

## انتگرال<sup>۵</sup> بخش ۵

<sup>۵</sup> Sh. Nosrati, [13961208](#) update [14000504](#) ES0.

### روشی دیگر برای حل انتگرال کسکانت

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{\frac{1}{2}} &= \int \csc x \, dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos^2 x} \, dx \\
 &= \int \frac{-1}{1 - u^2} \, du ; \quad \cos x = u \implies -\sin x \, dx = du \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+u}{1-u} + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \cot \frac{x}{2} + C \\
 &= \ln \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

## انتگرال توابع نمائی

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{\gamma} &= \int \gamma^x + \gamma^{-x} \, dx \\
 &= \int \gamma^x + \left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right)^x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{\gamma^x}{\ln \gamma} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{1}{\gamma}} + C \\
 &= \frac{\gamma \sinh(x \ln \gamma)}{\ln \gamma} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{\gamma\lambda} &= \int x^{\gamma} + \delta x^{\lambda} - \gamma x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\lambda} x^{\lambda} + \frac{\delta}{\gamma} x^{\gamma} - \gamma x^{\lambda} + C \\
 I_{\gamma\delta} &= \int \frac{1}{x^{\delta}} - \delta x^{\gamma} + \gamma x^{\lambda} + \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{-1}{\gamma x^{\gamma}} - \delta x^{\gamma} + x^{\lambda} + \gamma \ln x + C \\
 I_{\gamma\circ} &= \int \frac{x^{\gamma} - \lambda x^{\lambda} + \gamma x^{\lambda} + \delta}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{-\delta}{\gamma x^{\gamma}} - \lambda x + \frac{1}{\lambda} x^{\lambda} + \gamma \ln x + C \\
 I_{\gamma\lambda} &= \int x(x^{\lambda} + x^{\gamma} - \lambda) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\gamma} x^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\lambda} x^{\lambda} - \gamma x^{\lambda} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{33} &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4-x^4}} dx \\
 &= \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt[4]{4}} + C \\
 I_{33} &= \int \sqrt[4]{x} - 5^x + \frac{3}{x^3} dx \\
 &= \frac{-3}{4x^4} - \frac{5^x}{\ln 5} + \frac{9}{4}x^{\frac{5}{4}} + C \\
 I_{34} &= \int (x^3 + 5)(3x^3 - 4) dx \\
 &= \frac{-4}{3}x^3 + \frac{15}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{4}x^5 - 2x + C \\
 I_{35} &= \int \frac{1}{x^4 - x - 12} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{7}-x}{\sqrt{7}+x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}I_{\gamma\delta} &= \int \frac{x^\delta + \gamma x^\gamma - \delta}{x^\gamma} dx \\&= \int x^\gamma + \frac{\gamma}{x} - \delta x^{-\gamma} dx \\&= \frac{x^\gamma}{\gamma} + \gamma \ln|x| + \frac{\gamma}{x^\gamma} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\text{vv}} &= \int \frac{2x^4 - 5x^3 + 4x - 1}{x - 2} dx \\ &= \int 2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 3 + \frac{5}{x-2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 3x + 5 \ln|x-2| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{48} &= \int \frac{2x - 12}{x^4 - 5x^2 + 6x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{-2}{x} + \frac{4}{x-2} + \frac{-2}{x-3} dx \\ &= -2 \ln|x| + 4 \ln|x-2| - 2 \ln|x-3| + C \\ &= 2 \ln \frac{(x-2)^4}{x(x-3)} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\frac{1}{2}} &= \int \frac{4x}{(2x^2 - 3)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{u^{\frac{1}{2}}} du \\ &= \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du \\ &= \frac{u^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{2u^{\frac{1}{2}}} + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{2(2x^2 - 3)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{\frac{1}{r}} &= \int \frac{(\sqrt[r]{x} + 1)^{\frac{1}{r}}}{\sqrt[r]{x^{\frac{1}{r}}}} \, dx \\
 &= \int u^{\frac{1}{r}} \, du \quad ; \quad \sqrt[r]{x} + 1 = u \implies \frac{1}{r\sqrt[r]{x^{\frac{1}{r}}}} \, dx = du \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}} u^{\frac{1}{r}} + C \\
 &= \frac{r}{1} (\sqrt[r]{x} + 1)^{\frac{1}{r}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$