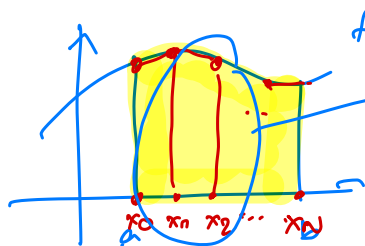
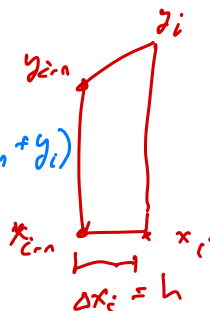


⇒ အပိုင်းကိန်းများကို အသုံးပြုပါ။

- အပိုင်းကိန်းများ



$$\Delta A_i = \frac{1}{2} \times h \times (y_{i-1} + y_i)$$



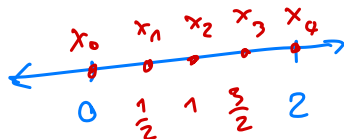
$$A \approx \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta A_i = \left[\frac{h}{2} (\underline{y_0} + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + \dots + 2y_{n-1} + \underline{y_n}) \right]$$

Ex: ပုံမှန်ကိန်းများကို အသုံးပြု၍ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$ ကို ခန့်မှန်းပါ။

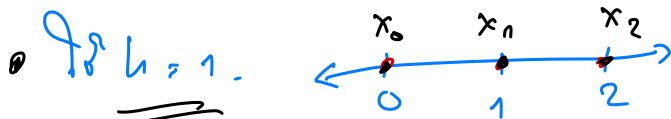
	i	0	1	2	3	4
	x_i	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	2
$y_i =$	$f(x_i)$	0	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{40}{16}$	20
	i	0		1		2

အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ခန့်မှန်းပါ။

$$h = \frac{1}{2}$$

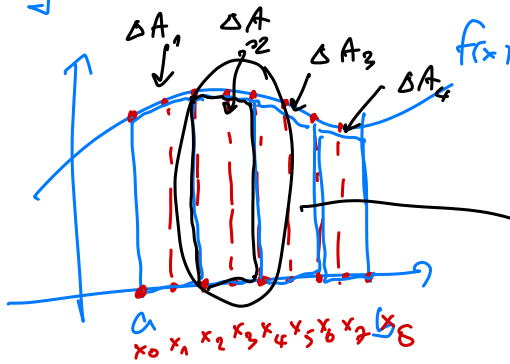


$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 f(x) dx &\approx \frac{h}{2} (y_0 + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + 2y_3 + y_4) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(0 + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{16} + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{40}{16} + 20\right) = \dots \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 f(x) dx &\approx \frac{h}{2} (y_0 + 2y_1 + y_2) = \frac{1}{2} (0 + 2 \cdot 5 + 20) \\ &= \frac{30}{2} = 15 \end{aligned}$$

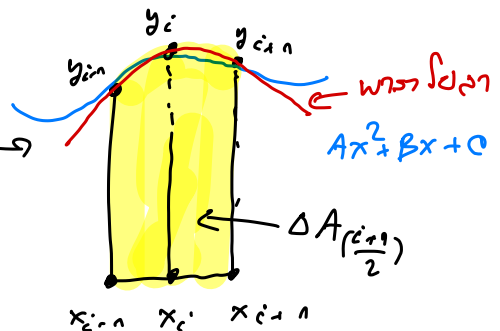
⇒ ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀



$(\frac{N}{2})$

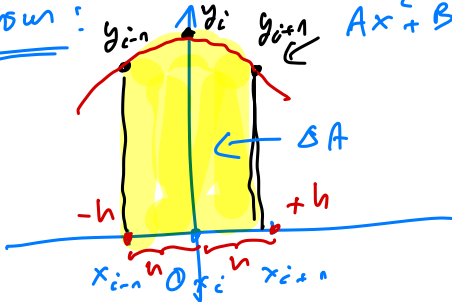
$$A \approx \sum_{j=1}^N \Delta A_j$$

သို့သော် N ပိုမိုကြီးမားစေရန်



သို့သော် $\Delta A_{(\frac{i+1}{2})}$

ရရှိသော: $y_{i-1/2}, y_i, y_{i+1/2}$ $Ax^2 + Bx + C$



$$\Delta A = \int_{-h}^h Ax^2 + Bx + C dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{Ax^3}{3} + \frac{Bx^2}{2} + Cx \right) \Big|_{-h}^h$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{Ah^3}{3} + \frac{Bh^2}{2} + Ch \right) - \left(\frac{A(-h)^3}{3} + \frac{B(-h)^2}{2} + C(-h) \right) \right]$$

