

วิธีทำ : (การ) ดูในข้อ

$$① \int \sin^3 x \cos x dx$$

วิธีทำ. กำหนดให้ $u = \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \cos x$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \frac{du}{\cos x}$

ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^3 x \cos x dx &= \int u^3 \cancel{\cos x} \frac{du}{\cancel{\cos x}} \\ &= \int u^3 du \\ &= \frac{u^4}{4} + C = \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$② \int t^4 (\sqrt[3]{3-5t^5}) dt$$

วิธีทำ. กำหนดให้ $u = 3-5t^5$

ดังนั้น $\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d[3-5t^5]}{dt} = (-5)(5t^4) = -25t^4$

$$\Rightarrow dt = \frac{du}{(-25)t^4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{วิธีที่ ๑} \int t^4 (\sqrt[3]{3-5t^5}) dt &= \int t^4 (\sqrt[3]{u}) \frac{du}{(-25)t^4} \\
 &= \left(-\frac{1}{25}\right) \int u^{\frac{1}{3}} du \\
 &= \left(-\frac{1}{25}\right) \frac{u^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + C \\
 &= \left(-\frac{1}{25}\right) \frac{u^{4/3}}{4/3} + C \\
 &= -\frac{3}{100} (3-5t^5)^{4/3} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} dx$$

วิธีที่ ๑. กำหนดให้ $u = 1 - e^{2x}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -2e^{2x} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-2e^{2x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{2x} &= (e^x)^2 \\
 &= u^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{วิธีที่ ๒} \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{u}} \frac{du}{(-2)e^{2x}} \quad ?$$

กำหนดให้ $u = e^x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = e^x \Rightarrow \boxed{dx = \frac{du}{e^x}}$

$$\text{วิธีที่ ๓} \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} dx = \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{u}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du \\
 &= \arcsin u + C \\
 &= \arcsin(e^x) + C \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

การหาอินทิกรัล เมทอดจ: เพื่อจัดรูปฟังก์ชันที่ใส่ แตกมาช่วย ช้อน
 มากขึ้นด้วย

ตัวอย่าง: (7 ม. 4 ข) ลงมาหา

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

วิธีทำ. กำหนดให้ $u = x-1 \Rightarrow x = u+1 \Rightarrow x^2 = (u+1)^2$
 เมื่อ $\frac{du}{dx} = 1 \Rightarrow dx = du$

นี่คือ

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int (u^{5/2} + 2u^{3/2} + u^{1/2}) du \\
&= \frac{u^{5/2+1}}{5/2+1} + 2 \frac{u^{3/2+1}}{3/2+1} + \frac{u^{1/2+1}}{1/2+1} + C \\
&= \frac{(x-1)^{7/2}}{7/2} + \frac{2(x-1)^{5/2}}{5/2} + \frac{(x-1)^{3/2}}{3/2} + C
\end{aligned}$$

๑) $\int \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{x})}{3x^2} dx$

วิธีทำ, กำหนดให้ $u = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d[x^{-1}]}{dx}$

$$= (-1)x^{-2} = -x^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-x^{-2}}$$

ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{x})}{3x^2} dx &= \int \frac{\sin(u)}{3x^2 (-x^{-2})} du \\
&= \frac{1}{(-3)} \int \sin(u) du \\
&= \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) (-\cos u) + C \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int x^3 e^{x^4} dx$$

วิธีทำ, กำหนดให้ $u = x^4 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 4x^3$
 $\Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{4x^3}$

ดังนั้น $\int x^3 e^{x^4} dx = \int x^3 e^u \frac{du}{4x^3}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{4} e^u + C$
 $= \frac{1}{4} e^{x^4} + C$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx$$

วิธีทำ, กำหนดให้ $u = e^x - e^{-x}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = e^x - (-e^{-x})$

$$= e^x + e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

ดังนั้น $\int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{\cancel{e^x + e^{-x}}}{u} \frac{du}{\cancel{e^x + e^{-x}}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{1}{u} du \\
 &= \ln |u| + C \\
 &= \ln |e^x - e^{-x}| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

ฝึก! $\int [\sin(\sin \theta)] \cos \theta d\theta$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{8x-x^2}} \quad [+16-16]$$

$$\int (\sec x + \tan x)^2 dx \quad [\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1]$$

