

အသုံးပြု: ပြုပြင်ဆင်ဆင် 37.

$$4.) \int \frac{x^4 + x^2 - 1}{x^3 - x} dx \quad 5.) \int \frac{e^t}{e^{2t} + 3e^t + 2} dt$$

$$4.) \text{ အကယ်၍ } \int \frac{x^4 + x^2 - 1}{x^3 - x} dx \rightarrow \int \frac{x^4 + x^2 - 1}{x(x-1)(x+1)} dx$$

၁၈၈၇ ပုံစံ $p(x) = 4 > ၁၈၈၇$ $Q(x) = 3$ ၁၈၈၇ ၁၈၈၇

$$x^3 - x \overline{) \begin{array}{r} \boxed{1x} \text{ နှစ် } \\ x^4 + x^2 - 1 \\ \underline{x^4 - x^2} \\ 0 + \boxed{2x^2 - 1} \text{ ၁၈၈၇.} \end{array}}$$

$$\text{၁၈၈၇} \int x + \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x(x-1)(x+1)} dx$$

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$$\frac{2x^2 - 1}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{x-1} + \frac{A_3}{x+1} \quad \text{--- (၁)}$$

၁၈၈၇ unknown: 3 A_1, A_2, A_3

၁၈၈၇ $x(x-1)(x+1)$ ၁၈၈၇

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 1 = A_1(x-1)(x+1) + A_2 x(x+1) + A_3 x(x-1)$$

၁၈၈၇ ၁၈၈၇ ၁၈၈၇ :

$$x = 0: \Rightarrow -1 = A_1(-1)(+1) + 0 + 0 \Rightarrow A_1 = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$x = -1: \Rightarrow 2(-1)^2 - 1 = 0 + 0 + A_3(-1)(-1-1) \Rightarrow A_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 1: \Rightarrow 2(1)^2 - 1 = 0 + A_2(1)(1+1) + 0 \Rightarrow A_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

gib $A_1=1, A_2=\frac{1}{2}, A_3=\frac{1}{2}$ an.

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

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

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

3. Schritt:

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

5.) $\int \frac{e^t}{e^{2t} + 3e^t + 2} dt$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\cancel{e^t}}{u^2 + 3u + 2} \cdot \frac{du}{\cancel{e^t}} = \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 3u + 2} du$$

weiter: $\frac{1}{u^2 + 3u + 2} = \frac{A_1}{u+2} + \frac{A_2}{u+1} \quad (*)$

$$= (u+2)(u+1)$$

gib (*) an $(u+2)(u+1)$ an

$$1 = A_1(u+1) + A_2(u+2)$$

สมมติว่า $u=1$:

$$u=1: \Rightarrow 1 = 0 + A_2(-1+2) \Rightarrow A_2 = 1$$

$$u=-2: \Rightarrow 1 = A_1(-2+1) + 0 \Rightarrow A_1 = -1$$

สรุป

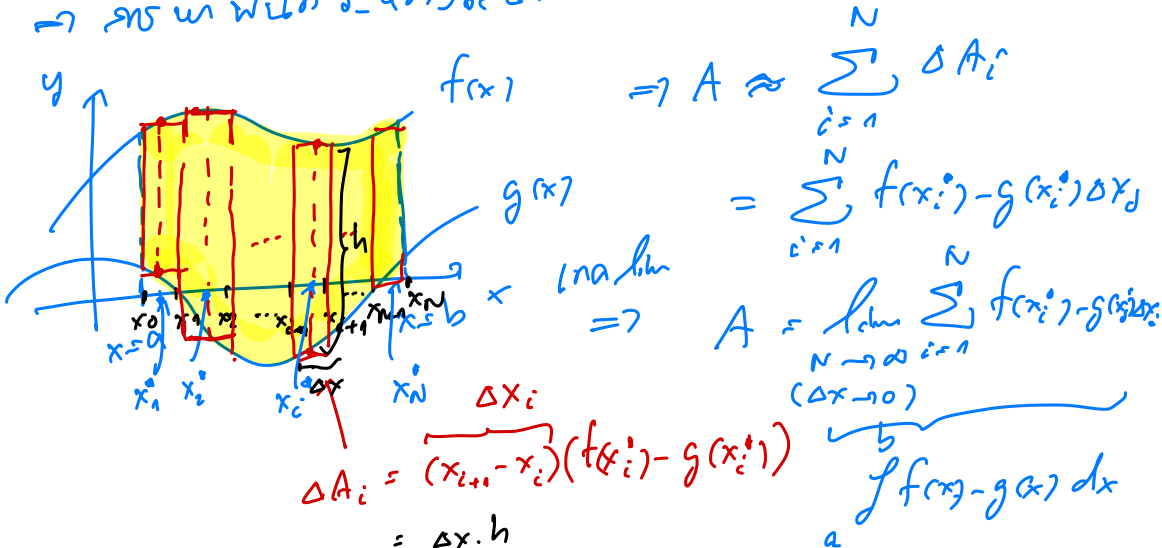
$$\int \frac{1}{(u+1)(u+2)} du = \int \frac{-1}{u+2} + \frac{1}{u+1} du$$