$$\underline{\Delta A} = \frac{2Ah^3}{3} + 2Ch = \frac{h}{3} (2Ah^2 + 6C)$$

⇒ သို့သော် A, B, C

သို့သော် $x = -h, x = 0, x = h$ $Ax^2 + Bx + C$

$$x = -h: A(-h)^2 + B(-h) + C = y_{i-1} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$x = 0: 0 + 0 + C = y_i \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$x = h: Ah^2 + Bh + C = y_{i+1} \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 2Ah^2 + 2C = y_{i-1} + y_{i+1} \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{4} + 4\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 2Ah^2 + 6C = y_{i-1} + 4y_i + y_{i+1}$$

$$\text{အသုံးပြု} \quad \Delta A_{\frac{(i+1)}{2}} = \frac{h}{3} (2Ah^2 + 6C) = \frac{h}{3} (y_{i-1} + 4y_i + y_{i+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow A \approx \sum_{j=1}^{\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)} \Delta A_j = \frac{h}{3} (y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2) + \frac{h}{3} (y_2 + 4y_3 + y_4) + \dots + \frac{h}{3} (y_{N-4} + 4y_{N-3} + y_{N-2}) + \frac{h}{3} (y_{N-2} + 4y_{N-1} + y_N)$$

$$\Rightarrow A \approx \frac{h}{3} \left[\underline{1}y_0 + \underline{4}y_1 + \underline{2}y_2 + 4y_3 + 2y_4 + \dots + 4y_{N-3} + 2y_{N-2} + \underline{4}y_{N-1} + \underline{1}y_N \right]$$

Ex: ကိုယ်တိုင်ကလေးကို (အသုံးပြု) ဆွဲကြည့်ပါ။ သဘာဝ $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$
 ကို အသုံးပြုဆွဲကြည့်ပါ။

i	0	1	2	3	4
x_i	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	2
$y_i = f(x_i)$	0	$\frac{5}{16}$	1	$\frac{40}{16}$	20

$$\Rightarrow N \text{ အသုံးပြု} \quad N=4$$

$$h = \frac{2-0}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

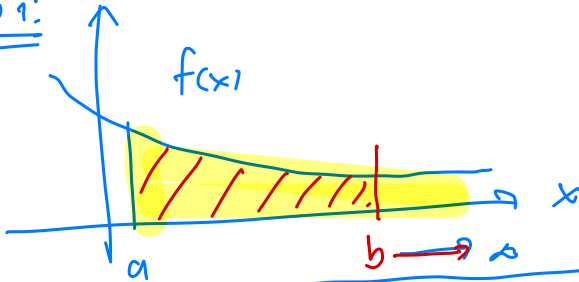
$$A \approx \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + y_4]$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{3} \left[0 + \cancel{4} \cdot \frac{5}{\cancel{4}} + 2 \cdot 5 + \cancel{4} \cdot \frac{10}{\cancel{4}} + 20 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{5}{4} + 40 \right] = \frac{165}{24}$$

⇒ Definição Gaussiana: (Improper integral)

Ex 1:



Definição: $\int_{x=a}^{x=+\infty} f(x) dx$

Idea: $\int_{x=a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx := \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{x=a}^{x=b} f(x) dx$

