Integration

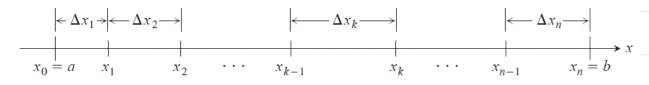
تعیف و فرس کنید تا مو کم بر باری را ماری در با مشر . کدارار از از از از از از از از ایمارت از محمد مرت زیر :

Partition

$$P = \{ a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b \}.$$

$$[x_{k-1},x_k] (\zeta_0) = \chi - \chi \qquad (\zeta_0) = \chi - \chi$$

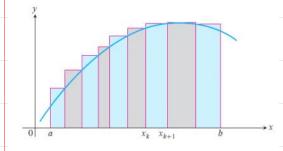
تعرم مح) تسوير.



$$m_k = \inf\{f(x): x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]\}$$

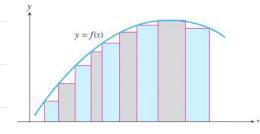
$$M_k = \sup\{f(x): x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]\}.$$

مَنا لَمْ بِالْهَارِ ٢ مجوم باللي لرب مورت رس تعرف في لنم



$$U(f;P) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} M_k (x_k - x_{k-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} M_k A_k$$

ببترتب ملأم محموع بأبني سبر م مرتعب مر تعب مي شعد



$$L(f;P) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} m_k (x_k - x_{k-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} m_k \Delta x$$

$$0 \quad a \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_{k-1} \quad x_k \quad x_{n-1} \quad b \longrightarrow x$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{m_k(\omega_k)} \omega_{k-1}$$

L(f, P) = U(f, P) P(f, P) = U(f, P) P(f, P) = U(f, P) P(f, P) = U(f, P) U(f, P) > U(f, P) U(f, P

 $\underline{\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx} = L(f) = \sup\{L(f; P) : P \in \mathcal{P}\}.$

 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = U(f) = \inf\{U(f; P): P \in \mathcal{P}\}.$

 $m(b-a) \le L(f;P) \le U(f;P) \le M(b-a).$

$$=> L(P,f)=0 \quad \mathcal{V}(P,f)=\sum_{k=1}^{n} M_k \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \Delta x_k = b-a$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} F(x) dx = b-a \quad \int_{a}^{b} f(a) dx = 0 \quad \text{and } \int_{a}^{b} V(x) dx = 0$$

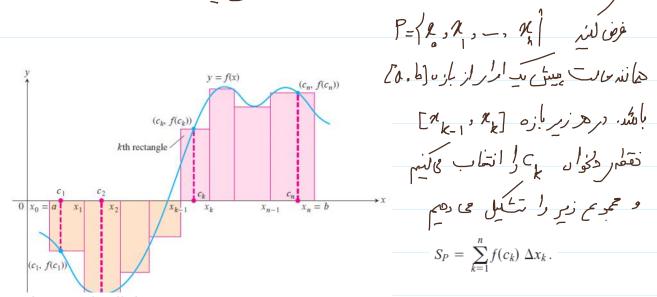
$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{and } \int_{a}^{b} V(x) dx = 0$$

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محجوم ريان Riemann Sum:



The sum S_P is called a **Riemann sum for f on the interval** [a, b].

When each partition has n equal subintervals, each of width $\Delta x = (b - a)/n$, we will also write

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(c_k) \Delta x = I = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx.$$

1. Order of Integration:
$$\int_{b}^{a} f(x) dx = -\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
 A Definition

2. Zero Width Interval:
$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$$
 Also a Definition

3. Constant Multiple:
$$\int_{a}^{b} kf(x) dx = k \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
 Any Number k
$$\int_{a}^{b} -f(x) dx = -\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
 $k = -1$

4. Sum and Difference:
$$\int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

5. Additivity:
$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx + \int_b^c f(x) \, dx = \int_a^c f(x) \, dx$$

6. Max-Min Inequality: If
$$f$$
 has maximum value max f and minimum value min f on $[a, b]$, then

$$\min f \cdot (b - a) \le \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \le \max f \cdot (b - a).$$

7. Domination:
$$f(x) \ge g(x) \text{ on } [a, b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \ge \int_a^b g(x) \, dx$$
$$f(x) \ge 0 \text{ on } [a, b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \ge 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

على المراد توام انتسال بدر بربازه (طروع عارتنداز . توامع بيون ، توامع نابعدة الله . كم تعام نابعدة الله . كم تعام نابعد تعام الله . كم تعام نابعد تعام الله .

قفیہ: غرض کنید f بر [a,b] انترال ہیر رہاں باس ہو [a,b] بر [a,b] بر [a,b] بر [a,b] بر [a,b] بر [a,b] انترال ہیرات [a,b] انترال ہیرات

صفیہ: الر ع ولی انتوال بذیر بلسنبر [ط, م] آنفاه ۱- فی بر [ط, م] انترال بذیرات ۱- فی بر ازط, می ایران از میلی ایران ای

مين Area Under a Curve as a Definite Integral

Compute $\int_{0}^{b} x \, dx$ $\Delta x = (b - 0)/n = \frac{b}{n}$

$$P = \left\{0, \frac{b}{n}, \frac{2b}{n}, \frac{3b}{n}, \dots, \frac{nb}{n}\right\}$$
 and $c_k = \frac{kb}{n}$. So

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(c_k) \Delta x = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{kb}{n} \cdot \frac{b}{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{kb^2}{n^2} = \frac{b^2}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k = \frac{b^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

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

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

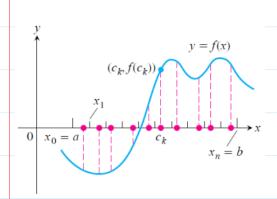
As $n \to \infty$ and $||P|| \to 0$, this last expression on the right has the limit $b^2/2$. Therefore,

$$\int_0^b x \, dx = \frac{b^2}{2}.$$

DEFINITION The Average or Mean Value of a Function

If f is integrable on [a, b], then its **average value on** [a, b], also called its **mean value**, is

$$\operatorname{av}(f) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, dx.$$



$$\frac{f(c_{1}) + f(c_{2}) + \dots + f(c_{n})}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(c_{k}) = \frac{\Delta x}{b - a} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(c_{k}) = \frac{1}{b - a} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(c_{k}) \Delta x$$

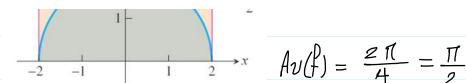
$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{b - k} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(c_{k}) \Delta x = \frac{1}{b - a} \int_{k=1}^{n} f(c_{k}) \Delta x = \frac{1}{b - a}$$

Find the average value of $f(x) = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$ on [-2, 2].

$$y$$

$$2 \quad f(x) = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

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



$$Av(f) = \frac{2\Pi}{4} = \frac{\Pi}{2}$$

ترین اندال بعن برمط برهرام از مرهای رمد را بدار

- 3. $\lim_{\|P\|\to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (c_k^2 3c_k) \Delta x_k$, where P is a partition of $[-7, 5] \to \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^2 3x^2) dx$
- **4.** $\lim_{\|P\|\to 0} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{c_k}\right) \Delta x_k$, where P is a partition of [1, 4]

$$\int_{a}^{b}f(x)\,dx=\underset{n\rightarrow\infty}{lim}\frac{b-a}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}f\Bigg(a+\frac{k\left(b-a\right)}{n}\Bigg)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) = \int_{0}^{1} f(x) \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{1}+\cdots+\sqrt{n}}{n^{\frac{r}{4}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{2}+\cdots+\sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}+\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}+\cdots+\sqrt{\frac{n}{n}}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n} = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{n} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{n} \sqrt{n} = \frac{2}{3}$$

The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus Part 1

If f is continuous on [a, b] then $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ is continuous on [a, b] and differentiable on (a, b) and its derivative is f(x);

$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt = f(x).$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{x} \cos t \, dt - \cos \mathcal{R}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \text{ if } y = \int_{x}^{5} 3t \sin t \, dt = -\int_{5}^{\infty} 3t \sin t \, dt = -\int_{5}^{\infty} 3t \sin t \, dt \Rightarrow y = -3 \times \sin t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \text{ if } y = \int_{1}^{x^{2}} \cos t \, dt = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\int_{1}^{\infty} \cos t \, dt \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$= \cos \mu \cdot 2\pi = 2\pi \cos x^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{h(x)}^{h(x)} f(t) \, dt = g'(x) f'(g(x)) - h'(x) f'(h(x))$$

$$= \int_{h(x)}^{x} f(t) \, dt = g'(x) f'(g(x)) - h'(x) f'(h(x))$$

$$= \int_{1}^{x} \sin t' \, dt \int_{$$

THEOREM 4 (Continued) The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus Part 2

If f is continuous at every point of [a, b] and F is any antiderivative of f on [a, b], then

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

$$f(x) = 2\pi e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} =$$

نبارین از این به عدر بهال روش های می رویم می متوانی با اسا دی از ایها مندهشن را مدر آ آوری مدمشن های مامع م را با به که دین از کا این داده و آن را انتظال نامعین می سیم

$$\int dx = x + c \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{t_{0}} (\cos(\sin z)) dx = \frac{1}{t_{0}} (\cos(\sin z))$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{x} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} \pi \sqrt{x} + C \qquad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx = 2\sqrt{x} + C$$

تاعده بانساى (تغيير متغير)

THEOREM 5 The Substitution Rule

If u = g(x) is a differentiable function whose range is an interval I and f is continuous on I, then

THEOREM 5 The Substitution Rule

If u = g(x) is a differentiable function whose range is an interval I and f is continuous on I, then

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x) dx = \int f(u) du.$$

The Power Rule in Integral Form

$$\int \left(u^n \frac{du}{dx}\right) dx = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C.$$

$$\int 2\pi (\chi^{2}+1)^{5} d\chi = \frac{(\chi^{2}+1)^{6}}{6} + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{1+y^2} \cdot 2y \, dy = \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + y^2 \right) \sqrt{1+y^2} + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{4t-1} \, dt = \frac{1}{4} \int 4 \sqrt{4t-1} \, dt = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3} \left(4t-1 \right) \sqrt{4t-1} \right) + C$$

تا عره ٢

$$\int \frac{2z \, dz}{\sqrt[3]{z^2 + 1}} = \int 2z \left(z^2 + 1\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dz = \frac{\left(z^2 + 1\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} + 1}{-\frac{1}{3} + 1} + C$$

$$\int u'\cos u \, dx = \sin u + C$$

$$\int u'\sin u \, dx = -\cos u + C$$

$$\int \cos(7\theta + 5) d\theta = \frac{1}{7} \sin(7\theta + 5) + C$$

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

$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2\pi \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\pi + C$$

$$\int \sin 5\pi \cos 7\pi \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int (\sin (12\pi) - \sin (2\pi)) d\pi \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{12} \cos 12\pi + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\pi \right] + C$$

$$\frac{d}{du}\tan u = \sec^2 u$$

$$\Rightarrow \int u' \sec^2 u \, dx = \int \cot x \, dx = \cot x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 2x} \, dx = \int \sec^2 (2x) \, dx = \int \cot x \, dx + c$$

$$\int u' t \operatorname{d} n u \, d n = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int t_{3}^{2} \operatorname{d} n \, d n = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int x^{2} + \operatorname{d} n \left(x + 1 \right) \, d n$$

رين

13.
$$\int \sqrt{3-2s} \, ds$$

14.
$$\int (2x+1)^3 dx$$

$$15. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5s+4}} \, ds$$

16.
$$\int \frac{3 \, dx}{(2 - x)^2}$$

17.
$$\int \theta \sqrt[4]{1-\theta^2} d\theta$$

18.
$$\int 8\theta \sqrt[3]{\theta^2 - 1} d\theta$$

19.
$$\int 3y \sqrt{7 - 3y^2} \, dy$$

20.
$$\int \frac{4y \, dy}{\sqrt{2y^2 + 1}}$$

21.
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})^2} dx$$

$$22. \int \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

23.
$$\int \cos(3z + 4) dz$$

24.
$$\int \sin(8z - 5) dz$$

25.
$$\int \sec^2 (3x + 2) dx$$

$$26. \int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$27. \int \sin^5 \frac{x}{3} \cos \frac{x}{3} dx$$

$$28. \int \tan^7 \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \, dx$$

29.
$$\int r^2 \left(\frac{r^3}{18} - 1\right)^5 dr$$

30.
$$\int r^4 \left(7 - \frac{r^5}{10}\right)^3 dr$$

31.
$$\int x^{1/2} \sin(x^{3/2} + 1) dx$$

32.
$$\int x^{1/3} \sin(x^{4/3} - 8) dx$$

33.
$$\int \sec\left(\upsilon + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \tan\left(\upsilon + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) d\upsilon$$

34.
$$\int \csc\left(\frac{\upsilon-\pi}{2}\right)\cot\left(\frac{\upsilon-\pi}{2}\right)d\upsilon$$

35.
$$\int \frac{\sin(2t+1)}{\cos^2(2t+1)} dt$$
 36.
$$\int \frac{6\cos t}{(2+\sin t)^3} dt$$

36.
$$\int \frac{6\cos t}{(2+\sin t)^3} dt$$

37.
$$\int \sqrt{\cot y} \csc^2 y \, dy$$
 38. $\int \frac{\sec z \tan z}{\sqrt{\sec z}} \, dz$

$$38. \int \frac{\sec z \tan z}{\sqrt{\sec z}} dz$$

39.
$$\int \frac{1}{t^2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{t} - 1\right) dt$$
 40.
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cos(\sqrt{t} + 3) dt$$

$$\mathbf{40.} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cos(\sqrt{t} + 3) \, dt$$

41.
$$\int \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sin \frac{1}{\theta} \cos \frac{1}{\theta} d\theta$$

41.
$$\int \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sin \frac{1}{\theta} \cos \frac{1}{\theta} d\theta$$
 42.
$$\int \frac{\cos \sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{\theta} \sin^2 \sqrt{\theta}} d\theta$$

43.
$$\int (s^3 + 2s^2 - 5s + 5)(3s^2 + 4s - 5) ds$$

44.
$$\int (\theta^4 - 2\theta^2 + 8\theta - 2)(\theta^3 - \theta + 2) d\theta$$

45.
$$\int t^3 (1+t^4)^3 dt$$
 46. $\int \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x^5}} dx$

$$46. \int \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x^5}} \, dx$$

47.
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \, dx$$

47.
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \, dx$$
 48. $\int 3x^5 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} \, dx$

THEOREM 6 Substitution in Definite Integrals

If g' is continuous on the interval [a, b] and f is continuous on the range of g, then

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) du$$

$$\int_{a}^{3} 2\chi (\chi + 1) d\chi \qquad \qquad \int_{a}^{2} 2\chi d\chi = 2\chi d\chi$$

$$\chi = 3 \Rightarrow \chi = 10$$

$$\chi = 3 \Rightarrow \chi = 10$$

$$\chi = 1 \Rightarrow \chi = 2$$

$$\chi = 1 \Rightarrow \chi = 2$$

$$\chi = 1 \Rightarrow \chi = 2$$

$$\int_{A}^{b} f(x+1) dx = \int_{A+1}^{b+1} f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = x+1 \\ du = dx \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 - u^2}} dx = \sin \frac{u}{u} + C = \frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{u < 0}$$

$$\int \frac{dn}{\sqrt{v-n^r}} = \sin \frac{n}{\sqrt{v}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\chi \, d\chi}{\sqrt{\xi - \chi^{\xi}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 \, \chi \, d\chi}{\sqrt{4 - \left(\chi^{2}\right)^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \left(\frac{\chi^{2}}{2}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}} \, dx = \frac{\sin^{-1}(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} = \Re + c$$

$$\int \frac{\mu}{a^2 + \mu^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{a} dx + C - 8$$

$$\int \frac{\pi \ln x}{2+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{a}\sec^{-1}\left|\frac{u}{a}\right| + C \qquad \text{(Valid for } |u| > a > 0\text{)}$$

$$\int_{2/\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \sec^{-1}x \Big]_{2/\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\operatorname{Sec}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - 6}} = \int \frac{e^{1/2} \pi}{e^{1/2} \sqrt{e^{2x} - 6}} = \int \frac{e^{1/2} \pi}{e^{1$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x - x^2}} \qquad 4\pi - \chi^2 = -(\pi - 2)^2 + 4$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + (x - x)^{r}}} = \sin^{2}\left(\frac{\pi - x}{x}\right) + C$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x \, dx}{1+\sin x} = + \int_{0}^{1} \left(\sin^{2}x\right) + C$$

73.
$$\int \frac{dx}{17 + x^2}$$
74.
$$\int \frac{dx}{9 + 3x^2}$$
75.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{25x^2 - 2}}$$
76.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{5x^2 - 4}}$$
77.
$$\int_0^1 \frac{4 ds}{\sqrt{4 - s^2}}$$
78.
$$\int_0^{3\sqrt{2}/4} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{9 - 4s^2}}$$
79.
$$\int_0^2 \frac{dt}{8 + 2t^2}$$
80.
$$\int_{-2}^2 \frac{dt}{4 + 3t^2}$$
81.
$$\int_{-1}^{-\sqrt{2}/2} \frac{dy}{y\sqrt{4y^2 - 1}}$$
82.
$$\int_{-2/3}^{-\sqrt{2}/3} \frac{dy}{y\sqrt{9y^2 - 1}}$$
83.
$$\int \frac{3 dr}{\sqrt{1 - 4(r - 1)^2}}$$
84.
$$\int \frac{6 dr}{\sqrt{4 - (r + 1)^2}}$$
85.
$$\int \frac{dx}{2 + (x - 1)^2}$$
86.
$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + (3x + 1)^2}$$
87.
$$\int \frac{dx}{(2x - 1)\sqrt{(2x - 1)^2 - 4}}$$
88.
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x + 3)\sqrt{(x + 3)^2 - 25}}$$
89.
$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{2 \cos \theta d\theta}{1 + (\sin \theta)^2}$$
90.
$$\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{\csc^2 x dx}{1 + (\cot x)^2}$$
91.
$$\int_0^{\ln \sqrt{3}} \frac{e^x dx}{1 + e^{2x}}$$
92.
$$\int_1^{e^{\pi/4}} \frac{4 dt}{t(1 + \ln^2 t)}$$
93.
$$\int \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1 - y^4}}$$
94.
$$\int \frac{\sec^2 y dy}{\sqrt{1 - \tan^2 y}}$$
95.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 3}}$$
96.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}}$$
97.
$$\int_{-1}^0 \frac{6 dt}{\sqrt{3 - 2t - t^2}}$$
98.
$$\int_{1/2}^1 \frac{6 dt}{\sqrt{3 + 4t - 4t^2}}$$
99.
$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2 - 2y + 5}$$
100.
$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2 + 6y + 10}$$
101.
$$\int_1^2 \frac{8 dx}{x^2 - 2x + 2}$$
102.
$$\int_2^4 \frac{2 dx}{x^2 - 6x + 10}$$
103.
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 2x}}$$
104.
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x - 2)\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3}}$$

105.
$$\int \frac{e^{\sin^{-1}x} dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$
107.
$$\int \frac{(\sin^{-1}x)^2 dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$
109.
$$\int \frac{dy}{(\tan^{-1}y)(1 + y^2)}$$
111.
$$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{\sec^2(\sec^{-1}x) dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$106. \int \frac{e^{\cos^{-1}x} dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

108.
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\tan^{-1} x} \, dx}{1 + x^2}$$

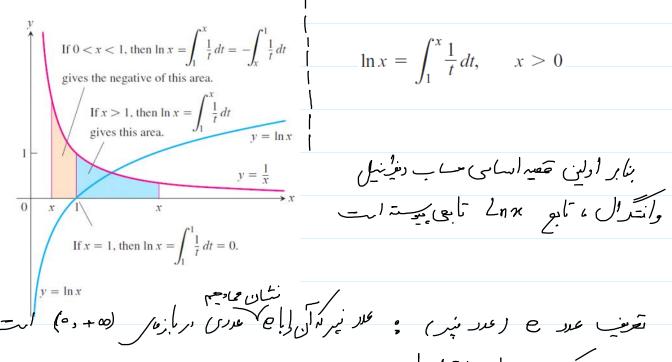
110.
$$\int \frac{dy}{(\sin^{-1} y)\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

112.
$$\int_{2/\sqrt{3}}^{2} \frac{\cos(\sec^{-1} x) dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

Natural Logarithms

The Natural Logarithm Function

تابع ۱۹۱۱ به مورت ربر عوف والنم و



$$\ln x = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{1}{t} dt, \quad x > 0$$

Ln(e)=1

$$\frac{d}{dx}\ln x = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{1}^{x} \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{x}$$

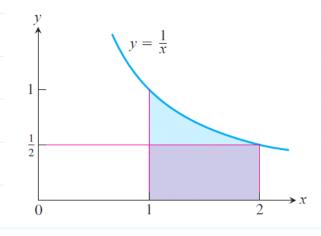
$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln u = \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u'}{u} \qquad u > 0$$

جون برار عجمه ع $0 < \pi = \frac{1}{2}$ سی تابع معودی است. از لمری میں ابور میل بابان تقع تابع میں ابور یا بین المی میں دو جا یا ہیں۔ $\frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} < 0$

Properties of Logarithms

$$2 \ln \frac{a}{x} = \ln a - \ln x$$

$$2 \ln x^r = r \ln x$$



$$\ln 2^{n} = n \ln 2 > n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{n}{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln x = \infty \qquad \text{and} \qquad \lim_{x \to 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$$

If u is a differentiable function that is never zero,

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C.$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + C$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{2x}{x^{2} - 5} dx = \int_{-5}^{-1} \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| \Big]_{-5}^{-1} = \ln|-1| - \ln|-5| = \ln 1 - \ln 5 = -\ln 5$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{4\cos\theta}{3 + 2\sin\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\ln|3 + 2\sin\theta|}{2\ln|3 + 2\sin\theta|} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int \tan x \, dx = -\ln|\cos x| + c \qquad \int \cot x \, dx = \ln|\sin x| + c$$

Find
$$dy/dx$$
 if $y = \frac{(x^2 + 1)(x + 3)^{1/2}}{x - 1}$, $x > 1$.

