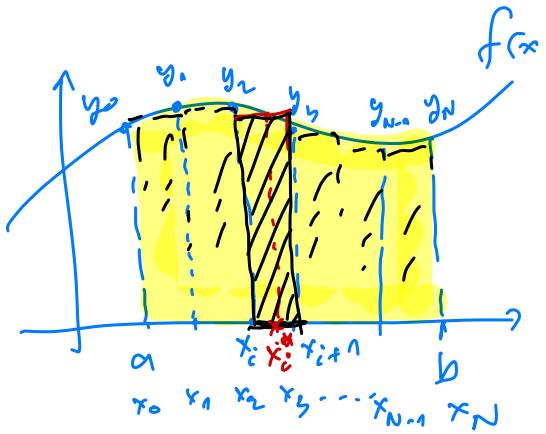


- ⇒ Definition
 ដែលនឹងរាយក្រឹតនៃអនុគមន៍ - នីមួយៗ $f(x)$ នៅលើ
 (ត្រូវពន្លាឯសម្រាប់នឹង) $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$
 ឬនៅក្នុងរាយក្រឹតនៃអនុគមន៍
 (បានចាត់ទូទាត់ឡើង.)
- $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$
 ដែលនឹងរាយក្រឹតនៃអនុគមន៍,
 - $\frac{d}{dx} \int f(x) dx = f(x)$
 $y'(x) = f(x)$
 $y(x_0) = y_0$



$$\Rightarrow \text{នឹងរាយក្រឹតនៃអនុគមន៍. } \quad \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\Delta A_i} \\ f(x_i^*) \\ x_i \quad x_{i+1} \end{array}$$

$$\text{ឱ្យ } [a, b], \text{ និង } N \text{ ជាឌុំចាំបាច់} \\ y_0 \text{ និង } x_0, \dots, x_N \\ \text{ដែល } x_0 = a \text{ និង } x_N = b \\ \text{ឱ្យ } x_i^* \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \\ \Rightarrow \Delta A_i = (x_{i+1} - x_i) f(x_i^*) \\ = \Delta x_i f(x_i^*)$$

សៀវភៅនិង រាយក្រឹត

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

\Rightarrow ឯកសារ $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty}$ នឹងរាយក្រឹត

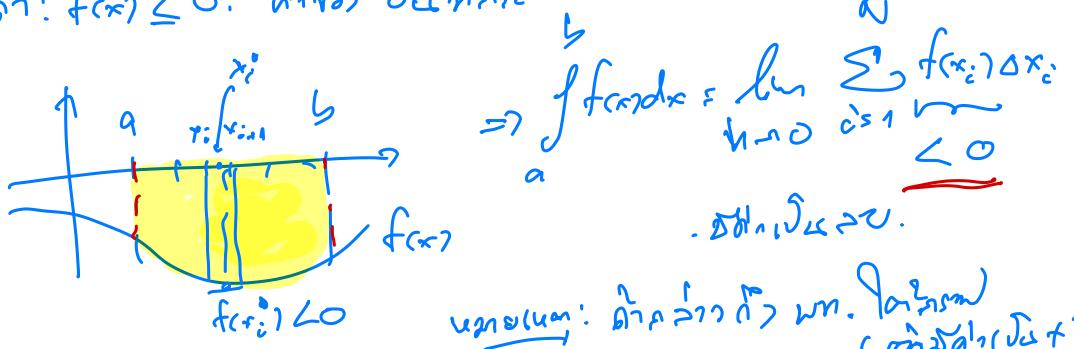
$$A_{ab} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^N f(x_i^*) \Delta x_i \quad (\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \text{(Riemann Sum)}$$

សំណើនេះ គឺជាឯកសារនៃ $f(x) \geq 0$, $b > a$

$$A_{ab} = \int_a^b f(x) dx, \quad f(x) \geq 0$$

វិញ្ញាន: $f(x) \leq 0$. តើនេះ ដោយណាត់ នូវលទ្ធផល របៀប



នៅលើនេះ $f(x) \leq 0$ នៅ $[a, b]$ នូវ $A_{ab} < 0$

គឺជាដីបី. $A_{ab} = - \int_a^b f(x) dx < 0$

នៅ: (នៅ, ឱ្យខ្សោយ នៅលើ $a > b$ និង f).

