

गणित

अध्याय-7 : समाकलन



समाकलन

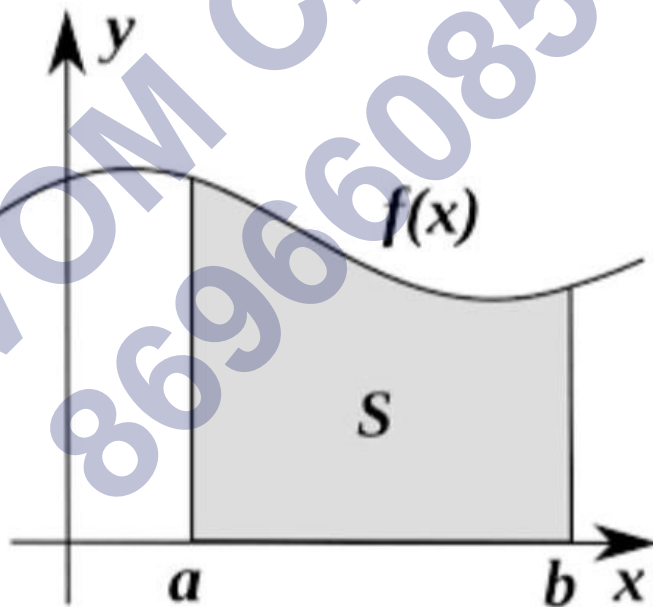
समाकलन, अवलोकन की विपरीत क्रिया है

अवलोकन गणित में हम एक फलन का अवलोकन गुणांक निकलता है, जबकी समाकलन गणित में हम उस फलन को ज्ञात करते हैं जिसका अवलोकन गुणांक दिया हो।

समाकलन की परिभाषा

यह एक विशेष प्रकार की योग क्रिया है जिसमें अत्यणु (Infinitesimal) मान वाली किन्तु गिनती में अत्यधिक चर राशियों को जोड़ा जाता है।

इसका एक प्रमुख उपयोग वक्राकार क्षेत्रों का क्षेत्रफल तथा आयतन निकालने में होता है। समाकलन को अवकलन की व्युत्क्रम संक्रिया की तरह भी समझा जा सकता है।



समाकलन के प्रकार-

1. परिमेय फलन
2. अपरिमेय फलन
3. लघुगणकीय फलन

4. चरघातांकी फलन
5. त्रिकोणमितीय फलन
6. हाइपरबोलिक फलन
7. इन्वर्स हाइपरबोलिक फलन
8. प्रतिवर्तन सूत्र (रिकर्सन फॉर्मूले)

समाकलन के सूत्र (Integration Formulas)

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

$$\int e^x \cdot dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int e^{-x} \cdot dx = -e^{-x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = \log x + C$$

$$\int \sin x \cdot dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos x \cdot dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \tan x \cdot dx = \log \sec x + C$$

$$\int \cot x \cdot dx = \log \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \cdot dx = \log |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cdot dx = \log |\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x| + C$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} \cdot dx = \log|x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} \cdot dx = \log|x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}| + C$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{a^2+x^2} \cdot dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2+x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \log|x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}| + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \cdot dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x \cdot dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \cdot dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \cdot \tan x \cdot dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x \cdot dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

$$\int K \cdot dx = Kx + C \text{ (जहाँ } K = \text{अचर राशि)}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

समाकलन के मूलभूत प्रमेय

1. अवलोकन और समाकलन की क्रिया एक दूसरे को प्रकट करती है

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = f(x).$$

प्रमाण (Proof) : माना कि

$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x) \quad \dots(1)$$

तब समाकल की परिभाषा से,

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) \quad \dots(2)$$

समी. (2) के दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int f(x) dx = \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = f(x), \quad [\text{समी. (1) से}]$$

2. एक चर व एक फलन के गुणनफल का समाकलन उस चर के बराबर होता है।

$$\int cf(x) dx = c \int f(x) dx.$$

प्रमाण (Proof) :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} [c \int f(x) dx] &= c \frac{d}{dx} \int f(x) dx \\ &= cf(x), \quad [\text{प्रमेय (i) से}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int cf(x) dx = c \int f(x) dx.$$

3. दो फलनों के योग तथा अंतर का समाकलन

माना कि $\int f_1(x) dx = F_1(x)$

तथा $\int f_2(x) dx = F_2(x)$

तब $\frac{d}{dx} F_1(x) = f_1(x)$

तथा $\frac{d}{dx} F_2(x) = f_2(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{अतः } \frac{d}{dx} [F_1(x) \pm F_2(x)] &= \frac{d}{dx} F_1(x) \pm \frac{d}{dx} F_2(x) \\ &= f_1(x) \pm f_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int \{f_1(x) \pm f_2(x)\} dx &= F_1(x) \pm F_2(x) \\ &= \int f_1(x) dx \pm \int f_2(x) dx\end{aligned}$$

अर्थात् दो फलनों के योगफल या समाकलन उन फलनों के समाकलन के योगफल या अंतर के बराबर होता है

$$\begin{aligned}\int \{f_1(x) \pm f_2(x) \pm f_3(x) \pm \dots \pm f_n(x)\} dx \\ = \int f_1(x) dx \pm \int f_2(x) dx \pm \int f_3(x) dx \pm \dots \\ \pm \int f_n(x) dx\end{aligned}$$

इसके अतिरिक्त यदि $c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots, c_n$ अचर राशियाँ हों, तो

$$\begin{aligned}\int \{c_1 f_1(x) \pm c_2 f_2(x) \pm c_3 f_3(x) \pm \dots \pm c_n f_n(x)\} dx \\ = c_1 \int f_1(x) dx \pm c_2 \int f_2(x) dx \pm c_3 \int f_3(x) dx \pm \dots \\ \pm c_n \int f_n(x) dx.\end{aligned}$$

उदाहरण: निम्न फलनों का x के सापेक्ष समाकलन

(i) 0, (ii) 1, (iii) x , (iv) x^{99} , (v) x^{-11} , (vi) $x^{3/2}$.

हल : (i) $\int 0 dx = c, \left[\because \frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0 \right]$

(ii) $\int 1 dx = x.$

(iii) $\int x dx = \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + c.$

(iv) $\int x^{99} dx = \frac{x^{99+1}}{99+1} = \frac{1}{100} x^{100} + c.$

(v) $\int x^{-11} dx = \frac{x^{-11+1}}{-11+1} = \frac{x^{-10}}{-10} = -\frac{1}{10} x^{-10} + c.$

(vi) $\int x^{3/2} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} = \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} + c.$

x के सापेक्ष समाकलन ज्ञात कीजिए :

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$\text{हल : } f(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots = e^x$$

$$\therefore \int f(x) dx = \int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

उदाहरण:

x के सापेक्ष समाकलन ज्ञात कीजिए :

$$\frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{हल : } \int \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

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

$$= \int (x^{5/2} + 3x^{3/2} + 4x^{-1/2}) dx$$

$$= \int x^{5/2} dx + \int 3x^{3/2} dx + \int 4x^{-1/2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} + 3 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} + 4 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{6}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 8\sqrt{x} + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \cos^{-1}(\cos x) dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : $I = \int \cos^{-1}(\cos x) dx$

$$I = \int x dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^2}{2} + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$\int (\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x) dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : $I = \int (\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x) dx$

$$I = \int \frac{\pi}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int dx = \frac{\pi}{2} x + c.$$

उदाहरण:

x के सापेक्ष समाकलन कीजिए :

$$\frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}.$$

हल : $\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$

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

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

$$= \int (\sec^2 x - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x) dx$$

$$= \tan x + \cot x + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{\sin x + \operatorname{cosec} x}{\tan x} dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\begin{aligned} \text{हल : } \int \frac{\sin x + \operatorname{cosec} x}{\tan x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\tan x} dx + \int \frac{\operatorname{cosec} x}{\tan x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} dx \\ &= \int \cos x dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x \cdot \sin x} dx \\ &= \int \cos x dx + \int \cot x \cdot \operatorname{cosec} x dx \\ &= \sin x - \operatorname{cosec} x + c \end{aligned}$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx$ को हल कीजिए।

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx &= \int \sqrt{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x} dx \\ &= \int \sqrt{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} dx \\ &= \int (\cos x - \sin x) dx \\ &= \sin x + \cos x + c. \end{aligned}$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x}$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\text{हल : माना } I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{(1 - \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int (\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \cot x \operatorname{cosec} x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx - \int \cot x \operatorname{cosec} x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\cot x + \operatorname{cosec} x + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$$\int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx \text{ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।}$$

$$\text{हल : माना } I = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \tan^2 x dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \sec^2 x dx - \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \tan x - x + c.$$

$$\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} dx \text{ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{हल: माना } I &= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{(1 + \sin x)(1 + \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)} dx \\
&= \int \frac{(1 + \sin x)^2}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{1 + \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
&= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right\} dx \\
&= \int \sec^2 x dx + \int \tan^2 x dx \\
&\quad + 2 \int \tan x \sec x dx \\
&= \tan x + \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx + 2 \sec x \\
&= \tan x + \int \sec^2 x dx - \int 1 dx + 2 \sec x \\
&= \tan x + \tan x - x + 2 \sec x \\
&= 2 \tan x + 2 \sec x - x + c.
\end{aligned}$$

प्रतिस्थापन विधि द्वारा समाकलन

जब हमें ऐसे फलनों का समाकलन ज्ञात करना होता है जो किसी प्रामाणिक रूप में नहीं होते अथवा सरलता से प्रामाणिक रूप ग्रहण नहीं करते, तब हम समाकलन चर x को किसी दूसरे चर 1 के उचित फलन के रूप में व्यक्त करते हैं। ऐसा करना प्रतिस्थापन (Substitution) करना कहलाता है। उचित प्रतिस्थापन का कोई निश्चित निर्धारित नियम नहीं है। इस सन्दर्भ में अनुभव ही सर्वश्रेष्ठ निर्देश का कार्य करता है। उचित प्रतिस्थापन के बाद प्राप्त फलन ऐसा होता है कि प्रामाणिक सूत्रों की सहायता से उसका समाकलन करना सरल हो जाता है।

प्रतिस्थापन विधि

माना $I = \int f(x) dx$

$\therefore \frac{dI}{dx} = f(x)$

माना $x = \phi(t)$, तब $\frac{dx}{dt} = \phi'(t)$

$\therefore \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{dI}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$
 $= f(x) \phi'(t)$
 $= f\{\phi(t)\} \phi'(t)$

दोनों पक्षों का t के सापेक्ष समाकलन करने पर,

$$I = \int f\{\phi(t)\} \phi'(t) dt$$

अतः $I = \int f(x) dx \quad f(x) = \int f\{\phi(t)\} \phi'(t) dt.$

उदाहरण:

$\int e^{2x} dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int e^{2x} dx$

$2x = t$ रखने पर,

$$2 \frac{d}{dx} x = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$\Rightarrow 2 dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t + c$

अतः $I = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + c.$

उदाहरण:

$\int (3x + 2)^5 dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int (3x+2)^5 dx$

$3x+2 = t$ रखने पर,

$$3 \frac{d}{dx} x = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3.1 = \frac{dt}{dx} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{3} \int t^5 dt = \frac{1}{3} \frac{t^{5+1}}{5+1} + c = \frac{t^6}{18} + c$$

$$\text{अतः } I = \frac{(3x+2)^6}{18} + c, \quad [\because t = 3x+2].$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\begin{aligned} \text{हल : माना } I &= \int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{1+2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} + c = \tan \frac{x}{2} + c. \end{aligned}$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \sqrt{1-\cos x} dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \sqrt{1 - \cos x} dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \sqrt{2} \int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\sqrt{2} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} + c$$

$$\therefore I = -2\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \sin 4x \sin 8x dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \sin 4x \sin 8x dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \sin 8x \sin 4x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(8x - 4x) - \cos(8x + 4x)] dx ,$$

$$[\because 2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)]$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 4x - \cos 12x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 12x dx$$

$$= \frac{\sin 4x}{2 \times 4} - \frac{\sin 12x}{2 \times 12} + c$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\sin 4x}{8} - \frac{\sin 12x}{24} + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \sin^4 \theta d\theta$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{हल : माना } I &= \int \sin^4 \theta d\theta \\
 &= \int (\sin^2 \theta)^2 d\theta \\
 &= \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \right)^2 d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - 2\cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 - 2\cos 2\theta + \frac{1 + \cos 4\theta}{2} \right) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \int (3 - 4\cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left(3\theta - 4 \cdot \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 4\theta}{4} \right) \\
 \therefore I &= \frac{1}{8} \left(3\theta - 2\sin 2\theta + \frac{\sin 4\theta}{4} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \sec^2 x \tan^3 x dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \sec^2 x \tan^3 x dx$

$\tan x = t$ रखने पर,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 x = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 x dx = dt$$

$$\therefore I = \int t^3 dt$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{t^4}{4} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\tan^4 x}{4} + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$\int 2x \sin(x^2 + 1) dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int 2x \sin(x^2 + 1) dx$

$x^2 + 1 = t$ रखने पर,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 1) = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = \frac{dt}{dx} \Rightarrow 2x dx = dt$$

$$\therefore I = \int \sin t dt = -\cos t + c$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\cos(x^2 + 1) + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \sin x \sin(\cos x) dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \sin x \sin(\cos x) dx$

$\cos x = t$ रखने पर,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sin x = \frac{dt}{dx} \Rightarrow \sin x dx = -dt$$

$$\therefore I = -\int \sin t dt = \cos t + c$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \cos(\cos x) + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \sin^4 x \cos x dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \sin^4 x \cos x dx$

पुनः माना $\sin x = t \Rightarrow \cos x dx = dt$

$$\therefore I = \int t^4 dt = \frac{t^5}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{\sin^2(\log x)}{x} dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \frac{\sin^2(\log x)}{x} dx$

पुनः माना $\log x = t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dt$

$$\therefore I = \int \sin^2 t dt = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 2t}{2} + c$$

अतः $I = \frac{1}{2} \log x - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2 \log x) + c.$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{\sin^6 x}{\cos^8 x} dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \frac{\sin^6 x}{\cos^8 x} dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin^6 x}{\cos^6 x \times \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \tan^6 x \sec^2 x dx$$

$\tan x = t$ रखने पर,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 x = \frac{dt}{dx} \Rightarrow \sec^2 x dx = dt$$

$$\therefore I = \int t^6 dt = \frac{t^7}{7} + c$$

अतः $I = \frac{\tan^7 x}{7} + c.$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x^3}{1+x^6} dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x^3}{1+x^6} dx$

पुनः माना $\tan^{-1} x^3 = t$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^6} \times 3x^2 dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{3} \int t dt = \frac{1}{6} t^2 + c$$

अतः $I = \frac{1}{6} (\tan^{-1} x^3)^2 + c.$

उदाहरण:

$\int \tan^4 x dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \tan^4 x dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \tan^2 x \cdot \tan^2 x dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx - \int \tan^2 x dx$$

$$\therefore I = \int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx - \int \tan^2 x dx$$

$\tan x = t$ रखने पर,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 x = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sec^2 x) dx = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \int t^2 dt - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \frac{t^3}{3} - \int \sec^2 x dx + \int dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} - \tan x + x + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{4-x^4}}$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{4-x^4}}$

पुनः माना $x^2 = t$, तब $2xdx = dt \Rightarrow xdx = \frac{dt}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{4-t^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2^2-t^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{t}{2} \right) + c \end{aligned}$$

अतः $I = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) + c.$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\begin{aligned} \text{हल : माना } I &= \int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx = \int \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{1+x} dx \\ &= \int \left[\frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right] dx \\ &= \int \left[x - 1 + \frac{1}{1+x} \right] dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \log_e(1+x).$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{x^{m-1}}{\sqrt{1-x^m}} dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\text{हल : माना } I = \int \frac{x^{m-1}}{\sqrt{1-x^m}} dx$$

$$\text{पुनः माना } x^m = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x^m = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow mx^{m-1} dx = dt \Rightarrow x^{m-1} dx = \frac{1}{m} dt$$

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

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

$$\text{अतः } I = -\frac{2}{m} \sqrt{1-x^m}$$

उदाहरण:

$$\int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \text{ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{हल : माना } I &= \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{e^x}{(e^x + e^{-x})e^x} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + e^0} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$$

$$\text{पुनः माना } e^x = t \Rightarrow e^x dx = dt$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \tan^{-1} t$$

$$\text{अतः } I = \tan^{-1}(e^x).$$

उदाहरण:

tan x का समाकलन (Integration of tan x)

$$\text{माना } I = \int \tan x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \cos x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= -\log \cos x, \quad [\S 7(A) \cdot 11 \text{ से}]$$

$$= \log \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right), \quad \left[\because -\log x = \log \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$= \log \sec x$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\int \tan x dx = \log(\sec x) = -\log(\cos x)}$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$

$\cos x + \sin x = t$ रखने पर,

$$-\sin x + \cos x = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\cos x - \sin x) dx = dt$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log t$$

अतः $I = \log(\cos x + \sin x).$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{dx}{x(1 + \log x)}$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल : माना $I = \int \frac{dx}{x(1 + \log x)}$

$1 + \log x = t$ रखने पर,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(1 + \log x) = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

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

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$I = \log(t) + c$$

अतः $I = \log(1 + \log x) + c.$

उदाहरण:

$$\int \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \right) dx \text{ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।}$$

$$\text{हल : माना } I = \int \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \right) dx$$

$$e^x + e^{-x} = t \text{ रखने पर,}$$

$$(e^x - e^{-x}) dx = dt$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log t$$

$$\text{अतः } I = \log(e^x + e^{-x}).$$

उदाहरण:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x}} \text{ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।}$$

$$\text{हल : माना } I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x}}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 \sin^2 \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x \right) / 2 \right]}}$$

$$\left[\because 1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \operatorname{cosec} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} = t \text{ रखने पर,}$$

$$dx = 2dt$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \int \operatorname{cosec} t dt = \sqrt{2} \log \tan \frac{t}{2}$$

$$\text{अतः } I = \sqrt{2} \log \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{x}{4} \right).$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x}} dx \text{ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।}$$

उदाहरण:

$$\text{हल : माना } I = \int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + 1)}$$

$$\sqrt{x} + 1 = t \text{ रखने पर,}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = dt$$

$$\therefore I = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t} = 2 \log t$$

$$\text{अतः } I = 2 \log(\sqrt{x} + 1).$$

उदाहरण:

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{a \cos^2 x + b \sin^2 x} dx \text{ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।}$$

$$\text{हल : माना } I = \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{a \cos^2 x + b \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{a(1 - \sin^2 x) + b \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{a - a \sin^2 x + b \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{a + (b - a) \sin^2 x} dx$$

$a + (b - a) \sin^2 x = t$ रखने पर,

$$\frac{d}{dx} [a + (b - a) \sin^2 x] = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$0 + (b - a) \frac{d}{dx} \sin^2 x = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$\sin x = u$ रखने पर,

$$(b - a) \frac{d}{dx} u^2 = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow (b - a) \frac{d}{du} u^2 \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

उदाहरण:

$$\Rightarrow (b - a) 2u \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow (b - a) \times 2 \sin x \cos x = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{dt}{2(b - a)}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2(b - a)} \int \frac{dt}{t} \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2(b - a)} \log t + c$$

$$\text{अतः } I = \frac{1}{2(b - a)} \log [a + (b - a) \sin^2 x] + c.$$

उदाहरण:

$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$ का मान ज्ञात करना (To Find the Value of $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$) the Value of $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$)

माना $I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$

अब $x = a \sec \theta$

तब $dx = a \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{a \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 \sec^2 \theta - a^2}}$$

$$= \log \left(\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right)$$

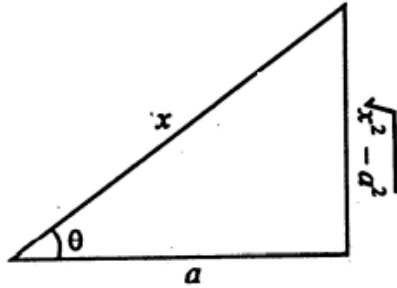
$$\Rightarrow I = \log [x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}] - \log a$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \log [x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}] - \log a$$

समाकलन अक्षर के रूप में $-\log a$ को छोड़ने पर,

$$I = \log [x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}]$$

हम जानते हैं कि $\cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} = \log [x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}]$



$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \log[x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}] = \cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$$

नोट : $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{b^2x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{b} \log[bx + \sqrt{b^2x^2 - a^2}]$.

