(c)} \quad [\text{কু.বো. } ১৭]$$

$$30. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x$$

∴ Ans. (b) [ব.বো. '১৭]

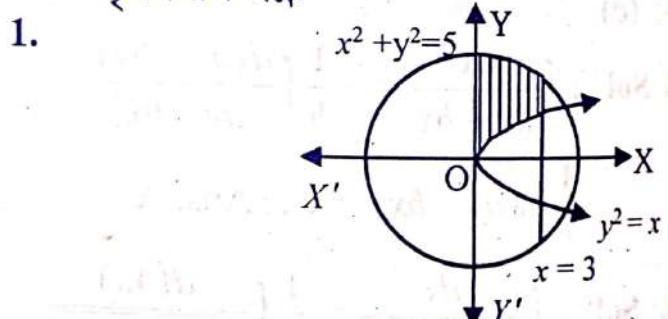
$$31. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int_0^1 \frac{3dx}{1+x^2} = 3 \tan^{-1} 1 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{Ans.(a)} \quad [\text{ব.বো. } ১৭]$$

$$32. \quad \text{Sol}^n : \int \frac{e^\theta d\theta}{1+e^\theta} = \ln(1+e^\theta) + c$$

$$\therefore \text{Ans. (a)} \quad [\text{ব.বো. } ১৭]$$

সূজনশীল প্রশ্ন:



চিত্রে, $x = 3$ সরলরেখা $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ বৃত্তকে এবং $y^2 = x$ পরাবৃত্তকে ছেদ করেছে।

$$(a) \int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx \text{ নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } \int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx$$

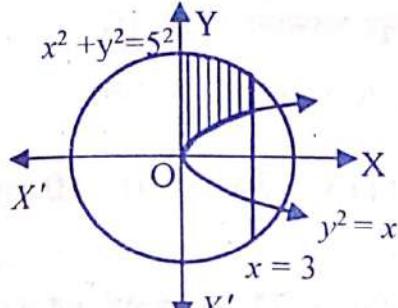
$$= \int \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} + c = \tan \frac{x}{2} + c \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(b) প্রদত্ত বৃত্ত ও সরলরেখা দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষুদ্রতর ক্ষেত্রটির ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: প্রশ্নমালা XE এর 3(c) দ্রষ্টব্য।
(c) প্রদত্ত পরাবৃত্ত ও সরলরেখার সাথে $y = 0$ সরলরেখা
যে ক্ষেত্র তৈরি করে তার এবং রেখাক্ষিত এলাকার
ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান:



$$\text{রেখাক্ষিত এলাকার ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_0^3 (y_1 - y_2) dx,$$

$$\text{যেখানে } y_1 = \sqrt{5^2 - x^2}, y_2 = \sqrt{x}.$$

$$\therefore \text{নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_0^3 (\sqrt{5^2 - x^2} - \sqrt{x}) dx$$

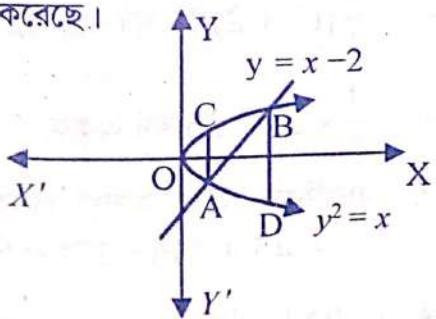
$$= \left[\frac{x\sqrt{25-x^2}}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{5} - \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^3$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{25-3^2}}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 4}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 6 - 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

2. চিত্রে $y = x - 2$ সরলরেখা $y^2 = x$ পরাবৃত্তকে A
ও B বিন্দুতে ছেদ করেছে।



$$(a) \int x^3 \sqrt{1+3x^4} dx \text{ নির্ণয় কর।}$$

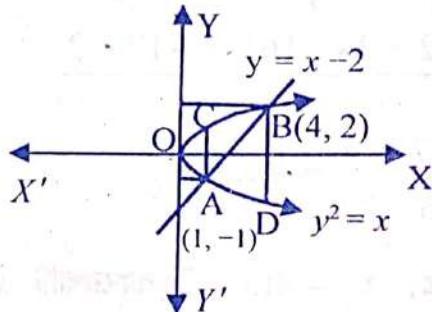
$$\text{ধরি, } I = \int x^3 \sqrt{1+3x^4} dx$$

$$\text{এবং } z = 1 + 3x^4 \therefore dz = 12x^3 dx$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{12} \int \sqrt{z} dz = \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{z^{3/2}}{3/2} + c \\ = \frac{1}{18} (1+3x)^{3/2} + c \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(b) A ও B বিন্দুগামী y-অক্ষের সমান্তরাল রেখা
পরাবৃত্তিকে যথাক্রমে D ও C বিন্দুতে ছেদ করে।
ADBC ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান:



$$y = x - 2 \Rightarrow x = y + 2 \text{ হতে } x \text{ এর মান}$$

$$y^2 = x \text{ সমীকরণে বসিয়ে পাই, } y^2 = y + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - y - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-2)(y+1) = 0$$

$$\therefore y = -1, 2 \text{ এবং } x = 1, 4.$$

ADBC ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল = $y = \sqrt{x}$ বর্তরেখা, x-
অক্ষ এবং $x = 1$ ও $x = 4$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ
ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফলের দ্বিগুণ

$$= 2 \int_1^4 y dx = 2 \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_1^4$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{2}{3} (4^{3/2} - 1) = \frac{4}{3} \times (8 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{28}{3} \text{ বর্গ একক}$$

(c) $y = x - 2$ সরলরেখা ও $y^2 = x$ পরাবৃত্ত দ্বারা
অবন্ত ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: এখানে, A ও B বিন্দুর স্থানাঙ্ক যথাক্রমে
(1, -1) ও (2, 4).

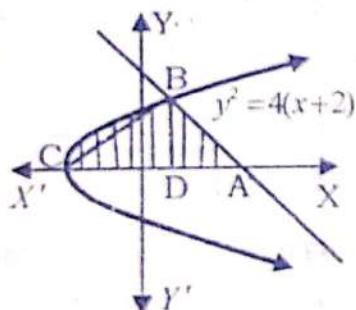
\therefore y এর সীমা -1 থেকে 2 এবং $x_1 = y + 2$,
 $x_2 = y^2$.

$$\therefore \text{নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_{-1}^2 (x_1 - x_2) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-1}^2 (y + 2 - y^2) dy = \left[\frac{y^2}{2} + 2y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{4}{2} + 4 - \frac{8}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{2} + 4 - \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 - \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{12 + 24 - 16 - 3 + 12 - 2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{27}{6} = \frac{9}{2} \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

3. চিত্রে, $y^2 = 4(x+2)$ বক্ররেখাটি x অক্ষকে C বিন্দুতে ও AB রেখাকে B বিন্দুতে ছেদ করে। AB রেখার ঢাল -1 ও B বিন্দুর y স্থানাঙ্ক 6।



- (a) দেখাও যে, B বিন্দুর স্থানাঙ্ক $(7, 6)$ ।

সমাধান: ধরি, AB রেখার সমীকরণ $y = -x + c \dots (i)$ এবং B বিন্দুর স্থানাঙ্ক $(\alpha, 6)$, যা (i) রেখা ও $y^2 = 4(x+2)$ বক্ররেখার ছেদবিন্দু।

$$\therefore 6 = -\alpha + c \Rightarrow c = \alpha + 6 \text{ এবং}$$

$$6^2 = 4(\alpha + 2) \Rightarrow \alpha + 2 = 9 \Rightarrow \alpha = 7$$

$$\therefore c = 7 + 6 = 13$$

$$\therefore B \text{ বিন্দুর স্থানাঙ্ক } (7, 6).$$

- (b) ΔABC এর ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: AB রেখার সমীকরণ $y = -x + 13$

$$\Rightarrow x + y = 13 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{13} + \frac{y}{13} = 1$$

$$\therefore A \text{ বিন্দুর স্থানাঙ্ক } (13, 0)$$

আবার, প্রদত্ত বক্ররেখা x অক্ষকে C বিন্দুতে ছেদ করে।

$$\therefore C \text{ বিন্দুর } y \text{ স্থানাঙ্ক } 0.$$

$$y^2 = 4(x+2) \text{ এ } y = 0 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } x = -2$$

$$\therefore C \text{ বিন্দুর স্থানাঙ্ক } (-2, 0)$$

এখন, ΔABC এর ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \frac{1}{2} | (13 - 7)(6 - 0) - (0 - 6)(7 + 2) |$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} | 36 + 54 | = 45 \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

