

SEMESTER : I
CORE COURSE : II

Inst Hour	: 4
Credit	: 4
Code	: 18K1M02

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF 3 - DIMENSIONS AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS

UNIT 1:
Coplanar lines – Shortest distance between two skew lines- Equation of the line of shortest distance.
(Chapter III Sections 7& 8 of Text Book 1)

UNIT 2:
Sphere – Standard equations –Length of tangent from any point–Sphere passing through a given circle – finding the centre and radius of the circle of intersection of a sphere and a plane – Tangent plane.
(Chapter IV Sections 1-8 of Text Book 1)

UNIT 3:
Properties of Definite Integrals– Integration by parts– reduction formula
(Chapter I Sections 11, 12 &13 of Text Book 2)

UNIT 4:
Double integrals – changing the order of Integration – Triple Integrals.
(Chapter V Sections 2.1, 2.2, 4 of Text Book 2)

UNIT 5:
Beta & Gamma functions and the relation between them-Integration using Beta & Gamma functions.
(Chapter VII Sections 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,3, 4 of Text Book 2)

Text Book(s)

- [1] T.K.Manickavasagam Pillai , Natarajan, A Text book of Analytical Geometry Part II (Three Dimensions) S.V Publications – 2010 - Revised Edition.
- [2] S.Narayanan ,T.K.Manickavasagam Pillai, Calculus Volume II S.V Publications 2015 Edition.

Books for Reference

- [1] P.Duraipandian & Laxmi Duraipandian. Analytical Geometry
- [2] Shanti Narayanan, Differential & Integral Calculus

Question Pattern (Both in English & Tamil Version)

Section A : $10 \times 2 = 20$ Marks, 2 Questions from each Unit.

Section B : $5 \times 5 = 25$ Marks, EITHER OR (a or b) Pattern, One question from each Unit.

Section C : $3 \times 10 = 30$ Marks, 3 out of 5, One Question from each Unit.

to. Book

Signature
9/3/18

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HOD of Mathematics
Department of Mathematics
V. GOVERNMENT

വിജ്ഞാപന രേഖാ രൂപം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം 242019

അദ്ധ്യായം - I

കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം

രണ്ടു കോർഡിനേറ്റ് അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ കൂടാതെ മൂന്നു കോർഡിനേറ്റ് കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം. മൂന്നു കോർഡിനേറ്റ് കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം.

കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം. മൂന്നു കോർഡിനേറ്റ് കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-x_1 & y-y_1 & z-z_1 \\ l & m & n \\ l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

കേന്ദ്രം: കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം. മൂന്നു കോർഡിനേറ്റ് കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം.

മൂന്നു: മൂന്നു കോർഡിനേറ്റ് കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം.

$$\frac{x-x_1}{l} = \frac{y-y_1}{m} = \frac{z-z_1}{n} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{x-x_2}{l_1} = \frac{y-y_2}{m_1} = \frac{z-z_2}{n_1} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

മൂന്നു കോർഡിനേറ്റ് കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം.

$$A(x-x_1) + B(y-y_1) + C(z-z_1) = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$Al + Bm + Cn = 0 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

മൂന്നു കോർഡിനേറ്റ് കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം.

$$A(x_2-x_1) + B(y_2-y_1) + C(z_2-z_1) = 0 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

മൂന്നു കോർഡിനേറ്റ് കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം.

$$Al_1 + Bm_1 + Cn_1 = 0 \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

മൂന്നു കോർഡിനേറ്റ് കോർഡിനേറ്റ് ഭാരതം തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്ന പ്രശ്നം.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ l & m & n \\ l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

සමීකරණ (3) (4) සමග (6) වලින් A, B, C - සඳහා විවිධ
 සමීකරණ සමීකරණයන් වලින් ලබාගත හැකි වේ.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ l & m & n \\ l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

සමීකරණ 1

$$ax + by + cz + d = 0 = a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z + d_2 = 0 = a_3x + b_3y + c_3z + d_3 \text{ හා } bx$$

අවකාශයේ එකම සමීකරණයේ සමීකරණයන් වලින් ලබාගත
 හැකි වේ.

උදා: උදාහරණයක් ලෙස ගත් විට (x_1, y_1, z_1) හා (x_2, y_2, z_2) යන දිශාවන්හි
 (x, y, z) හි සමීකරණය.

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by + cz + d &= 0 \\ a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1 &= 0 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z + d_2 &= 0 \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3z + d_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a x_1 + b y_1 + c z_1 + d &= 0 \\ a_1 x_1 + b_1 y_1 + c_1 z_1 + d_1 &= 0 \\ a_2 x_1 + b_2 y_1 + c_2 z_1 + d_2 &= 0 \\ a_3 x_1 + b_3 y_1 + c_3 z_1 + d_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

ලෙස එක සමීකරණයක් x, y, z - සඳහා විවිධ

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

පරිහාසරය: 2. $\frac{x+1}{-3} = \frac{y+10}{8} = \frac{z-1}{2}$; $\frac{x+3}{-4} = \frac{y+1}{7} = \frac{z-4}{1}$

එකම අගයකින් ප්‍රකාශනයන්හි පිටපත්. පෙර සඳහන් කර ඇති පද්ධතියේ අගයයන් සමාන කර ගනිමින් පද්ධතියේ අගයයන් සමාන කර ගනිමින්.

පිටපත්: එකම අගයයකින් පද්ධතියේ අගයයන් සමාන කර ගනිමින්.

$$\frac{x+1}{-3} = \frac{y+10}{8} = \frac{z-1}{2} = r$$

$$x+1 = -3r \quad y+10 = 8r \quad z-1 = 2r$$

$$x = -3r-1 \quad y = 8r-10 \quad z = 2r+1$$

$$x = -4r_1-3 \quad y = 7r_1-1 \quad z = r_1+4$$

එකම අගයයකින් පද්ධතියේ අගයයන් සමාන කර ගනිමින්.

$$-3r-1 = -4r_1-3$$

$$8r-10 = 7r_1-1$$

$$2r+1 = r_1+4$$

$$8r-4r_1 = 2$$

$$8r-7r_1 = 9$$

$$2r-r_1 = 3$$

පෙර සඳහන් කර ඇති පද්ධතියේ අගයයන් සමාන කර ගනිමින් $r=2$ ගනිමින් r_1 සොයා ගනිමින්.

පද්ධතියේ අගයයන් සමාන කර ගනිමින් $(-7, 6, 5)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+1 & y+10 & z-1 \\ -3 & 8 & 2 \\ -4 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6x+15y-11z+67 = 0$$

පිටපත්: එකම අගයයකින් පද්ධතියේ අගයයන් සමාන කර ගනිමින්.

පිටපත්: එකම අගයයකින් පද්ධතියේ අගයයන් සමාන කර ගනිමින්.

$$\frac{x-x_1}{r_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{m_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{n_1} \quad \text{සමාන කර ගනිමින්} \quad \frac{x-x_2}{r_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{m_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{n_2}$$

3) 3D ରେ ଦୁଇ ଖଣ୍ଡର ସମାନ୍ତରତା ଓ ଅନ୍ତରାଳ ଲିଙ୍ଗ

$$d_1 + mm_1 + nn_1 = 0$$

$$d_2 + mm_2 + nn_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{m_1 n_2 - m_2 n_1} = \frac{m}{n_1 d_2 - d_1 n_2} = \frac{n}{d_1 m_2 - d_2 m_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum (m_1 n_2 - m_2 n_1)^2}}$$

4) ଦୁଇ ବିନ୍ଦୁ $A(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ ଓ $A'(x_2, y_2, z_2)$

$$GH = (x_2 - x_1)l + (y_2 - y_1)m + (z_2 - z_1)n$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(m_1 n_2 - m_2 n_1) + (y_2 - y_1)(n_1 d_2 - d_1 n_2) + (z_2 - z_1)(d_1 m_2 - d_2 m_1)$$

$$\sqrt{\sum (m_1 n_2 - m_2 n_1)^2}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ d_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ d_2 & m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{\sum (m_1 n_2 - m_2 n_1)^2}$$

5) ଦୁଇ ବିନ୍ଦୁ A, B ଓ ଖଣ୍ଡ GH , ଦୁଇ ବିନ୍ଦୁ A', B' ଓ ଖଣ୍ଡ $G'H'$ ଶାନ୍ତ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ରହିବେ

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ d_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ d_2 & m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_2 & y - y_2 & z - z_2 \\ d_2 & m_2 & n_2 \\ d_1 & m_1 & n_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{x-x_1}{d_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{m_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{n_1} \quad \text{ಅಥವಾ} \quad \frac{x-x_2}{d_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{m_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{n_2}$$

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ: ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ರೇಖೆಗಳ ಸಂಧಿಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 - x_2 & y_1 - y_2 & z_1 - z_2 \\ d_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ d_2 & m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ: $\frac{x-3}{-1} = \frac{y-4}{2} = \frac{z+2}{1}$, $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+7}{3} = \frac{z+2}{2}$

ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ದತ್ತ ರೇಖೆಗಳ ಸಂಧಿಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ: d, m, n -ನಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಮೀಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ.

$$\begin{aligned} -d + 2m + n &= 0 \\ d + 2m + 2n &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \frac{d}{1} = \frac{m}{3} = \frac{n}{5}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} \quad m = \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}} \quad n = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{35}}$$

ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸಂಧಿಬಿಂದು $(3, 4, -2)$ ಅಥವಾ $(1, -7, -2)$ ದತ್ತ ರೇಖೆಗಳು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸಂಧಿಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

$$\text{ಸಂಧಿಬಿಂದು (SD)} = (3-1)\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} + (4+7)\frac{3}{\sqrt{35}} + (-2+2)\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-3 & y-4 & z+2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & y+7 & z+2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$13x + 4y + 5z - 45 = 0$$

$$3x - y - 10 = 0$$

συστήματα 2

$$\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-5}{-2} = 2-7 \text{ και } \frac{x+1}{7} = \frac{y+1}{-6} = 2+1$$

στην περίπτωση αυτή να βρούμε το εμβαδόν του τριγώνου που σχηματίζεται από τις ευθείες που είναι παράλληλες στις πλευρές του τριγώνου.

ήδη $l - 2m + n = 0$

$7l - 6m + n = 0$

$$\frac{l}{-2+6} = \frac{m}{7-1} = \frac{n}{-6+14} \quad \frac{l}{4} = \frac{m}{6} = \frac{n}{8}$$

$$l = \frac{4}{\sqrt{116}} \quad m = \frac{6}{\sqrt{116}} \quad n = \frac{8}{\sqrt{116}}$$

εμβαδόν τριγώνου $SD = (3+1)\frac{4}{\sqrt{116}} + (5+1)\frac{6}{\sqrt{116}} + (7+1)\frac{8}{\sqrt{116}}$

$$= \frac{16}{\sqrt{116}} + \frac{36}{\sqrt{116}} + \frac{64}{\sqrt{116}}$$

$$= \sqrt{116}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-3 & y-5 & 2-7 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & y+1 & 2+1 \\ 7 & -6 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(x-3)(-16-6) - (y-5)(8-4) + (2-7)(6+8) = 0$$

$$(x+1)(-48-6) - (y+1)(56-4) + (2+1)(42+24)$$

$$-22x - 4y + 142 - 12 = 0$$

$$54x - 52y + 66z = 0$$

$$\frac{x-\alpha}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n}, \quad \frac{x-\alpha_1}{l_1} = \frac{y-\beta_1}{m_1} = \frac{z-\gamma_1}{n_1}$$

στην εξίσωση διαγράφουμε τον αριθμό που βρίσκεται στον παρονομαστή της πρώτης εξίσωσης και στην δεύτερη εξίσωση βάζουμε έναν αριθμό που να αντιστοιχεί στον αριθμό που βρίσκεται στον παρονομαστή της δεύτερης εξίσωσης

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-\alpha_1 & y-\beta_1 & z-\gamma_1 \\ l & m & n \\ l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \end{vmatrix} \div \begin{vmatrix} l & m & n \\ l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ \lambda & \mu & \nu \end{vmatrix}$$

Πήγ: Δύο βλητήι εξισώσεις.