1.3 วิธีการหาปริมาตรของทรงกลมด้วยวิธีอินทิเกรต

ก่อนอื่นเราต้องรู้ก่อนว่า ปริมาตรของทรงกลมคือเท่าไร
 ที่ใช้สูตรนี้

(1) $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$

(2) $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x dx$ หรือ $\int \cot^m x \csc^n x dx$

หรือ: (3) $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx, \int \sin^m x \sin^n x dx$ หรือ $\int \cos^m x \cos^n x dx$

1) ปริพันธ์อินทรีย์ $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$

$\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$	วิธีทำ
1) m เป็นคี่	1. แยกพจน์ $\sin x$ ออกมา 2. ใช้สูตร $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$ กับ $\sin^{m-1} x$ ที่เหลือ 3. จินตนาการแทนค่า $u = \cos x$
2) n เป็นคี่	1. แยกพจน์ $\cos x$ ออกมา 2. ใช้สูตร $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$ กับ $\cos^{n-1} x$ ที่เหลือ 3. จินตนาการแทนค่า $u = \sin x$
3) m และ n เป็นจำนวนคู่	ใช้สูตร $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$ และ $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$ เพื่อลดทอนเลขชี้กำลังของ $\sin^m x$ และ $\cos^n x$

ตัวอย่าง: จงหาปริพันธ์ $\int \sin^4 x \cos^5 x dx$

วิธีทำ. [ใช้เทคนิค! $m = 4$ และ $n = 5 \Rightarrow$ 2]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{วิธีที่ 1} \quad \int \sin^4 x \cos^5 x dx &= \int \sin^4 x \underline{\cos^4 x} \cos x dx \quad [1] \\
 &= \int \sin^4 x (\cos^2 x)^2 \cos x dx \\
 &= \int \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \cos x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

กำหนดให้ $u = \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \cos x \Rightarrow \boxed{dx = \frac{du}{\cos x}}$

วิธีที่ 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sin^4 x \cos^5 x dx &= \int \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \cos x dx \\
 &= \int u^4 (1 - u^2)^2 \cos x \frac{du}{\cos x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x-a)^2 = x^2 - 2ax + a^2$$

$$= \int u^4 (1 - u^2)^2 du$$

$$= \int u^4 (1 - 2u^2 + u^4) du$$

$$= \int (u^4 - 2u^6 + u^8) du$$

$$= \frac{u^5}{5} - 2\frac{u^7}{7} + \frac{u^9}{9} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} - 2\frac{\sin^7 x}{7} + \frac{\sin^9 x}{9} + C \quad \square$$

ทำไม! $\int \sin^7 x \cos^{-3} x dx$

ข้อที่ 9. นิยาม

$$\int \sin^7 2x \cos^{-3} 2x dx = \int \sin^6 2x \cos^{-3} 2x \sin 2x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} c^2 + s^2 &= 1 \\ s^2 &= 1 - c^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int (\sin^2 2x)^3 \cos^{-3} 2x \sin 2x dx \\ &= \int (1 - \cos^2 2x)^3 \cos^{-3} 2x \sin 2x dx \end{aligned}$$

กำหนดให้ $u = \cos 2x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -2 \sin 2x$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{(-2) \sin 2x}$$

นี่คือ

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^7 2x \cos^{-3} 2x dx &= \int (1 - \cos^2 2x)^3 \cos^{-3} 2x \sin 2x dx \\ &= \int (1 - u^2)^3 u^{-3} \sin 2x \frac{du}{(-2) \sin 2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int (1 - u^2)^3 u^{-3} du$$

$$(1 - u^2)^3 = (1 - u^2)(1 - u^2)(1 - u^2)$$

$$= (1 - u^2 - u^2 + u^4)(1 - u^2)$$

9.9.0!

