

[y_1 to y_n]

ବର୍ଷ ୩୨ ମସିହା

$$\frac{d[f(n)]}{dn} = g(n) \text{ ആണ്;}$$

$$\int g(x) \cdot dx = f(x)$$

वेद्य ऋषिः

உயிர் தர்ப்பவர்

① අනිශ්චිත අනුපාතය

- ✓ 12. පොදු සිද්ධාන්ත
- ✓ 13. ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක
- ✓ 14. ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක
- ✓ 15. ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක
- ✓ 16. ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක
- ✓ 17. ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක
- ✓ 18. ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක
- ✓ 19. ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක
- ✓ 20. ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක ප්‍රකෘති විද්‍යාත්මක

- ✓ පාඨාංක
✓ ආකර්ෂණ
✓ කුමාරිකාව
✓ මොළ පාඨාංක
✓ ආකර්ෂණ
- නිශ්චල කවි

③ പ്രസ്താവനയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനം

உய்யுத
உய்யுத.

අනුමැතියක් ලැබූ තිබේ.

$$\boxed{1} \quad \int k f(x) \cdot dx = k \int f(x) dx$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad \int [f(u) \pm g(u)] du = \int f(u) du \pm \int g(u) du$$

Noter

$$\int u \, du = \frac{u^2}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x|$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2}$$

① ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ସମ୍ମତ

தண்ணீர்ப்பாசனம் 20 லட்சம்
பாசனம் 5 லட்சம் தண்ணீர் 25 லட்சம்

* ජාතික පුනර්ජීවන අමුණාදායකයක්.
 ගැටලුවේ අවසානයේ දී, ගොඩ,
 ((ඔහු පුනර්ජීවනයක්)
 ගැටලුවේ.

[illegible]

$$\boxed{3} \quad \int u^n \cdot du = \frac{(u)^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$(2, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -4, 0)$, $n \neq -1$

$$\boxed{4} \quad \boxed{\int 1 \, du = u}$$

5] x ରେ ଶକ୍ତିର ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି
ଘଟଣା ସୂଚକ .

ପ୍ରକୃତ ଚକ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ

X ପ୍ରକାର

3. ପ୍ରାୟୋଗ

നമ്മുടെ അനുഭവങ്ങൾ
എഴുതുക.

$$\int (a+bx)^{n+1} dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$$= \frac{(a+bx)^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{a} + C$$

(change of variable)

$$\int \frac{f'(u)}{f(u)} du = \ln |f(u)|$$

$$\int [f(x)]^n \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{[f(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

② ଉତ୍ତରାବଳୀ ସୂତ୍ର -
ଅନୁବର୍ତ୍ତକ

[8]

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos u \, du &= \sin u \\ \int \sin u \, du &= -\cos u \\ \int \sec^2 u \, du &= \tan u \\ \int \csc^2 u \, du &= -\cot u \\ \int \sec u \tan u \, du &= \sec u \\ \int \csc u \cot u \, du &= -\csc u\end{aligned}$$

[9]

$$\int \tan u \, du = -\ln |\cos u| + C$$

$$\int \cot u \, du = \ln |\sin u| + C$$

[10]

$$\int \sec u \, du = \ln |\sec u + \tan u|$$

$$\int \csc u \, du = \ln |\csc u - \cot u|$$

[11] $\sin u, \cos u$ ର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ସୂତ୍ର

$$\begin{aligned}\cos^2 u &= \frac{1 + \cos 2u}{2} \\ \sin^2 u &= \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{2}\end{aligned}$$

ଉଦାହରଣ $\cos^2 u \rightarrow \cos 2u$

$\sin^2 u \rightarrow \sin 2u$

$\cos^4 u \rightarrow \cos^2 u \rightarrow \cos 2u$

$\sin^4 u \rightarrow \sin^2 u \rightarrow \sin 2u$

[12] $\sin u, \cos u$ ର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ସୂତ୍ର

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

ଉଦାହରଣ $C+D, C-D$ ପ୍ରକାର

ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ସୂତ୍ର

ଉଦାହରଣ $\rightarrow$ ଉଦାହରଣ/ଉଦାହରଣ

Note

ଉତ୍ତରାବଳୀର ସୂତ୍ର ସମସ୍ତ ସୂତ୍ରରେ
ଅନୁବର୍ତ୍ତକ ଅଟେ $2u, 3u, 4u, \frac{1}{2}u$
 $\frac{3}{4}u$ ପ୍ରଭୃତି.

ଯଦି $\sin X$ କେବଳ
ଅନୁବର୍ତ୍ତକ ହୁଏ.
ଏବଂ ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ସୂତ୍ର

ଉଦାହରଣ ① $\int \cos 5u \, du$

$$\frac{\sin X}{5} + C$$

$$\frac{\sin 5u}{5} + C$$

$$\text{ଉଦାହରଣ ② } \int \sin 5u \, du$$

$$-\frac{\cos X}{2} + C$$

$$-\frac{\cos 2u}{2} + C$$

[13] $\sin u, \cos u$ ର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ସୂତ୍ର

$$\begin{aligned}\cos^3 u &= \frac{3 \cos u + \cos 3u}{4} \\ \sin^3 u &= \frac{3 \sin u - \sin 3u}{4}\end{aligned}$$

ଉଦାହରଣ 3A ପ୍ରକାରର

$()^3 \rightarrow u, 3u$ ର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ସୂତ୍ର

[14]

$\sin u, \cos u$ ର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ସୂତ୍ର

ଉଦାହରଣ ①, ③ ପ୍ରକାର

ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ସୂତ୍ର

ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ସୂତ୍ର

ଉଦାହରଣ ① $\int \cos^2 u \, du$

$$\int (\cos^2 u)^2 \, du \quad \int (\cos^2 u)^3 \, du$$

15] ආවේණික ක්‍රමවේදය
තෝරා ගත් විට

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

$$② \int \cos^2 u \, du = \int \frac{(1 + \cos 2u)}{2} \, du$$

$$③ \int \sec^2 u \, du = \tan u$$

$$④ \int \csc^2 u \, du = -\cot u$$

$$\begin{aligned} * ⑤ \int \tan^2 u \, du &= \int (\sec^2 u - 1) \, du \\ &= \int \sec^2 u - \int 1 \, du \\ &= \tan u - u \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * ⑥ \int \cot^2 u \, du &= \int (\csc^2 u - 1) \, du \\ &= -\cot u - u \end{aligned}$$

16] ආවේණික ක්‍රමවේදය

$$16] \int e^u \cdot du = e^u$$

$$\text{උදාහරණ} \int e^{3u+5} \, du$$

$$\frac{e^{3u+5}}{3} + C$$

① ආවේණික ක්‍රමවේදය

ආවේණික ක්‍රමවේදය භාවිත කරමින්

$$a^u = e^{t \ln a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln a^u &= \ln e^t \\ u \ln a &= t \frac{\ln e}{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$t = u \ln a$$

$$\therefore a^u = e^{u \ln a}$$

ආවේණික ක්‍රමවේදය භාවිත කරමින් (16) වන පරිදි

$$\text{උදාහරණ} \int 4^{3u} \, du$$

$$4^{3u} = e^t$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3u \ln 4 &= t \ln e \\ t &= 3u \ln 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int e^{3u \ln 4} \, du$$

$$\frac{e^{3u \ln 4}}{3 \ln 4} + C$$

⑤ ආවේණික ක්‍රමවේදය

17] ආවේණික ක්‍රමවේදය
 $n \neq -1$

$$\int u^n \, du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

18] ආවේණික ක්‍රමවේදය
ආවේණික ක්‍රමවේදය භාවිත කරමින්
 $\ln |u|$ වැනි ප්‍රකාරයෙන්

$$\text{උදාහරණ} \int \frac{1}{u+2} \, du = \ln |u+2| + C$$

$$\text{උදාහරණ} \int \frac{1}{u} \, du = \ln |u| + C$$

$$\int \frac{a}{au+b} \, du = \ln |au+b| + C$$

ආවේණික ක්‍රමවේදය භාවිත කරමින්

$$\text{උදාහරණ} \int \frac{1}{3-5u} \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{-5} \int \frac{-5}{3-5u} \, du$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{-5} \ln |3-5u| \right) + C$$

$$\text{උදාහරණ} \int \frac{p}{au+b} \, du$$

$$= \frac{p}{a} \int \frac{a}{au+b} \, du$$

$$= \frac{p}{a} \ln |au+b| + C$$

19) $\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2}$ $\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 2-2.1- \int \frac{1}{x^2+3} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x^2+(\sqrt{3})^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \int \frac{5}{u^2+49} du &= 5 \int \frac{1}{u^2+7^2} du \\ &= 5 \left(\frac{1}{7} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{7}\right) + C \right) \\ &= \frac{5}{7} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{7}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

1. බල රේඛය ස්ථාවර බවට පත් වීම
 X ලෙස පෙන්වා ඇති රේඛාව පිහිටා ඇත
 බල ප්‍රතික්ෂේපයෙන් පසුව

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2. For } \int \frac{1}{2u^2+1} du &= \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2}u)^2+1^2} du \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{1} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}u}{1}\right) \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2}u) + C \end{aligned}$$

20 $\int \frac{1}{u^2 - a^2} \quad \text{37.206c}$

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2 - a^2} du = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{u-a}{u+a} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2. for } \int \frac{5}{x^2-2} dx &= 5 \int \frac{1}{x^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} dx \\ &= 5 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x-\sqrt{2}}{x+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 2. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 3. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 4. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 5. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 6. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 7. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 8. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 9. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 10. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{222} \int \frac{1}{25u^2 - 9} du &= \int \frac{1}{(\cancel{5u})^2 - 3^2} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \ln \left| \frac{5u - 3}{5u + 3} \right| \right] \frac{1}{5} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{30} \ln \left| \frac{5u - 3}{5u + 3} \right| + C \right] \end{aligned}$$

Noter

අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්,
 ෧෨0, ආර්.එම්.එස්. මාවත,
 කොළඹ 05.

$\Delta = 0$; y ከሕዝብ ጋር

১৯০; ক্রমিক নম্বর ১৯০

കുറിപ്പ്: ഈ പരീക്ഷയിൽ കണക്കാക്കരുത്

මෙය ඇමරිකානු රු. 100 - එකට 100 ක් වැඩිව ඇත.

ප්‍රභූවර්ණයෙන් සැලකිය යුතු වන්නේ
සූර්යයා වෙතට ඇති දිශාවයි.

⑤ රබර් තර්පෙන්යාල තෙල්
මිනුයේ හදි පර්පර් කැබනි
ගැලා

മുൻപ് കോളാസംഗ്രഹം 20 കോടിയാണ്
പുതിയ കോളാസംഗ്രഹം 10 കോടി.