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

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

$$\frac{1}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x + 3} - \frac{1}{x - 1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left(\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2x + 6} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right).$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x^2+1)(x+3)^{1/2}}{x-1} \left(\frac{2x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2x+6} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right).$$

37.
$$\int_{-3}^{-2} \frac{dx}{x}$$

38.
$$\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{3 dx}{3x - 2}$$

39.
$$\int \frac{2y \, dy}{y^2 - 25}$$

40.
$$\int \frac{8r \, dr}{4r^2 - 5}$$

41.
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{2 - \cos t} dt$$

42.
$$\int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{4 \sin \theta}{1 - 4 \cos \theta} d\theta$$

43.
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{2 \ln x}{x} dx$$

44.
$$\int_{2}^{4} \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$$

45.
$$\int_{2}^{4} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^{2}}$$

46.
$$\int_{2}^{16} \frac{dx}{2x\sqrt{\ln x}}$$

47.
$$\int \frac{3 \sec^2 t}{6 + 3 \tan t} dt$$

48.
$$\int \frac{\sec y \tan y}{2 + \sec y} dy$$

49.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \tan \frac{x}{2} dx$$

50.
$$\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cot t \, dt$$

$$51. \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} 2 \cot \frac{\theta}{3} d\theta$$

52.
$$\int_0^{\pi/12} 6 \tan 3x \, dx$$

$$53. \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x} + 2x}$$

54.
$$\int \frac{\sec x \, dx}{\sqrt{\ln(\sec x + \tan x)}}$$

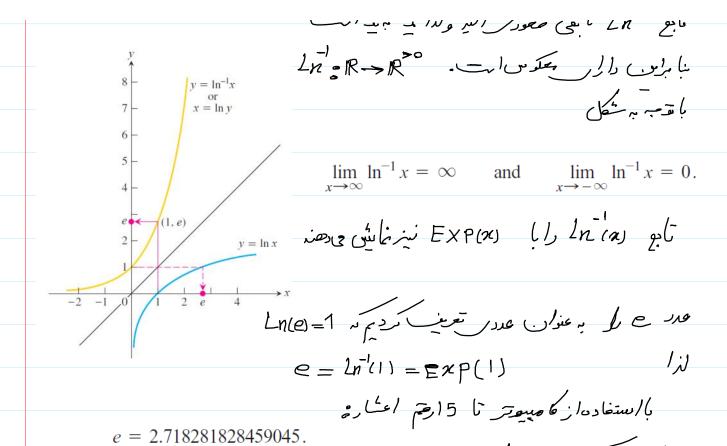
$$\int \frac{x^{r}}{x^{r}+1} dx = \int \frac{x^{r}+1-1}{x^{r}+1} dx = \int \left(1-\frac{1}{x^{r}+1}\right) dx = x - + \cos x + C$$

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

$$= \ln (n^2 + 1) - \ln |n| + c$$

The Inverse of ln x and the Number e

تأبع الم على معود السرولذا به بيدار الم



Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ \Rightarrow $e^{n} > 0 \Rightarrow \ln e^{n} = \pi \ln e = \pi$ Lift with $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} \ln$

Inverse Equations for e^x and $\ln x$

$$e^{\ln x} = x$$
 (all $x > 0$) $\ln (e^x) = x$ (all x)

DEFINITION General Exponential Functions

For any numbers a > 0 and x, the exponential function with base a is

$$a^x = e^{x \ln a}$$
.

$$2^{\sqrt{3}} = e^{\sqrt{3} \ln 2} \approx e^{1.20} \approx 3.32$$
 $2^{\pi} = e^{\pi \ln 2} \approx e^{2.18} \approx 8.8$

1.1. ER 1

· Lnn (melem)

1.
$$e^{x_1} \cdot e^{x_2} = e^{x_1 + x_2}$$

3.
$$\frac{e^{x_1}}{e^{x_2}} = e^{x_1 - x_2}$$

2.
$$e^{-x} = \frac{1}{e^x}$$

4.
$$(e^{x_1})^{x_2} = e^{x_1x_2} = (e^{x_2})^{x_1}$$

The Derivative and Integral of e^x

Let
$$f(x) = \ln x$$
 and $y = e^x = \ln^{-1} x = f^{-1}(x)$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = \frac{d}{dx}\ln^{-1}x = \frac{d}{dx}f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))} = \frac{1}{f'(e^x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{e^x}\right)} = e^x.$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{\sin x} = e^{\sin x}\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} e^{3x} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \left| \frac{\ln 2}{a} \right| = \frac{9}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} e^{\sin x} \cos x \, dx = e^{\sin x} \bigg]_0^{\pi/2} = e^1 - e^0 = e - 1$$

The Number e as a Limit

$$e = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{1/x}.$$

If
$$f(x) = \ln x$$
, then $f'(x) = 1/x$, so $f'(1) = 1$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln 1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln (1+x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \ln (1+x)^{1/x} = \ln \left[\lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{1/x} \right]$$

$$f'(1) = 1$$
 $\ln \left[\lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{1/x} \right] = 1$ $\lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{1/x} = e$

$$\frac{d}{dx}x^n = nx^{n-1}.$$

41.
$$\int (e^{3x} + 5e^{-x}) dx$$

42.
$$\int (2e^x - 3e^{-2x}) dx$$

$$43. \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} e^x \, dx$$

44.
$$\int_{-\ln 2}^{0} e^{-x} dx$$

45.
$$\int 8e^{(x+1)} dx$$

46.
$$\int 2e^{(2x-1)} dx$$

$$47. \int_{\ln 4}^{\ln 9} e^{x/2} \, dx$$

48.
$$\int_0^{\ln 16} e^{x/4} dx$$

$$49. \int \frac{e^{\sqrt{r}}}{\sqrt{r}} dr$$

$$50. \int \frac{e^{-\sqrt{r}}}{\sqrt{r}} dr$$

51.
$$\int 2t e^{-t^2} dt$$

52.
$$\int t^3 e^{(t^4)} dt$$

$$53. \int \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^2} dx$$

54.
$$\int \frac{e^{-1/x^2}}{x^3} dx$$

55.
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} (1 + e^{\tan \theta}) \sec^2 \theta \ d\theta$$

55.
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} (1 + e^{\tan \theta}) \sec^2 \theta \ d\theta$$
 56. $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (1 + e^{\cot \theta}) \csc^2 \theta \ d\theta$

57.
$$\int e^{\sec \pi t} \sec \pi t \tan \pi t \, dt$$

58.
$$\int e^{\csc(\pi+t)} \csc(\pi+t) \cot(\pi+t) dt$$

59.
$$\int_{\ln{(\pi/6)}}^{\ln{(\pi/2)}} 2e^{v} \cos e^{v} dv$$

59.
$$\int_{\ln(\pi/6)}^{\ln(\pi/2)} 2e^{v} \cos e^{v} dv$$
 60.
$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{\ln \pi}} 2x e^{x^{2}} \cos(e^{x^{2}}) dx$$

61.
$$\int \frac{e^r}{1+e^r} dr$$

$$62. \int \frac{dx}{1+e^x}$$

$$I + e$$

$$J + e^{-}$$

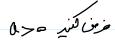


$$e^{(\ln a + \ln b)/2} \cdot (\ln b - \ln a) < \int_{\ln a}^{\ln b} e^x dx < \frac{e^{\ln a} + e^{\ln b}}{2} \cdot (\ln b - \ln a).$$

سین کان رهبر

$$\sqrt{ab} < \frac{b-a}{\ln b - \ln a} < \frac{a+b}{2}.$$

The Derivative of a^u



$$\frac{d}{dx}a^x = \frac{d}{dx}e^{x\ln a} = e^{x\ln a} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x\ln a) = a^x \ln a.$$

س ار ٥٠٥ م ١ اعي مشتق برير بحب بر باسد،

$$\frac{d}{dx}a^{u} = a^{u} \ln a \, \frac{du}{dx} = u' \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} \ln u$$

 $\frac{d}{dx}3^{\sin x} = 3^{\sin x}(\ln 3)\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = 3^{\sin x}(\ln 3)\cos x$

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

Find
$$dy/dx$$
 if $y = x^x$, $x > 0$.

$$g = e$$

The Integral of a^u

$$\int a^u \, du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C.$$

$$\int 2^x dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + C$$

$$\int 2^{\sin x} \cos x \, dx = \frac{2^{\sin x}}{\ln 2} + C$$

DEFINITION log_a x

$$y = 0$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x \qquad (x > 0) \qquad \text{(post)}(x) = x$$

$$\log_a(a^x) = x \qquad \text{(all } x)$$

$$-\log_a x = \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot \ln x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\log_a u) = \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\mathcal{U}}{\mathcal{U}} \times \frac{1}{\ln A}$$

$$\int \frac{\log_2 x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int \frac{\ln n}{\pi} da = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left(\frac{(\ln n)^{\dagger}}{\tau} \right) + C$$

49.
$$\int_0^1 2^{-\theta} d\theta$$

50.
$$\int_{-2}^{0} 5^{-\theta} d\theta$$

51.
$$\int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} x 2^{(x^2)} dx$$

$$52. \int_{1}^{4} \frac{2^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

53.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} 7^{\cos t} \sin t \, dt$$

54.
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\tan t} \sec^2 t \, dt$$

55.
$$\int_{2}^{4} x^{2x} (1 + \ln x) \, dx$$

56.
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{2^{\ln x}}{x} dx$$

57.
$$\int 3x^{\sqrt{3}} dx$$

58.
$$\int x^{\sqrt{2}-1} dx$$

59.
$$\int_0^3 (\sqrt{2} + 1) x^{\sqrt{2}} dx$$

60.
$$\int_{1}^{e} x^{(\ln 2)-1} dx$$

61.
$$\int \frac{\log_{10} x}{x} dx$$

62.
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{\log_2 x}{x} dx$$

63.
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{\ln 2 \log_2 x}{x} dx$$

64.
$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{2 \ln 10 \log_{10} x}{x} dx$$

65.
$$\int_0^2 \frac{\log_2(x+2)}{x+2} dx$$

66.
$$\int_{1/10}^{10} \frac{\log_{10}(10x)}{x} dx$$

67.
$$\int_0^9 \frac{2 \log_{10} (x+1)}{x+1} dx$$

68.
$$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{2 \log_{2}(x-1)}{x-1} dx$$

$$69. \int \frac{dx}{x \log_{10} x}$$

$$70. \int \frac{dx}{x(\log_8 x)^2}$$

Hyperbolic Functions

توام هدلولوي

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2} + \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}$$
even part
$$\frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}$$

$$e^{x} = \underbrace{\frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{2}}_{\text{even part}} + \underbrace{\frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2}}_{\text{odd part}}.$$



$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

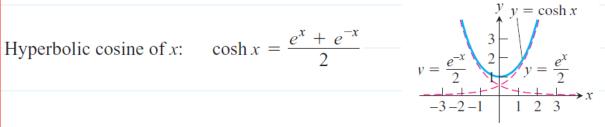
$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{e^x}{2} \xrightarrow{3} - y = \sinh x$$

$$-3 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 3 - x$$

$$-2 - y = -\frac{e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

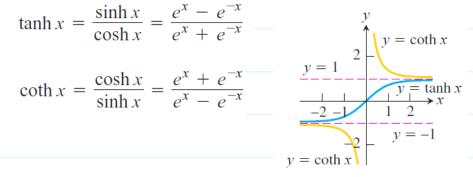


Hyperbolic tangent:

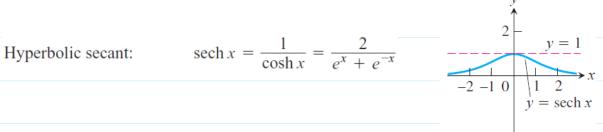
$$\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

Hyperbolic cotangent:

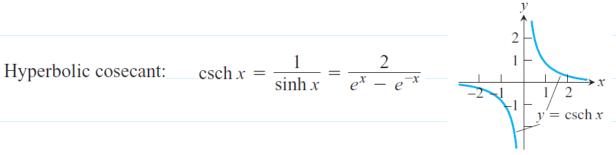
$$\coth x = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$



$$\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{1}{\cosh x} = \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

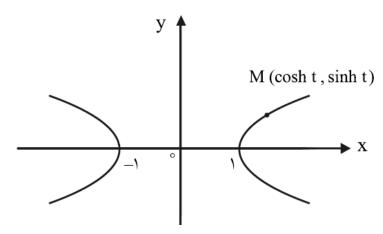


$$\operatorname{csch} x = \frac{1}{\sinh x} = \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$



هذلولی متساوی الساقین x - Cosht و x + Cosht را در نظر می گیسریم. اگـر فـرض کنـیم x = Cosht و y = Sin ht آنگاه

(M(Cosht,Sinht روى اين هذلولى واقع است.



از اینجا علت نامگذاری دو تابع سینوس هیپربولیک و کسینوس هیپربولیک معلوم معلوم میشود. دقت کنید که چون $e^{t} > 0$ و $e^{t} = \frac{e^{t} + e^{-t}}{Y} > 0$ لذا $e^{-t} = \frac{e^{t} + e^{-t}}{Y}$ یعنی نقطه $e^{t} = \frac{e^{t} + e^{-t}}{Y}$ میشود.

 $2 \sinh x \cosh x = 2 \frac{e - e}{2} \frac{e - e}{2} = \frac{e + e}{2} = \frac{e - e}{2} = \sin h(2\pi)$

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

 $\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$

$$\cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x$$

$$\cosh^2 x = \frac{\cosh 2x + 1}{2}$$

$$\sinh^2 x = \frac{\cosh 2x - 1}{2}$$

$$\tanh^2 x = 1 - \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

$$\coth^2 x = 1 + \operatorname{csch}^2 x$$

مشق ها واسدال ها ربر ما برست اورد.

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sinh u) = \cosh u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\int \sinh u \, du = \cosh u + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cosh u) = \sinh u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\int \cosh u \, du = \sinh u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}^2 u \, du = \tanh u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}^2 u \, du = \tanh u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{csch}^2 u \, du = -\coth u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}^2 u \, du = -\coth u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}^2 u \, du = -\coth u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}^2 u \, du = -\coth u + C$$

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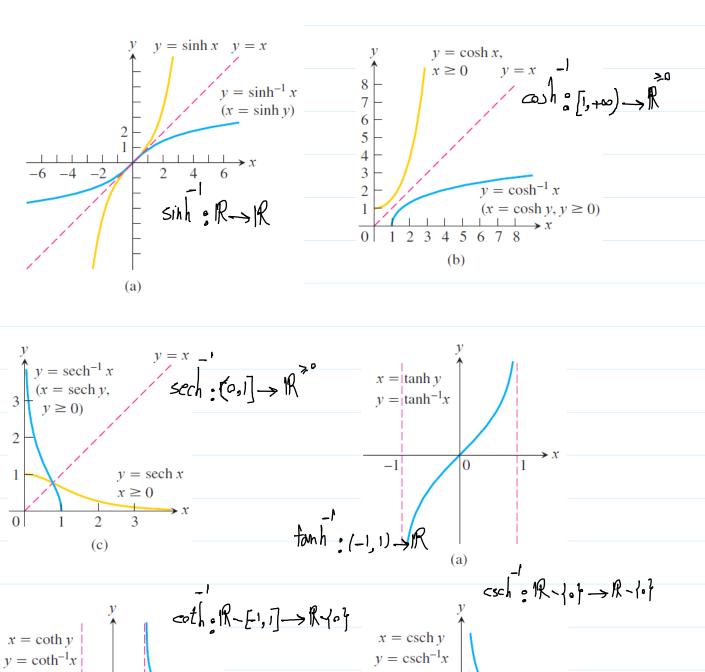
$$\int \operatorname{sech}^2 u \, du = -\operatorname{sech}^2 u + C$$

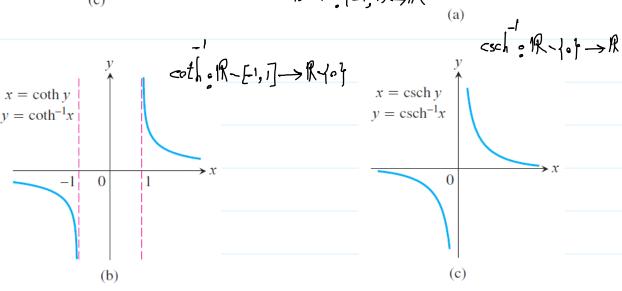
$$\int \operatorname{sech}^2 u \, du = -\operatorname{sech}^2 u + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sinh u) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{e^{u} - e^{-u}}{2}\right) = \frac{e^{u} du/dx + e^{-u} du/dx}{2} = \cosh u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\tanh \sqrt{1 + t^{2}}) = \int \coth 5x \, dx = \int \frac{\cosh 2x}{2} \, dx - \int \frac{1}{2} \, dx = \int \frac{\sinh 2x - 1}{2} \, dx + c$$

$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} 4e^{x} \sinh x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\ln 2} \frac{2x}{2} \, dx - \int \frac{1}{2} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{4} \sinh 2x - \frac{1}{2} \, dx + c$$





$$\operatorname{sech}^{-1} x = \cosh^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\operatorname{csch}^{-1} x = \sinh^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\coth^{-1} x = \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$$

if
$$0 < x \le 1$$
, then $\operatorname{sech}\left(\cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{\cosh\left(\cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = x$

$$\cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \operatorname{sech}^{-1} x$$

Derivatives and Integrals

$$\frac{d(\sinh^{-1} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + u^2}} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1 + u^2}} \frac{d(\tanh^{-1} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 - u^2} \frac{du}{dx},$$

$$\frac{d(\tanh^{-1}u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 - u^2} \frac{du}{dx}, \qquad |u| < 1$$

$$\frac{d(\cosh^{-1}u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}} \frac{du}{dx},$$

$$\frac{d(\cosh^{-1} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}} \frac{du}{dx}, \qquad u > 1 - \frac{d(\coth^{-1} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 - u^2} \frac{du}{dx},$$

$$\frac{d(\operatorname{sech}^{-1} u)}{dx} = \frac{-du/dx}{u\sqrt{1 - u^2}}$$

$$0 < u < 1 \qquad \frac{d(\operatorname{csch}^{-1})}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d(\operatorname{sech}^{-1} u)}{dx} = \frac{-du/dx}{u\sqrt{1 - u^2}}, \qquad 0 < u < 1 - \frac{d(\operatorname{csch}^{-1} u)}{dx} = \frac{-du/dx}{|u|\sqrt{1 + u^2}}, \qquad u$$

$$y = \sinh \eta \Rightarrow \chi = \sinh \eta \Rightarrow 1 = y' \cosh \eta$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\cosh \eta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}}$$

1.
$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}} = \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \qquad a > 0$$

2.
$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2-a^2}} = \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \qquad u > a > 0$$

3.
$$\int \frac{du}{a^2 - u^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C & \text{if } u^2 < a^2 \\ \frac{1}{a} \coth^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, & \text{if } u^2 > a^2 \end{cases}$$

4.
$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{sech}^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \quad 0 < u < a$$

5.
$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a}\operatorname{csch}^{-1}\left|\frac{u}{a}\right| + C, \quad u \neq 0 \text{ and } a > 0$$

$$\int \frac{2 dx}{\sqrt{3 + 4x^2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{\sqrt{3 + (2\pi)^2}} = \sinh \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$$

$$sinh^{-1}x = ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right), \quad -\infty < x < \infty \qquad sech^{-1}x = ln\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x}\right), \quad 0 < x \le 1$$

$$cosh^{-1}x = ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right), \quad x \ge 1$$

$$tanh^{-1}x = \frac{1}{2}ln\frac{1 + x}{1 - x}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$coth^{-1}x = \frac{1}{2}ln\frac{x + 1}{x - 1}, \quad |x| > 1$$

$$y = \sinh x$$
 $\Rightarrow \sinh y = x \Rightarrow 2x = e - e^{y}$ $\Rightarrow 2(x+\sqrt{1+a^{2}}) = 2e^{y}$ $\Rightarrow 2(x+\sqrt{1+a^{2}}) = 2e^{y}$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 y = $Ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$

67.
$$\int_{0}^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4+x^{2}}} \qquad | \qquad 68. \int_{0}^{1/3} \frac{6 \, dx}{\sqrt{1+9x^{2}}} = 2 \sin \left| \frac{1}{3} \right|^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 \sin \left| \frac{1}{3} \right|^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{3} + 2 \right)$$

69.
$$\int_{5/4}^{2} \frac{dx}{1-x^{2}}$$
 70. $\int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{dx}{1-x^{2}}$ $\ll a < \frac{1}{2} \implies 2 < \frac{1}{4} < 1$

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69.
$$\int_{5/4} \frac{1-x^2}{1-x^2}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} < 2 \implies x > \frac{25}{16} > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{4} = \cot h \cdot x$$

73.
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^{2} x}}$$
74.
$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1 + (\ln x)^{2}}} = \int_{-1}^{e} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + (\ln x)^{2}}}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{x} \left(\ln x \right)^{2}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{x} \left(\ln x \right)^{2}$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech} x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\cosh n} \, dx = \int \frac{\cosh n}{\cosh n} = \int \frac{\cosh n}{1 + \sinh n} = \int \frac{\cosh n}{\sinh n} = \int \frac{\sinh n}{\sinh n} = \int \frac{\sinh n}{\sinh n} = \int \frac{\cosh n}{\sinh n} = \int \frac{\sinh n}{\sinh n} = \int$$

$$51. \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 4} \coth x \, dx$$

52.
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \tanh 2x \, dx$$

$$53. \int_{-\ln 4}^{-\ln 2} 2e^{\theta} \cosh \theta \ d\theta$$

$$54. \int_0^{\ln 2} 4e^{-\theta} \sinh \theta \ d\theta$$

55.
$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \cosh(\tan \theta) \sec^2 \theta \ d\theta$$

55.
$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \cosh(\tan \theta) \sec^2 \theta \ d\theta$$
 56.
$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2 \sinh(\sin \theta) \cos \theta \ d\theta$$

$$57. \int_{1}^{2} \frac{\cosh\left(\ln t\right)}{t} dt$$

58.
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{8 \cosh \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$59. \int_{-\ln 2}^{0} \cosh^{2}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

60.
$$\int_0^{\ln 10} 4 \sinh^2 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

In Exercises 25–36, find the derivative of y with respect to the appropriate variable.

