



# Алғашқы интеграл деген не?



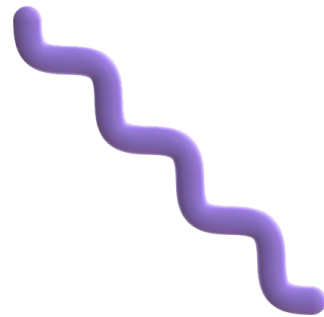
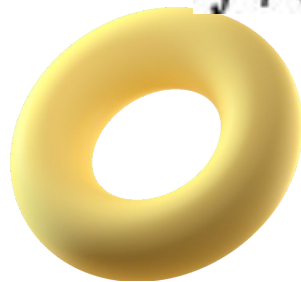
$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$F(x) + C$$

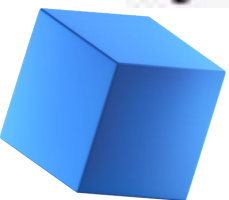
$$\int f(x) dx$$

$$\int$$

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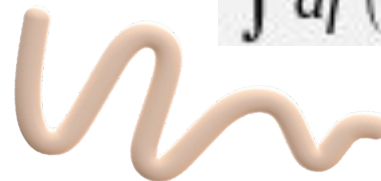
$$\left(\int f(x) dx\right)' = f(x)$$



$$d\left(\int f(x) dx\right) = f(x) dx$$

$$\int dF(x) = F(x) + c$$

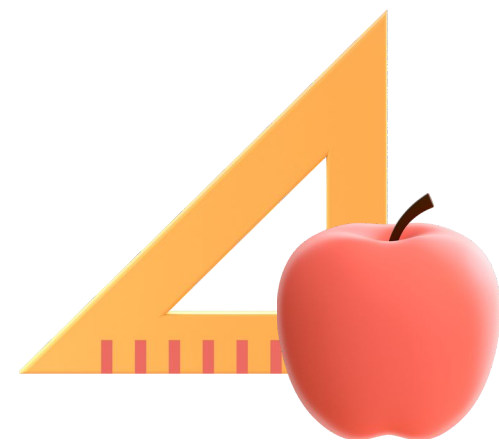
$$\int af(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$$



$$\int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$



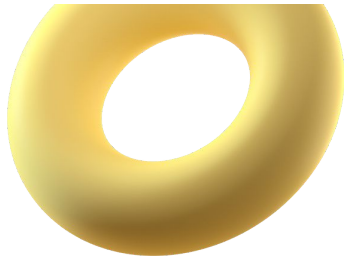
# Анықталмаған интегралдың негізгі таблицасы



1.  $\int 0 \cdot du = C$
2.  $\int 1 \cdot du = u + C$
3.  $\int u^\alpha du = \frac{u^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$  (бұндағы  $\alpha$  - кез келген -1-ге тең емес нақты сан)
4.  $\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C$  ( $u \neq 0$  болатын әрбір аралықта)
5.  $\int a^u du = e^u + C$  (бұндағы  $a$  мына шарттарды қанағаттандыруы шарт:  $a > 0$  және  $a \neq 1$ )
6.  $\int e^u du = e^u + C$
7.  $\int \cos u du = \sin u + C$
8.  $\int \sin u du = -\cos u + C$
9.  $\int \frac{du}{\cos^2 u} = \operatorname{tg} u + C$  ( $\cos u \neq 0$  болатын әрбір аралықта)
10.  $\int \frac{du}{\sin^2 u} = -\operatorname{ctg} u + C$  ( $\sin u \neq 0$  болатын әрбір аралықта)

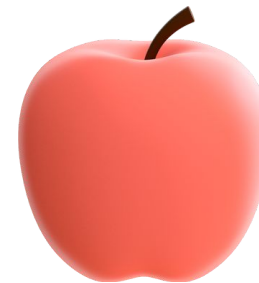
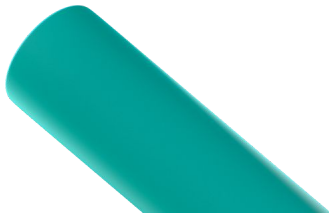
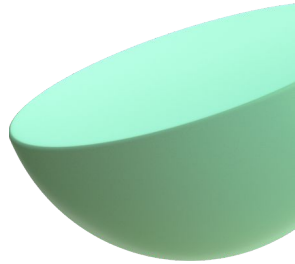