- (c) দাগাঞ্জিত ABC সম্পূর্ণ এলাকার ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: B হতে AC এর উপর BD লম্ব টানি।

$$\therefore \Delta ABCD \text{ এর ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2}(CA \times BD)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times | -2 - 7 | \times 6 = 27 \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

$y = 2\sqrt{x+2}$ বক্ররেখা, $x = 7$ সরলরেখা ও x অক্ষ

$$\text{ধারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_{-2}^7 2\sqrt{x+2} dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{(x+2)^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_{-2}^7$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \{ (7+2)^{3/2} - (-2+2)^{3/2} \}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times 27 = 36 \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

$$\therefore \text{দাগাঞ্জিত ABC সম্পূর্ণ এলাকার ক্ষেত্রফল} = 45 + (36 - 27) = 54 \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

$$4. f(x) = \ln x$$

- (a) $f(\ln x)$ এর অন্তরজ্ঞ নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } \frac{d}{dx} f(\ln x) = \frac{d}{dx} \ln(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

$$(b) \text{ প্রমাণ কর যে, } \int_2^4 f(2x)dx = 8 \ln 2 - 2$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } \int \ln(2x)dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \ln(2x) \int dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} \{\ln(2x)\} \int dx \right] dx \\ &= x \ln(2x) - \int \frac{2}{2x} \cdot x dx \\ &= x \ln(2x) - \int dx = x \ln(2x) - x + c \\ \therefore \int_2^4 \ln(2x) dx &= [x \ln(2x) - x]_2^4 \\ &= 4 \ln 8 - 4 - (2 \ln 4 - 2) \\ &= 4 \ln 2^3 - 4 - 2 \ln 2^2 + 2 \\ &= 12 \ln 2 - 2 - 4 \ln 2 = 8 \ln 2 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

(c) $f(x)$ বক্ররেখা অক্ষকে যে বিন্দুতে ছেদ করে সে বিন্দুতে স্পর্শকের সমীকরণ নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $f(x) = \ln x$ বক্ররেখা অক্ষকে $(1, 0)$ বিন্দুতে ছেদ করে।

$f(x) = \ln x$ কে x -এর সাপেক্ষে অন্তরীকরণ করে।

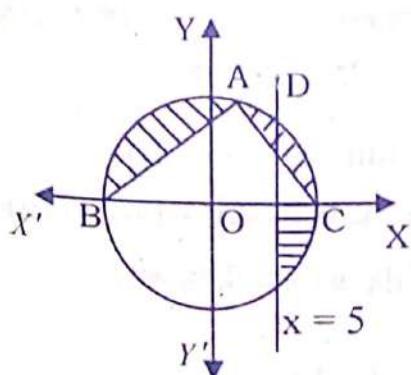
$$\text{পাই, } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(1, 0) \text{ বিন্দুতে } \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

\therefore প্রদত্ত বক্ররেখার $(1, 0)$ বিন্দুতে স্পর্শকের সমীকরণ

$$y - 0 = 1(x - 1) \Rightarrow x - y - 1 = 0 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

5.



চিত্রে, বৃত্তির সমীকরণ $x^2 + y^2 = 36$ এবং $AC = 8$ একক।

$$(a) \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \text{ নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান : ধরি, } I = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

এবং $1-x^2 = z$. তাহলে, $-2x dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{z} + c$$

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

(b) x -অক্ষের উপরের ছায়াধেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $x^2 + y^2 = 36$ বৃত্তের কেন্দ্র মূলবিন্দু ও ব্যাসার্ধ 6।

ΔABC সমকোণী ত্রিভুজে, $\angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$AC = 8$ একক, $BC = 2 \times 6 = 12$ একক।

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{BC^2 - AC^2} = \sqrt{12^2 - 8^2} = 4\sqrt{5}$$

ΔABC ত্রিভুজে ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \frac{1}{2}(AB \times AC) = \frac{1}{2}(4\sqrt{5} \times 8)$$

= $16\sqrt{5}$ বর্গ একক।

আবার, ΔABC অর্ধবৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \frac{1}{2}\pi \times 6^2 = 18\pi = \text{বর্গ একক।}$$

\therefore x -অক্ষের উপরের ছায়াধেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল

= ΔABC অর্ধবৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল - ΔABC ত্রিভুজে ক্ষেত্রফল

= $18\pi - 16\sqrt{5}$ বর্গ একক।

(c) x -অক্ষের নিচের ছায়াধেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $x^2 + y^2 = 36$ বৃত্তের কেন্দ্র মূলবিন্দু ও ব্যাসার্ধ 6।

$$x^2 + y^2 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 36 - x^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{36 - x^2}$$

ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল = $y = \sqrt{36 - x^2}$

বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 5$ ও $x = 6$ রেখাদ্বয়

দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল = $\int_5^6 y dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_5^6 \sqrt{36-x^2} dx = \int_5^6 \sqrt{6^2-x^2} dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{x\sqrt{6^2-x^2}}{2} + \frac{6^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{6} \right]_5^6 \\
 &= \left(0 + \frac{36}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 \right) - \left(\frac{5\sqrt{36-25}}{2} + \frac{36}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{6} \right) \\
 &= 18 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{2} - 18 \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{6} \\
 &= 9\pi - \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{2} - 18 \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{6} \\
 \therefore \text{নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল} &= \left[9\pi - \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{2} - 18 \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{6} \right] \text{ বর্গ একক।}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y - 12 = 0$ একটি বৃত্তের সমীকরণ।

(a) $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx$ নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : ধরি, $I = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx$

এবং $\sin x = z$. তাহলে, $\cos x dx = dz$ এবং

$$I = \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = 2\sqrt{z} + c = 2\sqrt{\sin x} + c$$

(b) বৃত্তটির $(5, -1)$ বিন্দুতে অভিলম্বের সমীকরণ নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y - 12 = 0$

ইহাকে x -এর সাপেক্ষে অন্তরীকরণ করে পাই,

$$2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} - 4 - 6 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(y-6) \frac{dy}{dx} = -2(x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x-2}{y-6}$$

$$(5, -1) \text{ বিন্দুতে } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{5-2}{-1-6} = \frac{3}{7}$$

∴ প্রদত্ত বৃত্তের $(5, -1)$ বিন্দুতে অভিলম্বের সমীকরণ,

$$y+1 = \frac{7}{3}(x-5)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y+3 = 7x-35 \therefore 7x-3y-38=0$$

(c) যোগজীকরণের সাহায্যে বৃত্তটির ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y - 12 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 5^2$$

বৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল $x^2 + y^2 = 5^2$ বৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফলের সমান।

এখন, $x^2 + y^2 = 25$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 25 - x^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{25 - x^2}$$

ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= y = \sqrt{25 - x^2} \text{ বর্তরেখা, } x-\text{অক্ষ এবং} \\ x = 0 \text{ ও } x = 5 \text{ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল}$$

$$= \int_0^5 y dx = \int_0^5 \sqrt{25 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^5 \sqrt{5^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x\sqrt{5^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{5^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{5} \right]_0^5$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 = \frac{25}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{25}{4} \pi$$

∴ বৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল = $4 \times$ ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল = 25π বর্গ একক

7. $f(x) = \tan^{-1} x \dots \dots \text{(i)}$

$$y = 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x + 1 \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

(a) $\int x^2 e^{x^3} dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : ধরি, $I = \int x e^{x^2} dx$

$$\text{এবং } x^2 = z. \text{ তাহলে, } 2xdx = dz \Rightarrow xdx = \frac{dz}{2}$$

$$\text{এবং } I = \frac{1}{2} \int e^z dz = \frac{1}{2} e^z + c = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c$$

(b) (ii) বক্ররেখার যে সকল বিন্দুতে স্পর্শক x -অক্ষের সমান্তরাল তাদের স্থানাঙ্ক নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান : } y = 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x + 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 12x^2 + 6x - 6$$

$$\text{স্পর্শক } x\text{-অক্ষের সমান্তরাল হলে, } \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\therefore 12x^2 + 6x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x - x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x+1) - 1(x+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1)(2x-1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = -1, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ হলে, } y = -4 + 3 + 6 + 1 = 6$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ হলে, } y = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1$$

$$= \frac{2+3-8}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{বিন্দু দুইটি } (-1, 6), \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$(c) \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} xf(x) dx \text{ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান : } \int x \tan^{-1} x dx$$

$$= \tan^{-1} x \int x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1} x) \int x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx$$

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

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

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} x \tan^{-1} x dx = \left[\frac{(x^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} x - x}{2} \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}}$$

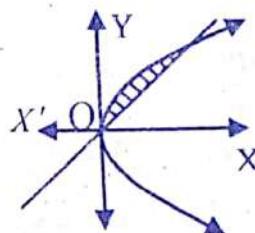
$$= \frac{(3+1) \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} - (1+1) \tan^{-1} 1 + 1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{8\pi - 3\pi}{6} - \sqrt{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{12} (5\pi - 6\sqrt{3} + 6)$$

8.



