

أتدرّب وأحل المسائل

التكامل

أحد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

$$(x^2(2x^3+5)^4)dx \quad (1)$$

$$u=2x^3+5 \Rightarrow du/dx=6x^2 \Rightarrow dx=du/6x^2 \int x^2(2x^3+5)^4 dx = \int x^2 u^4 \times du/6x^2 = \int 16u^4 du = 16u^5/5 + C = 16(2x^3+5)^5/5 + C$$

$$(x^2x+3)dx \quad (2)$$

$$u=x+3 \Rightarrow dx=du, x=u-3 \int x^2x+3 dx = \int x^2 u du = \int (u-3)2udu = \int (u^5 - 6u^3 + 9u^2) du = 27u^7/7 - 125u^5/5 + 6u^3/3 + C = 27(x+3)^7/7 - 125(x+3)^5/5 + 6(x+3)^3/3 + C$$

$$(x(x+2)^3)dx \quad (3)$$

$$u=x+2 \Rightarrow dx=du, x=u-2 \int x(x+2)^3 dx = \int x u^3 du = \int (u-2)u^3 du = \int (u^4 - 2u^3) du = 15u^5/5 - 12u^4/4 + C = 15(x+2)^5/5 - 12(x+2)^4/4 + C$$

$$(xx+4)dx \quad (4)$$

$$u=x+4 \Rightarrow dx=du, x=u-4 \int xx+4 dx = \int x u du = \int (u-4)u du = \int (u^2 - 4u) du = 23u^3/3 - 8u^2/2 + C = 23(x+4)^3/3 - 8(x+4)^2/2 + C = 23(x+4)^3/3 - 8x^2 + 4 + C$$

$$(2xdx)(5x\cos\sin\int)$$

$$x \Rightarrow dx=du - \sin x \Rightarrow du/dx = -\sin x - 1 \Rightarrow dx = -\sin x - 1 du \Rightarrow x = \int (1 - 2u^2) du = u - 23u^3/3 + C = \cos(2u^2 - 1) \times du - \sin 2x dx = \int \sin x \cos x \int \sin x + C x - 23 \cos 3 \sin x$$

$$(e^{3x}xe^x+1)dx \quad (6)$$

$$bbb u = ex+1 \Rightarrow du/dx = ex \Rightarrow dx = du/ex, ex = u-1 \int e^{3x}xe^x+1 dx = \int e^{3x}u \times due/du = |u| + C = 12(ex) = \int e^2x du = \int (u-1)2udu = \int (u-2+1u)du = 12u^2/2 - 2u + \ln(u+1) + C + 1/2 - 2(ex+1) + \ln$$

($\int x dx (7 \sec^4 x)$

$$x \Rightarrow du = dx = \sec x \Rightarrow dx = \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x) dx = \int \sec 2x \times \sec 2x dx = \int \sec 2 \sec 4x dx$$

$$x = \int (1+u^2) du = u + x (1+u^2) \times dusec 2x dx = \int \sec 2x \int \sec 4x dx = dusec 2x$$

$$x + Cx + 13 \tan 313u^3 + C = \tan$$

($\int x dx (8 x \cos^2 \tan x)$

$$x \int \tan x dx \Rightarrow dx = dusec 2x \Rightarrow du = \sec 2x dx$$

$$x = \int u du = 12u^2 + C = 12 \tan 2x \times dusec 2x dx = \int u \sec 2x \cos 2x dx$$

($x \int x dx (9 (\ln \sin x))$

$$du = -\cos x \times x dx = \int \sin x dx = \int \sin (\ln x) dx \Rightarrow du = x dx = x du \Rightarrow \sin u = \ln x + C$$

$$(\ln u + C = -\cos x)$$

($\int x dx (10 x \ln 1 + \sin 2x \cos x)$

$$x) + C (1 + \sin 2x dx = 12 \ln x \ln 1 + \sin 2x \cos x dx = 12 \int 2 \sin x dx + \sin 2x \cos x dx$$

($\int (2ex - 2e - x(ex + e - x)) dx (11)$

$$u = ex + e - x \Rightarrow du = ex - e - x dx \Rightarrow du = ex - e - x dx$$

$$x = \int 2(ex - e - x) dx = 2 \int ex - e - x dx = 2u - 2du = -2u - 1 + C = -2ex + e - x + C$$

