

ب نام خداوندی که تکیه

انتقال تابع برداری

$$\vec{r}(t) = f(t)\vec{i} + g(t)\vec{j} + h(t)\vec{k}$$

$$\int \vec{r}(t) dt = \int f(t) dt \vec{i} + \int g(t) dt \vec{j} + \int h(t) dt \vec{k}$$

$$\int_a^b \vec{r}(t) dt = \int_a^b f(t) dt \vec{i} + \int_a^b g(t) dt \vec{j} + \int_a^b h(t) dt \vec{k}$$

$$\int \vec{r}(t) dt = \int (\cos t \vec{i} + \sin t \vec{j} + t \vec{k}) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \sin t \vec{i} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cos t \vec{j} + \frac{1}{2} t^2 \vec{k}$$

تکے برنامہ

$$\int_0^1 (t^r \vec{i} + r t^r \vec{j} + \sqrt{t} \vec{k}) dt$$

$$= \left( \frac{t^{r+1}}{r+1} \vec{i} + \frac{r t^{r+1}}{r+1} \vec{j} + \frac{t^{\frac{r}{2}+1}}{\frac{r}{2}+1} \vec{k} \right)_0^1$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{r+1} \right) \vec{i} + \frac{r}{r+1} \vec{j} + \frac{2}{r+2} \vec{k}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} (C \cos t \vec{i} - r \sin t \vec{j} + \omega \vec{k}) dt = \left( \sin t \vec{i} + r \cos t \vec{j} + \omega t \vec{k} \right)_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\sin \pi}{\pi} - \frac{\sin 0}{0} \right) \vec{i} + \left( r \frac{\cos \pi}{\pi} - r \frac{\cos 0}{0} \right) \vec{j} + (\omega \pi - 0) \vec{k}$$

$$= 0 \vec{i} - 2r \vec{j} + \omega \pi \vec{k}$$

$$\ln(t-1) \Big|_r^r \Rightarrow \ln(r-1) - \ln(r-1)$$

$$\ln(r) - \ln(1) = \boxed{\ln(r)}$$

$$\frac{2x}{r} \Big|_r^r \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \boxed{\frac{19}{r}}$$

$$\ln(r) i + \frac{19}{r} j + \frac{r}{\pi} k$$

نام خداوندی که کسی برنامهر

$$\int_r^r \left( \frac{1}{t-1} i + \left( \frac{t}{r} j - \frac{r}{\pi} \sin \frac{t\pi}{r} \right) \right) dt = \ln(t-1) i + \frac{t}{r} j - \frac{r}{\pi} \sin \frac{t\pi}{r} \Big|_r^r$$

$$= (\ln r - \ln 1) i + \frac{rv-1}{r} j - \frac{r}{\pi} (\sin \frac{r\pi}{r} - \sin \frac{r\pi}{r})$$

$$= \ln r i + \frac{19}{r} j - \frac{r}{\pi} (1 - 1) k$$

$$\int_r^r \left( \frac{1}{t-1} i + t j - \cos \frac{t\pi}{r} k \right) dt$$

$$\ln(t-1) \Big|_r^r + \frac{t}{r} - \frac{r}{\pi} \sin \left( \frac{\pi t}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{r \sin \left( \frac{r\pi}{r} \right)}{\pi} - \frac{r \sin \left( \frac{r\pi}{r} \right)}{\pi} - \frac{r}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \int_0^1 \left[ \sqrt{rt+1} i + r \sqrt{rt+1} j \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \int_1^r \left[ u i + \sqrt{u} j \right] du$$

$$u = rt + 1$$

$$du = r dt$$

$$t = 0 \rightarrow u = 1$$

$$t = 1 \rightarrow u = r$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} i + \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} j \right) \Big|_1^r$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left( \left( \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) i + \left( \frac{2}{3} r^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \right) j \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{r^2 - 1}{2} i + \frac{2}{3} (r^{3/2} - 1) j \right)$$

ب نام خداوندی کہ کسی برنامہ

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^{\infty} \left[ (t-1) \vec{i} + \frac{r}{t+1} \vec{j} + \frac{r t^{-r}}{t^r} \vec{k} \right] dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{(t-1)^2}{r} \vec{i} + r \ln(t+1) \vec{j} + \frac{r t^{-r}}{-r} \vec{k} \right]_1^{\infty} \\ &= \left( \frac{r}{\infty} - 0 \right) \vec{i} + r (\ln \infty - \ln 1) \vec{j} - r \left( \frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{1} \right) \vec{k} \\ &= r \vec{i} + r \ln 2 \vec{j} + \frac{14}{9} \vec{k} \end{aligned}$$