

نوی

$$\textcircled{1} \forall x \in I \quad F(x) - G(x) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall x \in I \quad (F - G)'(x) = 0$$

$F - G = c$  نوی  
 پس تابع  $F - G$  یک تابع ثابت است نوی  
 $\Rightarrow F = G + c$

$$\textcircled{1} \forall x \in I \quad F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall x \in I \quad G'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \forall x \in I \quad F(x) = G(x) + c$$

نوی تابع اولی برابر  $f$  از جمع  $F$  با یک  
 تابع ثابت بدست می آید  
 زیرا اگر  $G$  یک تابع اولی دیگر برابر  $f$   
 باشد آنرا می توانیم بنویسیم  
 $\forall x \in I \quad G(x) = f(x) + c$

تعریف  
 یک تابع اولی برای  $f$  در بازه  $I$  است  
 اگر  $\forall x \in I \quad F'(x) = f(x)$   
 اگر  $F$  یک تابع اولی برابر  $f$  باشد آنرا می گویند  
 تابع اولی

تابع اولی (پاد مشتق)  
 (antiderivative)  
 مثل قس مکان که حاصل از مشتق آن  
 $\int v(t) dt = x(t) + c$   
 مکان

$$\textcircled{5} \int \sinh x \, dx = \cosh x + C$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \cosh x \, dx = \sinh x$$

Summe

$$\textcircled{3} \int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

توجه: در  $n \neq -1$  از توان کم می‌کنیم

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$(\ln|x|)' = \frac{1}{x}$

$$\textcircled{1} \int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$n \neq -1$

مثلا:  $(x^{n+1})' = (n+1)x^n$

اگر  $F$  یک تابع باشد که  $F'$  برابر با  $f$  باشد می‌گوییم  $F$  یک انتگرال از  $f$  است

$$\int f(x) \, dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int f'(x) \, dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\textcircled{11} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \cosh^{-1}(x) + c$$

$$\textcircled{12} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1}(x) + c$$

$$\textcircled{13} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx =$$

$$\sinh^{-1}(x) + c$$

$$\textcircled{14} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx =$$

$$\tan^{-1}(x) + c$$

$$\textcircled{15} \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \Rightarrow (\cot x)' = \frac{-\sin x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\textcircled{16} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + c$$

$$\left(\tan x\right)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

فرض کنید  $f(x) = 12x^2 + 6x - 4$  مثال

$f(1) = 1$  و  $f(0) = 4$  و آن را  $f(x)$  پیدا کنید

از آنجا که  $f(1) = 2$

$$2 = \frac{2}{5} + c$$

$$c = 2 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{5}x^2 + \frac{8}{5}$$

فرض کنید  $f(x) = x^{2/5} + c$  مثال

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{5}$$

فرض کنید  $\int x\sqrt{x} dx$  مثال

$$\int x\sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{3/2} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2} + 1} x^{\frac{3}{2} + 1} = \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2}$$

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

فرض کنید  $f(x) = x\sqrt{x}$  و  $f(1) = 2$  آن را  $f(x)$  پیدا کنید مثال

$$\frac{4x^4}{4} + 3\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{4x^2}{2} + cx + d$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2 + cx + d$$

$d, c \sim 0$

$$f(0) = 4 \Rightarrow d = 4$$

$$f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow c + 4 = 1 \Rightarrow c = -3$$

$$\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + d$$

$$\int f'(x) dx = \int (4x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + c) dx + C$$

$$= 4 \int x^3 dx + 3 \int x^2 dx - 4 \int x dx + C \int dx =$$

$$12x \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{6x^2}{2} - 4x$$

$$+ C = 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + C$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + C$$

$$\int 12x^2 dx + \int 6x dx + \int (-4) dx$$

$$= 12 \int x^2 dx + 6 \int x dx - 4 \int dx$$

$$f'(x) + C = \int f'(x) dx$$

$$\int f'(x) dx = \int (12x^2 + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$=$$

مساحت مستطیلها

$$S \approx f(1) \times 1 + f(2) \times 1 + f(3) \times 1$$



مساحت مستطیلها  $\approx$  مساحت زیر منحنی

$$\int (f(x) + g(x)) dx$$

$$= \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int dx = x + C$$

$$\int (f(x) \cdot g(x)) dx \neq \int f(x) dx \cdot \int g(x) dx$$

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

$$\int (cf + dg) dx = c \int f dx + d \int g dx$$

$$4 \cos x + \frac{2x^5}{5} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + 1} + C$$

$$\int \left( 4 \sin x + \frac{2x^5}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= 4 \int \sin x dx + \int \frac{2x^5}{x} dx$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$x = x \ln a$   
 $a = e$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x \right) =$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x \approx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{t+1}} + C$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{u} \cdot 2x dx = \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C$$

$$u = 1+x^2$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

قرار دهم

$$\int f(u) du = f(u) + C$$

$$\int 2x\sqrt{1+x^2} dx$$

انگريزي ۾

$$\int f(t) dt = f(t) + C$$

$$u = f(t) \quad du = f'(t) dt$$



$$\int \sqrt{2x+1} \, dx$$

$$u = 2x+1$$

$$du = 2 \, dx$$

$$\frac{du}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \int \cos(ax) \, dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \sin(ax) + C = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax) + C$$

$$\int \cos(ax) \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax) + C$$

$$\int \cos(ax) \, dx$$

$$u = ax$$

$$du = a \, dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{a}$$

$$\int \cos(ax) \, dx = \int \frac{\cos(u) \, du}{a} =$$

$$\frac{du}{a}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos(u) \, du}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos(u) \, du$$

$$= \frac{\sin(u) + C}{4} = \frac{\sin(x+2) + C}{4}$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x} \cos(x+2) \, dx$$

$$u = x+2$$

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

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = \int u^{-1/2} du =$$

$$= \int u^{-1/2} du = \frac{u^{-1/2+1}}{-1/2+1} + C =$$

$$\frac{u^{1/2}}{1/2} + C = 2\sqrt{u} + C$$

$$u = 1 - 4x^2$$

$$du = -8x dx$$

$$x dx = \frac{du}{-8}$$

$$x dx = \frac{du}{-8}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$\int \sqrt{2x+1} dx = \int u^{3/2} du = \frac{u^{5/2}}{5/2} + C = \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{2x+1}^3 + C$$

$$u = \sqrt{2x+1}$$

$$du = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2x+1} du \Rightarrow dx = u du$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{u}}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{1/2} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} + C = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{2x+1}^3 + C$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{x} \int u^{\frac{3}{2}} du + \frac{1}{x} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du - \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$u = 1+x^2$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$x^2 = u-1$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2} x^5 dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{1+x^2} x^4 x dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{1+x^2} \binom{5}{2} x^2 dx =$$

$$\frac{du}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx = \int \frac{du}{-4} = \frac{u}{-4} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}{-4} + C$$

$$u = \sqrt{1-4x^2}$$

$$du = \frac{-8x}{2\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{-4x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx$$

$$\int \sin \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

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

$$= -2 \cos(\sqrt{x}) + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\sqrt{x} = u \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 du$$

 $\frac{du}{\sqrt{x}}$ 

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)^{1/2}$$