3. 2017-18-2018-19-2019-20-2020-21-2021-22-2022-23-2023-24-2024-25-2025-26-2026-27-2027-28-2028-29-2029-30-2030-31-2031-32-2032-33-2033-34-2034-35-2035-36-2036-37-2037-38-2038-39-2039-40-2040-41-2041-42-2042-43-2043-44-2044-45-2045-46-2046-47-2047-48-2048-49-2049-50-2050-51-2051-52-2052-53-2053-54-2054-55-2055-56-2056-57-2057-58-2058-59-2059-60-2060-61-2061-62-2062-63-2063-64-2064-65-2065-66-2066-67-2067-68-2068-69-2069-70-2070-71-2071-72-2072-73-2073-74-2074-75-2075-76-2076-77-2077-78-2078-79-2079-80-2080-81-2081-82-2082-83-2083-84-2084-85-2085-86-2086-87-2087-88-2088-89-2089-90-2090-91-2091-92-2092-93-2093-94-2094-95-2095-96-2096-97-2097-98-2098-99-2099-100-2100-101-2102-103-2104-105-2106-107-2108-109-2110-111-2112-113-2114-115-2116-117-2118-119-2120-121-2122-123-2124-125-2126-127-2128-129-2130-131-2132-133-2134-135-2136-137-2138-139-2140-141-2142-143-2144-145-2146-147-2148-149-2150-151-2152-153-2154-155-2156-157-2158-159-2160-161-2162-163-2164-165-2166-167-2168-169-2170-171-2172-173-2174-175-2176-177-2178-179-2180-181-2182-183-2184-185-2186-187-2188-189-2190-191-2192-193-2194-195-2196-197-2198-199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782-2783-2784-2785-2786-2787-2788-2789-2790-2791-2792-2793-279

$$P = \frac{n}{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}$$

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

පළමු පරිච්ඡේදය
පළමු පරිච්ඡේදය

$$\left[\int \frac{p}{au^2 + bu + c} \quad \text{योरबल} \right]$$

① ১৬৭ খ্রিঃ
মহাশয় (১০০)
- মৃত্যু
কৃত

② $y'' + y' + y = 0$
 - $y'' + y' + y = 0$

③ ການ ກວດ ມາດ ທີ່ ອຸ ນະ ນາຍ (020)
- $\tan^{-1}$ ສຳ ພາດ ມາດ.

① තමාගේ ජීවිතයෙන් තම
හැමෝමටම (150)

21 $\Delta > 0$ ആകട്ടെ, $\sqrt{\Delta}$ ന്റെ ഗുണഭോക്താക്കളായ α ഉൾപ്പെടെ $\frac{\Delta}{4}$ വരെയുള്ള α ന്റെ എണ്ണം $\frac{\Delta}{4}$ ന്റെ $\frac{1}{2}$ ഭാഗത്തോളം കുറവായിരിക്കും.

$$2. \text{ Find } \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 10x + 9} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(u-1)(u-9)} du$$

$$= \int \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{(u-1)} + \int \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(u-9)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{(u-1)} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{(u-9)}$$

$$^2 \quad -\frac{1}{8} \cdot \ln|n-7| + \frac{1}{8} \ln|n-9|$$

$$^2 \quad \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{n-9}{n-1} \right| + c //$$

$$2.302 \int \frac{5}{u^2 - 2u} du$$

$$2 \int \frac{5}{x(x-2)}$$

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

$$= \frac{5}{2} \left[(n-2) - (n) \right] \frac{n+2}{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\leq \frac{5}{2} \ln \left| \frac{n-2}{n} \right| + C //$$

② නිශ්චය ප්‍රමාණය වර්ගයක දෘශ්‍යමාප්තිය
($D=0$)

$$\int u^n du = \frac{(u)^{n+1}}{n+1} \text{ (Note)}$$

n ලෙස ලබා දෙන X ලෙස ගත
 Note. n ලෙස ගන්න
 3 වන බලය ලෙස ගන්න
 2 වන බලය 3 වන බලය 4 වන බලය

$$2.30r \int \frac{4}{n^2 + 10n + 25} dn$$

$$= \int \frac{4}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= 4 \int (u+5)^{-2} du$$

$$24 \left(\frac{(u+5)^{-1}}{-1} \right) \frac{1}{1}$$

$$z = \frac{-4}{(u+5)} + c$$

$$\text{2202} \int \frac{1}{4u^2 - 4u + 1} du$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} dn$$

$$2 \int (\cancel{2n+1})^{-2} dn$$

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

$$2 \frac{-1}{2(2n+1)} + C //$$

③ අරගල නැතිකර දමා ඇති ප්‍රදේශයන් (5 < 0)

23. $\Delta K O$ లో O నుండి K వరకు దూరం.

తూట $\frac{1}{u^2 + a^2}$ u వలన $\Delta K O$ లో O నుండి K వరకు దూరం.

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

అందుకు.

అప్పుడు $\Delta K O$ లో O నుండి K వరకు దూరం.

అప్పుడు $\Delta K O$ లో O నుండి K వరకు దూరం.

$$2. \text{or } \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 2u + 26} du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(u+1)^2 + 28}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(u+1)^2 + (\sqrt{2}s)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2s}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2s}} \right) \Big|_1^{1+c}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n+1}{s} \right) + C$$

$$2.28 \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 9} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{n^2 + 3^2} dn$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2 + 3^2} du$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + C //$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 4.4$$
$$\Delta = 20$$

ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
ලබා ගන්නා ප්‍රකාශනයන්
අඩංගු කිරීම

$$\left[\int \frac{px+q}{ax^2+bx+c} dx \right]$$

- ① ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන් (Δ > 0)
- ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
- ② ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන් (Δ = 0)
- ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
- ③ ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන් (Δ < 0)
- ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
- ④ ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන් (Δ > 0)
- ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්

24) Δ > 0 නම් ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ for } \int \frac{1-2x}{x^2-x-2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1-2x}{(x-2)(x+1)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{-13/3}{(x-2)} dx + \int \frac{-2/3}{(x+1)} dx \\ &= \frac{-13}{3} \int \frac{1}{(x-2)} dx + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{(x+1)} dx \\ &= \frac{-13}{3} \ln|x-2| - \frac{2}{3} \ln|x+1| + C \end{aligned}$$

② ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන් (Δ = 0)

25) Δ = 0 නම් ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්
ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්

$$2. \text{ for } \int \frac{2x-6}{x^2-6x+9} dx$$

$$= \ln|x^2-6x+9|$$

$$= 2\ln|x-3| + C //$$

$$2. \text{ for } \int \frac{4x}{x^2+2x+1} dx$$

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

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

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

$$= 2\ln|(x+1)^2| - 4 \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$= 4\ln|x+1| - 4 \frac{(x+1)^{-1}}{-1} + C //$$

$$= 4\ln|x+1| + \frac{4}{(x+1)} + C //$$

$$2. \text{ for } \int \frac{3x+1}{x^2-2x+1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{3}{2}(2x-2) + 4}{(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x-2}{(x-1)^2} dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln|(x-1)^2| + 4 \frac{(x-1)^{-1}}{-1} + C //$$

$$= 3\ln|x-1| - \frac{4}{(x-1)} + C //$$

$$= 3\ln|x-1| - \frac{4}{(x-1)} + C //$$

$$\text{ආරම්භක ප්‍රකාශනයන්} \Rightarrow \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)|$$

අනෙක් ප්‍රකාශනය

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

ලබා ගන්නා ප්‍රකාශනයන්

③ නමැති සාධක වෙනම ගන්නා
නැමු (Δ < 0)

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Δ < 0 නම් නමැති, එම ලෙස
මෙමග් ඉක්මනින්

නමැති |ln|n| නමැති ගැනීම

$$\int \frac{f'(u)}{f(u)} = \ln |f(u)|$$

එම නමැති, ලෙස
නමැති අනුමාන ලෙස ගැනීම.
නමැති අනුමාන අනුමාන.
නමැති අනුමාන අනුමාන.
නමැති අනුමාන අනුමාන.

නමැති අනුමාන අනුමාන

②6 හා ②3

නමැති, නමැති

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{f'(u)}{f(u)} = \ln |f(u)|$$

අනුමාන අනුමාන

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

$$2. \text{ නමැති } \int \frac{2u-2}{u^2-2u+11} du$$

$$= \ln |u^2-2u+11| + C$$

$$2. \text{ නමැති } \int \frac{1-3u}{u^2+4} du$$

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

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2u}{u^2+4} + \int \frac{1}{u^2+2^2} du$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \ln |u^2+4| + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \ln |u^2+4| + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{2} \right) + C$$

නමැති සාධක වෙනම ගන්නා නමැති

$$\left[\frac{p}{au^2+bu+c} \mid \frac{pu+q}{au^2+bu+c} \mid \frac{pu}{au^3+cu} \right] \text{ etc.}$$

① න.ම > ල.ම

- නමැති
නමැති
[නමැති
නමැති
නමැති]

② න.ම < ල.ම

- නමැති
නමැති
නමැති

① න.ම > ල.ම. (නමැති නමැති)

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නමැති සාධක වෙනම ගන්නා නමැති,
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$$2. \text{ නමැති } \int \frac{1}{u^3-4u} du$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{(u-2)} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{(u+2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int u^{-1} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{(u-2)} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{(u+2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln |u| + \frac{1}{8} \ln |u-2|$$

$$+ \frac{1}{8} \ln |u+2|$$

$$+ C$$

$$\text{Zor} \int \frac{1}{(u^2-1)(u+1)} du$$

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

~~Partial fractions~~ ~~partial fractions~~

$$\frac{1}{(u-1)^2(u+1)} = \frac{A}{(u-1)^2} + \frac{B}{(u-1)} + \frac{C}{(u+1)}$$