$$\frac{x-\alpha}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n} = r(\text{say})$$

$$\frac{x-\alpha_1}{l_1} = \frac{y-\beta_1}{m_1} = \frac{z-\gamma_1}{n_1} = r_1$$

$$x-\alpha = lr \quad y-\beta = mr \quad z-\gamma = nr$$

$$x = \alpha + lr, \quad y = \beta + mr, \quad z = \gamma + nr$$

$$(\alpha + lr, \beta + mr, \gamma + nr) \text{ and } (\alpha_1 + l_1 r_1, \beta_1 + m_1 r_1, \gamma_1 + n_1 r_1)$$

Αυτήι οι δύο βλητήι εξισώσεις αντιστοιχίζονται στην πρώτη εξίσωση, r, α αλλη.

$$d\lambda = (\alpha + lr) - (\alpha_1 + l_1 r_1)$$

$$d\mu = (\beta + mr) - (\beta_1 + m_1 r_1)$$

$$d\nu = (\gamma + nr) - (\gamma_1 + n_1 r_1)$$

$$(\alpha - \alpha_1) + lr - l_1 r_1 - d\lambda = 0$$

$$\beta - \beta_1 + mr - m_1 r_1 - d\mu = 0$$

$$\gamma - \gamma_1 + nr - n_1 r_1 - d\nu = 0$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\begin{vmatrix} l_1 & \lambda & \alpha - \alpha_1 \\ m_1 & \mu & \beta - \beta_1 \\ n_1 & \nu & \gamma - \gamma_1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\gamma_1}{\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \alpha - \alpha_1 & l \\ \mu & \beta - \beta_1 & m \\ \nu & \gamma - \gamma_1 & n \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{d}{\begin{vmatrix} \alpha - \alpha_1 & l & l_1 \\ \beta - \beta_1 & m & m_1 \\ \gamma - \gamma_1 & n & n_1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} l & l_1 & \lambda \\ m & m_1 & \mu \\ n & n_1 & \nu \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$d = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha - \alpha_1 & l & l_1 \\ \beta - \beta_1 & m & m_1 \\ \gamma - \gamma_1 & n & n_1 \end{vmatrix} \div \begin{vmatrix} l & l_1 & \lambda \\ m & m_1 & \mu \\ n & n_1 & \nu \end{vmatrix}$$

Comparing elements of first column of numerator and denominator.

$$d \lambda + m \mu + n \nu = 0$$

$$d l_1 + m_1 \mu + n_1 \nu = 0$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{m_1 - m_1 n} = \frac{\mu}{n l_1 - l n_1} = \frac{\nu}{l m_1 - m l_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (m n_1 - m_1 n)^2}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} d & m & n \\ l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ \lambda & \mu & \nu \end{vmatrix} = \lambda (m n_1 - m_1 n) + \mu (l n - l n_1) + \nu (l m_1 - m l_1)$$

$$= \frac{(m n_1 - m_1 n)^2 + (n l_1 - l n_1)^2 + (l m_1 - m l_1)^2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (m n_1 - m_1 n)^2}}$$

$$SD = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha - \alpha_1 & \beta - \beta_1 & \gamma - \gamma_1 \\ l & m & n \\ l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \end{vmatrix} \div \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (m n_1 - m_1 n)^2}$$

ՃՈՈՒ ԻԻ ԵՐՈՒՄԸ

ԵրոՒմ: Երկրորդ աստիճանական լայնի պարամետրների միջոցով (հավանաբար) ԵրոՒմը ստանձնում է ԵրոՒմի արժեքը և ԵրոՒմի կենտրոնի կոորդինատները (այսինքն) ԵրոՒմի արժեքը և ԵրոՒմի կենտրոնի կոորդինատները

ԵրոՒմի թանձր

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ax + 2vy + 2wz + d = 0$$

ԵրոՒմի արժեքը $(-a, -v, -w)$

ԵրոՒմի շառձ $\sqrt{(-a)^2 + (-v)^2 + (-w)^2 - d}$

արժեքը և շառձը զրոյից մեծ են, ԵրոՒմի թանձրը

$$CP^2 = r^2$$

$$CP^2 = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = r^2$$

ԵրոՒմի կենտրոնը

1. x, y, z -ի սահմանափակ շառձ
2. x^2, y^2, z^2 -ի ԵրոՒմի թանձր շառձ
3. x, y, z , $2ax, 2vy, 2wz$ ԵրոՒմի թանձր

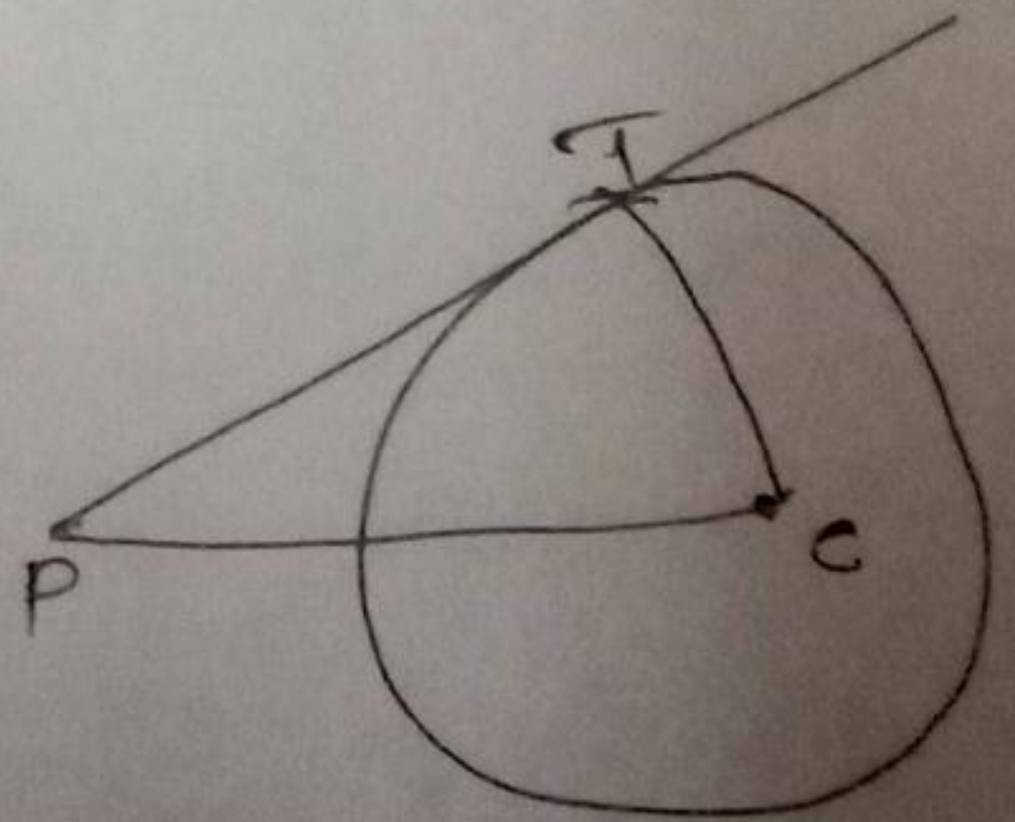
(x, y, z) լայնի պարամետրների ԵրոՒմի արժեքը

ԵրոՒմ:

ԵրոՒմ: P լայնի կենտրոն (x, y, z) լայնի,

C լայնի ԵրոՒմի արժեքը

PC լայնի ԵրոՒմի արժեքը



ԵրոՒմի արժեքը լայնի $(-a, -v, w)$ լայնի,

ԵրոՒմի շառձը CT , լայնի $\sqrt{a^2 + v^2 + w^2 - d} = r$

ԵրոՒմի շառձ

ԵրոՒմի լայնի PC-ի ԵրոՒմի շառձ

$$r^2 = x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 + 2ux_1 + 2vy_1 + 2wz_1 + d$$

ඔප්පු :
 r^2 -හි ඔප්පු නිලච්ඡේදය ලෙසින් ප-ථවි පිළිබඳව
 සාධකයක් ලෙස ගනිමු.

ධාරා: 1 : (x_1, y_1, z_1) යනු උපරිමයේ ඛණ්ඩයේ 2-උග්‍රය, වැඩිදුරට
 ගත් විට ධාරා වෙතින් දැක්වෙන ඛණ්ඩයකි.

$$x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 + 2ux_1 + 2vy_1 + 2wz_1 + d \geq < 0$$

ධාරා: 2 : d හි ස්වභාවය අනුව ඵලයන්හි ඛණ්ඩය වෙනස්
 වේ. d ධන ස්වභාවයේ අගයන්හි ඛණ්ඩය 2-උග්‍රයක්
 වේ. $d=0$ යනු ඵලයන්හි ඛණ්ඩය වෙතින් වේ.

පරිදිගැනීම: 1 ඛණ්ඩයක් ලෙස $(-1, 2, -3)$ ගත් විට ඵලය 3 වේ
 යනු ඛණ්ඩයක් ලෙස ගනිමු.

ඉහත : ඛණ්ඩයක් ලෙස ගනිමු

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = r^2$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z+3)^2 = 3^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x - 4y + 6z + 5 = 0$$

පරිදිගැනීම: 2 $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 2x + 4y + 2z - 15 = 0$ යනු

ඛණ්ඩයක් ලෙස ගනිමු යනු ඵලයක් ලෙස ගනිමු.

$$\text{ඉහත : } 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 2x + 4y + 2z - 15 = 0$$

$$\div 2, \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - x + 2y + z - 15/2 = 0$$

ලෙස $(-u, -v, -w)$

$$u = +1/2 \times x\text{-හි සංගුණකය}$$

$$v = +1/2 \times y\text{-හි සංගුණකය}$$

$$w = +1/2 \times z\text{-හි සංගුණකය}$$

$$\text{συνεπεί} = (-u, -v, -w) = (-1/2(1), -1/2(2), -1/2(1))$$

$$\text{συνεπεί} (1/2, -1, -1/2)$$

$$\text{ακτίνα } r = \sqrt{(-u)^2 + (-v)^2 + (-w)^2 - d}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1/2)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1/2)^2 + 5/2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1/4 + 1 + 1/4 + 5/2} = \sqrt{10/2} = \sqrt{5} = 3$$

πρόβλημα 3

συνεπεί (1, 1, 1) σημείο (2, 0, 3) στην επιφάνεια της σφαίρας.

$$\text{Sol: } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x - 4y - 6z + 5 = 0 \text{ - στην}$$

$$\text{συνεπεί } (-u, -v, w) = (-1/2 \times \text{συνεπεί}, -1/2 \times y \text{-συνεπεί}, -1/2 \times z \text{-συνεπεί})$$

$$= (-1/2 \times (2), -1/2(-4), -1/2(-6))$$

$$C = (-1, 2, 3)$$

$$\text{ακτίνα } r = \sqrt{(-u)^2 + (-v)^2 + (-w)^2 - d}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 - 5} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 9 - 5}$$

$$r = 3$$

πρόβλημα 4: συνεπεί (1, 1, 1) σημείο (2, 0, 3) στην

επιφάνεια της σφαίρας.

Παρά: Επιφάνεια της σφαίρας

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ux + 2vy + 2wz + d = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(-1)x + 2(-1)y + 2(-1)z + d = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x - 2y - 2z + d = 0 \text{ --- (1)}$$

σημείο (2, 0, 3) στην επιφάνεια της σφαίρας.

12.2.2

$$(2)^2 + (0)^2 + (3)^2 - 2(2) - 2(0) - 2(3) + d = 0$$

$$4 + 0 + 9 - 4 - 0 - 6 + d = 0$$

$$\boxed{d = -3}$$

∴ Εφαρμογή της συνθήκης .