11.  $\int \operatorname{tg} u du = -\ln|\cos u| + C$  ( $\cos u \neq 0$  болатын әрбір аралықта)
12.  $\int \operatorname{ctg} u du = \ln|\sin u| + C$  ( $\sin u \neq 0$  болатын әрбір аралықта)
13.  $\int \frac{du}{\sin u} = \ln\left|\operatorname{tg} \frac{u}{2}\right| + C$  ( $\sin u \neq 0$  болатын әрбір аралықта)
14.  $\int \frac{du}{\cos u} = \ln\left|\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{u}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| + C$  ( $\cos u \neq 0$  болатын әрбір аралықта)
15.  $\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln\left|u + \sqrt{u^2 \pm a^2}\right|$  ( $u^2 \pm a^2 \neq 0$  болатын әрбір аралықта)
16.  $\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \ln\left|\frac{u-a}{u+a}\right| + C$  ( $u \neq a$  және  $a \neq 0$  болатын әрбір аралықта)
17.  $\int \frac{du}{a^2 - u^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{u}{a} + C = -\operatorname{arctg} \frac{u}{a} + C$  (нақты сан  $a \neq 0$  болғанда)
18.  $\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = \arcsin \frac{u}{a} + C = -\arccos \frac{u}{a} + C$  ( $a \neq 0$  нақты  $|u| < |a|$  болатын әрбір аралықты)

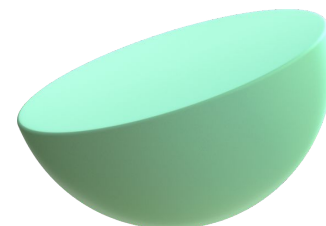
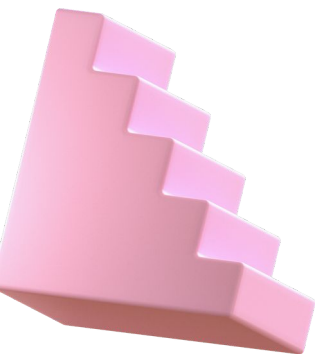
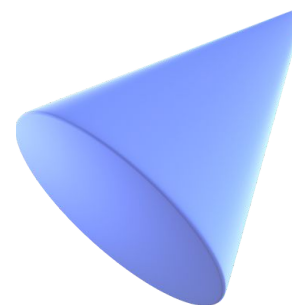


# Мысалдар

Есептер шығарып тақырыпты бекітейік



$$\int \frac{3 - 2x^4 + \sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt[4]{x}}$$



# ШЕШУ

I:

$$\int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

$$\int \alpha f(x) dx = \alpha \int f(x) dx, \quad (\alpha = \text{const}),$$

қасиеттерін, сонымен қоса негізгі анықталмаған

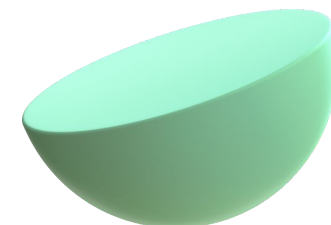
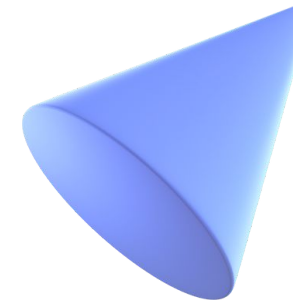
интегралдардың кестесін

қолдансақ:

$$\int \left( 3 - 2x^4 + \sqrt[3]{x^2} \right) dx = 3 \int x^{-1} dx - 2 \int x^{\frac{15}{4}} dx + \int x^{\frac{5}{12}} dx = \left| \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n} + c \right| = 4x^{\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{8}{19} x^{\frac{19}{4}} + \frac{12}{17} x^{\frac{17}{12}} + x^{\frac{5}{12}}.$$