उदाहरण:

$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ का मान ज्ञात करना (To Find the Value of $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$)

माना $I = \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$

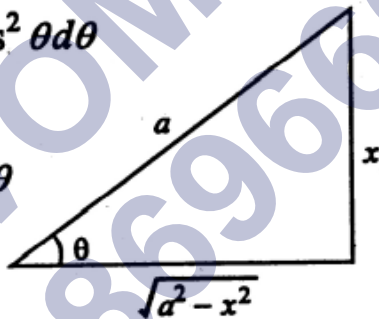
अब $x = a \sin \theta$, तब $dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \int \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int a \cos \theta \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= a^2 \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \int 2 \cos^2 \theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right)$$

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



$$= \frac{a^2}{2} (\theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta)$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}}$$

नोट : $\int \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 x^2} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{b} \left[\frac{bx}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 x^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{bx}{a} \right]$$

NCERT SOLUTIONS

प्रश्नावली 7.1 (पृष्ठ संख्या 315-316)

निम्नलिखित फलन के प्रतिअवकलज (समाकलन) निरीक्षण विधि द्वारा ज्ञात कीजिए।

प्रश्न 1. $\sin 2x$

उत्तर-

$$\int \sin 2x \, dx$$

हम जानते हैं कि, $\frac{d}{dx} \cos 2x = -2 \sin 2x$

$$\text{या } \frac{d}{dx} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) = -\frac{1}{2} (-\sin 2x) \times 2 = \sin 2x$$

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

प्रश्न 2. $\cos 3x$

उत्तर-

$$\int \cos 3x \, dx$$

हम जानते हैं कि, $\frac{d}{dx} \sin 3x = 3 \cos 3x$

$$\text{या } \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right) = \cos 3x$$

$$\therefore \int \cos 3x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + C$$

प्रश्न 3. e^{2x}

उत्तर-

$$\int e^{2x} \, dx$$

हम जानते हैं कि,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{2x}) = 2e^{2x} \text{ या } \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\right) = e^{2x}$$

$$\int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C$$

प्रश्न 4. $(ax + b)^2$

उत्तर-

$$\int (ax + b)^2 dx$$

$$\text{हम जानते हैं कि, } \frac{d}{dx}(ax + b)^3 = 3a(ax + b)^2$$

$$\text{या } \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{3a}(ax + b)^3 = (ax + b)^2$$

$$\int (ax + b)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3a}(ax + b)^3 + C$$

प्रश्न 5. $\sin 2x - 4e^{3x}$

उत्तर-

$$\int (\sin 2x - 4e^{3x}) dx = \int \sin 2x dx - 4 \int e^{3x} \dots (1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} \cos 2x = -2 \sin 2x \text{ या } \frac{d}{dx} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x\right) = \sin 2x$$

$$\therefore \int \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \dots (2)$$

$$\text{तथा } \frac{d}{dx}(e^{3x}) = 3e^{3x} \text{ या } \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{3}e^{3x}\right) = e^{3x}$$

$$\therefore \int e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3}e^{3x} \dots (3)$$

समीकरण (1), (2) तथा (3) से,

$$\therefore \int (\sin 2x - 4e^{3x}) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - \frac{4}{3}e^{3x} + C$$

निम्नलिखित समाकलन को ज्ञात कीजिए:

$$\text{प्रश्न 6. } \int (4e^{3x} + 1) dx$$

उत्तर-

$$\int (4e^{3x} + 1)dx = 4 \int e^{3x}dx + \int 1dx$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{e^{3x}}{3} + x + C = \frac{4}{3}e^{3x} + x + C$$

प्रश्न 7. $\int x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx$

उत्तर-

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

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

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

प्रश्न 8. $\int (ax^2 + bx + c)dx$

उत्तर-

$$\int (ax^2 + bx + c)dx = a \int x^2 dx + b \int x dx + c \int 1dx$$

$$= a \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + b \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + c \cdot x + D$$

$$= \frac{ax^3}{3} + \frac{bx^2}{2} + cx + D \text{ (जहाँ } D \text{ एक अचर है)}$$

प्रश्न 9. $\int (2x^2 + e^x)dx$

उत्तर-

$$\int (2x^2 + e^x)dx = 2 \int x^2 dx + \int e^x dx$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot x^{2+1}}{2+1} + e^x + C = \frac{2x^3}{3} + e^x + C$$

प्रश्न 10. $\int \left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 dx &= \int \left[(\sqrt{x})^2 - 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 \right] dx \\ &= \int \left(x - 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int x dx - 2 \int 1 dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + \log x + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 11. $\int \frac{x^3+5x^2-4}{x^2} dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3+5x^2-4}{x^2} dx &= \int \left(\frac{x^3}{x^2} + \frac{5x^2}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \int x dx + 5 \int 1 dx - 4 \int x^{-2} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} + 5x - 4 \cdot \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = \frac{x^2}{2} + 5x + \frac{4}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 12. $\int \frac{x^3+3x+4}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3+3x+4}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int \left(\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(x^{3-\frac{1}{2}} + 3x^{1-\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx \\ &= \int x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx + 3 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + 4 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} + 3 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + 4 \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}} + 3 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + 4 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 8\sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 13. $\int \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}{x-1} dx$

उत्तर-

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

प्रश्न 14. $\int (1-x)\sqrt{x} dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} & \int (1-x)\sqrt{x} dx \\ &= \int (\sqrt{x} - x\sqrt{x}) dx \\ &= \int \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{1+\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx \\ &= \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} + C \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 15. $\int \sqrt{x} (3x^2 + 2x + 3) dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \sqrt{x}(3x^2 + 2x + 3)dx \\
&= \int \left(3x^{2+\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^{1+\frac{1}{2}} + 3x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)dx \\
&= 3 \int x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx + 2 \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
&= 3 \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} + 3 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C \\
&= 3 \frac{x^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}} + 2 \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + 3 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\
&= 3 \times \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} + 2 \times \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 3 \times \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\
&= \frac{6}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{4}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 16. $\int(2x - 3 \cos x + e^x)dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int(2x - 3 \cos x + e^x)dx \\
&= 2 \int x dx - 3 \int \cos x dx + \int e^x dx \\
&= 2 \cdot \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} - 3 \cdot \sin x + e^x + C \left[\because \int \cos x dx = \sin x \right] \\
&= \frac{2x^2}{2} - 3 \sin x + e^x + C \\
&= x^2 - 3 \sin x + e^x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 17. $\int(2x^2 - 3 \sin x + 5\sqrt{x})dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int(2x^2 - 3 \sin x + 5\sqrt{x})dx \\
&= 2 \int x^2 dx - 3 \int \sin x dx + 5 \int \sqrt{x} dx \\
&= 2 \cdot \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} - 3(-\cos x) + 5 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2x^3}{3} + 3 \cos x + 5 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C \\
&= \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 3 \cos x + 5 \times \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\
&= \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 3 \cos x + \frac{10}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 18. $\int \sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx \\
&= \int (\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x) dx \\
&= \int (\sec^2 x dx) \\
&= \int \sec x \tan x dx \\
&\tan x + \sec x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 19. $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x} dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \tan^2 x dx \quad [\because \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1] \\
&= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int \sec^2 x dx - \int 1 dx \\
&= \tan x - x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 20. $\int \frac{2-3 \sin x}{\cos x} dx$

उत्तर-

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

सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

प्रश्न 21.

$\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$ का प्रतिअवकलज है:

- a. $\frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$
- b. $\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$
- c. $\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$
- d. $\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$

उत्तर-

c. $\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$

हल-

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \text{ का प्रतिअवकलज} \\
&= \int \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

अब विकल्प (C) सही है।

प्रश्न 22.

यदि $\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = 4x^3 - \frac{3}{x^4}$ जिसमें $f(2) = 0$ तो $f(x)$ है:

- a. $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{129}{8}$
 b. $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{129}{8}$
 c. $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{129}{8}$
 d. $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{129}{8}$

उत्तर-

a. $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{129}{8}$

हल-

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = 4x^3 - \frac{3}{x^4}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \int \left(4x^3 - \frac{3}{x^4} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{4} x^4 - \frac{3}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} + C = x^4 + \frac{1}{x^3} + C$$

परन्तु $f(2) = 0$

$$\therefore (2)^4 + \frac{1}{(2)^3} + C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 + \frac{1}{8} + C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -\frac{129}{8}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^4 + \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{129}{8}$$

अतः विकल्प (a) सही है।

प्रश्नावली 7.2 (पृष्ठ संख्या 321-322)

फलन का समाकलन ज्ञात कीजिए-

प्रश्न 1. $\frac{2x}{1+x^2}$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$

माना $1 + x^2 = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$(0 + 2x) \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x dx = dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log t + C = \log(1 + x^2) + C$$

प्रश्न 2. $\frac{(\log x)^2}{x}$

उत्तर-

माना $\log x = t$ तब $\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$

$$\int \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx = \int t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{3} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\log x)^3 + C$$

प्रश्न 3. $\frac{1}{x + x \log x}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{1}{x + x \log x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x(1 + \log x)} dx$$

माना $1 + \log x = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन पर,

प्रश्न 4. $\sin x \sin(\cos x)$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \sin x \sin(\cos x) dx \dots (1)$$

माना $\cos x = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

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

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \sin(\cos x)(\sin x) dx = - \int \sin t dt$$

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

प्रश्न 5. $\sin(ax + b) \cos(ax + b)$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \sin(ax + b) \cos(ax + b) dx$$

माना $\sin(ax + b) = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$a \cos(ax + b) dx = dt$$

$$\text{या } \cos(ax + b) dx = \frac{dt}{a}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{1}{a} t dt = \frac{1}{a} \int t dt = \frac{1}{a} \frac{t^2}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \sin^2(ax + b) + C$$

प्रश्न 6. $\sqrt{ax + b}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } a + bx = t \text{ तब } b dx = dt \text{ या } dx = \frac{1}{b} dt$$

$$\therefore \int \sqrt{(a + bx)} dx = \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{1}{b} dt = \frac{1}{b} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3b} \cdot (a + bx)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \text{ जहाँ } C \text{ समाकलन अचर है।}$$

प्रश्न 7. $x\sqrt{x+2}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int x\sqrt{x+2} dx = \int (x+2-2)\sqrt{x+2} dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{5}(x+2)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3}(x+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

प्रश्न 8. $x\sqrt{1+2x^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int x\sqrt{1+2x^2} dx$$

माना $1+2x^2 = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$4x dx = dt \therefore dx = \frac{1}{4x} dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{x dt}{4x}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{6} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (1+2x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

प्रश्न 9. $(4x + 2)\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int (4x + 2)\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} dx$$

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

माना $x^2 + x + 1 = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$(2x + 1)dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{2x+1}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = 2 \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{2x+1} (2x + 1)$$

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

$$= \frac{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{4}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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

प्रश्न 10. $\frac{1}{x-\sqrt{x}}$

उत्तर-

$$\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(x-1)} dx = I$$

$$\text{अब } \sqrt{x} - 1 = t$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = dt$$

$$I = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= 2 \log t + C$$

$$= 2 \log(\sqrt{x} - 1) + C$$

प्रश्न 11. $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x+4}}, x > 0$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{माना } I &= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+4}} dx = \int \frac{x+4-4}{\sqrt{x+4}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{x+4}{\sqrt{x+4}} dx - \int \frac{4}{\sqrt{x+4}} dx \\
 &= \int \sqrt{x+4} dx - 4 \int (x+4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (x+4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4 \cdot 2 (x+4)^{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (x+4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8(x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 12. $(x^3 - 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} x^5$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{माना } I &= \int (x^3 - 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} x^5 dx \\
 &= \int (x^3 - 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} x^3 \cdot x^2 dx
 \end{aligned}$$

माना $x^3 - 1 = t$ तथा दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$x^3 = 1 + t$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{3x^2}$$

 \therefore समीकरण (1) से,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int t^{\frac{1}{3}} (1+t) \frac{x^2 dt}{3x^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int t^{\frac{1}{3}} (1+t) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left(t^{\frac{1}{3}} + t^{\frac{4}{3}} \right) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{t^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + \frac{t^{\frac{4}{3}+1}}{\frac{4}{3}+1} \right] + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{3}{4} t^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{3}{7} t^{\frac{7}{3}} \right] + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}t^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{1}{7}t^{\frac{7}{3}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(x^3 - 1)^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{1}{7}(x^3 - 1)^{\frac{7}{3}} + C$$

प्रश्न 13. $\frac{x^2}{(2+3x^3)^3}$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int \frac{x^2}{(2+3x^3)^3} dx$

$2 + 3x^3 = t$ रखने पर, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$9x^2 dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{9x^2}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \frac{1}{t^3} \times \frac{x^2 dt}{9x^2} = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{t^3} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \int t^{-3} dt = \frac{1}{9} \frac{t^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \frac{t^{-2}}{-2} + C = -\frac{1}{18} \frac{1}{t^2} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{18(2+3x^3)^2} + C$$

प्रश्न 14. $\frac{1}{x(\log x)^m}, x > 0, m \neq 1$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int \frac{1}{x(\log x)^m} dx$

$\log x = t$ रखने पर, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \frac{dt}{t^m} = \int t^{-m} dt = \frac{t^{-m+1}}{-m+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{(\log x)^{-m+1}}{1-m} + C$$

प्रश्न 15. $\frac{x}{9-4x^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{x}{9-4x^2} dx$$

$$9 - 4x^2 = t \text{ रखने पर,}$$

$$\text{दोनों पक्षों का } x \text{ के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, } -8x dx = dt \text{ या } dx = -\frac{1}{8x} dt$$

$$\therefore \text{ समीकरण (1) से, } I = \int \frac{x}{t} \left(-\frac{1}{8x} \times dt \right) = -\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dt}{t} = -\frac{1}{8} \log |t| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \log(t)^{-1} + C = \frac{1}{8} \log \frac{1}{t} + C = \frac{1}{8} \log \frac{1}{(9-4x^2)} + C$$

प्रश्न 16. e^{2x+3}

उत्तर-

$$\int e^{2x+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^t + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x+3} + C$$

प्रश्न 17. $\frac{x}{e^{x^2}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx$$

$$x^2 = t \text{ रखने पर, तब } 2x dx = dt \text{ या } x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{e^t} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-t}}{-1} + C$$

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

प्रश्न 18. $\frac{e^{\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\tan^{-1} x = t \text{ तब } \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = dt$$

$$\int \frac{e^{\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx = \int e^t dt = e^t + C = e^{\tan^{-1} x} + C$$

प्रश्न 19. $\frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^{2x}+1}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^{2x}+1} dx = \int \frac{e^x(e^x-e^{-x})}{e^x(e^x+e^{-x})} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{e^x+e^{-x}} dx$$

$e^x + e^{-x} = t$ रखने पर तथा दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $(e^x - e^{-x})dx = dt$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log |t| + C = \log(e^x + e^{-x}) + C$$

प्रश्न 20. $\frac{e^{2x}-e^{-2x}}{e^{2x}+e^{-2x}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{दिया है- } e^{2x} - e^{-2x} = t$$

$$\text{ताकि } (2e^{2x} - 2e^{-2x})dx = dt$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{e^{2x}-e^{-2x}}{e^{2x}+e^{-2x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \log |t| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log |e^{2x} + e^{-2x}| + C$$

प्रश्न 21. $\tan^2(2x-3)$

उत्तर-

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

$$= \int [\sec^2(2x-3) - 1] dx = \int \sec^2(2x-3) dx - \int 1 dx \dots (1)$$

माना $(2x-3) = t$ तथा दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$2dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 t dt - \int 1 dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan t - x + C$$

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

प्रश्न 22. $\sec^2(7 - 4x)$

उत्तर-

माना

$$I = \int \sec^2(7 - 4x) \dots (1)$$

माना $7 - 4x = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$\text{या } -4dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{4} dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = -\frac{1}{4} \int \sec^2 t dt = -\frac{1}{4} \tan t + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \tan(7 - 4x) + C$$

प्रश्न 23. $\frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \dots (1)$$

माना $\sin^{-1} x = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = dt$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{(\sin^{-1} x)^2}{2} + C$$

प्रश्न 24. $\frac{2 \cos x - 3 \sin x}{6 \cos x + 4 \sin x}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{2 \cos x - 3 \sin x}{6 \cos x + 4 \sin x} dx$$

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

माना $2 \sin x + 3 \cos x = t$,

दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $(2 \cos x - 3 \sin x) dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (1) \text{ से, } I &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \log |t| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log(2 \sin x + 3 \cos x) + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 25. $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x(1-\tan x)^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x(1-\tan x)^2} dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{(1-\tan x)^2} dx \dots (1)$$

माना $1 - \tan x = t$ दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$\Rightarrow (0 - \sec^2 x) dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{dt}{\sec^2 x}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \frac{\sec^2 x dt}{t^2(-\sec^2 x)} = -\int \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

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

$$= -\frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{1}{t} + C = \frac{1}{1-\tan x} + C$$

प्रश्न 26. $\frac{\cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{\cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

माना $\sqrt{x} = t$ दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = dt \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = 2 \int \cos t dt = 2(-\sin t) + C$$

$$= -2 \sin t + C = -2 \sin \sqrt{x} + C$$

प्रश्न 27. $\sqrt{\sin 2x} \cos 2x$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \sqrt{\sin 2x} \cdot \cos 2x \, dx \dots (1)$$

माना $\sin 2x = t$ दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos 2x \, dx = dt \Rightarrow \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{dt}{2}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\sin 2x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

प्रश्न 28. $\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}} dx \dots (1)$$

माना $1 + \sin x = t$ दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $\cos x \, dx = dt$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

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

प्रश्न 29. $\cot x \log \sin x$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \cot x \log \sin x \, dx \dots (1)$$

माना $\log \sin x = t$ तथा दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \, dx = dt \Rightarrow \cot x \cdot dx = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (1) \text{ से, } I &= \int \log \sin x (\cot x \, dx) = \int t \, dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + C \\ &= \frac{(\log \sin x)^2}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 30. $\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx \dots (1)$$

माना $1 + \cos x = t$ रखने पर,

दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $-\sin x \, dx = dt$ या $\sin x \, dx = -dt$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = - \int \frac{dt}{t} = -\log t + C$$

$$= \log t^{-1} + C = \log \frac{1}{t} + C$$

$$= \log \left| \frac{1}{1+\cos x} \right| + C$$

प्रश्न 31. $\frac{\sin x}{(1+\cos x)^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{\sin x}{(1+\cos x)^2} dx \dots (1)$$

माना $1 + \cos x = t$ तथा

दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $-\sin x \, dx = dt \Rightarrow \sin x \, dx = -dt$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = - \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = - \int t^{-2} dt = -\frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} + C = \frac{1}{1+\cos x} + C$$

प्रश्न 32. $\frac{1}{1+\cot x}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \frac{1}{1+\cot x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x+\cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 \sin x}{\sin x+\cos x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin x+\cos x+\sin x-\cos x}{(\sin x+\cos x)} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin x+\cos x}{\sin x+\cos x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos x-\sin x}{\sin x+\cos x} dx \\
I &= \frac{1}{2} \int 1 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int -\frac{\cos x-\sin x}{\sin x+\cos x} dx \dots (1)
\end{aligned}$$

$\sin x + \cos x = t$ रखने पर,

तथा दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $(\cos x - \sin x)dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I &= \frac{1}{2} \int 1 \cdot dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \log t + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \log(\sin x + \cos x) + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 33. $\frac{1}{1-\tan x}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \frac{1}{1-\tan x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1-\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x-\sin x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 \cos x}{\cos x-\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos x-\sin x+\cos x+\sin x}{\cos x-\sin x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\cos x-\sin x)}{(\cos x-\sin x)} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos x+\sin x}{\cos x-\sin x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int 1 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-\cos x-\sin x}{\cos x-\sin x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-\sin x-\cos x}{\cos x-\sin x} \dots (1)
\end{aligned}$$

$\cos x - \sin x = t$ रखने पर,

तथा दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $(-\sin x - \cos x)dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I &= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} + C = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \log t + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \log(\cos x - \sin x) + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 34. $\frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sin x \cos x}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cos^2 x} dx \left(\frac{\cos x}{\cos x} = 1, \text{ हर में गुणा करने पर} \right) \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\tan x} \sec^2 x dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{\tan x}} dx \dots (1) \end{aligned}$$

माना $\tan x = t$, तब $\sec^2 x dx = dt$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = 2\sqrt{t} + C$$

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

प्रश्न 35. $\frac{(1+\log x)^2}{x}$

उत्तर-

दिया है- $1 + \log x = t$

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

$$\int \frac{(1+\log x)^2}{x} dx = \int t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{3} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (1 + \log x)^3 + C$$

प्रश्न 36. $\frac{(x+1)(x+\log x)^2}{x}$

उत्तर-

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

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

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

माना

$$x + \log x = t$$

$$(1 + (1/x))dx = dt$$

$$\int I = \int t^2 dt$$

$$= (t^3/3) + C$$

$$= [(x + \log x)^3/3] + C$$

प्रश्न 37. $\frac{x^3 \sin(\tan^{-1} x^4)}{1+x^8}$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int \frac{x^3 \sin(\tan^{-1} x^4)}{1+x^8} dx$

माना $\tan^{-1} x^4 = t$ रखने पर,

दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$\frac{1}{1+x^8} \frac{d}{dx} x^4 dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x^3}{1+x^8} dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{1+x^8}{4x^3} dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \sin(\tan^{-1} x^4) \left(\frac{x^3}{1+x^8} \right) \left(\frac{1+x^8}{4x^3} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \sin t dt = \frac{1}{4} (-\cos t) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cos(\tan^{-1} x^4) + C$$

सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

प्रश्न 38.

$$\int \frac{10x^9 + 10^x \log_e^{10} dx}{x^{10} + 10^x} \text{ बराबर है:}$$

a. $10^x - x^{10} + C$

- b. $10^x + x^{10} + C$
 c. $(10^x - x^{10})^{-1} + C$
 d. $\log(10^x + x^{10}) + C$

उत्तर-

d. $\log(10^x + x^{10}) + C$

हल-

माना $x^{10} + 10^x = t$ तब $(10x^9 + 10^x \log_e 10)dx = dt$

$$\therefore \int \frac{10x^9 + 10^x \cdot \log_e 10}{x^{10} + 10^x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log t + C = \log(x^{10} + 10^x) + C$$

अतः विकल्प (d) सही है।

प्रश्न 39.

