

เฉลยแนวข้อสอบ 206103 Final

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แบบฝึกหัดทบทวน

1. กำหนด $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+2x}$

1.1 จงหาพหุนามแมคลอรินอันดับ 3 ของ $f(x)$

1.2 จงหาค่าประมาณของ $\frac{1}{1.02}$ โดยใช้พหุนามแมคลอรินอันดับ 2 ของ $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+2x}$

2. จงหาอินทิกรัลต่อไปนี้

3.1 $\int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 3x^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{5}{x} \right) dx$

3.4 $\int e^x e^{e^x} dx$

3.2 $\int \frac{\cos x \sin x}{\sin^2 x + 1} dx$

3.5 $\int \operatorname{cosec} x (\cot x + \operatorname{cosec} x) dx$

3.3 $\int (2x-1)^{2011} dx$

3.6 $\int \frac{e^x}{1+9e^{2x}} dx$

4. จงหา $\int \frac{\sin \theta \cos^8 \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$

5. จงหา $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 4}} dx$

6. จงหา $\int \cos 3x \cos 5x dx$

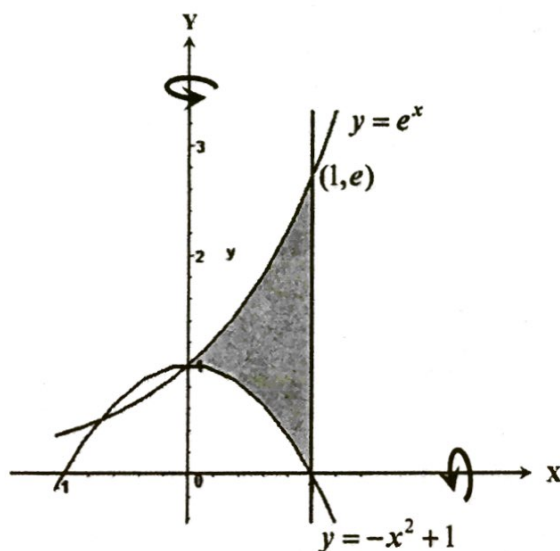
7. จงหา $\int x \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx$

8. จงเขียนฟังก์ชันรกรยะต่อไปนี้ เป็นผลบวกของเศษส่วนย่อย โดยไม่ต้องคำนวณค่าคงที่

$\frac{5x^2 + 1}{(x-2)^2 (x^2 + x + 13)} = \dots\dots\dots$

9. จงหา $\int \frac{2x^2 + x + 2}{x(x^2 + 1)} dx$

10. กำหนดรูป



จากรูปจงหาปริมาตร (V) ที่เกิดจากการหมุนบริเวณที่แรเงารอบเส้นตรงที่กำหนด โดยเขียนคำตอบในรูปอินทิกรัลจำกัดเขต โดยไม่ต้องคำนวณค่า

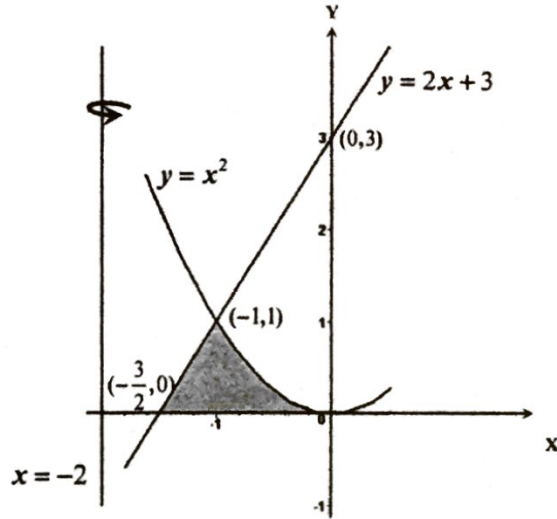
10.1 หมุนรอบแกน X หาโดยวิธี Disk

$V = \dots\dots\dots$

10.2 หมุนรอบแกน Y หาโดยวิธี Shell

$V = \dots\dots\dots$

11. กำหนดรูป



จากรูปจงหาปริมาตร (V) ที่เกิดจากการหมุนบริเวณที่แรเงารอบเส้นตรงที่กำหนด โดยเขียนคำตอบในรูปอินทิกรัลจำกัดเขต โดยไม่ต้องคำนวณค่า