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

$$1 = A(u+1) + B(u-1)(u+1) + C(u-1)^2$$

$$u^2 \rightarrow 0 = B + C$$

$$u \rightarrow 0 = A + 2C$$

$$\text{or } u \rightarrow 1 = A - B + C$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \int \frac{1/2}{(u-1)^2} du + \int \frac{-1/4}{(u-1)} du + \int \frac{1/4}{(u+1)} du$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (u-1)^{-2} du - \frac{1}{4} \ln|u-1| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|u+1|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(u-1)^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{u+1}{u-1} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2(u-1)} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{u+1}{u-1} \right| + C$$

$$\text{Zor} \int \frac{2u^3+1}{u^2-1} du$$

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

~~Partial fractions~~

$$\frac{2u^3+1}{(u-1)(u+1)} = \frac{A}{(u-1)} + \frac{B}{(u+1)}$$

$$x(u-1)(u+1)$$

$$2u^3+1 = A(u+1) + B(u-1)$$

$$u^3 \rightarrow 0 = A + B - 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{or } u \rightarrow 1 = A + B - 1$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$u \cdot u < u \cdot u$$

$$\frac{2u^3+1}{(u-1)(u+1)} = (Au+B) + \frac{C}{(u-1)} + \frac{D}{(u+1)}$$

$$2u^3+1 = (Au+B)(u^2-1) + C(u+1) + D(u-1)$$

$$u^3 \rightarrow 2 = A$$

$$u^2 \rightarrow 0 = B$$

$$u \rightarrow 0 = -A + C + D$$

$$\text{or } u \rightarrow 1 = -B + C + D$$

$$1 = C + D$$

$$C = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$= 2 \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \ln|u-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|u+1| + C$$

$$\text{Zor} \int \frac{1}{u^3+1} du$$

$$(a^3+b^3) = (a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2)$$

$$(a^3-b^3) = (a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$$

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

~~Partial fractions~~

$$\frac{1}{(u+1)(u^2+u+1)} = \frac{A}{(u+1)} + \frac{Bu+C}{(u^2+u+1)}$$

$$1 = A(u^2+u+1) + (Bu+C)(u+1)$$

$$u^2 \rightarrow 0 = A + B$$

$$-1 = B + C$$

$$u \rightarrow 0 = -A + B + C$$

$$-1 = 3B$$

$$0 = B + C$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{or } u \rightarrow 1 = A + C$$

$$C = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|u+1| - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2u+1}{u^2+u+1} du + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2+u+1} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|u+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|u^2+u+1| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2+u+1} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|u+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|u^2+u+1|$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(u+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|u+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|u^2+u+1|$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{u+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|u+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|u^2+u+1|$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{u+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|u+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|u^2+u+1|$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{u+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right) + C$$

2. න.ම < ඌ.ම

2. මෙම කාරණය (27) වලට අනුකූල වන්න

$$2.3x \int \frac{5x^2 + 7}{x^2 + 4} dx$$

$$x^2 + 4 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} 5x^2 + 7 \\ 5x^2 + 20 \\ \hline -13 \end{array}}$$

$$= \int 5 + \frac{-13}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$= \int 5 - \int \frac{13}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$= 5x - 13 \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2^2}$$

$$= 5x - 13 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C //$$

වර්ගයේ ප්‍රතිකර්මය

$$\boxed{29} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} du = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right)$$

$$2.10x \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 - u^2}} du = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C //$$

නව මෙම කාරණය අනුව
X ලෙස ගත් චරිතයේ ප්‍රතිකර්මය
නව ප්‍රතිකර්මයේ ප්‍රතිකර්මය

$$\begin{aligned} 2.10x \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - 9u^2}} du &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2 - (3u)^2}} du \\ &= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3u}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3u}{2}\right) + C // \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{30} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 \pm A}} du = \ln |u + \sqrt{u^2 \pm A}|$$

$$2.10x \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}} du = \ln |u + \sqrt{u^2 + 1}| + C //$$

$$2.10x \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 - 10}} du = \ln |u + \sqrt{u^2 - 10}| + C //$$

නව මෙම කාරණය අනුව X ලෙස
ගත් චරිතයේ ප්‍රතිකර්මය
නව ප්‍රතිකර්මයේ ප්‍රතිකර්මය

$$2.10x \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{25u^2 - 1}} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(5u)^2 - 1}} du$$

$$= \ln |5u + \sqrt{25u^2 - 1}| \times \frac{1}{5} + C //$$

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උපරි සඳහන් කළ පරිදි,
උපරි ම < ඌ.ම වේ,

උපරි මෙම කාරණය අනුව,
මෙම ප්‍රතිකර්මය

$$\int \frac{u^3 + 2u^2 + 5u + 10}{u^2 + 1} du$$

උපරි මෙම කාරණය අනුව,
උපරි මෙම කාරණය අනුව

$$2.10x \int \frac{u^3 + 2u^2 + 5u + 10}{u^2 + 1} du$$

$$u^2 + 1 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} u^3 + 2u^2 + 5u + 10 \\ u^3 + u \\ \hline 2u^2 + 4u + 10 \\ 2u^2 + 2 \\ \hline 4u + 8 \end{array}}$$

$$= \int (u + 2) + \frac{4u + 8}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$= \int (u + 2) + \int \frac{4u + 8}{u^2 + 1} du$$

$$= \frac{(u + 2)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1} + \int \frac{2(2u) + 8}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{(u + 2)^2}{2} + 2 \ln |u^2 + 1| + 8 \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du$$

$$= \frac{(u + 2)^2}{2} + 2 \ln |u^2 + 1| + 8 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{1}\right)$$

2.10x

$$= \int (u + 2) + \frac{4u + 8}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$= \int u + \int 2 + \int \frac{4u + 8}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{u^2}{2} + 2 \int 1 \cdot du + \int \frac{4u + 8}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{u^2}{2} + 2u + 2 \ln |u^2 + 1| + 8 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{1}\right) + C //$$

31 $\int \frac{f'(u)}{\sqrt{f(u)}} du = 2\sqrt{f(u)}$

2. වර $\int \frac{e^u}{\sqrt{e^u + 5}} du = 2\sqrt{e^u + 5} + C$

2 වර $\int \frac{3u^2 - 1}{\sqrt{u^3 - u}} du = 2\sqrt{u^3 - u} + C$

ඔබේ ජනිත-යාමකරණ ක්‍රමවේදය
 මෙම මෙහෙය කෙරෙහි අදාළ වේ

$\left[\frac{p}{\sqrt{an^2 + bn + c}} \right]$

① u^2 සමානාකාර
 - $\ominus$ කෙරෙහි
 - $\sin^{-1}$ ක්‍රමවේදය
 ② u^2 සමානාකාර
 - $\oplus$ කෙරෙහි
 - $\ln$ ක්‍රමවේදය

① u^2 සමානාකාර $\ominus$ කෙරෙහි

32 $\int \frac{p}{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2 u + c}}$ ආකාරයට,
 ජනිත-යාමකරණ ක්‍රමවේදය
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} du = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right)$
 සොලවන්න

2 වර $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8u - u^2}} du$
 $= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(u-4)^2 + 16}} du$
 $= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4^2 - (u-4)^2}} du$
 $= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u-4}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u-4}{4}\right) + C$

2 වර $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4u-u^2}} du$
 $= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(u+2)^2 + 9}} du = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2 - (u+2)^2}} du$
 $= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u+2}{3}\right) + C$

33 $\int \frac{p}{\sqrt{tan^2 + bn + c}}$ ආකාරයට,
 ජනිත-යාමකරණ ක්‍රමවේදය $u^2 \pm A$ ආකාරයට
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 \pm A}} du = \ln|u + \sqrt{u^2 \pm A}|$
 සොලවන්න

2 වර $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 - 4u + 17}} du$
 $= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(u-2)^2 + 13}} du$
 $= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(u-2)^2 + 13}} du$
 $= \ln|(u-2) + \sqrt{(u-2)^2 + 13}| + C$

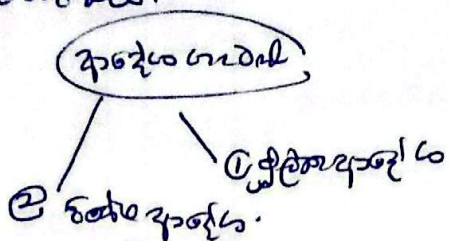
ඔබේ ජනිත-යාමකරණ ක්‍රමවේදය
 මෙම මෙහෙය කෙරෙහි අදාළ වේ
 $\left[\frac{pu + q}{\sqrt{an^2 + bn + c}} \right]$
 $\rightarrow \sqrt{f(u)}$ ක්‍රමවේදය

34 $\int \frac{pu + q}{\sqrt{an^2 + bn + c}}$ ආකාරයට,
 යාමකරණ $\int \frac{f'(u)}{\sqrt{f(u)}}$ ආකාරයට සලකන්න
 $\int \frac{f'(u)}{\sqrt{f(u)}} du = 2\sqrt{f(u)}$
 සොලවන්න

2 වර $\int \frac{3-2u}{\sqrt{3u-u^2}} du = 2\sqrt{3u-u^2} + C$

2 වර $\int \frac{9u-2}{\sqrt{u^2+1}} du$
 $= \int \frac{\frac{9}{2}(2u) - 2}{\sqrt{u^2+1}} du$
 $= \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{2u}{\sqrt{u^2+1}} du - 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+1}} du$
 $= \frac{9}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{u^2+1} - 2 \ln|u + \sqrt{u^2+1}| + C$
 $= 9\sqrt{u^2+1} - 2 \ln|u + \sqrt{u^2+1}| + C$

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଦେବୀଙ୍କ ଦୟାକରି
 ଉପହାସନା ଶୁଣିବା ପାଇଁ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ
 ଅର୍ପଣ କରୁଛି।



9. 100% उत्तर

	<u>अवयव वक्र</u>	<u>प्रयोजक</u>
[35]	$\sqrt{ax+b}$	t
[36]	$(ax+b)^{\frac{1}{n}}$	t
[37]	$(ax+b)^{\frac{m}{n}}$ वक्र, $(ax+b)^{\frac{1}{n}} = t$	
[38]	$\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ वक्र, $(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}$ $x = a \sin \theta$ अथ $x = a \cos \theta$	
[39]	$\sqrt{x^2+a^2}$ वक्र, $(x^2+a^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}$ $x = a \tan \theta$ अथ $x = a \cot \theta$	
[40]	$\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$ वक्र, $x = a \sec \theta$ अथ $x = a \operatorname{cosec} \theta$	