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x - 2y - 2z - 3 = 0$$

σημείο κέντρο : 5 : $(1, -1, -1)$ αντίθετο $(-3, 4, 5)$ κέντρο της σφαίρας

Εφαρμογή της συνθήκης ελέγχου κέντρου

Εάν (x_1, y_1, z_1) & (x_2, y_2, z_2) είναι κέντρα της σφαίρας

Εφαρμογή της συνθήκης ελέγχου κέντρου

$$(x - x_1)(x - x_2) + (y - y_1)(y - y_2) + (z - z_1)(z - z_2) = 0$$

$$\text{Κέντρα } \begin{matrix} (1, -1, -1) & (-3, 4, 5) \\ x_1, y_1, z_1 & x_2, y_2, z_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$(x - 1)(x + 3) + (y + 1)(y - 4) + (z + 1)(z - 5) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 + y^2 - 3y - 4 + z^2 - 4z - 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x - 3y - 4z - 12 = 0$$

σημείο κέντρο : 6 $(6, -1, 2)$ κέντρο της σφαίρας

Εφαρμογή της συνθήκης ελέγχου κέντρου της σφαίρας $(2x - y + 2z - 2) = 0$

από τον τύπο

Εάν (x_1, y_1, z_1) & (x_2, y_2, z_2) είναι κέντρα της σφαίρας

$$\text{Εφαρμογή της συνθήκης ελέγχου κέντρου} = \frac{2(-6) - (-1) + 2(2) - 2}{\sqrt{(2)^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{(2)^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2}$$

$$r = \frac{2 + 1 - 2}{\sqrt{4 + 1 + 4}} = \frac{1}{3} = 5$$

Εφαρμογή της συνθήκης ελέγχου κέντρου

$$(x - 6)^2 + (y + 1)^2 + (z - 2)^2 = 5^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z + 16 = 0$$

σφαιρικό: γ : $(2, 3, 1)$ $(5, -1, 2)$ $(4, 3, -1)$ κορυφή $(2, 5, 3)$

σφαιρική γωνία εφάρμοξη σφαιρικού κέντρου

εξίσωση: σφαιρικό κέντρο

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ux + 2vy + 2wz + d = 0 \quad (1)$$

$(2, 3, 1)$ - σφαιρική γωνία σφαιρικού κέντρου - εφάρμοξη σφαιρικού κέντρου

$$2^2 + 3^2 + 1^2 + 2u(2) + 2v(3) + 2w(1) + d = 0$$

$$4u + 6v + 2w + d = -14 \quad (2)$$

$(5, -1, 2)$ - σφαιρική γωνία σφαιρικού κέντρου - εφάρμοξη σφαιρικού κέντρου

$$25 + 1 + 4 + 10u - 2v + 4w + d = 0$$

$$10u - 2v + 4w + d = -30 \quad (3)$$

$(4, 3, -1)$ - σφαιρική γωνία σφαιρικού κέντρου - εφάρμοξη σφαιρικού κέντρου

$$16 + 9 + 1 + 8u + 6v - 2w + d = 0$$

$$8u + 6v - 2w + d = -26 \quad (4)$$

$(2, 5, 3)$ - σφαιρική γωνία σφαιρικού κέντρου - εφάρμοξη σφαιρικού κέντρου

$$4 + 25 + 9 + 4u + 10v + 6w + d = 0$$

$$4u + 10v + 6w + d = -38$$

σφαιρικό κέντρο $(2), (3), (4)$ κορυφή (5) - σφαιρικό κέντρο

$$u = -\frac{47}{8} \quad v = -\frac{25}{8} \quad w = -\frac{23}{8} \quad d = 34$$

σφαιρικό κέντρο

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \frac{47}{4}x - \frac{25}{4}y - \frac{23}{4}z + 34 = 0$$

$$4x^2 + 4y^2 + 4z^2 - 47x - 25y - 23z + 136 = 0$$

συστήματα 8: Εγκυκλοπαιδεία σημείο $(1, 2, 3)$ και η απόσταση από τον σημείο $(2, 1, 3)$ -ου σημείο εγκυκλοπαιδείας σημείο.

8η: Ημικύβος σημείο $(2, 1, 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Εγκυκλοπαιδεία σημείο} &= \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (1-2)^2 + (3-3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-3)^2 = 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x - 4y - 6z + 14 = 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x - 4y - 6z + 12 = 0$$

συστήματα 9: Ημικύβος σημείο k -αί $4b$ εγκυκλοπαιδείας σημείο σημείο

σημείο A, B, C -αί σημείο εγκυκλοπαιδείας σημείο σημείο σημείο σημείο σημείο

A, B, C -αί σημείο εγκυκλοπαιδείας εγκυκλοπαιδείας $9(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 4b^2$ -αί σημείο σημείο σημείο σημείο σημείο.

9η: Εγκυκλοπαιδείας σημείο $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ux + 2vy + 2wz + d = 0$

σημείο σημείο σημείο σημείο σημείο $d = 0$

σημείο εγκυκλοπαιδείας σημείο σημείο.

$$k^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2 + d$$

$$k^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

σημείο x -αί σημείο σημείο σημείο σημείο σημείο σημείο σημείο

$$x^2 + 2ux = 0$$

$$x(x + 2u) = 0 \quad x = 0, \quad x = -2u$$

A -αί σημείο σημείο $(-2u, 0, 0)$

σημείο B -αί σημείο σημείο $(0, -2v, 0)$

C -αί σημείο σημείο $(0, 0, -2w)$

අනුමාන කර ගත හැකි වන්නේ

$$\frac{-2u+0+0}{3} = x, \quad \frac{0-2v+0}{3} = y, \quad \frac{0+0-2w}{3} = z$$

$$u = -3x, \quad v = -3y, \quad w = -3z$$

අනුමාන කර ගත හැකි වන්නේ

$$\frac{9x^2}{4} + \frac{9y^2}{4} + \frac{9z^2}{4} = 6^2$$

$$9x^2 + 9y^2 + 9z^2 = 4 \cdot 6^2$$

අනුමාන කර ගත හැකි වන්නේ

අනුමාන කර ගත හැකි වන්නේ

$$\frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{y} + \frac{c}{z} = 2 \text{ වන්නේ ඇත්ත වේ.}$$

අනුමාන කර ගත හැකි වන්නේ

$$(la + mb + nc) = P \rightarrow (1)$$

අනුමාන කර ගත හැකි වන්නේ

$$\left(\frac{P}{l}, 0, 0\right) \left(0, \frac{P}{m}, 0\right) \left(0, 0, \frac{P}{n}\right)$$

අනුමාන කර ගත හැකි වන්නේ

$$(0, 0, 0) \left(\frac{P}{l}, 0, 0\right) \left(0, \frac{P}{m}, 0\right) \text{ හෝ } \left(0, 0, \frac{P}{n}\right)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \frac{P}{l}x - \frac{P}{m}y - \frac{P}{n}z = 0$$

අනුමාන කර ගත හැකි වන්නේ

$$x_1 = \frac{P}{2l}, \quad y_1 = \frac{P}{2m}, \quad z_1 = \frac{P}{2n}$$

$$l = \frac{P}{2x_1}, \quad m = \frac{P}{2y_1}, \quad n = \frac{P}{2z_1}$$

d, m, n - සංවෘත සෑහි CD - ක් ධ්න ලෙස

$$\frac{Pq}{2x_1} + \frac{Pb}{2y_1} + \frac{Pc}{2z_1} = P \cdot d, \quad \frac{q}{x_1} + \frac{b}{y_1} + \frac{c}{z_1} = 2$$

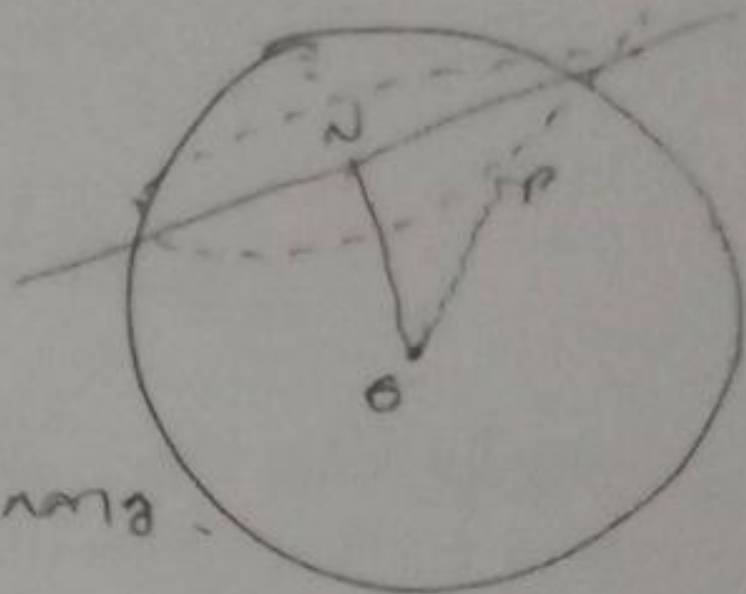
$$\text{අන්තර්}((x_1, y_1, z_1) \text{ කී } \frac{q}{x} + \frac{b}{y} + \frac{c}{z} = 2$$

උදාහරණය: උත්තරීය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වලංගු වන ක්‍රමය.

ඔ' ස්ථානය උත්තරීය සමාසය ස්ථානය.

ඊ' ස්ථානය උත්තරීය උතුරු ස්ථානය.

ඊ' ස්ථානය උතුරු උත්තරීය, උත්තරීය සමාසය.



OP = උත්තරීය උතුරු ස්ථානය.

ON - යනු සමාසයේ උත්තරීය දුරයයි.

$$OP^2 - ON^2 = NP^2$$

$$NP^2 = r^2 - ON^2$$

මෙහිදී N ස්ථානය උතුරු සමාසය.

ON ස්ථානය සමාසය.

NP = සමාසය

P - ස්ථානය සමාසය ස්ථානය යනු වලංගු, උතුරු සමාසය N

උතුරු සමාසයේ සමාසයේ උත්තරීය සමාසයේ උතුරු සමාසය ස්ථානය ස්ථානය යනු වලංගු වලංගු.

වෙනත් උදාහරණය: උතුරු උත්තරීය සමාසයේ වලංගු වන ක්‍රමය.

වලංගු වන ක්‍රමය උතුරු උතුරු සමාසයේ වලංගු වන ක්‍රමය ස්ථානය ස්ථානය යනු වලංගු වන ක්‍රමය.

උතුරු සමාසයේ උතුරු සමාසයේ

σφαιρικό σκέλο σφαιρικού συστήματος σφαιρικού

$$S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ux + 2vy + 2wz + d + k(lx + my + nz - p) = 0$$

Και σφαιρικό κέντρο, εστιακή απόσταση σφαιρικού συστήματος
 εστιακή απόσταση σφαιρικού συστήματος,

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ux + 2vy + 2wz + d = 0$$

$$lx + my + nz = p$$

Δύο σφαιρικά σφαιρικά σφαιρικά σφαιρικά σφαιρικά

$$S_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2u_1x + 2v_1y + 2w_1z + d_1 = 0$$

$$S_2: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2u_2x + 2v_2y + 2w_2z + d_2 = 0$$

$$S_1 - S_2 = 2x(u_1 - u_2) + 2y(v_1 - v_2) + 2z(w_1 - w_2) + d_1 - d_2 = 0$$

σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό

Παράδειγμα 1 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z + 7 = 0, 2x - y + 2z = 5$

σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό

Λύση: Εφαρμόζουμε τη μέθοδο των παραμέτρων

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z + 7 + k(2x - y + 2z - 5) = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z + 7 + 2kx - ky + 2kz - 5k = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + (2k - 2)x + (4 - k)y + (2k - 6)z + 7 - 5k = 0$$

$$\text{κέντρο } (-u, -v, -w) = \left(-\frac{2k-2}{2}, -\frac{4-k}{2}, -\frac{2k-6}{2} \right)$$

σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό σφαιρικό

$$\left(\frac{2-2k}{2}, \frac{k-4}{2}, \frac{6-2k}{2} \right) \text{ σημείο } 2x - y + 2z = 5$$

$$2\left(\frac{2-2k}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{4-4}{2}\right) + 3\left(\frac{6-2k}{2}\right) - 5 = 0$$

$$2 - 2k - \frac{4}{2} + 2 + 6 - 2k - 5 = 0$$

$$-4k - \frac{4}{2} + 5 = 0$$

$$-\frac{4k}{2} = -5 \quad k = \frac{10}{4}$$

∴ Εξισώσεις συνιστούν

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z + 7 + \frac{2}{4}(2x - y - 2z - 5) = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - (5x + 36y - 5z + 6z + 4x - 2y - 4z - 10) = 0$$

συνιστάμενο $\frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z + 7}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z + 7 + 2x - y - 2z - 5} = 0$, σήμειο επίκεντρο σφαιρικού

σφαιρικού $4x + 2y = 25$ σήμειο κέντρου σφαιρικού

σφαιρικού.