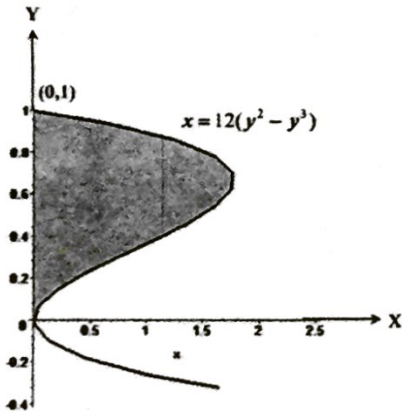
11.1 หมุนรอบเส้นตรง $x = -2$ หาโดยวิธี Disk

$V = \dots\dots\dots$

11.2 หมุนรอบเส้นตรง $x = -2$ หาโดยวิธี Shell

$V = \dots\dots\dots$

12. จงหาพื้นที่ของบริเวณที่แรเงา



13. จงเขียนอินทิกรัลไม่ตรงแบบต่อไปนี้ ในรูปลิมิตของอินทิกรัลโดยไม่ต้องคำนวณค่า

$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} dx = \dots\dots\dots$

14. จงตรวจสอบว่าอินทิกรัลไม่ตรงแบบต่อไปนี้เป็นคอนเวอร์จ หรือ ไดเวอร์จ ถ้าคอนเวอร์จ จงหาค่าของอินทิกรัลนั้น

14.1 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^x dx$

14.2 $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{(2-x)^{\frac{3}{4}}} dx$

အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း

၁) ကိန်းရှင် $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+2x}$

∴ အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း (အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း) 3 ကြိမ် $f(x)$

∴ $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(0)x^3}{3!}$

ထို $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+2x} = (1+2x)^{-1} \rightarrow f(0) = (1+0)^{-1} = 1$

$f'(x) = -(1+2x)^{-2} = -2(1+2x)^{-2} \rightarrow f'(0) = -2(1+0)^{-2} = -2$

$f''(x) = -2(-2)(1+2x)^{-3} = 8(1+2x)^{-3} \rightarrow f''(0) = 8(1+0)^{-3} = 8$

$f'''(x) = 8(-3)(1+2x)^{-4} = -48(1+2x)^{-4} \rightarrow f'''(0) = -48(1+0)^{-4} = -48$

∴ $\frac{1}{1+2x} = (1) + (-2)x + \frac{(8)x^2}{2!} + \frac{(-48)x^3}{3!}$ *

∴ အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း (အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း) 2 ကြိမ် $\frac{1}{1.02}$

∴ $\frac{1}{1+2x} = \frac{1}{1.02}$

$1+2x = 1.02$

$2x = 1.02 - 1$

$2x = 0.02$

$x = 0.01$

∴ $\frac{1}{1.02} = 1 - 2(0.01) + \frac{8(0.01)^2}{2!}$ *

2) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 3x^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{5}{x} dx$

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

$$22 \int \frac{\cos x \sin x}{\sin^2 x + 1} dx$$

Q. $u = \sin^2 x + 1 = (\sin x)^2 + 1$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2(\sin x)' \cos x, \quad dx = \frac{du}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\cos x \sin x}{\sin^2 x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\cancel{\cos x} \cancel{\sin x}}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{\cancel{2 \sin x} \cancel{\cos x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sin^2 x + 1| + C \quad \times$$

$$2.3 \quad \int (2x-1)^{2011} dx$$

ϕ
 $u = 2x-1$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2, \quad dx = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int (2x-1)^{2011} dx = \int u^{2011} \frac{du}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{2011} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^{2012}}{2012} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x-1)^{2012}}{2012} + C$$