($\int (x(x+1)x+1) dx (12)$

$$u = x + 1 \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u - 1 \Rightarrow -x(x+1)x+1 dx = \int 1 - u u du = \int 1 - u u du = \int (u - 32 - u - 12) du = -2u - 12 - 2u + 12 + C = -2(x+1) - 12 - 2(x+1) + 12 + C = -2x + 1 - 2x + 1 + C$$

($\int (xx+10) dx (13)$

$$u = x + 10 \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u - 10 \Rightarrow xx + 10 dx = \int (u - 10) u du = \int (u^4 - 10u^2) du = \int 37u^3 - 152u^2 + C = 37(x+10)^3 - 152(x+10)^2 + C = 37(x+10)^3 - 152(x+10)^2 + C$$

($\int (x^2) dx (14 x^2 \tan 7 \sec 2)$

$$x^2 dx = \int \sec 2x^2 \tan 7x^2 \int \sec 2x^2 dx = 2d \sec 2x^2 \Rightarrow dudx = 12 \sec 2u = \tan x^2 + C x^2 = 2 \int u^7 du = 14u^8 + C = 14 \tan 8x^2 u^7 \times 2d \sec 2$$

$$(xdx) (15x \sec x + e \sin \sec 3 \int)$$

$$xx \sin x dx + \int \cos x dx = \int \sec 2x \sin x + \cos x dx = \int (\sec 2x \sec x + e \sin \sec 3 \int) \\ x dx + x dx = \int \sec 2x \sec x + e \sin x \int \sec 3x dx \Rightarrow dx = du \cos x \Rightarrow dudx = \cos x du = \sin x + C x + e \sin x + e u + C = \tan x + \int e u du = \tan x = \tan x e u \times du \cos \int \cos$$

$$(xdx) (16x^3) \cos 3 \sin + 1 \int$$

$$x dx = \int (1+u^13) \cos 3x^3 \cos 3x \int (1+\sin x) dx = du \cos x \Rightarrow dudx = \cos u = \sin x du = \int (1+u^13) (1-u^2) x du = \int (1+u^13) (1-\sin 2x) = \int (1+u^13) \cos 2x du \cos) du = \int (1+u^13) (1-u^2) du = \int (1-u^2+u^13-u^7) du = u - 13u^3 + 34u^4 - 3 x + C x - 310 \sin 103x + 34 \sin 43x - 13 \sin 310u^103 + C = \sin$$

$$(xdx) (17x \sec 5 \sin \int)$$

$$x \int \sin x dx \Rightarrow dx = du - \sin x \Rightarrow dudx = -\sin x dx u = \cos x \cos - 5x dx = \int \sin x \sec 5 \sin \int x + x = - \int u - 5 du = 14u - 4 + C = 14 \cos - 4x u - 5 \times du - \sin x dx = \int \sin x \sec 5 n x + CC = 14 \sec 4$$

$$(xdx) (18x \cos 3x + \tan \sin \int)$$

$$x + s x (\sec x \sec x) dx = \int \tan x \sec 3x + \tan x \sec 2x dx = \int (\tan x \cos 3x + \tan \sin \int) x dx \cos 3x + \tan x \int \sin x \sec x \Rightarrow dx = du \tan x \sec x \Rightarrow dudx = \tan x) dx u = \sec x^2 x = \int (u + u^2) du = 12u^2 + 13u^3 + C = 12 \sec x \sec x (u + u^2) du \tan x \sec x = \int \tan x + C x + 13 \sec 32$$

