

အသုံးပြုပါ: အသုံးပြုပါ 3.6

1.) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2}} dx$

3.) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-49}}{x} dx$

7.) $\int \frac{e^t}{(4-e^{2t})^{3/2}} dt$

9.) $\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{2+(\ln x)^2}} dx$

1.) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2}} dx$

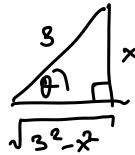
① အသုံးပြုပါ ဟု. $\Rightarrow u = x$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2}} dx$

$\Rightarrow dx = 3 \sec \theta d\theta$

• $x = 3 \sec \theta$

• $\sqrt{9-x^2} = 3 \cos \theta$



② အသုံးပြုပါ ဟု.

အရှေ့ = $\int \frac{1}{(3 \sec \theta)^2 (3 \cos \theta)} \cdot 3 \sec \theta d\theta$

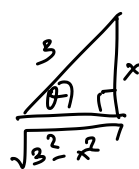
= $\frac{1}{3^2} \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta$

③ အသုံးပြုပါ ဟု

= $-\frac{1}{3^2} \cot \theta + C$

④ အသုံးပြုပါ ဟု $\theta \rightarrow x$

= $-\frac{1}{3^2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} \right) + C$



• $\cot \theta = \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}$

$$7.) \int \frac{e^t}{(4 - e^{2t})^{3/2}} dt \Rightarrow \int \frac{e^t}{(2^2 - (\underbrace{e^t}_u)^2)^{3/2}} dt$$

① Wende u .

$$\text{für } u = e^t \Rightarrow du = e^t dt \Rightarrow dt = \frac{du}{e^t}$$

$$\text{also} = \int \frac{\cancel{e^t}}{(2^2 - u^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{du}{\cancel{e^t}}$$

② Wende θ .

$$= \int \frac{1}{(2 \cos \theta)^{3/2}} \cdot \cancel{2 \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

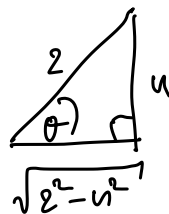
③ zurückransp. θ

$$= \frac{1}{4} \tan \theta + C$$

④ Wende $\theta \rightarrow t$

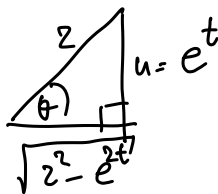
$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{e^t}{\sqrt{2^2 - e^{2t}}} \right) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow du = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$



$$\bullet u = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$\bullet \sqrt{2^2 - u^2} = 2 \cos \theta$$



$$\bullet \tan \theta = \frac{e^t}{\sqrt{2^2 - e^{2t}}}$$

$$8.) \int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{2 + (\underbrace{\ln x}_u)^2}} dx$$

290.

- $u = \sqrt{2} \tan \theta$

- $\sqrt{2+y^2} = \sqrt{2} \sec \theta$

(2) $\sqrt{a_1} \sqrt{a_2} \dots \sqrt{a_n}$ ආ.

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cancel{\sqrt{z}} \cancel{\sec \theta}} \cdot \cancel{\sqrt{z}} \cancel{\sec \theta} dz$$

③ ઓન નિર્ભર ચલ છે.

$$\textcircled{3} \int \sec \theta d\theta = \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C$$

④ $\sqrt{2} \cos \theta \rightarrow x$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2 + (\ln x)^2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| + \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$


 $\sqrt{2 + \ln^2(x)}$
 $\sqrt{2}$
 Q_1
 $\text{us } \ln(x)$

$$\bullet \sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2 + (\tan x)^2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\bullet \tan \theta = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

⇒ ทราบค่าคงที่โดย แยกแต่ละข้อย่อย:

שאלה:

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

for $P(x), Q(x)$ in $\mathbb{R}[x]$.

$$\alpha_n^N \vee \alpha_n^N P(x) < \alpha_n^N \vee \alpha_n^N Q(x)$$

(အဲဒီအတွက်)

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

$$\frac{5x-3}{x^2-2x-3} \leftarrow P(x) \text{ d.n. } 1$$

$$2.) \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \leftarrow \text{div 3} \quad \times$$

division
algorithm.

