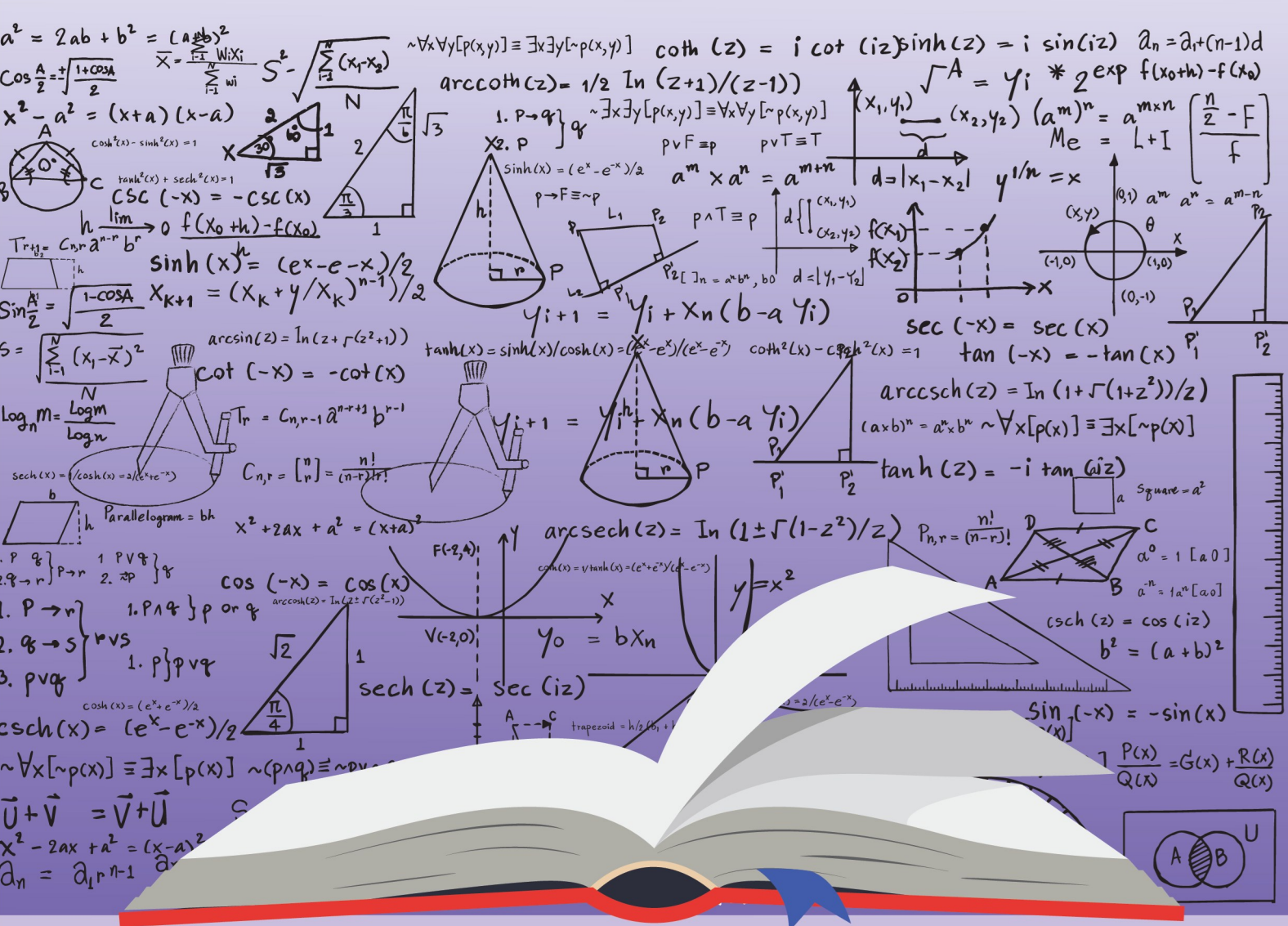


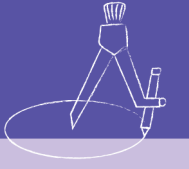


தரம் - 12, 13

இணைந்த கணிதம்

பிரதியீட்டுத் தொகையீடு





நியம வடிவம்

$$I = \int \frac{1}{a \cos x + b \sin x + c} dx \quad \text{வடிவம்}$$

பிரதியீடு $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

$$\therefore \frac{dt}{dx} = \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{(1+t^2)}{2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{1}{a \left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right) + b \left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2} \right) + c} \cdot \frac{2dt}{(1+t^2)}$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{a(1-t^2) + 2bt + c(1+t^2)} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{(c-a)t^2 + 2bt + (a+c)} dt$$