أجد قيمة كلا من التكاملات الآتية:

$$(2xdx) (19x^1 - \cos 20\pi / 4 \sin \int)$$

$$|2x^2 x = |\sin 2x = \sin 2 \cos 2 - 1$$

لكن الزاوية x^2 تكون ضمن الربع الأول عندما $0 < \pi/4 < x$

لذا فإن $\sin 2x > 0$ ويكون $|2x^2 x| = \sin 2x$

$$x \Rightarrow x dx u = \sin x \cos 2x dx = \int 0 \pi 42 \sin 2x \sin 2x dx = \int 0 \pi 4 \sin x 1 - \cos 20 \pi 4 \sin \int 2x dx x 1 - \cos 2x x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 x = \pi 4 \Rightarrow u = 12 \int 0 \pi 4 \sin x \Rightarrow dx = du \cos du dx = \cos x = \int 0 122 u^2 du = 23 u^3 | 0 12 = 132 x du \cos = \int 0 122 u^2 \cos$$

$$(x^2 dx) (200\pi/2x \sin \int$$

$$x^2 dx = \int 0 u = x^2 \Rightarrow du dx = 2x \Rightarrow dx = du / 2x = \pi/2 \Rightarrow u = \pi/2 x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 \int 0 \pi 2x \sin \pi/2 - 1 \approx 0. u | 0 \pi 24 = -12 (\cos u du = -12 \cos u du) 2x = 12 \int 0 \pi 24 \sin \pi/24 x \sin 891$$

$$(01x^3 1 + x^2 dx) (21 \int$$

$$u = 1 + x^2 \Rightarrow du dx = 2x \Rightarrow dx = du / 2x, x^2 = u - 1 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 2 \int 0 1x^3 1 + x^2 dx = \int 12x^3 u \times du / 2x = 12 \int 12x^2 u du = 12 \int 12u - 1 u du = 12 \int 12(u^2 - u - 1) du = 12(23u^3 - 2u^2) | 12 = 12(23(2)^3 - 2(2)^2) - (23(1)^3 - 2(1)^2) = 2 - 23$$

$$(x dx) (22x \tan 50\pi / 3 \sec 2 \int$$

$$x t x x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 x = \pi/3 \Rightarrow u = 3 \int 0 \pi 3 \sec 2 x \Rightarrow dx = du \sec 2 x \Rightarrow du = \sec 2 u = \tan x = \int 0 3 u^5 du = 16 u^6 | 0 3 = 92 x u^5 du \sec 2 x dx = \int 0 3 \sec 2 \tan 5$$

$$(x-1)e(x-1)^2 dx (23) 02 \int$$

$$u = (x-1)^2 \Rightarrow du dx = 2(x-1) \Rightarrow dx = du / 2(x-1), x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow u = 1 \int 0 2(x-1)e(x-1)^2 dx = \int 11(x-1)e du / 2(x-1) = 0$$

$$(xx dx) (24 + 142 \int$$

$$u = 2 + x \Rightarrow du dx = 12x \Rightarrow dx = 2x du, x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 3 \Rightarrow x = 4 \Rightarrow u = 4 \int 142 + xx dx = \int 34 u x^2 du = \int 342 u du = 43 u^3 | 34 = 4(8 - 33) 3$$

$$(0110x(1+x^3)^2 dx) (25 \int$$

$$u = 1 + x^3 \Rightarrow du dx = 32x^2 \Rightarrow dx = 23du x^2 dx = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 2 \int 0 110x(1+x^3)^2 dx = \int 1210x u^2 23 du x^2 dx = 203 \int 12u - 2 du = -203u - 1 | 12 = 103$$

$$(x dx) (26x \sin 0\pi / 62 \cos \int$$

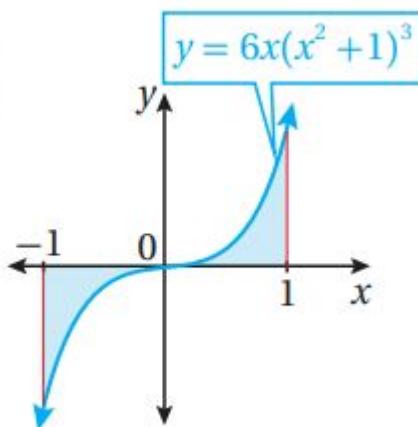
$$xx=0 \Rightarrow u=1 \Rightarrow x=\pi/6 \Rightarrow u=32 \int_0^{\pi/6} 2\cos x dx = du - \sin x \Rightarrow du/dx = -\sin u = \cos 2(232|132 = -1) \ln x = -\int_{132}^{232} u du = -2u \ln x du - \sin x dx = \int_{132}^{232} u \sin x \sin -2 \approx 0.256$$