செவ்வார்டு இ யுத்த யாத்திரைகள் மூலமாக
விளக்கம்

- ② එකම x වලට y හරහා ගෙන යන
- ③ , ② දී පැතිවීමෙන් y හරහා ගෙන යන
- ④ ①, ②, ③ y හරහා ගෙන යන
- ⑤ සමානාස්තීන් y හරහා ගෙන යන
- ⑥ y හරහා ගෙන යන

$$dn = 2t dt - \textcircled{3}$$

$$2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{2}\right) + C$$

$$\frac{dt}{dn} = 3t^2 \frac{dt}{dn}$$

$$= \frac{3}{7} (n-1)^2 + \frac{15}{4} (n-1)^4$$

$$dy = 3t^2 dt$$

$$= 3(x+2)^{1/3} - 3 \tan^{-1}[(x+2)^{1/3}] + C$$

$$2. \text{ for } \int \frac{1}{n^2 \sqrt{1-n^2}} dn$$

$$\sqrt{1-n^2} = t$$

$$n = \sin \theta \quad a=1$$

$$\frac{dn}{d\theta} = \cos \theta$$

$$dn = \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta}} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta}} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{1-\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{1-\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= -\cot \theta$$

$$= -\cot (\sin^{-1}(n)) + C$$

ant

$$= -\cot \theta$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-n^2}}{n} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cot \theta &= \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-n^2}} \\ \cot \theta &= \frac{\sqrt{1-n^2}}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{ for } \int \sqrt{4-n^2} dn$$

$$n = 2 \sin \theta \quad | \quad dn = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 \theta} \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \sqrt{4(1-\sin^2 \theta)} \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int 2 \cos \theta \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int 4 \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= 2 \left[\int 1 d\theta + \int \cos 2\theta d\theta \right]$$

$$= 2\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2}$$

$$= 2 \left[\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \right] + \sin \left[2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \right]$$

ant

$$= 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$+ \sin 2\theta$$

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

$$= 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4-n^2}}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{n}{\sqrt{4-n^2}}$$

$$2. \text{ for } \int \sqrt{n^2+9} dn$$

$$n = 3 \tan \theta \quad | \quad dn = 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \sqrt{9 \tan^2 \theta + 9} \cdot 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int 3 \sqrt{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int 3 \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta} \cdot 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int 3 \sec \theta \cdot 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int 9 \sec^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 9 \int \sec^3 \theta d\theta$$

ant

$$2. \text{ for } \int \sqrt{n^2-5} dn$$

$$= \int \sqrt{n^2-(\sqrt{5})^2} dn$$

$$n = \sqrt{5} \sec \theta$$

$$\frac{dn}{d\theta} = \sqrt{5} \sec \theta \tan \theta$$

$$dn = \sqrt{5} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \sqrt{5 \sec^2 \theta - 5} \cdot \sqrt{5} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int 5 \tan \theta \cdot \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int 5 \tan^2 \theta \sec \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int 5 \sec \theta (\sec^2 \theta + 1) d\theta$$

$$= \int 5 \sec^3 \theta d\theta + \int 5 \sec \theta d\theta$$

$$+ \sin \theta \sec \theta + \tan \theta$$

ant

+C

අනුකූල ගණිතයේ ප්‍රශ්න

[41]

1. පරිපූරක භාග දායකයක් ලෙසින් පෙන්වා දීමට භාගයේ ප්‍රකෘතියේ දායකයෙකු ලෙසින් භාගයේ කෙරෙහි දායකයෙකු.

$$2. \text{ වර් } \int \frac{1}{u^{1/3} - u^{1/6}} du$$

$$u^{1/6} = t \text{ ලෙස ගනිමු}$$

$$u = t^6 \quad du = 6t^5 dt$$

$$u^{1/3} = t^2$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t^2 - t} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t^2 - t} \cdot 6t^5 dt$$

$$= \int \frac{6t^4}{t-1} dt$$

$$2.3 \text{ වර } \int \frac{1}{u^{1/2} + u^{1/3}} du$$

$$u^{1/6} = t$$

$$u = t^6$$

$$u^{1/2} = t^3$$

$$u^{1/3} = t^2$$

$$du = 6t^5 dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t^3 + t^2} 6t^5 dt$$

$$= \int \frac{6t^3}{t+1} dt$$

$$= \int (6t^2 - 6t + 6) \cdot \frac{6}{t+1} dt$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6t^2 - 6t + 6 \\ 6t^3 + 6t^2 \\ \hline -6t^2 \\ -6t^2 - 6t \\ \hline 6t \\ 6t + 6 \\ \hline -6 \end{array}$$

$$1.3 \text{ වර } \int \frac{1}{u^{2/3} + u^{1/3}} du$$

$$u^{1/3} = t$$

$$u = t^3$$

$$u^{2/3} = t^2$$

$$u^{1/3} = t$$

$$du = 3t^2 dt$$

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

$$= 3 \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt$$

$$= 3 \tan^{-1}(u^{1/3}) + C //$$

[42]

කණිකා භෞතිකයේ
දායකයෙකු ලෙසින්
කිසිදු දෘෂ්ටිකෝණයක්
හෝ සමාන දෘෂ්ටිකෝණයක්

$$2. \text{ වර } \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-u^2} du$$

$$\sqrt{4-u^2} \quad u = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$du = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\frac{u=0}{0 = 2 \sin \theta}$$

$$\theta = 0$$

$$\frac{u=2}{2 = 2 \sin \theta}$$

$$\sin \theta = 1$$

$$\theta = \pi/2$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{4 - 4 \sin^2 \theta} du$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \cos \theta \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} 4 \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 \cdot d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2\theta d\theta$$

$$= 2[\theta]_0^{\pi/2} + 2 \left[\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} + C$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right] + 2 \left[\frac{\sin(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})}{2} - \frac{\sin 0}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 0$$

$$= \pi //$$

part 2

43

$\int \tan^n x$ গুণক
গুণক $\tan x = t$

44

$$\int \cot^n x \, dx$$

Note: $\sin 2u = \frac{2 \tan u}{1 + \tan^2 u}$

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

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

$$\cos n_2 = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{n_2}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{n_2}{2}}$$

45

१००००

$$\int \frac{p}{a + b \cos u} \quad , \quad \int \frac{p}{a + b \sin u}$$

$$\int \frac{p \cos u}{a + b \cos u}, \int \frac{p \sin u}{a + b \cos u}$$

$$\int \frac{p \cos x}{a + b \sin x}, \quad \int \frac{p \sin x}{a + b \sin x}$$

$$\int \frac{p}{a \cos x + b \sin x + c}$$

ଅନୁଶୀଳନ

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

* କଢ଼ିତ ନି ପଢ଼ା Singh, ଡାମ ଏ
ପଞ୍ଜାବୀ ଭାଷା ୨ଟି ବୁକ୍ସ, ୮-୧୨ ପୃଷ୍ଠା

* ග්‍රන්ථ ක්‍රමයේ මුල් කොටස, විකල්ප ක්‍රමය,

ସମାପ୍ତ $\tan x = t$

415

7/7/05

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sin u} \quad , \quad \int \frac{1}{1-\sin u}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos u} , \int \frac{1}{1-\cos u}$$

ਭਰਤੀ

உலகியுமில்லாதவனாக
உலகியுமில்லாதவனாக

47

30000

$$\int \frac{p \sin u}{a + b \cos u}, \int \frac{p \cos u}{a + b \sin u}$$

Exhib

16/06/2020

23070 $\int \tan^{-1} n \, dn$
= $\frac{1}{2}$

$$= \int t^4 \, dt$$

$$z \int t^4 \cdot \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$2 \int \frac{t^4}{1+t^2} dt$$

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

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - x + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{7}\right)$$

$$\frac{t^3}{3} - t + \tan^{-1}(t)$$

$$^2 \frac{(\tan u)^3}{3} - \tan u + \tan^{-1}(\tan u)$$

$$= \frac{(\tan x)^3}{3} - \tan x + x + C$$

$$1+t^2 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} t^2 - 1 \\ \underline{t^4} \\ t^2 + t^4 \\ \underline{-t^2} \\ t^2 - 1 \\ \underline{-t^2} \\ +1 \end{array}}$$

$$2 \text{ for } \textcircled{2} \int \frac{\cot^3 u}{2t} du$$

$$= \int t^3 \cdot \frac{-1}{t^2+1} dt$$

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

$$= -1 \left[\int \frac{t}{t^2+1} dt + \int \frac{-t}{t^2+1} dt \right]$$

$$= -1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln|t^2+1| \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\cot^2 u}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\cot^2 u + 1| + C$$

$$= -\frac{\cot^2 u}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\cot^2 u + 1| + C //$$

$$2 \text{ for } \textcircled{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{4 \cos u + 3 \sin u + 5} du$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{u=0}{t=\tan 0=0} \quad \frac{u=\pi/2}{t=\tan \frac{\pi}{4}=1}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{4 \left[\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right] + 3 \left[\frac{2t}{1+t^2} \right] + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{t^2+1} dt$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1+t^2}{4-t^2+6t+5t^2+1} dt$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1+t^2}{5t^2+6t^2+6t+9} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1+t^2}{4(1-t^2)+6t+5(1+t^2)} \cdot \frac{2}{t^2+1} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 2 \left[\frac{1}{t^2+6t+9} \right] dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{2}{(t+3)^2} \right] dt$$

$$= 2 \left[\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(t+3)^2} dt \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\int_0^1 (t+3)^{-2} dt \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\left[\frac{(t+3)^{-1}}{-1} \right]_0^1 \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\left[\frac{1}{t+3} \right]_0^1 \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} //$$

$$2 \text{ for } \textcircled{4} \int \frac{1}{1-\sin u} du$$

$$\text{multiply by } \frac{1+\sin u}{1+\sin u}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{1-\sin u} \times \frac{(1+\sin u)}{(1+\sin u)} du$$

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

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

$$= \int \frac{(1+\sin u)}{\cos^2 u} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} du + \int \frac{\sin u}{\cos^2 u} du$$

$$= \int \sec^2 u du + \int \tan u \cdot \sec u du$$

$$= \tan u + \sec u + C //$$

$$\text{2.35r (5)} \int \frac{7 \sin u}{5 + 4 \cos u} du$$

$$= \int \frac{-\frac{7}{4} (-4 \sin u)}{4 \cos u + 5}$$

$$= -\frac{7}{4} \ln |4 \cos u + 5| + C //$$

$$\text{2.35r (6)} \int \frac{1}{3 - \cos 2u} du$$

$$\tan u = t$$

$$u = \tan^{-1}(t)$$

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

$$= \int \frac{1}{3 - (1 - t^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{(t^2 + 1)} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{3 + t^2 - 1 + t^2} \cdot 1 dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{4t^2 + 2} dt$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} \tan^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

VII නොවෙනස්වන අනුකලනය

Notes: u හරහා $\frac{dv}{du}$ ලබාගන්න
 v සෙවීම

උදා $\frac{dv}{du} = u^5, v?$

$v = \int u^5 du = \frac{u^6}{6}$

උදා $\frac{dv}{du} = e^{4u}$ ද $v?$

$v = \int e^{4u} = \frac{e^{4u}}{4}$

01. ලොකු ප්‍රතිකර්මයක් ඇති (හරි ලැබෙන ලොකු)

02. ප්‍රතිලෝමයක් ඇතිව ගැනීමට

03. ලොකු ප්‍රතිකර්මයක් ඇතිව ගැනීමට

04. $\int \sec 3u, \int \csc 3u$ ඇතුළත්

05. 2 හරහා ප්‍රශ්න ඇතිව ගැනීම

ලොකු ප්‍රතිකර්මයක් ඇති (log / ln)

නොවෙනස්වන අනුකලනය භාවිතයෙන් ඇතිව

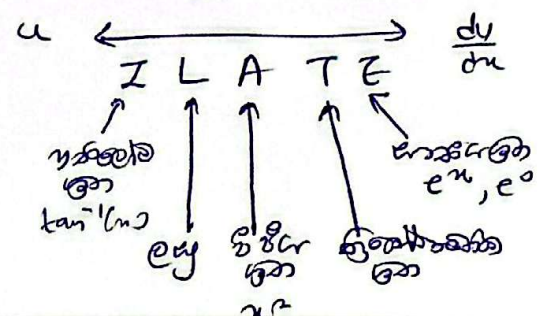
01. ලොකු ප්‍රතිකර්මයක් ඇතිව

* $\ln C (1 + \tan \theta)$
 මෙහි C නිශ්පාදකයා
 (නිශ්පාදිතය හෝ නිශ්පාදකයා)

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$\int u \cdot \frac{dv}{du} \cdot du = uv - \int v \cdot \frac{du}{du} \cdot du$

* u හා $\frac{dv}{du}$ තෝරා ගැනීම.