চিত্রে, $y = x$ এবং $y^2 = 4x$ বক্ররেখা পরস্পর O ও A বিন্দুতে ছেদ করে।

$$(a) \int \sqrt{1-\sin x} \cos x dx \text{ নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান : ধরি, } I = \int \sqrt{1-\sin x} \cos x dx$$

$$\text{এবং } 1-\sin x = z. \text{ তাহলে, } -\cos dx = dz \text{ এবং}$$

$$I = - \int z^{\frac{1}{2}} dz = - \frac{z^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + c = - \frac{2}{3} z^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$\therefore \int \sqrt{1-\sin x} \cos x dx = - \frac{2}{3} (1-\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

(b) ছায়া ঘেরা অংশটির ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $y = x$ হতে y এর মান

$$y^2 = 4x \text{ সমীকরণে বসিয়ে পাই,}$$

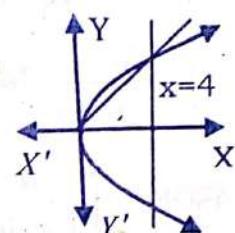
$$x^2 = 4x \Rightarrow x = 0, 4$$

\therefore নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$y_1 = 2\sqrt{x} \text{ বক্ররেখা ও } y_2 = x$$

সরলরেখা এবং $x = 0$ ও $x = 4$

রেখাগুলি দ্বারা আবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল



$$= \int_0^4 (y_1 - y_2) dx = \int_0^4 (2\sqrt{x} - x) dx$$

$$= \left[2 \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^4 = 2 \times \frac{2}{3} (4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} - 8 = \frac{32 - 24}{3} = \frac{8}{3} \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

(c) প্রদত্ত বক্ররেখার A বিন্দুতে অঙ্কিত স্পর্শক ও প্রদত্ত সরলরেখার মধ্যবর্তী কোণ নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: প্রদত্ত বক্ররেখার A বিন্দুর স্থানাঙ্ক(4,4).
বক্ররেখাকে x-এর সাপেক্ষে অন্তরীকরণ করে পাই,

$$y^2 = 4x$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{y}$$

$$(4,4) \text{ বিন্দুতে } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{4} = 2$$

$\therefore (4,4)$ বিন্দুতে স্পর্শকের সমীকরণ;

$$y - 4 = 2(x - 4) \Rightarrow y - 2x - 4 = 0$$

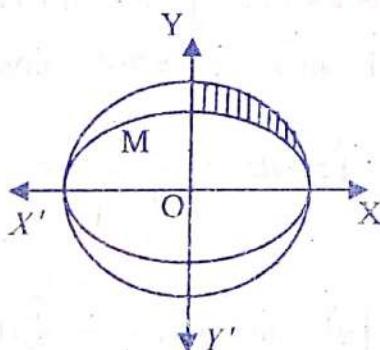
$$m_1 = 2, m_2 = 1$$

প্রদত্ত বক্ররেখার A বিন্দুতে অঙ্কিত স্পর্শক ও প্রদত্ত সরলরেখার মধ্যবর্তী কোণ,

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2} \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{2-1}{1+2} = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3}$$

(Ans:)

9.



এককেন্দ্রিক একটি বৃত্ত ও একটি উপবৃত্ত। উপবৃত্তটির সমীকরণ $9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144$.

$$(a) \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} \text{ নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{সমাধান: } & \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{(1 - \sin x)dx}{(1 + \sin x)(1 - \sin x)} \\ & = \int \frac{(1 - \sin x)dx}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{(1 - \sin x)dx}{\cos^2 x} \\ & = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx \\ & = \int (\sec^2 x - \sec x \tan x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \tan x - \sec x + C$$

(b) উপবৃত্তটির $(3, \frac{\sqrt{63}}{4})$ বিন্দুতে অভিলম্বের সমীকরণ নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } \text{উপবৃত্তটির সমীকরণ } 9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144$$

ইহাকে x-এর সাপেক্ষে অন্তরীকরণ করে পাই,

$$18x + 32y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{9x}{16y}$$

$$(3, \frac{\sqrt{63}}{4}) \text{ বিন্দুতে}$$

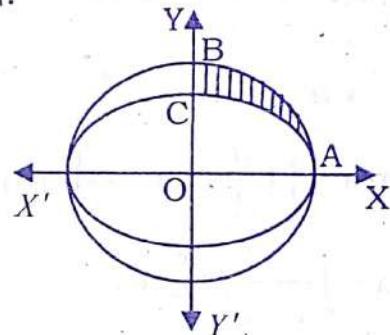
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{9 \cdot 3}{16 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{63}}{4}} = \frac{-27}{4 \cdot 3 \sqrt{7}} = -\frac{9}{4\sqrt{7}}$$

\therefore প্রদত্ত উপবৃত্তটির $(3, \frac{\sqrt{63}}{4})$ বিন্দুতে অভিলম্বের

$$\text{সমীকরণ } y - \frac{\sqrt{63}}{4} = \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{9}(x - 3) \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(c) উদ্দীপকের ছায়াঘেরা অংশটির ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান:



$$\text{উপবৃত্তটির সমীকরণ } 9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{4^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1 \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

\therefore (i) উপবৃত্তের কেন্দ্র O(0,0), OA = 4, OC = 3

\therefore বৃত্তটির কেন্দ্র O(0,0), ব্যাসার্ধ , OA = 4

\therefore বৃত্তটির সমীকরণ, $x^2 + y^2 = 4^2$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 16 - x^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{16 - x^2}$$

$$(i) \text{ হতে, } \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{16} \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{9}{16}(16 - x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{16 - x^2}$$

∴ উদ্দিপকের ছায়াঘেরা অংশটির ক্ষেত্রফল
= OAB বৃত্তাংশের ক্ষেত্রফল - OAC
উপবৃত্তাংশের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \int_0^4 \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx - \int_0^4 \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 \sqrt{4^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x\sqrt{4^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{4^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{4} \right]_0^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{16}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 \right) = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

$$10. f(x) = \sin 2x, g(x) = \sqrt{a - x^2}$$

(a) $f'(0)$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } f(x) = \sin 2x$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 2 \cos 2x$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = 2 \cos 0 = 2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - f(x)}{f(\frac{\pi}{2} + x)} \text{ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$$

$$\text{ধরি, } x = \frac{\pi}{4} + h. \quad \therefore x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \therefore h \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin 2(\frac{\pi}{4} + h)}{\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4} + h)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2h)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2h}{-\sin 2h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 h}{-2 \sin h \cos h} = -\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \tan h$$

$$= -\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan h}{h} \times h = -1 \times 0 = 0 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(c) $\int_0^a g(x)dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } \int_0^a g(x)dx = \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$\text{ধরি, } x = a \sin \theta \Rightarrow 0 = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \text{ এবং}$$

$$dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x = 0 \text{ হলে, } \theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{0}{a} = \sin^{-1} 0 = 0$$

$$x = a \text{ হলে, } \theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{a}{a} = \sin^{-1} 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^a g(x)dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 \theta)} a \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

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

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

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{0}{2} - 0 - \frac{0}{2} \right] = \frac{a^2 \pi}{4}$$

$$11. f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}, g(x) = e^x \sin 2x$$

$$(a) \int (\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2})^2 dx \text{ নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } \int (\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2})^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int (\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}) dx \\
 &= \int (1 + \sin x) dx = x - \cos x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $f(x)$ এর সর্বোচ্চ ও সর্বনিম্ন মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \text{ এবং } f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