Παράγ. : Εξισώσεις συνιστούν

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y + k(x + 2y + 3z - 5) = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - (2-k)x - (4-2k)y + 3kz - 5k = 0$$

Εξισώσεις σφαιρικού $\left(\frac{2-k}{2}, \frac{4-2k}{2}, \frac{-3k}{2}\right)$

Εξισώσεις σφαιρικού $\left(\frac{(2-k)^2}{2} + \frac{(4-2k)^2}{2} + \left(\frac{-3k}{2} + 5k\right)^2\right)^{1/2}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{7k^2 + 6k + 10}{2}}$$

Εξισώσεις σφαιρικού σφαιρικού σφαιρικού σφαιρικού.

$$\frac{4\left(\frac{2-k}{2}\right) + 3\left(\frac{4-2k}{2}\right) - 25}{\sqrt{4\left(\frac{2-k}{2}\right)^2 + (3)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{7k^2 + 6k + 10}{2}}$$

$$\frac{4-20+6-36-25}{5} = \left(\frac{70^2+66+10}{2} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$-(10+3) = \left(\frac{70^2+66+10}{2} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$2(10+3)^2 = 70^2+66+10$$

$$k = 2 \text{ or } -4 \text{ (✓)}$$

10-ମ ଚକ୍ରର ସମୀକରଣ ① & ② ର ଚଳାଣି,

$$x^2+y^2+z^2 - 2x - 4y + 2(x+2y+2z-8) = 0$$

$$x^2+y^2+z^2 + 6z - 16 = 0 \text{ and}$$

$$5(x^2+y^2+z^2) = 14x - 88y + 32 = 0$$

ପ୍ରମାଣିତ :- $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ (କୌଣସି ସମୀକରଣ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି) ଯଦି

ଏଠାରେ A, B, C ସୀମା. (ଅନୁପାତ) ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ତେବେ କୌଣସି ସମୀକରଣ ଯେଉଁଠି ଏହାକୁ କମାଇ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ତାହାକୁ କମାଇ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି.

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ :- ଏଠାରେ (A, B, C - ଶୁଣ) $(a, 0, 0)$ $(0, b, 0)$ $(0, 0, c)$?

○ କୌଣସି ଦିଆଯାଇଛି.

$$x^2+y^2+z^2 - ax - by - cz = 0$$

ଅନୁପାତ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ତେବେ

$$x^2+y^2+z^2 - ax - by - cz = 0; \quad \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$

$$\text{ଅନୁପାତ କମାଇ } \left(\frac{a}{z}, \frac{b}{z}, \frac{c}{z} \right)$$

ଏଠାରେ $(\frac{a}{z}, \frac{b}{z}, \frac{c}{z})$ ସମୀକରଣ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ତେବେ କୌଣସି ସମୀକରଣ କମାଇ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି.

ଅନୁପାତ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ତେବେ

$$\frac{x-a/z}{1/a} = \frac{y-b/z}{1/b} = \frac{z-c/z}{1/c}$$

$$\text{ଅନୁପାତ କମାଇ } \left(\frac{a}{z} + \frac{1}{a}, \frac{b}{z} + \frac{1}{b}, \frac{c}{z} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$$

Soqinbarwê gîrîstî zîmê stîrî

$$\frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{a} \right) + \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{b}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{b} \right) + \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{c}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{c} \right) = 1$$

$$\lambda \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) = 1/2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-1}{2(a^{-2} + b^{-2} + c^{-2})}$$

Wê armanîstî gîrîstî zîmê stîrî gaw gîrîstî

$$\frac{\frac{a}{2}(b^{-2} + c^{-2})}{a^{-2} + b^{-2} + c^{-2}}, \frac{\frac{b}{2}(c^{-2} + a^{-2})}{a^{-2} + b^{-2} + c^{-2}}, \frac{\frac{c}{2}(a^{-2} + b^{-2})}{a^{-2} + b^{-2} + c^{-2}}$$

R stîrîstî zîmê stîrî gîrîstî, r stîrîstî gîrîstî gîrîstî gîrîstî

$$R^2 = r^2 - d^2$$

$$\text{Stîrîstî } r^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{4}$$

$$R^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4 \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(b^2 c^2 + c^2 a^2 + a^2 b^2) - a^2 b^2 c^2}{4(b^2 c^2 + c^2 a^2 + a^2 b^2)}$$

$$= \frac{(b^2 + c^2) b^2 c^2 + (c^2 + a^2) c^2 a^2 + (a^2 + b^2) a^2 b^2 + 2a^2 b^2 c^2}{4(b^2 c^2 + c^2 a^2 + a^2 b^2)}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(b^2 + c^2)(c^2 + a^2)(a^2 + b^2)}{b^2 c^2 + c^2 a^2 + a^2 b^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

Πρόβλημα 4: $(1, -2, 3)$ σημείο γινώσκουμε $z=0$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 = 0$

στον χώρο 3D, να βρούμε την εξίσωση του επιπέδου εφαπτόμενου στην σφαίρα στο σημείο $(1, -2, 3)$.

Λύση: Η εξίσωση της σφαίρας είναι $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 = 0$.

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 + \lambda z = 0 \quad (1)$$

Η $(1, -2, 3)$ είναι σημείο της σφαίρας, άρα ικανοποιεί την (1).

$$(1 + 4 + 9 - 9) + \lambda(3) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -5/3$$

Αντικαθιστώντας το λ στην (1) έχουμε:

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9) - \frac{5}{3}z = 0$$

$$3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 5z - 27 = 0$$

Πρόβλημα 8: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ux + 2vy + 2wz + d = 0$ να βρούμε την

εξίσωση του επιπέδου εφαπτόμενου στην σφαίρα στο σημείο (x_1, y_1, z_1) .

Λύση: Η εξίσωση της σφαίρας είναι $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ux + 2vy + 2wz + d = 0$. Το σημείο (x_1, y_1, z_1) είναι σημείο της σφαίρας, άρα ικανοποιεί την εξίσωση.

$$x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 + 2ux_1 + 2vy_1 + 2wz_1 + d = 0 \quad (2)$$

Η εξίσωση του επιπέδου εφαπτόμενου στην σφαίρα στο σημείο (x_1, y_1, z_1) είναι:

$$x(x - x_1) + y(y - y_1) + z(z - z_1) + u(x + x_1) + v(y + y_1) + w(z + z_1) = 0$$

Αντικαθιστώντας το (x_1, y_1, z_1) στην (2) έχουμε:

$$x + x_1 + y + y_1 + z + z_1$$

Αντικαθιστώντας το (x_1, y_1, z_1) στην (2) έχουμε:

$$(x - x_1)(x + x_1) + (y - y_1)(y + y_1) + (z - z_1)(z + z_1) = 0$$

$$x(x_1 + y_1 + z_1) + u(x + x_1) + v(y + y_1) + w(z + z_1) = x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 + 2ux_1 + 2vy_1 + 2wz_1 + d$$

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + ux + vy + wz = -cx - dy - ez - d$

α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, φ, χ, ψ, ω, Ω, Δ, Γ, Λ, Π, Σ, Φ, Ψ, Ω, Δ, Γ, Λ, Π, Σ, Φ, Ψ, Ω

$2x_1 + 2y_1 + 2z_1 + u(x+x_1) + v(y+y_1) + w(z+z_1) + d = 0$

Δοθέν: Βλημένο $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ και σημείο (x_1, y_1, z_1) - αν υποθέσουμε

$2x_1 + 2y_1 + 2z_1 = r^2$

Π.δ.: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4x + 2y + 2z - 3 = 0$ στην επιφάνεια

αρα το σημείο ημείς $2x - y - 2z = 16$ αρα το σημείο $(2, -1, -1)$

ημ.: Βλημένο σημείο $(2, -1, -1)$

σημείο (3)

ημ. $2x - y - 2z - 16 = 0$ $(2, -1, -1)$ στην επιφάνεια

σημείο $(2, -1, -1)$

$$\frac{2(2) - (-1) - 2(-1) - 16}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{4 + 1 + 2 - 16}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

Δοθέν: Βλημένο σημείο $(2, -1, -1)$

σημείο $(2, -1, -1)$

$2x_1 + 2y_1 + 2z_1 - 2(x+x_1) + (y+y_1) + (z+z_1) - 3 = 0$

$(x_1 - 2)x + (y_1 + 1)y + (z_1 + 1)z - 2x_1 + y_1 + z_1 - 3 = 0$

$$\frac{x_1 - 2}{2} = \frac{y_1 + 1}{-1} = \frac{z_1 + 1}{-2} = \frac{2x_1 - y_1 - z_1 + 3}{16}$$

$$\frac{x_1 - 2}{2} = \frac{y_1 + 1}{-1} = \frac{z_1 + 1}{-2} = r$$

ഉദാഹരണം 4: $(1, 2, 3)$ എന്നിരുന്നാലും $z=0$, $x^2+y^2+z^2-9=0$ എന്ന തലത്തിലെ തുല്യതയുടെ രേഖാചിത്രം കണ്ടെത്തുക.

പരിഹാരം: തുല്യതയുടെ രേഖാചിത്രം കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$x^2+y^2+z^2-9+\lambda z=0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$(1, 2, 3)$ എന്നിരുന്നാലും തുല്യതയുടെ രേഖാചിത്രം

$$(1+4+9-9)+\lambda(3)=0$$

$$\lambda = -5/3$$

λ ന്റെ മൂല്യം (1) ന്റെ രേഖാചിത്രം

$$(x^2+y^2+z^2-9) - \frac{5}{3}z = 0$$

$$3(x^2+y^2+z^2) - 5z - 27 = 0$$

ഉദാഹരണം 8: $x^2+y^2+z^2+2ux+2vy+2wz+d=0$ എന്ന തലത്തിലെ തുല്യതയുടെ രേഖാചിത്രം കണ്ടെത്തുക.

പരിഹാരം: P ന്റെ (x, y, z) ന്റെ തുല്യതയുടെ രേഖാചിത്രം കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$x_1^2+y_1^2+z_1^2+2ux_1+2vy_1+2wz_1+d=0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

(x_1, y_1, z_1) എന്ന തലത്തിലെ തുല്യതയുടെ രേഖാചിത്രം കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$(-u, -v, -w)$$

OP-ന്റെ ദിശയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള തുല്യതയുടെ രേഖാചിത്രം

$$u+x_1, v+y_1, w+z_1$$

തുല്യതയുടെ രേഖാചിത്രം കണ്ടെത്തുക

$$(x-x_1)(u+x_1) + (y-y_1)(v+y_1) + (z-z_1)(w+z_1) = 0$$

$$x(x_1+u) + y(y_1+v) + z(z_1+w) = x_1^2+y_1^2+z_1^2+2ux_1+2vy_1+2wz_1+d$$

$$x_1 = 2x + 2, \quad y_1 = -x - 1, \quad z_1 = -2x - 1$$

$$2(2x+2) - (-x-1) - 2(-2x-1) - 16 = 0$$

$$4x + 4 + x + 1 + 4x + 2 - 16 = 0$$

$$9x - 9 = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\text{ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗମିତ} (4, -2, -3)$$

ଉ. 2 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6x + 2z + 1 = 0$ ଶୀର୍ଷ ବିନ୍ଦୁର ସମୀକରଣ ଧାରଣା $(2, -2, 1)$

ଏହାକୁ ଧାରଣା ସମୀକରଣ ସହିତ ସମୀକରଣ କରାଯାଇ ସମୀକରଣ ସମାଧାନ କରାଯାଏ।

ଉ. 3 ବିନ୍ଦୁର ସମୀକରଣ ସମୀକରଣ କରାଯାଇ

$$2x - 2y + z - 3(x+2) + (2z+1) + 1 = 0$$

$$x + 2y - 2z + 4 = 0$$

ବିନ୍ଦୁର ସମୀକରଣ,

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6x + 2z + 1 + k(x + 2y - 2z + 4) = 0$$

