

⇒ តិចកំណើន

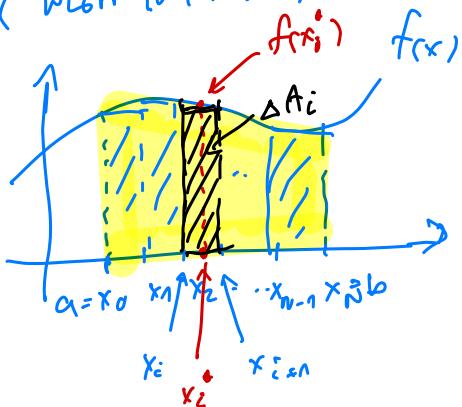
តិចកំណើន = ឈប់ ឱ្យមិនចាន់ទេ។  
( តិចតាមចំណាំនៃសំណុំ )

$\Rightarrow$  ឈប់  $f(x)$  និងការពិនិត្យរាល់រាល់  
 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$

( សោរ និងសំណុំ )

តិចកំណើន ដឹងតាមរាល់រាល់

( គឺជា ឈប់ ឱ្យមិនចាន់ទេ )



⇒ តិចកំណើន

ឈប់  $y(x)$  និងការពិនិត្យរាល់

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow y(x) = \int f(x) dx \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{ដូច រូបាយ})$$

• ឈប់  $[a, b]$  ដឹងតាមរាល់រាល់  
តិចកំណើន  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N$

• អាជីវការ  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$

តិចកំណើន  $x_i^* \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$

$$\prod_{\Delta x_i} \text{តិចកំណើន } x_{i+1} - x_i = \Delta x_i$$

$\Rightarrow f(x_i^*)$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta A_i = f(x_i^*) \Delta x_i$$

Riemann Sum.

$$\text{នៅ } A_{ab} \approx \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta A_i$$

នៅ  $A_{ab}$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N f(x_i^*) \Delta x_i$$

នៅលើ   
(និងខ្លួន )

$$A_{ab} = \lim_{\substack{N \rightarrow \infty \\ (n \rightarrow 0)}} \sum_{i=1}^N f(x_i^*) \Delta x_i$$

ដូចនេះ -

$$A_{ab} = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

ను: (గ్రాఫ్‌న గణితానాన్ని కలాగ్ది.

ఇటి  $f$  ను వివరించినప్పుడు  $[a, b]$  లో  $F$  లు ప్రియోద్యులును  $f$  లో  $[a, b]$  లో.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \underbrace{F(x)}_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

మీరు లోగిస్టిక్ అనుమతి దిశలో ఉన్న విషయాలు.  
(సమాఖ్యాతికరమైన)

ఎx: ఏదుగొని నొఱానిమి.

1.)  $\int_0^{\pi} \cos(x) dx$

ఏదుగొని గ్రాఫ్ లోని నుండి  $\int \cos(x) dx$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cos x dx = \underbrace{\sin x}_{F(x)} + C$$

ను, మెడలు.

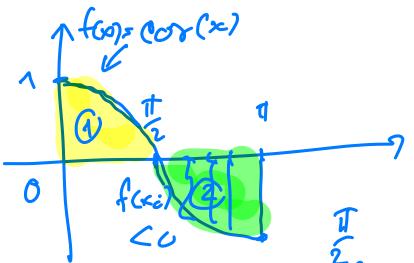
$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos(x) dx = (\sin x) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= (\sin(\pi) + C) - (\sin(0) + C)$$

$$= 0 - 0 = 0$$

ముఖ్యము: ఇటి  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$  లోని  $f(x)$  లు గ్రాఫ్ లో జోడించినప్పుడు 0.

మొదటి.



$$\text{从图中看出} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x) dx = \left. \sin(x) \right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{2} . \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos(x) dx = 2 \ln(x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\ = 2 \ln(\pi) - 2 \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 - 1 = -1$$

Defn: If  $f(x) < 0$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$  then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx < 0 \text{ if } f(x) < 0 \text{ on } [a, b] \text{ (def)} \\ \int_a^b f(x) dx < 0 \Rightarrow \text{un. lösbar} = - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{interv. zw. Fassungen. } \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} f(\cos x) dx$$

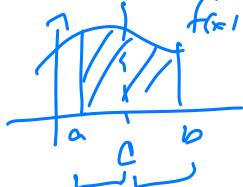
$$= \underbrace{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx}_{\text{wh. ①}} + - \underbrace{\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(\cos x) dx}_{\text{wh. ②} -}$$

