

قاعده انتگرال و مشتق تابع اول در کویچه نیستند

حل ضمیمه دیگر برای مشتق انتگرال خاص

$$\int \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \quad \text{مثال} \quad dv = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$uv - \int v du = \int x \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)x} dx$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{1+x^2} \right)$$

میشود
 1) در صورت اول از دو طرف خارج کن
 2) عبارت اول کارونه در خروج صد کن
 جمله اولی در 2 هم شده که از این است

$$\frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+x^2}$$

تجزیه می شوند

$$\frac{1}{(Ax+B)^3 (Cx+D)^2 (Ex+F)^2} = \frac{a_1}{Ax+B} + \frac{a_2}{(Ax+B)^2} + \frac{a_3}{(Ax+B)^3} + \dots$$

هم در صورت کلی

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

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

$$(a+c)x^2 + bx + a = 1$$

$$a+c=0 \Rightarrow c=-1$$

$$b=0$$

$$a=1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{cx+b}{1+x^2}$$

$$a+ax^2+cx^2+bx=1$$

$$\frac{ax+a_3}{(x^2+ax+d)} + \frac{a_4x+a_5}{(x^2+ax+d)^2} + \frac{a_6}{Ex+F} + \frac{a_7}{(Ex+F)^2}$$

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

$$2a + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = -1$$

$$a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$au^2 + 2au + 2a +$$

$$bu^2 + cu = 1$$

$$(a+b)u^2 + (2a+c)u +$$

$$2a = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{u(u^2+2u+2)} = \frac{a}{u} + \frac{bu+c}{u^2+2u+2}$$

$$u = e^x$$

$$\frac{du}{u(u^2+2u+2)}$$

$$\frac{dx}{e^x + 2e^{2x} + 2}$$

$$\frac{e^{-x} dx}{e^x(e^x+2e^{2x}+2)}$$

$$\int \frac{u}{u^2+2u+2} du$$

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

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

$$= \tan^{-1}(u+1)$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2}u+1\right) du = \int \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}u+1\right) du}{u^2+2u+2}$$

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

$$\int \frac{du}{u(u^2+2u+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln|u| + \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}u+1}{u^2+2u+2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln|u| + \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}u+1}{u^2+2u+2} du$$

$$dt = (2u+2) du \quad \frac{dt}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{2}\right) du$$

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

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

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

+C

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 2\theta = \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{2}$$

$$\int \sin^2 2\theta d\theta = \int \frac{1}{2} \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 4\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \theta - \frac{\sin 4\theta}{8}$$

$$\int \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta =$$

$$\int \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta =$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int (\sin 2\theta)^2 d\theta$$

جواب کے لیے

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

$$1-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$x = \sin \theta \quad \theta = \sin^{-1}(x)$$

$$dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$t = u+1$$

$$\frac{u du}{(u+1)^2 + 1} = \frac{(t-1) dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{t dt}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

دو

$$\int \sin u \times u \, du =$$

حلیات قبل کی کیسے ہے

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

$$u = \sin^{-1} x \quad du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$$

$$x = \sin u$$

حل

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

جزئی کسر

$$\frac{1}{a(a^2+x^2)} = \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{A}{a+x} + \frac{B}{a-x} + \frac{Cx+D}{a^2+x^2} \right)$$

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

$$= \int \frac{du}{a^2 + u^2} \quad u=x$$

سواء $du =$

حلالتی متن کتب

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

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

$x = \sin u$

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