* නිශ්පාදකයා

01 u හා $\frac{dv}{du}$ හරහා අනුකලනය
 සලකා බැලීමට ප්‍රයත්නය කරන්න

02 නමුත් ප්‍රතිලෝමයක් ඇතිව
 අනුකලනයක් ඇතිව x හරහා

$1 = \frac{dv}{du}$ හා ප්‍රතිලෝමය $= u$

ලෙස ගෙන අනුකලනය කිරීම

විශේෂ නමුත් ලොකු ප්‍රතිකර්මය

x හරහා, 1 ඉස්සරයක් (A)

ලෙස ගෙන $u, \frac{dv}{du}$ හරහා

අනුකලනය කිරීම.

03 නොවෙනස්වන අනුකලනය ඇතිව
 නොවෙනස්වන අනුකලනයක් ඇතිව

04 අනුකලනයක් ඇතිව ප්‍රතිලෝමය
 ලොකු නොවෙනස්වන අනුකලනයක් ඇතිව

* $\ln C (1 + \tan \theta)$
 $= \ln C + \ln (1 + \tan \theta)$

$x \rightarrow t$

* $\ln \left(\frac{2}{1 + \tan \theta} \right)$
 $= \ln 2 - \ln (1 + \tan \theta)$
 $\div \rightarrow t$

* $2 \ln C = \ln(C^2)$

2.301 ①

$$\int \underbrace{u}_{x} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dv}{du}}_{\cos u} du$$

$$= uv - \int v \cdot \frac{du}{du} \cdot du$$

$$= x(\sin u) - \int \sin u \cdot 1$$

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

2.302 ①

$$\int \underbrace{u}_{x} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dv}{du}}_{e^u} du$$

$$= uv - \int v \frac{du}{du} du$$

$$= x \cdot e^x - \int e^x$$

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

2.303 ①

$$\int \sin^{-1} u \, du$$

$$\int \underbrace{1}_{\frac{dv}{du}} \cdot \underbrace{\sin^{-1} u}_u du$$

$$= uv - \int v \frac{du}{du} du$$

$$= \sin^{-1} u \cdot u - \int u \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du$$

$$= u \sin^{-1} u + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du$$

$$= u \sin^{-1} u + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{1-u^2}$$

$$= u \sin^{-1} u + \sqrt{1-u^2} + C$$

2.304 ①

$$\int \ln u \, du$$

$$\int \underbrace{1}_{\frac{dv}{du}} \cdot \underbrace{\ln u}_u du$$

$$= \ln u \cdot u - \int u \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \ln u \cdot u - u + C$$

2.305 ①

$$\int \underbrace{u^2}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{\cos u}_{\frac{dv}{du}} du$$

$$u \cdot \frac{dv}{du}$$

$$\frac{dv}{du} = \cos u$$

$$v = \sin u$$

$$= u^2 \sin u - \int \sin u \cdot 2u du$$

$$= u^2 \sin u - 2 \int u \sin u du$$

$$= u^2 \sin u$$

$$- 2 \left[u \cos u - \int \cos u \cdot 1 du \right]$$

$$= u^2 \sin u + 2u \cos u - 2 \sin u$$

$$= u^2 \sin u + 2u \cos u - 2 \sin u + C$$

2.306 ①

$$\int \underbrace{e^{4u}}_{\frac{dv}{du}} \cdot \underbrace{\cos 3u}_u du$$

$$u \cdot \frac{dv}{du}$$

* $\frac{dv}{du} = e^{4u}$

$\frac{dv}{du} = e^{4u}$

$\frac{dv}{du} = e^{4u}$

$$\int \underbrace{e^{4u}}_{\frac{dv}{du}} \cdot \underbrace{\cos 3u}_u du$$

$$v = \frac{\sin 3u}{3}$$

$$= e^{4u} \frac{\sin 3u}{3} - \int \frac{\sin 3u}{3} e^{4u} \cdot 4 du$$

$$= e^{4u} \frac{\sin 3u}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \int e^{4u} \sin 3u du$$

$$= e^{4u} \frac{\sin 3u}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \left[-e^{4u} \frac{\cos 3u}{3} - \int e^{4u} \cos 3u du \right]$$

$$= e^{4u} \frac{\sin 3u}{3} + \frac{4}{3} e^{4u} \frac{\cos 3u}{3} - \frac{16}{9} \int e^{4u} \cos 3u du$$

$$\frac{25}{9} \int e^{4u} \cos 3u du = e^{4u} \frac{\sin 3u}{3} + \frac{4}{3} e^{4u} \frac{\cos 3u}{3}$$

$$\int e^{4u} \cos 3u du = \frac{9}{25} \left[e^{4u} \frac{\sin 3u}{3} + \frac{4}{9} e^{4u} \cos 3u \right]$$

$$+ C$$

2.30r 01 4

$$\int e^n \cos n \, dn$$

$$u \xrightarrow{\text{ILATE}} \frac{dv}{dn}$$

$$= \cos n e^n - \int e^n (\sin n) \, dn$$

$$= e^n \cos n + \int e^n \sin n \, dn$$

$$= e^n \cos n + [\sin n e^n - \int e^n \cos n \, dn]$$

$$2 \int e^n \cos n \, dn = e^n \cos n + e^n \sin n$$

$$\int e^n \cos n \, dn = \frac{e^n \cos n}{2} + \frac{e^n \sin n}{2} + C$$

2.30r 01

ଉପାଧାନ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଉପାଧାନ
କ୍ରମିକ-କ୍ରମିକ ଉପାଧାନ.

$$\int e^{\sqrt{n+1}} \, dn$$

$$\sqrt{n+1} = t$$

$$n = t^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = 2t$$

$$dn = 2t \, dt$$

$$= \int e^t \cdot 2t \, dt$$

$$u \xrightarrow{\text{ILATE}} \frac{dv}{dn}$$

$$= 2 \int e^t t \, dt$$

$$= 2 [te^t - \int e^t \cdot 1 \, dt]$$

$$= 2te^t - 2e^t$$

$$= 2\sqrt{n+1} e^{\sqrt{n+1}} - 2e^{\sqrt{n+1}} + C$$

$$2.30r \int_2^4 n \ln n \, dn = a \ln b + c$$

ସମସ୍ତେ ଉପାଧାନ, ଉପାଧାନ

$$= \int_2^4 n \ln n \, dn \quad u \xrightarrow{\text{ILATE}} \frac{dv}{dn}$$

$$= \left[\ln n \frac{n^2}{2} \right]_2^4 - \int_2^4 \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \, dn \quad v = \frac{n^2}{2}$$

$$= \left[\ln n \frac{n^2}{2} \right]_2^4 - \frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 n \, dn$$

$$= \left[\ln n \frac{n^2}{2} \right]_2^4 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{n^2}{2} \right]_2^4$$

$$= \left[\ln 4 \cdot \frac{16}{2} - \ln 2 \cdot \frac{4}{2} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{16}{2} - \frac{4}{2} \right]$$

$$= \left[8 \ln 2 - 2 \ln 2 \right] - \frac{12}{2}$$

$$= \left[\ln 2^{16} - \ln 2^2 \right] - 3$$

$$= \ln \frac{2^{16}}{2^2} - 3$$

$$= \ln 2^{14} - 3$$

$$= 7 \ln 2 - 3$$

$$= a \ln b + c$$

$$a = 7, b = 2, c = -3 //$$

$$2.30r \int_1^{e^{\pi}} \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) \, dx$$

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ଉପାଧାନ ଉପାଧାନ

$$\int_1^{e^{\pi}} \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) \, dx \quad v = x$$

$$= \left[\cos(\ln x) x \right]_1^{e^{\pi}} - \int_1^{e^{\pi}} x (-\sin(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}) \, dx$$

$$= \left[\cos(\pi \ln e) e^{\pi} - \cos 0 \right] + \left[\sin(\ln x) x \right]_1^{e^{\pi}}$$

$$= [-e^{\pi} - 1] + [\sin(\ln e^{\pi}) e^{\pi} - \sin(\ln 1) 1] - \int_1^{e^{\pi}} \cos(\ln x) \, dx$$

$$= [-e^x - 1]$$

$$+ [\sinh(\ln e^x) e^x - \sinh(\ln u)]$$

$$= \int e^x \cos(\ln u) du$$

$$2 \int_1^{e^x} 1 \cdot \cos(\ln u) du = -(e^x + 1) + 0$$

$$\int_1^{e^x} 1 \cdot \cos(\ln u) du = \frac{-(e^x + 1)}{2}$$

Part 3

49. $\int \frac{p}{(ax+b)\sqrt{Ax^2+Bx+C}} dx$
 $\int \frac{p}{(ax+b)\sqrt{Ax^2+Bx+C}} dx$
 $(ax+b) = \frac{1}{t}$