25.
$$v = \sinh^{-1} \sqrt{x}$$

26.
$$y = \cosh^{-1} 2\sqrt{x+1}$$

27.
$$y = (1 - \theta) \tanh^{-1} \theta$$

27.
$$y = (1 - \theta) \tanh^{-1} \theta$$
 28. $y = (\theta^2 + 2\theta) \tanh^{-1} (\theta + 1)$

29.
$$y = (1 - t) \coth^{-1} \sqrt{t}$$
 30. $y = (1 - t^2) \coth^{-1} t$

30.
$$y = (1 - t^2) \coth^{-1} t$$

31.
$$y = \cos^{-1} x - x \operatorname{sech}^{-1} x$$

31.
$$y = \cos^{-1} x - x \operatorname{sech}^{-1} x$$
 32. $y = \ln x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} \operatorname{sech}^{-1} x$

33.
$$y = \operatorname{csch}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\theta}$$

34.
$$y = \operatorname{csch}^{-1} 2^{\theta}$$

35.
$$y = \sinh^{-1}(\tan x)$$

36.
$$y = \cosh^{-1}(\sec x), \quad 0 < x < \pi/2$$

TECHNIQUES OF INTEGRATION

مال طر قتلف

$$\int (\sec x + \tan x)^2 dx. \qquad + \cos^2 x$$

$$\int (\sec^2 x + 2 \sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x - 1) dx = 2 \int \sec^2 x dx + 2 \int \sec x \tan x dx - \int 1 dx$$
$$= 2 \tan x + 2 \sec x - x + C.$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + \cos 4x} \, dx. = \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \sqrt{2 \cos^{2}(2n)} \, dx = \int_{0}^$$

$$\int \frac{3x^2 - 7x}{3x + 2} dx.$$

$$3x^2 - 7x \qquad 3x + 2$$

$$7 - 3 \qquad 0 = 19 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$- \left(x - 3 + \frac{6}{3x + 2} \right) \left(x - \frac{3}{3} + \frac{2}{3x + 2} \right) \left(x - \frac{3}{3} + \frac{2}{3x + 2} \right) \left(x - \frac{3}{3x + 2} \right) \left(x - \frac{3}{$$

$$\int \frac{3x+2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx. = 3 \int \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{3x+2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx. = 3 \int \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \int (\sec x)(1) \, dx = \int \sec x \cdot \frac{\sec x + \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} \, dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} \, dx$$

$$u = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C.$$

1.
$$\int \sec u \, du = \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

$$2. \int \csc u \, du = -\ln|\csc u + \cot u| + C$$

17 m 5'7

integration by parts

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)g(x)] = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x).$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)g(x)] dx = \int [f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)] dx$$

$$\int f(x)g'(x) dx = \int \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)g(x)] dx - \int f'(x)g(x) dx$$

$$\int f(x)g'(x) dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x) dx$$

$$\int f(x) d(g(x)) = f(x)g(x) - \int g(x) d(f(x))$$

$$\int u\,dv = uv - \int v\,du$$

$$\int x \cos x \, dx. \qquad = \int x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx = \pi \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$= \int x \cos x \, dx. \qquad = \int x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx = \pi \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$I = \int x \cos x \, dx = \int u \, dV = uV - \int V \, du$$

$$\int u = x \Rightarrow du = dx$$

$$\int u = x \Rightarrow du = dx$$

$$\int u = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + \cos x + \cos x$$

$$\int dV = \cos x \, dx \Rightarrow V = \sin x$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx. = \chi \ln \pi - \int \chi \, d(\ln x) = \chi \ln \pi - \int \frac{\chi}{\chi} \, d\chi = \chi \ln \pi - \chi + c$$

$$\int x^{2}e^{x}dx = \int x^{2} dx = \int x^{2}e^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = \int x^{2}e^{x} dx = \int x^{2}e^{x}dx = \int x^{2}e^{x}dx$$

$$\int e^{x} \cos x \, dx. = \int \cos x \, d(e^{x}) = e^{x} \cos x \, dx - \int e^{x} d(\cos x)$$

$$= e^{x} \cos x \, dx. = e^{x} \sin x - \int e^{x} \cos x \, dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int e^{x} \cos x \, dx = e^{x} \left(\cos x + \sinh x \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int e^{x} \cos x \, dx = e^{x} \left(\cos x + \sinh x \right)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} xe^{-x} \, dx. = \int x \, d(-e^{x}) = -xe^{x} \Big|_{0}^{4} + \int e^{x} \, dx$$

$$= -e^{x} \left(x + 1 \right) \Big|_{0}^{4} = e^{x} \int_{0}^{4} xe^{-x} \, dx$$

Tabular Integration

$$\int x^2 e^x \, dx.$$

With $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = e^x$, we list:

$$\int x^3 \sin x \, dx = \int G G G G$$

$$G G G G G$$

$$G G G G G G G$$

$$G G G G G G$$

$$G G G G G G$$

$$G G G G G$$

____3 ___= -α cos R + 3 π Sin π + 6 π eos π - 6 sin π + C

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}} \mathcal{L}_{cos}(3n) dn = ?$$

$$\int \cos^{n} x \, dx = \int \cos^{n} n \cos^{n} dx = \int \cos^{n} n \cos^{n} dx = \int \sin^{n} n \cos^{n} dx = \int \cos^{n} n \cos$$

$$\int \cos^n x \, dx = \frac{\cos^{n-1} x \sin x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x \, dx.$$

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

1.
$$\int x \sin \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$2. \int \theta \cos \pi \theta \, d\theta$$

14.
$$\int (r^2)^{n}$$

14.
$$\int (r^2 + r + 1)e^r dr$$

3.
$$\int t^2 \cos t \, dt$$

$$4. \int x^2 \sin x \, dx$$

$$15. \int x^5 e^x dx$$

$$16. \int t^2 e^{4t} dt$$

5.
$$\int_{1}^{2} x \ln x \, dx$$

$$6. \int_1^e x^3 \ln x \, dx$$

17.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \theta^2 \sin 2\theta \, d\theta$$

13. $\int (x^2 - 5x)e^x dx$

18.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x^3 \cos 2x \, dx$$

7.
$$\int \tan^{-1} y \, dy$$

8.
$$\int \sin^{-1} y \, dy$$

19.
$$\int_{0}^{2} t \sec^{-1} t \, dt$$

$$J_0$$
20 $\int_{-\infty}^{1/\sqrt{2}} 2\pi \sin^{-1}(x^2) dx$

9.
$$\int x \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$10. \int 4x \sec^2 2x \, dx$$

19.
$$\int_{2/\sqrt{3}}^{2} t \sec^{-1} t \, dt$$

20.
$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} 2x \sin^{-1}(x^2) dx$$

$$11. \int x^3 e^x \, dx$$

$$12. \int p^4 e^{-p} \, dp$$

21.
$$\int e^{\theta} \sin \theta \, d\theta$$

$$22. \int e^{-y} \cos y \, dy$$

$$11. \int x^3 e^x \, dx$$

$$12. \int p^4 e^{-p} \, dp$$

$$23. \int e^{2x} \cos 3x \, dx$$

$$24. \int e^{-2x} \sin 2x \, dx$$

25.
$$\int e^{\sqrt{3s+9}} ds$$

26.
$$\int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x} \, dx$$

27.
$$\int_0^{\pi/3} x \tan^2 x \, dx$$

28.
$$\int \ln(x + x^2) dx$$

$$29. \int \sin(\ln x) \, dx$$

$$30. \int z(\ln z)^2 dz$$

$$\int f^{-1}(x) \, dx = \int y f'(y) \, dy = y f(y) - \int f(y) \, dy = x f^{-1}(x) - \int f(y) \, dy$$

$$\int f^{-1}(x) \, dx = x f^{-1}(x) - \int f(y) \, dy \qquad y = f^{-1}(x)$$

$$\int f^{-1}(x) dx = xf^{-1}(x) - \int x \left(\frac{d}{dx} f^{-1}(x)\right) dx.$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C.$$

$$y = \ln x, \quad x = e^y$$
$$dx = e^y dy$$

$$\int \sin^{-1} x \, dx \qquad \int \tan^{-1} x \, dx \qquad \int \cos^{-1} x \, dx = \int \tanh^{-1} x \, dx$$

$$\int \sec^{-1} x \, dx \qquad \int \log_2 x \, dx \qquad \int \sinh^{-1} x \, dx$$

$$\int \sin \alpha \, d\alpha = n \sin \alpha - \int \alpha \, d(\sin \alpha) = n \sin \alpha - \int \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\pi}} \, d\alpha = \pi \sin \alpha + \sqrt{1-\pi} + e$$

$$\int \frac{5x-3}{(x+1)(x-3)} dx \qquad \frac{5x-3}{x^2-2x-3} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-3}.$$

$$\int (2x+1)(x-3) dx \qquad \frac{(2x+1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-3)} dx \qquad \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-3}.$$

$$\int (2x+1)(x-3) dx \qquad \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-3}.$$

$$\int \frac{5x - 3}{(x + 1)(x - 3)} dx = \int \frac{2}{x + 1} dx + \int \frac{3}{x - 3} dx = 2 \ln|x + 1| + 3 \ln|x - 3| + C.$$

$$\frac{5 \times -3}{(x+1)(x-3)} = \frac{5 \times -15 + 12}{(x+1)(x-3)} = \frac{5}{x+1} + \frac{12}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{5}{x+1} + \frac{3}{x-3} = \frac{3}{x+1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{3}{x-3}$$

کسر گویای $\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ را در نظر می گیـریم. اگـر درجـه صـورت از درجـه مخـرج بیشتر باشد، آنگاه صورت را بر مخرج تقسیم میکنیم تا یک چندجملهای و یک کسر به دست آید، که در این کسر درجه صورت از درجه مخرج کمتر است. بنابراین حـالتی را بررسی میکنیم که درجه p(x) از درجه p(x) کمتر باشد. وین کنیم که درجه p(x) کمتر باشد.

$$q(x) = k(x-a_1)^{m_1}(x-a_1)^{m_1}\cdots(x-a_1)^{m_r}(x^{\mathsf{Y}}+b_1x+c_1)^{n_1}(x^{\mathsf{Y}}+b_1x+c_1)^{n_1}\cdots(x^{\mathsf{Y}}+b_lx+c_l)^{n_l}$$

به ازای هر جمله
$$(x-a)^m$$
 در تجزیه چند جملهای $q(x)$ میتوان مجموع کسرهای جزئی زیر را قرار داد.

$$\frac{A_1}{x-a} + \frac{A_1}{(x-a)^1} + \dots + \frac{A_m}{(x-a)^m}$$

به ازای هر جمله $(x^{\, extsf{Y}} + bx + c)^n$ در تجزیه چند جملهای q(x) میتوان مجموع کسرهای جزئی را قرار داد.

$$\frac{B_{\mathbf{1}}x + C_{\mathbf{1}}}{x^{\mathbf{1}} + bx + c} + \frac{B_{\mathbf{1}}x + C_{\mathbf{1}}}{(x^{\mathbf{1}} + bx + c)^{\mathbf{1}}} + \dots + \frac{B_{n}x + C_{n}}{(x^{\mathbf{1}} + bx + c)^{n}}$$

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

$$\frac{\cancel{\alpha}+4\cancel{\lambda}+1}{(\cancel{\lambda}-1)(\cancel{\lambda}+1)(\cancel{\lambda}+3)} = \frac{\cancel{A}}{\cancel{\lambda}-1} + \frac{\cancel{B}}{\cancel{\lambda}+1} + \frac{\cancel{C}}{\cancel{\lambda}+3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{2}{2+4x+1} = A(x+1)(x+3) + B(x-1)(x+3) + C(x-1)(x+1)$$

$$a^{2}+42+1 = A1+4A1+3A+B1+2B1-3B+C1^{2}-C$$

$$= (A+B+C)x^{2} + (4A+2B)x + 3A-3B-C$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A + B + c = 1 \\ 4A + 2B = 4 \end{cases} + = \begin{cases} 4A - 2B = 2 \\ 4A + 2B = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$T = \int \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\chi_{-1}} d\chi + \int \frac{1}{\chi_{+1}} d\chi - \int \frac{1}{\chi_{+5}} d\chi = 0$$

$$\int \frac{6x+7}{(x+2)^2} dx.$$

$$\frac{6x+7}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{(x+2)} + \frac{B}{(x+2)^2} \implies A, B = ?$$

$$\int \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx. \qquad \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = 2x + \frac{5x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

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

$$\frac{3}{(2-1)(2^{2}+2+1)} = \frac{A}{2-1} + \frac{B2+C}{2^{2}+2+1}$$

ادام دهم

$$\int \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^{\gamma}(x^{\gamma}+x+1)} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{(\chi-1)^{2}(\chi+\chi+1)} = \frac{A}{\chi-1} + \frac{1}{(\chi-1)^{2}} + \frac{C\chi+\Delta}{(\chi+\chi+1)}$$

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

$$\frac{-2x+4}{(x^2+1)(x-1)^2} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+1} + \frac{C}{x-1} + \frac{D}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

Heaviside Method

Find A, B, and C in the partial-fraction expansion

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

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

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

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

$$B = \frac{(2)^2 + 1}{(2 - 1)(x - 2)(2 - 3)} = \frac{5}{(1)(-1)} = -5$$

$$C = \frac{(3)^2 + 1}{(3 - 1)(3 - 2)(x - 3)} = \frac{10}{(2)(1)} = 5.$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x)}{(x-r_1)(x-r_2)\cdots(x-r_n)} = \frac{A_1}{(x-r_1)} + \frac{A_2}{(x-r_2)} + \cdots + \frac{A_n}{(x-r_n)}.$$

$$A_1 = \frac{f(r_1)}{(r_1 - r_2)\cdots(r_1 - r_n)} \qquad A_2 = \frac{f(r_2)}{(r_2 - r_1)(r_2 - r_3)\cdots(r_2 - r_n)}$$

$$A_n = \frac{f(r_n)}{(r_n - r_1)(r_n - r_2) \cdots (r_n - r_{n-1})}.$$

$$I = \int \frac{x+4}{x^3+3x^2-10x} dx. \qquad \frac{x+4}{x(x+5)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+5} + \frac{C}{x-2}$$

$$A = -\frac{2}{5}, B = \frac{-1}{35}, C = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$I = -\frac{2}{5} \ln |x| - \frac{1}{35} \ln |x + 5| + \frac{2}{7} \ln |x - 2| + C$$

Find A, B, and C in the equation
$$\frac{x-1}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^3}$$
.

$$A-1 = A(n+1) + B(n+1) + C$$
 $A(n+1)^3$

$$1 = 2A(n+1) + B = B = 1$$

9.
$$\int \frac{dx}{1-x^2}$$

10.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x}$$

10.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x}$$
 17.
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^3 dx}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$$

18.
$$\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{x^3 dx}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

11.
$$\int \frac{x+4}{x^2+5x-6} dx$$

12.
$$\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-7x+12} dx = 19. \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

19.
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

20.
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+1)}$$

13.
$$\int_{4}^{8} \frac{y \, dy}{y^2 - 2y - 3}$$

$$14. \int_{1/2}^{1} \frac{y+4}{y^2+y} dy$$

$$15. \int \frac{dt}{t^3 + t^2 - 2t}$$

16.
$$\int \frac{x+3}{2x^3-8x} dx$$

21.
$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$

22.
$$\int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{3t^2 + t + 4}{t^3 + t} dt$$

$$23. \int \frac{y^2 + 2y + 1}{(y^2 + 1)^2} dy$$

24.
$$\int \frac{8x^2 + 8x + 2}{(4x^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

25.
$$\int \frac{2s+2}{(s^2+1)(s-1)^3} ds$$

$$26. \int \frac{s^4 + 81}{s(s^2 + 9)^2} ds$$

29.
$$\int \frac{2x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2 - x} dx$$

30.
$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^2-1} dx$$

27.
$$\int \frac{2\theta^3 + 5\theta^2 + 8\theta + 4}{(\theta^2 + 2\theta + 2)^2} d\theta$$

31.
$$\int \frac{9x^3 - 3x + 1}{x^3 - x^2} dx$$

32.
$$\int \frac{16x^3}{4x^2 - 4x + 1} dx$$

28.
$$\int \frac{\theta^4 - 4\theta^3 + 2\theta^2 - 3\theta + 1}{(\theta^2 + 1)^3} d\theta$$

33.
$$\int \frac{y^4 + y^2 - 1}{y^3 + y} dy$$

33.
$$\int \frac{y^4 + y^2 - 1}{y^3 + y} dy$$
 34. $\int \frac{2y^4}{y^3 - y^2 + y - 1} dy$

35.
$$\int \frac{e^t dt}{e^{2t} + 3e^t + 2}$$

$$36. \int \frac{e^{4t} + 2e^{2t} - e^t}{e^{2t} + 1} dt$$

35.
$$\int \frac{e^{t} dt}{e^{2t} + 3e^{t} + 2}$$
 36.
$$\int \frac{e^{4t} + 2e^{2t} - e^{t}}{e^{2t} + 1} dt$$

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

37.
$$\int \frac{\cos y \, dy}{\sin^2 y + \sin y - 6}$$
 38.
$$\int \frac{\sin \theta \, d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 2}$$

38.
$$\int \frac{\sin\theta \, d\theta}{\cos^2\theta + \cos\theta - 1}$$

39.
$$\int \frac{(x-2)^2 \tan^{-1}(2x) - 12x^3 - 3x}{(4x^2 + 1)(x-2)^2} dx$$

35.
$$\int \frac{e^{t} dt}{e^{2t} + 3e^{t} + 2}$$
36.
$$\int \frac{e^{4t} + 2e^{2t} - e^{t}}{e^{2t} + 1} dt$$
37.
$$\int \frac{\cos y \, dy}{\sin^{2} y + \sin y - 6}$$
38.
$$\int \frac{\sin \theta \, d\theta}{\cos^{2} \theta + \cos \theta - 2}$$
39.
$$\int \frac{(x - 2)^{2} \tan^{-1} (2x) - 12x^{3} - 3x}{(4x^{2} + 1)(x - 2)^{2}} dx$$

40.
$$\int \frac{(x+1)^2 \tan^{-1}(3x) + 9x^3 + x}{(9x^2+1)(x+1)^2} dx$$

 $^-$ n اگر انتگرا $m{v}$ شامل توانهای کسری از متغیر x باشد آن را می توان با تغییر متغیـر $x=z^n$ ساده کرد که در آن

کوچکترین مضرب مشترک مخرج توانهاست. $\int \frac{x + \sqrt[7]{x^7} + \sqrt[8]{x}}{x(1 + \sqrt[7]{x})} dx$ $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \partial \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}$

 $6\int \frac{z^{5}+z^{3}+1}{z^{2}+1} dz = 6\int \frac{z^{3}(z^{2}+1)+1}{z^{2}+1}$ $= 6\left(z^{4}+t^{-1}z\right) = \frac{z^{2}}{z^{2}} = \frac{z^{3}}{z^{3}} \frac{3}{x^{2}} + 6t^{-1}y^{2} + c$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[7]{x}}{\sqrt[7]{x^{\delta}} - \sqrt[7]{x^{\gamma}}} dx \qquad \qquad \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{x}}_{-}$$

z انتگرال تابعی گویا از $\sin x$ و $\sin x$ باشد با تغییر متغیر $z = \tan \frac{x}{\gamma}$ آن را به یک تابع گویا از $\sin x$ تبدیل میکنیم، در این صورت خواهیم داشت:

$$\sin x = \frac{\gamma \tan \frac{x}{\gamma}}{1 + \tan^{\gamma} \frac{x}{\gamma}} = \frac{\gamma_Z}{1 + z^{\gamma}} , \quad \cos x = \frac{1 - \tan^{\gamma} \frac{x}{\gamma}}{1 + \tan^{\gamma} \frac{x}{\gamma}} = \frac{1 - z^{\gamma}}{1 + z^{\gamma}} , \quad dz = \frac{1}{\gamma} (1 + \tan^{\gamma} \frac{x}{\gamma}) dx$$

$$dx = \frac{dz}{1 + z^{\dagger}} \quad \text{if } z$$

$$T = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} \qquad \frac{dx}{1 + z} \qquad \frac{dz}{1 + z} = \frac{2}{1 + z} = \frac{2}{1 + z}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = Ln | tg = +1 + C$$

 $\int \alpha \left(\frac{d\alpha}{d\alpha} \right)$

روس دو

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x + \cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{\sin(\frac{x}{\Gamma}) + \cos(\frac{x}{\Gamma}) + \sin(\frac{x}{\Gamma}) \cos(\frac{x}{\Gamma}) + \cos(\frac{x}{\Gamma}) - \sin(\frac{x}{\Gamma})}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dn}{\cos^2\frac{\pi}{\Gamma}\left(1+\tan\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{\sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} dn = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(1+\tan\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\tau - \tau \cos x} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\Delta + \tau \sin x} \qquad \qquad ($$

43.
$$\int \frac{dx}{1-\sin x}$$
 44.
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x + \cos x}$$

45.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x}$$
 46.
$$\int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{1 - \cos x}$$

47.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\theta}{2 + \cos \theta}$$
 48.
$$\int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi/3} \frac{\cos \theta \, d\theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$

$$\mathbf{49.} \int \frac{dt}{\sin t - \cos t} \qquad \mathbf{50.} \int \frac{\cos t \, dt}{1 - \cos t}$$

Use the substitution $z = \tan(\theta/2)$ to evaluate the integrals in Exercises 51 and 52.