$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}$ बराबर है:

- a. $\tan x + \cot x + C$
 b. $\tan x - \cot x + C$
 c. $\tan x \cot x + C$
 d. $\tan x - \cot 2x + C$

उत्तर-

b. $\tan x - \cot x + C$

हल-

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

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

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

$$= \int (\sec^2 x + \operatorname{cosec}^2 x) dx = \tan x - \cot x + C$$

अतः विकल्प (b) सही है।

प्रश्नावली 7.3 (पृष्ठ संख्या 323-324)

प्रश्न 1. $\sin^2(2x + 5)$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \sin^2(2x + 5) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 - \cos 2(2x+5)}{2} dx \left[\because \sin^2 A = \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int [(1 - \cos(4x + 10))] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(4x + 10) dx \dots (1)$$

$$\text{माना } 4x + 10 = t,$$

$$\text{दोनों पक्षों का } t \text{ के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, } 4dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{4}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \int \cos t dt = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \sin t + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \sin(4x + 10) + C$$

प्रश्न 2. $\sin 3x \cos 4x$

उत्तर-

$$\int \sin 3x \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \sin 3x \cos 4x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 7x - \sin x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\cos 7x}{7} + \cos x \right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{\cos 7x}{14} + \frac{\cos x}{2} + C$$

प्रश्न 3. $\cos 2x \cos 4x \cos 6x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cos 2x \cos 4x \cos 6x \, dx \\
 & \int \cos 2x \cos 4x \cos 6x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int (2 \cos 2x \cos 4x) \cos 6x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 6x + \cos 2x) \cos 6x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos^2 6x + \cos 2x \cos 6x) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int (2 \cos^2 6x) \, dx + \frac{1}{4} \int 2 \cos 2x \cos 6x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos 12x) \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 8x + \cos 4x) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\sin 12x}{12} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\sin 8x}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin 4x}{4} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{\sin 12x}{48} + \frac{\sin 8x}{32} + \frac{\sin 4x}{16} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 4. $\sin^3(2x + 1)$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{माना } I &= \int \sin^3(2x + 1) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int [3 \sin(2x + 1) - \sin 3(2x + 1)] \, dx \left[\because \sin^3 \theta = \frac{1}{4} (3 \sin \theta - \sin 3\theta) \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{-\cos(2x+1)}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{-\cos 3(2x+1)}{6} \right) + C \\
 &= -\frac{3}{8} \cos(2x + 1) + \frac{1}{24} \cos 3(2x + 1) + C \\
 &= -\frac{3}{8} \cos(2x + 1) + \frac{1}{24} [4 \cos^3(2x + 1)] \left[\because \cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \right] \\
 &\quad - 3 \cos(2x + 1) + C \\
 &= -\frac{3}{8} \cos(2x + 1) + \frac{1}{6} \cos^3(2x + 1) - \frac{1}{8} \cos(2x + 1) + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x + 1) + \frac{1}{6} \cos^3(2x + 1) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 5. $\sin^3 x \cos^3 x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int \sin^3 x \cos^3 x \, dx = \int \sin x \cdot \sin^2 x \cos^3 x \, dx \\ &= \int \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^3 x \, dx \\ &= \int (\cos^3 x - \cos^5 x) \sin x \, dx \dots (1) \end{aligned}$$

माना $\cos x = t$,

तथा दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $\Rightarrow -\sin x \, dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{-\sin x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (1) \text{ से, } I &= \int (\cos^3 x - \cos^5 x) \frac{dt}{-\sin x} \times (\sin x) \\ &= -\int (t^3 - t^5) dt = -\frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{t^6}{6} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cos^6 x - \frac{1}{4} \cos^4 x + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 6. $\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (2 \sin x \sin 2x) \sin 3x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos x - \cos 3x) \sin 3x \, dx \quad [\because 2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int 2 \sin 3x \cos x \, dx - \frac{1}{4} \int 2 \sin 3x \cos 3x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int (\sin 4x + \sin 2x) \, dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 6x \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{24} \cos 6x + C \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{1}{3} \cos 6x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x - \cos 2x \right] + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 7. $\sin 4x \sin 8x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 4x \sin 8x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 4x - \cos 12x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin 4x}{4} - \frac{\sin 12x}{12} + C \right] \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 8. $\frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} \, dx \\ & \int \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \, dx = \int \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} \, dx \\ &= \int \left[\sec^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right] \, dx = 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} - x + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 9. $\frac{\cos x}{1+\cos x}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\cos x}{1+\cos x} \, dx \\ &= \int 1 \, dx - \int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} \, dx \\ &= x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \, dx + C \\ &= x - \tan \frac{x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 10. $\sin^4 x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int \sin^4 x \, dx = \int (\sin^2 x)^2 \cdot dx = \int \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos^2 2x - 2 \cos 2x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[1 + \frac{1+\cos 4x}{2} - 2 \cos 2x \right] \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4} \int 1 dx + \frac{1}{8} \int (1 + \cos 4x) dx - \frac{2}{4} \int \cos 2x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int 1 dx + \frac{1}{8} \int 1 dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 4x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx \\
&= \frac{3}{8} \int 1 dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 4x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx \\
&= \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sin 4x}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + C \\
&= \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 11. $\cos^4 2x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \cos^4 2x dx \\
&\int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right)^2 dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos^2 4x + 2 \cos 4x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[1 + \frac{1 + \cos 8x}{2} + 2 \cos 4x \right] dx \\
&= \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{64} \sin 8x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 12. $\frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos x}$

उत्तर-

माना

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)} dx \quad (\because \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x) \\
&= \int (1 - \cos x) dx = \int 1 dx - \int \cos x dx \\
&= x - \sin x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 13. $\frac{\cos 2x - \cos 2\alpha}{\cos x + \cos \alpha}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 2\alpha}{\cos x - \cos \alpha} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(2 \cos^2 x - 1) - (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1)}{\cos x - \cos \alpha} dx \quad (\because \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1) \\ &= \int \frac{2(\cos^2 x - \cos^2 \alpha) - 1 + 1}{\cos x - \cos \alpha} dx \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 14. $\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin 2x}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x} dx \quad [\because \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1] \\ &= \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} dx \dots (1) \end{aligned}$$

माना $\cos x + \sin x = t$,

दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $(-\sin x + \cos x)dx = dt$

\therefore (1) से, $I = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \frac{t^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = -\frac{1}{t} + C$

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

प्रश्न 15. $\tan^3 2x \sec 2x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int \tan^3 2x \sec 2x dx \\ &= \int \tan^2 2x \cdot \tan 2x \cdot \sec 2x dx \end{aligned}$$

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

माना $\sec 2x = t$ तथा पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$2 \sec 2x \tan 2x \, dx = dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \frac{1}{2} \int (t^2 - 1) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t^3}{3} - t \right) + C$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sec^3 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sec 2x + C$$

प्रश्न 16. $\tan^4 x$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \tan^4 x \, dx = \int \tan^2 x \cdot \tan^2 x \, dx$$

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

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

माना $\tan x = t$

दोनों पक्षों का t के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $\sec^2 x \cdot dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{\sec^2 x}$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int t^2 \frac{\sec^2 x \cdot dt}{\sec^2 x} - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \int t^2 dt - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \frac{t^3}{3} - [\tan x - x] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - \tan x + x + C$$

प्रश्न 17. $\frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \left(\frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} + \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \right) dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x \cdot \cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x \cdot \sin x} \right) dx \\
&= \int (\sec x \tan x + \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x) dx \\
&= \int \sec x \tan x dx + \int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx \\
&= \sec x - \operatorname{cosec} x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 18. $\frac{\cos 2x + 2 \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \frac{\cos 2x + 2 \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \quad [\because \cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x] \\
&= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 19. $\frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^3 x} dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x \cos^3 x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^3 x} \right) dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} \right) dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx \\
&= \int \left(\tan x \sec^2 x + \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} \right) dx \\
&= \int \left(\tan x + \frac{1}{\tan x} \right) \sec^2 x dx \dots (1)
\end{aligned}$$

माना $\tan x = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $\sec^2 x dx = dt$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt = \int t dt + \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + \log|t| + C$$

$$= \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} + \log|\tan x| + C$$

प्रश्न 20. $\frac{\cos 2x}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{\cos 2x}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} dx$$

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

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

माना $\cos x + \sin x = t$,

दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $(-\sin x + \cos x)dx = dt$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log|t| + C = \log|(\cos x + \sin x)| + C$$

प्रश्न 21. $\sin^{-1}(\cos x)$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \sin^{-1}(\cos x) dx = \int \sin^{-1} \left[\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \right] dx \quad (\because \sin^{-1} \sin \theta = \theta)$$

$$\therefore I = \int \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int dx - \int x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

प्रश्न 22. $\frac{1}{\cos(x-a)\cos(x-b)}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \frac{1}{\cos(x-a) \cos(x-b)} dx \\
&= \left[\frac{\sin(a-b) dx}{\sin(a-b) [\cos(x-a) \cos(x-b)]} \right] \sin(a-b) \text{ से अंश व हर में गुणा करने पर,} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin[(x-b)-(x-a)]}{\cos(x-a) \cos(x-b)} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin(x-b) \cos(x-a) - \cos(x-b) \sin(x-a)}{\cos(x-a) \cos(x-b)} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \left[\frac{\sin(x-b) \cos(x-a)}{\cos(x-a) \cos(x-b)} - \frac{\cos(x-b) \sin(x-a)}{\cos(x-a) \cos(x-b)} \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \left[\int \tan(x-b) dx - \int \tan(x-a) dx \right] [\because \int \tan x dx = -\log |\cos x|] \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} [-\log |\cos(x-b)| + \log |\cos(x-a)|] + C \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \log \left| \frac{\cos(x-a)}{\cos(x-b)} \right| + C
\end{aligned}$$

सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

प्रश्न 23.

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx \text{ बराबर है:}$$

- a. $\tan x + \cot x + C$
- b. $\tan x + \operatorname{cosec} x + C$
- c. $-\tan x + \cot x + C$
- d. $\tan x + \sec x + C$

उत्तर-

a. $\tan x + \cot x + C$

हल-

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx \\
&= \int (\sec^2 x - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x) dx \\
&= \tan x + \cot x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 24.

$\int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{\cos^2(e^x)} dx$ बराबर है:

- a. $-\cot(ex^x) + C$
- b. $\tan(xe^x) + C$
- c. $\tan(e^x) + C$
- d. $\cot(e^x) + C$

उत्तर-

b. $\tan(xe^x) + C$

हल-

$$\int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{\cos^2(e^x \cdot x)} dx$$

$$= \int \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \tan t + C$$

$$= \tan(xe^x) + C$$

प्रश्नावली 7.4 (पृष्ठ संख्या 332-333)

फलन का समाकलन ज्ञात कीजिए-

प्रश्न 1. $\frac{3x^2}{x^6+1}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{3x^2}{x^6+1} dx = \int \frac{3x^2}{(x^3)^2+1} dx$$

माना $x^3 = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $3x^2 dx = dt$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \tan^{-1} t + C = \tan^{-1} x^3 + C$$

प्रश्न 2. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}+x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log \left[x + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2} \right] + C_1 \left[\because \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}| + C \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{2x + \sqrt{1+4x^2}}{2} \right| + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log |2x + \sqrt{1 + 4x^2}| + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \log 2 \right) + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log |2x + \sqrt{1 + 4x^2}| + C \left(\because \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \text{ एक नियतांक है और नियतांक} + \text{नियतांक} = \text{नियतांक} \right) \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 3. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2-x)^2+1}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2-x)^2+1}} dx \dots (1)$$

$$2 - x = t \text{ रखने पर,}$$

$$\text{दोनों पक्षों का } x \text{ के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, } -dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = -dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt = - \log \left[t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1} \right] + C$$

$$= - \log \left[(2 - x) + \sqrt{(2 - x)^2 + 1} \right] + C \left(\because \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}| \right)$$

$$= \log \left[\frac{1}{(2-x)\sqrt{(2-x)^2+1}} \right] + C$$

प्रश्न 4. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{9-25x^2}}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{माना } I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9-25x^2}} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{9}{25}-x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2-x^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\frac{3}{5}} \right) + C \left[\because \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{5x}{3} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 5. $\frac{3x}{1+2x^4}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{3x}{1+2x^4} dx \dots (1)$$

$x^2 = t$ रखने पर, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$2x dx = dt \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{dt}{2}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{3dt}{1+2t^2} = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dt}{\frac{1}{2}+t^2} = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dt}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2+t^2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{t}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right) + C \left[\because \int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) \right]$$

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

प्रश्न 6. $\frac{x^2}{1-x^6}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^6} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{1-(x^3)^2} dx \dots (1)$$

$$\text{माना } x^3 = t,$$

$$\text{तथा दोनों पक्षों का } x \text{ के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, } 3x^2 dx = dt \Rightarrow x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (1) \text{ से, } I &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} \left[\because \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \log \left(\frac{a+x}{a-x} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + C = \frac{1}{6} \log \left| \frac{1+x^3}{1-x^3} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 7. $\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$$

$$\text{माना } I_1 = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \text{ और } I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$$

$$\therefore I = I_1 - I_2 \dots (1)$$

$$\text{अब, } I_1 = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \dots (2)$$

$$\text{माना } x^2 - 1 = t,$$

$$\text{दोनों पक्षों का } x \text{ के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, } 2x dx = dt \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\therefore (2) \text{ से, } I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C_1 = \sqrt{t} + C_1$$

$$\text{या } I_1 = \sqrt{x^2-1} + C_1 \dots (3)$$

$$\text{तथा } I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \log [x + \sqrt{x^2-1}] + C_2 \dots (4)$$

(3) तथा (4) से I_1 तथा I_2 का मान (1) में रखने पर,

$$I = \sqrt{x^2-1} + C_1 - \log [x + \sqrt{x^2-1}] - C_2$$

$$\therefore I = \sqrt{x^2-1} - \log [x + \sqrt{x^2-1}] + C (\because C_1 - C_2 = C)$$

प्रश्न 8. $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^6+a^6}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^6+a^6}} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(x^3)^2+(a^3)^2}} dx \dots (1)$$

$$\text{माना } x^3 = t,$$

$$\text{दोनों पक्षों का } x \text{ के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, } 3x^2 dx = dt \Rightarrow x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+(a^3)^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \log [t + \sqrt{t^2 + a^6}] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \log [x^3 + \sqrt{x^6 + a^6}] + C$$

$$\text{प्रश्न 9. } \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{\tan^2 x+4}}$$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{\tan^2 x+4}} \dots (1)$$

$$\text{माना } \tan x = t, \text{ दोनों पक्षों का } x \text{ के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, } \sec^2 x dx = dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+4}} = \log [t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4}] + C$$

$$= \log [\tan x + \sqrt{\tan^2 x + 4}] + C$$

$$\text{प्रश्न 10. } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}$$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2+1}} = \log [(x+1) + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2}] + C$$

$$\text{प्रश्न 11. } \frac{1}{9x^2+6x+5}$$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \frac{1}{9x^2+6x+5} dx = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+\frac{2}{3}x+\frac{5}{9}} \\
&= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x^2+\frac{2}{3}x+\frac{1}{9}\right)+\frac{5}{9}-\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x+\frac{1}{3}\right)^2+\frac{4}{9}} \\
&= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x+\frac{1}{3}\right)^2+\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} \left[\because \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} \right) + C \\
&= \frac{3}{9 \times 2} \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{3\left(x+\frac{1}{3}\right)}{2} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3x+1}{2} \right) + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 12. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{7-(x^2+6x)}} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{7-(x^2+6x+9)+9}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{16-(x+3)^2}} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4^2-(x+3)^2}} \\
&= \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x+3}{4} \right) + C \left[\because \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 13. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)}}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-3x+2}} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x^2-2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{4}\right) + 2 - \frac{9}{4}}} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \\
&= \log \left| x - \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \right| + C \left(\because \int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \log \left| x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| \right) \\
&= \log \left| x - \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right| + C \\
&= \log \left| \frac{2x-3}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right| + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 14. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{8+3x-x^2}}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+3x-x^2}} dx \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{8-(x^2-3x)}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{8-\left(x^2-2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{4}\right) + \frac{9}{4}}} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{41}{4} - \left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{41}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}} \\
&= \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{41}}{2}} \right) + C \left[\because \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) \right] \\
&= \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x-3}{\sqrt{41}} \right) + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 15. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)(x-b)}}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(x-b)}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - (a+b)x + ab}} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left[x^2 - 2\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)x + \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2\right] + ab - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2}} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2}} \\
&= \log \left[\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2} \right] + C \\
&= \log \left[x - \frac{a+b}{2} + \sqrt{(x-a)(x-b)} \right] + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 16. $\frac{4x+1}{\sqrt{2x^2+x-3}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{4x+1}{\sqrt{2x^2+x-3}} dx \dots (1)$$

$$2x^2 + x - 3 = t \text{ रखने पर,}$$

दोनों पक्षों का t के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$\Rightarrow (4x + 1)dx = dt$$

समीकरण (1) से,

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = 2\sqrt{t} + C$$

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

प्रश्न 17. $\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx + \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 \text{ (मान लिया) } \dots (1)$$

$$\text{अब, } I_1 = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \dots (2)$$

माना $x^2 - 1 = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$2x dx = dt \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$$

\therefore (2) से,

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{t} = \sqrt{x^2-1} + C_1 \dots (3)$$

$$\text{तथा } I_2 = \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = 2 \log |x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + C_2 \dots (4)$$

(3) तथा (4) से I_1 तथा I_2 का मान (1) में रखने पर,

$$I = \sqrt{x^2-1} + 2 \log |x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + C [\because C_1 + C_2 = C]$$

प्रश्न 18. $\frac{5x-2}{1+2x+3x^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{5x-2}{1+2x+3x^2} dx$$

$$\text{माना } 5x - 2 = A \frac{d}{dx} (1 + 2x + 3x^2) + B$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x - 2 = A(6x + 2) + B = 6Ax + (2A + B)$$

दोनों ओर x तथा अचर पद की तुलना करने पर,

$$6A = 5, \therefore A = \frac{5}{6}; -2 = 2A + B$$

$$\therefore B = -2 - 2A = -2 - 2\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = -2 - \frac{5}{3} = -\frac{11}{3}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{\frac{5}{6}(2+6x) - \frac{11}{3}}{1+2x+3x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{2+6x}{1+2x+3x^2} dx - \frac{11}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+2x+3x^2} dx$$

माना $I_1 = \int \frac{2+6x}{1+2x+3x^2} dx$ और $I_2 = \int \frac{1}{1+2x+3x^2} dx$

$$\therefore I = \frac{5}{6} I_1 - \frac{11}{3} I_2 \dots (1)$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{2+6x}{1+2x+3x^2} \dots (2)$$

माना $1 + 2x + 3x^2$ के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $(2 + 6x) dx = dt$

$$\therefore (2) \text{ से, } I_1 = \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{5}{6} \log t = \frac{5}{6} \log(1 + 2x + 3x^2) + C_1 \dots (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{तथा } I_2 &= \int \frac{dx}{1+2x+3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}x + x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{9}\right) + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{9}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}} \right) + C_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C_2 \dots (4)$$

(3) तथा (4) का मान समीकरण (1) में रखने पर,

$$I = \frac{5}{6} \log(1 + 2x + 3x^2) - \frac{11}{3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$+ C_1 - \frac{11}{3} C_2$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} \log(1 + 2x + 3x^2) - \frac{11}{3\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C \left(\because C_1 - \frac{11}{3} C_2 = C \right)$$

प्रश्न 19. $\frac{6x+7}{\sqrt{(x-5)(x-4)}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{6x+7}{\sqrt{(x-5)(x-4)}} dx = \int \frac{6x+7}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}} dx$$

$$\text{माना } 6x + 7 = A \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + 9x + 20) + B$$

$$= A(2x - 9) + B = 2Ax - 9A + B$$

दोनों ओर x तथा अचर पद की तुलना करने पर,

$$6 = 2A \quad \therefore A = 3$$

$$7 = -9A + B = -27 + B \quad \therefore B = 3A$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{3(2x-9)+34}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}} dx$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{(2x-9)}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}} dx + 34 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}}$$

$$\text{माना } I_1 = \int \frac{2x-9}{x^2-9x+20} dx \text{ और } I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{x^2-9x+20}$$

$$\therefore I = 3I_1 + 34I_2 \dots (1)$$

$$\text{अब } I_1 = \int \frac{(2x-9)}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}} \dots (2)$$

$$\text{माना } x^2 - 9x + 20 = t,$$

दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $(2x - 9)dx = dt$

$$\therefore (2) \text{ से, } I_1 = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C_1 = 2\sqrt{t} + C_1$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20} + C_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{तथा } I_2 &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x^2 - 2 \times \frac{9}{2} + \frac{81}{4}\right) + 20 - \frac{81}{4}}} \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{9}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} \left[\because \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \right] \\
 &= \log \left| \left(x - \frac{9}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{9}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \\
 &= \log \left| \frac{2x-9}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20} \right| + C_2 \dots (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) तथा (4) से I_1 तथा I_2 का मान (1) में रखने पर,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore I &= 3(2\sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20} + C_1) \\
 &+ 34 \left[\log \left| \frac{2x-9}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20} \right| + C_2 \right] \\
 &= 6\sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20} + 3C_1 \\
 &+ 34 \log \left| \frac{2x-9}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20} \right| + 34C_2 \\
 &= 6\sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20} + 34 \log \left| \frac{2x-9}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20} \right| + C \quad (\because C = 3C_1 + 34C_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 20. $\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{माना } I &= \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{-(x^2-4x+4)+4}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} dx = \int \frac{x-2+4}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{माना } I_1 = \int \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} dx \text{ और } I_2 = 4 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} dx$$

$$\therefore I = I_1 + 4I_2 \dots (1)$$

$$\text{अब, } I_1 = \int \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} dx \dots (2)$$

माना $4 - (x - 2)^2 = t$ तथा दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$-2(x - 2)dx = dt \Rightarrow (x - 2)dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$$

\therefore (2) से,

$$I_1 = \frac{-1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{-1}{2} t^{\frac{-1}{2}+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C_1 = -\sqrt{t} + C_1$$

$$= -\sqrt{4 - (x - 2)^2} + C_1 \dots (3)$$

$$\text{तथा } I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2)^2-(x-2)^2}} dx$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x-2}{2} \right) + C_2 \left(\because \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) \right) \dots (4)$$

(3) तथा (4) से I_1 व I_2 के मान (1) में रखने पर,

$$I = -\sqrt{4 - (x - 2)^2} + C_1 + 4 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x-2}{2} \right) + C_2$$

प्रश्न 21. $\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x+2)+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} dx$$

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

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} I_1 + I_2 \dots (1)$$

$$\text{जहाँ } I_1 = \int \frac{2x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} dx \text{ तथा } I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} dx$$

$$\text{अब, } I_1 = \int \frac{2x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} dx \dots (2)$$

माना $x^2 + 2x + 3 = t$; दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$(2x + 2)dx = dt$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} = 2\sqrt{t}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} + C_1 \dots (3)$$

$$\text{तथा } I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2+(\sqrt{2})^2}}$$

$$= \log \left| (x+1) + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} \right| + C_2$$

$$= \log \left| (x+1) + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} \right| + C_2 \dots (4)$$

(3) तथा (4) से I_1 तथा I_2 का मान (1) में रखने पर,

$$\therefore I = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} + \frac{1}{2}C_1 + \log \left| (x+1) + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (2)^2} \right| + C_2$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} + \log \left| (x+1) + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} \right| + C \left(\because C = \frac{1}{2}C_1 + C_2 \right)$$

प्रश्न 22. $\frac{x+3}{x^2-2x-5}$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int \frac{x+3}{x^2-2x-5} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-2)+4}{x^2-2x-5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x-5} dx + 4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2-2x-5}$$

$$\text{माना } I_1 = \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x-5} dx \text{ और } I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{x^2-2x-5} dx$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2}I_1 + 4I_2 \dots (1)$$

$$\text{अब, } I_1 = \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x-5} dx \dots (2)$$

माना $x^2 - 2x - 5 = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$(2x - 2)dx = dt$$

$$\therefore (2) \text{ से, } I_1 = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log(t) = \log(x^2 - 2x - 5) + C_1 \dots (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{और } I_2 &= \int \frac{dx}{x^2-2x-5} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2-5-1} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2-(\sqrt{6})^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \log \left[\frac{x-1-\sqrt{6}}{x-1+\sqrt{6}} \right] + C_2 \dots (4) \end{aligned}$$

(3) तथा (4) से I_1 तथा I_2 का मान (1) में रखने पर,

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 - 2x - 5) + \frac{1}{2} C_1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \log \left| \frac{x-1-\sqrt{6}}{x-1+\sqrt{6}} \right| + 4C_2$$

$$\text{या } I = \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 - 2x - 5) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \log \left| \frac{x-1-\sqrt{6}}{x-1+\sqrt{6}} \right| + C \left(\because C = \frac{1}{2} C_1 + 4C_2 \right)$$

प्रश्न 23. $\frac{5x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\frac{5}{2}(2x+4)+(3-10)}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{2x+4}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx - 7 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} \\ &= \frac{5}{2} I_1 - 7I_2 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 10 = t, \Rightarrow (2x + 4)dx = dt$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = 2\sqrt{t} = 2\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (\sqrt{6})^2}}$$

$$= \log |x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10}|$$

$$I = 5\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10} - 7 \log |x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10}| + C$$

प्रश्न 24.

