

ຕົວຢ່າງ: ລວມລະບວງ $\int \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx$

ກຳນົດ: ປິກສອນ

$$\deg(2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 1) = 3 > 2 = \deg(x^2 - 2x - 3)$$

ເຖິງທຸກຝົດໄດ້ແກ້ນີ້ຕາມກົມພື້ນໄວ້ແລ້ວ ສຶບຕົວກຳຕຽມຂາຮ່າງ
ຕົນນີ້

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 \overline{) 2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 1}$$

$$\underline{2x^3 - 4x^2 - 6x}$$

ດັ່ງນີ້ $\frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{5x - 1}{2x} + \frac{5x - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$

$$= 2x + \frac{5x - 1}{(x - 3)(x + 1)}$$

ປິກສອນ

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5x - 1}{(x - 3)(x + 1)} &= \frac{A_1}{x - 3} + \frac{A_2}{x + 1} \\ &= \frac{A_1(x + 1) + A_2(x - 3)}{(x - 3)(x + 1)} \\ &= \frac{A_1x + A_1 + A_2x - 3A_2}{(x - 3)(x + 1)} \\ &= \frac{(A_1 + A_2)x + (A_1 - 3A_2)}{(x - 3)(x + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

ກົມງຽກໜີນສົມປະລິດ ວິທີ

$$\begin{array}{l} A_1 + A_2 = 5 \\ A_1 - 3A_2 = -1 \end{array} \left\{ \Rightarrow A_1 = 5 - A_2 \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 5 - A_2 - 3A_2 = -1 \\ -4A_2 = -6 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 = 5 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

ບົນຍື 6 $\frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = 2x + \frac{5x - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$
 $= 2x + \frac{7}{2(x-3)} + \frac{3}{2(x+1)}$

ສົບຕົວ

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx &= \int 2x dx + \frac{7}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\ &= x^2 + \frac{7}{2} \ln|x-3| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x+1| + C \end{aligned}$$

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ກົມງຽກ: ອາມນິ້ນເຮັດ $\int \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 2} d\theta$

ຕົກລົງ: ດີນເຫດຕົວ $x = \cos \theta$

$$\text{ອະນຸຍາກ} \quad \frac{dx}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta \Rightarrow d\theta = \frac{dx}{-\sin \theta}$$

ປິດຕົວ $\int \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 2} d\theta = \int \frac{\sin \theta}{x^2 + x - 2} \frac{dx}{(-\sin \theta)}$

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

អិចតាងនៃកម្មវិធី $\frac{1}{x^2+x-2}$ ដែលបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងការសរស់សរស់

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

ដែលបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងការសរស់សរស់

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{(x+2)(x-1)} &= \frac{A_1}{x+2} + \frac{A_2}{x-1} \\ &= \frac{A_1(x-1) + A_2(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{(A_1+A_2)x + (-A_1+2A_2)}{(x+2)(x-1)}\end{aligned}$$

ដើម្បី
អាជីវកម្ម

$$\begin{aligned}A_1+A_2 &= 0 \\ -A_1+2A_2 &= 1\end{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow A_2 = -A_1 \\ A_2+2A_2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{A_2 = \frac{1}{3}} \text{ and } \boxed{A_1 = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{នៅណ៍ } \frac{1}{(x+2)(x-1)} = -\frac{1}{3(x+2)} + \frac{1}{3(x-1)}$$

ដើម្បី
អាជីវកម្ម

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x-1} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\cos \theta + 2}{\cos \theta - 1} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

□

1.7 မြန်မာစွဲနှင့်အသေဆုံးလုပ်ငန်း

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

$$\int x \cdot x dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\int x dx \cdot \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

အောင်ကျော်

$$\int x \cdot x dx \neq \int x dx \cdot \int x dx$$

နိုတ္ထဝါ မှာ f မှား g မှား ပေါ်ပေါ်ရန်များ အနေဖြင့် လုပ်ခဲ့မှုပါ၏

$$\int f(x)g(x) dx \stackrel{?}{=} \int f(x)dx \cdot \int g(x)dx$$

နိုတ္ထဝါ

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(x)g(x)] = f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)$$

கிடைக்க

$$\int \frac{d[f(x)g(x)]}{dx} dx = \int f(x)g'(x)dx + \int g(x)f'(x)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x)g(x) = \int f(x)g'(x)dx + \int g(x)f'(x)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int g(x)f'(x)dx$$

இனால் $u = f(x)$ மற்றும் $v = g(x)$ என்று

$$du = f'(x)dx \text{ மற்றும் } dv = g'(x)dx$$

இதைப் பயன்படுத்தி கீழ்க்கண்ட வினாவை ஒரு முறையாக கருதுவது விரும்புகிறது.

$$\boxed{\int u dv = uv - \int v du}$$
 - Integration by Part

நோக்கு: கணக்கூடுதல் $\int x e^x dx$

கீழ்க்கண்ட இனால் $u = e^x$ மற்றும் $dv = x dx$

கிடைக்க $\frac{du}{dx} = e^x$ மற்றும் $\int dv = \int x dx$

$$\Rightarrow du = e^x dx \quad \text{மற்றும்} \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

எனவே

$$\int x e^x dx = e^x \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} e^x dx \quad ?$$

నీమిధి $u = x$ ||@: $dv = e^x dx$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 1$ ||@: $\int dv = \int e^x dx$

$\Rightarrow du = dx$ ||@: $v = e^x$

ఫలితం $\int x e^x dx = x e^x - \int e^x dx$

$$= x e^x - e^x + C$$

□

మొదటి: అవధారించి $\int x \cos x dx$

నిశ్చి. నీమిధి $u = x$ ||@: $dv = \cos x dx$

ఫలితం $\Rightarrow du = dx$ ||@: $v = \sin x$

$\int x \cos x dx = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$

$$= x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

□

మొదటి: అవధారించి $\int \ln x dx$ కింది $x > 0$

నిశ్చి. నీమిధి $u = \ln x$ ||@: $dv = dx$

$$\Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ u.a: } v = x$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \ln x dx &= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= x \ln x - \int 1 dx \\ &= x \ln x - x + C\end{aligned}$$

Win! $\int x^2 e^{-x} dx$

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