চরম মানের জন্য, $f'(x) = 0$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1, 1$$

$$\text{এখন, } f''(-1) = \frac{2}{(-1)^3} < 0$$

$\therefore x = -1$ এর জন্য $f(x)$ এর গুরুমান আছে।

$$\therefore \text{গুরুমান} = f(-1) = -1 + \frac{1}{-1} = -2$$

$$\text{আবার, } f''(1) = \frac{2}{1^3} > 0$$

$\therefore x = 1$ এর জন্য $f(x)$ এর লঘুমান আছে।

$$\therefore \text{লঘুমান} = f(1) = 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

(c) $\int_0^{\pi/2} g(x) dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{সমাধান: } \text{ধরি, } I &= \int g(x) dx = \int e^x \sin 2x dx \\
 &= \sin 2x \int e^x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (\sin 2x) \int e^x dx \right\} dx \\
 &= \sin 2x \cdot e^x - \int 2 \cos 2x \cdot e^x dx \\
 &= e^x \sin 2x - 2 \left[\cos 2x \int e^x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (\cos 2x) \int e^x dx \right\} dx \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^x \sin 2x - 2 \left[\cos 2x \cdot e^x - \int \{-2 \sin 2x \cdot e^x\} dx \right]$$

$$= e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x - 4 \int e^x \sin 2x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x - 4I + c$$

$$\Rightarrow 5I = e^x (\sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) + c$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{5} e^x (\sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) + c$$

$$\therefore \int g(x) dx = \frac{1}{5} e^x (\sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) + c$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi/2} g(x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{5} e^x (\sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} e^{\pi/2} (\sin \pi - 2 \cos \pi - \sin 0 + 2 \cos 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} e^{\pi/2} \{0 - 2(-1) - 0 + 2(1)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} e^{\pi/2} (2+2) = \frac{4}{5} e^{\pi/2}$$

$$12. f(x) = 2x^2 + 7x - 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{(x+1)(x^2+4)}$$

(a) $e^x \cos 3x$ এর অন্তরজ নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: ধরি, $y = e^x \cos 3x$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \frac{d}{dx} (\cos 3x) + \cos 3x \frac{d}{dx} (e^x)$$

$$= e^x (-\sin 3x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (3x) + \cos 3x \cdot e^x$$

$$= -e^x \sin 3x \cdot 3 + e^x \cos 3x$$

$\therefore e^x \cos 3x$ এর অন্তরজ,

$$\frac{d}{dx} (e^x \cos 3x) = e^x (-3 \sin 3x + \cos 3x)$$

(b) $f(x)$ এর লঘুমান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: $f(x) = 2x^2 + 7x - 1$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 4x + 7 \text{ এবং } f''(x) = 4$$

চরম মানের জন্য, $f'(x) = 0$

$$\therefore 4x + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow 4x = -7 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{7}{4}$$

$$\text{এখন, } f''\left(-\frac{7}{4}\right) = 4 > 0$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{7}{4} \text{ এর জন্য } f(x) \text{ এর লঘুমান আছে।}$$

$$= \frac{49}{8} - \frac{49}{4} - 1 = \frac{49 - 98 - 8}{8}$$

$$= -\frac{57}{8} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(c) $\int_0^2 g(x)dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: ধরি, $I = \int_0^2 g(x)dx$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{x dx}{(x+1)(x^2+4)} \quad \text{এবং}$$

$$\frac{x}{(x+1)(x^2+4)} \equiv \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = A(x^2+4) + (Bx+C)(x+1) \cdots (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x = -1 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } -1 = 5A \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে } x^2 \text{ এর সহগ সমীকৃত করে পাই, } 0 = A + B \Rightarrow B = -A = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(1) \text{ এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে ধ্রুবপদ সমীকৃত করে পাই,}$$

$$0 = 4A + C \Rightarrow C = -4A = -4(-\frac{1}{5}) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -\frac{1}{5} \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{1+x} + \int_0^2 \frac{\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{4}{5}}{x^2+4} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} \left[\ln(1+x) \right]_0^2 + \frac{1}{10} \int_0^2 \frac{2x dx}{x^2+4} + \frac{4}{5} \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x^2+2^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} (\ln 3 + \ln 1) + \frac{1}{10} \left[\ln(x^2+4) \right]_0^2 + \frac{4}{5} \left[\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} (\ln 3 + 0) + \frac{1}{10} (\ln 8 - \ln 4) + \frac{4}{10} \cdot (\tan^{-1} 1 - 0) \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \ln 3 + \frac{1}{10} \ln \frac{8}{4} + \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \ln 3 + \frac{1}{10} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{10} \quad \text{(Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

$$13. f(x) = 1 + \cos x,$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \sin^{-1} x - x$$

(a) $f(x^2)$ এর অন্তরজ নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } f(x) = 1 + \cos x$$

$$\therefore f(x^2) = 1 + \cos(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f'(x^2) &= 0 - \sin(x^2) \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \\ &= -\sin(x^2) \cdot (2x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x^2) \text{ এর অন্তরজ } = -2x \sin(x^2)$$

(b) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{f(x)} dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{f(x)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{0}{2} \right) = 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 0 \right)$$

$$= 2 \quad \text{(Ans.)}$$

(c) দেখাও যে,

$$(1-x^2)g''(x) - x\{g'(x) - 2\} + g(x) = 0$$

প্রমাণ : এখানে,

$$g(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \sin^{-1} x \cdots (1)$$

ইহাকে x -এর সাপেক্ষে অন্তরীকরণ করে পাই,

$$g'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} (-2x) - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = 1 - \frac{x \sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1$$

$$= -\frac{x \sqrt{1-x^2} \sin^{-1} x}{1-x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^2)g'(x)$$

$$= -x(\sqrt{1-x^2} \sin^{-1} x - x + x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^2)g'(x) = -x\{g(x) + x\}$$

[(1) দ্বারা!]

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^2)g'(x) + xg(x) + x^2 = 0$$

ইহাকে x -এর সাপেক্ষে অন্তরীকরণ করে পাই,

$$(1-x^2)g''(x) + g'(x)(-2x) +$$

$$xg'(x) + g(x) + 2x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^2)g''(x) - xg'(x) + g(x) + 2x = 0$$

$$\therefore (1-x^2)g''(x) - x \{ g'(x) - 2 \} + g(x) = 0$$

$$14. y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2+1} \dots \text{(i)}, x^2 + y^2 = 16 \dots \text{(ii)}$$

$$(a) \text{ প্রমাণ কর যে, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4-x^2}{3-\sqrt{x^2+5}} = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রমাণ : } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4-x^2}{3-\sqrt{x^2+5}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(4-x^2)(3+\sqrt{x^2+5})}{(3-\sqrt{x^2+5})(3+\sqrt{x^2+5})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(4-x^2)(3+\sqrt{x^2+5})}{3^2 - (x^2+5)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(4-x^2)(3+\sqrt{x^2+5})}{9-x^2-5} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(4-x^2)(3+\sqrt{x^2+5})}{4-x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3+\sqrt{x^2+5}) = 3+\sqrt{2^2+5} \\ &= 3+3 = 6 \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

(b) (i) বক্ররেখার $x = 2$ বিন্দুতে স্পর্শকের সমীকরণ নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2+1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x^2+1)\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) - \ln x \frac{d}{dx}(x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2+1)\frac{1}{x} - \ln x \cdot (2x+0)}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2+1-2x^2\ln x}{x(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$\therefore x = 2 \text{ বিন্দুতে, } y = \frac{\ln 2}{2^2+1} = \frac{\ln 2}{5} \text{ এবং}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2^2+1-2 \cdot 2^2 \ln 2}{2(2^2+1)^2} = \frac{5-8 \ln 2}{50}$$