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (1-2u^2+u^4)(1-u^2) \\
 &= 1-u^2-2u^2+2u^4+u^4-u^6 \\
 &= 1-3u^2+3u^4-u^6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(u-a)^3 = u^3 - 3u^2a + 3ua^2 - a^3$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int (1-3u^2+3u^4-u^6) u^{-3} du$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int (u^{-3} - 3u^{-1} + 3u - u^3) du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{u^{-2}}{-2} - 3 \ln|u| + \frac{3u^2}{2} - \frac{u^4}{4} \right] + C$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left[\frac{\cos^{-2} 2x}{-2} - 3 \ln|\cos 2x| + \frac{3 \cos^2 2x}{2} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\cos^4 2x}{4} \right] + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4 \cos^2 2x} + \frac{3}{2} \ln|\cos 2x| - \frac{3 \cos^2 2x}{4} \\
 &\quad + \frac{\cos^4 2x}{8} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

□

Ex! $\int \sin^5 \frac{x}{2} dx$

Alcoba: $\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx$

Recall: [Idn! $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta)$
 $\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta)$]

Answer

$\sin^2 x \cos^4 x$ = $\sin^2 x \cdot (\cos^2 x)^2$

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

$$= \frac{1}{8}(1 - \cos 2x)(1 + \cos 2x)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}(1 - \cos 2x)(1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} [\underbrace{1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x} - \underbrace{\cos 2x - 2\cos^2 2x} - \underbrace{\cos^3 2x}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} [\underbrace{1}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\cos 2x}_{I_2} - \underbrace{\cos^2 2x}_{I_3} - \underbrace{\cos^3 2x}_{I_3}]$$

$I_1; \int \cos 2x dx; u = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2}$

Alcoba $\int \cos 2x dx = \int \cos u \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos u du$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sin u + C_1$

$$I_2; \int \cos^2 2x dx = \int \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 4x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int 1 dx + \int \cos 4x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x + \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right] + C_2$$

$$I_3; \int \cos^3 2x dx = \int \cos^2 2x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \int (1 - \sin^2 2x) \cos 2x dx$$

gunakan $u = \sin 2x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2 \cos 2x$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int \cos^3 2x dx = \int (1 - u^2) \cos 2x \frac{du}{2 \cos 2x}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[u - \frac{u^3}{3} \right] + C_3$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2x}{2} - \frac{\sin^3 2x}{6} + C_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Din} \int \sin^2 2x \cos^4 2x dx &= \frac{1}{8} \int [1 + \cos 2x - \cos^2 2x - \cos^3 2x] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left[\int 1 dx + \int \cos 2x dx \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \int \cos^2 2x dx - \int \cos^3 2x dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left[x + \frac{1 \sin 2x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 4x}{8} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin^3 2x}{6} \right] + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 4x}{8} + \frac{\sin^3 2x}{6} \right] + C \\
 &= \frac{x}{16} - \frac{\sin 4x}{64} + \frac{\sin^3 2x}{48} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

□

Prób): $\int \frac{\sin^6 3x}{\cos^2 3x} dx$

rozr. $\frac{\sin^6 3x}{\cos^2 3x} = \frac{(1 - \cos^2 3x)^3}{\cos^2 3x}$

$$= \frac{1 - 3\cos^2 3x + 3\cos^4 3x - \cos^6 3x}{\cos^2 3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\cos^2 3x} - 3 + 3\cos^2 3x - \cos^4 3x \\
&= \underbrace{\sec^2 3x}_{\textcircled{1}} - \underbrace{3}_{\textcircled{2}} + \underbrace{3\cos^2 3x}_{\textcircled{3}} - \underbrace{\cos^4 3x}_{\textcircled{4}} \\
&\text{(Why?) } \Downarrow \\
&= \frac{\tan 3x - 3x}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{2} \int \tan^m x \sec^n x dx / \int \cot^m x \csc^n x dx$$

ในข้อนี้เมื่อพิจารณาพหุนามเป็น 4 กรณีดังนี้

- ① n เป็นจำนวนคู่
- ② m เป็นจำนวนคี่
- ③ m เป็นจำนวนคู่ และ n เป็นจำนวนคี่ [ใช้วิธีก่อน]
- ④ n = 0

$\int \tan^m x \sec^n x dx / \int \cot^m x \csc^n x dx$	วิธีทำ (Method)
① n เป็นจำนวนคู่	① แยกเอา $\sec^2 x / \csc^2 x$ ออก