\Rightarrow ឱ្យ f និង f តួនាទី នៅ $[a, b]$ តុច ឬ ឱ្យបង្ហាញនៃ f នៅ $[a, b]$ ឱ្យ.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

នៅលើនេះ ជាបង្ហាញនៃ ទីផ្សារ.

\Rightarrow ឱ្យ $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ ជាបង្ហាញនៃ f .

① առ ձևով $\int f(x) dx$ առաջանաւ. $\Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$

② Գենային աշխատանք. $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) + C \Big|_a^b$

$$= (F(b) + C) - (F(a) + C)$$

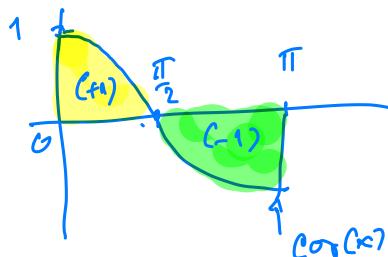
$$= F(b) - F(a) \quad \square$$

Եթե պահանջման ամենը.

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

① աճուրդ աշխատանք. $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$

② ուսուցչական. $\int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \sin x + C \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\pi}$



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

$$= (0 + C) - (0 + C) = 0. \quad \square$$

ՀԱՅՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos(x) dx \\ &= \left. \sin x \right|_{x=0}^{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} + \left. \sin x \right|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}}^{x=\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0) + (\sin \pi - \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) \\
 &\quad = 1 - 0 + 0 - 1 \\
 &= 1 + (-1) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

សម្រាប់វា ជូនក្នុងពីរណាអីន :

$$\textcircled{1}. \quad \int_c^b f(x) dx = C \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad \int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

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

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \int f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\text{⑥} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if } f(x) \geq 0 \text{ for all } x \\ \text{in } [a, b] \end{array} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0.$$

$$\text{⑥ } \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\text{Ex: num. } \int \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{x^2} dx$$

①. mədunrəfə = 9 Wərdarım vəz. $\int \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{x^2} dx$

$$\text{şəhər} = \frac{3}{2} \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - 4 \int x^{-2} dx$$

$$(\text{şəhər}) = \cancel{\frac{3}{2} \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}} + 4 \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C$$

$$\text{şəhər. } \int \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{x^2} dx = \underbrace{x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4x^{-1}}_{f(x)} + C$$

②. mədunrəfə = 9 Qızı

$$\int_1^4 \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{x^2} dx = (x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4x^{-1}) \Big|_{x=1}^{x=4}$$

$$= (4^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4 \cdot 4^{-1}) - (1^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4 \cdot 1^{-1})$$

$$= (8 + 1) - (1 + 4) = 9 - 5 = 4$$

Ex: num. $\int |x-2| dx$

$|x-2| = \begin{cases} x-2, & x \geq 2 \\ -(x-2), & x < 2 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \int |x-2| dx = \underbrace{\int_{0}^2 -(x-2) dx}_{\textcircled{1}} + \underbrace{\int_2^5 (x-2) dx}_{\textcircled{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cdot \int_0^3 -(x-2) dx = - \int_0^2 (x-2) dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cdot \int_2^3 (x-2) dx$$

\Rightarrow waren dann Wert und Fläche.