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{2x} \leftarrow \text{divisor} \\ x^2 - 2x - 3 \overline{) 2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 3} \\ \underline{2x^3 - 4x^2 - 6x} \\ 0 + 0 + \boxed{5x - 3} \leftarrow \text{div.} \end{array}$$

division algorithm result

$$\frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \boxed{2x} + \frac{\boxed{5x - 3}}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \leftarrow \text{div 2} \quad \checkmark$$

method: polynomial division. given $Q(x) = (x-a_1) \cdot (x-a_2) \cdots (x-a_n)$

$$\text{then } \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{A_1}{(x-a_1)} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a_2)} + \cdots + \frac{A_n}{(x-a_n)}$$

$$\text{Ex: } \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{5x-3}{x^2-2x-3} = \frac{5x-3}{(x-3)(x+1)} \stackrel{\text{method}}{=} \frac{A_1}{(x-3)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+1)}$$

simplest form

$\Rightarrow$ find the values A_1 and A_2 (by $(x-3)(x+1)$ method)

$$\text{where } \frac{5x-3}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \left[\frac{A_1}{(x-3)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+1)} \right] \cdot (x-3)(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x-3 = A_1(x+1) + A_2(x-3)$$

2. Transform A_1 and A_2 to 2^{nd} (2100.)

1000th 1: $5x-3$

$$5x-3 = (A_1+A_2)x + (A_1-3A_2)$$

① ②

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1}: A_1 + A_2 = 5 \\ \textcircled{2}: A_1 - 3A_2 = -3 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{2 equations 2 unknowns} \\ \text{Elimination method} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 4A_2 = 8 \Rightarrow A_2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{into } \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow A_1 = 5 - A_2 = 5 - 2 = 3 \Rightarrow A_1 = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

check:

$$\frac{5x-3}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{A_1}{(x-3)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+1)} = \frac{3}{(x-3)} + \frac{2}{(x+1)}$$

$$\left(\text{check!} \quad \frac{3}{x-3} + \frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{3x+3+2x-6}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{5x-3}{(x-3)(x+1)} \right) \checkmark$$

1000th 2: $5x-3$

$$\frac{5x-3}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{A_1}{(x-3)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+1)}$$

multiply both sides $(x-3)(x+1)$ to get

$$5x-3 = A_1(x+1) + A_2(x-3) \quad \boxed{1}$$

ឆែក $x = -1$: $5(-1) - 3 = A_1 \cancel{(-1+1)} + A_2(-1-3)$

$$\Rightarrow -8 = -4A_2 \Rightarrow A_2 = 2$$

ឆែក $x = 3$: $5(3) - 3 = A_1(3+1) + A_2 \cancel{(3-3)}$

$$\Rightarrow 12 = 4A_1 \Rightarrow A_1 = 3$$

ដូច្នេះ $\frac{5x-3}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{A_1}{(x-3)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+1)} = \frac{3}{(x-3)} + \frac{2}{(x+1)}$ ✓

ឆែក ពី ឃ. សំណួរ

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \int \frac{P(x)}{(x-a_1) \dots (x-a_n)} dx$$

(ឆែកដូចគ្នា) $= \int \frac{A_1}{(x-a_1)} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a_2)} + \dots + \frac{A_n}{(x-a_n)} dx$

$$= A_1 \ln|x-a_1| + \dots + A_n \ln|x-a_n| + \underline{C}$$

Ex: $\int \frac{5x-3}{x^2-2x-3} dx = \int \frac{5x-3}{(x-3)(x+1)} dx$

[ឆែក ឆែក] ① ឆែក ឆែក ឆែក ឆែក $= \int \frac{A_1}{(x-3)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+1)} dx$

(ឃ A_1, A_2) ② ឆែក ឆែក ឆែក $= \int \frac{3}{(x-3)} + \frac{2}{(x+1)} dx$
 $A_1 = 3, A_2 = 2$

$$= 3 \ln|x-3| + 2 \ln|x+1| + \underline{\underline{C}} \quad \square$$

$\Rightarrow$ Partial fraction decomposition:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{P(x)}{(x-a_1) \dots (x-a_n)} = \frac{A_1}{(x-a_1)} + \dots + \frac{A_n}{(x-a_n)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{if } m^i Q(x) = (x-a_1)^{m_1} \dots (x-a_n)^{m_n}$$

then we have:

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{P(x)}{(x-a_1)^{m_1} \dots (x-a_n)^{m_n}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{A_{11}}{(x-a_1)^1} + \frac{A_{12}}{(x-a_1)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{1m_1}}{(x-a_1)^{m_1}} \right] + \left[\frac{A_{21}}{(x-a_2)^1} + \frac{A_{22}}{(x-a_2)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{2m_2}}{(x-a_2)^{m_2}} \right]$$

$$+ \dots + \left[\frac{A_{n1}}{(x-a_n)^1} + \dots + \frac{A_{nm_n}}{(x-a_n)^{m_n}} \right]$$

Ex:

$$\frac{P(x)}{(x-1)^2(x+2)^3(x+3)} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

(unknowns 6 values $(A_{11}, A_{12}, A_{21}, A_{22}, A_{23}, A_{31})$) $\textcircled{2}$

$$= \left[\frac{A_{11}}{(x-1)} + \frac{A_{12}}{(x-1)^2} \right] + \left[\frac{A_{21}}{(x+2)} + \frac{A_{22}}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{A_{23}}{(x+2)^3} \right] + \frac{A_{31}}{(x+3)}$$

simon
method
logv.

