

ឧទាហរណ៍: លេខជំនាញ 3.3: ការបំប្លែងអថេរ.

$$\begin{array}{l} 3.) \int \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{cosec}^2(\ln x) dx \\ 11.) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+4x-4x^2}} dx \\ 14.) \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{លេខជំនាញ: 3.2} \\ \text{បំប្លែងអថេរ ជំនាញ (លេខ)} \\ 1.) \int_1^4 \frac{1}{t\sqrt{t}} dt \\ 5.) \int_{-1}^1 (1-|x|) dx \end{array} \right.$$

ឧទាហរណ៍:

$$\begin{aligned} 1.) \int_1^4 \frac{1}{t\sqrt{t}} dt &= \int_{t=1}^{t=4} t^{-\frac{3}{2}} dt = \left(\frac{t^{-\frac{3}{2}+1}}{(-\frac{3}{2}+1)} \right) \bigg|_{t=1}^{t=4} \\ &= (-2t^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \bigg|_{t=1}^{t=4} = (-2 \cdot 4^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - (-2 \cdot 1^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \\ &= -\frac{2}{2} + 2 = -1 + 2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5.) \int_{-1}^1 (1-|x|) dx &= \int_{-1}^0 (1-(-x)) dx + \int_0^1 (1-x) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 (1+x) dx + \int_0^1 (1-x) dx \\ &= \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \bigg|_{x=-1}^{x=0} + \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \bigg|_{x=0}^{x=1} \\ &= [(0) - (-1 + \frac{1}{2})] + [(1 - \frac{1}{2}) - 0] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$3.) \int \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{cosec}^2(\underbrace{\ln x}_u) dx$$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \boxed{dx = x du}$$

$$\text{im } u \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} \operatorname{cosec}^2(u) \cancel{x} du = -\cot(u) + C$$

$$\text{im } u \text{ zu } = -\cot(\ln x) + C$$

$$11.) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+4x-4x^2}} dx \stackrel{\text{Zu}}{=} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - (2x-1)^2}} dx$$

$$4 - (4x^2 - 4x + 1) = 3 + 4x - 4x^2$$

$$\left(\text{om } 2 \right) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \stackrel{\text{Zu}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2x-1}{2}\right)^2}} dx$$

$$\text{Zu } u = \frac{2x-1}{2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 1 \Rightarrow dx = du$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(u) + C$$

$$\text{im } u \text{ zu } = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{2x-1}{2}\right) + C$$

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

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x du \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int \frac{u^2}{x} du = \frac{u^3}{3} + C = \frac{(\ln x)^3}{3} + C$$

⇒ integration by parts (Integration by parts)

$$d(uv) = u dv + v du$$

$$\Rightarrow uv = \int u dv + \int v du$$

note:
made
by parts

$$\boxed{\int \underbrace{u}_{(1)} \underbrace{dv}_{(2)} = uv - \int v du}$$

let u
be dv .

Ex:

$$\int \ln x dx$$

by parts: $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) u &= \ln x \\ (2) dv &= dx \\ v &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$= (\ln x)(x) - \int x d(\ln x)$$

$$= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$$\left(\text{check: } \frac{d}{dx} (x \ln x - x + C) = \cancel{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln x (1) - \cancel{1} + 0 = \ln x \right)$$

Gr: Find $\int \underbrace{x}_u \underbrace{e^{-x}}_{dv} dx$

[by parts: $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$]

$$= x(-e^{-x}) - \int (-e^{-x}) dx$$

$$= -xe^{-x} + (-e^{-x}) + C \quad \square$$

(check: $\frac{d}{dx}(-xe^{-x} + (-e^{-x}) + C)$)

$$= (-x)e^{-x}(-1) + \cancel{e^{-x}(-1)} + \cancel{e^{-x}} + 0$$

$$= xe^{-x} \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$

Gr: Find $\int \underbrace{x^2}_u \underbrace{e^x}_{dv} dx$

by parts

$$= (x^2)(e^x) - \int \underbrace{e^x dx}_{2x dx}$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 \int \underbrace{x}_u \underbrace{e^x}_{dv} dx$$

by parts

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 [x e^x - \int e^x dx]$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 [x e^x - e^x] + C \quad \square$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ \int dv = \int e^{-x} dx \\ v = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \\ \int dv = \int e^x dx \\ v = e^x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ \int dv = \int e^x dx \\ v = e^x \end{array} \right.$$

Ex: $\int e^x \cos(3x) dx$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} u = \cos(3x) \\ \frac{du}{dx} = -3 \sin(3x) \\ v = e^x \end{array} \right.$