51.
$$\int \sec \theta \ d\theta$$
 52.
$$\int \csc \theta \ d\theta$$

اگر انتگرال تابعی گویا از $\sin x$ و $\cos x$ باشد و با تبدیل $\sin x$ به $\cos x$ و $\sin x$ به $\cos x$ انتگرال تغییر نکند تغییر متغیر $\tan x = z$ را می دهیم.

$$\sin^{7} x = \frac{z^{7}}{1+z^{7}}$$
, $dz = (1+\tan^{7} x) dx$, $dx = \frac{dz}{1+z^{7}}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin^7 x} = \int \frac{dz}{2z^2+1} = \int \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{$$

$$T = \int \frac{dn}{\cos^2 n + 2\sin^2 n} = \int \frac{dn}{\cos^2 n} \frac{1 + \tan^2 n}{1 + 2 + \sin^2 n} = \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 n}{1 + 2 + \sin^2 n}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha + 2\sin^2 \alpha} = \int \frac{d^{1/2}}{\cos^2 \alpha} \left(1 + 2 \tan^2 \alpha\right) = \int \frac{1}{1 + 2 \tan^2 \alpha} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 \alpha + 2\sin^2 \alpha} = \int \frac{dx}{1 + 2 \tan^2 \alpha} = \int \frac{dx}{1 + 1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a \sin^2 x + b \cos^2 x}$$

Trigonometric Substitutions

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$
, $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$

With $x = a \tan \theta$,

$$a^2 + x^2 = a^2 + a^2 \tan^2 \theta = a^2 (1 + \tan^2 \theta) = a^2 \sec^2 \theta$$
.

With $x = a \sin \theta$,

$$a^2 - x^2 = a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta = a^2 (1 - \sin^2 \theta) = a^2 \cos^2 \theta.$$

With $x = a \sec \theta$.

$$x^2 - a^2 = a^2 \sec^2 \theta - a^2 = a^2 (\sec^2 \theta - 1) = a^2 \tan^2 \theta$$
.

$$x = a \tan \theta$$
 requires $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$ with $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$x = a \sin \theta$$
 requires $\theta = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$ with $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$x = a \sec \theta \quad \text{requires} \quad \theta = \sec^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{if} \quad \frac{x}{a} \ge 1, \\ \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \le \pi & \text{if} \quad \frac{x}{a} \le -1. \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}.$$
 $x = 2 \tan \theta, \qquad dx = 2 \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta, \qquad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2},$

$$4 + x^2 = 4 + 4 \tan^2 \theta = 4(1 + \tan^2 \theta) = 4 \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} = \int \frac{2\sec^2\theta \, d\theta}{\sqrt{4\sec^2\theta}} = \int \frac{\sec^2\theta \, d\theta}{|\sec\theta|} = \int \sec\theta \, d\theta = \frac{-1}{|\sec\theta|} = \int \sec\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \ln|\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C = \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{4 + x^2}}{2} + \frac{x}{2}\right| + C = \ln|\sqrt{4 + x^2} + x| + C'.$$

$$= \ln|\sec\theta + \tan\theta| + C = \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{2} + \frac{x}{2}\right| + C = \ln|\sqrt{4+x^2} + x| + C'.$$

$$= \ln|\sec\theta + \tan\theta| + C = \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{2} + \frac{x}{2}\right| + C = \ln|\sqrt{4+x^2} + x| + C'.$$

$$= \ln|\cot\theta + \cot\theta| + C = \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{2} + \frac{x}{2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{2} + \frac{x}{2}\right| + C'.$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{9 - x^2}}.$$
 $x = 3 \sin \theta, \quad dx = 3 \cos \theta d\theta, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$
$$9 - x^2 = 9 - 9 \sin^2 \theta = 9(1 - \sin^2 \theta) = 9 \cos^2 \theta.$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{9 - x^2}} = \int \frac{9 \sin^2 \theta \cdot 3 \cos \theta d\theta}{|3 \cos \theta|} = 9 \int \sin^2 \theta d\theta = 9 \int \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{9}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{9}{2}(\theta - \sin\theta\cos\theta) + C = \frac{9}{2}\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{3}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3}\right) + C = \frac{9}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{9-x^2} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25x^2 - 4}}, \quad x > \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$\sqrt{25x^2 - 4} = \sqrt{25\left(x^2 - \frac{4}{25}\right)} = 5\sqrt{x^2 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \sec \theta$$
, $dx = \frac{2}{5} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$, $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$x^{2} - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2} = \frac{4}{25}\sec^{2}\theta - \frac{4}{25} = \frac{4}{25}(\sec^{2}\theta - 1) = \frac{4}{25}\tan^{2}\theta$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{5} |\tan \theta| = \frac{2}{5} \tan \theta.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25x^2 - 4}} = \int \frac{dx}{5\sqrt{x^2 - (4/25)}} = \int \frac{(2/5)\sec\theta\tan\theta\,d\theta}{5\cdot(2/5)\tan\theta} = \frac{1}{5}\int \sec\theta\,d\theta = \frac{1}{5}\ln|\sec\theta + \tan\theta| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{5x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{25x^2 - 4}}{2} \right| + C.$$

$$T = \frac{1}{5} \cosh\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right) + C \left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 4)^2} \, .$$

$$x = 2 \tan \theta$$
, $dx = 2 \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta$, $\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2}$, $x^2 + 4 = 4 \tan^2 \theta + 4 = 4(\tan^2 \theta + 1) = 4 \sec^2 \theta$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x^2+4)^2} = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{2\sec^2\theta \, d\theta}{(4\sec^2\theta)^2} =$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x^2+4)^2} = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{2\sec^2\theta \, d\theta}{(4\sec^2\theta)^2} =$$

$$1. \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{9+y^2}}$$

2.
$$\int \frac{3 \, dy}{\sqrt{1 + 9y^2}}$$

$$3. \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{dx}{4 + x^2}$$

4.
$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{8 + 2x^2}$$

$$5. \int_0^{3/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9 - x^2}}$$

6.
$$\int_0^{1/2\sqrt{2}} \frac{2 \, dx}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}}$$

7.
$$\int \sqrt{25-t^2} dt$$

8.
$$\int \sqrt{1-9t^2} dt$$

9.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 49}}, \quad x > \frac{7}{2}$$

9.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2-49}}$$
, $x > \frac{7}{2}$ 10. $\int \frac{5 dx}{\sqrt{25x^2-9}}$, $x > \frac{3}{5}$

11.
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{y^2 - 49}}{y} dy$$
, $y > 7$ 12. $\int \frac{\sqrt{y^2 - 25}}{y^3} dy$, $y > 3$

12.
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{y^2 - 25}}{y^3} dy, \quad y > 1$$

13.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, \quad x > 1$$
 14. $\int \frac{2 dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, \quad x > 1$

14.
$$\int \frac{2 \, dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, \quad x > 1$$

$$15. \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}$$

16.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

17.
$$\int \frac{8 \, dw}{w^2 \sqrt{4 - w^2}}$$

18.
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-w^2}}{w^2} dw$$

19.
$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}/2} \frac{4x^2 dx}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}$$

20.
$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(4-x^2)^{3/2}}$$

21.
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^{3/2}}, \quad x > 1$$
 22. $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2-1)^{5/2}}, \quad x > 1$

22.
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 - 1)^{5/2}}, \quad x > 1$$

23.
$$\int \frac{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}{x^6} dx$$

24.
$$\int \frac{(1-x^2)^{1/2}}{x^4} dx$$

$$25. \int \frac{8 \, dx}{(4x^2 + 1)^2}$$

26.
$$\int \frac{6 dt}{(9t^2 + 1)^2}$$

27.
$$\int \frac{v^2 dv}{(1 - v^2)^{5/2}}$$

28.
$$\int \frac{(1-r^2)^{5/2}}{r^8} dr$$

29.
$$\int_0^{\ln 4} \frac{e^t dt}{\sqrt{e^{2t} + 9}}$$
31.
$$\int_{1/12}^{1/4} \frac{2 dt}{\sqrt{t + 4t} \sqrt{t}}$$

30.
$$\int_{\ln (3/4)}^{\ln (4/3)} \frac{e^t dt}{(1 + e^{2t})^{3/2}}$$
32.
$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{dy}{v\sqrt{1 + (\ln v)^2}}$$

$$33. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

34.
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$35. \int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$36. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

m = 2k + 1

 $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx \qquad \text{leaves of } m \text{ of }$

 $\sin^m x = \sin^{2k+1} x = (\sin^2 x)^k \sin x = (1 - \cos^2 x)^k \sin x.$

در اندل سر می دهم و حل می نیم

 $\cos^{n} x = \cos^{2k+1} x = (\cos^{2} x)^{k} \cos x = (1 - \sin^{2} x)^{k} \cos x.$

 $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}, \qquad \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \sin \alpha x \sin \alpha x \cos \alpha \, d\alpha = \int \sin \alpha (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) \cos \alpha \, d\alpha$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha - u}{-\sin \alpha d\alpha - \sin \alpha} \int (u^2 - 1) u^2 \, d\alpha = \frac{u^5}{5} - \frac{u^3}{3} + c = \frac{\cos^5 \alpha}{5} + \frac{\cos^3 \alpha}{3} + c$$

$$\int \cos^5 x \, dx = \int \cos n \, \cos n \, dn = \int \cos n \left(1 - \sin n \right)^2 \, dn$$

$$= \int \sin n \, dn = \int \cos n \, \left(1 - \sin n \right)^2 \, dn$$

 $\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x \, dx.$

$$\int \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{8} \int (1-\cos 2x)(1+2\cos 2x+\cos^2 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (1+\cos 2x-\cos^2 2x-\cos^3 2x) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left[x+\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x-\int (\cos^2 2x+\cos^3 2x) dx\right].$$

$$\int \cos^3 2x dx = \int (1-\sin^2 2x)\cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1-u^2) du = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin 2x-\frac{1}{3}\sin^3 2x\right)$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx = \frac{1}{16} \left(x-\frac{1}{4}\sin 4x+\frac{1}{3}\sin^3 2x\right) + C.$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1+\cos 4x} dx = \int \frac{1}{16} \left(x-\frac{1}{4}\sin 4x+\frac{1}{3}\sin^3 2x\right) + C.$$

$$\int \tan^4 x dx.$$

$$\int \cot^4 x dx.$$

$$\int \cot^4 x dx = \int \tan^2 x \cot^2 x dx = \int \tan^2 x \cdot \cot^2 x dx - \int (\sec^2 x-1) dx$$

$$= \int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx - \int \tan^2 x dx = \int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx - \int (\sec^2 x-1) dx$$

$$= \int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx - \int \sec^2 x dx + \int dx = \frac{1}{3}\tan^3 x - \tan x + x + C.$$

$$\int dx dx = \int dx = \int dx dx + \int dx = \int dx dx - \int dx dx - \int dx dx = \int dx dx - \int dx$$

$$= \sec x \tan x - \int (\tan x)(\sec x \tan x \, dx) = \sec x \tan x - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec x \, dx$$
$$= \sec x \tan x + \int \sec x \, dx - \int \sec^3 x \, dx.$$
$$2 \int \sec^3 x \, dx = \sec x \tan x + \int \sec x \, dx$$

$$\int \sec^3 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C.$$

$$\int \sin mx \sin nx \, dx, \qquad \int \sin mx \cos nx \, dx, \qquad \text{and} \qquad \int \cos mx \cos nx \, dx$$

$$\sin mx \sin nx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos (m - n)x - \cos (m + n)x\right]$$

$$\sin mx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin (m - n)x + \sin (m + n)x\right],$$

$$\cos mx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos (m - n)x + \cos (m + n)x\right].$$

1.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^5 x \, dx$$

2.
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^5 \frac{x}{2} dx$$

3.
$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^3 x \, dx$$

4.
$$\int_0^{\pi/6} 3\cos^5 3x \, dx$$

5.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^7 y \, dy$$

6.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} 7 \cos^7 t \, dt$$

7.
$$\int_0^{\pi} 8 \sin^4 x \, dx$$

8.
$$\int_0^1 8 \cos^4 2\pi x \, dx$$

9.
$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} 16 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \, dx$$

10.
$$\int_0^{\pi} 8 \sin^4 y \cos^2 y \, dy$$

11.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} 35 \sin^4 x \cos^3 x \, dx$$

12.
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \cos^2 2x \, dx$$

13.
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} 8\cos^3 2\theta \sin 2\theta \, d\theta$$

$$14. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 2\theta \cos^3 2\theta \ d\theta$$

15.
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{2}} dx$$

16.
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} \, dx$$

17.
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \, dt$$

18.
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \, d\theta$$

19.
$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} \, dx$$

20.
$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\sec^2 x - 1} \, dx$$

$$21. \int_0^{\pi/2} \theta \sqrt{1 - \cos 2\theta} \, d\theta$$

22.
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1 - \cos^2 t)^{3/2} dt$$

23.
$$\int_{-\pi/3}^{0} 2 \sec^3 x \, dx$$

24.
$$\int e^x \sec^3 e^x dx$$

$$25. \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^4 \theta \ d\theta$$

26.
$$\int_0^{\pi/12} 3 \sec^4 3x \, dx$$

$$27. \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \csc^4 \theta \ d\theta$$

28.
$$\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} 3 \csc^4 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta$$

29.
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} 4 \tan^3 x \, dx$$

30.
$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} 6 \tan^4 x \, dx$$

31.
$$\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \cot^3 x \, dx$$

32.
$$\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} 8 \cot^4 t \, dt$$

33.
$$\int_{-\pi}^{0} \sin 3x \cos 2x \, dx$$

34.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x \cos 3x \, dx$$

$$T = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x dx}{1 + \cos^{7} x}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^{7} x}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_{x}^{2} \frac{(t_{1} - u) \sin u}{1 + \cos^{2} u} \left(-du \right) = \int_{e}^{\pi} \frac{(t_{1} - u) \sin u}{1 + \cos^{2} u} du = \int_{e}^{\pi} \frac{t_{1} \sin u}{1 + \cos^{2} u} du = \int_{e}^{\pi} \frac{t_{2} \sin u}{1 + \cos^{2} u} du$$

$$\Rightarrow TI = T \int_{\sigma}^{T} \frac{\sin u}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = \frac{T}{1 + \cos^{2}u} du = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} = -TT \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2}u} \right) \Big|_{\sigma}^{T} =$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \ln \sin x \, dx \qquad \mathcal{N} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \mathcal{U}$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln \sin x \, dx \qquad \mathcal{N} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln \cos x \, dx \qquad \mathcal{N} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln \cos x \, dx \qquad \mathcal{N} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln \sin x \, dx \qquad \mathcal{N} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 PI = I+I = $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\ln \sin x + \ln \cos x) dx = (\frac{\pi}{2} \ln (\frac{\sin \pi x}{2}) dx)$

$$= \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) - \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) - \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} \ln(\sin x) d$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2x-4}}.$$

$$\int \frac{x}{(ax+b)^2} dx.$$

$$-\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}.$$

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

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}.$$

$$\int x \sin^{-1} x \, dx$$

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

$$\int (\ln x)^n \, dx = x(\ln x)^n - n \int (\ln x)^{n-1} \, dx$$

$$\int \sin^n x \cos^m x \, dx = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} x \cos^{m+1} x}{m+n} + \frac{n-1}{m+n} \int \sin^{n-2} x \cos^m x \, dx \qquad (n \neq -m).$$

$$\int \cos^n ax \, dx = \frac{\cos^{n-1} ax \sin ax}{na} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} ax \, dx.$$

Nonelementary Integrals

Integrals of functions that do not have elementary antiderivatives are called **nonelementary** integrals.

integrals such as

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

$$\int \frac{e^x}{x} dx, \qquad \int e^{(e^x)} dx, \qquad \int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx, \qquad \int \ln (\ln x) dx, \qquad \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx,$$

Improper Integrals

: مریف. انتگرال $\int_a^b f(x) \, dx$ را یک انتگرال ناسره می نامیم هرگاه

الف. حداقل یکی از کرانههای انتگرال نامتناهی باشد. در این صورت انتگرال را انتگرال ن*اهره وفیم* اول می گوییم. ب. f(x) در یک یا چند نقطه [a,b]—نام^{تنا} می ^{ما}نگد در این صورت انتگرال را انتگـرال ما سره نویم دوم می گوییم.

ے) اندل اسویای م از نوع اول وحم ار نوع اول وحم ار نوع اول وحم ار نوع اول وحم ار نوع اول د $\int_0^\infty \sin x^2 dx$

$$\int_{0}^{4} \frac{dx}{x-3}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \longrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{n} = 1 \quad \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

تعریف. فرض کنیم تابع f در فاصله (∞+, a) استرال بدیر بایش را بیضورت به ازام) کا در مورت ریر يعرف في لنم ۾ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt.$

اگر حد طرف راست وجود داشته باشد گوییم انتگرال ناسره $f(\mathrm{x})\,\mathrm{dx}$ همگرا است و در غیر این صورت $\int_{0}^{+\infty}f(\mathrm{x})\,\mathrm{dx}$

انتگرال $f(x) dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ انتگرال $-\infty < x \leq a$ فرض کنیم تابع f در فاصله $x \leq a$ نمال پریریایش، تعیمی و ندیم و $\int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \int_{x}^{a} f(t) dt.$ الرصرية رأست وصود وكت بأشرائي الأمراء ورضير المنصورت والراب. م طورمام توت عاسم ه

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \int_{x}^{a} f(t) dt + \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt.$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\int_{-x}^{a} f(t) \, dt + \int_{a}^{x} f(t) \, dt \right] = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \int_{x}^{a} f(t) \, dt + \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) \, dt = \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) \, dt$$
لزوما با هم برابر نیستند

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{1}^{b} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{b} \right) = 1 \text{ so that } \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} \text{ converges to } 1.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{u} \cos x \, dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{u} \cos x \, dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} (\sin u - \sin a).$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{\gamma} + \gamma} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{\gamma} + \gamma} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\gamma} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\gamma} \Big|_{0}^{b} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\gamma} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{b}{\gamma} = \frac{\pi}{\gamma}$$

Cluip
$$\int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}}$$

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} e^{-tx} dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} e^{-tx} dx \qquad \begin{cases} \qquad & t > 0 \\ \qquad & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x \, dx$$

$$\int_{\circ}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{\circ}^{b} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \frac{-1}{2} e^{-x} \left(\sin x + \cos x \right) \Big|_{\circ}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{7} e^{-b} \left(\sin b + \cos b \right) + \frac{1}{7} \left(\circ + 1 \right) \right] = \circ + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{x} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_a^{\circ} e^{\gamma x} dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \frac{1}{\gamma} e^{\gamma x} \Big|_a^{\circ} = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \frac{1}{\gamma} (1 - e^{\gamma a}) = \frac{1}{\gamma} - \circ = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{7} - 7x + 4}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^{\tau} - \tau x + \theta} = \int \frac{dx}{(x - \tau)^{\tau} + \Delta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x - \tau}{\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\circ} \frac{dx}{x^{7} - 7x + 9} = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{\circ} \frac{dx}{x^{7} - 7x + 9} = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x - 7}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \bigg|_{a}^{\circ}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \left[\operatorname{arctg}(\frac{-7}{\sqrt{\Delta}}) - \operatorname{arctg}(\frac{a - 7}{\sqrt{\Delta}}) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \left[\operatorname{arctg}(\frac{-7}{\sqrt{\Delta}}) - (\frac{-\pi}{7}) \right]$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{7} - 7x + 9} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{7} - 7x + 9} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \left[\frac{\pi}{7} - \arctan(\frac{-7}{\sqrt{\Delta}}) \right]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{r}} \, \mathrm{e}^{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{r}}} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} \, e^{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}} d\mathbf{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} \, e^{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}} d\mathbf{x} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} \, e^{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}} d\mathbf{x}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\circ} \Upsilon x^{\Upsilon} e^{x^{\Upsilon}} = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{\circ} \Upsilon x^{\Upsilon} e^{x^{\Upsilon}} = \lim_{a \to -\infty} e^{x^{\Upsilon}} \Big|_{a}^{\circ} = \lim_{a \to -\infty} (1 - e^{a^{\Upsilon}}) = 1$$

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} e^{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}} d\mathbf{x} = \lim_{a \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} e^{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}} d\mathbf{x} = \lim_{a \to +\infty} \left(e^{b^{\mathsf{T}}} - 1 \right) = +\infty$$

$$\int_{\circ}^{+\infty} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} e^{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}} d\mathbf{x} = \lim_{a \to +\infty} \int_{\circ}^{b} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} e^{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}} d\mathbf{x} = \lim_{a \to +\infty} \left(e^{b^{\mathsf{T}}} - 1 \right) = +\infty$$

آزمرن های حرایی

قضیه (آزمون مقایسه). فرض کنیم توابع f و g در فاصله $(\infty+,a)$ استرال نوبر باشند و در این فاصله $f(x) \leq f(x) \leq f(x)$ در این صورت :

الف) اگر g(x) dx همگرا باشد، f(x) dx نیز همگرا است. $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ نیز همگرا است. $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ نیز واگرا است.

 $\sin(2e) \left(\frac{1}{\chi^{2}(1+e^{x})}\right) \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{1}(1+e^{x})} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{1}(1+e^{x})} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{1}(1+e^{x})} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} ix convergent$ $\frac{dx}{x^{2}(1+e^{x})} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} ix convergent}$ $\frac{dx}{x^{2}(1+e^{x})} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} ix convergent}$ $\frac{dx}{x^{2}(1+e^{x})} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}(1+e^{x})} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} ix convergent}$ $\frac{dx}{x^{2}(1+e^{x})} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}(1+e^{x})} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}(1+e^{x})} dx$ $\frac{dx}{x^{2}(1+e^{x})} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx$

 $\int \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx \text{ is divergent} \implies \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^{3}}} dx \text{ is divergent}$

Since $\frac{1}{e^x + 1} \le \frac{1}{e^x} = e^{-x}$ and $\int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx$ converges, $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{e^x + 1}$ also converges.

