

توابع اولیه انتگرال‌های مختلفی را در جدول ذیل ذکر نمودیم. برای انتگرال‌گیری از توابع دیگر می‌بایست انتگرالده را به یکی از اشکال زیر درآورد.

$$\int dx = x + C \quad (1.1)$$

$$\int a dx = ax + C \quad (a \text{ عدد ثابت}) \quad (2.1)$$

$$\int x^r dx = \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} + C \quad (r \text{ عدد حقیقی } r \neq -1) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \quad (x \neq 0) \quad (4.1)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x-a} dx = \ln|x-a| + C \quad (x \neq a) \quad (5.1)$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C \quad (6.1)$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1) \quad (7.1)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C \quad (a > 0) \quad (8.1)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C \quad (a > 0) \quad (9.1)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C \quad (a \neq 0) \quad (10.1)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C \quad (a \neq 0) \quad (11.1)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x+a)(x+b)} dx = -\frac{1}{a-b} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x+b} \right| + C \quad (a \neq b) \quad (12.1)$$

ضروری است که ذکر کنیم برای هر تابع پیوسته f همواره داریم:

$$\int df = f$$

مثال ۱.۱.۱. حاصل انتگرال‌های زیر با استفاده از جدول فوق بدست آمده است.

$$(a) \int x^5 + 6x^2 + x - 9 \, dx = \frac{x^6}{6} + 6\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 9x + C$$

$$(b) \int \sqrt{x^6} + x^2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} \, dx = \int \sqrt{x^6} + x^2 + \frac{1}{x} - 2x^{-2} \, dx \\ = \sqrt{\frac{x^6}{6}} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \ln|x| - 2\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C$$

$$(c) \int 4x^5 + 3\sqrt{x^3} - \frac{6}{\sqrt{x^2}} \, dx = \int 4x^5 + 3x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 6x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, dx \\ = 4\frac{x^6}{6} + 3\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} - 6\frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C \\ = \frac{2}{3}x^6 + \frac{12}{5}\sqrt{x^5} - \frac{12}{5}\sqrt{x^5} + C$$

$$(d) \int \frac{4\sqrt{x}}{x} - 2^{x+1} + \frac{3}{x} \, dx = \int 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \times 2^x + 3\frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ = 8\sqrt{x} - \frac{2^{x+1}}{\ln 2} + 3 \ln|x| + C$$

$$(e) \int \frac{4x^2 - 9x}{x^2} \, dx = \int \frac{4x^2}{x^2} - \frac{9x}{x^2} \, dx \\ = \int 4x - 9\frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ = 2x^2 - 9 \ln|x| + C$$

$$(f) \int \frac{dx}{16 - x^2} = \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{4+x}{4-x} \right| + C$$

$$(g) \int \frac{dx}{9 + x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

$$(h) \int \frac{dx}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{3+x}{3-x} \right| + C$$

$$(i) \int 2^x + 2^{-x} \, dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{1}{2}} + C$$

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

$$(k) \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-3)} \, dx \\ = -\frac{1}{-2+3} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x-3} \right| + C \\ = \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x-3} \right| + C$$

$$(a) \int x^{\delta} + \epsilon x^{\gamma} + x - 9 \, dx = \frac{x^{\delta+1}}{\delta+1} + \frac{\epsilon x^{\gamma+1}}{\gamma+1} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 9x + C$$

$$(b) \int \sqrt{x^{\epsilon}} + x^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\gamma}{x^{\gamma}} \, dx = \int \sqrt{x^{\epsilon}} + x^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{x} - \gamma x^{-\gamma} \, dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{x^{\epsilon+1}}{\epsilon+1}} + \frac{x^{\gamma+1}}{\gamma+1} + \ln|x| - \gamma \frac{x^{-\gamma+1}}{-\gamma+1} + C$$

$$(c) \int \sqrt{x^{\delta}} + \sqrt[3]{x^{\gamma}} - \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{x^{\gamma}}} \, dx = \int \sqrt{x^{\delta}} + \sqrt[3]{x^{\frac{\gamma}{3}}} - \epsilon x^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}} \, dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{x^{\delta+1}}{\delta+1}} + \frac{3 \sqrt[3]{x^{\frac{\gamma}{3}+1}}}{\frac{\gamma}{3}+1} - \epsilon \frac{x^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}+1}}{-\frac{\gamma}{2}+1} + C$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{x^{\delta+1}}{\delta+1}} + \frac{1 \sqrt[3]{x^{\gamma+1}}}{\sqrt[3]{\delta+1}} - \frac{\epsilon \sqrt{x^{\delta}}}{\delta} + C$$

$$(d) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} - \gamma x^{\alpha} + \frac{\beta}{x} \, dx = \int \sqrt{x}^{-1} - \gamma \times \gamma x^{\alpha} + \beta \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= \sqrt{x} - \frac{\gamma x^{\alpha+1}}{\ln \gamma} + \beta \ln|x| + C$$

$$(e) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^{\gamma}} - 9x}{x^{\gamma}} \, dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x^{\gamma}}}{x^{\gamma}} - \frac{9x}{x^{\gamma}} \, dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{x} - 9 \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= \sqrt{x^{\gamma}} - 9 \ln|x| + C$$

$$(f) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\epsilon - x^{\gamma}}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon+x}}{\sqrt{\epsilon-x}} \right| + C$$

$$(g) \int \frac{dx}{\epsilon + x^{\gamma}} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}\right) + C$$

$$(h) \int \frac{dx}{\epsilon - x^{\gamma}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon+x}}{\sqrt{\epsilon-x}} \right| + C$$

$$(i) \int r^x + r^{-x} dx = \frac{r^x}{\ln r} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{1}{r}} + C$$

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

$$(k) \int \frac{1}{x^r - 2x + 6} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-3)} dx \\ = -\frac{1}{-2+3} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x-3} \right| + C \\ = \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right| + C$$

تمرین ۲.۱. حاصل انتگرالهای زیر را بیابید.

$$(a) \int x^r + 2x^r - 4x dx, (b) \int \frac{1}{x^2} - 6x^r + 4x^r + \frac{2}{x} dx$$

$$(c) \int \frac{x^r - 8x^r + 4x^r + 2}{x^r} dx, (d) \int x(x^r + x^r - 8) dx$$

$$(e) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^r}}, (f) \int 4\sqrt{x} - 2x + \frac{2}{x^r} dx$$

$$(g) \int (x^r + 2)(3x^r - 4) dx, (h) \int \frac{1}{x^r - x - 12} dx$$

$$(i) \int 3^x + 2^{x+2} - e^x dx, (j) \int \frac{2}{25-x^r} dx$$

$$(k) \int \frac{x^2 - 2x^r + x^r + 2x^r}{x^r} dx, (l) \int \frac{2}{x^r - \sqrt{x} + 12} dx$$

$$(m) \int \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^r} + 2x^r - 3x}{\sqrt{x}} dx, (n) \int \frac{3x + 2}{x^r - \sqrt{x} + 6} dx$$