~~8~~



$$2.4 \int e^x \cdot e^x dx$$

ϕ
 $u = e^x$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = e^x, \quad dx = \frac{du}{e^x}$$

$$\therefore \int e^x \cdot e^x dx = \int \cancel{e^x} \cdot e^u \frac{du}{\cancel{e^x}}$$

$$= \int e^u du$$

$$= e^u + c$$

$$= e^{e^x} + c$$

$$2.5 \int \operatorname{cosec} x (\cot x + \operatorname{cosec} x) dx$$

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

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

$$2.6 \quad \int \frac{e^x}{1 + 9e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{1 + (3e^x)^2} dx$$

↳ $u = 3e^x$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3e^x, \quad dx = \frac{du}{3e^x}$$

$$\int \frac{e^x}{1 + (3e^x)^2} dx = \int \frac{\cancel{e^x}}{1 + u^2} \frac{du}{\cancel{3e^x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{1^2 + u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \arctan\left(\frac{u}{1}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \arctan\left(\frac{3e^x}{1}\right) + C \quad \neq$$

$$3) \int \frac{\sin \theta \cos^8 \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin \theta \cos^8 \theta}{\cancel{\cos^2 \theta}} d\theta$$

$$= \int \sin \theta \cdot \cos^6 \theta d\theta$$

Q_m $u = \cos \theta$

$$\frac{du}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta, \quad d\theta = \frac{du}{-\sin \theta}$$

$$\therefore \int \sin \theta \cdot \cos^6 \theta d\theta = \int \sin \theta \cdot u^6 \frac{du}{-\sin \theta}$$

$$= - \int u^6 du$$

$$= - \frac{u^7}{7} + C$$

$$= - \frac{\cos^7 \theta}{7} + C$$

~~✗~~

$$4) \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-4}} dx \quad \rightarrow \quad \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-2^2}} dx$$

$$\text{Let } u = a \sec \theta$$

$$\text{Let } x = 2 \sec \theta$$

$$dx = 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-2^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{2^2 \sec^2 \theta \sqrt{2^2 \sec^2 \theta - 2^2}} \cdot 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2 \sec \theta \sqrt{2^2 (\sec^2 \theta - 1)}} \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2 \sec \theta \sqrt{2^2 \tan^2 \theta}} \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2 \sec \theta \cdot 2 \tan \theta} \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sec \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \cos \theta d\theta$$

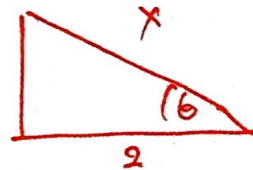
$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin \theta + C$$

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

$$\text{Let } x = 2 \sec \theta$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-4}$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x}$$

$$5) \int \cos(3x) \cos(5x) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(3x - 5x) + \cos(3x + 5x) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \underbrace{\cos(-2x)}_{\textcircled{1}} + \underbrace{\cos(8x)}_{\textcircled{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sin(-2x) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(8x) \right] + C \quad *$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int \cos(-2x) dx$$

$$u = -2x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -2, \quad dx = \frac{du}{-2}$$

$$\int \cos(-2x) dx = \int \cos u \frac{du}{-2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \cos u du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sin u$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \int \cos(8x) dx$$

$$u = 8x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 8, \quad dx = \frac{du}{8}$$

$$\int \cos(8x) dx = \int \cos u \frac{du}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \cos u du$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sin u$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sin(8x)$$

$$6) \int x \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol} \quad u &= x, & dv &= \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \, dx \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= 1, & v &= \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \, dx \\ du &= dx, & v &= -\cot x \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{mn} \quad \int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

$$\int x \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \, dx = [x] [-\cot x] - \int [-\cot x] [dx]$$

$$= -x \cot x + \int \cot x \, dx$$

$$= -x \cot x + \ln |\sin x| + c$$

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7) $\frac{5x^2 + 1}{(x-2)^2(x^2+x+13)}$ Partial Fraction Decomposition: $\frac{A}{(x-2)^1} + \frac{B}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+x+13)^1}$

$$\frac{5x^2 + 1}{(x-2)^2(x^2+x+13)} = \frac{A}{(x-2)^1} + \frac{B}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+x+13)^1}$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + x + 2}{x(x^2 + 1)}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + x + 2}{x(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 1}$$

q6
 $x(x^2 + 1)$ નો નામકરણ

$$2x^2 + x + 2 = A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + C)x$$

$$2x^2 + x + 2 = Ax^2 + A + Bx^2 + Cx$$

$$2x^2 + x + 2 = (A+B)x^2 + Cx + A$$

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$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= 2 & \textcircled{1} \\ C &= 1 & \textcircled{2} \\ A &= 2 & \textcircled{3} \end{aligned} \quad B = 0$$