Since $\frac{1}{\ln x} > \frac{1}{x}$ for $x \ge 2$ and $\int_2^\infty \frac{dx}{x}$ diverges (p integral with p = 1), $\int_2^\infty \frac{dx}{\ln x}$ also diverges.

آزمون مقایسه حدی.

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$ داشته باشیم: g و g داشته باشیم:

الف. اگر $\circ \neq A$ آنگاه دو انتگرال f(x) dx $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ و $A \neq \infty$ هم نوع هستند (نه هم مقدار) ب. اگر A = 0 و A = 0 همگرا باشد آنگاه A = 0 نیز همگرا است. A = 0 و اگر اباشد آنگاه A = 0 نیز واگرا است. A = 0 و اگر A = 0 و اگر A = 0 و اگر اباشد آنگاه A = 0 نیز واگرا است.

مثال. نوع انتگرال
$$\frac{x dx}{x^{*} + \sqrt{x^{*} + 1}}$$
 را بررسی می کنیم:

فرض کنیم
$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{x}$$
 و $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ و $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ و $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ هم نوع هـستند امـا انتگـرال $g(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dx$ هم نوع هـستند امـا انتگـرال $g(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ همگراست لذا انتگرال مسئله همگرا است.

همگرائی یا واگرائی انتگرال
$$\frac{x^{r}-1}{\sqrt{x^{s}+1}}$$
 را بررسی می کنیم.

$$\int_{\gamma}^{\infty}g(x)\,dx \;\;\text{o}\;\; \int_{\gamma}^{\infty}f(x)\,dx \;\;\text{o}\;\; \lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}=1 \neq 0 \;\;\text{o}\;\; g(x)=\frac{1}{x} \;\;\text{o}\;\; f(x)=\frac{x^{\gamma}-1}{\sqrt{x^{\gamma}+1}} \;\;\text{o}\;\; f(x)=\frac{x^$$

هم نوع هستند اما انتگرال
$$\int_{\gamma}^{\infty} g(x) \, dx = \int_{\gamma}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x}$$
 واگراست لذا انتگرال مسئله واگرا است.

Let $\lim_{x \to \infty} x^p f(x) = A$. Then

(i) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ converges if } p > 1 \text{ and } A \text{ is } \underline{\text{finite}}$

نا متناحی

(ii) $\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ diverges if $p \le 1$ and $A \ne 0$ (A may be <u>infinite</u>).

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 \, dx}{4x^4 + 25} \text{ converges since } \lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{4x^4 + 25} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}} \text{ diverges since } \lim_{x \to \infty} x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}} = 1.$$

Absolute and conditional convergence. $\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ is called } absolutely \text{ convergent if } \int_{a}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$ converges. If $\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ converges, then } \int_{a}^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ is called } conditionally \text{ convergent.}$

Theorem 2. If $\int_{a}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$ converges, then $\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ converges. In words, an absolutely convergent integral converges.

$$\left|\frac{\cos n}{n^2+1}\right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2+1} \quad \text{wellow the first of the proof of$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin v}{v + n\pi} dv \tag{1}$$

Now $\frac{1}{v + n\pi} \ge \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi}$ for $0 \le v \le \pi$. Hence,

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin v}{v + n\pi} \, dv \ge \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} \int_{9}^{\pi} \sin v \, dv = \frac{2}{(n+1)\pi} \tag{2}$$

Since $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(n+1)\pi}$ diverges, the series on the right of (1) diverges by the comparison test. Hence, $\int_{a}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx$ diverges and the required result follows.



IMPROPER INTEGRALS OF THE SECOND KIND

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0+} \int_{a+\epsilon}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0+} \int_{a}^{b-\epsilon} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0+} \int_{a}^{b-\epsilon} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0+} \int_{a}^{b-\epsilon} f(x) dx$$

Note: Be alert to the word unbounded. This is distinct from undefined. For example, $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ is a proper integral, since $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ and hence is bounded as $x \to 0$ even though the function is undefined at x = 0. In such case the integral on the left of k is called convergent or

divergent according as the limit on the right exists or does not exist.

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon_{1} \to 0+} \int_{a}^{x_{0} - \epsilon_{1}} f(x) dx + \lim_{\epsilon_{2} \to 0+} \int_{x_{0} + \epsilon_{2}}^{b} f(x) dx$$

CAUCHY PRINCIPAL VALUE

by choosing $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = \epsilon$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0+} \left\{ \int_{a}^{x_0 - \epsilon} f(x) dx + \int_{x_0 + \epsilon}^{b} f(x) dx \right\}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{5} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3} = \lim_{\epsilon_1 \to 0+} \int_{-1}^{1-\epsilon_1} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3} + \lim_{\epsilon_2 \to 0+} \int_{1+\epsilon_2}^{5} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon_1 \to 0+} \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2\epsilon_1^2}\right) + \lim_{\epsilon_2 \to 0+} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon_2^2} - \frac{1}{32}\right) \longrightarrow -$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to 0+} \left\{ \int_{-1}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3} + \int_{1+\epsilon}^{5} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3} \right\} = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0+} \left\{ \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} + \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} - \frac{1}{32} \right\} = \frac{3}{32}$$

- 1. $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{(x-a)^{p}}$ converges if p < 1 and diverges if $p \ge 1$.
- 2. $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{(b-x)^{p}}$ converges if p < 1 and diverges if $p \ge 1$.

Let
$$\lim_{x \to a+} (x - a)^p f(x) = A$$
. Then

- (i) $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$ converges if p < 1 and A is finite
- (ii) $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ diverges if $p \ge 1$ and $A \ne 0$ (A may be infinite).

Let
$$\lim_{x \to b^-} (b - x)^p f(x) = B$$
. Then

 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \text{ converges if } p < 1 \text{ and } B \text{ is finite}$ $\int_{0}^{b} f(x) dx$ diverges if $p \ge 1$ and $B \ne 0$ (B may be infinite).

$$\int_{1}^{5} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^4 - 1}} \text{ converges, since } \lim_{x \to 1+} (x - 1)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^4 - 1)^{1/2}} = \lim_{x \to 1+} \sqrt{\frac{x - 1}{x^4 - 1}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{dx}{(3-x)\sqrt{x^2+1}} \text{ diverges, since } \lim_{x \to 3^-} (3-x) \cdot \frac{1}{(3-x)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}.$$

Investigate the convergence of:

(a)
$$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{dx}{x^{2}(x^{3} - 8)^{2/3}}$$

(a)
$$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{dx}{x^{2}(x^{3}-8)^{2/3}}$$
 (c) $\int_{1}^{5} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(5-x)(x-1)}}$ (e) $\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{(\cos x)^{1/n}}, n > 1.$

(e)
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{(\cos x)^{1/n}}, n > 1.$$

$$(b \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{x^3} \, dx$$

$$(b \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^3} dx \qquad (d) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2^{\sin^{-1} x}}{1 - x} dx$$

Show how to transform the improper integral of the second kind, $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(2-x)}}$, into (a) an improper integral of the first kind, (b) a proper integral.

Consider
$$\int_{1}^{2-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(2-x)}}$$
 where $0 < \epsilon < 1$, say. Let $2-x = \frac{1}{y}$.

Letting
$$2 - x = v^2$$
 in the integral of (a), it becomes $2 \int_{\sqrt{\epsilon}}^{1} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v^2 + 2}}$.

Prove that $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ converges.

Prove that
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx$$
 converges.

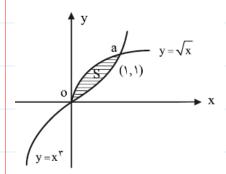
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} = 0$$

كاررد انتدال

فرض كنيم دو تابع f و g در فاصله [a,b] پيوسته باشند. مساحت ناحيه بين اين دو منحني در فاصله [a,b] $\int_{a}^{b} |f(x) - g(x)| dx$ برابر است با:

مساحت ناحیه محدود بـین دو منحنـی $y=x^{\pi}$ و $y=\sqrt{x}$ را بـه دسـت آورید.



اگــر توابــع x=g(y) و x=f(y) روی فاصــله [c,d] پیوســته باشند، آنگاه مساحت ناحیه محدود

$$\int_{c}^{d}\left|f(y)-g(y)
ight|\mathrm{d}y$$
 : به این دو منحنی در فاصله $\left[c,d
ight]$ برابر است با

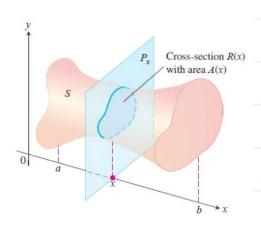
مثال. مساحت ناحیه محدود به منحنیهای $x = y^r - y^r$ و x = 0 را به دست آورید.



فرض کنیم بخواهیم حجم جسمی که بین صفحات a=a و b=x=b قرار دارد راکه توسط رویه هf(x,y)=a از بالا و توسط صفحه xy از پائیین محدود است را محاسبه کنییم.-

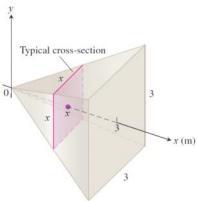
با فرض آنکه مساحت سطح مقطع هر صفحه که بر محور xها در فاصله a تا b عمود باشد را بدانیم لذا اگر مساحت

این سطح مقطع در نقطه $x\in [a,b]$ بیانشود $x\in [a,b]$ بیانشود



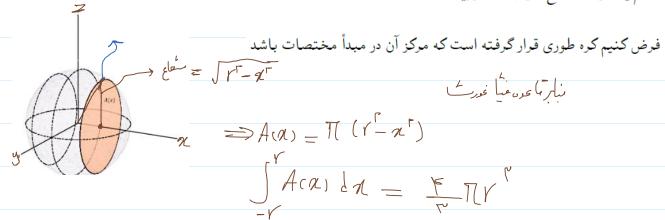
$$V = \int_{a}^{b} A(x) dx.$$

Volume of a Pyramid



$$V = \int_0^3 A(x) dx = \int_0^3 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big]_0^3 = 9 \text{ m}^3$$

حجم یك كره به شعاع r را بدست آورید.

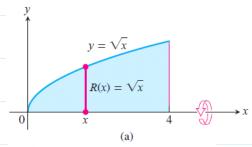


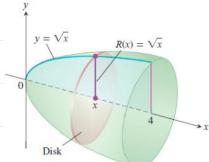
فرض کنیم A ناحیه محدود به نمودار y=f(x) و خطوط x=a و x=a و محور x=aها باشد. می خواهیم حجم حاصل از دوران این ناحیه حول محور xها را بدست آوریم برای محاسبه این حجم دو روش وجود دارد که عبارتند از روش برشی (روش واشری) و روش لایه ای استوانه ای

x=a و محور x=a و خطوط y=f(x) ناحیه y=a محدود به نمودار y=a و خطوط y=aV انرا که آنرا A حول می می حاصل می دران ناحیه A حول محور xها حجمی حاصل می آنرا که آنرا ا مینامیم. چنانچه A(x) مساحت یك مقطع عرضی در x عمود بر محور xها باشد آنگاه این مقطع عبارت از دایرهای به شعاع |y| = |f(x)| خواهد بود و مساحت این مقطع برابر است با $V=\int_a^b A(x)dx$ بنابراین با بکار بردن فرمول مقدماتی حجم $A(x)=\pi y^{
m r}=\pi |f(x)|^{
m r}$ فرمول زیر برای حجم حاصل از دوران ناحیه A حول محور xها حاصل می شود.

$$V = \int_{a}^{b} A(x) \, dx = \int_{a}^{b} \pi [R(x)]^{2} \, dx.$$

حجم حاصل از دوران ناحیه A محدود به منحنی $y=\sqrt{x}$ و خطوط 0=x=0 و 0=x=0 و 0=y=0 حول محور xها را بدست آورید.





$$V = \int_{a}^{b} \pi [R(x)]^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{4} \pi \left[\sqrt{x}\right]^{2} dx$$

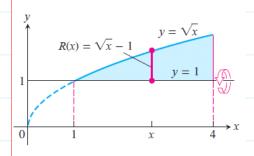
$$= \pi \int_{0}^{4} x dx = \pi \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{4} = \pi \frac{(4)^{2}}{2}$$

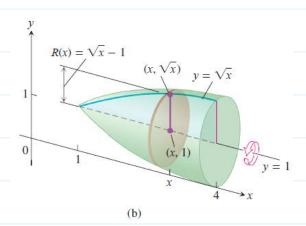
$$= \pi \int_0^4 x \, dx = \pi \frac{x^2}{2} \bigg]_0^4 = \pi \frac{(4)^2}{2} = 8\pi.$$

Volume of a Sphere **EXAMPLE 5**



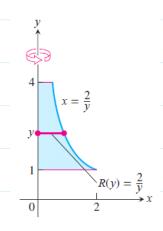
y=1, x=4حجم حاصل از دوران ناحیه A محدود به منحنی $y=\sqrt{x}$ و خطوط A

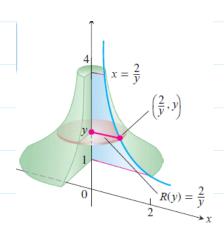




$$V = \int_{1}^{4} \pi [R(x)]^{2} dx = \int_{1}^{4} \pi \left[\sqrt{x} - 1 \right]^{2} dx = \pi \int_{1}^{4} \left[x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1 \right] dx = \frac{7\pi}{6}.$$

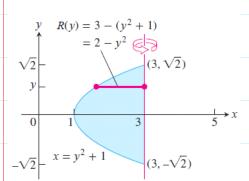
EXAMPLE 7 Rotation About the *y*-Axis

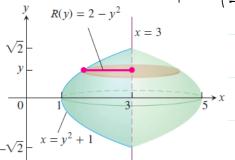


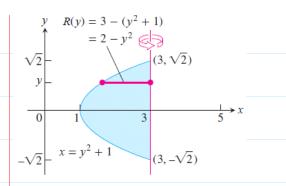


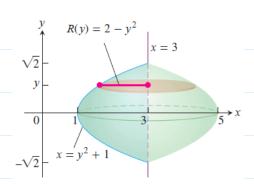
$$V = \int_{1}^{4} \pi [R(y)]^{2} dy = \int_{1}^{4} \pi \left(\frac{2}{y}\right)^{2} dy = 3\pi.$$

Rotation About a Vertical Axis







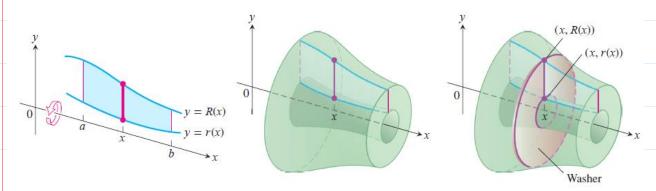


$$V = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \pi [R(y)]^2 dy = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \pi [2 - y^2]^2 dy = \frac{64\pi\sqrt{2}}{15}.$$

Solids of Revolution: The Washer Method

فون لنيم براره [ط. ١٥] > ١٥ < ١١٥) و ٢١٥٥) و ما بن تقبيل أر ناحيه عدود م ١ تام ا

حول محور بعها دوران رهبم شکل زیر بوجود ی آید . مساحت وا نشر بار (R(n) - ۲(x))



Outer radius: R(x)Inner radius: r(x)

$$A(x) = \pi [R(x)]^2 - \pi [r(x)]^2 = \pi ([R(x)]^2 - [r(x)]^2).$$

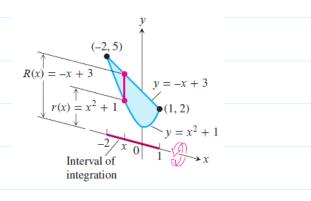
 $V = \int_a^b A(x) \, dx = \int_a^b \pi([R(x)]^2 - [r(x)]^2) \, dx.$

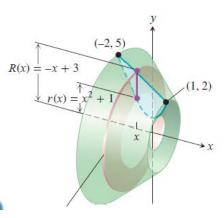
نارلین مع رابات با

 $y=x^{\mathsf{T}}$ حجم حاصل از دوران ناحیه A محدود به منحنی $y=x^{\mathsf{T}}$ و خطوط y=x و $y=x^{\mathsf{T}}$ را بدست آورید. $y=x^{\mathsf{T}}$ حجم حاصل از دوران ناحیه $y=x^{\mathsf{T}}$ محدود به منحنی $y=x^{\mathsf{T}$ محدود به منحنی $y=x^{\mathsf{T}}$ محدود به منحنی $y=x^{\mathsf{T}}$ محدود ب

$$V = \int_{a}^{\mathbf{Y}} \pi [\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{Y}} - (x^{\mathbf{Y}})^{\mathbf{Y}}] dx = \frac{\mathbf{Y} \hat{\mathbf{Y}} \mathbf{A}}{\mathbf{Y}} \pi.$$

حجم حاصل از دوران ناحیه A محدود به منحنی $y=x^2+1=y=y=y=y$ را بدست آورید.



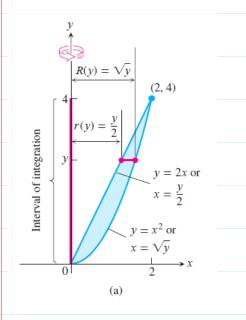


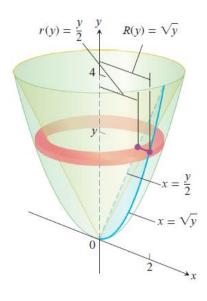
$$x^2 + 1 = -x + 3$$
 $x = -2, x = 1$

$$V = \int_{a}^{b} \pi([R(x)]^{2} - [r(x)]^{2}) dx = \int_{-2}^{1} \pi((-x + 3)^{2} - (x^{2} + 1)^{2}) dx = \frac{117\pi}{5}$$

A Washer Cross-Section (Rotation About the y-Axis)

The region bounded by the parabola $y = x^2$ and the line y = 2x in the first quadrant is revolved about the y-axis to generate a solid. Find the volume of the solid.





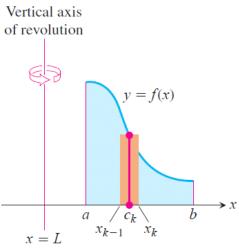
$$V = \int_{c}^{d} \pi([R(y)]^{2} - [r(y)]^{2}) dy = \int_{0}^{4} \pi\left(\left[\sqrt{y}\right]^{2} - \left[\frac{y}{2}\right]^{2}\right) dy = \frac{8}{3}\pi.$$

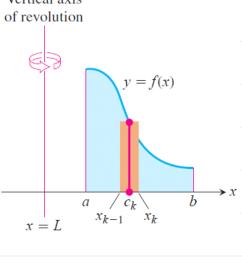
Volumes by Cylindrical Shells

روش لايههاي استوانهاي.

Vertical axis of revolution

وَفُ لَا مِي خُولُهُم مَا مِع وَيُدَع إِلَى مُمُوولُسُ اللهِ مَحُور





Vertical axis of revolution y = f(x)Rectangle

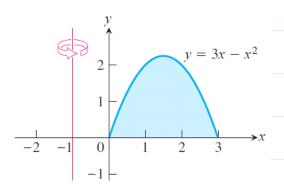
وَضَ لَلْهِ عَي سُولِهِم مَا بِعِ وَمِن كَالِم عَور اللهِ عَدوارسُ بِالْرَ حَور بعما و عبور بر بای [ط. ۱۵ است ، را نت بر محر - L Colinger مستظل مقابل إ درون شقل العاد في لسم. حزمار.) بأ دول شكل المستصل نير رول ع كند و بدسته المار رمر ما سكسل ي دهد. معم ان يوسة اسلام بالرب با $\pi(x-1)f(c)-\pi(x-1)f(c)$ $= r\pi f(c_k)(c_k-L) \Delta x = \Delta^{V}_k$ a = x < x, < m < x, = b = l [0, b] o; !] الزيم درايض حجم عل حوساً برلر ملاء على

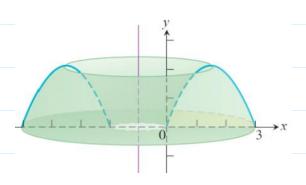
مواهربود ار ه ۱۱۹۱۱ حم کل بر خواهد بود یا

$$\int_{a}^{b} 2\pi (x - L) f(x) dx$$

$$V = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi \left(\frac{\text{shell}}{\text{radius}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{shell}}{\text{height}} \right) dx.$$

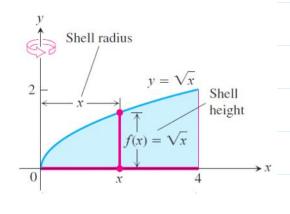
مال) معماط از دمان منوی مرای و عرای [3] مرای [3] ما الد.

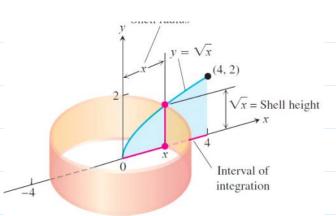




$$V = \int_0^3 2\pi (x+1)(3x-x^2) dx = \frac{45\pi}{2}.$$

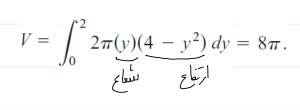
حم حاصل از دوران نمود رسم - لا حول قور وها ره = x) ما ربان (4 ره) ساسد.

