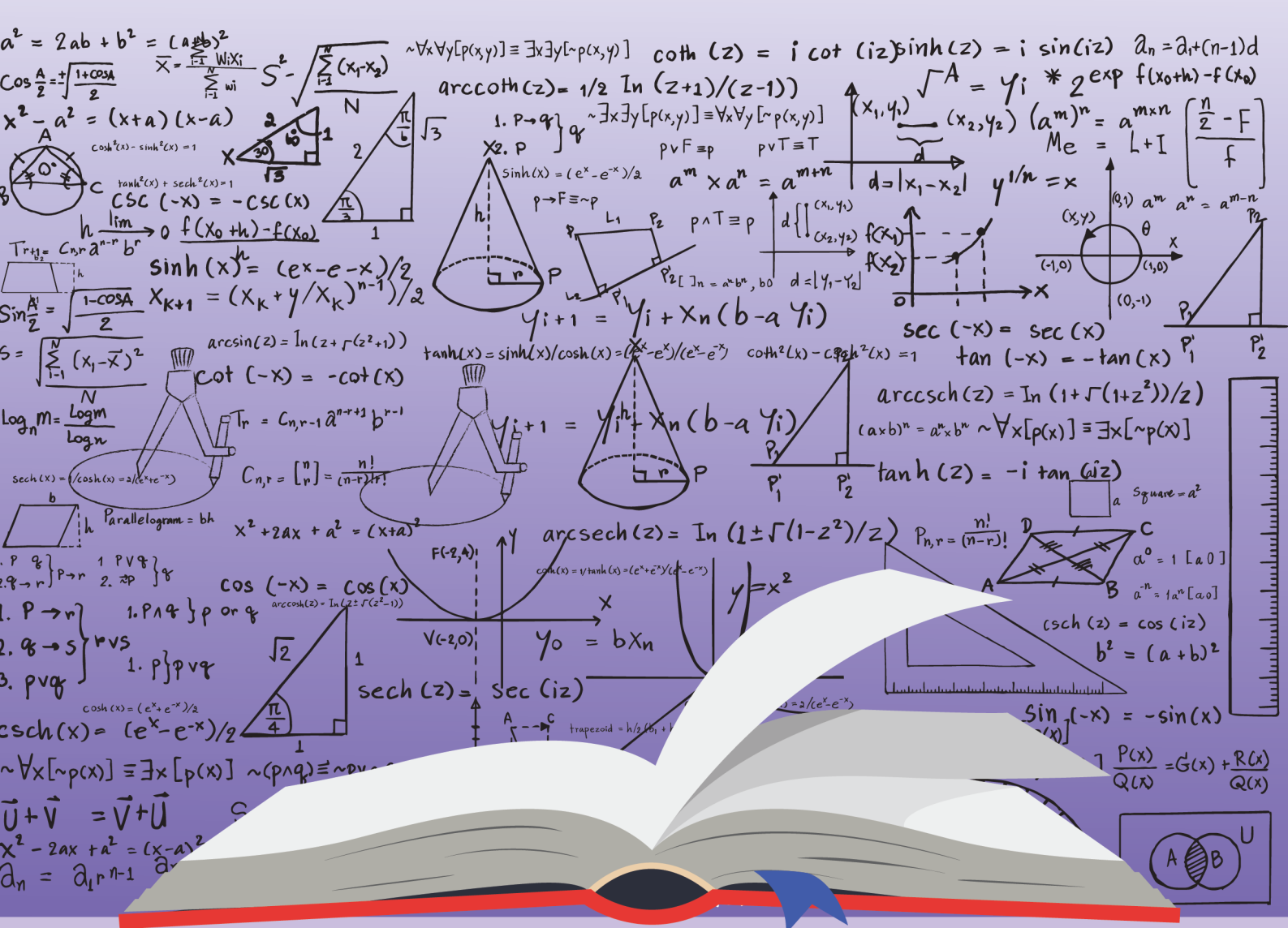
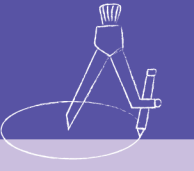




இணைந்தகணிதம்

நியம வடிவம்





நேர்மாறு சார்புகளின் தொகையீடு

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

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

$$= -\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

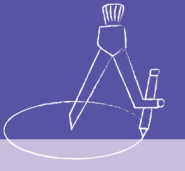
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + (bx)^2} = \frac{1}{ab} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{bx}{a}\right) + C$$

உதாரணங்கள்

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad & \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9 - x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2 - x^2}} dx \\ &= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad & \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9 - 16x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2 - (4x)^2}} d(4x) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4x}{3}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

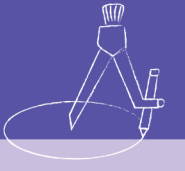


$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad & \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-25x^2}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4^2-(5x)^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5x}{4}\right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad & \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{25-e^{2x}}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5^2-(ex)^2}} d(e^x) \\
 &= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{e^x}{5}\right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad & \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4^2-(x-1)^2}} dx \\
 &= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{4}\right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad & \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2-(2x-1)^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x-1}{3}\right)}{2} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x-1}{3}\right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \quad & \int \frac{1}{16 + 81x^2} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{4^2 + (9x)^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4 \times 9} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{9x}{4}\right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \quad & \int \frac{1}{3^2 + (2x + 1)^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3 \times 2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x + 1}{3}\right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