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2} \text{ बराबर है:}$$

a. $x \tan^{-1}(x + 1) + C$

b. $\tan^{-1}(x + 1) + C$

c. $(x + 1) \tan^{-1} x + C$

d. $\tan^{-1} x + C$

उत्तर-

c. $(x + 1) \tan^{-1} x + C$

हल-

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

$$= (x + 1) \tan^{-1} x + C$$

प्रश्न 25.

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9x-4x^2}} \text{ बराबर है:}$$

a. $\frac{1}{9} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{9x-8}{8} \right) + C$

$$b. \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{8x-9}{9} \right) + C$$

$$c. \frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{9x-8}{8} \right) + C$$

$$d. \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{9x-8}{8} \right) + C$$

उत्तर-

$$b. \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{8x-9}{9} \right) + C$$

हल-

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9x-4x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{8}\right)^2 - \left[x^2 - \frac{9}{4}x + \left(\frac{9}{8}\right)^2\right]}} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{8x-9}{9} \right) + C$$

प्रश्नावली 7.5 (पृष्ठ संख्या 339-340)

फलन का समाकलन ज्ञात कीजिए-

$$\text{प्रश्न 1. } \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} \dots (1)$$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{A(x+2)+B(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = A(x+2) + B(x+1) \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x+1=0$ से $x=-1$ रखने पर,

$$-1 = A(-1 + 2) \Rightarrow -1 = A \therefore A = -1$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x + 2 = 0$ से $x = -2$ रखने पर,

$$-2 = B(-2 + 1) \Rightarrow -2 = -B \Rightarrow B = 2$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} = -\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2}$$

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

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

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

$$= \log \left[\frac{(x+2)^2}{x+1} \right] + C$$

प्रश्न 2. $\frac{1}{x^2-9}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } \frac{1}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+3} \dots (1)$$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\Rightarrow 1 = A(x+3) + B(x-3) \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x - 3 = 0$ से $x = 3$ रखने पर, $1 = A(3+3) \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{6}$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x + 3 = 0$ से $x = -3$ रखने पर,

$$1 = B(-3-3) \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{1}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\log |x-3| - \log |x+3| \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \log \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| + C$$

प्रश्न 3. $\frac{3x-1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}$

उत्तर-

दिया है, $\frac{3x-1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x-3} \dots (1)$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 1 = A(x - 2)(x - 3) + B(x - 1)(x - 3) + C(x - 1)(x - 2) \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $(x - 1) = 0$ से $x = 1$ रखने पर,

$$3 - 1 = A(1 - 2)(1 - 3) \Rightarrow 2 = A(-1)(-2) \Rightarrow A = 1$$

पुनः सर्वसमिका (2) में $x - 2 = 0$ से $x = 2$ रखने पर,

$$6 - 1 = B(2 - 1)(2 - 3) \Rightarrow 5 = B(1)(-1) \Rightarrow B = -5$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x - 3 = 0$ से $x = 3$ रखने पर,

$$9 - 1 = C(3 - 1)(3 - 2) \Rightarrow 8 = C(2)(1) \Rightarrow C = 4$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{3x-1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{5}{x-2} + \frac{4}{x-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{3x-1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - 5 \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx$$

$$= \log(x - 1) - 5 \log(x - 2) + 4 \log(x - 3) + C$$

प्रश्न 4. $\frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}$

उत्तर-

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

$$\Rightarrow x = A(x-2)(x-3) + B(x-1)(x-3) + C(x-1)(x-2) \dots (i)$$

$x = 1, 2, 3$ में (i) का मान रखने पर,

$$A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -2, C = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-3}$$

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

प्रश्न 5. $\frac{2x}{x^2+3x+2}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } \frac{2x}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{2x}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} \dots (1)$$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\Rightarrow 2x = A(x+2) + B(x+1) \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x+1=0$ से $x=-1$ रखने पर,

$$2(-1) = A(-1+2) \Rightarrow -2 = A \Rightarrow A = -2$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x+2=0$ से $x=-2$ रखने पर,

$$2(-2) = B(-2+1) \Rightarrow B = 4$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{2x}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{-2}{x+1} + \frac{4}{x+2}$$

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

$$= -2 \log |x+1| + 4 \log |x+2| + C$$

प्रश्न 6. $\frac{1-x^2}{x(1-2x)}$

उत्तर-

$\frac{1-x^2}{x(1-2x)}$ यहाँ पर अंश तथा हर की घात एकसमान है, अंश को हर से भाग देने पर,

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

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} \\ x-2x^2 \overline{) 1-x^2} \\ \underline{\frac{1}{2}x-x^2} \\ 1-\frac{1}{2}x \end{array}$$

माना $\frac{2-x}{x(1-2x)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{1-2x} \dots (1)$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\Rightarrow 2-x = A(1-2x) + Bx \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x=0$ रखने पर, $2=A \therefore A=2$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x-2x=0$ से $x=\frac{1}{2}$ रखने पर, $\frac{3}{2}=B \cdot \frac{1}{2} \therefore B=3$

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

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{1-x^2}{x(1-2x)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2-x}{2x(1-2x)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{1-2x} \right]$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}x + \log|x| - \frac{3}{4}\log|1 - 2x| + C$$

प्रश्न 7. $\frac{x}{(x^2+1)(x-1)}$

उत्तर-

माना $\frac{x}{(x^2+1)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} \dots (1)$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\Rightarrow x = A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + C)(x - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = A(x^2 + 1) + B(x^2 - x) + C(x - 1) \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x - 1 = 0$ से $x = 1$ रखने पर,

$$1 = A(1 + 1) \Rightarrow 1 = 2A \therefore A = \frac{1}{2}$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में x^2 व x के गुणांक की तुलना करने पर,

$$0 = A + B \therefore B = -A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{तथा } 1 = -B + C \therefore C = 1 + B = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{x}{(x^2+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2(x-1)} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2+1}$$

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

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

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

तब $I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} I_1 + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + C_1 \left[\text{जहाँ } I_1 = \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \right]$$

माना $x^2 + 1 = t$, दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर,

$$\Rightarrow 2x dx = dt \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \log t + C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) + C_2$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} \log(x^2 + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + C \quad (\because C_1 + C_2 = C)$$

प्रश्न 8. $\frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+2)}$

उत्तर-

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

$$\Rightarrow x = A(x-1)(x+2) + B(x+2) + C(x-1)^2 \dots (i)$$

$x = 1, -2$ रखने पर,

$$\text{हमें ज्ञात है, } B = \frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{-2}{9}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx - \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \log \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| - \frac{1}{3(x-1)} + C$$

प्रश्न 9. $\frac{3x+5}{x^3-x^2-x+1}$

उत्तर-

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

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

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

$$\text{अब } \frac{3x+5}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x+1} \dots (1)$$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\therefore 3x + 5 = A(x - 1)(x + 1) + B(x + 1) + C(x - 1)^2 \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x - 1 = 0$ से $x = 1$ रखने पर,

$$3 + 5 = B.2 \therefore B = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

सर्वसमिका (2) x^2 के गुणांकों की तुलना करने पर,

$$0 = A + C \Rightarrow A = -C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{3x+5}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} dx = -\frac{1}{2(x-1)} + \frac{4}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(x+1)}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{3x+5}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log(x-1) + 4 \left(\frac{(x-1)^{2+1}}{2+1} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \log(x+1) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\log(x+1) - \log(x-1)] - 4 \times \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right) - \frac{4}{x-1} + C$$

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

उत्तर-

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

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

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 3 = A(x + 1)(2x + 3) + B(x - 1)(2x + 3) + C(x - 1)(x + 1) \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x - 1 = 0$ से $x = 1$ रखने पर,

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

सर्वसमिका (2) में $2x + 3 = 0$ से $x = -\frac{3}{2}$ रखने पर,

$$-3 - 3 = C\left(-\frac{3}{2} - 1\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2} + 1\right) \Rightarrow -6 = C\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -6 \times \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{24}{5}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{2x-3}{(x^2-1)(2x+3)} = -\frac{1}{10(x-1)} + \frac{5}{2(x+1)} - \frac{24}{5(2x+3)}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{2x-3}{(x^2-1)(2x+3)} dx = -\frac{1}{10} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \frac{24}{5} \int \frac{1}{2x+3} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10} \log(x-1) + \frac{5}{2} \log(x+1) - \frac{24}{5} \log \frac{(2x+3)}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{10} \log(x-1) - \frac{12}{5} \log(2x+3) + C$$

प्रश्न 11. $\frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2-4)}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2-4)} = \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{x-2} \dots (1)$$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\Rightarrow 5x = A(x+2)(x-2) + B(x+1)(x-2)$$

$$+ C(x+1)(x+2) \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x + 1 = 0$ से $x = -1$ रखने पर,

$$-5 = A(-1+2)(-1-2) \Rightarrow A = \frac{5}{3}$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x + 2 = 0$ से $x = -2$ रखने पर,

$$-10 = B(-2 + 1)(-2 - 2) \Rightarrow B = -\frac{5}{2}$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $x - 2 = 0$ से $x = 2$ रखने पर,

$$10 = C(2 + 1)(2 + 2) \Rightarrow C = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2-4)} = \frac{5}{3(x+1)} - \frac{5}{2(x+2)} + \frac{5}{6(x-2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2-4)} dx &= \frac{5}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+2} + \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{dx}{x-2} \\ &= \frac{5}{3} \log|x+1| - \frac{5}{2} \log|x+2| + \frac{5}{6} \log|x-2| + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 12. $\frac{x^3+x+1}{x^2-1}$

उत्तर- चूँकि $\frac{x^3+x+1}{x^2-1}$ में अंश की घात हर की घात से अधिक है।

अतः $x^3 + x + 1$ को $x^2 - 1$ से भाग देते हैं।

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 1 \) \ x^3 + x + 1 \\ \underline{x^3 - x} \\ 2x + 1 \end{array}$$

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

$$\text{अब, } \frac{2x+1}{x^2-1} = \frac{2x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} \dots (2)$$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\Rightarrow 2x + 1 = A(x - 1) + B(x + 1) \dots (3)$$

सर्वसमिका (3) में $x + 1 = 0$ से $x = -1$ रखने पर,

$$-2 + 1 = A(-1 - 1) \Rightarrow -1 = -2A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

सर्वसमिका (3) में $x - 1 = 0$ से $x = 1$ रखने पर,

$$2 + 1 = B(1 + 1) \Rightarrow B = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

\(\therefore\) (1) और (4) से,

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

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^3+x+1}{x^2-1} dx = \int x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$

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

प्रश्न 13. $\frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x^2)}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } \frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+x^2} \dots (1)$$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\Rightarrow 2 = A(1+x^2) + (Bx+C)(1-x)$$

$$= A(1+x^2) + B(x-x^2) + C(1-x) \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में, $x-1=0$ से $x=1$ रखने पर,

$$2 = A(2) \therefore A = 1$$

सर्वसमिका (2) से, x^2 तथा x के गुणांकों की तुलना करने पर,

$$0 = A - B \therefore B = A = 1$$

$$0 = B - C \therefore C = B = 1$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{x+1}{1+x^2}$$

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

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

$$\text{या } I = -\log(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2) + \tan^{-1} x + C$$

प्रश्न 14. $\frac{3x-1}{(x+2)^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } \frac{3x-1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{3(x+2)-7}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{3(x+2)}{(x+2)^2} - \frac{7}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{x+2} - \frac{7}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{3x-1}{(x+2)^2} dx = 3 \int \frac{dx}{x+2} - 7 \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} + C$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{dx}{x+2} - 7 \int (x+2)^{-2} dx + C$$

$$= 3 \log|x+2| - 7 \frac{(x+2)^{-1}}{-1} + C = 3 \log|x+2| + \frac{7}{x+2} + C$$

प्रश्न 15. $\frac{1}{x^4-1}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } \frac{1}{x^4-1} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1} \dots (1)$$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$1 = A(x-1)(x^2+1) + B(x+1)(x^2+1) + (Cx+D)(x+1)(x-1) \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में, $x+1=0$ से $x=-1$ रखने पर,

$$1 = A(-1-1)(1+1) \text{ या } 1 = A(-4) \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{4}$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में, $x - 1 = 0$ से $x = 1$ रखने पर,

$$1 = B(1 + 1)(1 + 1) \text{ या } 1 = B(2)(2) \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{4}$$

पुनः सर्वसमिका (2) से,

$$1 = A(x^3 + x - x^2 - 1) + B(x^3 + x + x^2 + 1) + Cx^3 - Cx + Dx^2 - D$$

दोनों ओर x^3 तथा अचर पदों के गुणांकों की तुलना करने पर,

$$0 = A + B + C \text{ या } 0 = \frac{-1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + C \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\text{तथा } 1 = -A + B - D \text{ या } 1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - D \Rightarrow D = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{1}{x^4-1} = -\frac{1}{4(x+1)} + \frac{1}{4(x-1)} + \frac{x \times 0 - \frac{1}{2}}{(x^2+1)}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \log(x+1) + \frac{1}{4} \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \log \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + C$$

प्रश्न 16. $\frac{1}{x^{n+1}}$ [संकेत: अंश एवं हर को x^{n-1} से गुणा कीजिए और $x^n = t$ रखिए]

उत्तर-

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

मान रखने पर, $x^n = t$

$$\text{तथा } nx^{n-1} dx = dt$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(x^n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{dt}{t(t+1)} \dots (i)$$

$$\text{अब } \frac{1}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = A(t+1) + Bt \dots (ii)$$

$t = 0, -1$ का मान (i) में रखने पर,

हम जानते हैं, $\Rightarrow A = 1$ & $B = -1$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(x^n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} [\log |t| - \log |t+1|] + C = \frac{1}{n} \log \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n+1} \right| + C$$

प्रश्न 17. $\frac{\cos x}{(1-\sin x)(2-\sin x)}$ [संकेत: $\sin x = t$ रखिए]

उत्तर-

$\sin x = t$ रखने पर,

चूँकि $\cos x \, dx = dt$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{1}{(1-t)(2-t)} dt$$

$$\text{अब } \frac{1}{(1-t)(2-t)} = \frac{A}{1-t} + \frac{B}{2-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = A(2-t) + B(1-t) \dots (ii)$$

$t = 1, 2$ का मान (ii) में रखने पर,

जात है: $A = 1$ & $B = -1$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{1}{1-t} dt - \int \frac{dt}{2-t}$$

$$= \log \left| \frac{2-t}{1-t} \right| + C = \log \left| \frac{2-\sin x}{1-\sin x} \right| + C$$

प्रश्न 18. $\frac{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)}{(x^2+3)(x^2+4)}$

उत्तर-

$$\frac{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)}{(x^2+3)(x^2+4)} \text{ में } x^2 = y \text{ रखने पर,}$$

$$\frac{(y+1)(y+2)}{(y+3)(y+4)} = \frac{y^2+3y+2}{y^2+7y+12}$$

$$y^2 + 7y + 12 \Big) y^2 + 3y + 2 \Big(1$$

$$\frac{y^2 + 7y + 12}{-4y - 10}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{4y+10}{y^2+7y+12} = 1 - \frac{2(2y+5)}{(y+3)(y+4)} \dots (1)$$

माना $\frac{(2y+5)}{(y+3)(y+4)} = \frac{A}{y+3} + \frac{B}{y+4}$ (आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\therefore 2y + 5 = A(y + 4) + B(y + 3) \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में, $y + 3 = 0$ से $x = -3$ रखने पर,

$$-6 + 5 = A \cdot 1 \therefore A = -1$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में, $y + 4 = 0$ से $x = -4$ रखने पर,

$$-8 + 5 = B(-4 + 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 = -B \therefore B = 3$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{(y+1)(y+2)}{(y+3)(y+4)} = 1 - 2 \left[\frac{-1}{y+3} + \frac{3}{y+4} \right] = 1 + \frac{2}{y+3} - \frac{6}{y+4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)}{(x^2+3)(x^2+4)} = 1 + \frac{2}{x^2+3} - \frac{6}{x^2+4}$$

समाकलन करने पर,

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \int \frac{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)}{(x^2+3)(x^2+4)} dx &= \int 1 dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2+3} dx - 6 \int \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx \\
&= \int 1 dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+(\sqrt{3})^2} - 6 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+(2)^2} \\
&= x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{6}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + C \left(\because \int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right) \\
&= x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} - 3 \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 19. $\frac{2x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+3)}$

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

माना $x^2 = t$,

दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $2x dx = dt$

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

$$\text{अब, } \frac{1}{(t+1)(t+3)} = \frac{A}{t+1} + \frac{B}{t+3} \dots (1)$$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$1 = A(t+3) + B(t+1) \dots (2)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $t+1=0$ से $t=-1$ रखने पर,

$$1 = A(-1+3) \Rightarrow 1 = 2A \therefore A = \frac{1}{2}$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $t+3=0$ से $t=-3$ रखने पर,

$$1 = B(-3+1) \Rightarrow 1 = -2A \therefore A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } \frac{1}{(t+1)(t+3)} = \frac{1}{2(t+1)} - \frac{1}{2(t+3)}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log(t+1) - \frac{1}{2} \log(t+3) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{t+1}{t+3} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+3} \right| + C$$

प्रश्न 20. $\frac{1}{x(x^4-1)}$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int \frac{1}{x(x^4-1)} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4x^3 dx}{x^4(x^4-1)}$ ($4x^3$ से अंश तथा हर में गुणा करने पर)

माना $x^4 = t$,

दोनों पक्षों का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर, $4x^3 dx = dt$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{t(t-1)}$$

अब, $\frac{1}{t(t-1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t-1} \dots (1)$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

या $1 = A(t-1) + Bt \dots (2)$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $t = 0$ रखने पर,

$$1 = A(-1) \therefore A = -1$$

सर्वसमिका (2) में $t - 1 = 0$ से $t = 1$ रखने पर,

$$1 = B \cdot 1 \therefore B = 1$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{t(t-1)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{t-1} dt - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \log |t-1| - \frac{1}{4} \log |t| + C$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{4} \log \left| \frac{x^4-1}{x^4} \right| + C$$

प्रश्न 21. $\frac{1}{(e^x-1)}$ [संकेत: $e^x = t$ रखिए]

उत्तर- $\int \frac{1}{e^x-1} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1-e^{-x}} dx$ (e^{-x} से अंश और हर में गुणा करने पर)

$$= \int \frac{1}{t} dt \text{ जहाँ } 1 - e^{-x} = t \text{ तथा } e^{-x} dx = dt$$

$$= \log t + C = \log(1 - e^{-x}) + C$$

सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

प्रश्न 22.

$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)(x-2)}$ बराबर है:

a. $\log \left| \frac{(x-1)^2}{x-2} \right| + C$

b. $\log \left| \frac{(x-2)^2}{x-1} \right| + C$

c. $\log \left| \left(\frac{x-1}{x-2} \right)^2 \right| + C$

d. $\log |(x-1)(x-2)| + C$

उत्तर-

b. $\log \left| \frac{(x-2)^2}{x-1} \right| + C$

हल-

$$\int \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)} dx = \int \left[\frac{-1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} \right] dx$$

$$\log \left| \frac{(x-2)^2}{x-1} \right| + C$$

प्रश्न 23.