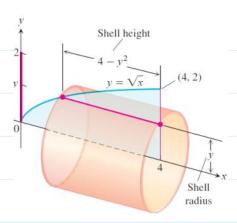




$$V = \int_0^4 2\pi(x) \left(\sqrt{x}\right) dx = \frac{128\pi}{5}.$$

الرعود مال فوق که مول محد مر حوران دهم حم ما رب





اگر ناحییه A محدود به مشخشی های $y_1 = f_1(x)$ از پائیین، $y_1 = f_1(x)$ بالا و خطوط $y_1 = f_1(x)$ محدود به مشخشی های $y_1 = f_1(x)$ و $y_2 = f_1(x)$ باشد آنگاه حجم حاصل از دوران ناحیه $y_1 = f_1(x)$ حول $y_2 = f_1(x)$ محور $y_1 = f_1(x)$ محور $y_2 = f_1(x)$ باشد آبر بدست آورد.

$$V = \int_{a}^{b} \forall \pi x [f_{Y}(x) - f_{Y}(x)] dx$$

$$\chi - e = \sum_{a} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{$$

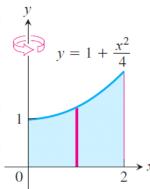
حجم حاصل از دوران ناحیه محصور بین منحنیهای $y=x^{\mathsf{w}}$ و $y=y^{\mathsf{v}}$ حول محور yها و حول محور xها را با روش لایههای استوانه ای بدست آورید.

yها. دوران حول محور y

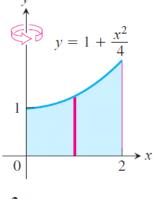
$$V = \int_{\circ}^{1} \mathbf{Y} \pi x [\sqrt{x} - x^{\mathsf{Y}}] dx = \frac{\mathbf{Y} \pi}{\mathbf{\Delta}}$$

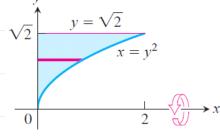
ران حول محور xها.

$$V = \int_{\circ}^{1} \mathbf{Y} \pi y [\sqrt[r]{y} - y^{\mathbf{Y}}] dy = \frac{\Delta \pi}{1 \, \mathbf{F}}$$

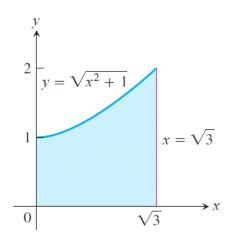


3.

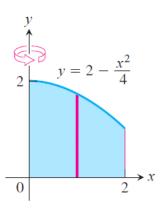


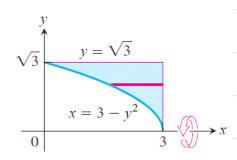


5. The *y*-axis

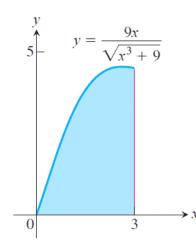


2.

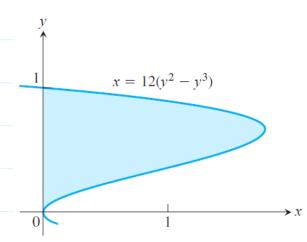




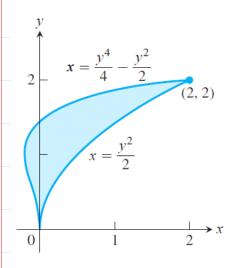
6. The *y*-axis



تا مع دادی سره ل در بازی مورد نظری فور عود ر داره شده دوران دهدوجم لا بر



- **a.** The *x*-axis
- **b.** The line y = 1
- c. The line y = 8/5
- **d.** The line y = -2/5



a. The *x*-axis

- **b.** The line y = 2
- **c.** The line y = 5
- **d.** The line y = -5/8

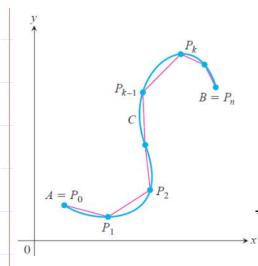
Length of a Parametrically Defined Curve

Let *C* be a curve given parametrically by the equations

$$x = f(t)$$

$$v = g(t)$$

$$x = f(t)$$
 and $y = g(t)$, $a \le t \le b$.



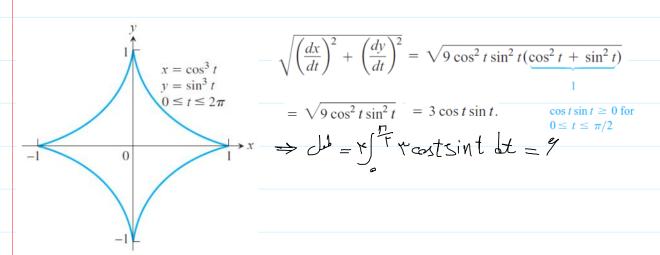
then the length of C is

$$L = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{[f'(t)]^{2} + [g'(t)]^{2}} dt.$$

$$- \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{[f'(t)]^{2} + [g'(t)]^{2}} dt.$$

$$x^{rac{1}{7}}$$
 طول قوس منعنی $y^{rac{1}{7}}=y^{rac{1}{7}}=1$ را بدست آورید.

$$x=\cos^{\mathsf{r}} t$$
 و $y=\sin^{\mathsf{r}} t$ ابتدا آنرا بصورت پارامتری تبدیل میکنیم



Length of a Curve y = f(x)

If f is continuously differentiable on the closed interval [a, b], the length of the curve (graph) y = f(x) from x = a to x = b is

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} \, dx = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \, dx.$$

Find the length of the curve

$$y = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}x^{3/2} - 1, \quad 0 \le x \le 1.$$

: p) (4) [~ [3 -] w

es (y') m/3 -) w

$$L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 8x} \, dx = \frac{13}{6}$$

ار و درنظرای از دامنر و معدنا شر می تدانیم طفل مسی و به عنوان تا یعی از و بر حس اور ساوری

Formula for the Length of x = g(y), $c \le y \le d$

If g is continuously differentiable on [c, d], the length of the curve x = g(y)

from y = c to y = d is

Example

Find the length of the curve $y = (x/2)^{2/3}$ from x = 0 to x = 2. $y = \sqrt{y}$ $y = \sqrt{y}$ $\chi = 2y^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 1=354

$$L = \int_{c}^{d} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^{2}} \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + 9y} \, dy = \frac{2}{27} \left(10\sqrt{10} - 1\right) \approx 2.27.$$

رزن) کول مندی هار زیر

7.
$$y = (1/3)(x^2 + 2)^{3/2}$$
 from $x = 0$ to $x = 3$

8.
$$y = x^{3/2}$$
 from $x = 0$ to $x = 4$

9.
$$x = (y^3/3) + 1/(4y)$$
 from $y = 1$ to $y = 3$
(*Hint*: $1 + (dx/dy)^2$ is a perfect square.)

10.
$$x = (y^{3/2}/3) - y^{1/2}$$
 from $y = 1$ to $y = 9$ (*Hint*: $1 + (dx/dy)^2$ is a perfect square.)

11.
$$x = (y^4/4) + 1/(8y^2)$$
 from $y = 1$ to $y = 2$
(*Hint*: $1 + (dx/dy)^2$ is a perfect square.)

12.
$$x = (y^3/6) + 1/(2y)$$
 from $y = 2$ to $y = 3$ (*Hint*: $1 + (dx/dy)^2$ is a perfect square.)

13.
$$y = (3/4)x^{4/3} - (3/8)x^{2/3} + 5$$
, $1 \le x \le 8$

14.
$$y = (x^3/3) + x^2 + x + 1/(4x + 4), \quad 0 \le x \le 2$$

15.
$$x = \int_0^y \sqrt{\sec^4 t - 1} dt$$
, $-\pi/4 \le y \le \pi/4$

16.
$$y = \int_{-2}^{x} \sqrt{3t^4 - 1} dt$$
, $-2 \le x \le -1$

Areas of Surfaces of Revolution

سطح جانبی حاصل از دوران یك منحنی

فرض کنیم $a \leq x \leq b$ ، $a \leq x \leq b$ ، یک تابع مشتق پذیر و مثبت و دارای مشتق پیوسته باشد, سطح جانبی حاصل از $a \leq x \leq b$ ، $a \leq x \leq b$

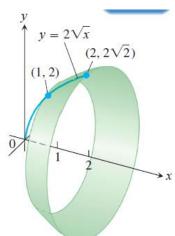
$$S = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2}} dx = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi f(x) \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^{2}} dx.$$

(عنصر دیفرانسیل طول قوس)(شعاع دوران) $A= \, au \pi ($ عنصر دیفرانسیل سطح جانبی

در حالتی که دوران یک منحنی حول محور yها صورت گیرد سطح جانبی حاصل از دوران این منحنی با تعویض متغیرهای x و y بصورت زیر حاصل میشود.

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} \mathbf{Y} \pi x \sqrt{\mathbf{1} + (\frac{dx}{dy})^{\mathbf{Y}}} dx$$

مساحت جانسی رویه حاصل از دوران منحنسی \sqrt{x} مساحت جانسی رویه حاصل از دوران منحنسی \sqrt{x} مساحت جانسی رویه حاصل از دوران منحنسی \sqrt{x}



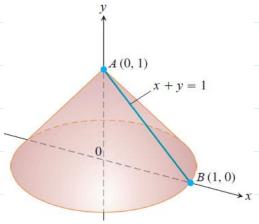
$$a = 1,$$
 $b = 2,$ $y = 2\sqrt{x},$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}},$

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

$$S = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} 2\pi \cdot 2\sqrt{x} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 4\pi \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{x+1} dx = \frac{8\pi}{3} \left(3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}\right).$$

The line segment x = 1 - y, $0 \le y \le 1$, is revolved about the y-axis to generate 0 cene.

find its surface



$$S = \int_{c}^{d} 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^{2}} \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} 2\pi (1 - y) \sqrt{2} \, dy$$

$$=\pi\sqrt{2}$$
.

Surface Area of Revolution for Parametrized Curves

If a smooth curve x = f(t), y = g(t), $a \le t \le b$, is traversed exactly once as t increases from a to b, then the areas of the surfaces generated by revolving the curve about the coordinate axes are as follows.

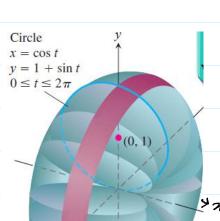
1. Revolution about the x-axis $(v \ge 0)$:

$$S = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi y \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^{2}} dt$$
 (5)

2. Revolution about the *y*-axis $(x \ge 0)$:

$$S = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi x \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^{2}} dt$$
 (6)

داریل به متنعاع ا و مرکز (ادع) الو حدل محور به رورل می دهم تأمثکل زیر



$$\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12}
 \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\int x = \cos t$$

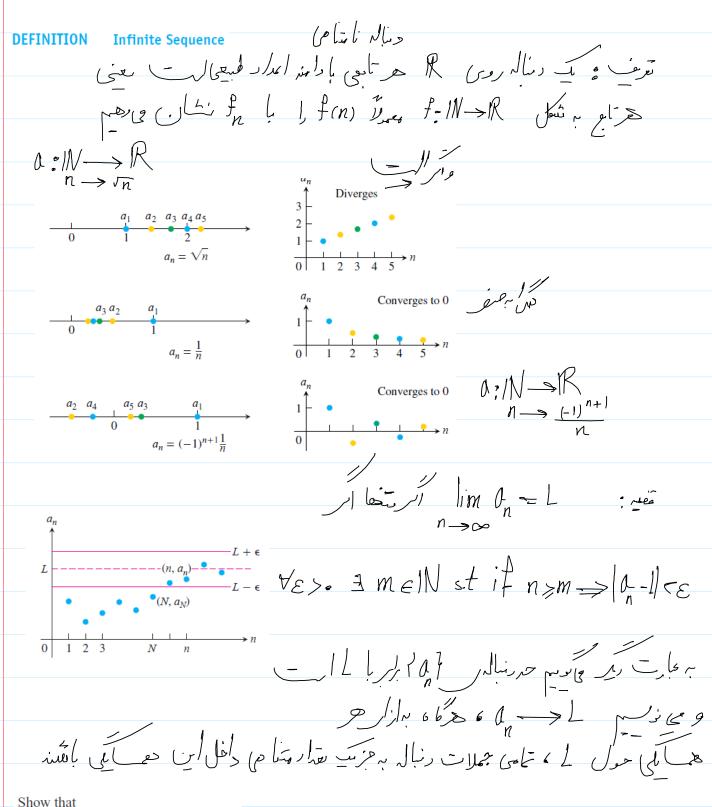
$$y_{-1} = \sin t \Rightarrow y = \sin t + 1$$

$$S = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi y \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^{2}} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi (1 + \sin t) \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \sin t) dt = 2\pi \left[t - \cos t \right]_0^{2\pi} = 4\pi^2$$

Infinite Sequences and Series



ریاضی 1 دانشگاه فردوسی استاد امین خسروی 78Page

(a) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ (b) $\lim_{n \to \infty} k = k$



DEFINITION Diverges to Infinity

The sequence $\{a_n\}$ diverges to infinity if for every number M there is an integer N such that for all n larger than N, $a_n > M$. If this condition holds we write

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \infty \quad \text{or} \quad a_n \to \infty.$$

Similarly if for every number m there is an integer N such that for all n > N we have $a_n < m$, then we say $\{a_n\}$ diverges to negative infinity and write

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = -\infty \qquad \text{or} \qquad a_n \to -\infty.$$

THEOREM 1

Let $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ be sequences of real numbers and let A and B be real numbers. The following rules hold if $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = A$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = B$.

1. Sum Rule:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (a_n + b_n) = A + B$$

2. Difference Rule:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (a_n - b_n) = A - B$$

3. Product Rule:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (a_n \cdot b_n) = A \cdot B$$

4. Constant Multiple Rule:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (k \cdot b_n) = k \cdot B$$
 (Any number k)

5. Quotient Rule:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{A}{B} \quad \text{if } B \neq 0$$

THEOREM 2 The Sandwich Theorem for Sequences

Let $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$, and $\{c_n\}$ be sequences of real numbers. If $a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$ holds for all n beyond some index N, and if $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} c_n = L$, then $\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = L$ also.

(a)
$$\frac{\cos n}{n} \to 0$$
 because $-\frac{1}{n} \le \frac{\cos n}{n} \le \frac{1}{n}$;

(b)
$$\frac{1}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$$
 because $0 \le \frac{1}{2^n} \le \frac{1}{n}$;

(c)
$$(-1)^n \frac{1}{n} \to 0$$
 because $-\frac{1}{n} \le (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} \le \frac{1}{n}$.

Example:
$$IP = \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2}\right]$$
, find $\lim_{n \to \infty} b_n$

Evidently
$$\frac{n}{(2n)^2} \le b_n \le \frac{n}{n^2}$$
, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\implies \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = 0$$

 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln n = 0$ Ex. If $b_n = \{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+k}}, \text{ show} \}$ that limbr=1 Ex. show that i) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+k} = 0$, ii) $\lim_{k\to 1} \frac{1}{n+k} = \infty$ تَوَقِفَ : رنالر آم الم را صعور نوب هو طاه بار حر ۱۱ مع م الم وان را نزولی ر الراد الر روم هماه ولرح م ، م مراه م · On >, M in of ole

دنالہ کرم کر راکش عامیم حرکان برار حرم ع م ۱۱ ع موجود با نشر به طور کر برار حو $|a_n - a_m| < \varepsilon$ (m, n > n)

1) هر دناله هدا ، تران دار است (عکس برتر رنید. چرا^و) ٢) هردناله معود ماز بالا ران داره هذا اس-. ۳) هر دنباله نزولی واز پایس کرین در ، مداله-.

(منال از دنباله های بیا و رسو که در مشرافی منوق صدق کنند و d = b.

قصید: فرمن لنیر F:R-R سکاع اید در انصور $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(n) = 1$ 71 -> O-6 0 → 0 9 0 = 1 ~ (0n } lis ple / Thirty $f(a_n) \longrightarrow L$

 $f(a_n)$ به جه عدی طرال $f(x) = \frac{rx + [-x]}{x^r - 1}$ به $f(a_n)$ به $f(a_n)$ به $f(x) = \frac{rx + [-x]}{x^r - 1}$ به $f(x) = \frac{n+1}{n}$ به $f(x) = \frac{n+1}$

Show that $\sqrt{(n+1)/n} \to 1$.

The Sequence $\{2^{1/n}\}$ $\sqrt{n+1} \to \sqrt{1} = 1$ $\sqrt{n+1} \to \sqrt{1} = 1$

l'Hôpital's Rule

THEOREM 4

Suppose that f(x) is a function defined for all $x \ge n_0$ and that $\{a_n\}$ is a sequence of real numbers such that $a_n = f(n)$ for $n \ge n_0$. Then

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = L \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = L.$$

Show that $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0$.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1/x}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0$$

Find $=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2^n}{5n}$.

1... 2 1... 2 2n2

Find
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{5n}$$
.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{5n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^n \ln 2}{5} = \infty$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)^n = \frac{7}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1$$

Commonly Occurring Limits

1.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0$$
 3. $\lim_{n \to \infty} x^{1/n} = 1$ $(x > 0)$

2.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$
 4. $\lim_{n \to \infty} x^n = 0$ $(|x| < 1)$

5.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n} \right)^n = e^x \qquad (\text{any } x)$$

$$\mathbf{6.} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 0 \qquad \text{(any } x\text{)}$$

[Olio

(a)
$$\frac{\ln (n^2)}{n} = \frac{2 \ln n}{n} \rightarrow 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$
 _____(b) $\sqrt[n]{n^2} = n^{2/n} = (n^{1/n})^2 \rightarrow (1)^2 = 1$

(c)
$$\sqrt[n]{3n} = 3^{1/n}(n^{1/n}) \to 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$
 (d) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \to 0$

(e)
$$\left(\frac{n-2}{n}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{-2}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e^{-2}$$
 (f) $\frac{100^n}{n!} \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{a_1 + b_r + a_n + a_n}{n} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{a_1 + b_r + a_n + a_n}{n} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{a_1 + b_r + a_n + a_n}{n} \right) = 1$$

$$b = 1 - 1 + \cdots + \frac{1}{3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{b}{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \right\} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + k}}$$

ر بیابید

Let
$$\delta = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + k}}$$
, $k = 1, 2, ..., n$

$$\frac{1}{n} \ln \ln \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} = 1$$

تمن) سان دهید

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \right] = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right] = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right] = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = L$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = L$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n} = \left(\frac{2}{1}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{n}{n-1} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

حامل مر

$$\frac{(n!)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{n}}} = e$$

$$\frac{n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{n}}} = e$$

Stirling's approximation $\sqrt[n]{n!} \approx \frac{n}{e}$ for large values of n.

$$a_n = \frac{2^n 3^n}{n!} \implies \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{\mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{n} \frac{$$

 $\forall n! = \ln (\ln -1)(\ln -1) - (\ln -n)$

$$\frac{1}{(YN)!} \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{(YN)!} \frac{1}{N!} \frac{1}{N$$

Suppose that f(x) is differentiable for all x in [0, 1] and that f(0) = 0. Define the sequence $\{a_n\}$ by the rule $a_n = nf(1/n)$. Show that $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = f'(0)$.

$$a_n = n \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{7}{2}$$
 $f(n) = \frac{7}{2}$

$$a_n = n \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{n} \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow (0) = 70 \text{ (a)} \qquad \qquad \downarrow (0) = 70 \text{ (b)} \qquad \qquad \downarrow (0) = 70 \text{ (c)} \qquad \qquad \downarrow (0) = 70 \text{ (d)} \qquad \qquad \downarrow (0) = 70 \text{$$

$$a_n = n(e^{1/n} - 1) \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$a_n = n \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) -$$

دنبالەھاى بازگشتى

حباله ها ر باز کشی رساله های هستند، عرجه ر د ساله را ی توان از علم میلی و یا مجال میلی و یا مجال میلی سرت اورد.

مثال رساله العطار محيم للم عيمان مورت الكتي ميني فيث :

 $a_1 = 1$ and $a_n = a_{n-1} + 1$

 $C = \frac{1}{2} \text{ this is a provide } a_1 = 1 \text{ and } a_n = n \cdot a_{n-1} \text{ this } dh$

 $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, \text{ and } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, \text{ and } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, \text{ and } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, \text{ and } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, \text{ and } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, \text{ and } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, \text{ and } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, \text{ and } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, \text{ and } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, \text{ and } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, \text{ and } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, a_3 = 1, a_4 = 1, a_5 = 1, a_5$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2+k+1}}{\sqrt{k+1}} = 0 \\
\frac{\sqrt{2+k+2}}{\sqrt{k+2}} = 0 \\
\frac{\sqrt{2+k+2}}{\sqrt{2+k+1}} = 0 \\
\frac{\sqrt{2+k+2}}{\sqrt{2+k+2}} = 0 \\
\frac{\sqrt$$

Infinite Series

Coling by خون لند الم مل بن بناله ماستر حرار مي دهم 5,=b,, 5=0,+b, 9-~, 5=0,+b+...+b, 9-. بر دنالس کے دنی رنالس اُما کوسم. م ار سالم م عمر ا با شر مد ممری آن را با ناد ا جىرهم وآن رائك سرى المتامى جالميم. الريالير أو كالحمل الم

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(S_n \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n K_k \right)$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^{n} F(k+1) - F(k) = F(n+1) - F(m)$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{r_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{r_{k+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{r_{m+1}} - \frac{1}{r_{n+1}}$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{r_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{r_{m+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{r_{m+1}} - \frac{1}{r_{m+1}}$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{r_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{r_{m+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{r_{m+1}} - \frac{1}{r_{m+1}}$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{r_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{r_{m+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{r_{m+1}} - \frac{1}{r_{m+1}}$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{r_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{r_{m+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{r_{m+1}} - \frac{1}{r_{m+1}}$$

Find the sum of the series
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$
 while (do

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{k(k+1)} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right)$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{n+1}}\right)=1\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n(n+1)}=1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \longrightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{L}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{n(n+1)} \longrightarrow \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n(n+1)}$$

Geometric Series

(mg) on

$$a + ar + ar^{2} + \dots + ar^{n-1} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = \frac{a}{1-r}, \quad |r| < 1.$$
 If $|r| \ge 1$, the series diverges.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = \frac{A}{1-r}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1/9}{1 - (1/3)} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 5}{4^n} = \frac{5}{1 + (1/4)} = 4.$$

$$Q_n = S_n - S_n \longrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} A_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n - \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} d_n = 0 \qquad \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \qquad \text{(e)} \qquad \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \qquad \text{(e)} \qquad \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \qquad \text{(e)} \qquad \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{n=$$

(a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2$$
 diverges because $n^2 \to \infty$ (c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1}$ diverges because $\lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n+1}$ does not exist

(b)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n}$$
 diverges because $\frac{n+1}{n} \to 1$ **(d)** $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-n}{2n+5}$ diverges because $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-n}{2n+5} = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0$.