\therefore প্রদত্ত বক্ররেখার $x = 2$ বিন্দুতে স্পর্শকের সমীকরণ,

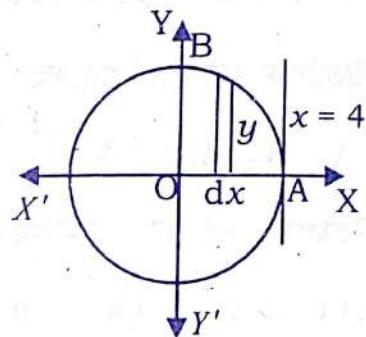
$$(y - \frac{\ln 2}{5}) = \frac{5-8 \ln 2}{50}(x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5y - \ln 2}{5} = \frac{5-8 \ln 2}{50}(x-2)$$

$$\therefore 10(5y - \ln 2) = (5-8 \ln 2)(x-2)$$

(c) প্রমাণ কর যে, (ii) নং বৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল 16π বর্গ একক।

প্রমাণ :



$$x^2 + y^2 = 4^2 \text{ বৃত্তের কেন্দ্র মূলবিন্দু ও ব্যাসার্ধ } 4.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16 \Rightarrow y^2 = 16 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{16 - x^2}$$

$$\text{ক্ষেত্র } OAB \text{ এর ক্ষেত্রফল} = y = \sqrt{16 - x^2}$$

বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 0$ ও $x = 4$ কোটি

$$\text{দুইটি দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \int_0^4 y \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^4 \sqrt{16 - x^2} \, dx = \int_0^4 \sqrt{4^2 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x\sqrt{4^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{4^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{4} \right]_0^4$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{4^2 - 4^2}}{2} + \frac{4^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{4}{4}$$

$$- \frac{0\sqrt{4^2 - 0^2}}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{0}{4}$$

$$= \frac{16}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 = 8, \frac{\pi}{2} = 4\pi$$

বৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল = $4 \times$ ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল
 $= 4 \times 4\pi$ বর্গ একক = 16π বর্গ একক।

15. $h(x) = \ln x$ এবং $h'(x) = g(x)$

(a) $\int \cos^2 x dx$ নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান : } \int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right) + C = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C$$

(b) $x^2 g'(x) + h'(\tan 2x) = 0$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,
 $\operatorname{cosec} 4x = 1$

প্রমাণ: $h(x) = \ln x \dots (i)$ এবং $h'(x) = g(x)$

$\dots (ii)$

(i) হতে, $h'(x) = \frac{1}{x} = g(x)$, [(ii) দ্বারা]

$$\therefore g'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-1}) = -1 \cdot x^{-1-1} = \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

এখন, $x^2 g'(x) + h'(\tan 2x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) + \frac{1}{\tan 2x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tan 2x} = 1 \Rightarrow \tan 2x = 1$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \operatorname{cosec} 4x = \frac{1}{\sin 2.2x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \tan 2x} = \frac{1 + \tan^2 2x}{2 \tan 2x}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 2x$$

$$= \frac{1+1^2}{2.1} = 1 = \text{R.H.S.}$$

(c) দেখাও যে, $h(x) g(x)$ ফাংশনের সর্বনিম্ন মান e.

প্রমাণ: মনে করি, $f(x) = h(x) g(x) = \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \ln x \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \quad \text{এবং}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) - (1 - \ln x) \cdot 2x}{x^4}$$

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

চরম মানের জন্য, $f'(x) = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = 1 \therefore x = e$$

$$\text{এখন, } f''(e) = \frac{-3 + 2.1}{e^3} = \frac{-1}{e^3} < 0$$

$\therefore x = e$ এর জন্য $f(x)$ এর গুরুমান আছে।

$$\therefore h(x)g(x) = \frac{x}{\ln(x)}$$
 এর গুরুমান = $f(e) = \frac{1}{e}$

16. $f(x) = e^x$, $g(x) = e^{-x}$

(a) $\int_0^{\pi/2} 9g(x) dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান : } \int_0^{\pi/2} 9g(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} 9e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -9 \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-x} d(-x) = -9 [e^{-x}]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= -9(e^{-\pi/2} - e^0) = -9(e^{-\pi/2} - 1)$$

$$= -9(e^{-\pi/2} - 1) = 9(1 - e^{-\pi/2})$$

(b) মূল নিয়মে $9g(2x)$ এর অন্তরজ নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : মনে করি, $F(x) = 9g(2x) = 9e^{-2x}$

$$\therefore F(x+h) = 9e^{-2(x+h)} = 9e^{-2x-2h}$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{F(x)\} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (9e^{-2x}) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{9e^{-2x-2h} - 9e^{-2x}}{h}$$

$$= 9 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-2x} \cdot e^{-2h} - e^{-2x}}{h}$$

$$= 9 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-2x}}{h} (e^{-2h} - 1)$$

$$= 9e^{-2x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\{1 + (-2h) + \frac{(-2h)^2}{2!} + \frac{(-2h)^3}{3!} + \dots\} - 1 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 9e^{-2x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(-2h + \frac{2^2 h^2}{2!} - \frac{2^3 h^3}{3!} + \dots \right) \\
 &= 9e^{-2x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(-2 + \frac{2^2 h}{2!} - \frac{2^3 h^2}{3!} + \dots \right) \text{ এর} \\
 &\quad \text{(উচ্চতর সম্বলিত পদসমূহ)} \\
 &= 9e^{-2x} (-2 + 0 + 0 + \dots) = -18e^{-2x}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) দেখাও যে; $4f(x) + 9g(x)$ এর লঘুমান 12।

প্রমাণ: মনে করি, $y = 4f(x) + 9g(x)$

$$= 4e^x + 9e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 4e^x - 9e^{-x} \text{ এবং } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4e^x + 9e^{-x}$$

$$\text{চরম মানের জন্য, } \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \therefore 4e^x - 9e^{-x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4e^x = \frac{9}{e^{-x}} \Rightarrow (e^x)^2 = \frac{9}{4} \therefore e^x = \pm \frac{3}{2}$$

$$e^x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ হলে, } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 9 \times \frac{2}{3} > 0$$

$$\therefore e^x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ এর জন্য } 4e^x + 9e^{-x} \text{ এর লঘুমান}$$

আছে।

$$\therefore \text{লঘুমান} = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 9 \times \frac{2}{3} = 6 + 6 = 12$$

17. $f(x) = x - x^{1/3} \dots \dots \text{(i)}$

$$y = 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x + 1 \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

(a) $\int_8^{27} f(x) dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } \int_8^{27} f(x) dx = \int_8^{27} (x - x^{1/3}) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} - \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} \right]_8^{27} = \frac{27^2}{2} - \frac{27^{4/3}}{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{8^2}{2} + \frac{8^{4/3}}{\frac{4}{3}} \\
 &= \frac{729}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \times 81 - \frac{64}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \times 16
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{729}{2} - \frac{243}{4} - 32 + 12 = \frac{729}{2} - \frac{243}{4} - 20$$

$$= \frac{1458 - 243 - 80}{4} = \frac{1135}{4} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(b) (ii) বক্ররেখার যে সকল বিন্দুতে স্পর্শক x - অক্ষের সমান্তরাল তাদের স্থানাঙ্ক নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } y = 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x + 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 12x^2 + 6x - 6$$

স্পর্শক x - অক্ষের সমান্তরাল হলে, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\therefore 12x^2 + 6x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x - x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x+1) - 1(x+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1)(2x-1) = 0 \therefore x = -1, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ হলে, } y = -4 + 3 + 6 + 1 = 6$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ হলে, } y = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1$$

$$= \frac{2+3-8}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{বিন্দু দুইটি } (-1, 6), \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

(c) দেখাও যে, $\int_8^{27} \frac{dx}{f(x)} = \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{8}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{প্রমাণ: } \int_8^{27} \frac{dx}{f(x)} &= \int_8^{27} \frac{dx}{x - x^{1/3}} \\
 &= \int_8^{27} \frac{dx}{x(1 - x^{-2/3})}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ধরি, } x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = z. \text{ তাহলে } -\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{5}{3}} dx = dz$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dx}{x} = dz \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}z \frac{dx}{x} = dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x = 8 \text{ হলে } z = 2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ এবং}$$

$$x = 27 \text{ হলে } z = 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_8^{27} \frac{dx}{x-x^{1/3}} &= -\frac{3}{2} \int_{1/4}^{1/9} \frac{dz}{z(1-z)} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{1/4}^{1/9} \frac{d}{z(1-z)} = \frac{3}{2} \int_{1/4}^{1/9} \left\{ \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z} \right\} dz \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \left[\ln|z-1| - \ln|z| \right]_{1/4}^{1/9} = \frac{3}{2} \left[\ln \left| \frac{z-1}{z} \right| \right]_{1/4}^{1/9} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \ln \left| \frac{\frac{1}{9}-1}{\frac{1}{9}} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{\frac{1}{4}-1}{\frac{1}{4}} \right| \right\} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \ln|-8| - \ln|-3| \right\} = \frac{3}{2} (\ln 8 - \ln 3) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{8}{3} \end{aligned}$$