$\int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)}$ बराबर है:

- a. $\log |x| - \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) + C$
- b. $\log |x| + \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) + C$
- c. $-\log |x| + \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) + C$
- d. $\frac{1}{2} \log |x| + \log(x^2 + 1) + C$

उत्तर-

a. $\log |x| - \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) + C$

हल-

दिया है- $\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$

$\Rightarrow 1 = A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + C)(x)$

माना $x = 0, 1 = A \Rightarrow A = 1$

गुणांक की तुलना करने पर x^2 and x ; $B = -1$ and $C = 0$

$\therefore \int \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \int \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{-x}{x^2+1} \right] dx$

$= \log x - \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) + C$

प्रश्नावली 7.6 (पृष्ठ संख्या 344-345)

फलन का समाकलन कीजिए।

प्रश्न 1. $x \sin x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int x \sin x \, dx \\
&= x \int \sin x \, dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} x \cdot \int \sin x \, dx \right] dx \\
&= x \cdot (-\cos x) - \int [1 \cdot (-\cos x)] dx \\
&= -x \cos x + \int \cos x \, dx \\
&= -x \cos x + \sin x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 2. $x \sin 3x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int x \cdot \sin 3x \, dx \\
&= x \int \sin 3x \, dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} x \int \sin 3x \, dx \right] dx
\end{aligned}$$

x को पहला फलन तथा $\sin 3x$ को दूसरा फलन लेकर खण्डशः समाकलन विधि से

$$\begin{aligned}
&= x \left(-\frac{\cos 3x}{3} \right) - \int 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos 3x}{3} \right) dx \\
&= -\frac{x \cos 3x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \int \cos 3x \, dx = -\frac{x \cos 3x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + C \\
&= -\frac{x \cos 3x}{3} + \frac{1}{9} \sin 3x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 3. $x^2 e^x$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int x^2 e^x \, dx$$

$$\therefore I = \int x^2 e^x \, dx = x^2 \int e^x \cdot dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} x^2 \int e^x \, dx \right] dx$$

x^2 को पहला फलन तथा e^x को दूसरा फलन लेकर खण्डशः समाकलन करने पर,

$$\begin{aligned}
&= x^2 \int e^x dx - \int (2x) \cdot e^x dx = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx \\
&= x^2 e^x - 2 \left[x \cdot \int e^x dx - \int \left(\frac{d}{dx} x \cdot \int e^x dx \right) \right] \\
&= x^2 e^x - 2 \left[x e^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x dx \right] \\
&= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + C = e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 4. $x \log x$

उत्तर-

$$\int x \log x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \log x \cdot \int x dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} \log x \cdot \int x dx \right] dx \\
&= \log x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right] dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx \\
&= \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C = \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 5. $x \log 2x$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int x \log 2x dx$$

$$= \int (\log 2x) \cdot x dx$$

$$= \log 2x \int x dx - \left[\int \frac{d}{dx} (\log 2x) \int x dx \right] dx$$

$\log 2x$ को पहला फलन तथा x को दूसरा फलन लेकर खण्डशः समाकलन करने पर,

$$= (\log 2x) \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{2x} \cdot 2 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \log 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \log 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C = \frac{x^2}{2} \log 2x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

प्रश्न 6. $x^2 \log x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{माना } I &= \int x^2 \log x \, dx \\
 &= \log x \int x^2 \, dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} \log x \int x^2 \, dx \right] dx \\
 &= \log x \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \right] dx = \frac{x^3 \log x}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 \, dx \\
 &= \frac{x^3 \log x}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{x^3 \log x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} + C \\
 &= \frac{x^3}{3} \left(\log x - \frac{1}{3} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 7. $x \sin^{-1} x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= x \sin^{-1} x \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} I_1,
 \end{aligned}$$

$x = \sin \theta$ रखने पर,

तथा $dx = \cos \theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore I_1 &= \int \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{4} (\sin^{-1} x) \cdot (2x^2 - 1) + \frac{x \sqrt{1-x^2}}{4} + C$$

प्रश्न 8. $x \tan^{-1} x$

उत्तर-

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

प्रश्न 9. $x \cos^{-1} x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int x \cos^{-1} x dx = \int \cos^{-1} x \cdot x dx \\ &= \cos^{-1} x \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) - \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \cos^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} I_2 \end{aligned}$$

$x = \cos \theta$ रखने पर,

इसलिए $dx = -\sin \theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta (-\sin \theta)}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 \theta}} d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right) + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \cos \theta \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \right) + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\cos^{-1} x + x \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right) + C_1$$

$$I = \frac{\cos^{-1} x}{4} (2x^2 - 1) - \frac{x}{4} \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$$

प्रश्न 10. $(\sin^{-1} x)^2$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = (\sin^{-1} x)^2 dx \dots (1)$$

$$\sin^{-1} x = \theta \Rightarrow x = \sin \theta \Rightarrow dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

\(\therefore\) (1) से,

$$I = \int \theta^2 \cos \theta d\theta = \theta^2 \int \cos \theta d\theta - \int \left[\frac{d}{d\theta} \theta^2 \int \cos \theta d\theta \right] d\theta$$

$$= \theta^2 (\sin \theta) - \int 2\theta \sin \theta d\theta + C$$

$$= \theta^2 \sin \theta - 2 \int \theta \sin \theta d\theta + C$$

$$= \theta^2 \sin \theta - 2[\theta. (-\cos \theta) - \int 1.(-\cos \theta)d\theta] + C$$

$$= \theta^2 \sin \theta + 2\theta \cos \theta - 2 \int \cos \theta d\theta + C$$

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

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

प्रश्न 11. $\frac{x \cos^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{x \cos^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{माना } \cos^{-1} x = t \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = dt \text{ तथा } x = \cos t$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = - \int t \cos t dt = -[t \int \cos t] dt - \int \left[\frac{d}{dt} (t) \int \cos t \right] dt$$

$$= -[t \sin t - \int 1.(\sin t)dt]$$

$$= -t \sin t + \int \sin t dt = -t \sin t - \cos t + C$$

$$= -t\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t} - \cos t + C$$

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

प्रश्न 12. $x \sec^2 x$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int x \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$= x \int \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \left(\frac{d}{dx} x \int \sec^2 x \, dx \right) dx$$

x को पहला फलन तथा $\sec^2 x$ को दूसरा फलन लेकर खण्डशः समाकलन करने पर,

$$= x \tan x - \int 1 \cdot \tan x \, dx$$

$$= x \tan x + \log |\cos x| + C$$

प्रश्न 13. $\tan^{-1} x$

उत्तर-

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

$$= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log |1 + x^2| + C$$

प्रश्न 14. $x(\log x)^2$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int x(\log x)^2 \, dx$$

$$= \int (\log x)^2 \cdot x \, dx$$

$$= (\log x)^2 \int x \, dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} (\log x)^2 \int x \, dx \right] dx$$

$(\log x)^2$ को पहला फलन तथा x को दूसरा फलन लेकर खण्डशः समाकलन करने पर,

$$= (\log x)^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \left[(2 \log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} (\log x)^2 - \left[(\log x) \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} (\log x)^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} (\log x) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

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

प्रश्न 15. $(x^2 + 1) \log x$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int (x^2 + 1) \log x dx$$

$$= \int \log x \cdot (x^2 + 1) dx$$

$(\log x)$ को पहला फलन तथा $(x^2 + 1)$ को दूसरा फलन लेकर खण्डशः समाकलन करने पर,

$$I = (\log x) \int (x^2 + 1) dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} \log x \int (x^2 + 1) dx \right] dx$$

$$= \log x \cdot \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right) - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right) dx$$

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

$$= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right) \log x - \left(\frac{x^3}{9} + x \right) + C$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right) \log x - \frac{x^3}{9} - x + C$$

प्रश्न 16. $e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
e^x \sin x &= t \\
&= e^x(\sin x + \cos x)dx = dt \\
&= \int e^x(\sin x + \cos x)dx = \int dt = t + C \\
&= e^x \sin x + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 17. $\frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int \frac{(x+1-1)e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx \\
&= \int e^x \left[\frac{(x+1)}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx = \int e^x \left[\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx \\
&= \int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = I_1 - \int \frac{e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx
\end{aligned}$$

जहाँ $I_1 = \int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} dx$

$\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)$ को पहला फलन तथा e^x को दूसरा फलन लेकर खण्डशः समाकलन करने पर,

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &= \frac{1}{1+x} \int e^x dx - \int \left(\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right) \int e^x dx \right) dx \\
&= \frac{e^x}{1+x} - \int \left(-\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \right) e^x dx = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + \int \frac{e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = I_1 - \int \frac{e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

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

प्रश्न 18. $e^x \left(\frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} \right)$

उत्तर-

$$e^x \left(\frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} \right) = e^x \left(\frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \right)$$

$$= e^x \frac{\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)^2}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} e^x \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^x \left[\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^x \left[1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{2} e^x \left[1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^x \left[\sec^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \right]$$

$$I = \int \frac{e^x(1+\sin x)}{(1+\cos x)} dx = \int e^x \left[\sec^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \right] dx$$

माना $2 \tan \frac{x}{2} = f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sec^2 \frac{x}{2}$

$$I \int e^x \{f'(x) + f(x)\} dx$$

हम जानते हैं कि $\int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx = e^x f(x) + C$

इसलिए, $I = \int \frac{e^x(1+\sin x)}{(1+\cos x)} dx = e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C$

प्रश्न 19. $e^x \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$

उत्तर-

माना $\frac{1}{x} f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2}$

हम जानते हैं कि $\int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx = e^x f(x) + C$

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

प्रश्न 20. $\frac{(x-3)e^x}{(x-1)^3}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \frac{(x-3)}{(x-1)^3} e^x dx = \int \frac{e^x(x-1-2)}{(x-1)^3} dx$$

$$= \int e^x \left[\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{2}{(x-1)^3} \right] dx \dots (1)$$

$$\text{माना } e^x \cdot \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = t \Rightarrow e^x \cdot \left[-2(x-1)^{-3} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \cdot e^x \right] dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x \left[\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{2}{(x-1)^3} \right] dx = dt$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \int dt = t + C = \frac{e^x}{(x-1)^2} + C$$

प्रश्न 21. $e^{2x} \sin x$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int e^{2x} \sin x dx \dots (1)$$

खण्डशः समाकलन द्वारा

$$I = \sin x \int e^{2x} dx - \int \left\{ \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \sin x \right\} \int e^{2x} dx \right\} dx$$

$$I = \sin x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int \cos x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \cos x dx$$

पुनः खण्डशः समाकलन द्वारा

$$I = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos x \int e^{2x} dx - \int \left\{ \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \right\} \int e^{2x} dx \right\} dx \right]$$

$$I = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int (-\sin x) \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx \right]$$

$$I = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{2x} \cos x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx \right]$$

$$I = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{e^{2x} \cos x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} I \quad [\text{समीकरण (1) से}]$$

$$I + \frac{1}{4} I = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{e^{2x} \cos x}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{4} I = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{e^{2x} \cos x}{4}$$

$$I = \frac{4}{5} \left[\frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{e^{2x} \cos x}{4} \right] + C = \frac{e^{2x}}{5} [2 \sin x - \cos x] + C$$

प्रश्न 22. $\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right)$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } x = \tan \theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\text{इसलिए, } \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \tan \theta}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \right) = \sin^{-1}(\sin 2\theta) = 2\theta$$

$$I = \int \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \int 2\theta \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta = 2 \int \theta \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

खण्डशः समाकलन द्वारा

$$I = 2 \left[\theta \int \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta - \int \left\{ \left\{ \frac{d}{d\theta} \theta \right\} \int \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta \right\} d\theta \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\theta \tan \theta - \int \tan \theta \, d\theta \right]$$

$$= 2[\theta \tan \theta - \log |\cos \theta|] + C$$

$$= 2 \left[x \tan^{-1} x + \log \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right| \right] + C$$

$$= 2x \tan^{-1} x + 2 \log(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= 2x \tan^{-1} x + 2 \left[-\frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2) \right] + C$$

$$= 2x \tan^{-1} x - \log(1+x^2) + C$$

सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

प्रश्न 23.

$\int x^2 e^{x^3} dx$ बराबर है:

a. $\frac{1}{3}e^{x^3} + C$

b. $\frac{1}{3}e^{x^2} + C$

c. $\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} + C$

d. $\frac{1}{2}e^{x^3} + C$

उत्तर-

a. $\frac{1}{3}e^{x^3} + C$

हल-

$$I = \int x^2 e^{x^3} dx$$

$$\text{माना } x^3 = t \Rightarrow 3x^2 dx = dt$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \int (e^t) dt = \frac{1}{3} (e^t) + C = \frac{1}{3} e^{x^3} + C$$

अतः विकल्प (A) सही है।

प्रश्न 24.

$\int e^x \sec x(1 + \tan x) dx$ बराबर है:

a. $e^x \cos x + C$

b. $e^x \sec x + C$

c. $e^x \sin x + C$

d. $e^x \tan x + C$

उत्तर-

b. $e^x \sec x + C$

हल-

$$I = \int e^x \sec x (1 + \tan x) dx = \int e^x (\sec x + \sec x \tan x) dx$$

$$\text{माना } \sec x = f(x) \Rightarrow \sec x \tan x = f'(x)$$

$$\text{हम जानते हैं कि } \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx = e^x f(x) + C$$

$$\text{इसलिए, } I = \int e^x (\sec x + \sec x \tan x) dx = e^x \sec x + C$$

अतः विकल्प (B) सही है।

प्रश्नावली 7.7 (पृष्ठ संख्या 346-347)

फलन का समाकलन कीजिए।

प्रश्न 1. $\sqrt{4 - x^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{(2)^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{x\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} + 2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 2. $\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{1 - 4x^2} dx &= 2 \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{x\sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1}(2x) + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 3. $\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 6}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 6} dx = \int \sqrt{(x^2 + 4x + 4) + 2} dx \\
&= \int \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} dx \\
\therefore I &= \frac{(x+2)}{2} \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 + 2} + \frac{2}{2} \log \left| (x + 2) + \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 + 2} \right| + C \\
\left(\because \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx &= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \log (x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C \right) \\
&= \frac{(x+2)}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 6} + \log \left| (x + 2) + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 6} \right| + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 4. $\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} dx = \int \sqrt{(x^2 + 4x + 4) - 3} dx \\
&= \int \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2} dx \\
&= \frac{(x+2)}{2} \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 - 3} - \frac{3}{2} \log \left| (x + 2) + \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 - 3} \right| + C \\
\left(\because \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx &= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C \right) \\
&= \frac{(x+2)}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} - \frac{3}{2} \log \left| (x + 2) + \sqrt{(x^2 + 4x + 1)} \right| + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 5. $\sqrt{1 - 4x + x^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sqrt{1 - 4x - x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{(5)^2 - (x + 2)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{x+2}{2} \sqrt{5 - (x + 2)^2} dx
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 6. $\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 5}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{माना } I &= \int \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 5} dx = \int \sqrt{(x^2 + 4x + 4) - 9} dx \\
 &= \int \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 - (3)^2} dx \\
 &= \left(\frac{x+2}{2} \right) \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 - (3)^2} - \frac{(3)^2}{2} \log \left[(x + 2) + \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 - (3)^2} \right] + C \\
 &= \left(\frac{x+2}{2} \right) \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 5} - \frac{9}{2} \log \left[x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 5} \right] + C
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 7. $\sqrt{1 + 3x - x^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{माना } I &= \int \sqrt{1 + 3x - x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{1 - \left(x^2 - 3x + \frac{9}{4}\right) + \frac{9}{4}} dx \\
 &= \int \sqrt{\frac{13}{4} - \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2} dx \left[\because \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C \right] \\
 I &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) \sqrt{\frac{13}{4} - \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{13}{8} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x - \frac{3}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{13}{4}}} \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{2x-3}{4} \sqrt{1 + 3x - x^2} + \frac{13}{8} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x-3}{\sqrt{13}} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 8. $\sqrt{x^2 + 3x}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{माना } I &= \int \sqrt{x^2 + 3x} dx = \int \sqrt{\left(x^2 + 3x + \frac{9}{4}\right) - \frac{9}{4}} dx \\
 &= \int \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)}{2} \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \log \left| \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2x+3}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - \frac{9}{8} \log \left| x + \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x} \right| + C$$

प्रश्न 9. $\sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{9}}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{9}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{x^2 + 9} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{(x)^2 + (3)^2} dx$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{x^2 + 9} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 9} + \frac{9}{2} \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + 9} \right| + C \right]$$

$$\left(\because \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right| + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[x \sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 9 \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + 9} \right| \right] + C$$

सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

प्रश्न 10.

$\int \sqrt{1 + x^2} dx$ बराबर है।

a. $\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1 + x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \left| (x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) \right| + C$

b. $\frac{2}{3} (1 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

c. $\frac{2}{3} x (1 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

d. $\frac{x^2}{2} \sqrt{1 + x^2} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log \left| x + \sqrt{1 + x^2} \right| + C$

उत्तर-

a. $\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1 + x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \left| (x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) \right| + C$

हल-

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

$$\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \left| (x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \right| + C$$

प्रश्न 11.

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 7} dx \text{ बराबर है।}$$

- a. $\frac{1}{2}(x-4)\sqrt{x^2-8x+7} + 9 \log \left| x-4 + \sqrt{x^2-8x+7} \right| + C$
- b. $\frac{1}{2}(x+4)\sqrt{x^2-8x+7} + 9 \log \left| x+4 + \sqrt{x^2-8x+7} \right| + C$
- c. $\frac{1}{2}(x-4)\sqrt{x^2-8x+7} - 3\sqrt{2} \log \left| x-4 + \sqrt{x^2-8x+7} \right| + C$
- d. $\frac{1}{2}(x-4)\sqrt{x^2-8x+7} - \frac{9}{2} \log \left| x-4 + \sqrt{x^2-8x+7} \right| + C$

उत्तर-

$$d. \frac{1}{2}(x-4)\sqrt{x^2-8x+7} - \frac{9}{2} \log \left| x-4 + \sqrt{x^2-8x+7} \right| + C$$

हल-

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{x^2-8x+7} dx &= \int \sqrt{(x-4)^2 - (3)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{x-4}{2} \sqrt{x^2-8x+7} - \frac{9}{2} \log \left| (x-4) + \sqrt{x^2-8x+7} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्नावली 7.8 (पृष्ठ संख्या 351)

योग की सीमा के रूप में निम्नलिखित निश्चित समाकलन का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\text{प्रश्न 1. } \int_a^b x dx$$

उत्तर-

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b - a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(a) + f(a + h) + \dots + f(a + (n - 1)h)]$ के प्रयोग से

यहाँ, $a = a$, $b = b$, $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ और $f(x) = x$

$$I = \int_a^b x dx = (b - a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [a + (a + h) + (a + 2h) \dots + (a + (n - 1)h)]$$

$$= (b - a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [(a + a + a + a \dots a) + (h + 2h + 3h \dots (n - 1)h)]$$

$$= (b - a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [na + h(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n - 1))]]$$

$$= (b - a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[na + h \left\{ \frac{(n-1)(n)}{2} \right\} \right]$$

$$= (b - a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n} \left[a + \frac{(n-1)h}{2} \right]$$

$$= (b - a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[a + \frac{(n-1)(b-a)}{2n} \right]$$

$$= (b - a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[a + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)(b-a)}{2n} \right]$$

$$= (b - a) \left[a + \frac{(b-a)}{2} \right] = (b - a) \left[\frac{2a + b - a}{2} \right]$$

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

प्रश्न 2. $\int_0^5 (x + 1) dx$

उत्तर-

$$\text{परिभाषा में } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [f(a + h) + f(a + 2h) + \dots + f(a + nh)]$$

यहाँ $a = 0$, $b = 5$, $f(x) = (x + 1)$ और $nh = b - a = 5 - 0 = 5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int_0^5 (x+1) dx &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [f(1+h) + f(1+2h) + \dots + f(1+nh)] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [\{(0+h)+1\} + \{(0+2h)+1\} + \dots + \{(0+nh)+1\}] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [(1+h) + (1+2h) + \dots + (1+nh)] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [n + h(1+2+\dots+n \text{ पदों तक})] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \left[n + h \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[nh + \frac{nh(nh+h)}{2} \right] \\
 &= 1 \times 5 + \frac{5(5+0)}{2} = 5 + \frac{25}{2} = \frac{35}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 3.

$$\int_2^3 x^2 dx$$

उत्तर-

यहाँ $f(x) = x^2$, $a = 2$, $b = 3$ और $nh = b - a = 3 - 2 = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int_2^3 x^2 dx &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [f(a+h) + f(a+2h) + \dots + f(a+nh)] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [(2+h)^2 + (2+2h)^2 + \dots + (2+nh)^2] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [2^2 + 2 \cdot 2h + h^2 + (2^2 + 4 \cdot 2h + 2^2 h^2) \\
 &\quad + \dots + (2^2 + 2n \cdot 2h + n^2 h^2)] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [(2^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n \text{ पदों तक}) + 4h(1+2+\dots+n) + h^2(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2)] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \left[n \cdot 2^2 + 4h \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + h^2 \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[4nh + \frac{4nh(nh + h)}{2} + \left(\frac{nh(nh + h)(2nh + h)}{6} \right)^2 \right] \\
 &= 4 \times 1 + \frac{4 \times 1(1+0)}{2} + \left[\frac{1(1+0)(2 \times 1+0)}{6} \right]^2 \\
 &= 4 + 2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{19}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 4. $\int_1^4 (x^2 - x) dx$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_1^4 (x^2 - x) dx = \int_1^4 x^2 dx - \int_1^4 x dx$$

माना $I = I_1 - I_2$ जहाँ $I_1 = \int_1^4 x^2 dx$ और $I_2 = \int_1^4 x dx \dots (1)$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b - a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(a) + f(a + h) + \dots + f(a + (n - 1)h)]$$

के प्रयोग से, जहाँ $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$

$$I_1 = \int_1^4 x^2 dx \text{ के लिए, } a = 1, b = 4 \text{ और } f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow h = \frac{4-1}{n} = \frac{3}{n}$$

$$I_1 = \int_1^4 x^2 dx = (4 - 1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(1) + f(1 + h) + \dots + f(1 + (n - 1)h)]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[(1)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^2 + \left(1 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{n}\right)^2 \dots + \left(1 + \frac{(n-1)3}{n}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1^2 + \left\{ 1^2 + \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{n} \right\} \right]$$

$$+ \dots + \left\{ 1^2 + \left(\frac{(n-1)3}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{2 \cdot (n-1)3}{n} \right\}$$

$$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[(1^2 + \dots + 1^2) + \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^2 \{1^2 + 2^2 \dots + (n-1)^2\} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{n} \{1 + 2 + 3 \dots + (n-1)\} \right]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[n + \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^2 \left\{ \frac{(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6} \right\} + \frac{6}{n} \left\{ \frac{(n-1)(n)}{2} \right\} \right]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[n + \frac{9n}{6} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{6n-6}{2} \right]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1 + \frac{9}{6} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + 3 - \frac{3}{n} \right]$$

$$= 3[1 + 3 + 3] = 21 \Rightarrow I_1 = 21 \dots (2)$$

$$I_2 = \int_1^4 x \, dx \text{ के लिए, } a = 1, b = 4 \text{ और } f(x) = x \Rightarrow h = \frac{4-1}{n} = \frac{3}{n}$$

$$I_2 = (4 - 1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(1) + f(1+h) + \dots + f(1 + (n-1)h)]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [1 + (1+h) + \dots + (1 + (n-1)h)]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1 + \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right) + \dots + \left\{ 1 + (n-1) \frac{3}{n} \right\} \right]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[(1 + 1 + \dots + 1) + \frac{3}{n} (1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1)) \right]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[n + \frac{3}{n} \left\{ \frac{(n-1)n}{2} \right\} \right]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1 + \frac{3}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \right] = 3 \left[1 + \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{5}{2} = \frac{15}{2} \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{15}{2} \dots (3)$$

समीकरण (1), (2) और (3) से

$$I = I_1 - I_2 = 21 - \frac{15}{2} = \frac{27}{2}$$

प्रश्न 5. $\int_1^4 (x^2 - x) dx$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 e^x dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b - a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(a) + f(a + h) + \dots + f(a + (n-1)h)]$$

के प्रयोग से, जहाँ $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$

यहाँ, $a = -1$, $b = 1$ और $f(x) = e^x$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{1 - (-1)}{n} = \frac{2}{n}$$

$$I = (1 + 1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[f(-1) + f\left(-1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) + f\left(-1 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{n}\right) \dots + f\left(-1 + \frac{(n-1)2}{n}\right) \right]$$

$$= (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[e^{-1} + e^{\left(-1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)} + e^{\left(-1 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{n}\right)} + \dots + e^{\left(-1 + (n-1) \frac{2}{n}\right)} \right]$$

$$= 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[e^{-1} \left\{ 1 + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + e^{\frac{4}{n}} + e^{\frac{6}{n}} + \dots + e^{(n-1) \frac{2}{n}} \right\} \right]$$

$$= 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-1}}{n} \left[\frac{\left(e^{\frac{2}{n}}\right)^n - 1}{e^{\frac{2}{n} - 1}} \right]$$

$$= e^{-1} \times 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{e^2 - 1}{e^{\frac{2}{n} - 1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{-1} \times 2(e^2 - 1)}{\lim_{\frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{\frac{2}{n} - 1}}{\frac{2}{n}} \right) \times 2}$$

$$= e^{-1} \left[\frac{2(e^2-1)}{2} \right] \left[\text{क्योंकि } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^h-1}{h} \right) = 1 \right]$$