ଏହାକୁ ଧାରଣା ସମୀକରଣ ସହିତ ସମୀକରଣ କରାଯାଇ $k = -4$

\therefore ବିନ୍ଦୁର ସମୀକରଣ

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6x + 2z + 1 - 4(x + 2y - 2z + 4) = 0$$

$$4(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 25x - 2y + 10z = 0$$

முப்பரிமாண அளக்கல் அடிப்படையில் மீறும் தொலைவு தகவல்கள்

எலர் - 3

தொலைவு தகவல் பண்புகள்:

1. திசுதக $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\sin x)^{3/2}}{(\sin x)^{3/2} + (\cos x)^{3/2}} dx = \pi/4$

திரி: I எலர் அளக்கல் அடிப்படையில் மீறும் தொலைவு தகவல்

$f(x) = \frac{(\sin x)^{3/2}}{(\sin x)^{3/2} + (\cos x)^{3/2}}$

$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} f(x) dx \rightarrow (1)$

$f(\pi-x) = \frac{[\sin(\pi/2-x)]^{3/2}}{[\sin(\pi/2-x)]^{3/2} + [\cos(\pi/2-x)]^{3/2}}$
 $= \frac{(\cos x)^{3/2}}{(\cos x)^{3/2} + (\sin x)^{3/2}} \text{ as } a = \pi/2$

$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\pi-x) dx \rightarrow (2)$

Adding (1) and (2) எலர் (1) மற்றும் (2) -ஐ கூட்டி

$2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\sin x)^{3/2}}{(\sin x)^{3/2} + (\cos x)^{3/2}} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\cos x)^{3/2}}{(\cos x)^{3/2} + (\sin x)^{3/2}} dx$

$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\sin x)^{3/2} + (\cos x)^{3/2}}{(\sin x)^{3/2} + (\cos x)^{3/2}} dx$

$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} dx = (x)_0^{\pi/2} = \pi/2$

$I = \pi/4$

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

Hint: $f(x) = \log \tan x$

$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} f(x) \, dx$ \rightarrow ① because $a = \pi/2$

$f(a-x) = f(\pi/2 - x) = \log \tan(\pi/2 - x)$
 $= \log \cot x$

$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} f(a-x) \, dx$ \rightarrow ②

Adding ① and ② \rightarrow $2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \log \tan x \, dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \log \cot x \, dx$

$2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \log \tan x \, dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \log \cot x \, dx$

$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \log(\tan x \cdot \cot x) \, dx$

$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \log(\tan x \cdot 1/\tan x) \, dx$

$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \log(1) \, dx = 0$

$I = 0$

3. $\int_0^{\pi/4} \log(1 + \tan x) \, dx = \pi/8 \log 2$

Hint: $f(x) = \log(1 + \tan x)$

$a = \pi/4$

$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} f(x) \, dx$

$f(a-x) = f(\pi/4 - x) = \log[1 + \tan(\pi/4 - x)]$

$= \log\left(1 + \frac{\tan \pi/4 - \tan x}{1 + \tan \pi/4 \tan x}\right) = \log\left(1 + \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}\right)$

$= \log\left(\frac{1 + \tan x + 1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}\right) = \log\left(\frac{2}{1 + \tan x}\right)$

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

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} f(\alpha) d\alpha \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

പ്രശ്നം ① കണ്ടു ②-നെ e ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിക്കുക

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \log(1 + \tan \alpha) d\alpha + \int_0^{\pi/4} \log\left(\frac{e}{1 + \tan \alpha}\right) d\alpha$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \log\left(1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \frac{e}{1 + \tan \alpha}\right) d\alpha$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \log e d\alpha = \log e (\alpha)_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \log e$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{8} \log e$$

പ്രകടനം പ്രകടനങ്ങൾ

പ്രകടനം: $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$

1. പ്രകടനം $\int x e^x dx$

അി $u = x$ $\int dv = \int e^x dx$
 $du = dx$ $v = e^x$

പ്രകടനം $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$

$$\int x e^x dx = x e^x - \int e^x dx$$

$$= x e^x - e^x = e^x(x-1)$$

2. പ്രകടനം: $\int x \sin 2x dx$

അി $u = x$ $\int dv = \int \sin 2x dx$
 $du = dx$ $v = \frac{-\cos 2x}{2}$

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

$$= \frac{-x \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4}$$

3. Lösung: $\int \tan^{-1} x \, dx$

Ansatz $u = \tan^{-1} x \quad \int dv = \int dx$

das $\frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx \quad v = x$

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

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

$$= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2)$$

4. Lösung: $\int (\log x)^2 \, dx$

$u = (\log x)^2 \quad \int dv = \int dx$

$du = 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx \quad v = x$

$u = \log x$
das $\frac{1}{x} \, dx$
 $\int dv = \int dx$
 $v = x$

$$\int (\log x)^2 \, dx = x(\log x)^2 - \int x \cdot 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= x(\log x)^2 - 2 \int \log x \, dx$$

$$= x(\log x)^2 - 2 \left[x \log x - \int x^{-1} \, dx \right]$$

$$= x(\log x)^2 - 2 \left[x \log x - x \right]$$

$$= x(\log x)^2 - 2x \log x + 2x$$

5. $\int \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} \, dx$

Lsg: $I = \int \frac{x \, dx}{1 + \cos x} + \int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{1 + \cos x}$

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

$$= \int x \sec^2 x/2 + \int \tan x/2 \, dx$$

$u = x \quad \int dv = \int \sec^2 x/2$
 $du = dx \quad v = \tan x/2$

$$= x \tan x/2 - \int \tan x/2 + \int \tan x/2 \, dx$$

$$= x \tan x/2$$

6. ^{logarithmic} $\int e^x \frac{x+1}{(x+2)^2} dx = \int e^x \frac{(x+2-1)}{(x+2)^2} dx$
 $= \int \frac{e^x (x+2)}{(x+2)^2} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx$
 $= \int \frac{e^x}{x+2} dx - \frac{e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx$

$u = \frac{1}{x+2} \quad \int dv = \int e^x dx$
 $du = -\frac{1}{(x+2)^2} dx \quad v = e^x$
 $= \int \frac{1}{x+2} d(e^x) - \int \frac{e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx$
 $= \frac{e^x}{x+2} + \int \frac{e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx$
 $= \frac{e^x}{x+2}$

7. ^{logarithmic} $\int e^x (\sin x + \cos x) dx$

$u = \sin x \quad \int dv = \int e^x dx$
 $du = \cos x dx \quad v = e^x$
 $= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx + \int e^x \cos x dx$
 $= e^x \sin x$

Integration by parts

1. $I_n = \int x^n e^{ax} dx$ in which n is any number, a is constant.

$u = x^n \quad \int dv = \int e^{ax} dx$
 $du = nx^{n-1} dx \quad v = \frac{e^{ax}}{a}$
 $I_n = \frac{x^n e^{ax}}{a} - \int \frac{e^{ax}}{a} nx^{n-1} dx$

$$= \frac{e^{ax}}{a} x^n - \frac{n}{a} \int e^{ax} x^{n-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{e^{ax}}{a} I_n - \frac{n}{a} I_{n-1}$$

2. $I_n = \int x^n \cos ax dx$ എന്നർത്ഥം ആർക്കിമെഡിയസ് കോൺസ്റ്റന്റ്. ഇതിൽ 'n' ന്റെ എണ്ണം ക്രമം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുക.

പിന്തുടരൽ: $u = x^n$ $\int dv = \int \cos ax dx$

$$du = nx^{n-1} dx$$

$$v = \frac{\sin ax}{a}$$

$$= \frac{x^n \sin ax}{a} - \int \frac{\sin ax}{a} nx^{n-1} dx \quad u = x^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{x^n \sin ax}{a} - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \sin ax dx \quad du = (n-1)x^{n-2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^n \sin ax}{a} - \frac{n}{a} \left[\frac{x^{n-1} \cos ax}{a} - \int \cos ax (n-1)x^{n-2} dx \right] \quad \int dv = \int \sin ax dx$$

$$= \frac{x^n \sin ax}{a} - \frac{n}{a^2} x^{n-1} \cos ax + \frac{n(n-1)}{a^2} \int x^{n-2} \cos ax dx \quad v = \frac{\cos ax}{a}$$

$$= \frac{x^n \sin ax}{a} - \frac{n}{a^2} x^{n-1} \cos ax + \frac{n(n-1)}{a^2} I_{n-2}$$

3. $\int x^3 e^x dx$ - ൾി അന്തർഗ്ഗതം ആർക്കിമെഡിയസ് കോൺസ്റ്റന്റ്.

പിന്തുടരൽ: $u = x^3$ $\int dv = \int e^x dx$

$$du = 3x^2 dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$u = x^2 \quad du = 2x dx$$

$$= x^3 e^x - \int e^x 3x^2 dx$$

$$= x^3 e^x - 3 \left[x^2 e^x - \int e^x 2x dx \right]$$

$$= x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6 \int e^x x dx$$

$$= x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6 \left[x e^x - \int e^x dx \right]$$

$$= x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6x e^x - 6e^x$$

$$= e^x (x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 6)$$

$I_n = \int \sin^n x dx$ ની સંબંધિત ઉપનિર્ણય એક સરળ ગણતરી છે.

$$I_n = \int \sin^{n-1} x \sin x dx$$

$$= \int \sin^{n-1} x d(-\cos x)$$

$$= -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \int \cos x (n-1) \sin^{n-2} x dx \quad v = -\cos x$$

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

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

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

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

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

ઉદાહરણો

1. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \dots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$ n સંબંધિત અચળ

$= \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \dots \frac{2}{3}$ n સંબંધિત અચળ

2. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^6 x dx = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{32}$

3. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^7 x dx = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{48}{105} = \frac{16}{35}$

4. $\int \sin^5 x dx$ $y = \cos x$ ઉપનિર્ણય
 $dy = -\sin x dx$

$$= \int \sin^4 x \sin x dx$$

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

$$= \int -(1 - y^2)^2 dy = - \int (1 + y^4 - 2y^2) dy$$

$$= -y + \frac{2y^3}{3} - \frac{y^5}{5}$$

$$5. \int_0^{\pi/2} x(1-x^2)^{1/2} dx$$

ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ

$$x = \sin \theta$$

$$dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

ಏಕೆ $x=0$ - 2ನೇ ಅಕ್ಷದ ಅಂತ್ಯ $\theta=0$
 $x=1$ - 3ನೇ " $\theta=\pi/2$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x(1-x^2)^{1/2} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta (1-\sin^2 \theta)^{1/2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta (-\cos \theta)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right)_0^{\pi/2} = 1/3$$

6. $I_n = \int \cos^n x dx$. (n ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೀಯ ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೀಯ)

$$I_n = \int \cos^{n-1} x \cos x dx$$

$$u = \cos^{n-1} x$$

$$du = (n-1) \cos^{n-2} x (-\sin x) dx$$

$$dv = \cos x dx$$

$$v = \sin x$$

$$= \int \cos^{n-1} x d(\sin x)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

ಫಿಜಿಯೋಮಿಟಿಕ್

$$1. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

n ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೀಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭ

$$= \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{2}{3}$$

n ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೀಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭ

$$2. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^8 x dx = \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{35\pi}{256}$$

$$3. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^5 x dx = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{15}$$

part $y = \sin x$
 $dy = \cos x dx$

$$4. \int \cos^7 x dx = \int \cos^6 x \cos x dx$$

$I_n = \int \tan^n x dx$ n ganjil

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \tan^{n-2} x \tan^2 x dx \\ &= \int \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \int \tan^{n-2} x \sec^2 x dx - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx \\ &= \int \tan^{n-2} x d(\tan x) - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx \\ &= \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

1. Misal:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^4 x dx &= \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} - \int \tan^2 x dx \quad \text{Misal } n=4 \text{ atau } \text{Gunakan } \text{misal } n \\ &= \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} - \tan x + x \end{aligned}$$

