

ການແປ່ນວິທີກົດລົງທະບຽນ

ັດຕິກຳ	ມາດຕະຖານາ	ຮອບຮັດ
$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$	$x = a \sin \theta$	$\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$	$x = a \tan \theta$	$\theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$
$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$	$x = a \sec \theta$	$\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) ; x > a$ $\theta \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi) ; x < -a$

ແລກການຈົບປັດສິນ

- ຈົບປັດສິນ (x) ສັນຕິພາບກົດລົງທະບຽນ
 - ກຳນົດຕິ $x = a \square \theta$ //ກະຫຼາມມາດຕະຖານາ θ
 - ມາດຕະຖານາ (x) ສັນຕິໃຫຍ່ (θ) //ຄົນ dx
 - ອິນດີໄກຕາເກີ້ນ θ //ຄົນກົດລົງທະບຽນ
- ກົດລົງທະບຽນ

ຢັບອຸປະກອນ: ດົນນີ້ວິວ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} dx$

ກຳສົກ: ມີກົດຕິ $\sqrt{4+x^2} = \sqrt{2^2+x^2}$ (1)
 ກຳນົດຕິ $x = a \tan \theta$)

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 \tan \theta \quad \text{tafel } \theta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \text{②}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2+x^2} = \sqrt{a^2+(2\tan\theta)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2(1+\tan^2\theta)}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 \sec^2\theta}$$

$$= 2a \sec \theta \quad \checkmark$$

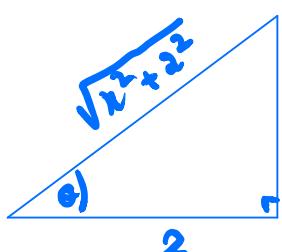
IIA. m dx me

$$dx = \frac{d[2 \tan \theta]}{d\theta} = 2 \sec^2 \theta \Rightarrow dx = 2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

INM: A: M

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x \sec \theta} \cdot 2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$u = 2 \tan \theta \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{u}{2} \quad = \int \sec \theta d\theta$$



$$= \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \text{③} \quad \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^4 \theta} \\ & \Rightarrow \tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta \end{aligned} \right\}$$

④

□

ເຫຼືອທີ່: ດັວນທີ່ຮອດ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx$

ເລື່ອງກໍາ. (I) ພາຍໃນທີ່ບໍ່ມີຄວາມຕ້ອງກຳນົດ

ມີກົມມ ບໍລິສັດ $\sqrt{9-x^2} = \sqrt{3^2-x^2}$

(I) ກຳນົດຕົວ

$$x = 3\sin \theta \quad \text{ເຖິງ } \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

(III) ຖະແຈ

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{9-x^2} &= \sqrt{3^2-x^2} & \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \\ &= \sqrt{3^2 - (3\sin \theta)^2} & \Rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta \\ &= \sqrt{3^2(1-\sin^2 \theta)} \\ &= \sqrt{3^2 \cos^2 \theta} = 3 \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

ໄລ້, ໂມ dx ໂມ

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{d[3\sin \theta]}{d\theta} = 3\cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = 3\cos \theta d\theta$$

(IV) ໄກສະເໜີ

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{3\cos \theta} 3\cos \theta d\theta = \int 1 d\theta \\ &= \theta + C \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 3 \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) = \arcsin \frac{x}{3} + C$$

D

ตัวอย่าง: กำหนดให้ $x > \frac{2}{5}$ ดังนั้น

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{25x^2 - 4}} dx$$

วิธีการ
แทน $\sqrt{25x^2 - 4} = \sqrt{25(x^2 - \frac{4}{25})}$

$$= 5 \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{4}{25}} = 5 \sqrt{x^2 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2}$$

กำหนด $x = \frac{2}{5} \sec \theta$ ให้ $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

วิธีลาก

$$\sqrt{x^2 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{5} \sec \theta\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{s^2 + c^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{c^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 (\sec^2 \theta - 1)}$$

$$\rightarrow s^2 + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\rightarrow \sec^2 \theta - 1 = \tan^2 \theta$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{5} \tan \theta$$

$$\text{If: } \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{d}{d\theta} \left[\frac{2}{5} \sec \theta \right] = \frac{2}{5} \sec \theta \tan \theta$$