[by parts: $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$]

$$\int \cos(3x) e^x dx = \cos(3x) e^x - \int e^x d(\cos(3x))$$

$$= \cos(3x) e^x + 3 \int \sin(3x) e^x dx$$

by parts. $\left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sin(3x) \\ \frac{du}{dx} = 3 \cos(3x) \\ v = e^x \end{array} \right.$

$$= \cos(3x) e^x + 3 \left[\sin(3x) e^x - \int e^x d(\sin(3x)) \right]$$

$$= \cos(3x) e^x + 3 \sin(3x) e^x - 9 \int \cos(3x) e^x dx$$

soy.

$$\Rightarrow \int \cos(3x) e^x dx = \frac{1}{10} [\cos(3x) e^x + 3 \sin(3x) e^x] + C$$

(exercício 3.4)

3.) ou. $\int \arctan x \frac{dx}{dx}$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arctan x \\ \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ v = x \end{array} \right.$

by parts.

$$= x \arctan x - \int x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = 1+x^2 \\ \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{นั่น} = x \arctan x - \int \frac{\cancel{x}}{u} \frac{du}{2\cancel{x}}$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + C$$

นั่น
คือ

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

ทบทวน: แบบฝึกหัด 3.4

$$\begin{array}{l} 6.) \int \sin x \ln(\cos x) dx \quad 10.) \int e^{x \arccos(e^x)} dx \\ 8.) \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx \quad 11.) \int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx \end{array}$$

⇒ ทบทวนการอินทิเกรตแบบลดรูป

สูตร: $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$, m, n เป็นจำนวนเต็ม

แบบฝึกหัด 3.4

① m เป็นคี่, n เป็นจำนวนเต็มบวก

② n เป็นคี่, m เป็นจำนวนเต็มบวก

③ m และ n เป็นจำนวน

Ex: 1100 1: $\int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x \, dx$

$$= \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cancel{\sin x} \cos^2 x \frac{du}{-\cancel{\sin x}}$$

$$= - \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \, du$$

or. $\sin^2 x = (1 - \cos^2 x)$

$$= - \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \cos^2 x \, du$$

$u = \cos x$

$$= - \int (1 - u^2) \cdot u^2 \, du = - \int u^2 - u^4 \, du$$

$$= - \frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{u^5}{5} + C = \frac{-\cos^3 x}{3} + \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + C.$$

$\Rightarrow$ Ex: 1100 2: $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

if n is even: $\int \cos^2 x \Rightarrow du = -\sin x \, dx, \, dx = \frac{du}{-\sin x}$
 $= \int \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$ where $\sin$ is the $\cos$ friend.

1100 2: n is odd

Ex: $\int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x \, dx$

$$= \int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \cos x \, dx$$

1100 4

$$= \int u^2 \cos^2 x \cancel{\cos x} \frac{du}{\cancel{\cos x}}$$

① $u = \sin x$
 $du = \cos x \, dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{\cos x}$

1100 5 $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$
 $(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1)$

$$= \int u^2(1-u^2) du = \int u^2 - u^4 du$$

$$= \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5} + C \quad (\text{use } u = \sin x) \quad \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} - \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + C.$$

$\Rightarrow$ ឧទាហរណ៍ ២: រកដេរីវេនៃ $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$

$$- \text{បើ } u = \sin x \Rightarrow du = \cos x dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{\cos x}$$

$$- \text{បើ } \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ៣: រកដេរីវេនៃ $\int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$

$\Rightarrow$ ប្រើអ៊ីតេរ៉ាត្យុង ឬ អ៊ីតេរ៉ាត្យុង ឬ អ៊ីតេរ៉ាត្យុង

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}, \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍: រកដេរីវេនៃ $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int 1 - \cos^2(2x) dx \quad \left| \cos^2(2x) = \frac{1 + \cos(4x)}{2} \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int 1 - \frac{1 + \cos(4x)}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos(4x)}{2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{8} \int 1 - \cos(4x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left[\underbrace{\int 1 dx}_{= x} - \int \cos(\underbrace{4x}_u) dx \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 4x \\ du = 4 dx \\ dx = \frac{du}{4} \end{array} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left[x - \frac{\sin(4x)}{4} \right] + C \quad \boxed{19}
 \end{aligned}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍: លំហូរដំណោះ 3.5.7

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 2.7 \int \sin^5(2x) \cos(2x) dx & 5.1 \int \sin^4 x \cos^3 x dx \\
 6.7 \int \sin^4(2\theta) d\theta. &
 \end{array}$$