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

प्रश्न 6. $\int_0^4 (x + e^{2x}) dx$

उत्तर-

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(a) + f(a+h) + \dots + f(a+(n-1)h)]$$

के प्रयोग से, जहाँ $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$

यहाँ $a = 0$, $b = 4$ और $f(x) = x + e^{2x} \Rightarrow h = \frac{4-0}{n} = \frac{4}{n}$

$$I = \int_0^4 (x + e^{2x}) dx = (4-0) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(0) + f(h) + f(2h) + \dots + f((n-1)h)]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[(0 + e^0) + (h + e^{2h}) + (2h + e^{2.2h}) \right.$$

$$\left. + \dots + \{(n-1)h + e^{2(n-1)h}\} \right]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1 + (h + e^{2h}) + (2h + e^{2.2h}) + \dots + \{(n-1)h + e^{2(n-1)h}\} \right]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\{h + 2h + 3h + \dots + (n-1)h\} + (1 + e^{2h} + e^{2.2h}) \right]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[h\{1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1)\} + \left(\frac{e^{2.2h}-1}{e^{2h}-1} \right) \right]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{h(n-1)n}{2} + \left(\frac{e^{2.2h}-1}{e^{2h}-1} \right) \right]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{4}{n} \cdot \frac{(n-1)n}{2} + \left(\frac{e^h-1}{e^{\frac{8}{n}}-1} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4(2) + 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^8 - 1}{\left(\frac{e^{\frac{8}{n}} - 1}{\frac{8}{n}}\right)^8} \\
&= 8 + \frac{4(e^8 - 1)}{8} \left[\text{क्योंकि } \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \right] \\
&= 8 + \frac{e^8 - 1}{2} = \frac{15 + e^8}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्नावली 7.9 (पृष्ठ संख्या 354-355)

निश्चित समाकलन का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

प्रश्न 1. $\int_{-1}^1 (x + 1) dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int_{-1}^1 (x + 1) dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right)_{-1}^1 \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = 2
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 2. $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} dx$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} dx = [\log x]_2^3 = \log 3 - \log 2 = \log \frac{3}{2}$$

प्रश्न 3. $\int_1^2 (4x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x + 9) dx$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } \int_1^2 (4x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x + 9) dx = \left[4 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - 5 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 6 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 9x \right]_1^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[x^4 - \frac{5}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 + 9x \right]_1^2 \\
&= (2^4 - 1^4) - \frac{5}{3}(2^3 - 1^3) + 3(2^2 - 1) + 9(2 - 1) \\
&= (16 - 1) - \frac{5}{3}(8 - 1) + 3(4 - 1) + 9(1) \\
&= 15 - \frac{35}{3} + 9 + 9 = 33 - \frac{35}{3} = \frac{99-35}{3} = \frac{64}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 4. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2x \, dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos 2x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{2 \times \pi}{4} - \cos 2 \times 0 \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 5. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x \, dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} [\sin 2x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin \frac{2\pi}{2} - \sin 0 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [\sin \pi - \sin 0] = \frac{1}{2} (0 - 0) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 6. $\int_4^5 e^x \, dx$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_4^5 e^x \, dx = [e^x]_4^5 = e^5 - e^4 = e^4(e - 1)$$

प्रश्न 7. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \, dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \, dx = -[\log \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\left[\log \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \log \cos 0\right] \\ &= -\left[\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \log 1\right] = -\left[\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 0\right] = \log \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 8. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx = \left[\log(\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x)\right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \log \left[\operatorname{cosec} \frac{\pi}{4} - \cot \frac{\pi}{4}\right] - \log \left[\operatorname{cosec} \frac{\pi}{6} - \cot \frac{\pi}{6}\right] \\ &= \log(\sqrt{2} - 1) - \log(2 - \sqrt{3}) = \log \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 9. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = [\sin^{-1} x]_0^1 \\ &= \sin^{-1}(1) - \sin^{-1}(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 10. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = [\tan^{-1} x]_0^1 \left(\because \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \tan^{-1} x \right)$$

$$= [\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0] = \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

प्रश्न 11. $\int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^2-1}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\log \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right]_2^3 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\log \frac{3-1}{3+1} - \log \frac{2-1}{2+1} \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2}$$

प्रश्न 12.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \, dx$$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) dx \left[\because \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - (0 + 0) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + 0 \right] = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

प्रश्न 13. $\int_2^3 \frac{x dx}{x^2+1}$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int_2^3 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$

माना $x^2 + 1 = t,$

$\Rightarrow 2x dx = dt \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

$x^2 + 1 = t$ से, जब $x = 3$, तो $10 = t$ तथा जब $x = 2$, तो $5 = t$

$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \int_5^{10} \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} [\log t]_5^{10} = \frac{1}{2} [\log 10 - \log 5]$

$= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{10}{5} = \frac{1}{2} \log 2$

प्रश्न 14. $\int_0^1 \frac{2x+3}{5x^2+1} dx$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int_0^1 \frac{2x+3}{5x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{2x}{5x^2+1} + \frac{3}{5x^2+1} \right) dx$

$= \frac{1}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{10x}{5x^2+1} dx + \frac{3}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2}$

माना $I_1 = \int \frac{10x}{5x^2+1} dx$

माना $5x^2 + 1 = t, \Rightarrow 10x dx = dt$

\therefore (1) से, $I_1 = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log t = \log(5x^2 + 1)$

$\therefore I = \frac{1}{5} \left[\log(5x^2 + 1) \right]_0^1 + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} \left[\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} \right]_0^1$

$$= \frac{1}{5} (\log 6 - \log 1) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} [\tan^{-1} \sqrt{5} - \tan^{-1} 0]$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \log 6 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{5}$$

प्रश्न 15. $\int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx$

माना $x^2 = t, \Rightarrow 2x dx = dt \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

जब $x = 1$, तो $t = 1$, तथा जब $x = 0$, तो $t = 0$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} [e^t]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^1 - e^0) = \frac{1}{2} (e - 1)$$

प्रश्न 16. $\int_1^2 \frac{5x^2}{x^2+4x+3} dx$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int_1^2 \frac{5x^2}{x^2+4x+3} dx$ तथा $I_1 = \int \frac{5x^2 dx}{x^2+4x+3}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ x^2 + 4x + 3 \overline{) 5x^2} \\ \underline{5x^2 + 20x + 15} \\ -20x - 15 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5x^2}{x^2+4x+3} = 5 - \frac{20x+15}{x^2+4x+3}$$

अब, $\frac{20x+15}{x^2+4x+3} = \frac{20x+15}{(x+3)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x+1} \dots (1)$

(आंशिक भिन्न के रूप में विभक्त करने पर)

$$\therefore 20x + 15 = A(x + 1) + B(x + 3)$$

सर्वसमिका (2) $x + 3 = 0$ से

$$-60 + 15 = A(-2) \Rightarrow 45 = 2A \therefore A = \frac{45}{2}$$

सर्वसमिका (2) $x + 1 = 0$ से $x = -1$ रखने पर,

$$-20 + 15 = B.2 \Rightarrow -5 = 2.B$$

$$\therefore B = -\frac{5}{2}$$

सर्वसमिका (1) से,

$$\therefore \frac{20x+15}{x^2+4x+3} = \frac{45}{2(x+3)} - \frac{5}{2(x+1)}$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \int \frac{5x^2}{x^2+4x+3} dx = \int \left[5 - \frac{45}{2(x+3)} + \frac{5}{2(x+1)} \right] dx$$

$$= 5x - \frac{45}{2} \log(x+3) + \frac{5}{2} \log(x+1)$$

$$\therefore I = \int_1^2 \frac{5x^2}{x^2+4x+3} dx = \left[5x - \frac{45}{2} \log(x+3) + \frac{5}{2} \log(x+1) \right]_1^2$$

$$= \left[\left(10 - \frac{45}{2} \log 5 + \frac{5}{2} \log 3 \right) - \left(5 - \frac{45}{2} \log 4 + \frac{5}{2} \log 2 \right) \right]$$

$$= 5 - \left\{ \frac{45}{2} \log 5 - \log 4 \right\} + \frac{5}{2} (\log 3 - \log 2)$$

$$= 5 - \frac{45}{2} \log \frac{5}{4} + \frac{5}{2} \log \frac{3}{2} = 5 - \frac{5}{2} \left(9 \log \frac{5}{4} - \log \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

प्रश्न 17. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2 \sec^2 x + x^3 + 2) dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2 \sec^2 x + x^3 + 2) dx = \left[2 \tan x + \frac{x^4}{4} + 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \left[2 \tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 + 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) - 0 \right] = \left[2 + \frac{\pi^4}{4^5} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ &= 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi^4}{1024} \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 18. $\int_0^{\pi} \left(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int_0^{\pi} \left(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) dx \\ &= - \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = -[\sin x]_0^{\pi} = -[0 - 0] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 19. $\int_0^2 \frac{6x+3}{x^2+4} dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int_0^2 \frac{6x+3}{x^2+4} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{6x}{x^2+4} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{3}{x^2+4} dx \\ &= 3 \int_0^2 \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx + 3 \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x^2+(2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{माना } I_1 = \int_0^2 \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx$$

$$\text{माना } x^2 + 4 = t, \Rightarrow 2x dx = dt$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \int_0^2 \frac{dt}{t} = \log t = \log(x^2 + 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore I &= 3[\log(x^2 + 4)]_0^2 + 3\left[\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2}\right]_0^2 \\
&= 3[\log(4 + 4) - \log(0 + 4)] + \frac{3}{2}\left[\tan^{-1}\frac{2}{2} - \tan^{-1}0\right] \\
&= 3[\log 8 - \log 4] + \frac{3}{2}[\tan^{-1}1 - \tan^{-1}0] \\
&= 3\log\frac{8}{4} + \frac{3}{2}\left[\frac{\pi}{4} - 0\right] = 3\log 2 + \frac{3\pi}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 20. $\int_0^1 \left(x e^x + \sin \frac{\pi x}{4}\right) dx$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int_0^1 \left(xe^x + \sin \frac{\pi x}{4}\right) dx = \int_0^1 xe^x dx + \int_0^1 \sin \frac{\pi x}{4} dx \dots (1)$

माना $I_1 = \int ex^x dx$

x को पहला फलन तथा ex को दूसरा फलन लेकर खण्डशः समाकलन करने पर,

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

$$= xe^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x dx$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = [xe^x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 1 \cdot e^x dx - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\cos \frac{\pi x}{4}\right]_0^1$$

$$= [xe^x]_0^1 - [e^x]_0^1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\cos \frac{\pi x}{4}\right]_0^1$$

$$= (1 \cdot e^1 - 0) - [e^x]_0^1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos 0\right]$$

$$= e - (e^1 - e^0) - \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1\right)$$

$$= e - e + 1 - \frac{4}{\pi\sqrt{2}} + \frac{4}{\pi} = 1 + \frac{4}{\pi} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$$

सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

प्रश्न 21.

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \text{ बराबर है:}$$

- a. $\frac{\pi}{3}$
- b. $\frac{2\pi}{3}$
- c. $\frac{\pi}{6}$
- d. $\frac{\pi}{12}$

उत्तर-

d. $\frac{\pi}{12}$

हल-

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = [\tan^{-1} x]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

प्रश्न 22.

$$\int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dx}{4+9x^2} \text{ बराबर है:}$$

- a. $\frac{\pi}{6}$
- b. $\frac{\pi}{12}$
- c. $\frac{\pi}{24}$
- d. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

उत्तर-

c. $\frac{\pi}{24}$

हल-

$$\int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dx}{4+9x^2} = \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3x}{2} \right) \right]_0^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{24}$$

प्रश्नावली 7.10 (पृष्ठ संख्या 357)

समाकलन का मान प्रतिस्थापन का उपयोग करते हुए ज्ञात कीजिए।

प्रश्न 1. $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$

माना $x^2 + 1 = t, \Rightarrow 2x dx = dt$

जब $x = 1$, तो $t = 2$ तथा जब $x = 0$, तो $t = 1$

$$\therefore I = \int_1^2 \frac{dt}{2t} = \frac{1}{2} [\log t]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} [\log 2 - \log 1] = \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

प्रश्न 2. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin \phi} \cos^5 \phi d\phi$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin \phi} \cos^4 \phi \cos \phi d\phi$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin \phi} (1 - \sin^2 \phi)^2 \cos \phi \, d\phi$$

माना $\sin \phi = t, \Rightarrow \cos \phi \, d\phi = dt$

जब $\phi = 0, t = 0$ तथा जब $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2},$ तो $t = 1$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{t} (1 - t^2)^2 dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{t} (1 - 2t^2 + t^4) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(t^{\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{9}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) dt = \left[\frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{11} t^{\frac{11}{2}} - \frac{4}{7} t^{\frac{7}{2}} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left(1^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0 \right) + \frac{2}{11} \left(1^{\frac{11}{2}} - 0 \right) - \frac{4}{7} \left(1^{\frac{7}{2}} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{11} - \frac{4}{7} = \frac{154+42-132}{3 \times 11 \times 7} = \frac{64}{231}$$

प्रश्न 3. $\int_0^1 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_0^1 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

माना $x = \tan \theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta$

जब $x = 0, \theta = 0$ और जब $x = 1, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \right) \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^{-1}(\sin 2\theta) \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

θ प्रथम तथा $\sec^2 \theta$ को द्वितीय फलन लेकर खण्डशः समाकलन करने पर

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2 \left[\theta \int \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta - \int \left(\frac{d}{d\theta} \theta \right) \int \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= 2 \left[\theta \tan \theta - \int \tan \theta \, d\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= 2 \left[\theta \tan \theta - \log |\cos \theta| \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2 \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \log \left| \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right| - \log |\cos 0| \right] \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{\pi}{4} + \log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \log 1 \right] = 2 \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} - \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 4. $\int_0^2 x \sqrt{x+2} \, dx$ ($x+2 = t^2$ रखिए)

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{x+2} \, dx$$

$$\text{माना } x+2 = t^2, \Rightarrow dx = 2t \, dt$$

$$\text{जब } x=0 \text{ तो } t = \sqrt{2} \text{ तथा जब } x=2 \text{ तो } t^2 = 4 \text{ या } t = 2$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 (t^2 - 2) \cdot t \cdot 2t \, dt = 2 \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 (t^4 - 2t^2) \, dt \quad [(x+2) = t^2 \text{ से } x = t^2 - 2]$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{2}{3} t^3 \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^2 = 2 \left[\left(\frac{2^5}{5} - \frac{2}{3} (2)^3 \right) - \left(\frac{(\sqrt{2})^5}{5} - \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{2})^3 \right) \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{32}{5} - \frac{16}{3} \right] - 2 \left(\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{64}{5} - \frac{32}{3} - \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{5} + \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{192-160}{15} + \frac{8\sqrt{2}(5-3)}{15}$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} [32 + 16\sqrt{2}] = \frac{16}{15} (2 + \sqrt{2})$$

प्रश्न 5. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\text{माना } \cos x = t, \Rightarrow \sin x dx = dt$$

$$\text{जब } x = 0, \text{ तो } t = \cos 0 = 1 \text{ तथा जब } x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ तो, } t = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$I = \int_1^0 \frac{-dt}{1+t^2} = -[\tan^{-1} t]_1^0 = -[\tan^{-1} 0 - \tan^{-1} 1]$$

$$= -\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

प्रश्न 6. $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x+4-x^2}$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x+4-x^2} = \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{4-(x^2-x+\frac{1}{4})+\frac{1}{4}} = \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\frac{17}{4}-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}$$

$$\left[\because \int \frac{1}{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \log \frac{a+x}{a-x} + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}} \log \left[\frac{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} + (x-\frac{1}{2})}{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} - (x-\frac{1}{2})} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \left[\log \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} + (2-\frac{1}{2})}{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} - (2-\frac{1}{2})} \right) \right] - \log \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} + (0-\frac{1}{2})}{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} - (0-\frac{1}{2})} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \left[\log \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}} \right) - \log \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{17} \left[\log \left(\frac{\sqrt{17}+3}{\sqrt{17}-3} \right) - \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{17}-1}{\sqrt{17}+1} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{17} \left[\log \left(\frac{\sqrt{17}+3}{\sqrt{17}-3} \times \frac{\sqrt{17}+1}{\sqrt{17}-1} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{17} \log \left(\frac{20+4\sqrt{17}}{20-4\sqrt{17}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \log \left(\frac{5+\sqrt{17}}{5-\sqrt{17}} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \log \frac{5+\sqrt{17}}{5-\sqrt{17}} \times \frac{5+\sqrt{17}}{5+\sqrt{17}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \log \frac{(5+\sqrt{17})^2}{25-17} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \log \frac{25+17-10\sqrt{17}}{8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \log \frac{42-10\sqrt{17}}{8} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \log \frac{21-5\sqrt{17}}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 7. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+5}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+5} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+4} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\tan^{-1} \frac{x+1}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 \left[\because \int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} x \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\tan^{-1} \frac{1+1}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{-1+1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} 1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 8. $\int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} \right) e^{2x} dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int_1^2 e^{2x} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} \right) dx = \int_1^2 e^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_1^2 e^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{2x^2} dx \\
&= I_1 - \int_1^2 e^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{2x^2} dx \dots (1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{अब } I_1 = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} e^{2x} dx = \left[\frac{1}{x} \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx$$

$\frac{1}{x}$ को पहला फलन तथा e^{2x} को दूसरा फलन लेकर खण्डशः समाकलन करने पर,

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{e^4}{2} - \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{e^2}{2} \right) + \int_1^2 e^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{2x^2} dx$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ से, } I = \frac{e^2}{4} (e^2 - 2) + \int_1^2 e^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{2x^2} dx - \int_1^2 e^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{2x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{4} (e^2 - 2)$$

सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

प्रश्न 9. समाकलन $\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{(x-x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^4} dx$ का मान है:

- a. 6
- b. 0
- c. 3
- d. 4

उत्तर-

- a. 6

हल-

$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{(x-x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^4} dx$$

$$\text{माना } x = \sin \theta \Rightarrow dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\text{जब } x = \frac{1}{3}, \theta = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \text{ और जब } x = 1, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\sin^4 \theta} \cos \theta \, d\theta \\
&= \int_{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin \theta)^{\frac{1}{3}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\sin^4 \theta} \cos \theta \, d\theta \\
&= \int_{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin \theta)^{\frac{1}{3}} (\cos \theta)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta \, d\theta \\
&= \int_{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\cos \theta)^{\frac{5}{3}}}{(\sin \theta)^{\frac{5}{3}}} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \, d\theta \\
&= \int_{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cot \theta)^{\frac{5}{3}} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \, d\theta
\end{aligned}$$

माना $\cot \theta = t \Rightarrow -\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \, d\theta = dt$

जब $\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$, $t = 2\sqrt{2}$ और जब $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $t = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_{2\sqrt{2}}^0 (t)^{\frac{5}{3}} dt = -\left[\frac{3}{8}(t)^{\frac{8}{3}}\right]_{2\sqrt{2}}^0 = -\frac{3}{8} \left[(t)^{\frac{8}{3}}\right]_{2\sqrt{2}}^0 \\
&= -\frac{3}{8} \left[-(2\sqrt{2})^{\frac{8}{3}}\right] = \frac{3}{8} \left[(\sqrt{8})^{\frac{8}{3}}\right] = \frac{3}{8} \left[(8)^{\frac{4}{3}}\right] = \frac{3}{8} [16] \\
&= 3 \times 2 = 6
\end{aligned}$$

अतः विकल्प (A) सही है।

प्रश्न 10.