③: $Q(x)$ ជា monomial ឬ polynomial ក្នុង $(x^2+bx+c)^m$
 ឧទាហរណ៍ រក $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ ជា ផ្តល់ ក្នុង ករណី ដូច ខាង ក្រោម.

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{P(x)}{\dots(x^2+bx+c)} = \dots +$$

$$\left[\frac{B_{11}x+C_{11}}{(x^2+bx+c)} + \frac{B_{12}x+C_{12}}{(x^2+bx+c)^2} + \dots + \frac{B_{1m}x+C_{1m}}{(x^2+bx+c)^m} + \dots \right] \quad (1)$$

Ex: $\frac{P(x)}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)^2(x+2)}$

$$= \left[\frac{A_{11}}{(x-1)} + \frac{A_{12}}{(x-1)^2} \right] + \left[\frac{B_{21}x+C_{21}}{(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{B_{22}x+C_{22}}{(x^2+x+1)^2} \right] + \left[\frac{A_{31}}{(x+2)} \right] \quad (2)$$

Ex: ឧទាហរណ៍. $\int \frac{5x^3-3x^2+2x-1}{x^4+x^2} dx$

← ដេក 3
1 ✓
← ដេក 4

ឧទាហរណ៍.

$$= \int \frac{5x^3-3x^2+2x-1}{x^2(x^2+1)} dx$$

Wann $\frac{5x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A_{11}}{x} + \frac{A_{12}}{x^2} + \frac{B_{21}x + C_{21}}{x^2 + 1}$

$\frac{\textcircled{1}}{x^2} \quad \frac{\textcircled{2}}{(x^2 + 1)}$
 $\frac{\textcircled{1}}{x} \quad \frac{\textcircled{2}}{x^2}$
 $\frac{\textcircled{1}}{x^2 + 1} \quad \frac{\textcircled{2}}{x^2 + 1}$

2 unknowns no. $A_{11}, A_{12}, B_{21}, C_{21}$ (4 st.)

apart from $x^2(x^2 + 1)$ 2nd

$$5x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1 = A_{11} \underbrace{x(x^2 + 1)}_{x^3 + x} + A_{12}(x^2 + 1)$$

$$(B_{21}x + C_{21})x^2 = B_{21}x^3 + C_{21}x^2$$

if we substitute:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \text{if we substitute } x=0 \\ \Rightarrow -1 = 0 + A_{12}(0+1) + 0 \Rightarrow A_{12} = -1 \\ \Rightarrow \text{if we substitute } x=1 \quad (\text{if we substitute } x^2=1) \end{array} \right]$$

if we substitute: ② unknowns

$$5x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1 = (A_{11} + B_{21})x^3 + (A_{12} + C_{21})x^2 + A_{11}x + A_{12}$$

if we substitute: 2nd

if we ②

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A_{11} + B_{21} = 5 \Rightarrow B_{21} = 5 - A_{11} = 5 - 2 = 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A_{12} + C_{21} = -3 \Rightarrow C_{21} = -3 - A_{12} = -3 - (-1) = -2$$

$$(3) \quad A_{11} = 2$$

$$(4) \quad A_{12} = -1$$

එබැවින්, $A_{11} = 2$, $A_{12} = -1$, $B_{21} = 3$, $C_{21} = -2$
 වන්නේය.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} &= \frac{5x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A_{11}}{x} + \frac{A_{12}}{x^2} + \frac{B_{21}x + C_{21}}{(x^2 + 1)} \\ &= \frac{2}{x} + \frac{-1}{x^2} + \frac{3x - 2}{x^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx &= \int \frac{2}{x} + \frac{-1}{x^2} + \frac{3x - 2}{x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= \int \frac{2}{x} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx + 3 \int \frac{x}{\underbrace{x^2 + 1}_u} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= 2 \ln|x| - \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2 + 1| - 2 \arctan(x) + \underline{C} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

උදාහරණ 3.7

$$2.) \int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

$$3.) \int \frac{9x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^3 - x^2} dx$$