If $\sum a_n = A$ and $\sum b_n = B$ are convergent series, then

1. Sum Rule:
$$\sum (a_n + b_n) = \sum a_n + \sum b_n = A + B$$

2. Difference Rule:
$$\sum (a_n - b_n) = \sum a_n - \sum b_n = A - B$$

3. Constant Multiple Rule:
$$\sum ka_n = k\sum a_n = kA$$
 (Any number k).

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{n-1}-1}{6^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{6^{n-1}}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{6^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{1-(1/2)} - \frac{1}{1-(1/6)}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{2^n} = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 8$$

If $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges, then $\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n$ converges for any k > 1 and

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{k-1} + \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n.$$

Reindexing

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1+h}^{\infty} a_{n-h}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1-h}^{\infty} a_{n+h}$$

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+3)(n+4)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+7)} = \frac{2}{n} \text{ for the position of } \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+7)} = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+7)} = \frac{2}{(n$$

عرب عامل سي هار الإرامية 9. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{7}{4^n}$ 10. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{5}{4^n}$

9.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{7}{4^n}$$

10.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{5}{4^n}$$

11.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{5}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} \right)$$
 12. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{5}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3^n} \right)$

12.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{5}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3^n} \right)$$

13.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{5^n} \right)$$
 14. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2^{n+1}}{5^n} \right)$

14.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2^{n+1}}{5^n} \right)$$

15.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(4n-3)(4n+1)}$$

15.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(4n-3)(4n+1)}$$
 16.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$$

17.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{40n}{(2n-1)^2 (2n+1)^2}$$
 18.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2 (n+1)^2}$$

18.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2}$$

19.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right)$$
 20. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{1/n}} - \frac{1}{2^{1/(n+1)}} \right)$

20.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{1/n}} - \frac{1}{2^{1/(n+1)}} \right)$$

21.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(n+2)} - \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} \right)$$

22.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\tan^{-1}(n) - \tan^{-1}(n+1))$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+r)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{k(k+1)(k+r)} = \frac{1}{k(k+1)} - \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+r)}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r}{n(n+1)(n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} s_n = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{k(k+r)} = \frac{k+1}{k(k+1)(k+r)} = \frac{(k+r)-1}{k(k+1)(k+r)} = \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$S_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{r_{k-1}}{k^{r}(k-1)^{r}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{(k-1)^{r}} - \frac{1}{k^{r}}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{n^{r}} \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r_{n-1}}{n^{r}(n-1)^{r}} = 1$$

(e>0) همگرایی کشی). $\frac{mرط لازم و کافی برای همگرایی سری نامتناهی <math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$ آن است که برای هرp>1 همگرایی سری نامتناهی موجود با شد بطوریکه برای هرعدد صحیح p>1 ، p>1

$$|a_{n+1}+a_{n+1}+\ldots+a_{p+p}|<\epsilon$$

The Harmonic Series
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \dots$$

نــان دهم سي هاز والله الم

فرض کنید $a_n=\frac{1}{n}$. اگر سری $a_n=\frac{1}{n}$ همگرا باشد، آنگاه برای $\epsilon=\frac{1}{7}$ باید عدد صحیح $a_n=\frac{1}{n}$ موجود باشد بطوریکه برای هر عدد صحیح $p\geqslant 1$ عدد صحیح $p\geqslant 1$

$$\frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{m+1} + \ldots + \frac{1}{m+m} \ge \frac{m}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$$

برای
$$m=m$$
 و $p=m$ داریم

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}f(n)$$
 آزمون انتگرال گشسی - ملک لورن). اگر f تابعی نزولی نامنفی و بر $[1,\infty)$ آنتگرالپذیر باشد، آنگاه سری

انتگرال $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx$ هردو همگرا یا هر دو واگرا هستند.

$$p>1$$
 سری $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} rac{1}{n^p}$ همگراست اگر و فقط اگر

(b)
$$\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + 1}$$
; (c) $\sum_{2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$; (d) $\sum_{1}^{\infty} n e^{-n^2}$.



Cauchy's Condensation Criterion. Suppose that $a_1 \ge a_2 \ge \cdots \ge 0$. Then the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ is convergent if and only if the series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n a_{2^n} = a_1 + 2a_2 + 4a_4 + 8a_8 + \cdots$$

is convergent.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (\log n)^{R}} \cdot P > 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (\log n)^{R}} \cdot P > 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (\log n)^{R}} \cdot P > 1$$

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (\log n)^{R}} \cdot P > 1$$

آزمون مقایسه). فرض کنید برای هر
$$m \geq n$$
 که m عددی ثابت، مثبت و صحیح است، $a_n \leq b_n$. در این صورت $n \geq m$

الف) اگر
$$\sum_{n=1}^\infty b_n$$
 همگرا باشد آنگاه $\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n$ نیز همگرا است. $\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n$ نیز واگرا است. $\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n$ نیز واگرا است.

EXAMPLE. Since
$$\frac{1}{2^n+1} \le \frac{1}{2^n}$$
 and $\sum \frac{1}{2^n}$ converges, $\sum \frac{1}{2^n+1}$ also converges.

EXAMPLE. Since
$$\frac{1}{\ln n} > \frac{1}{n}$$
 and $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverges, $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n}$ also diverges.

The Limit-Comparison or Quotient Test for series of non-negative terms.

- (a) If $u_n \ge 0$ and $v_n \ge 0$ and if $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = A \ne 0$ or ∞ , then Σu_n and Σv_n either both converge or both diverge.
- (b) If A = 0 in (a) and Σv_n converges, then Σu_n converges.
- (c) If $A = \infty$ in (a) and Σv_n diverges, then Σu_n diverges.

Let $\lim_{n\to\infty} n^p u_n = A$. Then

- (i) Σu_n converges if p > 1 and A is finite.
- (ii) Σu_n diverges if $p \le 1$ and $A \ne 0$ (A may be infinite).

EXAMPLES. 1. $\sum \frac{n}{4n^3 - 2}$ converges since $\lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 \cdot \frac{n}{4n^3 - 2} = \frac{1}{4}$.

- 2. $\sum \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$ diverges since $\lim_{n\to\infty} n^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\ln n}{(n+1)^{1/2}} = \infty$.
- (a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2 n + 3}{n^3 + 2n}$, (b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n + \sqrt{n}}{2n^3 1}$, (c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2 + 3}$.

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n^2}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin^3\left(\frac{1}{n}\right). \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \pi^3\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 1$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin^3\left(\frac{1}{n}\right). \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \pi^3\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 1$

سری a_n را متناوب گوئیم آگر جملات a_n یك درمیان مثبت و منفی شود $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ را متناوب گوئیم آگر جملات a_n یك درمیان مثبت و منفی شود $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ را متناوب گوئیم آگر جملات a_n یک درمیان مثبت و منفی شود a_n را متناوب گوئیم آگر جملات a_n یک درمیان مثبت و منفی شود a_n را متناوب گوئیم آگر جملات a_n یک درمیان مثبت و منفی شود a_n را متناوب گوئیم آگر جملات a_n یک درمیان مثبت و منفی شود a_n را متناوب گوئیم آگر جملات a_n یک درمیان مثبت و منفی شود a_n را متناوب گوئیم آگر جملات a_n یک درمیان مثبت و منفی شود a_n را متناوب گوئیم آگر جملات a_n را متناوب گوئیم آگر برای متناوب گوئیم آگر برای درمیان مثبت و متناوب گوئیم آگر برای در متناوب گو

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n},$

(a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}n}{n^2+1}$, (b) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \ln^2 n}$, (c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}2^n}{n^2}$.

Ratio test. Let $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = L$. Then the series $\sum u_n$

- (a) converges (absolutely) if L < 1
- (b) diverges if L > 1.

If L = 1 the test fails.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 5}{3^n}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(2^{n+1} + 5)/3^{n+1}}{(2^n + 5)/3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2^{n+1} + 5}{2^n + 5} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{2 + 5 \cdot 2^{-n}}{1 + 5 \cdot 2^{-n}}\right) \to \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!}$

If
$$a_n = \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!}$$
, then $a_{n+1} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{(n+1)!(n+1)!}$ and

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n!n!(2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)!}{(n+1)!(n+1)!(2n)!} = \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)}{(n+1)(n+1)} = \frac{4n+2}{n+1} \to 4.$$

اس سری وار ال

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n n! n!}{(2n)!}$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{4^{n+1}(n+1)!(n+1)!}{(2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{4^n n! n!} = \frac{4(n+1)(n+1)}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{2(n+1)}{2n+1} \to 1.$$

 $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{nq^n} = 9+\frac{q}{n}$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{0n} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = nq^n$ $\frac{(n+$

$$\int_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{r^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{(\frac{1}{r}-1)^r} = r$$

The *n*th root test. Let $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = L$. Then the series $\sum u_n$

(a) converges (absolutely) if L < 1

(b) diverges if I > 1

The *n*th root test. Let $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = L$. Then the series $\sum u_n = -\infty$

- (a) converges (absolutely) if L < 1
- (b) diverges if L > 1.

If L = 1 the test fails.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n} \text{ converges because } \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^2}{2^n}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^2}}{\sqrt[n]{2^n}} = \frac{\left(\sqrt[n]{n}\right)^2}{2} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} < 1.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2} \text{ diverges because } \sqrt[n]{\frac{2^n}{n^2}} = \frac{2}{\left(\sqrt[n]{n}\right)^2} \to \frac{2}{1} > 1.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+n} \right)^n \text{ converges because } \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{1+n} \right)^n} = \frac{1}{1+n} \to 0 < 1.$$

Let
$$a_n = \begin{cases} n/2^n, & n \text{ odd} \\ 1/2^n, & n \text{ even.} \end{cases}$$
 Does $\sum a_n$ converge?

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \begin{cases} \sqrt[n]{n/2}, & n \text{ odd} \\ 1/2, & n \text{ even.} \end{cases} \frac{1}{2} \le \sqrt[n]{a_n} \le \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{2}.$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = 1/2$ by the Sandwich Theorem.



1	\sim	$n^{\sqrt{2}}$
1.	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$	2 ⁿ

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n! e^{-n}$$

5.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{10}}{10^n}$$

7.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{1.25^n}$$

$$9. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{n}\right)^n$$

$$11. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^3}$$

$$13. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$$

$$15. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

17.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n!}$$

19.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+3)!}{3! n! 3^n}$$

21.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$23. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(\ln n)^n}$$

25.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! \ln n}{n(n+2)!}$$

2.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 e^{-n}$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{10^n}$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n-2}{n} \right)^n$$

8.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{3^n}$$

10.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n}\right)^n$$

$$12. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^n}{n^n}$$

$$14. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^n$$

16.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \ln n}{2^n}$$

18.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n}(n^3)$$

20.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n2^n(n+1)!}{3^n n!}$$

$$22. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

24.
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(\ln n)^{(n/2)}}$$

26.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n^3 2^n}$$

27.
$$a_1 = 2$$
, $a_{n+1} = \frac{1 + \sin n}{n} a_n$

28.
$$a_1 = 1$$
, $a_{n+1} = \frac{1 + \tan^{-1} n}{n} a_n$

29.
$$a_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $a_{n+1} = \frac{3n-1}{2n+5}a_n$

30.
$$a_1 = 3$$
, $a_{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} a_n$

31.
$$a_1 = 2$$
, $a_{n+1} = \frac{2}{n} a_n$

32.
$$a_1 = 5$$
, $a_{n+1} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{2} a_n$

33.
$$a_1 = 1$$
, $a_{n+1} = \frac{1 + \ln n}{n} a_n$

34.
$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $a_{n+1} = \frac{n + \ln n}{n + 10} a_n$

35.
$$a_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $a_{n+1} = \sqrt[n]{a_n}$

36.
$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $a_{n+1} = (a_n)^{n+1}$

37.
$$a_n = \frac{2^n n! n!}{(2n)!}$$

38.
$$a_n = \frac{(3n)!}{n!(n+1)!(n+2)!}$$

39.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^n}{(n^n)^2}$$
 40.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^n}{n^{(n^2)}}$$

40.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^n}{n^{(n^2)}}$$

41.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{2^{(n^2)}}$$

41.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{2^{(n^2)}}$$
 42.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{(2^n)^2}$$

43.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)}{4^n 2^n n!}$$

44.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)}{[2 \cdot 4 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n)](3^n+1)}$$

Raabe's test. Let $\lim_{n\to\infty} n \left(1 - \left| \frac{u_n + 1}{u_n} \right| \right) = L$. Then the series $\sum u_n$

- (a) converges (absolutely) if L > 1
- (b) diverges or converges conditionally if L < 1.
- If L = 1 the test fails.

This test is often used when the ratio tests fails.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n n! n!}{(2n)!}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n(1 - \left| \frac{d_{n+1}}{d_n} \right|) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{-n}{2n+1} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

Test for convergence
$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1\cdot 4}{3\cdot 6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1\cdot 4\cdot 7}{3\cdot 6\cdot 9}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1\cdot 4\cdot 7\dots (3n-2)}{3\cdot 6\cdot 9\dots (3n)}\right)^2 + \dots$$

The ratio test fails since $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3n+1}{3n+3} \right)^2 = 1$. However, by Raabe's test,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(1 - \left|\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right|\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n\left\{1 - \left(\frac{3n+1}{3n+3}\right)^2\right\} = \frac{4}{3} > 1 \quad \text{and so the series converges.}$$

$$|im(n \log \frac{d_n}{d_{n+1}})| = |$$
 $|im(n \log \frac{d_n}{d_{n+1}})| = |$
 $|im(n \log \frac{d_n}{d_n})| = |$
 $|im(n \log \frac{d_n})| = |$
 $|im(n \log \frac{d_n}{d_n})| = |$
 $|im(n \log \frac{d_n}{d_n})| =$

$$\frac{\sigma_{n+1}}{\sigma_n} = \frac{n}{n}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{n+1}}{\sigma_{n+1}} = \frac{n}{n}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{n+1}}{\sigma_{n}} = \frac{n}{n}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{n$$

گوییم سری نامتناهی
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 مطلقا همگراست اگر a_n همگرا باشد.

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ همگراست. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ همگراست. $x \in \mathbb{R}$ برای $x \in \mathbb{R}$ را بررسی کنید. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(nx)}{n!}$ وفتار سری دره میگراست. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(nx)}{n!}$ و میگراست. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(nx)}{n!}$ و میگراست. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(nx)}{n!}$ و میگراست.

رفتار سری $\sum_{n=1}^{7} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{7^n+0}$ را بررسی کنید.

تعرف: اریک سری استاهی هیرا باشد ولی هرای مطلق نبایشر، آن رحرار مشروط و شد کی استاهی هیرا باشد و کی استاهی میرا باشد و کی از سری ما رحدار مشروط و شد می استاهی از سری ما رحدار مشروط و شد

The state of the

صورت دیر و اگر می کی خوا باشه و رنبالمر آمطا کر ازاره بینو بایشه را سفور ت مها م کی گرا است.

ر ابدسی لنبر . $\frac{\sqrt{n+1}-n}{\log n}$ میری میری اس اور ا

 $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] \left[\frac{1}{n} \right]$

/n". 1) = n

 $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n=\frac{1}{(n^{N}+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}+(n^{N}+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}{(n^{N}+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}+(n^{N}+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n=\frac{1}{(n^{N}+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}}+(n^{N}+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}}{(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n=\frac{1}{(n^{N}+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n=\frac{1}{(n^{N}+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n=\frac{1}{(n^{N}+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n=\frac{1}{(n^{N}+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n=\frac{1}{(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n+n^{\Gamma}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n+n^{\Gamma}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n+n^{\Gamma}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n+n^{\Gamma}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n+n^{\Gamma}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}+n+n^{\Gamma}}$ $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{N}}-n+n^{\Gamma}}+n+n$

آرس دیریدر اگر آملی دنباله من من در از آملی دنباله من من در این در این در این مرد است می در این میرد من این در این در است می در است در است می در است می در است در است می در است در

i) $\sum \frac{\cos n\theta}{n^{\alpha}}$ ii) $\sum \frac{\sin n\theta}{n^{\alpha}}$ ii) $\sum \frac{\sin n\theta}{n^{\alpha}}$ iii) $\sum \frac{\sin n\theta}{n^{\alpha}}$

-غرین) صری سری زمر یا بردی نشر

$$\sum \left\{ \frac{1}{(n+1)^r} + \frac{1}{(n+r)^r} + \dots + \frac{1}{(rn)^r} \right\} \cos n \Theta$$

$$\int \left\{ \frac{1}{(n+1)^r} + \frac{1}{(n+r)^r} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+r)^r} \right\} = \lim_{n \to \infty} n = 0$$

سرى حار تو ئ

A power series about x = 0 is a series of the form

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \dots + c_n x^n + \dots$$

A power series about x = a is a series of the form

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x-a)^n = c_0 + c_1(x-a) + c_2(x-a)^2 + \dots + c_n(x-a)^n + \dots$$

in which the **center** a and the **coefficients** $c_0, c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n, \ldots$ are constants.

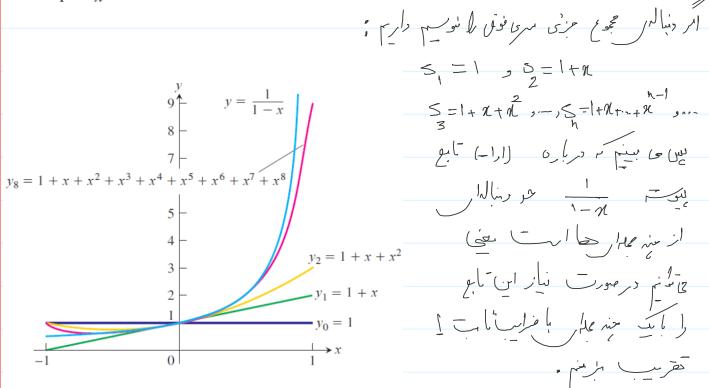
EXAMPLE A Geometric Series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n} = 1 + x + x^{2} + \dots + x^{n} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^{2} + \dots + x^{n} + \dots, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^{2} + \dots + x^{n} + \dots, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$





The power series

$$1 - \frac{1}{2}(x - 2) + \frac{1}{4}(x - 2)^2 + \dots + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n (x - 2)^n + \dots$$

$$a = 2, c_0 = 1, c_1 = -1/2, c_2 = 1/4, \dots, c_n = (-1/2)^n.$$

a geometric series with first term 1 and ratio $r = -\frac{x-2}{2}$.

$$\left| \frac{x-2}{2} \right| < 1 \text{ or } 0 < x < 4.$$
 The sum is

$$\frac{1}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-2}{2}} = \frac{2}{x},$$

For what values of x do the following power series converge?

(a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots$$

$$\left|\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right| = \frac{n}{n+1}|x| \to |x|.$$

$$|x| = \frac{n}{n+1}|x| \to |x|.$$

$$||f|| = 1$$

$$|f|| = 1$$

$$|f|$$

(b)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \cdots$$

$$\left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} x^2 \to x^2.$$

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

(c)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$\left|\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right| = \left|\frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{x^n}\right| = \frac{|x|}{n+1} \to 0 \text{ for every } x.$$

$$0 < 1 \text{ Let } x \text{ for every } x.$$

$$0 < 1 \text{ Let } x \text{ for every } x.$$

(d)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n! x^n = 1 + x + 2! x^2 + 3! x^3 + \cdots$$

$$\left|\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right| = \left|\frac{(n+1)!x^{n+1}}{n!x^n}\right| = (n+1)|x| \to \infty \text{ unless } x = 0.$$

THEOREM

If the power series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots$ converges for $x = c \neq 0$, then it converges absolutely for all x with |x| < |c|. If the series diverges for x = d, then it diverges for all x with |x| > |d|.

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n}(x-a)^{n}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n}(x-a)^{n}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n}(x-a)^{n}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n}(x-a)^{n}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n}(x-a)^{n}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n}(x-a)$ $\sum_{n=1$

The convergence of the series $\sum c_n(x-a)^n$ is described by one of the following three possibilities:

- 1. There is a positive number R such that the series diverges for x with |x a| > R but converges absolutely for x with |x a| < R. The series may or may not converge at either of the endpoints x = a R and x = a + R.
- **2.** The series converges absolutely for every $x (R = \infty)$.
- 3. The series converges at x = a and diverges elsewhere (R = 0).

For what values of x do the following series converge?

(a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n \cdot 3^n},$$

Then the *interval of convergence* is $-3 \le x < 3$. The series diverges outisde this interval. Note that the series converges absolutely for -3 < x < 3. At x = -3 the series converges conditionally.

(b)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!},$$

$$(c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n! (x-a)^n,$$

(d)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(x-1)^n}{2^n(3n-1)}.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)(3n-1)(x-1)}{2n(3n+2)} \right| = \left| \frac{x-1}{2} \right| = \frac{|x-1|}{2}$$

Thus, the series converges for |x-1| < 2 and diverges for |x-1| > 2.