உதாரணம்:

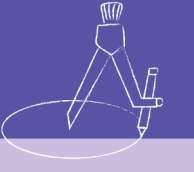
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{5 + 4 \cos x + 3 \sin x} dx = \frac{1}{6} \text{ எனக் காட்டுக}$$

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1+t^2)$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{5 + 4\left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 3\right) + 3\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right)} \cdot \frac{2dt}{(1+t^2)} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{2}{5(1+t^2) + 4(1-t^2) + 6t} dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{2}{t^2 + 6t + 9} dt \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 (t+3)^{-2} dt \\
 &= 2 \left\{ \frac{(t+3)^{-1}}{-1} \right\}_0^1 \\
 &= -2 \left\{ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \right\} \\
 &= -2 \left\{ \frac{3-4}{12} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

02. $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx$ ஐக் காண்க இதிலிருந்து

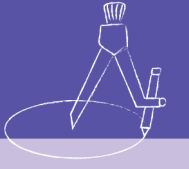
$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x + 2 \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$ இன் பெறுமானத்தைக் காண்க

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1+t^2)$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t = 1$$



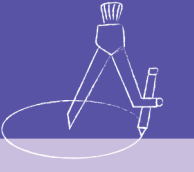
$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2 + 2t + 1} dt \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} dt \\
 &= 2 \left\{ \frac{(t+1)^{-1}}{-1} \right\}_0^1 \\
 &= -2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right\} \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x + 2 \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 + \sin x) - 1}{(1 + \sin x)} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx \\
 &= \left\{ \ln |1 + \sin x| \right\}_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \left\{ x \right\}_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \times 1 \\
 &= \left\{ \ln 2 - \ln 1 \right\} + 2 \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right\} - 2 \\
 &= \ln 2 + \pi - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Note:

$$I = \int \frac{1}{a \cos 2x + b \sin 2x + c} dx$$

பிரதியீடு $t = \tan x$



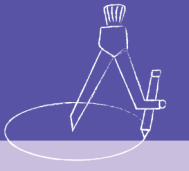
நியமவடிவம்

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int \frac{1}{a \cos^2 x + b \sin^2 x + c} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{a + b \tan^2 x + c \sec^2 x} dx \quad (\text{ஒவ்வொரு உறுப்பையும் } \cos^2 x \text{ ஆல் வகுக்க} \\
 &= \int \frac{(1 + \tan^2 x)}{a + b \tan^2 x + c(1 + \tan^2 x)} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{(1 + \tan^2 x)}{(a + c) + (b + c) \tan^2 x} dx \\
 \text{பிரதியீடு } t &= \tan x
 \end{aligned}$$

உதாரணம்:

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x + 4 \sin^2 x + 5} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{2 + 4 \tan^2 x + 5(1 + \tan^2 x)} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{9 \tan^2 x + 7} dx \\
 t &= \tan x \\
 \frac{dt}{dx} &= \sec^2 x = 1 + t^2 \\
 x = 0 &\Rightarrow t = 0 \\
 x = \frac{\pi}{4} &\Rightarrow t = 1 \\
 I &= \int_0^1 \frac{(1 + t^2)}{9t^2 + 7} \cdot \frac{dt}{(1 + t^2)} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(3t)^2 + (\sqrt{7})^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3\sqrt{7}} \left\{ \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3t}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \right\}_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3\sqrt{7}} \left\{ \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} - \tan^{-1}(0) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3\sqrt{7}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



சில முக்கிய பிரதியீடுகள்

$$01. \int \frac{1}{(px+q)\sqrt{ax+b}} dx \quad t = \sqrt{ax+b}$$

$$02. \int \frac{1}{(px+q)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} dx \quad t = \frac{1}{px+q}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 03. \int_a^b \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}} dx \\ 04. \int_a^b \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} dx \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow x = a\cos^2\theta + b\sin^2\theta$$

$$05. \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx \quad x = a\sec\theta$$

$$06. \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx \quad x = a\tan\theta$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 07. \int (x+a)(x+b)^n dx \\ 08. \int \frac{x+a}{(x+b)^n} dx \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow t = x+b$$