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

← q6 17

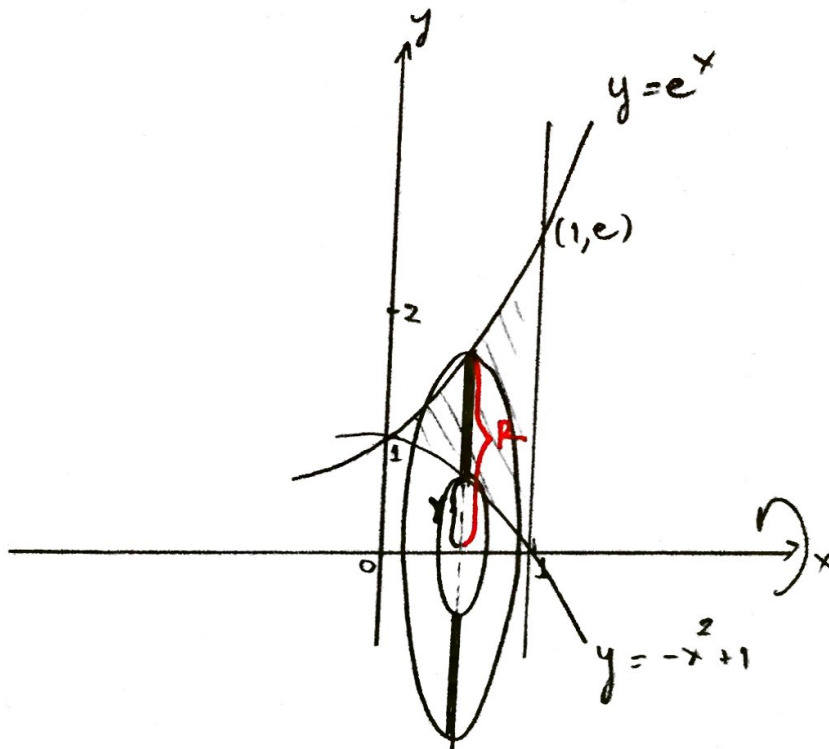
$$\therefore \int \frac{2x^2 + x + 2}{x(x^2 + 1)} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$= 2 \ln|x| + \frac{1}{1} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{1}\right) + C$$