50. $\int \frac{p}{(ax+b)\sqrt{Ax+B}} dx$
 $\sqrt{Ax+B} = t$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{1}{t^2} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{t} + 1}} \cdot \frac{-1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{-1/t^2}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{2 + 4t + t^2}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4t + 2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t+2)^2 - 2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t+2}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{(t+2)^2}{2} - 1} \right| + C$$

$$= -\ln |(t+2) + \sqrt{(t+2)^2 - 2}| + C$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{(n+2)\sqrt{n^2+1}} dn$$

$$(n+2) = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{1}{t^2} \Rightarrow dn = \frac{-1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{-1/t^2}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} + 1}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{-1/t^2}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt$$

$$= -\ln |t + \sqrt{t^2+1}|$$

$$\int \frac{-1/t^2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} + 1}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{-1/t^2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} + 1}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5t^2-4t+1}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t-\frac{2}{5})^2 - \frac{1}{5}}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| (t-\frac{2}{5}) + \sqrt{(t-\frac{2}{5})^2 - \frac{1}{5}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{1}{(n+2) - \frac{2}{5}} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{(n+2) - \frac{2}{5}}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{5}} \right| + C$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{(3n+10)\sqrt{n-1}} dn$$

$$\sqrt{n-1} = t$$

$$n = t^2 + 1$$

$$dn = 2t dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(3t^2+13) \cdot t} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{(3t^2+13)} dt$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}t}{\sqrt{13}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{39}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{13}} \right) + C$$

ଅନୁବୀକ୍ଷଣୀୟ ସମସ୍ୟା
 ↳ part 4

51 ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ-ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ
 ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ
 ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ

2. ଡଃ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ
 ଉପରୋକ୍ତ.

$$\int e^{\sqrt{n+3}} dn$$

$$\sqrt{n+3} = t \Rightarrow n = t^2 - 3$$

$$dn = 2t dt$$

$$= \int \underbrace{e^t}_{\frac{dv}{dt}} \cdot \underbrace{2t}_{u} dt \quad \text{u ZLATR } \frac{dv}{du}$$

$$= 2 \left[t \cdot e^t - \int e^t \cdot 1 dt \right] \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = e^t$$

$$= 2te^t - 2e^t + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{n+3} e^{\sqrt{n+3}} - 2e^{\sqrt{n+3}} + C$$

2. ଡଃ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ-ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ.

$$\int \sqrt{4n - n^2} dn$$

ସମସ୍ତ ଚିହ୍ନ ସଠିକ୍ ରଖାଯାଇଛି

$$\int \sqrt{-(n-2)^2 - 2^2} dn$$

$$\int \sqrt{2^2 - (n-2)^2} dn \quad \text{କାଉଣ୍ଟରପାର୍ଟ}$$

$$(n-2) = 2 \sin \theta \quad \sqrt{a^2 - u^2} \text{ ପାଇଁ}$$

$$n = 2 \sin \theta + 2 \quad u = a \sin \theta$$

$$dn = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\int 2 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$4 \int \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$4 \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$4 \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta$$

$$2 \left[\int 1 d\theta + \int \cos 2\theta d\theta \right]$$

$$2 \left[\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2 \sin^{-1} \left(\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n-2}{2} \right) \right) + \sin \left(2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n-2}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$2. ଡଃ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ-ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ
 \int \sin^{-1} \sqrt{n} dn$$

$$\sqrt{n} = t \Rightarrow n = t^2 \Rightarrow \sin^{-1}(\sqrt{n}) = \sin^{-1}(t)$$

$$dn = 2t dt$$

$$\int \sin^{-1} \sqrt{t^2} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$\int \sin^{-1}(t) \cdot 2t dt$$

$$\int \underbrace{t}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{\sin^{-1} t}_{\frac{dv}{du}} dt \quad \text{ZLATR } \frac{dv}{du}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) - \int -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \cdot 1 d\theta \quad v = -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + C$$

$$= \frac{\sin^{-1}(\sqrt{n}) \cos \left(2 \sin^{-1} \sqrt{n} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \sin \left(2 \sin^{-1} \sqrt{n} \right)}{2} + C$$

2. ଡଃ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ-ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ

$$\int n^7 e^{n^8} dn$$

$$n^8 = t \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dn} = 8n^7$$

$$\frac{dt}{dn} = 8n^7$$

$$dt = 8n^7 dn$$

$$n^7 dn = \frac{1}{8} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{8} e^t dt \Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} e^t + C$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \int e^t dt \Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} e^{n^8} + C$$

2. ଡଃ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ-ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ

$$\int \sqrt{n+1} dn$$

$$\sqrt{n+1} = t \Rightarrow n = t^2 - 1 \Rightarrow dn = 2t dt$$

$$\int t \cdot 2t dt$$

$$2 \int t^2 dt$$

$$t^2 = e^y \Rightarrow \ln t = y \Rightarrow \ln e^y = y$$

$$\ln t = y \Rightarrow \ln e^y = y$$

$$y = \frac{\ln t}{\ln e} = \ln t$$

$$2 \int e^{\ln t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$2 \left[\int \frac{1}{t} dt \right] \Rightarrow 2 \ln t + C$$

2.30r $e^u = t$ qapsooral

$$\int \frac{e^u}{\sqrt{1-e^{2u}}} du \text{ qasqab}$$

$$\int \frac{e^u}{\sqrt{1-(e^u)^2}} du \quad e^u = t$$

$$\frac{dt}{du} = e^u$$

$$dt = e^u \cdot du$$

$$e^u du = dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{1}\right)$$

$$\sinh^{-1}(e^u) + C$$

2.30r $\cot \theta = \sinh u$ qapsooral

$$\int \frac{\cos u}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2 u}} du \text{ qasqab}$$

$$\int \frac{-\csc \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{1+\cot^2 \theta}}$$

$$-\int \frac{\csc \theta d\theta}{\csc \theta}$$

$$-\int \csc \theta d\theta$$

$$-\ln |\sqrt{1+\sinh^2 u} - \sinh u| + C$$

$$\cot \theta = \sinh u$$

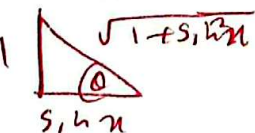
$$\csc \theta \frac{d\theta}{du} = -\csc^2 \theta$$

$$\csc \theta du = -\csc^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$-\ln |\csc \theta - \cot \theta| + C$$

$$\csc \theta = \sinh u$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sinh u}$$



$$\sinh \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2 u}}$$

$$\cot \theta = \sinh u$$

2.30r $u^3 t + 1 = 0$ qapsooral

$$\int \frac{1}{u(u^3-1)} du$$

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

qasqab qapsooral
qasqab qasqab

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t}(\frac{1}{t}-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{3t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t}(t+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{3t^2} dt$$

$$u^3 t + 1 = 0$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{u^3}$$

$$\frac{dt}{du} = -\frac{1}{u^4}$$

$$u^3 = -\frac{1}{t}$$

$$u^3 \csc \theta = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$3u^2 = \frac{1}{t^2} \frac{dt}{du}$$

$$u^2 du = \frac{1}{3t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{t}{(t+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{3t^2} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{(t+1)} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |t+1| + C$$

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

2.30r $u = \sinh^2 \theta$ qapsooral

$$\int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u}} du \text{ qasqab}$$

$$u = \sinh^2 \theta$$

qasqab qapsooral

$$\frac{du}{d\theta} = 2 \sinh \theta \csc \theta$$

$$du = 2 \sinh \theta \csc \theta d\theta$$

$$\csc \theta = \sinh \theta d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{\sinh^2 \theta}{\csc \theta} du$$

$$\int \tan \theta \cdot \sinh \theta d\theta$$

$$\int \sinh \theta \cdot 2 \sinh \theta d\theta$$

$$2 \int \sinh^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$2 \int \frac{1 - \csc^2 \theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$\int 1 d\theta - \int \csc^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\theta - \frac{\sinh^2 \theta}{2}$$

$$\sinh^{-1}(\sqrt{u}) = \frac{\sinh(2 \sinh^{-1}(\sqrt{u}))}{2} + C$$

② ക്രമിത ഏകമാപനം

ചുരുക്ക പ്രതികരണം

$$\int f(x) dx = g(x) + C$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = [g(x)]_a^b = g(b) - g(a)$$

പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഏകമാപനം
 ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട പ്രതികരണം
 ചുരുക്ക പ്രതികരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട
 പ്രതികരണം

* ക്രമിത $\int$ ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട പ്രതികരണം.

ഉദാഹരണം $\int_5^{10} \frac{1}{x+1} dx$

$= \left[\ln|x+1| \right]_5^{10}$

$= \ln|11| - \ln|6|$

$= \ln \left| \frac{11}{6} \right|$

പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഏകമാപനം ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട

ഉദാഹരണം $\int_1^5 e^{2x} dx$

$= \left[\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_1^5$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{2x}}{1} \right]_1^5$

$= \frac{1}{2} [e^{10} - e^2]$

$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{10} - e^2)$

അല്ല

$= \left[\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_1^5$

$= \left(\frac{e^{10}}{2} - \frac{e^2}{2} \right)$

$= \left(\frac{e^{10} - e^2}{2} \right)$

ഉദാഹരണം $\int_5^8 \frac{1}{x^2-2x} dx$

$\int_5^8 \frac{1}{x(x-2)} dx$

$= \int_5^8 \frac{1/2}{x} + \int_5^8 \frac{1/2}{(x-2)}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_5^8 \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \int_5^8 \frac{1}{(x-2)}$

$= \frac{1}{2} [\ln|x|]_5^8 + \frac{1}{2} [\ln|x-2|]_5^8$

$= \frac{1}{2} [\ln|8| - \ln|5|] + \frac{1}{2} [\ln|6| - \ln|3|]$

$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{8}{5} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{6}{3} \right|$

$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{8}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln \frac{5}{8})$

$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln \frac{2 \cdot 8}{5})$

$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{16}{5} \right)$

ഉദാഹരണം $\int_0^{\pi/4} \sin 2x dx$

$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx$

$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} dx - \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos 2x}{2} dx$

$= \frac{1}{2} [x]_0^{\pi/4} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/4}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} - 0 \right]$

$= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$

Note

പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഏകമാപനം ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട
 പ്രതികരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട

ക്രമിത ഏകമാപനം ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട
 പ്രതികരണം

සමාන ප්‍රමාණයක් ඇති ලක්ෂණ

- [2] සීමාන් තරලක නිව පිළිවෙල
 (-) ප්‍රමාණයකින් වෙනස් වේ

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

[3]
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx$$

[4] $a < c < b$ නම්,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

- [5] සීමාන් සමාන වෙනස් කොට
 තව සීමා වෙනස් වුව ද එකිනෙක
 වෙනස් කළොත් එකම
 වේදනාවක්