18. $f(x) = \ln x$ এবং $g(x) = e^x$.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{ax}$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} \dots - 1}{ax} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} \dots}{ax} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + \frac{4x}{a} \dots}{a} = \frac{2}{a} \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\frac{f(2x)}{x}$ এর গুরুমান এবং লম্বমান বিদ্যমান থাকলে তা নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : মনে করি, $f(x) = \frac{\ln 2x}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f'(x) &= \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \ln 2x \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln 2x}{x^2} \text{ এবং} \\ f''(x) &= \frac{x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) - (1 - \ln 2x) \cdot 2x}{x^4} \end{aligned}$$

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

চরম মানের জন্য, $f'(x) = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{1 - \ln 2x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \ln 2x = 1 \therefore x = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$\text{এখন, } f''\left(\frac{e}{2}\right) = 8 \cdot \frac{-3 + 2 \cdot 1}{e^3} = \frac{-8}{e^3} < 0$$

$\therefore x = \frac{e}{2}$ এর জন্য $f(x)$ এর গুরুমান আছে।

$$\therefore \frac{f(2x)}{x} \text{ এর গুরুমান} = f\left(\frac{e}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{e} \text{ (Ans:)}$$

(c) $\int_1^{e^2} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx + \int_1^2 g(x) dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $\int_1^{e^2} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx + \int_1^2 e^x dx$

ধরি, $z = \ln x \therefore dz = \frac{dx}{x}$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int z dz = \frac{z^2}{2} + C = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_1^{e^2} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx + \int_1^2 e^x dx = \left[\frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} \right]_1^{e^2} + [e^x]_1^2 \\ &= 2 + e^2 - e \end{aligned}$$

19. $g(z) = mz \sin^{-1} z$ একটি ফাংশন এবং $\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$ একটি বক্ররেখা।

(a) $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{z} \cos(\ln z) dz$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{z} \cos(\ln z) dz$

ধরি, $x = \ln z \therefore dx = \frac{dz}{z}$

সীমা: $z = 1$ হলে $x = \ln 1 = 0$ এবং $z = 2$ হলে $x = \ln 2$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int_1^2 \frac{1}{z} \cos(\ln z) dz &= \int_0^{\ln 2} \cos x dx \\&= [\sin x]_0^{\ln 2} = \sin(\ln 2) - \sin 0 = \sin(\ln 2)\end{aligned}$$

(b) $\int g(x)dx$ এর মোগজ নির্ণয় কর।

$$\begin{aligned}\text{সমাধান: } \int g(x)dx &= \int mx \sin^{-1} x dx \\&= m \left[\sin^{-1} x \int x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1} x) \int x dx \right\} dx \right] \\&= m \left[\sin^{-1} x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx \right] \\&= m \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \right] \\&= m \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \right] \right] \\&= m \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x - \sin^{-1} x \right] \right] + c \\&= m \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x \right] \right] + c\end{aligned}$$

(c) $b > a$ হলে উদ্বিপক্ষে প্রদত্ত বক্ররেখা দ্বারা আবক্ষ ক্ষেত্রের অর্ধাংশের ক্ষেত্রফল বের কর।

$$\begin{aligned}\text{সমাধান: } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 &\text{ উপবৃত্তের কেন্দ্র মূলবিন্দু।} \\ \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1 &\\ \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{b^2} &\\ \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{a^2}{b^2} (b^2 - x^2) \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - x^2} &\end{aligned}$$

\therefore ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$y = \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - x^2} \text{ বক্ররেখা, } x\text{-অক্ষ এবং } x = a \text{ ও}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= b \text{ রেখার দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \\ \int_0^b y dx &= \int_0^a \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{a}{b} \left[\frac{x\sqrt{b^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{b^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{b} \right]_0^b \\ &= \frac{a}{b} \left(\frac{b^2}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 \right) = \frac{ab}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{ab\pi}{4} \text{ বর্গ একক।}\end{aligned}$$

\therefore প্রদত্ত অর্ধাংশের ক্ষেত্রফল = $2 \times$ ক্ষেত্র OAB
এর ক্ষেত্রফল = $2 \times \frac{ab\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} ab\pi$ বর্গ একক।

20. দৃশ্যকল্প- I: $f(x) = \frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2+1)}$

দৃশ্যকল্প- II: $2x^2 + 2y^2 = 64$.

(a) $\int \ln x dx$ নির্ণয় কর।

$$\int 1 \cdot \ln x dx = \ln x \int 1 dx -$$

$$\int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) \int 1 dx \right\} dx$$

$$= x \ln x - \int \left(\frac{1}{x} \times x \right) dx$$

$$= x \ln x - \int 1 dx = x(\ln x - 1) + c$$

(b) দৃশ্যকল্প- I হতে $\int f(x)dx$ নির্ণয় কর।

ধরি, I = $\int \frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} dx$ এবং

$$\frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} \equiv \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = A(x^2+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1) \dots (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x=1 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } 1 = 2A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x=0 \text{ বসিয়ে পাই, } A-C=0 \Rightarrow A=C=\frac{1}{2}$$

(1) এর উভয়পক্ষ থেকে x^2 এর সহগ সমীকৃত করে পাই,

$$0 = A+B \Rightarrow B=-A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 = A + B \Rightarrow B = -A = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{d(x-1)}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + \tan^{-1} x + c] \end{aligned}$$

(c) দৃশ্যকল্প- II: দ্বারা প্রথম চতুর্ভাগের আবক্ষ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

$$x^2 + y^2 = 32 \text{ বৃত্তের বেন্দ্র মূলবিন্দু ও ব্যাসার্ধ } 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 32 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{32 - x^2}$$

ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= y = \sqrt{32 - x^2}$$

বর্তরেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 0$ ও

$x = 4\sqrt{2}$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{4\sqrt{2}} y \, dx = \int_0^{4\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{32 - x^2} \, dx \\ &= \int_0^{4\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(4\sqrt{2})^2 - x^2} \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\frac{x\sqrt{(4\sqrt{2})^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{32}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{4\sqrt{2}} \right]_0^{4\sqrt{2}} \\ &= 8\pi \end{aligned}$$

21. $\varphi(x, y) = 9x^2 + 16y^2 - 144; f(x) = x - 2$
এবং $g(x) = \sin^6 x$. [সিলেট বোর্ড ২০১৭]

(a) $\int \frac{x \, dx}{(x-1)}$ নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $\int \frac{x \, dx}{x-1} = \int \frac{x-1+1}{x-1} \, dx$

$$= \int \frac{x-1}{x-1} \, dx + \int \frac{1}{x-1} \, dx$$

$$= \int dx + \int \frac{1}{x-1} \, dx = x + \ln|x-1| + c$$

(b) (i) $\int_0^2 f(x) \tan^{-1}(x-2) \, dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $f(x) = x - 2$

ধরি, $x - 2 = z \Rightarrow dx = dz$

$z = -2$ যখন $x = 0$; $z = 0$

$$\therefore \int_0^2 (x-2) \tan^{-1}(x-2) \, dx = \int_{-2}^0 z \tan^{-1} z \, dz$$

এখন, $\int z \tan^{-1} z \, dz$

$$= \tan^{-1} z \int z \, dz - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dz} (\tan^{-1} z) \int z \, dz \right\} dz$$

$$= \tan^{-1} z \cdot \frac{z^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{1+z^2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{2} dz$$

$$= \frac{z^2}{2} \tan^{-1} z - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+z^2-1}{1+z^2} dz$$

$$= \frac{z^2}{2} \tan^{-1} z - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int dz - \int \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz \right\}$$

$$= \frac{z^2}{2} \tan^{-1} z - \frac{1}{2} \{z - \tan^{-1} z\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (z^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} z - \frac{1}{2} z + c$$

$$\therefore \int_{-2}^0 z \tan^{-1} z \, dz = \left[\frac{1}{2} (z^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} z - \frac{1}{2} z \right]_{-2}^0$$

$$= 0 - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \tan^{-1}(-2) + 1 \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{5}{2} \tan^{-1}(-2) - 1 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$(ii) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} g(x) \cos x dx \text{ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান : } (ii) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x \cos x dx$$