நியம வடிவம் 9

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + C}} dx$$

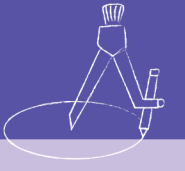
x^2 இன் குணகம் $= a < 0$ வகை மட்டும்

$$I = \int \frac{px + q}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx$$

$px + q = \lambda(2ax + b) + \mu$ ஆகுமாறு λ, μ மாறிலிகள்

உதாரணங்கள்

$$\begin{aligned}
 01. \quad & I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 + 2x + 3}} dx \\
 &= -x^2 + 2x + 3 = -\{x^2 - 2x + 1\} + 2 \\
 &= 2 - (x - 1)^2 \\
 & I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 - (x - 1)^2}} dx \\
 &= \sin^{-1}\left\{\frac{(x - 1)}{\sqrt{2}}\right\} + C
 \end{aligned}$$



$$2. \quad I = \int \frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{-x^2+2x+3}} dx$$

$$3x+1 = \lambda(-2x+2) + \mu$$

$$x; 3 = -2\lambda \quad 1 = 2\lambda + \mu$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \mu = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\frac{-3}{2}(-2x+2)+4}{\sqrt{-x^2+2x+3}} dx \\ &= \frac{-3}{2} \int \frac{-2x+2}{\sqrt{-x^2+2x+3}} dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 - (x-1)^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{-3}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{-x^2+2x+3} + 4 \cdot \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C \\ &= -3\sqrt{-x^2+2x+3} + 4\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

நியம வடிவம் 10(A)

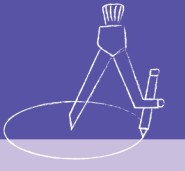
இருபடிக்கோவையும் தொகையீடும்

$$I = \int \frac{1}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx$$

$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow I = \ln$ வடிவில் அமையும்

$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ வடிவில் அமையும்

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow I = \tan^{-1}()$ வடிவில் அமையும்

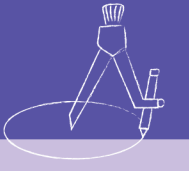


உதாரணம் :-

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)} dx \quad \Delta > 0 \\
 &= \int \left\{ \frac{-1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right\} dx \\
 &= -\ln|x+2| + \ln|x+1| + C \\
 &= \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad & \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 4} dx \quad \Delta = 0 \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} dx \\
 &= \int (x+2)^{-2} dx \\
 &= \frac{(x+2)^{-1}}{-1} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad & \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 13} dx \quad \Delta < 0 \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 4 + 9} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2 + 3^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+2}{3} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$



நியம வடிவம் (10B)

$$I = \int \frac{px+q}{ax^2+bx+c} dx$$

$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow I = \ln//$ வடிவில் அமையும்

$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow I = \ln// + \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ வடிவில் அமையும்

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow I = \ln// + \tan^{-1}()$ வடிவில் அமையும்

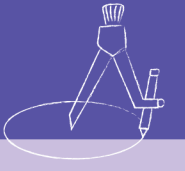
உதாரணம்

1.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{5x+2}{x^2+3x+2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{5x+2}{(x+2)(x+1)} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ \frac{8}{x+2} + \frac{-3}{x+1} \right\} dx \\ &= 8 \ln/x+2/-3 \ln/x+1/+C \\ &= \ln/ \frac{(x+2)^8}{(x+1)^3} /+C \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+4x+4} dx \\ &= \int \frac{2x+1}{(x+2)^2} dx \\ & \frac{2x+1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{(x+2)^2} \\ & 2x+1 = A(x+2) + B \\ & x;2 = A \\ & x;1 = 2A+B \Rightarrow A=2, B=-3 \\ & \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+4x+4} dx = \int \left\{ \frac{2}{(x+2)} + \frac{-3}{(x+2)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= 2 \ln/x+2/-3 \frac{(x+2)^{-1}}{-1} + C \\ &= 2 \ln/x+2/+ \frac{3}{x+2} + C \end{aligned}$$



3. $\int \frac{2x+7}{x^2+4x+13} dx$
 $2x+7 = \lambda(2x+4) + \mu$
 $x; 2 = 2\lambda$
 $x^0; 7 = 4\lambda + \mu \Rightarrow \lambda = 1, \mu = 3$
 $\int \frac{2x+7}{x^2+4x+13} dx$
 $= \int \frac{1(2x+4) + 3}{x^2+4x+13} dx$
 $= \int \frac{2x+4}{x^2+4x+13} dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2+3^2} dx$
 $= \ln(x^2+4x+13) + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x+2}{3}\right) + C$
 $= \ln(x^2+4x+13) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x+2}{3}\right) + C$

பயிற்சிகள்

1. $\int \frac{1}{x^2+7x+10} dx$
2. $\int \frac{1}{x^2+6x+9} dx$
3. $\int \frac{1}{x^2+6x+10} dx$
4. $\int \frac{3x+1}{x^2+7x+12} dx$
5. $\int \frac{3x+5}{x^2+10x+25} dx$
6. $\int \frac{3x+1}{x^2+8x+25} dx$