କୁମାରୀ ନାରୀପାତ୍ରଙ୍କ ଲେଖକୀୟ ମେଳା

$$1.) \int_a^b cf(x)dx = c \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$2.) \int_a^b f(x) \pm g(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$3.) \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx, \quad a < c < b$$



$$4.) \int_a^a f(x) dx = - \int_b^b f(x) dx$$

$$5.) \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$6.) \text{ถ้า } f(x) \geq 0 \text{ บน } [a,b] \text{ แล้ว. } \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$$

$$7.) \text{ถ้า } f(x) \geq g(x) \text{ บน } [a,b] \text{ แล้ว. } \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex: } 1) \int_{-1}^2 x^3 dx &\stackrel{\text{① นิยามการบันทึก}}{=} \text{การบันทึก} \\ &\quad f x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2) } \int_{-1}^2 x^3 dx &= \left( \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_{-1}^2 = \left( \frac{2^4}{4} \right) - \left( \frac{(-1)^4}{4} \right) = 4 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{15}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \int_0^3 |x-2| dx \Rightarrow |x-2| = \begin{cases} x-2, & x \geq 2 \\ -(x-2), & x < 2 \end{cases}$$



zu 9.  $\int_0^3 |x-2| dx$

$$= \int_0^2 |x-2| dx + \int_2^3 |x-2| dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 -(x-2) dx + \int_2^3 (x-2) dx$$

$$= - \int_0^2 (x-2) dx + \int_2^3 (x-2) dx$$

$$= - \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right] \Big|_0^2 + \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right] \Big|_2^3$$

$$= - \left[ \left( \frac{2^2}{2} - 2 \cdot 2 \right) - 0 \right] + \left[ \left( \frac{3^2}{2} - 2 \cdot 3 \right) - \left( \frac{2^2}{2} - 2 \cdot 2 \right) \right]$$

$$= -(-2) + \frac{9 - 12 + 4}{2} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

• mit der Regel von  
Integration  $\int f(x) dx$   
 $= \underbrace{\frac{x^2}{2}}_{F(x)} - 2x + C$

$\Rightarrow$  Intervallregel für integrierte Funktionen

$$\left[ \int_u^x f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int f(u) du \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} u = g(x) \\ \text{d}u = g'(x) dx \end{cases} \Rightarrow du = g'(x) dx$$

$$\text{Ex: } \int (x^2 + 2x - 3)(x+1) dx$$

$x^2 + 2x - 3$  =  $u$        $x+1$  =  $u$

①  $\text{f. } u(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$   
 $\frac{du}{dx} = 2x + 2$   
 $dx = \frac{1}{2x+2} du$

$$\text{LHS: } ② = \int u (x+1) \frac{1}{2(x+1)} du$$

$$= \int \frac{u}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^2}{2} + C \quad ③$$

$$\text{LHS: } x^2 + 2x - 3 = \frac{1}{4} (x^2 + 2x - 3)^2 + C \quad \square$$

④

$$\text{Ex: } \int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$\cos x$  =  $u$

for  $u(x) = \cos x$   
 $\frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x$   
 $dx = \frac{1}{-\sin x} du$

$$\text{LHS: } = \int \frac{\sin x}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{-\sin x} du$$

$$= - \int \frac{1}{u} du = -\ln|u| + C = \ln|\frac{1}{u}| + C$$

$$\text{LHS: } u = \cos x$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1}{\cos x} \right| + C = \ln |\sec x| + C \quad \square$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{\text{Ex:}} \quad \int \sec x \, dx \\
 & \text{Let } u = \sec x + \tan x \\
 & \frac{du}{dx} = \sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x \\
 & dx = \frac{1}{\sec x (\tan x + \sec x)} du \\
 & \text{Let } u = \sec x + \tan x \\
 & = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} \quad \text{Solve: } \int \sqrt{2x-1} \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{\text{Sol 1:}} \quad \text{Let } u = 2x-1 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2} \\
 & \int \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\
 & \text{Let } u = 2x-1 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \cdot (2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{Sol 2:}} \quad \text{Let } u = (2x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(2x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow dx = (2x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int u \cdot \underbrace{(2x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot du}_{\Rightarrow u} = \int u^2 du = \frac{u^3}{3} + C \\
 & \text{Let } u = (2x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{(2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + C \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

Gx:  $\int \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} dy$

↑  
设  $u = y^2$   
 $\frac{du}{dy} = 2y$   
 $dy = \frac{du}{2y}$

解法一:  $= \int \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} \frac{du}{2y}$

↑  
设  $u = y^2$   
 $\Rightarrow y^4 = u^2$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du$

↓  
令解得  
 $= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arcsin}(u) + C = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arcsin}(y^2) + C \quad \square$

Gx:  $\int \frac{\sin t}{(2+\cos t)} dt$

↑  
设  $u = 2+\cos t$   
 $du = -\sin t dt$   
 $dt = \frac{1}{-\sin t} du$

解法一:  $= \int \frac{\sin t}{u} \frac{1}{-\sin t} du$

$= - \int \frac{1}{u} du = -\ln|u| + C = \ln|\frac{1}{u}| + C$

↓  
令解得  
 $= \ln\left|\frac{1}{2+\cos t}\right| + C \quad \square$

( ឧបតម្យសាស្ត្រ (ឧ. )

សែវភ័ណ៌: ឱ្យរាយការ ៣.៣

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

$$11.) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+4x-x^2}} dx$$

$$14.) \int \frac{\ln x^2}{x} dx$$

( ដោន្លេសាស្ត្រ (វ. )

ឱ្យរាយការ ៣.២

4

$$1.) \int \frac{1}{t\sqrt{t}} dt$$

1

$$5.) \int_{-1}^1 (1 - |x|) dx$$