2. Misal:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/2} \tan^2 x dx &= \left[\frac{\tan^2 x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/4} - \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan x dx \quad n=3 \text{ atau } \text{Gunakan } \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + (\log \cos x)_0^{\pi/4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \log \frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$I_n = \int \sec^n x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sec^n x dx &= \int \sec^{n-2} x \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int \sec^{n-2} x d(\tan x) \\ &= \sec^{n-2} x \tan x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x \tan^2 x dx \\ &= \sec^{n-2} x \tan x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \sec^{n-2} x \tan x - (n-2) \int \sec^n x dx + (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x dx \\ I_n &= \sec^{n-2} x \tan x - (n-2) I_n + (n-2) I_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{n-1} - I_n = \sec^{n-2} x \tan x + (n-2) I_{n-2}$$

$$1. \int \sec^3 x dx = \int \sec x d(\tan x)$$

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

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

$$= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx$$

$$I = \sec x \tan x - I + \log(\sec x + \tan x)$$

$$2I = \sec x \tan x + \log(\sec x + \tan x)$$

$$2. \int \sec^5 x dx = \int \sec^3 x d(\tan x)$$

$$= \int (1+t^2)^2 dt \quad t = \tan x \text{ - new variable}$$

$$= \int (1 + 2t^2 + t^4) dt$$

$$= t + \frac{2t^3}{3} + \frac{t^5}{5}$$

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

$$\text{Left hand side. } \int x^m (\log x)^n dx$$

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

$$= (\log x)^n \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} - \frac{n}{m+1} \int x^m (\log x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$= (\log x)^n \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} - \frac{n}{m+1} I_{m, n-1}$$

$$4. \int x^4 (\log x)^3 dx = \int (\log x)^3 d\left(\frac{x^5}{5}\right)$$

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

$$= \frac{x^5}{5} (\log x)^3 - \frac{3}{5} \int (\log x)^2 d\left(\frac{x^5}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{x^5}{5} (\log x)^3 - \frac{3}{25} x^5 (\log x)^2 + \frac{6}{25} \int x^4 (\log x) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^5}{5} (\log x)^3 - \frac{3}{25} x^5 (\log x)^2 + \frac{6}{25} \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \log x - \frac{x^5}{25} \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^5}{5} \left[(\log x)^3 - \frac{3}{5} (\log x)^2 + \frac{6}{25} \log x - \frac{6}{125} \right]$$

ചിത്രം - IV മൂലക രേഖാചിത്രം ഗണിതശാസ്ത്രം

രേഖാചിത്രം R ന്റെ മേൽ $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ ന്റെ മേൽ
 ഉള്ളതായി നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന $\iint_R xy \, dx \, dy$ - ന്റെ മൂല്യം

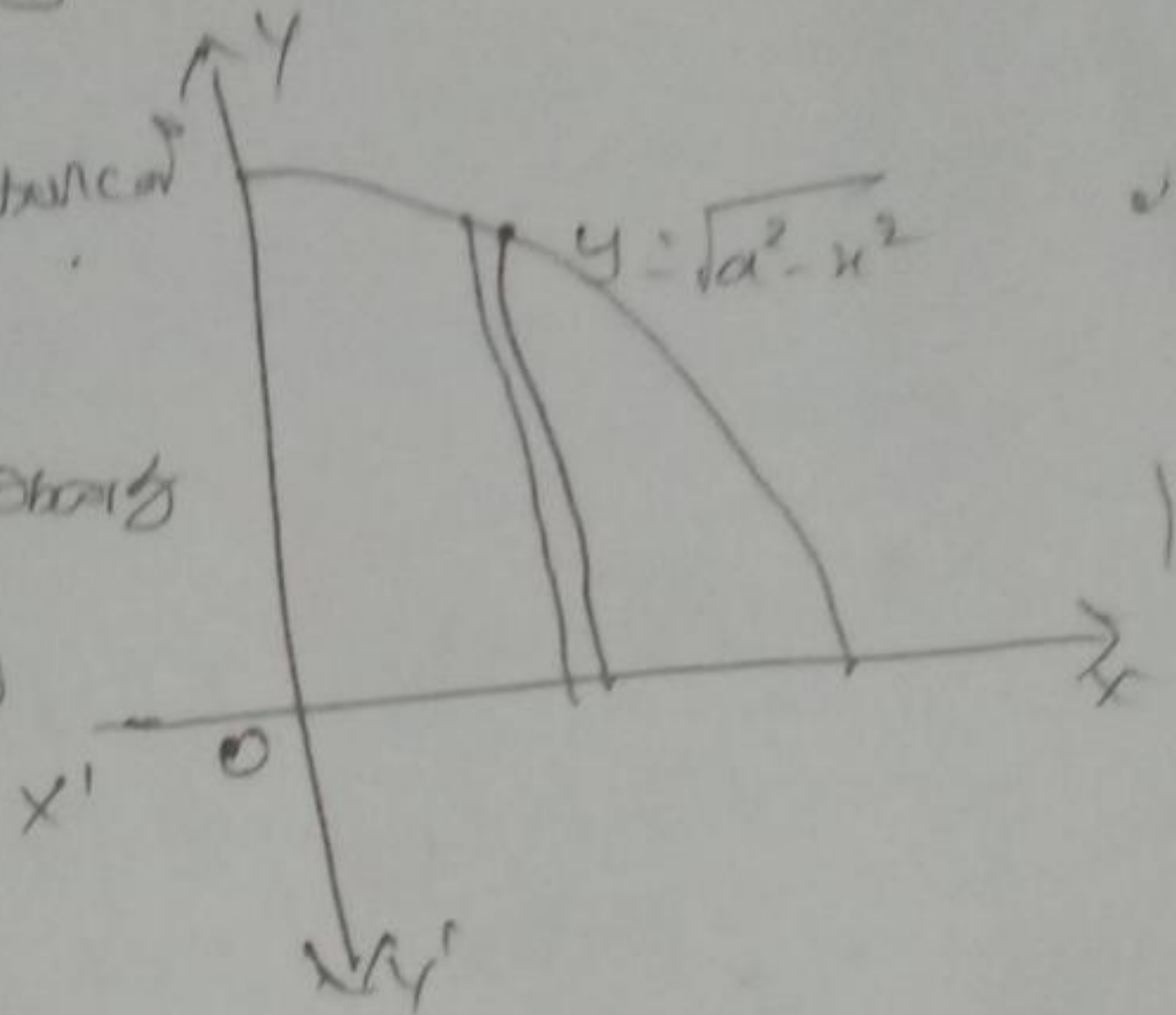
മുൻപ് നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന x -യെ $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ന്റെ മേൽ

മേൽ $y = 0$ ന്റെ മേൽ $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ന്റെ മേൽ

മേൽ

മേൽ a ന്റെ മേൽ $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ന്റെ മേൽ

മേൽ a ന്റെ മേൽ $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ന്റെ മേൽ



$$\iint xy \, dx \, dy = \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} xy \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^a \left[\frac{xy^2}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{x(a^2 - x^2)}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a (a^2x - x^3) dx$$

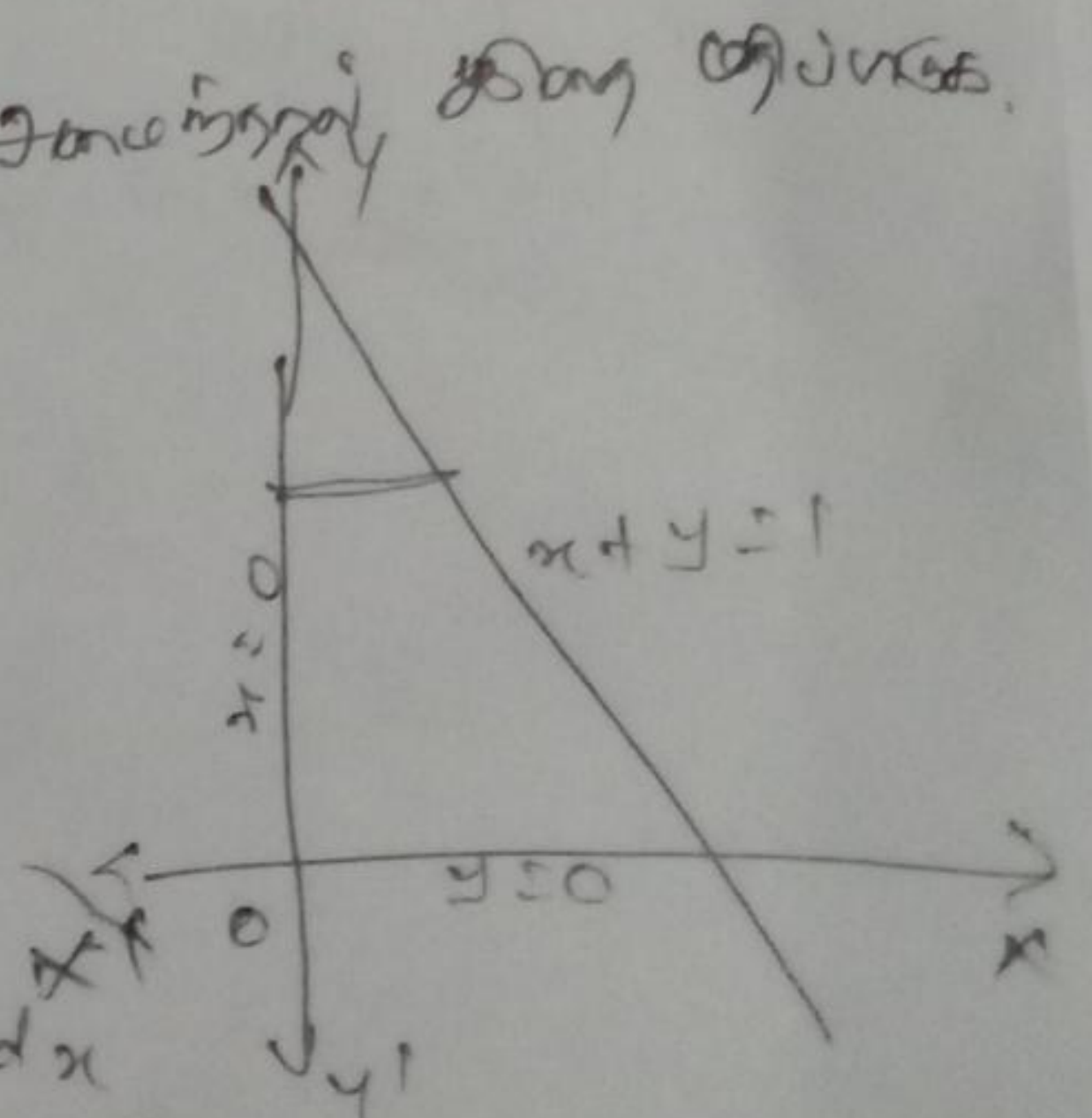
$$= \frac{a^4}{8}$$

2. $\iint (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy$ മേൽ $x + y \leq 1$ ന്റെ മേൽ R ന്റെ മേൽ
 മേൽ $x + y \leq 1$ ന്റെ മേൽ $x + y \leq 1$ ന്റെ മേൽ

മുൻപ് മേൽ $x + y \leq 1$ ന്റെ മേൽ $x + y \leq 1$ ന്റെ മേൽ

$$x = 0, y = 0, x + y = 1$$

$$\iint (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (x^2 + y^2) \, dy \, dx$$



$$= \int_0^1 \left(x^2 y + \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{1-x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(x^2(1-x) + \frac{(1-x)^3}{3} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{(1-x)^4}{4} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

3. គណនា $\int_0^1 \int_1^2 (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$

$$\int_0^1 \int_1^2 (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + y^2 x \right) \Big|_1^2 dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{2^3}{3} + 2y^2 \right) - \left(\frac{1^3}{3} + y^2 \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{7}{3} y + \frac{y^3}{3} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}$$

4. គណនា: $\int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin \theta} x dx d\theta$

$$\int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin \theta} x dx d\theta = \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\sin \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right) \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

5. തിരുത്തലായി $\int_0^1 \int_0^x dy dx$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^x dy dx = \int_0^1 (y)_0^x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)_0^1$$