$$\int (x-2) dx = \int x dx - \int 2 dx = \underbrace{\frac{x^2}{2}}_{F(x)} - 2x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \text{ d.h. } \int_0^3 |x-2| dx &= - \int_0^2 (x-2) dx + \int_2^3 (x-2) dx \\ &= - \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=2} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right) \Big|_{x=2}^{x=3} \\ &= - \left[\left(\frac{4}{2} - 2 \cdot 2 \right) - \underbrace{\left(\frac{0}{2} - 2 \cdot 0 \right)}_{=0} \right] + \left[\left(\frac{9}{2} - 2 \cdot 3 \right) - \left(\frac{4}{2} - 4 \right) \right] \\ &= -(-2) + \left[\left(\frac{9}{2} - 6 \right) + 2 \right] \\ &= 2 + \left[\frac{9-12+4}{2} \right] = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow nur Fläche wenn Unterschräg ist:

$$\begin{aligned} \int f(g(x)) g'(x) dx &= \int f(g(x)) \underbrace{d\overset{u}{g(x)}}_{u=g(x)} \\ &= \int f(u) du. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ex: } \int (x^2 + 2x - 3)^5 (x+1) dx, \quad u(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x + 2$

$$\Rightarrow \int u^5 (x+1) \frac{du}{2(x+1)}$$

$\Rightarrow du = (2x+2)dx$

(also) $\boxed{dx = \frac{du}{2(x+1)}}$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{u^5}{2} du = \frac{u^6}{6 \cdot 2} + C$$

$$(\text{since } u = x^2 + 2x - 3) = \frac{(x^2 + 2x - 3)^6}{12} + C$$

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

$u(x) = \cos x$

$\frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x$

$dx = -\frac{du}{\sin x}$

$$\Rightarrow = \int \frac{\sin x}{u} - \frac{du}{\sin x}$$

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

$$(u = \cos x) = \ln\left|\frac{1}{\cos x}\right| + C = \ln|\sec x| + C$$

$$\text{Ex: } \int \sec x dx, \quad u(x) = \sec x + \tan x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|\sec x| \cdot \int \sec x dx = \int \sec x \frac{du}{\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x}$$

$$= \int \frac{\cancel{\sec x} du}{\cancel{\sec x} (\tan x + \sec x)} = \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \ln|u| + C = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$(u = \sec x + \tan x)$

$$\text{Ex: } \int \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} dy, \quad u = y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dy} = 2y \Rightarrow dy = \frac{du}{2y}$$

$$\stackrel{\ln|u|}{\Rightarrow} \int \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} \frac{du}{2y}, \quad u = y^2 \Rightarrow y^4 = u^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(u) + C$$

$$\text{if } u = y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(y^2) + C$$

$$\text{Ex: } \text{mehr. } \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx, \quad u = e^x, \frac{du}{dx} = e^x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{e^x}$$

$$\text{Hinweis} \Rightarrow \int \frac{\cancel{e^x}}{1+e^{2x}} \frac{du}{\cancel{e^x}}, \quad \text{wenn } u = e^x \\ \text{dann } e^{2x} = u^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \arctan(u) + C$$

$$(\ln u u) = \arctan(e^x) + C \quad \blacksquare$$

$$\text{Graf: num. } \int \sqrt{2x-1} dx$$

$$\text{Hinweis 1: } u = \underline{2x-1}, \frac{du}{dx} = 2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$\text{Hinweis} \Rightarrow \int \sqrt{2x-1} dx = \int \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du \\ = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + C$$

$$(\ln u u) = \frac{(2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + C \quad \blacksquare \checkmark$$

$$\text{Hinweis 2: } u = \sqrt{2x-1}, \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} \cdot 2 \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2x-1} du$$

$$\text{Hinweis} \Rightarrow \int \underbrace{\sqrt{2x-1}}_u \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{2x-1}}_u du = \int u^2 du = \frac{u^3}{3} + C$$

$$(\ln u u) = \frac{(\sqrt{2x-1})^3}{3} + C \quad \blacksquare \checkmark$$

សេវាទីនា: លទ្ធផលទី 3.3: សមសុគ្រោះនៃ

3.) $\int \frac{1}{x} \csc^2(\ln x) dx$

លទ្ធផលទី 3.2

ចិត្តរាយការណ៍ (នៅ)

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

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

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

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