$$= -\ln|u+2| + \ln|u+1| + C$$

$$(u = e^t) = -\ln|e^t+2| + \ln|e^t+1| + C$$

$\Rightarrow$ หาพื้นที่ของวัตถุ

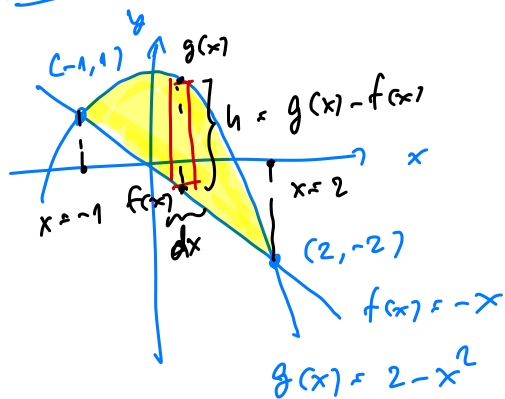
$\Rightarrow$ หาพื้นที่ของวัตถุ



→ $\int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$ where $f(x) > g(x)$ on $[a, b]$

$$A = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

Ex: Find the area between the curves



$$A = \int_{x=-1}^{x=2} [g(x) - f(x)] dx$$

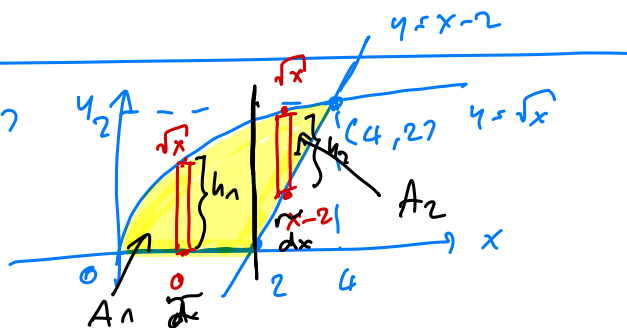
$$= \int_{x=-1}^{x=2} (2 - x^2 - (-x)) dx$$

$$= \left(-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right) \Big|_{x=-1}^{x=2}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{2} + 4 \right) - \left(-\frac{(-1)^3}{3} + \frac{(-1)^2}{2} + 2(-1) \right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 2 + 4 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) = \frac{20}{6} - \frac{7}{6} = \frac{13}{6}$$