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

6. തിരുത്തലായി $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \theta + \phi) d\theta d\phi$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \theta + \phi) d\theta d\phi = \int_0^{\pi/2} (-\cos(\theta + \phi))_0^{\pi/2} d\phi$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} (-\cos(\pi/2 + \phi) + \cos \phi) d\phi$$

$$= (-\sin(\pi/2 + \phi) + \sin \phi)_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= (-\sin \pi + \sin \pi/2) - (-\sin \pi/2 + \sin 0)$$

$$= 1 - (-1)$$

$$= 2$$

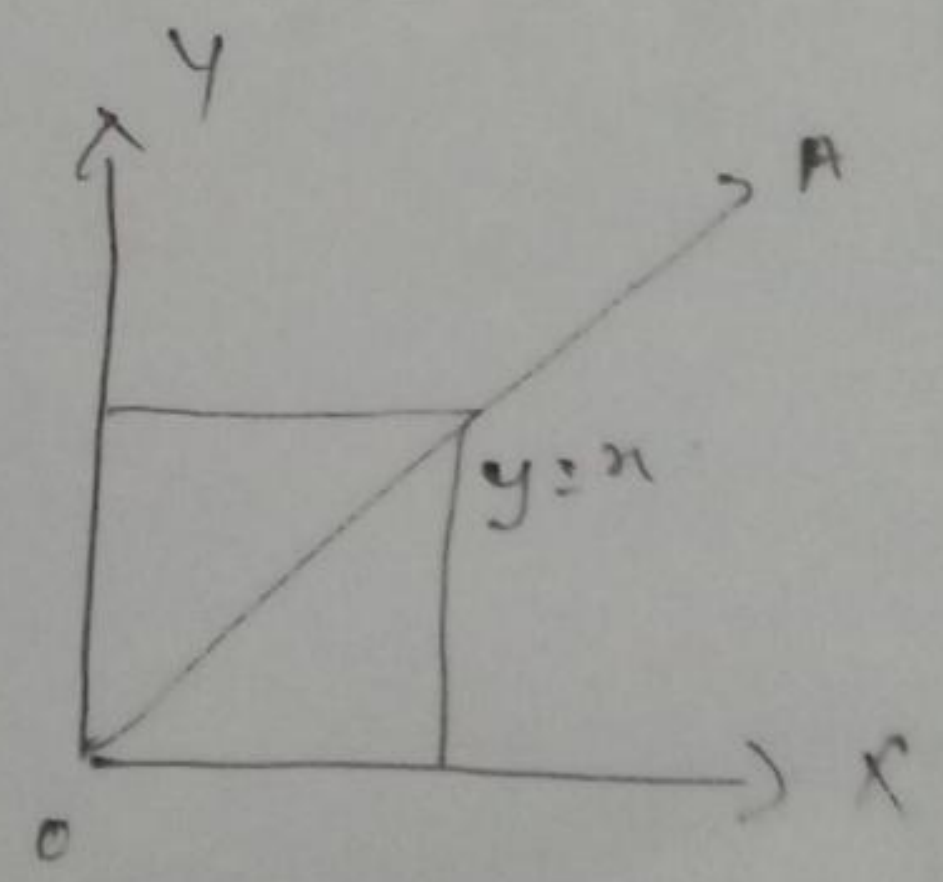
7. തിരുത്തലായി തിരുത്തലായി തിരുത്തലായി $\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y}}{xy} dx dy$ ന്റെ

തിരുത്തലായി തിരുത്തലായി തിരുത്തലായി $\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y}}{xy} dx dy$ ന്റെ

തിരുത്തലായി തിരുത്തലായി തിരുത്തലായി

തിരുത്തലായി
$$I = \int_0^{\infty} dx \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y}}{xy} dy$$

തിരുത്തലായി y -ന്റെ തിരുത്തലായി x -ന്റെ തിരുത്തലായി x -ന്റെ തിരുത്തലായി y -ന്റെ തിരുത്തലായി



100% correct, 100% correct, 100% correct. 100% correct.
 100% correct, 100% correct, 100% correct. 100% correct.

$$I = \int_0^a \frac{e^{-y}}{y} dy \int_0^y dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{e^{-y}}{y} dy (x)_0^y$$

$$= \int_0^a e^{-y} dy$$

$$= (-e^{-y})_0^a$$

$$= 1$$

Triple Integrals

R region volume triple integrals

$$\iiint_R f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \text{ volume } \iiint_R f(x, y, z) dv \text{ mass}$$

① Triple integrals.

Volume $\int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^c (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$

$$\int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^c (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^a \int_0^b \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + xy^2 + xz^2 \right)_0^c dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^a \int_0^b \left(\frac{c^3}{3} + cy^2 + cz^2 \right) dy dz$$

$$= c \int_0^a \int_0^b \left(\frac{c^2}{3} + y^2 + z^2 \right) dy dz$$

$$= c \int_0^a \left(\frac{c^2}{3} y + \frac{y^3}{3} + z^2 y \right)_0^b dz$$

$$= c \int_0^a \left(\frac{c^2}{3} b + \frac{b^3}{3} + z^2 b \right) dz$$

$$= bc \int_0^a \left(\frac{c^2}{3} + \frac{b^2}{3} + z^2 \right) dz$$

$$= bc \left[\frac{c^2}{3} z + \frac{b^2}{3} z + \frac{z^3}{3} \right]_0^a$$

$$= bc \left[\frac{c^2}{3} a + \frac{b^2}{3} a + \frac{a^3}{3} \right]$$

$$= abc \left(\frac{a^2}{3} + \frac{b^2}{3} + \frac{c^2}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{abc}{3} (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$$

2. Volume of the solid

$$\int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2-z^2}} dz dy dx$$

$$a = \sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2-z^2}$$

$$= \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a^2-x^2-y^2)-z^2}} dz \right) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \left(\int_0^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} dz \right) dy dx$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{z}{a}$$

$$= \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \left[\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{z}{a} \right) \right]_0^a dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \left[\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{z}{a} \right) - \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{0}{a} \right) \right] dz dy dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^a \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dy \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^a (y)_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \pi/2 \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\
 &= \pi/2 \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1}(x/a) \right]_0^a \\
 &= \pi/2 \left[0 + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1}(1) - 0 \right] \\
 &= \pi/2 \left[\frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \pi/2 \right] \\
 &= \frac{a^2 \pi^2}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

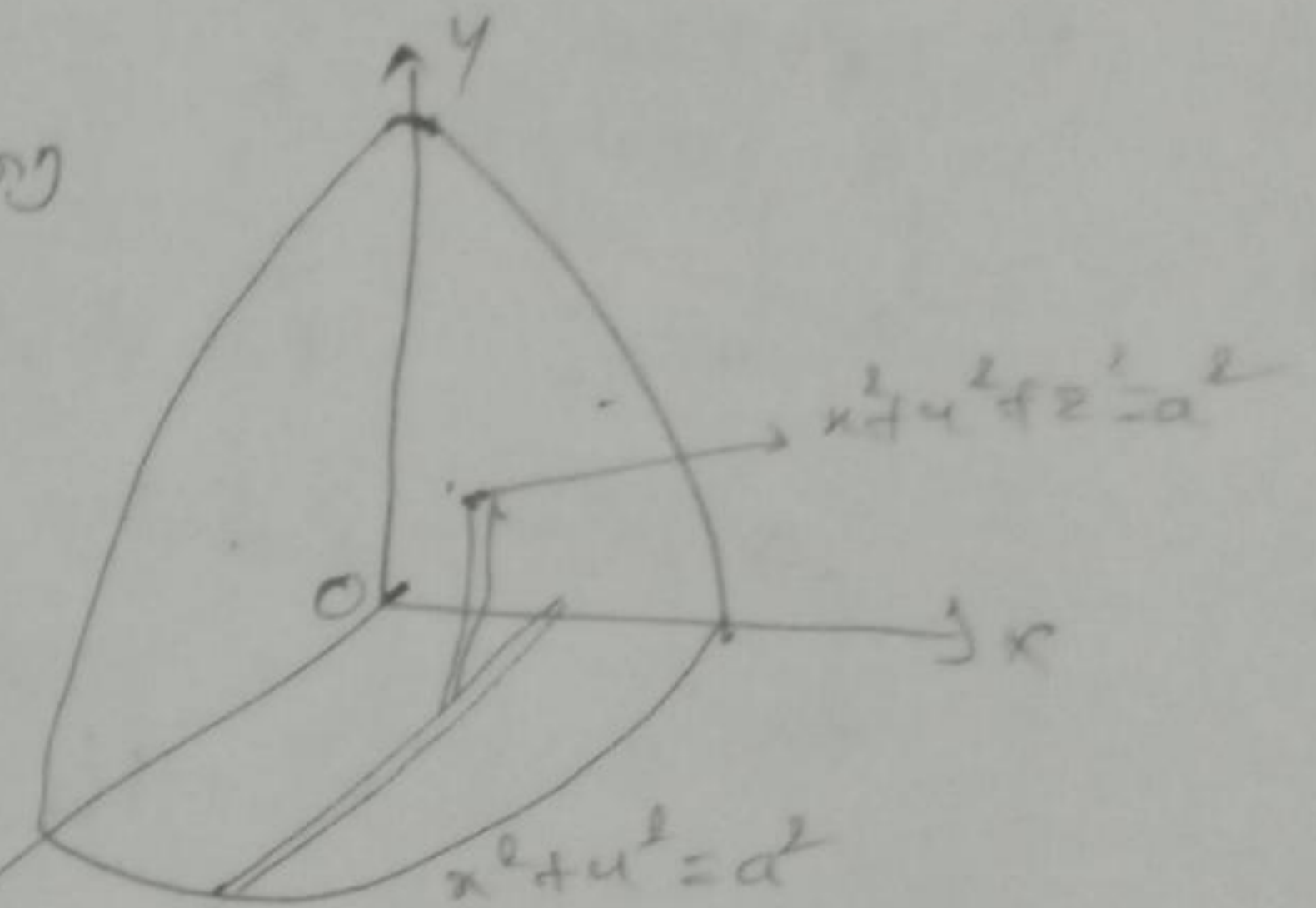
3. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ સર્કલ લેખકો ગુણક સિદ્ધિ સ્ફીરમાં સ્થિત સરેરાશ ગુણક $\iiint xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$ ની સહાય કરો.

ઉકેલ: સ્ફીરના સમીકરણો

$z = 0$ સમીકરણ $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ સમીકરણ

$y = 0$ સમીકરણ $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ સમીકરણ

$x = 0$ સમીકરણ a સમીકરણ



$$\iiint xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \frac{xyz}{2} \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \left(\frac{xy}{2} \right) \frac{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}{2} \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \frac{xy(a^2 - x^2 - y^2)}{2} \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} (xya^2 - x^3y - xy^3) \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \left(\frac{xy^2 a^2}{2} - \frac{x^3 y^2}{2} - \frac{xy^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \left[\frac{a^3 (a^2 - x^2)^{3/2}}{2} - \frac{x^3 (a^2 - x^2)^{3/2}}{2} - \frac{x (a^2 - x^2)^{5/2}}{4} \right] \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a^2 y^2}{4} - \frac{x^2 b^2}{8} - \frac{x^2 a^2}{8} + \frac{x^6}{6} - \frac{x^2 a^4}{8} - \frac{x^6}{24} + \frac{(a^2 y^2)^2}{8} \right]$$

$$= \frac{a^2 b^2}{8}$$

4. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ einen kugelförmigen Behälter berechnen.