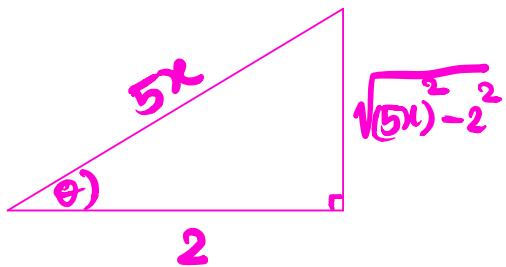
$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{2}{5} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

INM: A: นี้ๆ

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{25x^2 - 4}} dx = \int \frac{1}{5\sqrt{x^2 - (\frac{2}{5})^2}} dx$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \sec \theta \Rightarrow \sec \theta = \frac{5x}{2}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{5 \cdot \frac{2}{5} \tan \theta \sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{2}{5} \sec \theta \tan \theta \right) d\theta$$



$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \sec \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{5x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{25x^2 - 4}}{2} \right| + C$$

□

ตัวอย่าง: จงหา $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x + 10} dx$

วิธีที่ 1. วิถีธรรม

$$x^2 - 2x + 10 = x^2 - 2x(1) + 1^2 - 1^2 + 10$$

$$(x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1^2$$

$$(x+3)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 3^2$$

$$= (x-1)^2 - 1 + 10$$

$$= (x-1)^2 + 9$$

$$= \underbrace{(x-1)^2}_{\text{let } x-1 = 3\tan\theta} + 3^2$$

let

$$x-1 = 3\tan\theta \quad \text{Then } \theta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

then

$$x^2 - 2x + 10 = (x-1)^2 + 3^2$$

$$= (3\tan\theta)^2 + 3^2$$

$$= 3^2(\tan^2\theta + 1) = \underbrace{3^2 \sec^2\theta}$$

$$\text{then } x-1 = 3\tan\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3\tan\theta + 1 \Rightarrow dx = 3\sec^2\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \underbrace{3\sec^2\theta d\theta}$$

INN: A: A: u

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x + 10} dx = \int \frac{1}{3^2 \sec^2\theta} (3\sec^2\theta) d\theta$$

$$x-1 = 3\tan\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int 1 d\theta = \frac{\theta}{3} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{x-1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)$$

D

METHOD: consider $\int \frac{x}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx$

ສະໜັກ. ປິທຸນມາ

$$x^2 - 4x + 8 = x^2 - 2x(2) + 2^2 - 2^2 + 8$$

$$= (x-2)^2 - 4 + 8$$

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

ນີ້ນັ້ນ $x-2 = 2\tan\theta$ ໃຫວ່າ $\theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

ກົດລົງ

$$x^2 - 4x + 8 = (x-2)^2 + 2^2$$

$$= (2\tan\theta)^2 + 2^2 = 4(\tan^2\theta + 1)$$

$$= 4\sec^2\theta$$

$$\text{ຕະຫຼາດ } x-2 = 2\tan\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2\tan\theta + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{d\theta} = 2\sec^2\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = 2\sec^2\theta d\theta$$

ພວມມືນຕົວ

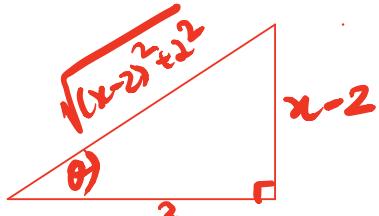
$$\int \frac{x}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx = \int \frac{2\tan\theta + 2}{4\sec^2\theta} (2\sec^2\theta) d\theta$$

$$x-2 = 2\tan\theta \Rightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{x-2}{2}$$

$$= \int (\tan\theta + 1) d\theta$$

$$= \ln|\sec\theta| + \theta + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{(x-2)^2 + 2^2}{2}} \right| + \arctan\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)$$



$$= \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 8}{2}} \right| + \arctan\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right) + C$$

D