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(y) dy$$

උදා: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos y dy$

[6] a නිශක්තිය, b නිශක්තිය

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a-b+x) dx$$

 හෝ

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$$

[6] පෙන්ව

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a-b+x) dx$$

LHS $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

$$\int_a^b f(a-t) \cdot (-dt)$$

$$= \int_a^b f(a-t) \cdot dt$$

$$\int_a^b f(a-t) \cdot dt$$

$$\int_a^b f(a-x) \cdot dx //$$

$$x = a - t \text{ ආරම්භ}$$

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

$$dx = -dt$$

$$\frac{x=a}{a \neq t} \quad \frac{x=b}{t=0}$$

2. නව (2) $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a-x) dx$

සමානව

(L) $\int_0^{2024} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2024-x}} dx$ අවසර
 වේදනාව

$$\int_0^{2024} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2024-x}} dx = \int_0^{2024} \frac{\sqrt{2024-x}}{\sqrt{2024-x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= I \quad \quad \quad = I$$

$$I + I = \int_0^{2024} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2024-x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2024-x}} dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{2024} \frac{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2024-x})}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2024-x})} dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{2024} 1 \cdot dx$$

$$2I = [x]_0^{2024}$$

$$2I = [2024 - 0]$$

$$2 = \frac{2024}{2}$$

$$I = 1012 //$$

2.807 $\int_0^1 u (1-u)^{2005} du$
 (2005)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 u (1-u)^{2005} du \\ &= \int_0^1 (1-u) (u)^{2005} du \\ &= \int_0^1 (u^{2005} - u^{2006}) du \\ &= \int_0^1 u^{2005} du - \int_0^1 u^{2006} du \\ &= \left[\frac{u^{2006}}{2006} \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{u^{2007}}{2007} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2006} - \frac{1}{2007} \end{aligned}$$

2.807 II) a, b නිසා නිසා

$$\int_a^b f(u) du = \int_a^b f(a+b-u) du$$

(2005)

III) $\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sqrt{\sin u}}{\sqrt{\sin u} + \sqrt{\cos u}} du$ (2005)

2.81 $\int_a^b f(u) du = \int_a^b f(a+b-u) du$

LHS $\int_a^b f(u) du$

$u = a+b-t$ (2005)

$du = -dt$

$\frac{u=a}{t=b}$

$\frac{u=b}{t=a}$

$$\int_b^a f(a+b-t) \cdot (-dt)$$

$$\int_a^b f(a+b-t) dt$$

$$\int_a^b f(a+b-u) du$$

III) $\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sqrt{\sin u}}{\sqrt{\sin u} + \sqrt{\cos u}} du = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sqrt{\cos u}}{\sqrt{\sin u} + \sqrt{\cos u}} du$
 $\frac{2I}{2I}$

$$2I = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} 1 du$$

$$2I = \left[u \right]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3}$$

$$2I = \left[\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

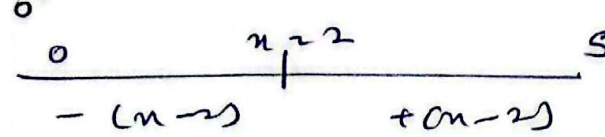
ව්‍යාංක අනුකලනය

උදාහරණ

① ව්‍යාංක = 0 ක්වන විට
 සෘණ සංඛ්‍යාත්මක
 ලකුණ සඳහා (+), (-) හා
 ගුණලික

දී ඇති ක්වන අනුකලනය
 සීමා. ඒ අනුවත් නම්
 ක්වන අනුකලනය අනුකලනය ලෙස ලියන්න

① $\int_0^5 |u-2| du$



$$= \int_0^2 |u-2| du + \int_2^5 |u-2| du$$

$$= \int_0^2 -(u-2) du + \int_2^5 (u-2) du$$

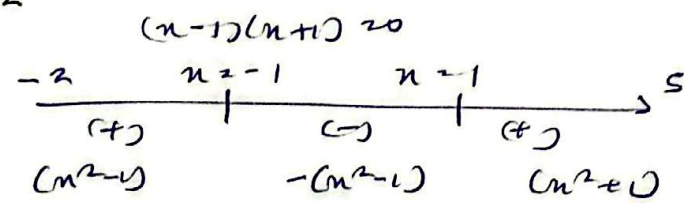
$$= \int_0^2 (2-u) du - \int_2^5 (u-2) du$$

$$= \left[\frac{(2-u)^2}{2} \right]_0^2 - \left[\frac{(u-2)^2}{2} \right]_2^5$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} - 0 - 0 - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$= \frac{13}{2}$$

② $\int_{-2}^5 |u^2-1| du$



$$= \int_{-2}^{-1} (u^2-1) du + \int_{-1}^1 -(u^2-1) du + \int_1^5 (u^2-1) du$$

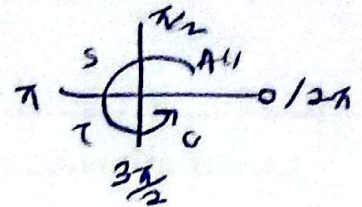
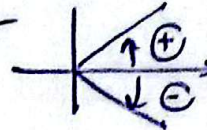
$$= \int_{-2}^{-1} (u^2-1) du - \int_{-1}^1 (u^2-1) du + \int_1^5 (u^2-1) du$$

$$= \left[\frac{u^3}{3} - u \right]_{-2}^{-1} - \left[\frac{u^3}{3} - u \right]_{-1}^1 + \left[\frac{u^3}{3} - u \right]_1^5$$

! අනුකලනය අනුකලනය

ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික ශ්‍රිතවල ව්‍යාංක අනුකලනය

නමුත්



උදාහරණ

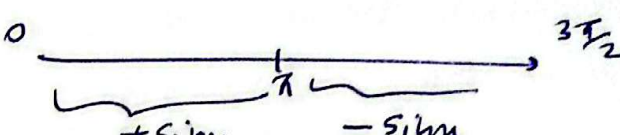
① දී ඇති ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික ශ්‍රිත

හා දී ඇති අගය වාදය
 සංඛ්‍යාත්මක ලියන්න

② ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික ශ්‍රිත
 වාදයේ (-, +) හා වාද ලකුණ

③ ක්වන අනුකලනය අනුකලනය
 ලෙස ලියන්න

① $\int_0^{3\pi/2} |\sin u| du$



$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sin u du + \int_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} -\sin u du$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sin u du - \int_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} \sin u du$$

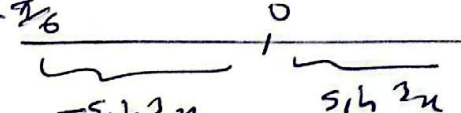
$$= [-\cos u]_0^{\pi} - [-\cos u]_{\pi}^{3\pi/2}$$

$$= -\cos \pi + \cos 0 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} - \cos \pi$$

$$= -(-1) + 1 + 0 - (-1)$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

② $\int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/2} |\sin 3u| du$



$$= \int_{-\pi/6}^0 -\sin 3u du + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 3u du$$

$$= -\int_{-\pi/6}^0 \sin 3u du + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 3u du$$

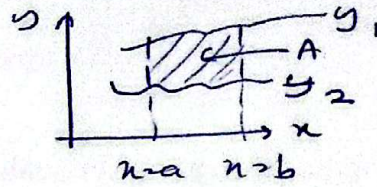
! අනුකලනය අනුකලනය

② අනුකලනයේදී

ලක්ෂණ

ලක්ෂණ

02] ඔබ 2න් අර්ථ දැක්වීම



$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{ඔබ 2 අර්ථ} \\ \text{දැක්වීම} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} y_1 \text{ හරහා} \\ \text{අර්ථ දැක්වීම} \\ \text{හරහා} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} y_2 \text{ හරහා} \\ \text{අර්ථ දැක්වීම} \\ \text{හරහා} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{ඔබ 2 අර්ථ දැක්වීම} = \int_a^b y_1 dx - \int_a^b y_2 dx$$

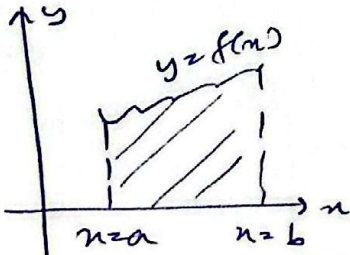
$$\boxed{A = \int_a^b (y_1 - y_2) dx}$$

එසේම ඔබ දැක්වීමට ආරම්භක අර්ථ දැක්වීම

③ ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී උදාහරණයක්

③ ඉහත කොටසට අනුරූප

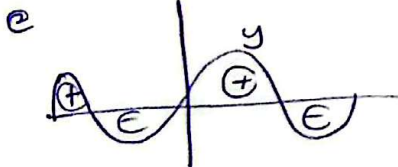
01] ඔබ 2න් අර්ථ දැක්වීම



$$\boxed{A = \int_a^b y \cdot dx}$$

Note:

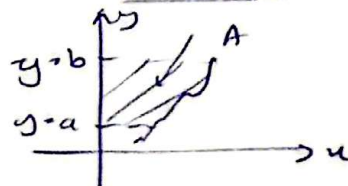
① ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී උදාහරණයක්
එය (1) අර්ථ දැක්වීමට
අනුරූපය.



y (1) න් කොටසට
(1) අර්ථ දැක්වීමට
y (1) න් කොටසට
(1) අර්ථ දැක්වීමට

③ ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී
ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී
ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී
ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී
ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී
ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී
ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී
ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී

03] ඔබ 2න් අර්ථ දැක්වීම



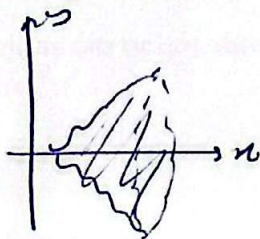
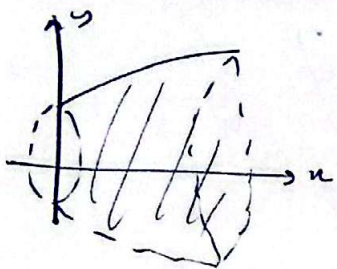
$$\boxed{A = \int_a^b x \cdot dy}$$

01] Note: ඔබ 2න්

ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී
ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී
ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී
ලක්ෂණයන්හිදී

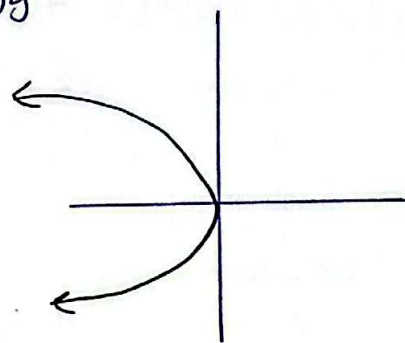
02) ජ්‍යාමිතික ධර්ම

01) වක්‍රයක්, x අක්ෂයේ ට 360° (2π) භ්‍රමණය කරන විට සෑදෙන වස්තුවේ පරිමාව



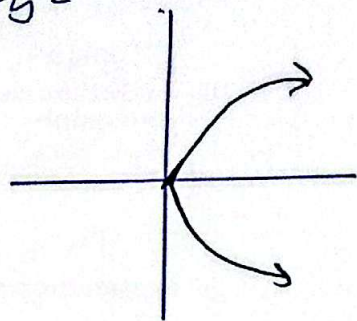
$$V = \int_a^b \pi y^2 dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} x = -Ay^2$$