Lsg: Behälter $V = \iiint dx dy dz$

z: oberste $c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$ abg

y: oberste $b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$ abg

x: oberste a abg

Behälter: $V = \int_0^a \int_0^{b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} \int_0^{c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dz dy dx$

$$= \int_0^a \int_0^{b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} (c) dy dx$$

$$= c \int_0^a \int_0^{b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dy dx$$

$$= \frac{8c}{b} \int_0^a \int_0^{b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} \frac{1}{b} \sqrt{b^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) - y^2} dy dx$$

$$= \frac{8c}{b} \int_0^a \int_0^{b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} \sqrt{\left(b \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)\right)^2 - y^2} dy dx$$

$$= \frac{8c}{b} \int_0^a \left(\int_0^a \left(\sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \right) dy \right) dx \quad a = b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{8c}{b} \int_0^a \left[\frac{y}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) \right]_0^a dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2\pi abc}{b} \int_0^a b^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) dx \\
 &= 2\pi bc \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3a^2} \right]_0^a \\
 &= 2\pi bc \left[a - \frac{a^3}{3a^2} \right] \\
 &= 2\pi bc \left(a - \frac{a}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \pi abc
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Volume $\int_1^3 \int_{1/x}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{xy}} xyz \, dz \, dy \, dx$

$$\text{Given: } \int_1^3 \int_{1/x}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{xy}} xyz \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_1^3 \int_{1/x}^1 xy \left(\frac{z^2}{2} \right)_0^{\sqrt{xy}} dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_1^3 \int_{1/x}^1 xy \left(\frac{xy}{2} \right) dy \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 x^2 \left(\frac{y^2}{2} \right)_{1/x}^1 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_1^3 x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_1^3 \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \log x \right]_1^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(9 - \log 3 - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{26}{3} - \log 3 \right)$$

ආශ්‍රිත - 5 උපරිත ගුණිතයේ ආකාරයේ ආකාරය

ආකාරය:

1. උපරිත ආකාරය

$$\int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx = \beta(m, n) \quad m > 0, n > 0$$

2. ආකාරය

$$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^\infty x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx, \quad n > 0.$$

ආකාරය:

$$\beta(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m) \Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$$

$m > 0, n > 0$ යනු ආකාරයේ ආකාරයේ $\beta(m, n)$ -හි අර්ථය.

ආකාරයේ ආකාරයේ ආකාරයේ

$$\Gamma(n+1) = \int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x} dx \quad (n > -1)$$

ආකාරයේ ආකාරයේ $v = x^n$ යනු ආකාරයේ ආකාරයේ.

$$dv = e^{-x} dx.$$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = \left[-e^{-x} x^n \right]_0^\infty - n \int_0^\infty -e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} x^n = 0, \quad n > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-x} x^n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n}{e^x} = 0$$

$$\therefore \Gamma(n+1) = n \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx$$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n \Gamma(n)$$

Gamma function definition

$$1. \quad \Gamma(n+1) = n \Gamma(n) \\ = n(n-1) \Gamma(n-1) \\ = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots \Gamma(1)$$

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} x^0 e^{-x} dx \\ = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = (-e^{-x})_0^{\infty}$$

$$\Gamma(1) = 1$$

$$\therefore \Gamma(n+1) = n!$$

Answer: $\Gamma(n+a) = (n+a-1)(n+a-2) \dots a \Gamma(a)$

$$2. \quad \beta(m, n) = \beta(n, m)$$

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$$

$x = 1-y$ substitution

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 (1-y)^{m-1} y^{n-1} (-dy)$$

$$= \int_0^1 y^{n-1} (1-y)^{m-1} dy$$

$$= \beta(n, m)$$

3. $\beta(m, n)$ is symmetric about $x = \frac{1}{2}$ in the interval $[0, 1]$.
 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ is the midpoint of the interval $[0, 1]$.

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$$

$x = \frac{y}{1+y}$ substitution $x=0, y=0$ and $x=1, y=\infty$

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^{m-1}}{(1+y)^{m-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+y)^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{dy}{(1+y)^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^{m-1}}{(1+y)^{m+n}} dy$$

$$4. \beta(m, n) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2m-1} x \cos^{2n-1} x dx$$

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$$

$x = \sin^2 \theta$ sein kann.

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin^2 \theta)^{m-1} (1 - \sin^2 \theta)^{n-1} 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2m-1} \theta \cos^{2n-1} \theta d\theta$$

which can be written as $2 I_{2m-1, 2n-1}$

$$I_{m, n} = \frac{1}{2} \beta\left(\frac{m+1}{2}, \frac{n+1}{2}\right)$$

Die Gamma-Funktion ist eine Verallgemeinerung der Fakultät

$$\beta(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m) \Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$$

$$\Gamma(m) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$x = t^2$ sein kann

$$\Gamma(m) = \int_0^{\infty} (t^2)^{m-1} e^{-t^2} 2t dt$$

$$2 \int_0^{\infty} x^{2m-1} e^{-x^2} dx \text{ sein kann}$$

$$\Gamma(n) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} y^{2n-1} e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$\Gamma(m) \Gamma(n) = 4 \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} x^{2m-1} y^{2n-1} e^{-x^2} e^{-y^2} dx dy$$

$x = r \cos \theta$ $y = r \sin \theta$ $dx dy = r dr d\theta$ sein kann

Die Gamma-Funktion ist eine Verallgemeinerung der Fakultät

$$\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n) = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (r \cos \alpha)^{2m-1} (r \sin \alpha)^{2n-1} e^{-r^2} r dr d\alpha$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} r^{2m+2n-1} \sin^{2n-1} \alpha \cos^{2m-1} \alpha dr d\alpha$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} r^{2m+2n-1} dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} t^{m+n-1} e^{-t} dt \quad t=r^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(m+n)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2m-1} \alpha \cos^{2n-1} \alpha d\alpha = \frac{\Gamma(2m-1)}{2} \frac{\Gamma(2n-1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \beta(m, n)$$

$$\therefore \Gamma(m)\Gamma(n) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(m+n) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \beta(m, n)$$

$$= \Gamma(m+n) \beta(m, n)$$

$$\therefore \beta(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\beta(1/2, 1/2) = \frac{\Gamma(1/2)\Gamma(1/2)}{\Gamma(1)}$$

$$\beta(1/2, 1/2) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^0 \alpha \cos^0 \alpha d\alpha$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\alpha$$

$$= \pi$$

$$\Gamma(1) = 1$$

$$[\Gamma(1/2)]^2 = \pi$$

$$\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{6. } \int_0^{\log a} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{x+y} e^{z+y+z} dz dy dx \\
 & \text{Soln: } \int_0^{\log a} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{x+y} e^{z+y+z} dz dy dx = \int_0^{\log a} \int_0^{\pi} (e^{z+y+z})_0^{x+y} dy dx \\
 & = \int_0^{\log a} \int_0^{\pi} (e^{3(x+y)} - e^{x+y}) dy dx \\
 & = \int_0^{\log a} \left(\frac{e^{3(x+y)}}{3} - e^{x+y} \right)_0^{\pi} dx \\
 & = \int_0^{\log a} \left(\frac{e^{4x}}{2} - e^{2x} \right) - \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{2} - e^x \right) dx \\
 & = \left[\frac{e^{4x}}{8} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + e^x \right]_0^{\log a} \\
 & = \left(e^{4 \log a} - \frac{3}{4} e^{2 \log a} + e^{\log a} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{4} + 1 \right) \\
 & = \left(e^{\log a^4} - \frac{3}{4} e^{\log a^2} + e^{\log a} \right) - \left(\frac{1-6+8}{8} \right) \\
 & = \frac{a^4}{8} - \frac{3}{4} a^2 + a - \frac{3}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{7. } \text{Bewiesen: } \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{x+y} e^z dz dy dx \\
 & = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (e^z)_0^{x+y} dy dx \\
 & = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (e^{x+y} - 1) dy dx \\
 & = \int_0^1 (e^{x+y} - 1)_0^{1-x} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^1 [e^{x(1-x)} - (1-x)] - [e^x] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (e^x - 1 + x - e^x) dx$$

$$= (e^x - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - e^x)_0^1$$

$$= e - 1 + 1/2 - e + 1$$

$$= 1/2$$

Answer: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2m-1} \theta \cos^{2n-1} \theta d\theta = 1/2 B(m, n)$ from both sides

Ex: $2m = p$ and $2n = q$ are even numbers.

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{p-1} \theta \cos^{q-1} \theta d\theta = 1/2 B(p/2, q/2)$$

$$= \frac{1/2 \Gamma(p/2) \Gamma(q/2)}{\Gamma(p/2 + q/2)} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

If $p = 1$ are even numbers in the numerator,

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{p-1} \theta d\theta = \frac{1/2 \Gamma(p/2) \Gamma(1/2)}{\Gamma(p/2 + 1/2)} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

If we put $p = q$ are even numbers in the numerator,

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{p-1} \theta \cos^{p-1} \theta d\theta = \frac{1/2 \left[\Gamma(p/2) \right]^2}{\Gamma(p)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{p-1} \theta d\theta = \frac{\left[\Gamma(p/2) \right]^2}{\Gamma(p)}$$

$20 = 9$ समान व्युत्पत्ति

$$\frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{p-1} \phi \, d\phi = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{p}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2})}$$

एक (2) - समान व्युत्पत्ति

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{p-1} \Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2})} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{p}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{p}{2})}$$

$$\Gamma(\frac{p}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{p-1}} \Gamma(\frac{p}{2}) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$p = 2n$ समान व्युत्पत्ति

$$\Gamma(n) \Gamma(n + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(2n)}{2^{2n-1}}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{4}; \quad \Gamma(\frac{1}{4}) \Gamma(\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{2^{-1/2}} = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

1. व्युत्पत्ति $\int_0^1 x^m (\log 1/x)^n \, dx$

पुनः $(\log 1/x) = t$ $x = e^{-t}$
 $dx = -e^{-t} dt$

$$\int_0^1 x^m (\log 1/x)^n \, dx = \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-t})^m t^n (-e^{-t}) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(m+1)t} t^n \, dt$$

$(m+1)t = y$ $dt = \frac{1}{m+1} dy$ समान व्युत्पत्ति

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y} y^n}{m+1} dy = \frac{1}{m+1} \Gamma(n+1)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \quad x^2 = t$$

$$2x dx = dt$$

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

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} t^{-1/2} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

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

3. $\int_0^1 x^7 (1-x)^8 dx$

$$= \frac{1}{17} B(8, 9)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(8) \Gamma(9)}{\Gamma(17)}$$

$$= \frac{7! 8!}{16!}$$

$$4. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^7 \theta \cos^5 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{7+1}{2}, \frac{5+1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} B(4, 3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(4) \Gamma(3)}{\Gamma(7)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{3! 2!}{6!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{120}$$

$$5. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{10} \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(11/2) \Gamma(1/2)}{\Gamma(11/2 + 1/2)}$$

$$n = 9/2$$

$$n+1 = 11/2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9/2 \cdot 7/2 \cdot 5/2 \cdot 3/2 \cdot 1/2 (\sqrt{\pi})^2$$

$$= \frac{9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot (\sqrt{\pi})^2}{5! \cdot 2^6}$$

$$= \frac{63\pi}{512}$$

6. Legendre's formula. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\tan \theta} \, d\theta$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{1/2} \theta \cos^{-1/2} \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(3/4) \Gamma(1/4)}{\Gamma(3/4 + 1/4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(3/4) \Gamma(1/4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(1 - 1/4) \Gamma(1/4)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \pi/4}$$

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

7. $\int_0^1 x^m (1-x^n)^p dx$ - એવું કાલેબર કાલેબર કાલેબર કાલેબર કાલેબર કાલેબર

$\int_0^1 x^5 (1-x^3)^{10} dx$ - એવું કાલેબર કાલેબર

ધારો: $x^n = y$

$$nx^{n-1} dx = dy$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 x^m (1-x^n)^p dx = \int_0^1 y^{m/n} (1-y)^p \frac{dy}{n \cdot y^{n-1/n}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 y^{\frac{m-n+1}{n}} (1-y)^p dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{m-n+1}{n} + 1, p+1\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{m+1}{n}, p+1\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right) \Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n} + p+1\right)}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^5 (1-x^3)^{10} dx = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5+1}{3}\right) \Gamma(10+1)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5+1}{3} + 10+1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Gamma(2) \Gamma(11)}{\Gamma(13)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{396}$$

8. મિથ્યા. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{2m-1} \theta \sin^{2n-1} \theta}{\cos^{2m} \theta + \sin^{2m} \theta} d\theta = \frac{B(m, n)}{m+n}$

For $t = t$ complete substitution

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n-1} dt}{(a+bt^2)^{m+n}}$$

$\sqrt{b} t = \sqrt{ay}$ then substitute ay for $2m+2n$ substitution

$$\frac{1}{2a^m b^n} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^{n-1}}{(1+y)^{m+n}} dy = \frac{\beta(m,n)}{2a^m b^n}$$