1) $\int_0^1 (e^x - (-x^2 + 1))^2 dx$

2) Disk $\pi (R^2 - r^2) dx$



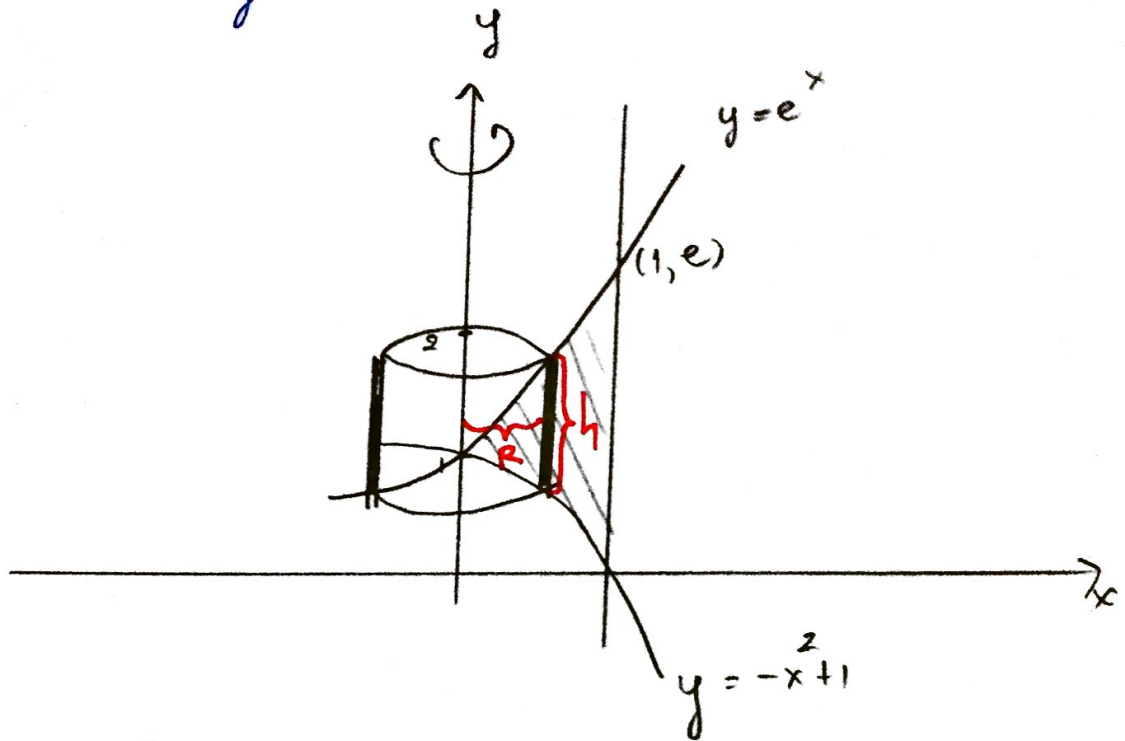
$$V = \pi \int_a^b R^2 - r^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 [e^x - 0]^2 - [(-x^2 + 1) - 0]^2 dx$$

\neq

9.2

Shell method



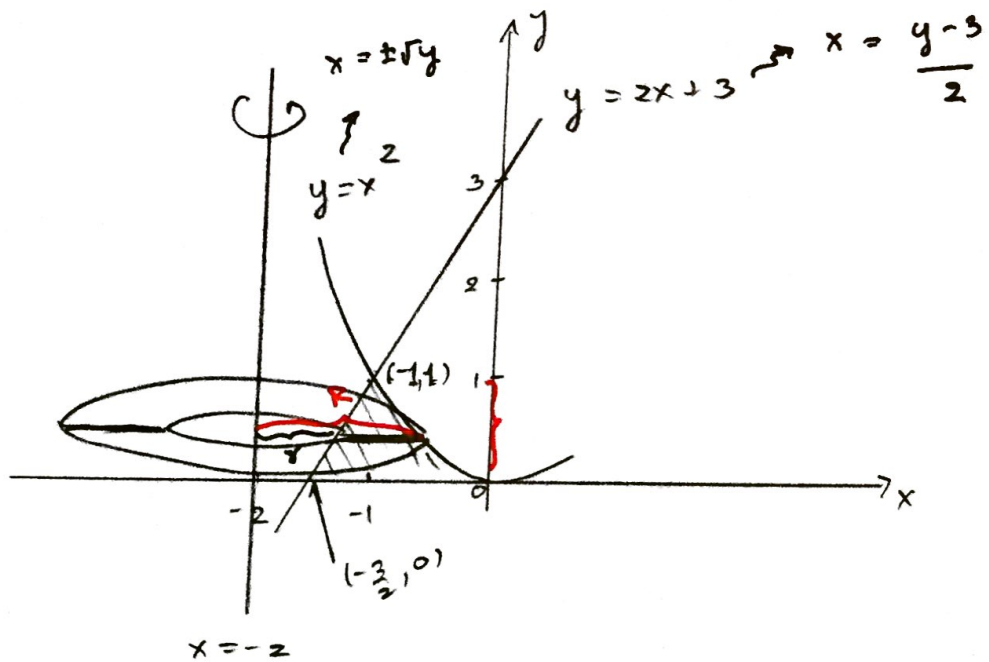
$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b R h \, dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 [x - 0] [e^x - (-x + 1)] \, dx$$