Алынған нәтижені тексерейік:

$$\left( 4x^{\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{8}{19} x^{\frac{19}{4}} + \frac{12}{17} x^{\frac{17}{12}} \right)' = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} x^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{8}{19} \cdot \frac{19}{4} x^{\frac{15}{4}} + \frac{12}{17} \cdot \frac{17}{12} x^{\frac{5}{12}} = 3x^{-\frac{1}{4}} - 2x^{\frac{15}{4}} + x^{\frac{5}{12}}.$$

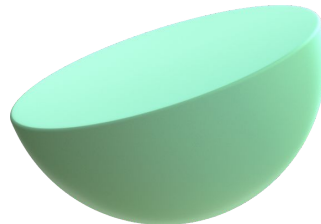
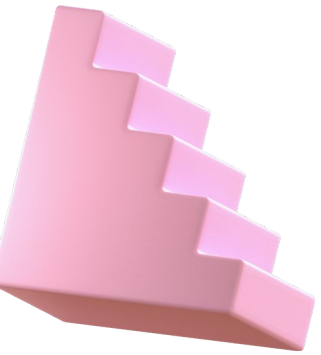
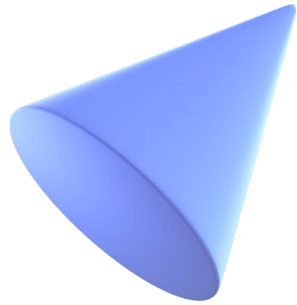




$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[5]{(4-8x)^2}}$$

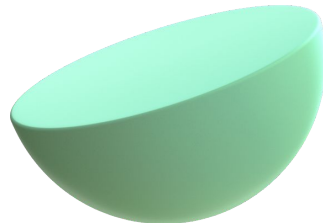
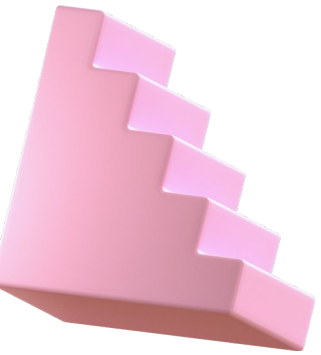
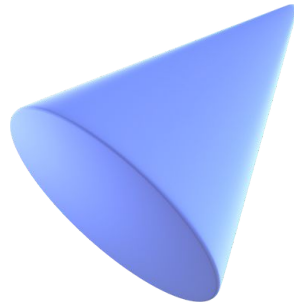
$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + c$$

$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a}F(ax+b) + c$$

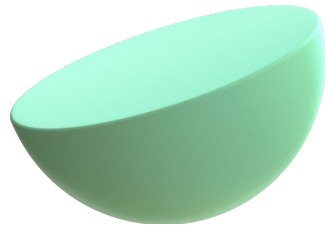
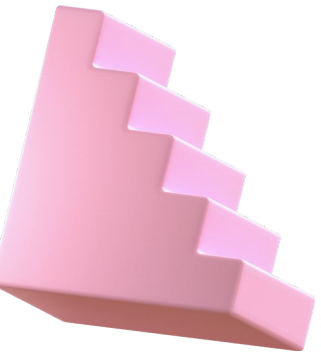
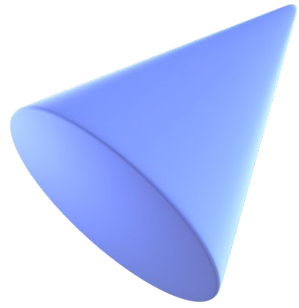


$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[5]{(4-8x)^2}} = \int (4-8x)^{-\frac{2}{5}} dx = -\frac{5}{8*3} (4-8x)^{\frac{2}{5}} + c = -\frac{5}{24} \sqrt[5]{(4-8x)^3} + c$$