② พิสูจน์ $\sec^2 x = \tan^2 x + 1$ /
 $\csc^2 x = \cot^2 x + 1$
 กับพจน์ที่เหลือ

③ อินทิกรัลแบบรูปหนึ่ง $u = \tan x$ /
 $u = \cot x$

② m เป็นจำนวนคี่

① แยก $\sec x \tan x$ /
 $\csc x \cot x$ ออกมา

② พิสูจน์ $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$ /
 $\cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1$
 กับพจน์ที่เหลือ

③ อินทิกรัลแบบรูปหนึ่ง $u = \sec x$ /
 $u = \csc x$

③ $n = 0$

การลดรูป! $m \geq 2$

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

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

ตัวอย่าง: $\int \tan^2 x \sec^4 x dx$

วิธีที่ 1 ใช้สูตร! $m = -2, n = 4 \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ดังนั้น } \int \tan^{-2} x \sec^4 x dx &= \int \tan^{-2} x \sec^2 x \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int \tan^{-2} x (\tan^2 x + 1) \sec^2 x dx \end{aligned}$$

กำหนดให้ $u = \tan x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2 \sec^2 x$
 $\Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2 \sec^2 x}$

จะได้

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^{-2} x \sec^4 x dx &= \int \tan^{-2} x (\tan^2 x + 1) \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int u^{-2} (u^2 + 1) \cancel{\sec^2 x} \frac{du}{2 \cancel{\sec^2 x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-2} (u^2 + 1) du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + u^{-2}) du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[u + \frac{u^{-1}}{(-1)} \right] + C \\ &= \frac{\tan x}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \tan x} + C \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

พิก! $\int \csc^8 5x dx$

วิธีทำ. [ใช้กฎ! $m=0, n=8 \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{พิจารณา } \int \csc^8 5x dx &= \int \csc^6 5x \csc^2 5x dx \\ &= \int (\csc^2 5x)^3 \csc^2 5x dx \\ &= \int (\cot^2 5x + 1)^3 \csc^2 5x dx \end{aligned}$$

กำหนดให้ $u = \cot 5x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -5 \csc^2 5x$
 $\Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{(-5) \csc^2 5x}$

นำใส่

$$\begin{aligned} \int \csc^8 5x dx &= \int (\cot^2 5x + 1)^3 \csc^2 5x dx \\ &= \int (u^2 + 1)^3 \cancel{\csc^2 5x} \frac{du}{(-5) \cancel{\csc^2 5x}} \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \int (u^2 + 1)^3 du \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \int (u^6 + 3u^4 + 3u^2 + 1) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \left[\frac{u^7}{7} + \frac{3u^5}{5} + \frac{3u^3}{3} + u \right] + C$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \left[\frac{\cot^7 5x}{7} + \frac{3\cot^5 5x}{5} + \cot^3 5x + \cot 5x \right] + C$$

D

Пример: вычислить $\int \sqrt{\sec x} \tan^3 x dx$

Решение: [задача! $m = 3, n = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (2)$]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Примем } \int \sqrt{\sec x} \tan^3 x dx &= \int \tan^3 x \sec^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx \\ &= \int \tan^2 x \sec^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \sec x \tan x dx \\ &= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \sec x \tan x dx \end{aligned}$$

поставим $u = \sec x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \sec x \tan x$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{\sec x \tan x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Итого } \int \sqrt{\sec x} \tan x dx &= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \sec x \tan x dx \\ &= \int (u^2 - 1) u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sec x \tan x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int (u^2 - 1) u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du \quad \text{sextant } x \\
 &= \int (u^{3/2} - u^{-\frac{1}{2}}) du \\
 &= \frac{u^{5/2}}{5/2} - \frac{u^{1/2}}{1/2} + C \\
 &= \frac{2 \sec^{5/2} x}{5} - 2 \sec^{1/2} x + C \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