⇒

10.) $\pi r^2 \Delta y$

10.1 Disk $\pi r^2 \Delta y$ $x = -2$



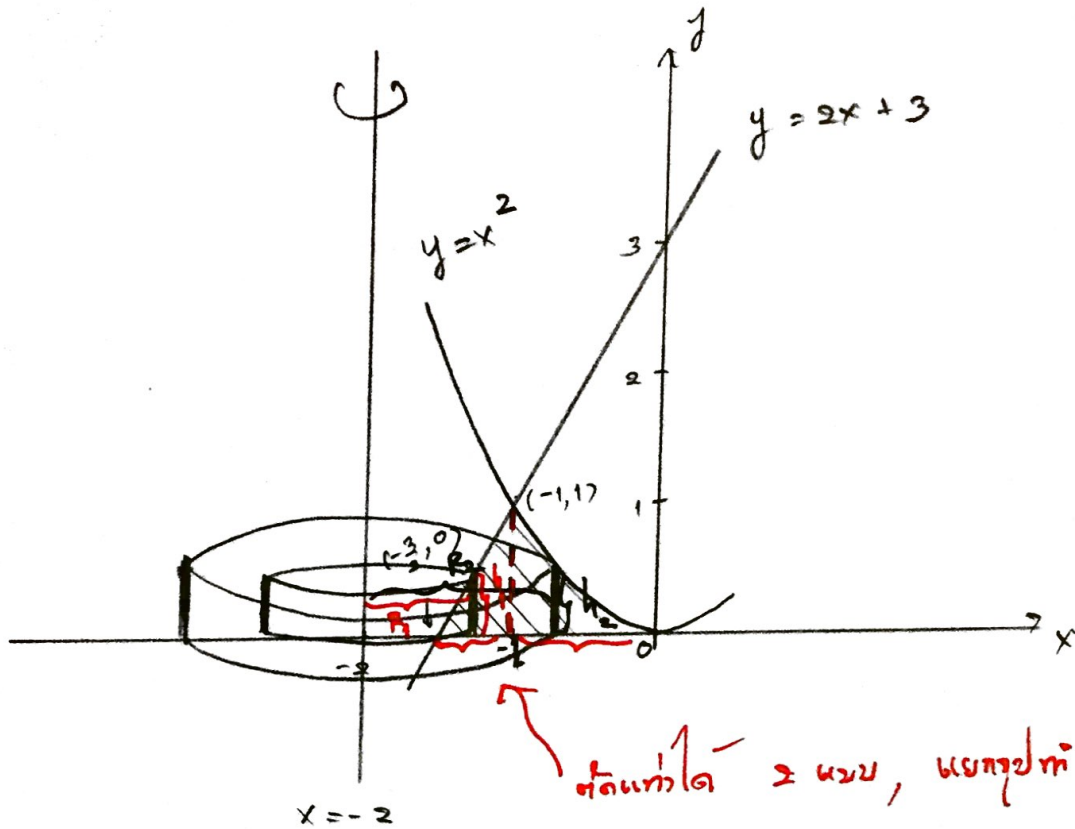
$$V = \pi \int_a^b R^2 - r^2 dy$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 [(-\sqrt{y}) - (-2)]^2 - \left[\frac{y-3}{2} - (-2) \right]^2 dy$$