Ex: Find the area between the curves

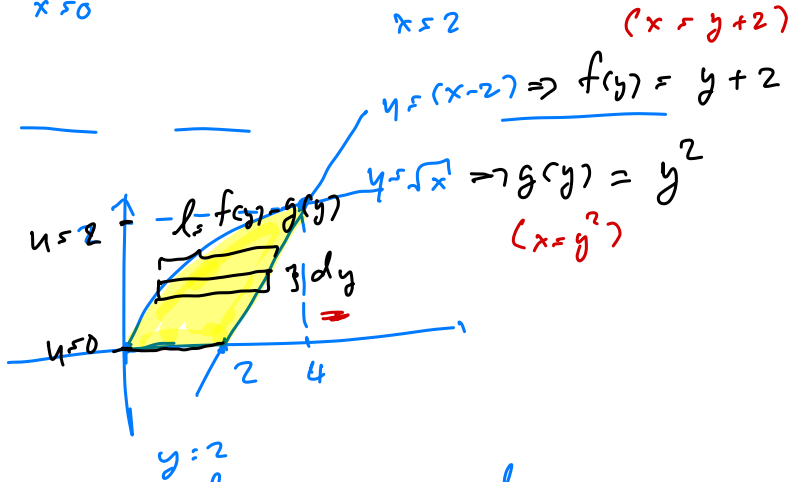


Weg 1:
Wn.

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

$$A = \int_{x=0}^{x=2} (\sqrt{x} - 0) dx + \int_{x=2}^{x=4} (\sqrt{x} - (x-2)) dx \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Weg 2:



$$\Rightarrow \text{Wn. } A = \int_{y=0}^{y=2} f(y) - g(y) dy$$

$$A = \int_{y=0}^{y=2} (y+2) - y^2 dy \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Weg 3:

$$A = \int_{x=0}^{x=2} (\sqrt{x} - 0) dx + \int_{x=2}^{x=4} (\sqrt{x} - (x-2)) dx \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=2} + \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right) \Big|_{x=2}^{x=4}$$

$$= \left[\cancel{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}}} - 0 \right] + \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^3 - \frac{4^2}{2} + 2 \cdot 4 \right) - \left(\cancel{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{2} + 4} \right) \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{16}{3} - 8 + 8 \right) + 2 = \frac{16 - 6}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

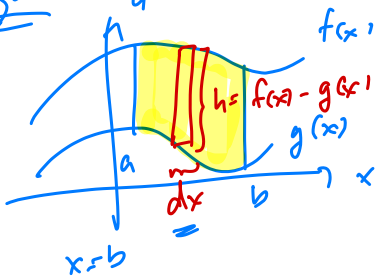
novi: 10012

$$A = \int_{y=0}^{y=2} (y+2) - y^2 dy \quad \text{--- [2]}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{y^2}{2} + 2y \right) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=2} = -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{2} + 4$$

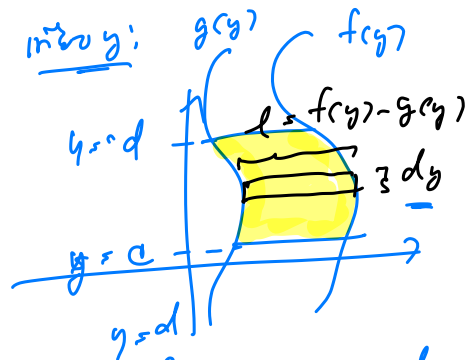
$$= -\frac{8}{3} + 6 = \frac{-8 + 18}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

222: inter x:



$$A = \int_{x=a}^x f(x) - g(x) dx$$

inter y:

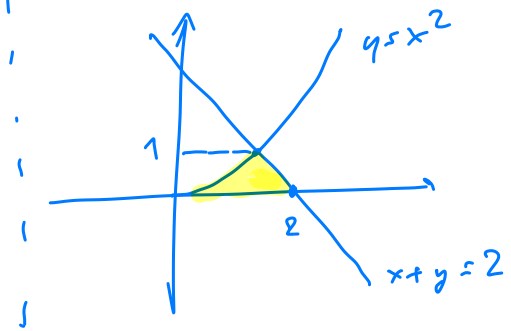
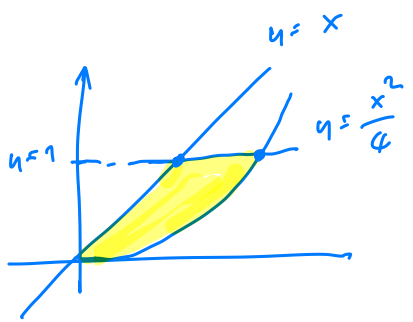


$$A = \int_{y=c}^y f(y) - g(y) dy$$

הקדמה: עבודת בית 3.8 (בזמן dx ו- dy)