Goal: compute $\int \tan^5 x dx$

Note! $\int \tan^m x dx = \frac{\tan^{m-1} x}{m-1} - \int \tan^{m-2} x dx$

ans

$$\int \tan^5 x dx = \frac{\tan^4 x}{4} - \int \tan^3 x dx$$

$$= \frac{\tan^4 x}{4} - \left[\frac{\tan^2 x}{2} - \int \tan x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{\tan^4 x}{4} - \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} + \int \tan x dx$$

$$= \frac{\tan^4 x}{4} - \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} + \ln|\sec x| + C$$

nicoh: $\int \tan^{-7} 2x \, dx$

đđđđ $\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \tan^{-1} x$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-7} 2x = \frac{1}{\tan^7 2x} = \cot^7 2x$$

Note! $\int \cot^m 2x \, dx = \frac{\cot^{m-1} 2x}{2(m-1)} - \frac{1}{2} \int \cot^{m-2} 2x \, dx$

$$\int \cot^7 2x \, dx = \int \cot^5 2x \cot^2 2x \, dx$$

$$= \int \cot^5 2x (\csc^2 2x - 1) \, dx$$

$$= \int \cot^5 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \cot^5 2x \, dx$$

$$= \int \cot^5 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \cot^3 2x (\csc^2 2x - 1) \, dx$$

$$= \int \cot^5 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \cot^3 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx$$

$$+ \int \cot^3 2x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \cot^5 2x \csc^2 2x dx - \int \cot^3 2x \csc^2 2x dx \\
&\quad + \int \cot 2x (\csc^2 2x - 1) dx \\
&= \int \cot^3 2x \csc^2 2x dx - \int \cot 2x \csc^2 2x dx \\
&\quad + \int \cot 2x \csc^2 2x dx - \int \cot 2x dx \\
&= \dots \text{ [um u = cot 2x]}
\end{aligned}$$

③ អរគុណ វិធីសាស្ត្រនៃការដកចេញ $\int \sin mx \cos nx dx$,
 $\int \sin mx \sin nx dx$ និង $\int \cos mx \cos nx dx$

អរគុណ វិធីសាស្ត្រនៃការដកចេញនៃកំរិតមធ្យមនៃកំរិតមធ្យមនៃកំរិតមធ្យម

Sum!

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin A \cos B &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(A-B) + \sin(A+B)] \\
\cos A \cos B &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)] \\
\sin A \sin B &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)]
\end{aligned}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍: គណនា $\int \cos 3x \sin 5x dx$

Sum!

ដំណោះស្រាយ: ដោយប្រើ $\cos 3x \sin 5x = \sin 5x \cos 3x$
 $= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(5x-3x) + \sin(5x+3x)]$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x) + \sin(8x)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence } \int \cos 3x \sin 5x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin 2x + \sin 8x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 8x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} - \frac{\cos 8x}{8} \right) + C \\ &= -\frac{\cos 2x}{4} - \frac{\cos 8x}{16} + C \end{aligned}$$

□

Ex 10: Evaluate $\int \sin 7x \sin 10x dx$

Ans: $-\frac{\sin(-3x)}{6} - \frac{\sin 17x}{34} + C$

Ex 11, Evaluate $\int \sin x \cos 2x \sin 4x dx$

Soln: Given

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x \cos 2x \sin 4x &= (\sin x \cos 2x) \sin 4x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x-2x) + \sin(x+2x)] \cdot \sin 4x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(-x) + \sin(3x)] \sin 4x \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(-x) \sin 4x + \sin 3x \sin 4x] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} (\cos(-x-4x) - \cos(-x+4x)) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} (\cos(3x-4x) - \cos(3x+4x)) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4} [\cos(-5x) - \cos(3x)] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4} [\cos(-x) - \cos(7x)] \\
&= \frac{1}{4} [\cos(-5x) - \cos 3x + \cos(-x) - \cos(7x)]
\end{aligned}$$

अतः

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sin x \cos 2x \sin 4x dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int [\cos(-5x) - \cos 3x + \cos(-x) \\
&\quad - \cos 7x] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{-\sin(-5x)}{(-5)} - \frac{(-\sin 3x)}{3} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{(-\sin(-x))}{(-1)} - \frac{(-\sin 7x)}{7} \right] + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(-5x)}{20} + \frac{\sin 3x}{12} + \frac{\sin(-x)}{4} + \frac{\sin 7x}{28} + C$$

Ans! $\int (\cos^2 x - \sin 3x)^2 dx$