ধরি, $\sin x = z \Rightarrow \cos x dx = dz$

$$x = 0 \text{ হলে, } z = 0; x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ হলে, } z = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x \cos x dx &= \int_0^1 z^6 dz \\ &= \left[\frac{z^7}{7} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{7} \quad (\text{Ans.}) \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ ও $f(x) = 0$ দ্বারা আবক্ষ ক্ষুদ্রতর অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

$$\varphi(x, y) = 9x^2 + 16y^2 - 144$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{4^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1 \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{এবং } f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

উপবৃত্তি x এবং y অক্ষকে যথাক্রমে $(\pm 4, 0)$
এবং $(0, \pm 3)$ বিন্দুতে ছেদ করে।

$$(i) \text{ হতে, } \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{4^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{16 - x^2}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{16 - x^2} \text{ বক্ররেখার এবং } x = 2 \text{ ও } x = 4$$

রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রফল =

$$2 \int_2^4 y dx = 2 \int_2^4 \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx$$

ধরি, $x = 4 \sin z \therefore dx = 4 \cos z dz$

$$x = 2 \text{ হলে, } z = \frac{\pi}{6}; x = 4 \text{ হলে, } z = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2 \int_2^4 y dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{16 - 16 \sin^2 z} \cdot 4 \cos z dz \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \sqrt{\cos^2 z} \cdot 4 \cos z dz \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos z \cdot 4 \cos z dz \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 8 \cdot 2 \cos^2 z dz \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2z) dz \\ &= 12 \left[z + \frac{\sin 2z}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 4\pi - 3\sqrt{3} \quad (\text{Ans.}) \end{aligned}$$

$$22. F(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x}, H(x) = \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2}.$$

[য.বো.'১৭]

(a) $y = (x-2)(x+1)$ বক্ররেখার $x = 2$ বিন্দুতে
স্পর্শকের ঢাল নির্ণয় কর।

$$y = (x-2)(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x^2 - x - 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \cdot 2 - 1 = 3; \text{ যথন } = 2$$

(b) দেখাও যে, $F(x)$ এর লঘুমান, গুরুমান অপেক্ষা
বৃহত্তর।

প্রমাণ : মনে করি,

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x} = x + 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \text{ এবং } f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

চরম মানের জন্য, $f'(x) = 0$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1, 1$$

$$\text{এখন, } f''(-1) = \frac{2}{(-1)^3} < 0$$

$x = -1$ এর জন্য $f(x)$ এর গুরুমান আছে।
 $\text{গুরুমান} = f(-1) = -1 + 1 + \frac{1}{-1} = -1$

$$\text{আবার, } f''(1) = \frac{2}{1^3} > 0$$

$x = 1$ এর জন্য $f(x)$ এর লঘুমান আছে।

$$\text{লঘুমান} = f(1) = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 3$$

$\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x}$ এর গুরুমান তার লঘুমান অপেক্ষা ক্ষুদ্রতর।

(c) $\int_0^1 H(x) dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : প্রশ্নমালা X C এর উদাহরণ 5 দ্রষ্টব্য।

$$23. f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + 1} \dots \text{(i)}, g(x) = x^2 + 1 \dots \text{(ii)}$$

[রা.বো.'১৭]

$$(a) \int \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 dx \text{ নির্ণয় কর।}$$

সমাধান : $\int \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 dx$

$$= \int \left(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \int (1 + \sin x) dx$$

$$= x - \cos x + c \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(b) (i) বক্ররেখার $x = 2$ বিন্দুতে স্পর্শকের সমীকরণ নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান : } y = f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x^2 + 1) \frac{1}{x} - \ln x \cdot (2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 1) \frac{1}{x} - 2x^2 \ln x}{x(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$x = 2$ বিন্দুতে

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4 + 1 - 2.4 \cdot \ln 2}{2.25} = \frac{5 - 8 \ln 2}{50}$$

$\therefore x = 2$ বিন্দুতে স্পর্শকের সমীকরণ,

$$y - 0 = \frac{5 - 8 \ln 2}{50}(x - 2) \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(c) $\int_0^1 f(x) \cdot g(x) dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $f(x) \cdot g(x) = \ln x$

$$\therefore \int \ln x dx$$

$$= \ln x \int dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) \int dx \right\} dx$$

$$= x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx = x \ln x - \int dx$$

$$= x \ln x - x + c = x(\ln x - 1) + c$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \ln x dx = [x(\ln x - 1)]_0^1$$

$$= (1 \cdot \ln 1 - 1) - 0 = -1 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$24. \frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1, x = 3; f(x) = xe^x, g(x) = (x+1)^3$$

[রা.বো.'১৭]

$$(a) \cot x = \frac{1}{9} \text{ হলে } \sec 2x \text{ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান : } \cot x = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore \tan x = 9 \Rightarrow \tan^2 x = 81$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sec 2x = \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^2 x} = \frac{41}{40}$$

$$(b) \int_0^3 \frac{f(x)}{\frac{d}{dx}\{g(x)\}} dx \text{ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।}$$

সমাধান : প্রশ্নমালা X C এর উদাহরণ 5 দ্রষ্টব্য।

(c) উদ্দীপকের উপবৃত্ত এবং সরলরেখা দ্বারা আবক্ষ ক্ষুদ্রতর অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান : } \frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1 \text{ এবং } x = 3$$

উপবৃত্তি x এবং y অক্ষকে $(\pm 6, 0)$ এবং $(0, \pm 5)$ ছেদ করে।

$$\text{এখন, } \frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{5^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{6^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{5}{6} \sqrt{36 - x^2}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{5}{6} \sqrt{16 - x^2} \quad \text{বর্তরেখা} \quad \text{এবং } x = 3 \text{ ও}$$

$x = 6$ রেখার ঘারা সীমাবদ্ধ ফেক্ট্রফল =

$$2 \int_{-3}^{6} y \, dx = 2 \int_{-3}^{6} \frac{5}{6} \sqrt{36 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \left[\frac{x \sqrt{36 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{36}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{6} \right]_3^6$$

$$= 10\pi - 15\sqrt{3}/2 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$25. \quad u = e^x \text{ এবং } 4x^2 + 9y^2 = 36 \quad [\text{কু.বো. '১৭}]$$

$$(a) \text{ ফ্রমাল কর যে, } \int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + c$$

$$\text{সমাধান : } \int \ln x \, dx$$

$$= \ln x \int dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) \int dx \right\} dx$$

$$= x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} x dx = x \ln x - \int dx$$

$$= x \ln x - x + c$$

$$(b) \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{u}{1+u} \, dx \text{ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান : } \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{u}{1+u} \, dx = \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \, dx$$

$$\text{ধরি, } z = 1 + e^x \quad \therefore dz = e^x \, dx$$

$$\text{সীমা: } x = 0 \text{ হলে } z = 1 + e^0 = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad \text{এবং}$$

$$x = \ln 2 \text{ হলে } z = 1 + e^{\ln 2} = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \, dx = \int_2^3 \frac{dz}{z} = [\ln z]_2^3$$

$$= \ln 3 - \ln 2 = \ln \frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(c) যোগজীকরণের সাহায্যে পদ্ধতি উপবৃত্তের ফেক্ট্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : প্রশ্নমালা X E এর উদাহরণ 2 মুঠৈরা।

$$26. \quad f(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x - 12,$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12-16x^2}} \text{ ও } \psi(x) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)$$

(a) x এর সাপেক্ষে x^3 এর অন্তরজ নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : প্রশ্নমালা IX-G এর উদাহরণ 6(a) মুঠৈরা।

(b) উদ্দীপকের আলোকে $f(x)$ এর লঘিষ্ঠ ও গরিষ্ঠ মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান : } f(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x - 12$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 3x^2 - 18x + 24 \quad \text{এবং} \\ f''(x) = 6x - 18$$

চরম মানের জন্য, $f'(x) = 0$:

