

টোকা-3

অনুকলনৰ আৰু কিছু সূত্ৰ:

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

প্ৰমাণ: আমি জানো যে,

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

এতেকে $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} x + C$

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

প্ৰমাণ: আমি জানো যে,

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

এতেকে $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\cos^{-1} x + C$

[ওপৰৰ দুয়োটা সূত্ৰৰ পৰা, $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} x + C$
 $= -\cos^{-1} x + C$]

[তলৰ চাৰিটা সূত্ৰ নিজে প্ৰমাণ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা]

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

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

[ওপৰৰ দুয়োটা সূত্ৰৰ পৰা, $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + C$
 $= -\cot^{-1} x + C$]

$$(5) \quad \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \sec^{-1} x + C$$

$$(6) \quad \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = -\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x + C$$

[ওপৰৰ দুয়োটা সূত্ৰৰ পৰা, $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \sec^{-1} x + C$
 $= -\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x + C$]

অনুকলনৰ পদ্ধতি (Methods of Integration):

কোনো এক ফলনৰ অনুকলন উলিয়াবলৈ কিছু পদ্ধতিৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হয়। তেনে তিনিটা পদ্ধতিৰ বিষয়ে এতিয়া আলোচনা কৰিম।

(ক) প্ৰতিষ্ঠাপন পদ্ধতি (Method of substitution):

এই পদ্ধতিত অনুকলনৰ সুবিধার্থে অনুকলনৰ চলক সলনি কৰা হয়। তাৰ বাবে নতুন আৰু পুৰণা চলকৰ মাজত সুবিধা হোৱাকৈ এটা ফলনীয় সম্পৰ্ক ধৰি লোৱা হয়।

ধৰা হওক, $\int f(x)dx$ নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব লাগে। অনুকলনৰ সুবিধা হোৱাকৈ ধৰাহওক, $x = g(z)$ এটা x আৰু z মাজৰ ফলনীয় সম্পৰ্ক। তেন্তে অৱকল লৈ পাওঁ $dx = g'(z)dz$ । গতিকে

$$\int f(x)dx = \int f(g(z))g'(z)dz$$

এই অনুকলনটো উলিওৱাত যদি একো অসুবিধা নহয়, তেন্তে আমি এই পদ্ধতিৰ সহায় লওঁ।
[ইয়াত $f(g(z)) = f\{g(z)\}$]

Ex. নিৰ্ণয় কৰা।

(i) $\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$

(ii) $\int \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx$

(iii) $\int \sin x \sin(\cos x) dx$

(iv) $\int \sqrt{ax+b} dx$

(v) $\int (4x+2)\sqrt{x^2+x+1} dx$

(vi) $\int \frac{e^{\tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2} dx$

(vii) $\int \frac{e^{2x}-e^{-2x}}{e^{2x}+e^{-2x}} dx$

(viii) $\int \tan^2(2x-3) dx$

(ix) $\int \cot x \log \sin x dx$

(x) $\int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sin x \cos x} dx$

Solⁿ:

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{2x dx}{1+x^2} \\ &= \int \frac{dz}{z} \end{aligned}$$

ধৰাহওক,

$$z = 1+x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow dz = 2x dx$$

$$= \log z + C$$

$$= \log (1 + x^2) + C$$

(ii)

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

$$= \int (\log x)^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \int z^2 dz$$

$$= \frac{z^3}{3} + C$$

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

ধরাহওক,

$$z = \log x$$

$$\Rightarrow dz = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

(iii)

$$\int \sin x \sin(\cos x) dx$$

$$= \int \sin(\cos x) (\sin x dx)$$

$$= \int \sin z (-dz)$$

$$= - \int \sin z dz$$

$$= -(-\cos z) + C$$

$$= \cos z + C$$

$$= \cos(\cos x) + C$$

ধরাহওক,

$$z = \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow dz = -\sin x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow -dz = \sin x dx$$

(iv)

$$\int \sqrt{ax + b} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{z} \left(\frac{1}{a} dz \right)$$

ধরাহওক,

$$z = ax + b$$

$$\Rightarrow dz = a dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{a} dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{a} \int \sqrt{z} \, dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} \int z^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} \frac{z^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} \frac{z^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\
 &= \frac{2}{3a} z^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\
 &= \frac{2}{3a} (ax + b)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(v)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int (4x + 2)\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} \, dx \\
 &= \int 2(2x + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} \, dx \\
 &= \int 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} (2x + 1) \, dx \\
 &= \int 2\sqrt{z} \, dz \\
 &= 2 \int z^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dz \\
 &= 2 \frac{z^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C \\
 &= 2 \frac{z^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} z^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} (x^2 + x + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

ধরাহওক,

$$\begin{aligned}
 z &= x^2 + x + 1 \\
 \Rightarrow dz &= (2x + 1) \, dx
 \end{aligned}$$

(vi)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{e^{\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \int e^{\tan^{-1} x} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \int e^z dz \\ &= e^z + C \\ &= e^{\tan^{-1} x} + C \end{aligned}$$

ধৰাহওক,

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \tan^{-1} x \\ \Rightarrow dz &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

(vii)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(e^{2x} - e^{-2x})dx}{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}} \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} dz}{z} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{z} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log z + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log(e^{2x} + e^{-2x}) + C \end{aligned}$$

ধৰাহওক,

$$\begin{aligned} z &= e^{2x} + e^{-2x} \\ \Rightarrow dz &= \{2e^{2x} + (-2)e^{-2x}\} dx \\ \Rightarrow dz &= 2(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}) dx \\ \Rightarrow (e^{2x} - e^{-2x}) dx &= \frac{1}{2} dz \end{aligned}$$

(viii)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \tan^2(2x - 3) dx \\ &= \int \tan^2 z \frac{1}{2} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \tan^2 z dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sec^2 z - 1) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\tan z - z) + C' \end{aligned}$$

ধৰাহওক,

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 2x - 3 \\ \Rightarrow dz &= 2 dx \\ \Rightarrow dx &= \frac{1}{2} dz \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \tan(2x - 3) - (2x - 3) \} + C'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \tan(2x - 3) - 2x \} + \left(\frac{3}{2} + C' \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \tan(2x - 3) - 2x \} + C \quad \text{য'ত } C = \frac{3}{2} + C'$$

(ix)

$$\int \cot x \log \sin x \, dx$$

$$= \int \log \sin x (\cot x \, dx)$$

$$= \int z \, d$$

$$= \frac{z^2}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{(\log \sin x)^2}{2} + C$$

ধরাহওক,

$$z = \log \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow dz = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x \, d$$

$$\Rightarrow dz = \cot x \, dx$$

(x)

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sin x \cos x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{\sin x / \cos x}}{\sin x \cos x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x \sec^2 x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x / \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^{\frac{1}{2}} x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x \, dx}{\tan^{\frac{1}{2}} x}$$

$$= \int \frac{dz}{z^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \, dz$$

$$= 2\sqrt{z} + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\tan x} + C$$

ধৰাহওক,

$$z = \tan x$$

$$\Rightarrow dz = \sec^2 x \, dx$$