यदि $f(x) = \int_0^x t \sin t \, dt$, तब $f'(x)$ है:

- a. $\cos x + x \sin x$
- b. $x \sin x$
- c. $x \cos x$
- d. $\sin x + x \cos x$

उत्तर-

- b. $x \sin x$

हल-

$$f(x) = \int_0^x t \sin t \, dt$$

खण्डशः समाकलन से

$$f(x) = \int_0^x t \sin t \, dt - \int_0^x \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} t \right) \int \sin t \, dt \right\} dt$$

$$= [t(-\cos t)]_0^x - \int_0^x (-\cos t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = [-t \cos t + \sin t]_0^x = -x \cos x \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = -[x(-\sin x)] + \cos x + \cos x$$

$$= x \sin x - \cos x + \cos x = x \sin x$$

अतः, विकल्प (B) सही है।

प्रश्नावली 7.11 (पृष्ठ संख्या 363-364)

निश्चित समाकलन में गुणधर्म का उपयोग करते हुए प्रश्न में समाकलन का मान ज्ञात कीजिए-

प्रश्न 1. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \, dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \, dx \quad [\because \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin \pi - 0 \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (0 - 0) = \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 2. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} \, dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} \, dx \dots (1) \\
 \Rightarrow I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)}}{\sqrt{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)} + \sqrt{\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)}} \, dx \quad \left[\int_0^a f(x) \, dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) \, dx \text{ के प्रयोग से} \right] \\
 I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}} \, dx \dots (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

समीकरण (1) और (2) को जोड़ने पर

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} + \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}} \right) dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \, dx \quad 2I = [x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow 2I = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

प्रश्न 3.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x \, dx}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x}$$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x} \, dx \dots (1)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)} \, dx \left[\because \int_0^a f(x) \, dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) \, dx \right]$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x} \, dx \dots (2)$$

समीकरण (1) और (2) को जोड़ने पर,

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \, dx = [x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

प्रश्न 4.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^5 x \, dx}{\sin^5 x + \cos^5 x}$$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^5 x}{\sin^5 x + \cos^5 x} dx \dots (1)$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^5 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin^5 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos^5 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx \left[\because \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \right]$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^5 x + \sin^5 x} dx \dots (2)$$

(1) और (2) को जोड़ने पर,

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^5 x}{\sin^5 x + \cos^5 x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^5 x + \sin^5 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^5 x + \sin^5 x}{\cos^5 x + \sin^5 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx = [x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

प्रश्न 5. $\int_{-5}^5 |x+2| dx$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_{-5}^5 |x+2| dx = \int_{-5}^{-2} |x+2| dx + \int_{-2}^5 |x+2| dx \left[\because \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx \right]$$

$$= - \int_{-5}^{-2} (x+2) dx + \int_{-2}^5 (x+2) dx \left[\because (-5, -2) \text{ पर } (x+2) \leq 0 \text{ तथा } (-2, 5) \text{ पर } (x+2) \geq 0 \right]$$

$$= - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_{-5}^{-2} + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_{-2}^5$$

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

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

$$= -\left[\left(\frac{4}{2} - 4\right) - \left(\frac{25}{2} - 10\right)\right] + \left[\left(\frac{25}{2} + 10\right) - \left(\frac{4}{2} - 4\right)\right]$$

$$= -\left(-2 - \frac{5}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{45}{2} + 2\right) = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{49}{2} = \frac{58}{2} = 29$$

प्रश्न 6. $\int_2^8 |x - 5| dx$

उत्तर-

$$\int_2^8 |x - 5| dx = I$$

$$I = \int_2^5 |x - 5| dx + \int_5^8 |x - 5| dx$$

$$= -\int_2^5 (x - 5) dx + \int_5^8 (x - 5) dx$$

$$= -\left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 5x\right]_2^5 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 5x\right]_5^8 = 9$$

प्रश्न 7. $\int_{0x}^1 (1 - x)^{n dx}$

उत्तर-

$$\int_0^1 x(1 - x)^n dx = I$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1 - x)(1 - (1 - x))^n dx \left[\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a - x) dx \text{ के प्रयोग से} \right]$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1 - x)(x)^n dx = \int_0^1 (x^n - x^{n+1}) dx = \left[\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} \right]_0^1$$

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

प्रश्न 8. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1 + \tan x) dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1 + \tan x) dx \dots (1) \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \left[1 + \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) \right] dx \left[\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \text{ के प्रयोग से} \right] \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \left[1 + \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan x}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan x} \right] dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \left[1 + \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} \right] dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \frac{2}{(1 + \tan x)} dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log 2 dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1 + \tan x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log 2 dx - I \text{ [समीकरण (1) से]} \\
2I &= [x \log 2]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \Rightarrow 2I = \frac{\pi}{4} \log 2 \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{8} \log 2
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 9. $\int_0^2 x\sqrt{2-x} dx$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{माना } I &= \int_0^2 x\sqrt{2-x} dx = \int_0^2 (2-x)\sqrt{2-(2-x)} dx \left[\because \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \right] \\
&= \int_0^2 (2-x)\sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^2 \left(2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx \\
&= 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left[x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^2 - \frac{2}{5} \left[x^{\frac{5}{2}} \right]_0^2 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \left[2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0 \right] - \frac{2}{5} \left(2^{\frac{5}{2}} - 0 \right) \\
&= \frac{4}{3} \times 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{2}{5} \cdot 4\sqrt{2} = \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{2} - \frac{8}{5}\sqrt{2} \\
&= 8\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = 8\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{2}{15} \right) = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{15}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 10.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \log \sin x - \log \sin 2x) dx$$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना } I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \log \sin x - \log \sin 2x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [2 \log \sin x - \log(2 \sin x \cos x)] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [2 \log \sin x - \log 2 - \log \sin x - \log \cos x] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x dx - (\log 2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) dx \left[\because \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \right] \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x dx - (\log 2) [x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x dx \\ &= -\log 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \log 2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \log(2)^{-1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 11.

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx$$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\text{यहाँ } f(x) = \sin^2 x$$

$$f(-x) = [\sin(-x)]^2 = (-\sin x)^2 = \sin^2 x = f(x)$$

∴ $f(x)$ एक सम फलन है।

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \, dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \left[x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi \right) - (0 - 0) = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 12. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \, dx}{1 + \sin x}$

उत्तर-

माना $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \, dx}{1 + \sin x} \dots (1)$

$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi - x}{1 + \sin(\pi - x)} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi - x}{1 + \sin x} dx \dots (2)$

(1) और (2) को जोड़ने पर, हम जानते हैं,

$$2I = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} (\sec^2 x - \tan x \sec x) dx$$

$$= \pi [\tan x - \sec x]_0^{\pi} = 2\pi \Rightarrow I = \pi$$

प्रश्न 13.

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x \, dx$$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } f(x) = \sin^7 x$$

$$\text{तब, } f(-x) = [\sin(-x)]^7 = (-\sin x)^7 = -\sin^7 x = -f(x)$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ एक विषम फलन है।

$$\text{किन्तु } \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0, x \text{ विषम है।}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x dx = 0$$

प्रश्न 14.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^5 x dx$$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } f(x) = \cos^5 x$$

$$\therefore f(2\pi - x) = \cos^5(2\pi - x) = \cos^5 x = f(x)$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^5 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^5 x dx$$

$$\text{पुनः } g(x) = \cos^5 x \therefore g(\pi - x) = \cos^5(\pi - x) = -\cos^5 x = -g(x)$$

$$\therefore I = 0$$

$$\text{अतः } \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^5 x dx = 0$$

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

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx \dots (1)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{1 + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx \left[\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \text{ के प्रयोग से} \right]$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx \dots (2)$$

समीकरण (1) और (2) को जोड़ने पर

$$2I \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{0}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx = 0 \Rightarrow I = 0$$

प्रश्न 16. $\int_0^{\pi} \log(1 + \cos x) dx$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_0^{\pi} \log(1 + \cos x) dx \dots (1)$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \log[1 + \cos(\pi - x)] dx \left[\because \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \right]$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \log(1 - \cos x) dx \dots (2)$$

(1) और (2) को जोड़ने पर,

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi} [\log(1 + \cos x) + \log(1 - \cos x)] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \log(1 - \cos^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \log \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \log \sin x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\pi} \log \sin x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x dx = 2I_1 \dots (3)$$

$$\left[\because \int_0^{2a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, \text{ जब } f(2a - x) = f(x) \right]$$

$$\text{अब, } I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x dx \dots (4)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) dx \left[\because \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a - x) dx \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x dx \dots (5)$$

(4) और (5) को जोड़ने पर,

$$2I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\log \sin x + \log \cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log(\sin x \cos x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \left(\frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2} \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin 2x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log 2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin 2x \, dx - \log 2 [x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin 2x \, dx - \log 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin 2x \, dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \log 2 = I_2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \log 2 \dots (6)$$

$$\text{जहाँ, } I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin 2x \, dx$$

$$\text{माना } 2x = t, \Rightarrow 2dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{2}$$

$$\text{जब } x = 0 \text{ तो } t = 0 \text{ और जब } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ तो } t = \pi$$

$$\therefore I_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \log \sin t \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \log \sin t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin t \, dt \quad [\because \log \sin(\pi - t) = \log \sin t]$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x \, dx = I_1 \quad [(4) \text{ से}]$$

$$\therefore (6) \text{ से, } 2I_1 = I_2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \log 2$$

$$\text{या } I_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2} \log 2$$

$$(3) \text{ से, } I = 2I_1$$

$$\text{या } I = 2 \times \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \log 2 \right) = -\pi \log 2 \quad [\text{समीकरण (3) से}]$$

प्रश्न 17. $\int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a-x}} dx$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a-x}} dx \dots (1)$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a-x}+\sqrt{a-(a-x)}} dx \left[\because \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \right]$$

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

(1) व (2) को जोड़ने पर,

$$2I = \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a-x}+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^a 1 dx = [x]_0^a = a - 0 = a$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{a}{2}$$

प्रश्न 18. $\int_0^4 |x-1| dx$

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_0^4 |x-1| dx$$

हम देखते हैं कि $(x-1) \leq 0$ जब $0 \leq x \leq 1$ और $(x-1) \geq 0$ जब $1 \leq x \leq 4$

$$= \int_0^1 |x-1| dx + \int_1^4 |x-1| dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 -(x-1) dx + \int_1^4 (x-1) dx$$

$$= -\left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x\right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x\right]_1^4$$

$$= - \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) - 0 \right] + \left(\frac{16}{2} - 4 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 4 + \frac{1}{2} = 5$$

प्रश्न 19. दर्शाइए कि $\int_0^a f(x)g(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$, यदि f और g को $f(x) = f(a - x)$ एवं $g(x) + g(a - x) = 4$ के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।

उत्तर-

$$\text{माना } I = \int_0^a f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$= \int_0^a f(a - x)g(a - x)dx \left[\because \int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(a - x)dx \right]$$

$f(a - x) = f(x)$ रखने पर और $g(x) + g(a - x) = 4$ से $g(a - x) = 4 - g(x)$ रखने पर

$$\therefore I = \int_0^a f(a - x)g(a - x)dx = \int_0^a f(x)[4 - g(x)]dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^a f(x)dx - \int_0^a f(x)g(x)dx = 4 \int_0^a f(x)dx - I$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = 4 \int_0^a f(x)dx \text{ या } I = 2 \int_0^a f(x)dx$$

सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

प्रश्न 20.

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^3 + x \cos x + \tan^5 x + 1)dx \text{ का मान है:}$$

- a. 0
- b. 2
- c. π
- d. 1

उत्तर-

c. π

हल-

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^3 + x \cos x + \tan^5 x + 1) dx$$

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^5 x dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$$

हम जानते हैं कि,

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx & \text{यदि } f(x) \text{ एक सम फलन है} \\ 0 & \text{यदि } f(x) \text{ एक विषम फलन है} \end{cases}$$

इसलिए,

$$I = 0 + 0 + 0 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$$

$$= 2[x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

अतः विकल्प (c) सही है।

प्रश्न 21.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \left(\frac{4+3 \sin x}{4+3 \cos x} \right) dx \text{ का मान है:}$$

- a. 2
- b. $\frac{3}{4}$
- c. 0
- d. -2

उत्तर-

c. 0

हल-

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \left(\frac{4+3 \sin x}{4+3 \cos x} \right) dx \dots (1)$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \left(\frac{4+3 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)}{4+3 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)} \right) dx \left[\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \text{ के प्रयोग से} \right]$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \left(\frac{4+3 \cos x}{4+3 \sin x} \right) dx \dots (2)$$

समीकरण (1) और (2) को जोड़ने पर

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \log \left(\frac{4+3 \sin x}{4+3 \cos x} \right) + \log \left(\frac{4+3 \cos x}{4+3 \sin x} \right) \right\} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \log \frac{(4+3 \sin x)}{4+3 \cos x} \times \frac{(4+3 \cos x)}{(4+3 \sin x)} \right\} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log 1 dx$$

$$I = 0$$

अतः विकल्प (c) सही है।

प्रश्नावली 6.1 (पृष्ठ संख्या 369-371)

प्रश्नों के फलनों का समाकलन कीजिए।

प्रश्न 1. $\frac{1}{x-x^3}$

उत्तर-

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

माना $\frac{1}{x(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(1-x)} + \frac{C}{(1+x)}$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = A(1-x^2) + Bx(1+x) + Cx(1-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = A - Ax^2 + Bx + Bx^2 + Cx - Cx^2$$

दो पक्षों के गुणांक की तुलना करने पर,

$$-A + B - C = 0 \quad B + C = 0 \quad \text{और} \quad A = 1$$

उपरोक्त समीकरणों को हल करने पर,

$$A = 1, B = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{और} \quad C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

समीकरण (i) से,

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

$$\text{यहाँ } I = \int \frac{1}{x(1-x)(1+x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(1-x)} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(1+x)} dx$$

$$= \log|x| - \frac{1}{2} \log|(1-x)| - \frac{1}{2} \log|(1+x)|$$

$$= \log|x| - \log\left|(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right| - \log\left|(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right|$$

$$= \log\left|\frac{x}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right| + C = \log\left|\left(\frac{x^2}{1-x^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \log\left|\frac{x^2}{1-x^2}\right| + C$$

प्रश्न 2. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}+\sqrt{x+b}}$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}+\sqrt{x+b}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+b}+\sqrt{x+b}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x+b}}{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x+b}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x+b}}{(x+a)-(x+b)} = \frac{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x+b}}{a-b}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}+\sqrt{x+b}} dx = \frac{1}{a-b} \int (\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x+b}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a-b} \left[\frac{(x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{(x+b)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right] = \frac{2}{3(a-b)} \left[(x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x+b)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + c\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 3. $\frac{1}{x\sqrt{ax-x^2}}$

उत्तर-

माना $x = \frac{a}{t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{a}{t^2} dt$

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{ax-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{a}{t} \sqrt{a \cdot \frac{a}{t} - \left(\frac{a}{t}\right)^2}} \left(-\frac{a}{t^2} dt\right) = -\int \frac{1}{at} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2}}} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2}{t} - \frac{t^2}{t^2}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{a}{t} \sqrt{a \cdot \frac{a}{t} - \left(\frac{a}{t}\right)^2}} \left(-\frac{a}{t^2} dt\right) = -\int \frac{1}{at} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2}}} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2}{t} - \frac{t^2}{t^2}}} dt = -\frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t-1}} dt = -\frac{1}{a} [2\sqrt{t-1}] + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{a} \left[2\sqrt{\frac{a}{x} - 1} \right] + C = -\frac{2}{a} \left[\frac{\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right] + C = -\frac{2}{a} \left[\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{x}} \right] + C\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 4. $\frac{1}{x^2(x^4+1)^{\frac{3}{4}}}$

उत्तर-

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

अंश और हर को x^{-3} से गुना करने पर,

$$\frac{x^{-3}}{x^{-3} \cdot x^2 (x^4+1)^{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{x^{-3}(x^4+1)^{\frac{3}{4}}}{x^{-3} \cdot x^2} = \frac{1}{x^5} \left(\frac{x^4+1}{x^4} \right)^{-\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{x^5} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\text{माना } \frac{1}{x^4} = t \Rightarrow -\frac{4}{x^5} dx = dt \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^5} dx = -\frac{dt}{4}$$

$$= I \int \frac{1}{x^2(x^4+1)^{\frac{3}{4}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^5} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)^{-\frac{3}{4}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int (1+t)^{\frac{3}{4}} dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\frac{1}{4}} \right] + C = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\frac{1}{4}} + C$$

$$= -\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + C$$

प्रश्न 5.

$$\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}} \left[\text{संकेत: } \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(1 + x^{\frac{1}{6}} \right)}, x = t^6 \text{ रखिए} \right]$$

उत्तर-

$$\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(1 + x^{\frac{1}{6}} \right)}$$

$$\text{माना } x = t^6 \Rightarrow dx = 6t^5 dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(1 + x^{\frac{1}{6}} \right)} dx = \int \frac{6t^5}{t^2(1+t)} dt = 6 \int \frac{6t^3}{(1+t)} dt$$

t^3 को हर $1+t$ से भाग देने पर,

$$I = \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx = 6 \int \left\{ (t^2 - t + 1) - \frac{1}{1+t} \right\} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 6 \left[\left(\frac{t^3}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{t^2}{2} \right) + t - \log |1 + t| \right] \\
&= 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 6x^{\frac{1}{6}} - 6 \log \left(1 + x^{\frac{1}{6}} \right) + C \\
&= 2\sqrt{2} - 3x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 6x^{\frac{1}{6}} - 6 \log \left(1 + x^{\frac{1}{6}} \right) + C
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 6. $\frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2+9)}$

उत्तर-

माना $\frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2+9)} = \frac{A}{(x+1)} + \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+9)} \dots (i)$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = A(x^2 + 9) + (Bx + C)(x + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = Ax^2 + 9A + Bx^2 + Bx + Cx + C$$

दोनों पाक्सो के गुणांको की तुलना करने पर,

$$A + B = 0, B + C = 5 \text{ और } 9A + C = 0$$

उपरोक्त समीकरणों को हल करने पर,

$$A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{2} \text{ और } C = \frac{9}{2}$$

समीकरण (i) से,

$$\frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2+9)} = \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{9}{2}}{(x^2+9)}$$

$$\text{यहाँ, } I = \int \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2+9)} dx = \int \left\{ \frac{-1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{(x+9)}{2(x^2+9)} \right\} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log |x + 1| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{(x^2+9)} dx + \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x^2+9)} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log |x + 1| + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x}{(x^2+9)} dx = \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x^2+9)} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log |x + 1| + \frac{1}{4} \log |x^2 + 9| + \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{3} + C$$

$$= -\frac{-1}{2} \log |x + 1| + \frac{1}{4} \log(x^2 + 9) + \frac{3}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{3} + C$$

प्रश्न 7. $\frac{\sin x}{\sin(x-a)}$

उत्तर- माना $(x - a) = t \Rightarrow dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin(x-a)} dx = \int \frac{\sin(t+a)}{\sin t} dt = \int \frac{\sin t \cos a + \cos t \sin a}{\sin t} dt \\ &= \int (\cos a + \cot t \sin a) dt = t \cos a + \sin a \log |\sin t| + C_1 \\ &= (x - a) \cos a + \sin a \log |\sin(x - a)| + C_1 \\ &= x \cos a + \sin a \log |\sin(x - a)| - a \cos a + C_1 \\ &= \sin a \log |\sin(x - a)| + x \cos a + C \quad \left[\text{जहाँ } C = C_1 - a \cos a \right] \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 8. $\frac{e^{5 \log x} - e^{4 \log x}}{e^{3 \log x} - e^{2 \log x}}$

उत्तर-

$$\frac{e^{5 \log x} - e^{4 \log x}}{e^{3 \log x} - e^{2 \log x}} = \frac{e^{4 \log x} (e^{\log x} - 1)}{e^{2 \log x} (e^{\log x} - 1)} = \frac{e^{4 \log x}}{e^{2 \log x}} = \frac{x^4}{x^2} = x^2 \quad \left[\text{क्योंकि } e^{m \log x} = e^{\log x^m} = x^m \right]$$

इसलिए, $I = \int \frac{e^{5 \log x} - e^{4 \log x}}{e^{3 \log x} - e^{2 \log x}} dx = \int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$

प्रश्न 9. $\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{4 - \sin^2 x}}$

उत्तर-

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{4 - \sin^2 x}}$$

माना $\sin x = t \Rightarrow \cos x dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{4 - \sin^2 x}} dx = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2^2 - (t)^2}} \\ &= \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{t}{2} \right) + C = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin x}{2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 10.

$$\frac{\sin^8 x - \cos^8 x}{1 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}$$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin^8 x - \cos^8 x}{1 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} &= \frac{(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)(\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x)}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{(\sin^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x) + (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x)} \\ &= \frac{(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)}{\sin^2 x(1 - \cos^2 x) + \cos^2 x(1 - \sin^2 x)} = \frac{(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = -\cos 2x \end{aligned}$$

इसलिए, $I \int \frac{\sin^8 x - \cos^8 x}{1 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \int -\cos 2x dx = -\frac{\sin 2x}{2} + C$

प्रश्न 11. $\frac{1}{\cos(x+a) \cos(x+b)}$

उत्तर-

$$\frac{1}{\cos(x+a) \cos(x+b)}$$

अंश और हर को $\sin(a - b)$ से गुणा करने पर,

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \left[\frac{\sin(a-b)}{\cos(x+a) \cos(x+b)} \right] = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \left[\frac{\sin\{(x+a)-(x+b)\}}{\cos(x+a) \cos(x+b)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \left[\frac{\sin(x+a) \cos(x+b) - \cos(x+a) \sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+a) \cos(x+b)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \left[\frac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos(x+a)} - \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+b)} \right] = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} [\tan(x+a) - \tan(x+b)]$$

इसलिए, $I = \int \frac{1}{\cos(x+a) \cos(x+b)} dx = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int [\tan(x+a) - \tan(x+b)] dx$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} [-\log |\cos(x+a)| + \log |\cos(x+b)|] + C = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \log \left| \frac{\cos(x+b)}{\cos(x+a)} \right| + C$$

प्रश्न 12. $\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^8}}$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^8}} dx$$

माना $x^4 = t \Rightarrow 4x^3 dx = dt$

$$I = \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^8}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} t + C = \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1}(x^4) + C$$

प्रश्न 13. $\frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)(2+e^x)}$

उत्तर-

$$\frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)(2+e^x)}$$

माना $e^x = t \Rightarrow e^x dx = dt$

$$I = \int \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)(2+e^x)} dx = \int \frac{dt}{(t+1)(t+2)} = \int \left[\frac{1}{(t+1)} - \frac{1}{(t+2)} \right] dt$$

$$= \log |t+1| - \log |t+2| + C = \log \left| \frac{t+1}{t+2} \right| + C = \log \left| \frac{1+e^x}{2+e^x} \right| + C$$

प्रश्न 14. $\frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)}$

उत्तर-

$$\frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+4} \dots (i)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = (Ax+B)(x^2+4) + (Cx+D)(x^2+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = Ax^3 + 4Ax + Bx^2 + 4B + Cx^3 + Cx + Dx^2 + D$$

दोनों पक्षों के गुणांकों की तुलना करने पर,

$$A + C = 0, B + D = 0, 4A + C = 0 \text{ और } 4B + D = 1$$

उपरोक्त समीकरणों को हल करने पर,

$$A = 0, B = \frac{1}{3}, C = 0 \text{ और } D = -\frac{1}{3}$$

समीकरण (i) से,

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + C = \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{6} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + C$$

प्रश्न 15. $\cos^3 x e^{\log \sin x}$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int \cos^3 x e^{\log \sin x} dx = \int \cos^3 x \sin x dx \left[\text{क्योंकि } e^{\log x} = x \right]$$

$$\text{माना } \cos x = t \Rightarrow \sin x dx = dt$$

$$I = - \int t^3 dt = - \int \frac{t^4}{4} + C = - \frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + C$$

प्रश्न 16. $e^{3 \log x} (x^4 + 1)^{-1}$

उत्तर-

$$e^{3 \log x} (x^4 + 1)^{-1} = e^{\log x^3} (x^4 + 1)^{-1} = \frac{x^3}{(x^4+1)} \left[\text{क्योंकि } e^{\log x} = x \right]$$

$$\text{माना } x^4 + 1 = t \Rightarrow 4x^3 dx = dt$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \log |t| + C = \frac{1}{4} \log |x^4 + 1| + C = \frac{1}{4} \log (x^4 + 1) + C$$

प्रश्न 17. $f'(ax + b)[f(ax + b)]^n$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int f'(ax + b) [f(ax + b)]^n dx$$

$$\text{माना } f(ax + b) = t \Rightarrow af'(ax + b)dx = dt$$

$$I = \int f'(ax + b) [f(ax + b)]^n dx = \frac{1}{a} \int t^n dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} \right] = \frac{1}{a(n+1)} [f(ax + b)]^{n+1} + C$$