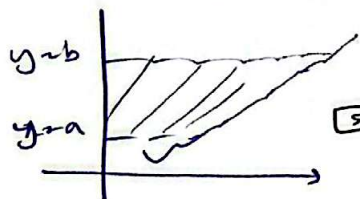


$$\textcircled{3} y^2 = Ax$$

$$\text{or } x = Ay^2$$



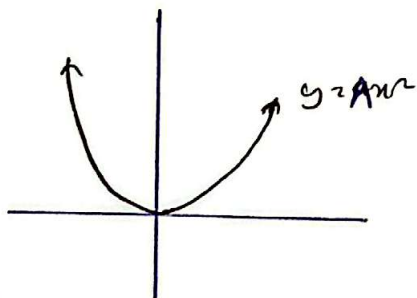
02) වක්‍රයක්, y අක්ෂයේ ට 360° (2π) භ්‍රමණය කරන විට සෑදෙන වස්තුවේ පරිමාව



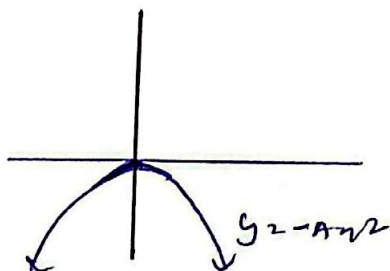
$$V = \int_a^b \pi x^2 dy$$

Note: භ්‍රමණය වන්නේ (පරිමාව සෑදෙන්නේ)

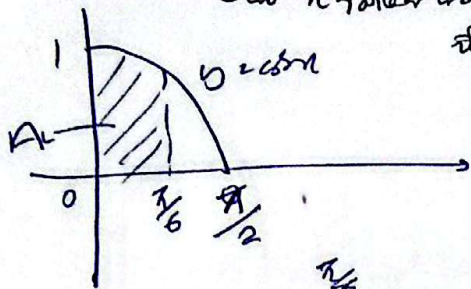
$$\textcircled{1} y = Ax^2$$



$$\textcircled{2} y = -Ax^2$$



- ① $y = \cos x$ ට්‍රැසර්ස් x
අක්ෂර අවක ($x=0$ සිට
 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ දක්වා)
එව x අක්ෂර සමඟ y අක්ෂර
වක්‍රයේ පරිමාණය

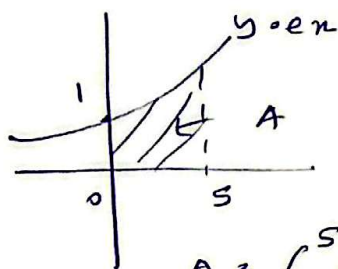


$$A = \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos x \, dx$$

$$A = \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos x \, dx$$

$$A = \left[\sin x \right]_0^{\pi/6} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

- ② $y = e^x$ ට්‍රැසර්ස් අවක ($x=0$ සිට $x=5$ දක්වා)



$$\frac{y}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = 1$$

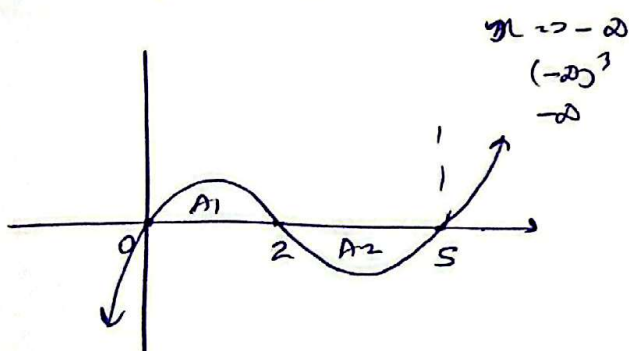
$$A = \int_0^5 e^x \, dx$$

$$A = e^5 - e^0 = (e^5 - 1) \text{ වක්‍රයේ පරිමාණය}$$

- ③ $y = x^3 - 7x^2 + 10x$ ට්‍රැසර්ස්
අවක සීමා කිරීමේ ක්‍රමය

$$y = x(x^2 - 7x + 10)$$

$$y = x(x-5)(x-2)$$



$$A_1 = \int_0^2 (x^3 - 7x^2 + 10x) \, dx$$

$$A_1 = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{7x^3}{3} + \frac{10x^2}{2} \right]_0^2$$

$$A_1 = \left[\frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{7 \cdot 8}{3} + 10 \cdot \frac{2^2}{2} \right] - 0$$

$$A_1 = \left[24 - \frac{7 \cdot 8}{3} \right]$$

$$A_1 = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$A_2 = \int_2^5 (x^3 - 7x^2 + 10x) \, dx$$

$$A_2 = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{7x^3}{3} + \frac{10x^2}{2} \right]_2^5$$

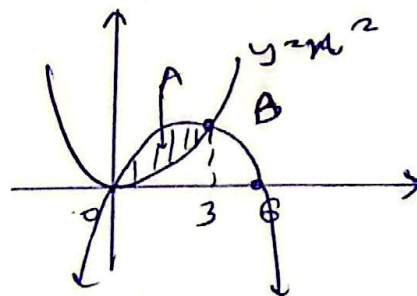
$$A_2 = \left[-\frac{189}{12} \right]$$

$$A_2 = \left| -\frac{189}{12} \right|$$

$$A_2 = + \frac{189}{12}$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \left(\frac{16}{3} + \frac{189}{12} \right) \text{ වක්‍රයේ පරිමාණය}$$

- ④ $y = 6x - x^2$ ට්‍රැසර්ස් $y = x^2$ දක්වා
අවක සීමා කිරීමේ ක්‍රමය.



$$B/ \quad x^2 = 6x - x^2$$

$$y = x(6-x)$$

$$\frac{x \neq +\infty}{-x^2}$$

$$-\infty$$

$$-\infty$$

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

$$-\infty$$

$$-\infty$$

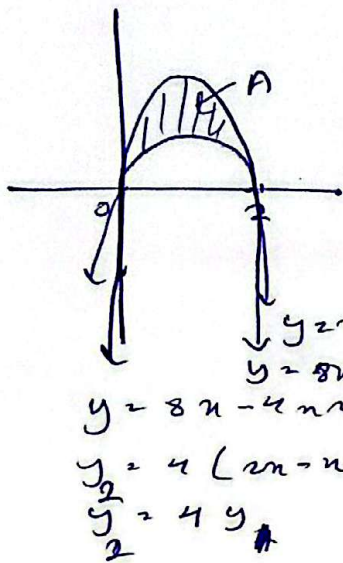
$$A = \int_0^3 (6x - x^2) - x^2 \, dx$$

$$A = \left[6 \frac{x^2}{2} - 2 \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^3$$

$$A = [3 \cdot 9 - 2 \cdot 9]$$

$$A = 9 \text{ වක්‍රයේ පරිමාණය}$$

③ $y = 2x - x^2$ හා
 $y = 8x - 4x^2$
 ඔවුන්ගේ අන්තර් ඛණ්ඩයේ
 වර්ගඵල



$$y = 2x - x^2$$

$$y = x(2 - x)$$

$$\frac{x \rightarrow +\infty}{-x^2} \quad -\infty$$

$$\frac{x \rightarrow -\infty}{-(-\infty)^2} \quad -\infty$$

$$y = 8x - 4x^2$$

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

$$\frac{y}{2} = 4y$$

$$A = \int_0^2 (8x - 4x^2 - 2x + x^2) dx$$

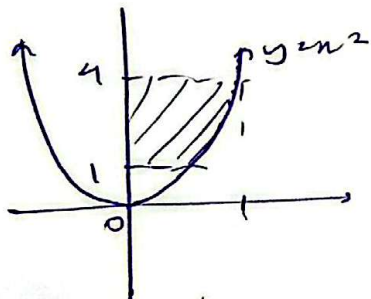
$$A = \int_0^2 (6x - 3x^2) dx$$

$$A = \left[\frac{6x^2}{2} - 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2$$

$$A = (3 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 8)$$

$$A = 4 \text{ වර්ගඒක}$$

④ $y = x^2$ වක්‍රය හා y අක්ෂය අතර
 සිටින වර්ගඵල ($y=1$ සිට $y=4$ දක්වා)
 [$x \geq 0$ වක්‍රයේ ඉරිදි කෙළවර]



$$x \geq 0$$

$$y = x^2$$

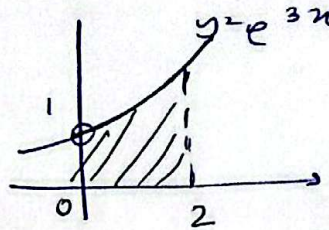
$$x = \sqrt{y}$$

$$A = \int_1^4 \sqrt{y} \cdot dy$$

$$A = \left[\frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4$$

$$A = \frac{2}{3} [2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1] = \frac{14}{3} \text{ වර්ගඒක}$$

⑤ $y = e^{3x}$ වක්‍රය හා
 x අක්ෂය අතර අන්තර් ඛණ්ඩයේ
 වර්ගඵල $2x$ දක්වා x අක්ෂයේ



$$V = \int_0^2 \pi (e^{3x})^2 dx$$

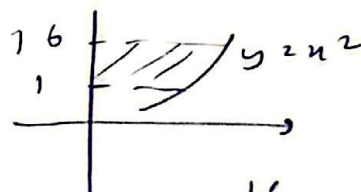
$$V = \pi \int_0^2 e^{6x} dx$$

$$V = \pi \left[\frac{e^{6x}}{6} \right]_0^2$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{6} [e^{12} - e^0]$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{6} [e^{12} - 1] \text{ (වර්ග ඒක)}$$

⑥ $y = x^2$ ($x \geq 0$) වක්‍රය හා
 y අක්ෂය අතර අන්තර් ඛණ්ඩයේ
 y අක්ෂය වටා 2π දක්වා x අක්ෂයේ
 වර්ගඵල



$$x = \sqrt{y}$$

$$V = \int_1^{16} \pi x^2 dy$$

$$V = \pi \int_1^{16} (\sqrt{y})^2 dy$$

$$V = \pi \int_1^{16} y dy$$

$$V = \pi \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_1^{16}$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{2} [16^2 - 1^2] \text{ (වර්ග ඒක)}$$