







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).

-> Gamma function. (JIIHT had)



• TOPICS

- 1. समाकलन की परिभाषा (Definition of Integration)
- समाकलन के प्रकार (Types of Integration)
- 🛂. समाकलन से संबंधित सूत्र (Formula related to Integration)
- 4. प्रतिस्थापन द्वारा समाकलन (Integration by Substitution)
- र्ज. 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)



निश्चित समाकलन (Definite Integration)

 जब किसी फलन का समाकलन दिए गए किन्हीं दो निश्चित सीमाओं के लिए किया जाता है तो उसे निश्चित समाकलन कहते हैं।

(When the integration of a function is done for any two given fixed limits then it is called definite integral.)

अनिश्चित समामलन (Indefinite Integration)
$$\rightarrow \int f(x) dx = F(x) + c$$
निश्चित समामलन (Definite Integration) $\rightarrow \int f(x) dx = [F(x)]^b$
 $\frac{Note}{\Rightarrow}$ निश्चित समामलन के 'C' मा USE नहीं मरते हैं।

Find the Value of Definite Integration: (निश्चित सक्षाकलन का क्षान ज्ञात करना) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = ? \qquad \left(f(x) = ? \qquad \left($ a = Lower Limit (निम्न सीमा) b = Upper Limit (उच्च सीमा) -> सबसे पहले दिपे गर्प function का आजानला (Integration) करते हैं।

-> इसके बाद upper Limit 4 Lower Limit की वर्ड कीट्टक (Bracket) के अपर व नीचे लिखते हैं।

> 31d, UER Upper Limit 4 a14 of Lower Limit of x of EUIN UZ PRECIONE Solid ξ $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \left[F(x) \right]_{a}^{b} = F(b) - F(a)$

Ques:-
$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{y} \cdot dx$$

Ques:
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{dx} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\operatorname{Sec}^{2} x - 1 \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\operatorname{tan} x - x \right)_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \left(\operatorname{tan} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \left(\operatorname{tano} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \left(o - o \right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{Ans}$$

माना
$$e^{x} = t$$

 $d \cdot w \cdot v \cdot to x$
 $e^{x} dx = dt$

Then
$$e^{x} = t$$
 $e^{x} = t$
 $e^{x} = t$

माना
$$4n^{1}x = t$$

$$d. \omega \cdot s \cdot to x$$

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

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t^{2} dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{t^{3}}{3} \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{(\frac{\pi}{4})^{3} - \frac{0}{3}}{3} \right] = \frac{\pi^{3}}{192} - 0 = \frac{\pi^{3}}{192} \text{ Ans}$$

Hill
$$tan^{1}x = t$$

$$d. \omega. x. to x$$

$$t = 0$$

$$1 + x^{2} \cdot dx = dt$$

$$x = 0 \text{ The proof of the pr$$

Extoa (out of Syllabus)

Properties of Definite Integration:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt$$

* (x)
$$dx = -\int_{b}^{a} f(x) dx$$

$$\mathcal{G} \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$$

(i)
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$$
 (so find the final function)
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = -f(x)$$

(ii)
$$\int_{-a}^{q} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{q} f(x) dx \quad (\text{Gen } f(x) \text{ and } \text{Gen } \text{function})$$

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$

(i)
$$\int_{S^{4}} f(x) dx = 0 \quad \left(\operatorname{Hal} f(S^{4} - X) = -f(X) \right)$$

(ii)
$$\int_{0}^{2q} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{q} f(x) dx \quad \left(\text{Ud} f(2q-x) = f(x) \right)$$