

ឧបករណ៍: ឯកសារ (Integral).

- ឯកសារនឹងមុនឈានទៅ \Rightarrow ឯកសារនឹង $f(x) dx$.
- ឯកសារ និងវិបត្តុ. \Rightarrow គាយបាយដែលបានបង្ហាញ.

ជូន: ឬដែល F ជាលើក ឯកសារឲ្យមិន នៃ f នៅក្នុង I គឺ
(anti-derivative)

$$F'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in I$$

ឧទាហរណ៍: 1.) $f(x) = \cos(x)$ នៅពី $F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x)$

\checkmark $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet F(x) = \sin(x) \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) = \cos x \\ \bullet F(x) = \sin(x) + C \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x + C) = \cos x + 0 \\ \bullet F(x) = \sin(x) + e^{\sin x} \end{array} \right.$

សេចក្តី: $F(x)$ គឺជាធិប្បធម៌ នៅពីរ ហើយ តាមរាយការណ៍ ឱ្យបានលក្ខណៈ។

2.) ឬ $F(x)$ និង $F'(x) = 2x$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = x^2 + 5 \quad \checkmark$$

3.) ឬ $F(x)$ និង $F'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2e^{2x}$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = \ln x + e^{2x} + \pi \quad \checkmark$$

រូបរាង: ឬ $F'(x) = f(x)$ និង $x \in I$ នៅពីរ.

$$\boxed{F(x) + C = \int f(x) dx}, C \text{ ជាទាត់.}$$

តើនេះ ឯកសារនឹង \Rightarrow ឯកសារ និង $f(x) dx$

Ex: សរុប សាច់នៃ $f(x) = 3x^2$ នៅលើ $[0, 1]$. $f(x) = 3x^2$

$$\Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = \int 3x^2 dx = \underbrace{x^3}_{F(x)} + C \quad \text{ចូលរាយ:}$$

Sol: សាច់នៃ $f(x) = 3x^2$ នៅលើ $[0, 1]$.

$$\bullet \int k dx = kx + C, \quad k \text{ នៅលើ}.$$

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

$$\bullet \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\bullet \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\bullet \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\bullet \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\bullet \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\bullet \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\bullet \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\bullet \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

- $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$
 - $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$
 - $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$
-

ស្រីនុវត្តដែរ

ឱ្យ f ឬ g ជាដូចជានិត្យ, គឺនៅក្នុង

$$\begin{cases} \bullet \int c f(x) dx = c \int f(x) dx \\ \bullet \int f(x) \pm g(x) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx \end{cases}$$

Gx: ស្រីនុវត្តដែរ និង ស្រីនុវត្តដែរ

$$1.) f(x) = 10x^4 - 2 \sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = \int 10x^4 - 2 \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\text{ស្រីនុវត្ត} (\pm) = \int 10x^4 dx - \int 2 \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\text{ស្រីនុវត្ត} (c.b) = 10 \int x^4 dx - 2 \int \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\text{ស្មើស} = 10 \left(\frac{x^5}{5} + C_1 \right) - 2 (\tan x + C_2)$$

$$= \frac{10x^5}{5} - 2\tan x + \underbrace{10C_1 - 2C_2}_C$$

$$= \frac{10x^5}{5} - 2\tan x + C \quad \blacksquare$$

2.) $\int \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta.$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Soln}) &= \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) d\theta \\ &= \int \csc \theta \cdot \cot \theta d\theta = -\csc \theta + C \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (\pm) &= \int x^2 dx + \int 2^x dx + \int x^{\sqrt{2}-1} dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + \frac{x^{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}} + C \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

4.) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} - \frac{1}{y^{\frac{1}{4}}} dy$

$$\begin{aligned} (\pm) &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy - \int y^{-\frac{1}{4}} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{area unter } y - \frac{y^{\frac{-1}{4}+1}}{\frac{-1}{4}+1} \stackrel{y^0=1}{=} \frac{3}{4} + C$$

$\Rightarrow f_a^x f(x) = \text{un } \underbrace{\text{der Intervallgrenzen}}_{\text{in der Intervallgrenzen}} \text{ zu den Stützstellen.}$

also. $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$

\uparrow
in der Intervallgrenzen
möglichen Stützstellen.

Differentialgleichung: Suchen $y(x)$ mit

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = f(x) & \text{— un } \underbrace{\text{der Intervallgrenzen}}_{y(x) = F(x) + C} \text{ zu den Stützstellen.} \\ y(x_0) = y_0 & \text{— möglichen Stützstellen.} \\ & \text{Immer } y(x_0) = F(x_0) + C \\ & \text{mit } C \end{cases}$$

Gef: man erfordert $y(x)$ von $f(x) = 3x^2$

mit $y(1) = -1$

\Rightarrow Lösung der Differentialgleichung

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = f(x) = 3x^2 \\ y(1) = -1 \end{cases}$$

man erhält die Gleichung $y(x) = \int f(x) dx = \int 3x^2 dx$

$$= x^3 + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = x^3 + C \quad \text{从圖像看} \\ \text{由題意知 } y(1) = -1 \quad \text{故有 } C. \\ \text{would be } y(1) = -1 \quad \text{故有 } C. \quad \text{故有 } C. \\ \text{故有 } C = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$y(1) = -1 = 1^3 + C \Rightarrow C = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$\text{故得 } \boxed{y(x) = x^3 - 2} \quad \text{因為 } f(x) = 3x^2 \\ \text{而 } y(1) = -1$$

$$\underline{\text{check:}} \quad y'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^3 - 2) = 3x^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y(1) = 1^3 - 2 = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

Gx: 故求導數 $y'(x)$ 與原方程連立求解

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'(x) = 2x \\ y(1) = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

\Rightarrow 由題意知. (代入求解得 C)

$$y(x) = \int y'(x) dx = \int 2x dx = x^2 + C$$

\Rightarrow 由 C : 求出 C 使 $y(1) = 4$,

$$\text{故有 } y(1) = 4 = 1^2 + C \Rightarrow C = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$\text{故得 } \boxed{y(x) = x^2 + 3} \quad \text{故得 } \boxed{y(x) = x^2 + 3}$$

- ⇒ ՀԱՅՈՒՅՈՒՆ:
- Ելքացնելով $F(x)$ րա $f(x)$ աղմագիւղը՝ $F'(x) = f(x)$, ($F(x)$ զշամակ.)
 - Ըստ աղմագիւղի աղմագիւղը $f(x)$ եւս կունեաւ.

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + \underline{C}$$

- Տար \Rightarrow Ճշգրիտ աղմագիւղ.
- Տրամադրություն
 - $\int c f(x) dx = c \int f(x) dx$
 - $\int f(x) \pm g(x) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$

- Դասակարգություն: առ $y(x)$ մի

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = f(x) & \rightarrow \text{քաղաքացնական կամ } y(x) = F(x) + \\ y(x_0) = y_0 & \rightarrow \text{առաջնական } \underline{C}. \end{cases}$$

(առաջնական վեցոցք. (պահ \underline{C}))

Խըզնել: առ ծւրճի շաբաթականը -

$$1.) \quad f(x) = 2 + \tan^2 x$$

$$2.) \quad f(x) = \frac{x\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}}{x^2}, \quad \text{այսպիսին ո՞ք.}$$

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = f(x) \\ y(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$