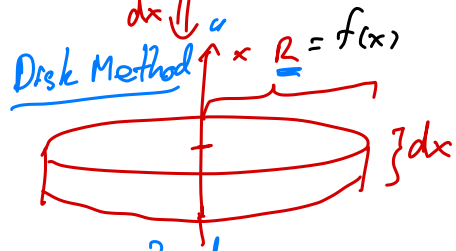
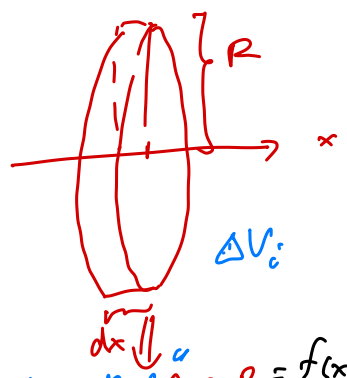
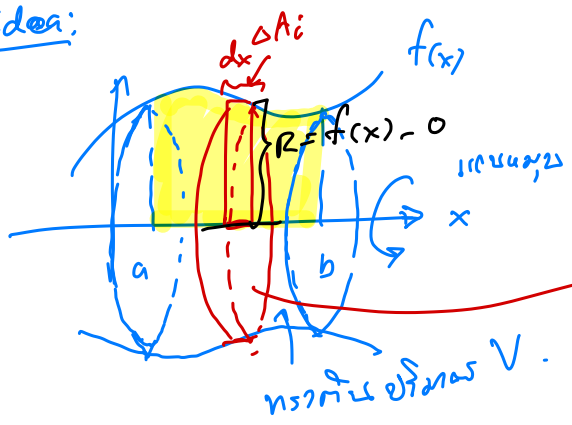
6.) שטח פני. 115 ש"ר.

5.7 שטח פני פנימי



$\Rightarrow$ נרמז על ידי שטח פנימי של גוף מוצק.

Idea:



$$V \approx \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta V_i$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^N \pi f(x_i)^2 \Delta x_i$$

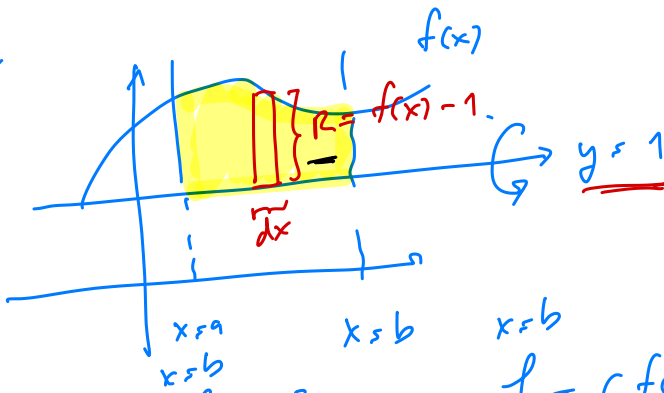
na limit:

$$V = \int_a^b \pi (f(x))^2 dx$$

$$\Delta V_i = \pi R^2 \cdot dx$$

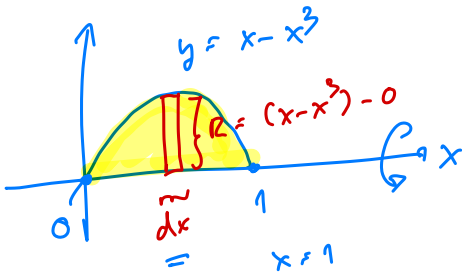
נרמז על ידי שטח פנימי

Ex:



$$V = \int_{x=a}^{x=b} \pi R^2 dx = \int_{x=a}^{x=b} \pi (f(x) - 1)^2 dx$$

Ex: מצא נפח גוף הסיבוב שנוצר על ידי סיבוב $y = x - x^3$ סביב $y = 0$



$$V = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \pi (x - x^3)^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \pi \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x^2 - 2x^4 + x^6 dx$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} \right) \bigg|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{7} \right)$$

Ex: מצא נפח גוף הסיבוב שנוצר על ידי סיבוב $y = x^2$ סביב $y = 2$