For x = 3 the series becomes $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3n-1}$, which diverges

For x = -1 the series becomes $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{3n-1}$, which also diverges

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1+n)^n}{n!} x^n \qquad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1+n)^n}{n!} x^n$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{|n+r|}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow |n+r|$$

$$= \frac{|n+r|}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow |n+r|$$

|x-y| = |x-y| = |x-y| = |x+y| = |x+y| = |x+y|

n = -1 \Rightarrow $\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^h}{n}$ converges

n = -1 $\longrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverges

یس بازه هدی عبایت از [۱- و ۲-)

باری مرای و طامع حرای سری هار زیا را میشونی کنید.

$$1. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$

2.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x + 5)^n$$

3.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (4x + 1)^n$$

4.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3x-2)^n}{n}$$

5.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^n}{10^n}$$

$$6. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n$$

1.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$

3.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (4x+1)^n$$

5.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^n}{10^n}$$

7.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{nx^n}{n+2}$$

$$9. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n\sqrt{n} \, 3^n}$$

11.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!}$$

13.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!}$$

15.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3}}$$

17.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(x+3)^n}{5^n}$$

19.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}x^n}{3^n}$$

$$21. \sum^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n x^n$$

29.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(4x-5)^{2n+1}}{n^{3/2}}$$

$$31. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+\pi)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$$

33.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{2n}}{4n}$$

35.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} - 1 \right)^n$$

37.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{3} \right)^n$$

2.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x+5)^n$$

ر رب ر کی ا

4.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3x-2)^n}{n}$$

$$6. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n$$

8.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x+2)^n}{n}$$

10.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$$

12.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n x^n}{n!}$$

14.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2x+3)^{2n+1}}{n!}$$

16.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3}}$$

18.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{nx^n}{4^n(n^2+1)}$$

20.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} (2x + 5)^n$$

$$22. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\ln n) x^n$$

30.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3x+1)^{n+1}}{2n+2}$$

32.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(x - \sqrt{2}\right)^{2n+1}}{2^n} - 1)^n$$

34.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+1)^{2n}}{9^n}$$

36.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\ln x)^n$$

38.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{2} \right)^n$$

Abel's limit theorem.

If $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ converges at $x = x_0$, which may be an interior point or an endpoint of the interval

of convergence, then

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \to x_0} a_n x^n \right\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x_0^n$$

If x_0 is an end point, we must use $x \to x_0 +$ or $x \to x_0 -$

The Term-by-Term Differentiation Theorem

$$F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(x-a)^n \qquad F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(x-a)^{n-1} \qquad F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nc_n(x-a)^{n-1} \qquad F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nc_n(x-a)^{n-1} \qquad F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nc_n(x-a)^{n-2},$$

Find series for f'(x) and f''(x) if

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots + x^n + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

Solution

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots + nx^{n-1} + \dots$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} = 2 + 6x + 12x^2 + \dots + n(n-1)x^{n-2} + \dots$$
$$= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2}, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dn}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\sin(n!\,\alpha)}{n^2}\right) \neq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{d}{dn}\left(\frac{\sin(n!\,\alpha)}{n^2}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{n!\cos(n!\,x)}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dn}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{d}{dn}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\sin(n!\,\alpha)}{n^2}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{n!\cos(n!\,x)}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dn}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

Term-by-Term Integration

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-a)^n - \text{converges for } a - R < x < a + R \quad (R > 0). \text{ Then}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \frac{(x-a)^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad \text{converges for } a - R < x < a + R \text{ and}$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (n-0)^n\right) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int c_n (n-0)^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \frac{(x-a)^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$= \int f(x) dx = \int \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (n-0)^n\right) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (n-0)^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \frac{(x-a)^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

Example: Identify the function
$$f(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \cdots$$
, $-1 \le x \le 1$.

$$f'(x) = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \cdots$$
, $-1 < x < 1$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 - (-x^2)} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$
.

ریاضی 1 دانشگاه فردوسی استاد امین خسروی 106Page

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 - (-x^2)} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}.$$

حال انتسال ي سيم

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = \tan^{-1} x + C.$$

$$|x| = 0 \quad |x| = 0 \quad |x| = 0 \quad |x| = 0$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots = \tan^{-1} x, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$

$$\frac{1}{1-n} = 1 + n + n + \dots = 1 < n < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1-n} = 1 + n + n + \dots = 1 < n < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1-n} = 1 - n + n = 1 < n < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1-n} = 1 - n + n = 1 < n < 1$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln n \left[1-n \cdot \log(1+\frac{1}{n})\right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln n \cdot \log(1+\frac{1}{n})\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln n \cdot \log(1+\frac{1}{n}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln n \cdot \log(1+\frac{1}{n}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{$

$$s'(x) = x + rac{x^{\intercal}}{{\red{t}}} + \cdots + rac{x^{r}}{n-1)n} + \cdots$$
 مقدار سری $s(x) = \frac{x^{\intercal}}{{\red{t}}} + rac{x^{\intercal}}{{\red{t}}} + \cdots + rac{x^{n}}{(n-1)n} + \cdots$ $s''(x) = 1 + x + x^{\intercal} + \cdots + x^{n} + \cdots$

$$n-1$$

$$s'(\circ) = \circ, \quad s''(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$s'(x) = \int_{0}^{x} s''(x)dx = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{dt}{1-t} = -\ln(1-x)$$

$$s(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \ln(1-t)dt = (1-x)\ln(1-x) + x$$

$$|x|< 1$$
 برای $\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})= \Upsilon(x+\frac{x^{\intercal}}{\intercal}+\frac{x^{\delta}}{\delta}+\cdots)$ نشان دهید

If $A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ and $B(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$ converge absolutely for |x| < R, and

$$c_n = a_0b_n + a_1b_{n-1} + a_2b_{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1}b_1 + a_nb_0 = \sum_{k=0}^n a_kb_{n-k},$$

then $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ converges absolutely to A(x)B(x) for |x| < R:

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_nx^n\right)\cdot\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}b_nx^n\right)=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}c_nx^n.$$

Multiply the geometric series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$ by itself to get a power series for $1/(1-x)^2$, for |x|<1.

$$A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots = 1/(1-x)$$

$$B(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots = 1/(1-x)$$

$$c_n = \underbrace{a_0b_n + a_1b_{n-1} + \dots + a_kb_{n-k} + \dots + a_nb_0}_{n+1 \text{ terms}} = \underbrace{1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_{n+1 \text{ ones}} = n+1.$$

$$A(x) \cdot B(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n$$
$$= 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots + (n+1)x^n + \dots$$

Taylor and Maclaurin Series

If a function f(x) has derivatives of all orders on an interval I, can it be expressed as a power series on I?

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - a)^n$$

$$f'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2(x-a) + 3a_3(x-a)^2 + \cdots + na_n(x-a)^{n-1} + \cdots$$

$$f''(x) = 1 \cdot 2a_2 + 2 \cdot 3a_3(x - a) + 3 \cdot 4a_4(x - a)^2 + \cdots$$

$$f'''(x) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3a_3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4a_4(x-a) + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5a_5(x-a)^2 + \cdots,$$

 $f^{(n)}(x) = n!a_n + a$ sum of terms with (x - a) as a factor.

$$f'(a) = a_1,$$

$$f''(a) = 1 \cdot 2a_2,$$

$$f'''(a) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3a_3,$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = P(b)$$

$$f^{(n)}(a) = n!a_n.$$
 $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}.$

اگر تابع f در همسایگی از نقطه a بینهایت بار مشتق پذیر باشد آنگاه بسط تیلور تابع f در نقطه a یا سری تیلور تابع a در نقطه a عبارت است از

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n + \dots$$

سری مکلورن تابع f عبارت است از f

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n + \dots,$$

2 = 0 | a=0 | a=0

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ $g(x)$

$$f(x) = x^{-1},$$
 $f(2) = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2},$ $f'(x) = -x^{-2},$ $f'(2) = -\frac{1}{2^2},$

$$f''(x) = 2!x^{-3}, \qquad \frac{f''(2)}{2!} = 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{2^3}, \qquad f'''(x) = -3!x^{-4}, \frac{f'''(2)}{3!} = -\frac{1}{2^4},$$

$$-f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n n! x^{-(n+1)}, \quad \frac{f^{(n)}(2)}{n!} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}}.$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n n! x^{-(n+1)}, \quad \frac{f^{(n)}(2)}{n!} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}}.$$

سری مَکلورن تابع $\,e^x\,$ را نوشته و شعاع همگرائی سری را نیز بدست آورید.

$$\int_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} = \int_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^n}{n!} = 1 + \mathcal{X} + \frac{\pi^n}{n!} + \frac{\pi^n}{n!} + \cdots + \frac{\pi^n}{n$$

. $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \circ$ ، د حقیقی می میرای هر عدد حقیقی

 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^{\intercal}}} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

 $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$ for all n Taylor series generated by f at x = 0 is

$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

$$= 0 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + \dots + 0 \cdot x^n + \dots = 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 + \dots$$

The series converges for every x (its sum is 0) but converges to f(x) only at x = 0.

$$P_n(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!}(x-a)^k + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n.$$

Taylor Polynomials for $\cos x$ \mathcal{M} $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{C}$

$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

$$= 1 + 0 \cdot x - \frac{x^2}{2!} + 0 \cdot x^3 + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots$$

$$= P_{2n}(x) = P_{2n+1}(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}.$$

these polynomials approximate $f(x) = \cos x$ near x = 0.

سرى تلور حرك از توام زمر الم رنقل واد رئه ساسر.

1.
$$f(x) = \ln x$$
, $a = 1$

2.
$$f(x) = \ln(1 + x)$$
, $a = 0$

3.
$$f(x) = 1/x$$
, $a = 2$

4.
$$f(x) = 1/(x + 2)$$
, $a = 0$

5.
$$f(x) = \sin x$$
, $a = \pi/4$

6.
$$f(x) = \cos x$$
, $a = \pi/4$

7.
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \quad a = 4$$

8.
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+4}$$
, $a = 0$

Find the Maclaurin series for the functions in Exercises 9–20.

9.
$$e^{-x}$$

10.
$$e^{x/2}$$

11.
$$\frac{1}{1+x}$$

12.
$$\frac{1}{1-x}$$

14.
$$\sin \frac{x}{2}$$

Quadratic Approximations

The Taylor polynomial of order 2 generated by a twice-differentiable function f(x) at x = a is called the **quadratic approximation** of f at x = a. In Exercises 33–38, find the **(a)** linearization (Taylor polynomial of order 1) and **(b)** quadratic approximation of f at x = 0.

$$33. \ f(x) = \ln(\cos x)$$

34.
$$f(x) = e^{\sin x}$$

35.
$$f(x) = 1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$36. \ f(x) = \cosh x$$

$$37. \ f(x) = \sin x$$

$$38. \ f(x) = \tan x$$

- 1. For what values of *x* can we normally expect a Taylor series to converge to its generating function?
- **2.** How accurately do a function's Taylor polynomials approximate the function on a given interval?

given interval?

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{a} \frac{1}{2} \int_$$

THEOREM 22 Taylor's Theorem

If f and its first n derivatives f', f'', ..., $f^{(n)}$ are continuous on the closed interval between a and b, and $f^{(n)}$ is differentiable on the open interval between a and b, then there exists a number c between a and b such that

$$f(b) = f(a) + f'(a)(b - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(b - a)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(b - a)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!}(b - a)^{n+1}.$$

Taylor's Formula

If f has derivatives of all orders in an open interval I containing a, then for each positive integer n and for each x in I,

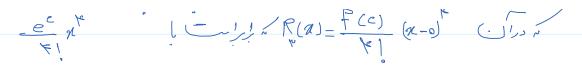
$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x - a)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x - a)^n + R_n(x),$$
(1)

where

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}$$
 for some c between a and x. (2)

$$f(x) = P_n(x) + R_n(x).$$

$$e^{2} = 1 + n + \frac{x^{\Gamma}}{r_{1}} + \frac{x^{\Gamma}}{r_{$$



Equation (1) is called **Taylor's formula**. The function $R_n(x)$ is called the **remainder** of order n or the error term for the approximation of f by $P_n(x)$ over I. If $R_n(x) \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$ for all $x \in I$, we say that the Taylor series generated by f at x = a converges to f on I, and we write

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x - a)^{k}.$$

Show that the Taylor series generated by $f(x) = e^x$ at x = 0 converges to f(x) for every real value of x.

Solution The function has derivatives of all orders throughout the interval $I = (-\infty, \infty)$. Equations (1) and (2) with $f(x) = e^x$ and a = 0 give

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + R_n(x)$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{e^c}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \qquad \text{for some } c \text{ between } 0 \text{ and } x.$$

if
$$n \le - \Rightarrow \exists c \le \uparrow \quad n \le c \le 0 \Rightarrow e \le e \le 1$$

if $n \ge 0$ // // $0 \le c \le n \Rightarrow e \le e \le e^n$ thus δ

$$|R_n(x)| \le \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$
 when $x \le 0$, $|R_n(x)| < e^x \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$ when $x > 0$.

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = 0 \qquad \text{for every } x,$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$, and the series converges to e^x for every x. Thus,

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^k}{k!} + \dots$$

The Taylor Series for $\sin x$ at x = 0

$$f^{(2k)}(x) = (-1)^k \sin x,$$
 $f^{(2k+1)}(x) = (-1)^k \cos x,$

$$f^{(2k)}(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f^{(2k+1)}(0) = (-1)^k.$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + R_{2k+1}(x).$$

$$|R_{2k+1}(x)| \le 1 \cdot \frac{|x|^{2k+2}}{(2k+2)!}.$$

$$R_{2k+1}(x) \rightarrow 0$$

Maclaurin series for $\sin x$ converges to $\sin x$ for every x. Thus,

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots$$

The Taylor Series for $\cos x$ at x = 0

$$\cos x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \cdots$$

w d cos 2 n () d - lo w

$$\cos 2x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (2x)^{2k}}{(2k)!} = 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} - \frac{(2x)^6}{6!} + \cdots$$

Find the Taylor series for $x \sin x$ at x = 0.

$$x \sin x = x \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots \right) = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3!} + \frac{x^6}{5!} - \frac{x^8}{7!} + \cdots$$

ا حفا ی اسل در افعالی

Calculate e with an error of less than 10^{-6} .

$$e = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} + R_n(1),$$

$$R_n(1) = e^c \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$$
 for some c between 0 and 1.

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)!} < R_n(1) < \frac{3}{(n+1)!}$$

نائری از رانس ملک کمتراز م لازم است مه وا= ۱+ ۱ ولا

 $e = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{9!} \approx 2.718282.$

EXAMPLE 7 For what values of x can we replace $\sin x$ by $x - (x^3/3!)$ with an error of magnitude no greater than 3×10^{-4} ?

the error in truncating $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots$ after $(x^3/3!)$ is no greater than

 $\left|\frac{x^5}{5!}\right| = \frac{|x|^5}{120}$. Therefore the error will be less than or equal to 3×10^{-4} if

$$\frac{|x|^5}{120} < 3 \times 10^{-4}$$

 $|x|^{5}$ میتاری سری سری سری سری سری سری التی $|x|^{5}$ $|x|^{5}$ or $|x| < \sqrt[5]{360 \times 10^{-4}} \approx 0.514$.

Rounded down, to be safe

ر حد ارتوا زر سکای دهم می تعلوراره = ۱۱ به تود ایم الد

1.
$$e^{-5x}$$

2.
$$e^{-x/2}$$

3.
$$5 \sin(-x)$$

4.
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)$$

5.
$$\cos \sqrt{x+1}$$

5.
$$\cos \sqrt{x+1}$$
 6. $\cos \left(x^{3/2}/\sqrt{2}\right)$

7.
$$xe^{x}$$

8.
$$x^2 \sin x$$

8.
$$x^2 \sin x$$
 9. $\frac{x^2}{2} - 1 + \cos x$

10.
$$\sin x - x + \frac{x^3}{3!}$$
 11. $x \cos \pi x$ **12.** $x^2 \cos(x^2)$

11.
$$x \cos \pi x$$

12.
$$x^2 \cos(x^2)$$

13.	$\cos^2 x$	Hint:	$\cos^2 x$	= (1	+	cos	2x	/2.)
10.	COS A	TIUIU.	COB A	(1		COB	2 N)	/	

14.
$$\sin^2 x$$
 15. $\frac{x^2}{1-2x}$ **16.** $x \ln (1+2x)$

17.
$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$
 18. $\frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$

19. For approximately what values of x can you replace
$$\sin x$$
 by $x - (x^3/6)$ with an error of magnitude no greater than 5×10^{-4} ? Give reasons for your answer.

- **20.** If $\cos x$ is replaced by $1 (x^2/2)$ and |x| < 0.5, what estimate can be made of the error? Does $1 (x^2/2)$ tend to be too large, or too small? Give reasons for your answer.
- 21. How close is the approximation $\sin x = x$ when $|x| < 10^{-3}$? For which of these values of x is $x < \sin x$?
- 22. The estimate $\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + (x/2)$ is used when x is small. Estimate the error when |x| < 0.01.
- 23. The approximation $e^x = 1 + x + (x^2/2)$ is used when x is small. Use the Remainder Estimation Theorem to estimate the error when |x| < 0.1.
- **24.** (*Continuation of Exercise 23.*) When x < 0, the series for e^x is an alternating series. Use the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem to estimate the error that results from replacing e^x by $1 + x + (x^2/2)$ when -0.1 < x < 0. Compare your estimate with the one you obtained in Exercise 23.
- **25.** Estimate the error in the approximation $\sinh x = x + (x^3/3!)$ when |x| < 0.5. (*Hint:* Use R_4 , not R_3 .)
- **26.** When $0 \le h \le 0.01$, show that e^h may be replaced by 1 + h with an error of magnitude no greater than 0.6% of h. Use $e^{0.01} = 1.01$.
- 27. For what positive values of x can you replace $\ln(1 + x)$ by x with an error of magnitude no greater than 1% of the value of x?
- 28. You plan to estimate $\pi/4$ by evaluating the Maclaurin series for $\tan^{-1} x$ at x = 1. Use the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem to determine how many terms of the series you would have to add to be sure the estimate is good to two decimal places.
- **29. a.** Use the Taylor series for sin *x* and the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem to show that

$$1 - \frac{x^2}{6} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1, \quad x \neq 0.$$

b. Graph
$$f(x) = (\sin x)/x$$
 together with the functions $y = 1 - (x^2/6)$ and $y = 1$ for $-5 \le x \le 5$. Comment on the relationships among the graphs.

30. a. Use the Taylor series for cos *x* and the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem to show that

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{24} < \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} < \frac{1}{2}, \quad x \neq 0.$$

(This is the inequality in Section 2.2, Exercise 52.)

Find
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$
.

$$\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} = \frac{x - \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots\right)}{x \cdot \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots\right)}$$

$$= \frac{x^3 \left(\frac{1}{3!} - \frac{x^2}{5!} + \cdots\right)}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \cdots\right)} = x \frac{\frac{1}{3!} - \frac{x^2}{5!} + \cdots}{1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \cdots}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(x \frac{\frac{1}{3!} - \frac{x^2}{5!} + \cdots}{1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \cdots} \right) = 0.$$



$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - \dots + (-x)^n + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \quad |x| < \infty$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, \quad |x| < \infty$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \quad |x| < \infty$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n}, \quad -1 < x \le 1$$

$$\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2 \tanh^{-1} x = 2 \left(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \dots\right) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\tan^{-1} x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad |x| \le 1$$

Binomial Series

$$(1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)x^2}{2!} + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)\cdots(m-k+1)x^k}{k!} + \dots$$
$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} {m \choose k} x^k, \quad |x| < 1,$$

Find the first four terms of the binomial series for the functions in Exercises 1–10.

1.
$$(1 + x)^{1/2}$$

2.
$$(1 + x)^{1/3}$$

3.
$$(1-x)^{-1/2}$$

4.
$$(1-2x)^{1/2}$$

5.
$$\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-2}$$
 6. $\left(1-\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-2}$

6.
$$\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^{-2}$$

7.
$$(1 + x^3)^{-1/2}$$

8.
$$(1 + x^2)^{-1/3}$$

9.
$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/2}$$

10.
$$\left(1-\frac{2}{x}\right)^{1/3}$$

Use series to evaluate the limits in Exercises 47–56.

47.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - (1+x)}{x^2}$$

48.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x}$$

49.
$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos t - (t^2/2)}{t^4}$$

$$50. \lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sin \theta - \theta + (\theta^3/6)}{\theta^5}$$

51.
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y - \tan^{-1} y}{y^3}$$

52.
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\tan^{-1} y - \sin y}{y^3 \cos y}$$

53.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 (e^{-1/x^2} - 1)$$

54.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (x + 1) \sin \frac{1}{x + 1}$$

55.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x^2)}{1 - \cos x}$$

56.
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{\ln(x - 1)}$$

Show that the Taylor series for $f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$ diverges for |x| > 1.

Express $\int \sin x^2 dx$ as a power series.

$$\sin x^2 = x^2 - \frac{x^6}{3!} + \frac{x^{10}}{5!} - \frac{x^{14}}{7!} + \frac{x^{18}}{9!} - \cdots$$

$$\int \sin x^2 \, dx = C + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^7}{7 \cdot 3!} + \frac{x^{11}}{11 \cdot 5!} - \frac{x^{15}}{15 \cdot 7!} + \frac{x^{10}}{19 \cdot 9!} - \cdots$$

Estimate $\int_0^1 \sin x^2 dx$ with an error of less than 0.001.

$$\int_0^1 \sin x^2 \, dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 3!} + \frac{1}{11 \cdot 5!} - \frac{1}{15 \cdot 7!} + \frac{1}{19 \cdot 9!} - \cdots$$

The series alternates, and we find by experiment that

$$\frac{1}{11 \cdot 5!} \approx 0.00076$$

is the first term to be numerically less than 0.001. The sum of the preceding two terms

$$\int_0^1 \sin x^2 \, dx \approx \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{42} \approx 0.310.$$

With two more terms we could estimate

$$\int_0^1 \sin x^2 \, dx \approx 0.310268$$

with an error of less than 10^{-6} . With only one term beyond that we have

$$\int_0^1 \sin x^2 \, dx \approx \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{42} + \frac{1}{1320} - \frac{1}{75600} + \frac{1}{6894720} \approx 0.310268303,$$

$$\tan^{-1} x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots, \quad |x| \le 1$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)} = \frac{17}{12}$$

Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1} \cdot \frac{2}{x - 1}$$

$$\ln x = (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 + \cdots,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} (x - 1) + \dots \right) = 1.$$

| (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1 - 1) | (1