10.2
=

Shell

ଅକ୍ଷ (x-axis) $x = -2$

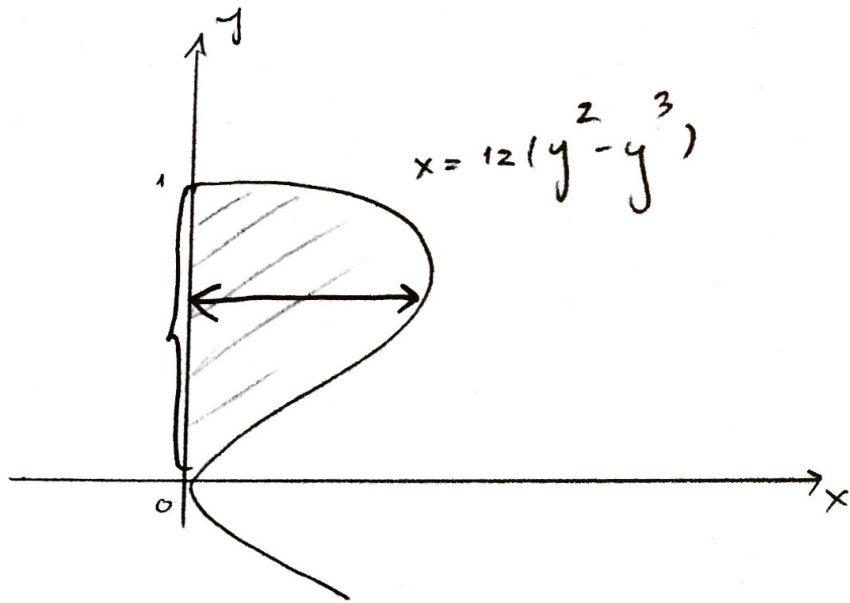


$$V = 2\pi \int_{a_1}^{b_1} R_1 h_1 dx + 2\pi \int_{a_2}^{b_2} R_2 h_2 dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^{-1} [x - (-2)] [(2x+3) - 0] dx + 2\pi \int_{-1}^0 [x - (-2)] [x^2 - 0] dx$$



11). ๑๑๑๑๑๑๑๑๑๑



$$A = \int_0^1 12(y^2 - y^3) dy$$

$$= 12 \left[\frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^4}{4} \right]_0^1$$

$$= 12 \left[\frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{1^4}{4} \right] - 12 \left[\cancel{0} - \cancel{0} \right]$$

$$= 12 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$= 12 \left(\frac{1}{12} \right)$$

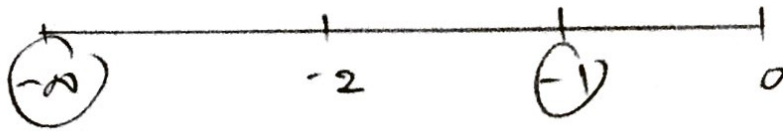
$$= 1$$

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(2) $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx$ $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx$

$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx$ $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx$ $x = -\infty, -1, *$



$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-2} \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx$$

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow -\infty} \int_A^{-2} \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx + \lim_{B \rightarrow -1^-} \int_{-2}^B \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx$$

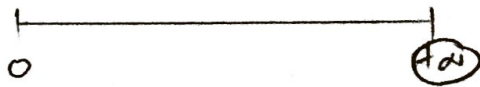
$$+ \lim_{C \rightarrow -1^+} \int_C^0 \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx$$



13) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^x dx$ ର ପରିଣତତା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କର।

$$13.1 \int_0^{+\infty} e^x dx$$

ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ $x = +\infty$



$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^x dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^A e^x dx$$

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} [e^x]_0^A$$

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} [e^A - e^0]$$

$$= +\infty - 1$$

$$= +\infty$$

\therefore ଅନିର୍ଣ୍ଣ.

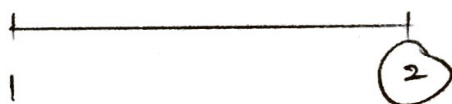
~~✗~~



$$13.2 = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{(2-x)^{\frac{3}{4}}} dx$$

∫₁² $\frac{1}{(2-x)^{\frac{3}{4}}}$

$$x = 2$$



$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{(2-x)^{\frac{3}{4}}} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow 2^-} \int_1^A \frac{1}{(2-x)^{\frac{3}{4}}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow 2^-} \left[-4 \sqrt[4]{2-x} \right]_1^A$$

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow 2^-} \left[(-4 \sqrt[4]{2-A}) - (-4 \sqrt[4]{2-1}) \right]$$

$$= 0 + 4 \sqrt[4]{1}$$

$$= 4$$

∴ *done*

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

$$u = 2-x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -1, dx = -du$$

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

$$= -4 \sqrt[4]{2-x}$$