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 18x + 24 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-4)(x-2) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 4, 2$$

$$\text{এখন, } f''(4) = 6.4 - 18 = 6 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ লঘুমান হবে যখন } x = 4 \text{ এবং}$$

$$\text{এর মান} = f(4) = 64 - 144 + 96 - 12 = 4$$

$$\text{আবার, } f''(2) = 6.2 - 18 = -6 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ গুরুমান হবে যখন } x = 2 \text{ এবং}$$

$$\text{এর মান} = f(2) = 8 - 36 + 48 - 12 = 8$$

(c) উদ্দীপকের আলোকে নির্ণয় কর:

$$(i) \int \varphi(x) \, dx$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } \int \varphi(x) \, dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{12-16x^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4(3-4x^2)}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 - (2x)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{3}} + c \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$(ii) \int \psi(x) \, dx$$

$$\text{সমাধান : } \int \psi(x) \, dx = \int \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) \int dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) \right\} \right] dx \\
 &= x \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) - \int \frac{1/5}{1 + (\frac{x}{5})^2} x dx \\
 &= x \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) - \int \frac{x dx}{25 + x^2} \\
 &= x \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(0+2x) dx}{25+x^2} \\
 &= x \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(25+x^2) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

27. দৃশ্যকল্প-১: $f(\theta) = \cos^3 \theta, g(\theta) = \sin \theta$
দৃশ্যকল্প-২: $x^2 + y^2 = 36$ [ব.বো.'১৭]

(a) $\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x}$ নির্ণয় কর।

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{সমাধান: } &\int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x}(e^x + 1)} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = - \int \frac{(0 - e^{-x}) dx}{1 + e^{-x}} \\
 &= - \ln |1 + e^{-x}| + c
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) দৃশ্যকল্প-১ হতে নির্ণয় কর:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i) } &\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+g(\theta)} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) d\theta \\
 &= \left[\frac{-\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= 2 \left\{ \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \left(-\cos 0 + \sin 0 \right) \right\} \\
 &= 2 \left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - (-1+0) \right\} = 2 \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $\int_0^{\pi/2} f(\theta) \sqrt[3]{g(\theta)} d\theta$

সমাধান: $\int_0^{\pi/2} f(\theta) \sqrt[3]{g(\theta)} d\theta$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 \theta \sqrt[3]{\sin \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) \sqrt[3]{\sin \theta} \cos \theta d\theta$$

ধরি, $\sin \theta = z \Rightarrow \cos \theta d\theta = dz$

$$\theta = 0 \text{ হলে, } z = 0, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ হলে, } z = 1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\theta) \sqrt[3]{g(\theta)} d\theta = \int_0^1 (1 - z^2) z^{\frac{1}{3}} dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 (z^{\frac{1}{3}} - z^{\frac{7}{3}}) dz$$

$$= \left[\frac{3}{4} z^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3}{10} z^{\frac{10}{3}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{10}$$

$$= \frac{15-6}{20} = \frac{9}{20} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(c) দৃশ্যকল্প-২ এর আলোকে বৃক্ষটি দ্বারা আবক্ষ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল সমাকলন পদ্ধতিতে নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: $x^2 + y^2 = 36$ বৃক্ষের কেন্দ্র মূলবিন্দু ও ব্যাসার্ধ 6

$$x^2 + y^2 = 36 \Rightarrow y^2 = 36 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{36 - x^2}$$

ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল

$= y = \sqrt{36 - x^2}$ বক্ররেখা, x -অক্ষ এবং $x = 0$ ও $x = 6$ রেখাদ্বয় দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \int_0^6 y dx = \int_0^6 \sqrt{36 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \sqrt{2^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x\sqrt{6^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{6^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{6} \right]_0^6$$

$$= \frac{36}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 = 18 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 9\pi$$

∴ বৃক্ষের ক্ষেত্রফল = $4 \times$ ক্ষেত্র OAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল
= 36π বর্গ একক

ব্যবহারিক অনুশীলনী

1. পাঁচটি কোটি ব্যবহার করে মান নির্ণয় কর :

$$\int_{1.5}^{3.5} \ln x \, dx, \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} \, dx$$

পরীক্ষণের নাম : ছয়টি কোটি ব্যবহার করে
 $\int_{1.5}^{3.5} \ln x \, dx$ এর মান নির্ণয়।

মূলত : মনে করি, ক্ষেত্রফল $A = \int_{1.5}^{3.5} \ln x \, dx$

পাঁচটি কোটির জন্য $A = h(\frac{y_0}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \frac{y_4}{2})$ ব্যবহার করে
 $\int_{1.5}^{3.5} \ln x \, dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় করি।

প্রয়োজনীয় উপকরণ : (i) পেসিল (ii) স্কেল (iii) গ্রাফ পেপার (iv) ইরেজার (v) শার্পনার (vi) সায়েন্টিফিক ক্যালকুলেটর।

কার্যপদ্ধতি :

1. $1.5 \leq x \leq 3.5$ বাবধিতে সমদূরবর্তী 5টি কোটি y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 এর জন্য এই জন্য ব্যবধিত নিম্নপ্রান্ত ও উর্ধপ্রান্তের বিয়োগফলকে $(5 - 1) = 4$ দ্বারা ভাগ করে প্রত্যেক ক্ষুদ্র অংশের দৈর্ঘ্য h এর মান নির্ণয় করি।

$$\therefore h = \frac{3.5 - 1.5}{4} = 0.5$$

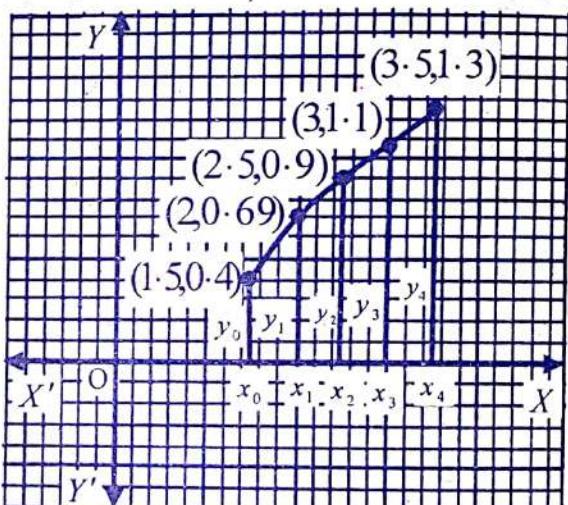
2. h এর মান হতে $x_n = x_{n-1} + h$ সূত্র ব্যবহার করে x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 নির্ণয় করি যেখানে $x_0 = 1.5$.

3. $y = f(x) = \ln x$ থেকে y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 এর মান নির্ণয় করি:

$x_0 = 1.5$	$y_0 = \ln 1.5 = 0.405$
$x_1 = x_0 + h = 2$	$y_1 = \ln 2 = 0.693$
$x_2 = x_1 + h = 2.5$	$y_2 = \ln 2.5 = 0.916$
$x_3 = x_2 + h = 3$	$y_3 = \ln 3 = 1.09$
$x_4 = x_3 + h = 3.5$	$y_4 = \ln 3.5 = 1.25$

4. x - অক্ষ বরাবর ক্ষুদ্রতম বর্গের 5 বাহু = 1 একক
ও y - অক্ষ বরাবর ক্ষুদ্রতম বর্গের 10 বাহু = 1 একক
ধরে তালিকাভুক্ত কিন্দুগুলি ছক কাগজে স্থাপন করে
লেখিত্রিটি অঙ্কন করি।

5. প্রাপ্ত পাঁচটি কোটিকে x অক্ষের সহিত স্কেলের
সাহায্যে সংযুক্ত করে 4টি ট্রাপিজিয়াম আকারে প্রকাশ করি।



$$\text{হিসাব : } A = h \left(\frac{y_0}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \frac{y_4}{2} \right)$$

$$= 0.5 \left(\frac{0.405}{2} + 0.693 + 0.916 + 1.09 + \frac{1.25}{2} \right) = 1.76325 \text{ বর্গ একক (প্রায়)}.$$

ফলাফল : নির্ণেয় ক্ষেত্রফল

$$A = \int_{1.5}^{3.5} \ln x \, dx = 1.76325 \text{ বর্গ একক (প্রায়)}.$$

মন্তব্য : n এর মান যত বেশি হবে h এর মান তত ক্ষুদ্র
হবে এবং A এর মান অধিকতর শুল্ক হবে।

পরীক্ষণের নাম : পাঁচটি কোটি ব্যবহার করে

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} \, dx \text{ এর মান নির্ণয়।}$$