உதாரணம் 01.

$$I = \int_1^8 \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^{\frac{4}{3}}} dx$$

$$t = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{1}{3t^2}$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow t = 1$$

$$x = 8 \Rightarrow t = 2$$

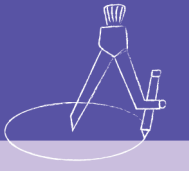
$$I = \int_1^2 \frac{3t^2}{t^2 + t^4} dt$$

$$= 3 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 3 \{ \tan^{-1}(t) \}_1^2$$

$$= 3 \{ \tan^{-1} 2 - \tan^{-1} 1 \}$$

$$= 3 \left\{ \tan^{-1} 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$$



பயிற்சி

$$01. \int_1^8 \frac{1}{1+x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx \quad t = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$02. \int_1^{64} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx \quad t = x^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

உதாரணம் 2.

$$I = \int_{11}^{23} \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{2x+3}} dx$$

$$t = \sqrt{2x+3}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+3}} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$x = 11 \Rightarrow t = 5$$

$$x = 23 \Rightarrow t = 7$$

$$2x+3 = t^2$$

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

$$I = \int_5^7 \frac{1}{\left(\frac{t^2-1}{2}\right)t} t dt$$

$$= \int_5^7 \frac{2}{(t-1)(t+1)} dt$$

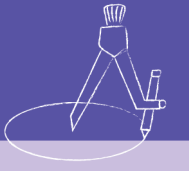
$$= \int_5^7 \left\{ \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right\} dt$$

$$= \left\{ \ln|t-1| - \ln|t+1| \right\}_5^7$$

$$= \left\{ \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right\}_5^7$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{6}{8} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{4}{6} \right)$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{9}{8} \right)$$



பயிற்சி

$$01). \int \frac{1}{(1+e^x)(1+e^{-x})} dx \quad t = e^x$$

$$02). \int_0^4 \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4 \right) \left(x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right) dx \quad t = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

உதாரணம் 3.

$$I = \int_a^b \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}} dx$$

$$x = a \cos^2 \theta + b \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{d\theta} &= a(2) \cos \theta (-\sin \theta) + b(2) \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ &= (b-a) \sin 2\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$x = a \quad a = a \cos^2 \theta + b \sin^2 \theta$$

$$(a-b) \sin^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\sin \theta = 0 \quad (\because a \neq b)$$

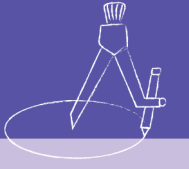
$$\theta = 0$$

$$x = b \quad b = a \cos^2 \theta + b \sin^2 \theta$$

$$(b-a) \cos^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = 0$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



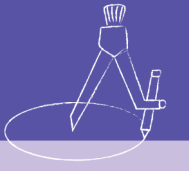
$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{a \cos^2 \theta + b \sin^2 \theta - a}{b - a \cos^2 \theta - b \sin^2 \theta}} (b-a) \sin 2\theta d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{(b-a) \sin^2 \theta}{(b-a) \cos^2 \theta}} (b-a) \sin 2\theta d\theta \\
 &= (b-a) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \\
 &= (b-a) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\
 &= (b-a) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\
 &= (b-a) \left\{ \theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right\}_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= (b-a) \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

பயிற்சி

1. தக்க பிரதியீட்டைப் பயன்படுத்தி $\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} dx$ இன் பெறுமானத்தைக் காண்க.

இதிலிருந்து $\int_0^1 x \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{x^2}}$ இன் பெறுமானத்தை உய்தறிக. $x = \sin^2 \theta$

2. $x = \cos 2\theta$ எனும் பிரதியீட்டைப் பயன்படுத்தி $\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx$ ஐக் காண்க.



உதாரணம் 4.

$$I = \int (x+1)(x+3)^5 dx$$

$$t = x+3$$

$$x+1 = t-3+1 = t-2$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = 1$$

$$I = \int (t-2)t^5 dt$$

$$= \int (t^6 - 2t^5) dt$$

$$= \frac{t^7}{7} - 2\frac{t^6}{6} + c$$

$$= \frac{(x+3)^7}{7} - \frac{1}{3}(x+3)^6 + c$$

பயிற்சி

$$01. \int (x+2)(x+5)^7 dx$$

$$02. \int \frac{x+2}{(x+3)^5} dx$$