प्रश्न 18.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x \sin(x+a)}}$$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x \sin(x+a)}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x (\sin x \cos a + \cos x \sin a)}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\sin^4 x \cos a + \sin^3 x \cos x \sin a)}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \sqrt{(\cos a + \cot x \sin a)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\cos a + \cot x \sin a)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{माना } \cos a + \cot x \sin a = t \Rightarrow -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x \sin a dx = dt$$

$$I \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x \sin(x+a)}} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{\sqrt{(\cos a + \cot x \sin a)}} dx$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sin a} [2\sqrt{t}] + C$$

$$= \frac{-2}{\sin a} \left[\sqrt{\cos a + \frac{\cos x \sin a}{\sin x}} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{-2}{\sin a} \sqrt{\frac{\sin x \cos a + \cos x \sin a}{\sin x}} + C$$

$$= \frac{-2}{\sin a} \sqrt{\frac{\sin(x+a)}{\sin x}} + C$$

प्रश्न 19. $\frac{\sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} - \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x}}{\sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} + \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x}}, x \in [0, 1]$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int \frac{\sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} - \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x}}{\sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} + \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x}} dx$$

हम जानते हैं कि $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} + \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{इसलिए, } I &= \int \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \int 1 dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot 2 \int \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} dx = x - \frac{4}{\pi} \int \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} dx \dots (i) \end{aligned}$$

माना $I_1 = \int \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} dx$ और माना $\sqrt{x} = t \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= 2 \int \cos^{-1} t \cdot t dt = 2 \left[\cos^{-1} t \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} - \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} dt \right] = t^2 \cos^{-1} t + \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \\ &= t^2 \cos^{-1} t - \int \frac{1-t^2-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = t^2 \cos^{-1} t - \int \sqrt{1-t^2} dt + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \\ &= t^2 \cos^{-1} t - \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{1-t^2} dt - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} t + \sin^{-1} t \\ &= t^2 \cos^{-1} t - \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{1-t^2} dt + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} t \end{aligned}$$

समीकरण (i) से,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= x - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[t^2 \cos^{-1} t - \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{1-t^2} dt + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} t \right] \\ \Rightarrow I &= x - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[x \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \sqrt{1-x} dt + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} \right] \\ \Rightarrow I &= x - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{x-x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} \right] \\ \Rightarrow I &= x - 2x + \frac{4}{\pi} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{x-x^2} - \frac{2}{\pi} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} \\ \Rightarrow I &= -x + \frac{2}{\pi} [(2x+1) \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x}] + \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{x-x^2} + C \\ \Rightarrow I &= \frac{2(2x+1)}{\pi} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{x-x^2} - x + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 20. $\sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}}$

उत्तर-

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}}$$

माना $x = \cos^2 \theta \Rightarrow dx = -2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1-\cos \theta}}{\sqrt{1+\cos \theta}}} (-2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) d\theta = - \int \sqrt{\frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}} (\sin 2\theta) d\theta = - \int \sqrt{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}} \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= -2 \int \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} \left(2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \cos \theta d\theta = -4 \int \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta d\theta = -4 \int \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \left(2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 \right) d\theta \\ &= -4 \int \left(2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right) d\theta = -8 \int \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta + 4 \int \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= -2 \int \sin^2 \theta d\theta + 4 \int \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = -2 \int \left(\frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta + 4 \int \frac{1-\cos \theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= -2 \left[\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right] + 4 \left[\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin \theta}{2} \right] + C \\ &= -\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} + 2\theta - 2 \sin \theta + C = \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} - 2 \sin \theta + C \\ &= \theta + \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{2} - 2 \sin \theta + C \\ &= \theta + \sqrt{1-\cos^2 \theta} \cdot \cos \theta - 2\sqrt{1-\cos^2 \theta} + C \\ &= \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1-x} \cdot \sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{1-x} + C \\ &= -2\sqrt{1-x} + \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x(1-x)} + C \\ &= -\sqrt{1-x} + \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{(x-x^2)} + C \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 21. $\frac{2+\sin 2x}{1+\cos 2x} e^x$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \left(\frac{2+\sin 2x}{1+\cos 2x} \right) e^x dx = \int \left(\frac{2+2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \cos^2 x} \right) e^x dx = \int \left(\frac{1+\sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x} \right) e^x dx \\ &= \int (\sec^2 x + \tan x) e^x dx \end{aligned}$$

माना $f(x) = \tan x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sec^2 x$

हम जानते हैं कि $I = \int \{f(x) + f'(x)\}e^x dx$

इसलिए, $I = \int (\sec^2 x + \tan x)e^x dx = e^x f(x) + C = e^x \tan x + C$

प्रश्न 22. $\frac{x^2+x+1}{(x+1)^2(x+2)}$

उत्तर-

माना $\frac{x^2+x+1}{(x+1)^2(x+2)} = \frac{A}{(x+1)} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)} \dots (i)$

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

$\Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = A(x+1)(x+2) + B(x+2) + C(x^2 + 2x + 1)$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = A(x^2 + 3x + 2) + B(x+2) + C(x^2 + 2x + 1)$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = (A+C)x^2 + (3A+B+2C)x + (2A+2B+C)$

दोनों पक्षों के गुणांकों की तुलना करने पर,

$A + C = 1, 3A + B + 2C = 1$ और $2A + 2B + C = 1$

समीकरण (i) से,

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

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

$= -2 \log |x+1| + 3 \log |x+2| - \frac{1}{(x+1)} + C$

प्रश्न 23. $\tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx$

उत्तर-

माना $x = \cos \theta \Rightarrow dx = -\sin \theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \theta}{1+\cos \theta}} (-\sin \theta d\theta) = -\int \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}} \sin \theta d\theta = -\int \tan^{-1} \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \sin \theta d\theta \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \theta \sin \theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\theta(-\cos \theta) - \int 1 \cdot (-\cos \theta) d\theta \right] = -\frac{1}{2} [-\theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \theta \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} x \cdot x - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C = \frac{x}{2} \cos^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (x \cos^{-1} x - \sqrt{1-x^2}) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 24.

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}[\log(x^2+1)-2 \log x]}{x^4}$$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}[\log(x^2+1)-2 \log x]}{x^4} &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^4} [\log(x^2+1) - 2 \log x] = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^4} \left[\log \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^4} \left[\log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{x^3} \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}} \left[\log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{x^3} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \left[\log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $1 + \frac{1}{x^2} = t \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{x^3} dx = dt$

इसलिए, $I = \int \frac{1}{x^3} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{t} \log t dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \log t dt$

खंडशः समाकलन से,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\log t \cdot \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt - \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dt} \log t \right) \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \right\} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\log t \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2} dt \right] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \log t - \frac{2}{3} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \log t - \frac{4}{9} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \log t - \frac{2}{9} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\log t - \frac{2}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \right] + C
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 25.

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^x \left(\frac{1-\sin x}{1-\cos x} \right) dx$$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^x \left(\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^x \left(\frac{1 - 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \right) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^x \left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec} \frac{x}{2}}{2} - \cot \frac{x}{2} \right) dx$$

$$\text{Let } f(x) = -\cot \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\left(-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{इसीलिए, } I \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^x (f(x) + f'(x)) dx$$

$$= \left[e^x \cdot \cot \frac{x}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = - \left[e^x \cdot \cot \frac{\pi}{2} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \cot \frac{\pi}{4} \right] = - \left[e^{\pi} \times 0 - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \times 1 \right] = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

प्रश्न 26.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx$$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\sin x \cos x) x}{\frac{\cos^4 x}{(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)} \cos^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x \sec^2 x}{1 + \tan^4 x} dx$$

$$\text{माना } \tan^2 x = t \Rightarrow 2 \tan x \sec^2 x dx = dt$$

$$\text{जब } x = 0, t = 0 \text{ और जब } x = \frac{\pi}{4}, t = 1$$

$$\text{इसलिए, } I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\tan^{-1} t \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \right] = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

प्रश्न 27.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + 4 \sin^2 x} dx$$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + 4 \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + 4(1 - \cos^2 x)} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + 4 - 4 \cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 - 3 \cos^2 x - 4}{4 - 3 \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 - 3 \cos^2 x}{4 - 3 \cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4}{4 - 3 \cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 \sec^2 x}{4 \sec^2 x - 3} dx = \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 \sec^2 x}{4(1 + \tan^2 x) - 3} dx \\
 &= \frac{-1}{3} [x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 \sec^2 x}{1 + 4 \tan^2 x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sec^2 x}{1 + 4 \tan^2 x} dx \dots (i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sec^2 x}{1 + 4 \tan^2 x} dx \text{ के समाकलन के लिए, माना } 2 \tan x = t \Rightarrow 2 \sec^2 x dx = dt$$

जब, $x = 0, t = 0$ और जब $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, t = \infty$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sec^2 x}{1 + 4 \tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = [\tan^{-1} t]_0^{\infty} = [\tan^{-1}(\infty) - \tan^{-1}(0)] = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

समीकरण (i) से,

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

प्रश्न 28.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin 2x}}$$

उत्तर-

$$I \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin 2x}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{-(-\sin 2x)}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{-(-1+1-2 \sin x \cos x)}}$$

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{1-(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x)}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{1-(\sin x - \cos x)^2}}$$

माना $(\sin x - \cos x) = t \Rightarrow (\sin x - \cos x) dx = dt$

जब $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $t = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ और जब $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $t = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right)$

$$I = \int_{\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}^{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right)} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-(t)^2}}$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx \left[\text{क्योंकि } \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(-t)^2}} = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}, \text{ इसलिए } \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \text{ एक सम फलन है} \right]$$

$$\text{अतः, } I = 2 \int_0^{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right)} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = [2 \sin^{-1} t]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}} = 2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right)$$

प्रश्न 29. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x-\sqrt{x}}}$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x-\sqrt{x}}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x-\sqrt{x}}} \times \frac{(\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{x})} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{x}}{1+x-x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \left[\frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_0^1 = \left[\frac{2}{3}(x)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \left[(2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right] + \frac{2}{3} [1] = \frac{2}{3} (2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

प्रश्न 30. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{9+16 \sin 2x} dx$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{9 + 16 \sin 2x} dx$$

$$\text{माना } \sin x - \cos x = t \Rightarrow (\cos x + \sin x) dx = dt$$

$$\text{जब } x = 0, t = -1 \text{ और जब } x = \frac{\pi}{4}, t = 0$$

$$\text{यहाँ, } (\sin x - \cos x)^2 = t^2 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x = t^2 \Rightarrow 1 - \sin 2x = t^2 \\ \Rightarrow \sin 2x = 1 - t^2$$

$$\text{इसलिए, } I \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dt}{9 + 16 - 16t^2} = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dt}{(5)^2 - (4t)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2(5)} \log \left| \frac{5+4t}{5-4t} \right| \right]_{-1}^0 = \frac{1}{40} \left[\log |1| - \log \left| \frac{1}{9} \right| \right] = \frac{1}{40} \log 9$$

$$\text{प्रश्न 31. } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x \tan^{-1}(\sin x) dx$$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x \tan^{-1}(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin x \cos x \tan^{-1}(\sin x) dx$$

$$\text{माना } \sin x = t \Rightarrow \cos x dx = dt$$

$$\text{जब } x = 0, t = 0 \text{ और जब } x = \frac{\pi}{2}, t = 1$$

$$I = 2 \int_0^1 t \tan^{-1}(t) dt \dots (i)$$

$$\text{यहाँ } \int t \tan^{-1} t dt = \tan^{-1} t \int t dt - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} (\tan^{-1} t) \int t dt \right\} dt = \tan^{-1} t \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} dt$$

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

$$\text{इसलिए, } I = 2 \int_0^1 -0t \tan^{-1} t dt = 2 \left[\frac{t^2 \tan^{-1} t}{2} - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} t \right]_0^1 = \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$\text{प्रश्न 32. } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx \dots (i)$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \left\{ \frac{(\pi-x) \tan(\pi-x)}{\sec(\pi-x) + \tan(\pi-x)} \right\} dx \left[\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \right] \text{ के प्रयोग से}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \left\{ \frac{-(\pi-x) \tan x}{-(\sec x + \tan x)} \right\} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \left\{ \frac{(\pi-x) \tan x}{(\sec x + \tan x)} \right\} dx \dots (ii)$$

समीकरण (i) और (ii) को जोड़ने पर,

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\frac{\pi \sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x + 1 - 1}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi \int_0^{\pi} 1 dx - \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx = \pi [x]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} (\sec^2 x - \sec x \tan x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi^2 - \pi [\tan x - \sec x]_0^{\pi} = \pi^2 - \pi [\tan \pi - \sec \pi - \tan 0 + \sec 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi^2 - \pi [0 - (-1) - 0 + 1] = \pi^2 - 2\pi = \pi(\pi - 2) \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2}(\pi - 2)$$

प्रश्न 33. $\int_1^4 [|x-1| + |x-2| + |x-3|] dx$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_1^4 [|x-1| + |x-2| + |x-3|] dx = \int_1^4 |x-1| dx + \int_1^4 |x-2| dx + \int_1^4 |x-3| dx$$

$$\text{माना } I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \dots (i)$$

$$\text{जहाँ } I_1 = \int_1^4 |x-1| dx, I_2 = \int_1^4 |x-2| dx \text{ और } I_3 = \int_1^4 |x-3| dx$$

$$I_1 = \int_1^4 |x-1| dx$$

यहाँ, $(x-1) > 0$ यदि $x > 1$

$$I_1 = \int_1^4 (x-1) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_1^4 = \left[8 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right] = \frac{9}{2} \dots (ii)$$

यहाँ, $(x - 2) > 0$ यदि $x > 2$ और $x - 2 < 0$ यदि $x < 2$

$$I_2 \int_1^2 (2 - x) dx = \int_2^4 (x - 2) dx = \left[2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_2^4$$

$$I_2 = \left[4 - 2 - 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right] + [8 - 8 - 2 + 4] = \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2} \dots \text{(iii)}$$

$$I_3 \int_1^4 |x - 3| dx$$

यहाँ, $(x - 3) > 0$ यदि $x > 3$ और $x - 3 < 0$ यदि $x < 3$

$$I_3 \int_1^3 (3 - x) dx = \int_3^4 (x - 3) dx = \left[3x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^3 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 3x \right]_3^4$$

$$I_3 \left[9 - \frac{9}{2} - 3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \left[8 - 12 - \frac{9}{2} + 9 \right] = [6 - 4] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{5}{2} \dots \text{(iv)}$$

समीकरण (i), (ii), (iii) और (iv) से,

$$I = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{19}{2}$$

प्रश्न 34. सिद्ध कीजिए: $\int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{2}{3} + \log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x^2(x+1)}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+1} = \frac{Ax(x+1) + B(x+1) + Cx^2}{x^2(x+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = Ax(x+1) + B(x+1) + C(x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = Ax^2 + Ax + Bx + Cx^2$$

दोनों पक्षों के गुणांकों की तुलना करने पर,

$$A + C = 0, A + B = 0 \text{ और } B = 1$$

उपरोक्त समीकरणों को हल करने पर,

$$A = -1, B = 1 \text{ और } C = 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_1^3 \left\{ -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(x+1)} \right\} dx = \left[-\log x - \frac{1}{x} + \log(x+1) \right]_1^3 = \left[\log\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^3 \\ &= \log\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{3} - \log\left(\frac{2}{1}\right) + 1 = \log 4 - \log 3 - \log 2 + \frac{2}{3} = \log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

अतः, यह सिद्ध होता है।

प्रश्न 35. सिद्ध कीजिए: $\int_1^1 x e^x dx = 1$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_0^1 x e^x dx$$

खण्डशः समाकलन द्वारा

$$I = x \int_0^1 e^x dx - \int_0^1 \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int e^x dx \right\} dx = [x e^x]_0^1 - [e^x]_0^1 = e - e + 1 = 1$$

अतः सिद्ध होता है।

प्रश्न 36. सिद्ध कीजिए:

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^{17} \cos^4 x dx = 0$$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 x^{17} \cos^4 x \, dx$$

$$\text{माना } f(x) = x^{17} \cos^4 x$$

$$\text{इसलिए, } f * (-x) = (-x)^{17} \cos^4 (-x) = -x^{17} \cos^4 x = -f(x)$$

अतः, $f(x)$ एक विषम फलन है।

$$\text{हम जानते हैं कि यदि } f(x) \text{ एक विषम फलन है तो, } \int_{-a}^a f(x) \, dx = 0$$

$$\text{इसलिए, } I = \int_{-1}^1 x^{17} \cos^4 x \, dx = 0$$

अतः, यह सिद्ध होता है।

प्रश्न 37. सिद्ध कीजिए:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x \, dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \sin x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx$$

$$I = [-\cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}[-1] = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

अतः, यह सिद्ध होता है।

प्रश्न 38. सिद्ध कीजिए:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \tan^3 x \, dx = 1 - \log 2$$

उत्तर-

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \tan^3 x \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x \tan x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x - 1) \tan x \, dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x \tan x) \, dx - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \, dx = 2 \left[\frac{\tan^2 x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + 2 [\log \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= (1 - 0) + 2 \left[\log \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \log \cos 0 \right] = 1 + 2 \left[\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \log 1 \right] = 1 - \log 2 - 0 = 1 - \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

अतः, यह सिद्ध होता है।

प्रश्न 39. सिद्ध कीजिए:

$$\int_0^1 \sin^{-1} x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2$$

उत्तर-

$$I = \int_0^1 \sin^{-1} x \, dx = \int_0^1 \sin^{-1} x \cdot 1 \, dx$$

खण्डशः समाकलन द्वारा

$$\begin{aligned} I &= [x \sin^{-1} x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot x \, dx = [x \sin^{-1} x]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(-2x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx \\ I &= [x \sin^{-1} x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot x \, dx = [x \sin^{-1} x]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(-2x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{माना } 1 - x^2 = t \Rightarrow -2x \, dx = dt$$

$$\text{जब } x = 0, t = 1 \text{ और जब } x = 1, t = 0$$

$$I = [x \sin^{-1} x]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^0 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = [x \sin^{-1} x]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} [2\sqrt{t}]_1^0 = \sin^{-1}(1) + [-\sqrt{1}] = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

अतः, यह सिद्ध होता है।

प्रश्न 40. योगफल की सीमा के रूप में $\int 1e^{2-3x} dx$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

उत्तर-

$$\text{हम जानते हैं कि: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(a) + f(a+h) \dots + f(a+(n-1)h)]$$

$$\text{जहाँ } h = \frac{b-a}{n}, a = 0, b = 1 \text{ और } f(x) = e^{2-3x}$$

$$h = \frac{1-0}{n} \Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$I = \int_a^b e^{1-3x} dx = (1-0) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(0) + f(0+h) \dots + f(0+(n-1)h)]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [e^2 + e^{2-3h} \dots + e^{2-3(n-1)h}] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [e^2(1 + e^{-3h} \dots + e^{-3(n-1)h})]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[e^2 \left\{ \frac{1-(e^{-3h})^n}{1-e^{-3h}} \right\} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[e^2 \left\{ \frac{1-e^{-\frac{3}{n}n}}{1-e^{-\frac{3}{n}}} \right\} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{e^2(1-e^{-3})}{1-e^{-\frac{3}{n}}} \right]$$

$$e^2(e^{-3}-1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \left[\frac{-\frac{3}{n}}{e^{-\frac{3}{n}}-1} \right] = \frac{-e^2(e^{-3}-1)}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-\frac{3}{n}}{e^{-\frac{3}{n}}-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-e^2(e^{-3}-1)}{3} \cdot (1) \left[\text{क्योंकि } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x-1} = 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{-e^2(e^{-3}-1)}{3} = \frac{-e^{-1}+e^2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \left(e^2 - \frac{1}{e} \right)$$

सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए-

प्रश्न 41.

$\int \frac{dx}{e^x+e^{-x}}$ बराबर है:

a. $\tan^{-1}(e^x) + C$

b. $\tan^{-1}(e^{-x}) + C$

c. $\log(e^x - e^{-x}) + C$

$$d. \log(e^x + e^{-x}) + x$$

उत्तर-

$$a. \tan^{-1}(e^x) + C$$

हल-

$$I = \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$$

$$\text{माना } e^x = t \Rightarrow e^x dx = dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \tan^{-1} t + C = \tan^{-1}(e^x) + C$$

प्रश्न 42.

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx \text{ बराबर है:}$$

$$a. \frac{-1}{\sin x + \cos x} + C$$

$$b. \log |\sin x + \cos x| + C$$

$$c. \log |\sin x - \cos x| + C$$

$$d. \frac{1}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}$$

उत्तर-

$$b. \log |\sin x + \cos x| + C$$

हल-

$$I = \int \frac{\cos 2x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx = \int \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)}{(\sin x + \cos x)} dx$$

$$\text{माना } \sin x + \cos x = t \Rightarrow (\cos x - \sin x) dx = dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{t} + C = \log |t| + C = \log |\cos x + \sin x| + C$$

प्रश्न 43.

$f(a + b - x) = f(x)$, तो $\int_a^b xf(x)dx$ बराबर है:

a. $\frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(b-x)dx$

b. $\frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(b+x)dx$

c. $\frac{b-a}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx$

d. $\frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx$

उत्तर-

d. $\frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx$

हल-

$$I = \int_a^b xf(x)dx \dots (i)$$

$$I = \int_a^b (a+b-x)f(a+b-x)dx \left[\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx \text{ के प्रयोग से} \right]$$

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

$$I = (a+b) \int_a^b f(x)dx - I \text{ [समीकरण (i) से]}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2I = (a + b) \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

प्रश्न 44.

$$\int_0^1 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2x-1}{1+x-x^2} \right) dx \text{ का मान}$$

- a. 1
- b. 0
- c. -1
- d. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

उत्तर-

b. 0

हल-

$$I = \int_0^1 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2x-1}{1+x-x^2} \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x-(1-x)}{1+x(1-x)} \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 [\tan^{-1}(1-x) - \tan^{-1}(1-x)] dx \dots (i)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 [\tan^{-1}(1-x) - \tan^{-1}(1-1+x)] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 [\tan^{-1}(1-x) - \tan^{-1}(x)] dx \dots (ii)$$

समीकरण (i) और (ii) को जोड़ने पर,

$$2I = \int_0^1 [\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1}(1-x) - \tan^{-1}(1-x) - \tan^{-1}(x)] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 0$$

SHIVOM CLASSES
8696608541