Ex: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx$

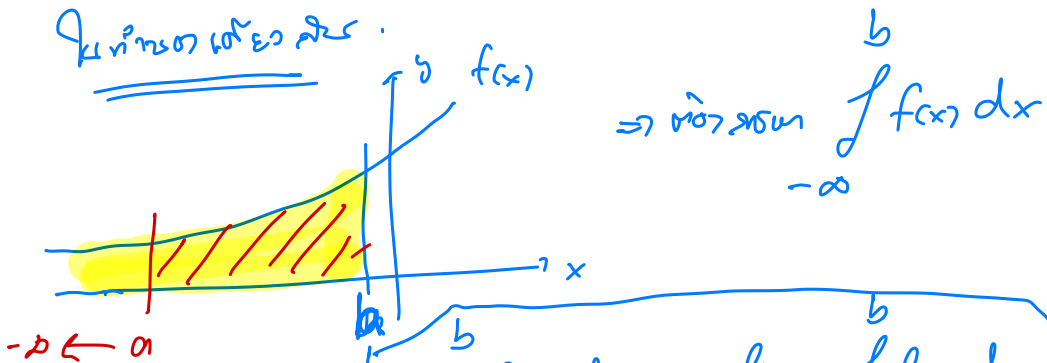
$\int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \arctan x$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \int_0^b \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+1} dx \right) \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{x}{2} \\ du = \frac{dx}{2} \\ dx = 2du \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{4} \int_0^b \frac{1}{\underbrace{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1}} d\left(\underbrace{\frac{x}{2}}_u\right) \right) \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \Big|_0^b \right] \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{\arctan\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)}_{\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} - \underbrace{\arctan(0)}_{= 0} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

กรณีอนันต์ด้านซ้าย

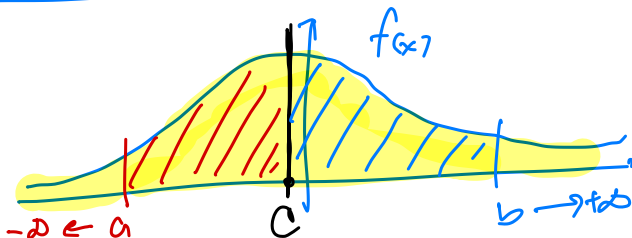


กรณีอนันต์

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

กรณีอนันต์ทั้งสองด้าน

นิยาม $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$



$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^c f(x) dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

Ex: evaluate $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 9} dx$

Ans: $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 9} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-2)^2 + 5} dx$

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

$$u = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} dx$$

$$dx = \sqrt{5} du$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \arctan\left(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$$

For $C = 2$:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 9} dx = \int_{-\infty}^2 \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 9} dx + \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 9} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^2 \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 9} dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 9} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \arctan\left(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \right) \Big|_a^2 + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \arctan\left(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \right) \Big|_2^b$$

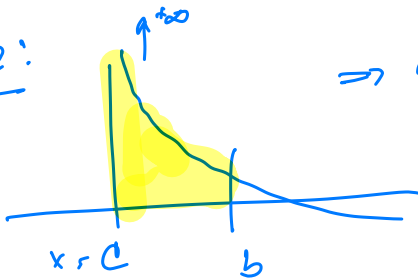
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left(0 - \underbrace{\arctan\left(\frac{a-2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}_{\rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\underbrace{\arctan\left(\frac{b-2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}_{\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \right) - 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \square$$

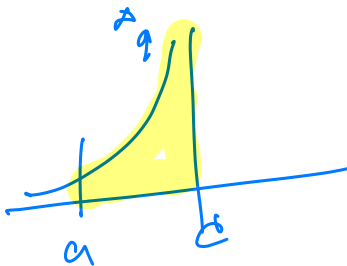
Remark: ដើម្បីគណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x)$ យើងប្រើប្រាស់ លក្ខណៈ
(ទំនាក់ទំនង)

លក្ខណៈ 1: គេបានដឹងថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x) = \pm \infty$

លក្ខណៈ 2:



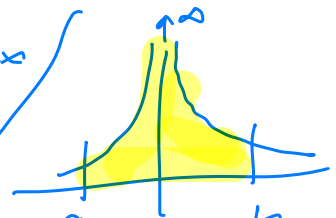
$$\Rightarrow \text{គេបាន} \int_c^b f(x) dx$$



$x=c$
គេបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \pm \infty$
ឬ $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\Rightarrow \text{គេបាន} \int_a^c f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \rightarrow \pm \infty$$



$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx, \quad c \text{ ជា } \pm \infty$$