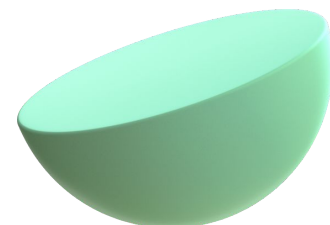
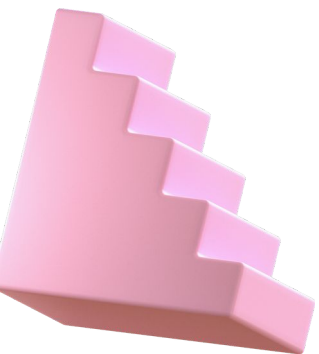
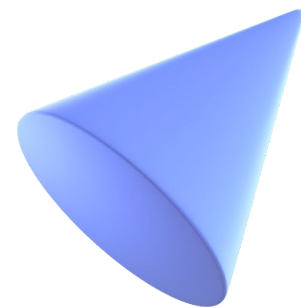
$$\left(-\frac{5}{24} (4-8x)^{\frac{3}{5}} + c\right)' = -\frac{5}{24} * \frac{3}{5} (4-8x)^{-\frac{2}{5}} * (-8) = (4-8x)^{-\frac{2}{5}}$$



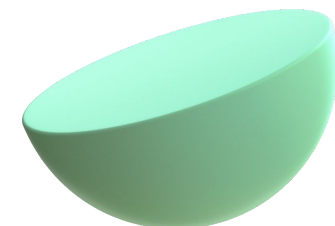
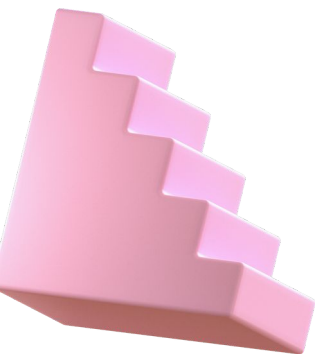
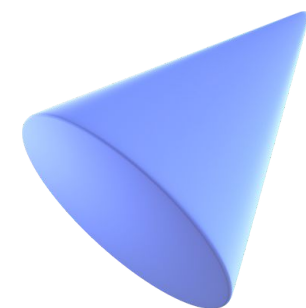
$$\int \frac{dx}{6-7x} = -\frac{1}{7} \ln|6-7x| + c$$



$$\left(-\frac{1}{7} \ln|6 - 7x| + c\right)' = -\frac{1}{7} * \frac{1}{6 - 7x} (-7) = \frac{1}{6 - 7x}$$

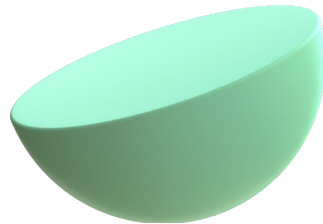
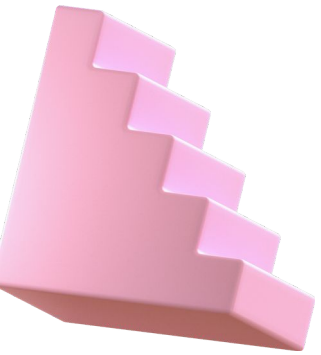
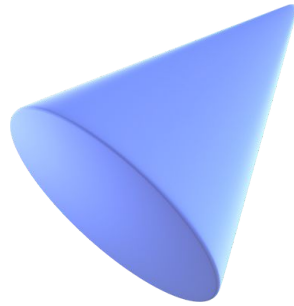


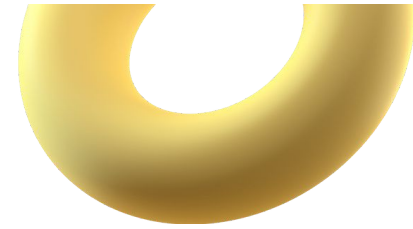
$$\int \cos(2 - 5x) dx$$



$$\int \frac{3dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 3}} = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(2x)^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2}} = \frac{3}{2} \ln \left| 2x - \sqrt{4x^2 - 3} \right| + c.$$

$$\left( \frac{3}{2} \ln \left| 2x - \sqrt{4x^2 - 3} \right| + c \right)' = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{2 + \frac{8x}{2\sqrt{4x^2 - 3}}}{2x - \sqrt{4x^2 - 3}} \right) = \frac{3}{2} * \frac{2(\sqrt{4x^2 - 3} + 2x)}{(2x + \sqrt{4x^2 - 3})\sqrt{4x^2 - 3}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 3}}$$





# Назарларыңызға рахмет!

Құрметпен #3 топ оқушылары

