







2 Integral Calculus (समाकलन गणित)



UNIT-II Integral Calculus

UNIT - II: Integral Calculus

(12 periods)

Integration as inverse operation of differentiation. Simple integration by substitution, by parts and by partial fractions (for linear factors only). Introduction to definite integration. Use of formulae $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx, \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx, \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$ for solving problems, where m and n are positive integers. Applications of integration for (i). Simple problems on evaluation of area bounded by a curve and axes. (ii). calculation of volume of a solid formed by revolution of an area about axes. (Simple problems).





- 1. समाकलन की परिभाषा (Definition of Integration)
- 2. समाकलन के प्रकार (Types of Integration)
- 3. समाकलन से संबंधित सूत्र (Formula related to Integration)
- 4. प्रतिस्थापन द्वारा समाकलन (Integration by Substitution)
- 5. खण्डशः समाकलन (Integration by Parts)
- 🕉. आंशिक भिन्नों द्वारा समाकलन (Integration by partial fractions)
 - 7. गामा फलन द्वारा समाकलन (Integration Using Gama Function)
 - 8. समाकलन के अनुप्रयोग (Applications of Integration)



Q.46:-
$$\int \frac{1}{(1 + x - x^2 - x^3)} dx$$
 का समाकलन ज्ञात करो। (Find the integral).

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x)^2} = \frac{A}{(1-x)} + \frac{B}{(1+x)} + \frac{C}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{D}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x)^2} = \frac{A(1+x)^2 + B(1-x)(1+x) + C(1-x)}{(1-x)(1+x)^2}$$

$$1 = A + B + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{$$

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

Integrating

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{109(1-x)}{-1} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{9}(1+x) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{9}(1+x)^{2} \cdot dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \log (1-x) + \frac{1}{4} \log (1+x) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(1+x)}{-2+1} + C$$



Q.47:-
$$\int \frac{1+4x}{x(x^2-4)}$$

Q.47:- $\sqrt{\frac{1+4x}{\sqrt{(x^2-4)}}}$ dx का समाकलन ज्ञात करो। (Find the integral).

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

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

$$\frac{1+4x}{x(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x+2)} + \frac{C}{(x-2)}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1+4x}{x(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{A(x^2-4)+B\cdot x\cdot (x-2)+C\cdot x\cdot (x+2)}{x(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$1+4x = A(x^2-4)+B\cdot x\cdot (x-2)+C(x-2)$$

$$1+4x = A(x^2-4)+B\cdot x\cdot (x-2)+C(x-2)$$

$$1+0 = A(x-2)+B\cdot x\cdot (x-2)+C\cdot x\cdot (x+2)$$

स्मिन के र = - २ रखने पर $1+4(-2) = A(4-4) + B(-2) \cdot (-2-2) + C \cdot (-2) (-2+2)$ 1-8 = 0+8B+0 -7 = 8Bस्पति के X = २ रखने पट |+4(2) = A(4-4)+B(2)(2-2)+C(2)(2+2)

1+8= 0+0+8C

A, 8 & C का मान रखने पर

$$\frac{1+4x}{x(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{x} + \frac{-\frac{7}{8}}{(x+2)} + \frac{\frac{9}{8}}{(x-2)}$$

Integrating (समाकलन करने पर)

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{7}{8} \left(\frac{1}{x+2} dx + \frac{9}{8} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x-2} dx \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{19}{8} x - \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{19}{8} (x+2) + \frac{9}{8} \cdot \frac{19}{8} (x-2) + \frac{6}{8} \cdot \frac{19}{8} (x-2) + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{19}{8} (x-2) + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot$$



Q.48:-
$$\int \frac{1}{(x^3+1)} dx$$
 का समाकलन ज्ञात करो।(Find the integral).

$$a^3+b^3=(a+b)(a^2+b^2-ab)$$

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

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

$$1 = A(x^2-x+1) + (Bx+c)(x+1) - 0$$

 $\frac{1}{4}$

$$1 = A((-1)^{2} - (-1)+1) + (B \cdot (-1)+C) (-1+1)$$

$$| = A(1+|+1)+0$$

$$1 = 3A$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3}$$

from EQO

$$1 = Ax^{2} - Ax + A + Bx^{2} + Bx + Cx + C$$

$$1 = (A+B)x^{2} + (-A+B+C)x + A+C - 0$$

Compasing (तुलना करने पट)

$$A+B=o-(i)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + B = 0 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$-A+B+C=o-(ii)$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} + (-\frac{1}{3}) + C = 0$$

$$\frac{-1-1}{3} + C = 0$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} + c = 0$$
 $c = \frac{2}{3}$

A, B (का मान रखेंने पट

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2-x}{x^{2}-x+1} \right) dx$$

Gtech Poly

Mathematics-II by Gaurav Sir



Q.49:-
$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)}$$

Q.49:- $(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)$ dx का समाकलन ज्ञात करो।(Find the integral).

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}}{(\mathcal{L}+1)(\mathcal{L}+4)} = \frac{A}{(\mathcal{L}+1)} + \frac{B}{(\mathcal{L}+4)}$$

$$t = A(t+4) + B(t+1) - 0$$
सप्ती 0 में $t=-1$ स्त्रेम पा

$$-1 = A(-1+4) + B(-1+1)$$

 $-1 = 3A + 0 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{3}$

$$AHT OR + 4 = -4 \text{ and } \text{ uc}$$

$$-4 = A(-4+4) + B(-4+1)$$

$$-4 = 0 + B(-3)$$

$$-4 = -3B$$

$$\boxed{B = \frac{4}{3}}$$

$$A, B = \frac{T}{3}$$
A, B an mor excellent

$$\frac{t}{(t+1)(t+4)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{(t+1)} + \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{(t+4)}$$

$$t = x^{2} = x^{\frac{1}{3}} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

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



Q.50:-
$$\int \frac{x^4}{(x^2+1)}$$
 dx का समाकलन ज्ञात करो। (Find the integral).



Q.51:-
$$\int_{1 + \tan x}^{\sec^2 x} \frac{\sec^2 x}{(1 + \tan x)(2 + \tan x)} dx$$
 का समाकलन ज्ञात करो। (Find the integral).



Q.52:-
$$\int \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx$$
 का समाकलन ज्ञात करो। (Find the integral).



Q.53:-
$$\int_{X(x^4+1)}^{1} dx$$
 का समाकलन ज्ञात करो। (Find the integral).



Q.54:-
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x - 5 \cos x + 4} dx$$
 का समाकलन ज्ञात करो। (Find the integral).