$$(xdx)(27x \cot 5\pi/4 \pi/2 \csc 2)$$

$$xx=\pi/2 \Rightarrow u=0 \Rightarrow x=\pi/4 \Rightarrow u=1 \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} 2\cos x dx = du - \csc 2 x \Rightarrow du/dx = -\csc 2 u = \cot x = \int_{10-u}^{10} 5 du = -16u|_{10}^{16} = 16x \int_{10}^{16} u du - \csc 2 x dx = \int_{10}^{16} \csc 2 x \cot 5 sc 2$$

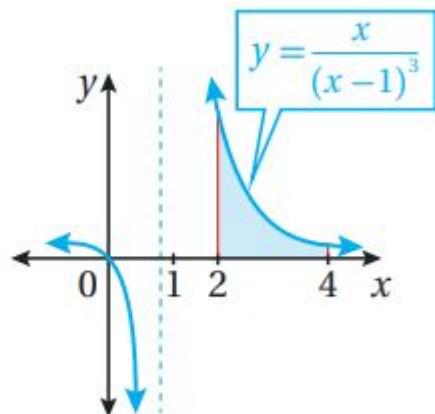
أجد مساحة المنطقة المظللة في كل من التمثيلات البيانية الآتية:

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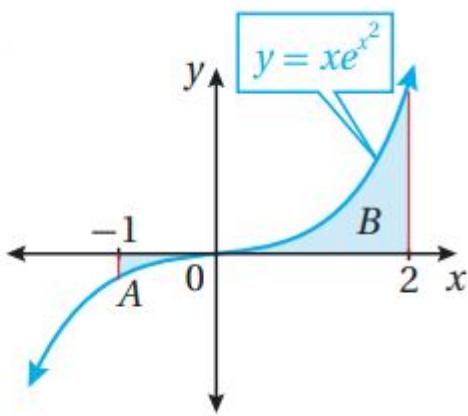
$$A = -\int_{-1}^0 106x(x^2 + 1)^3 dx + \int_0^1 106x(x^2 + 1)^3 dx \\ u = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx \Rightarrow dx = du/2x \\ u(-1) = 0, u(1) = 2 \Rightarrow A = -\int_0^2 53u^3 du + \int_0^2 53u^3 du \\ u = 123u^3 du + \int_0^2 123u^3 du = 126u^4|_0^2 = 452$$

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$$A = \int_1^4 24x(x-1)^3 dx \\ u = x-1 \Rightarrow du = dx, x = u+1 \Rightarrow x = 4 \Rightarrow u = 3 \\ A = \int_0^3 24(u+1)u^3 du = \int_0^3 24(u^4 + u^3) du = 6u^5 + 6u^4|_0^3 = 109$$

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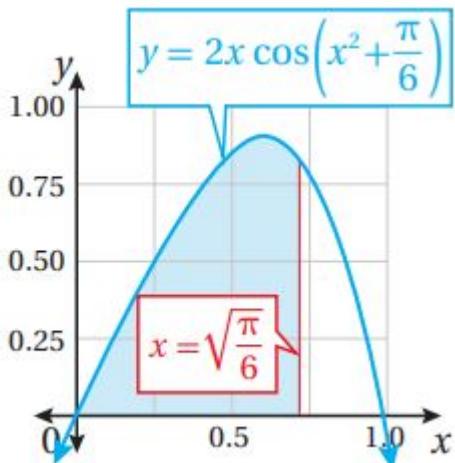


$$u=x^2 \Rightarrow du=2x \, dx \Rightarrow dx=\frac{du}{2x} \quad x=-1 \Rightarrow u=1 \quad x=0 \Rightarrow u=0 \quad x=2 \Rightarrow u=4$$

$$\int -10x e^{x^2} dx + \int 02x e^{x^2} dx = -\int 10x e^{u} du \quad x=2 \Rightarrow u=4$$

$$-\int 10x e^{u} du + \int 04x e^{u} du = -\int 1012 e^{u} du + \int 0412 e^{u} du = -12e^u \Big|_0^4 = -12e^4 + 12e^0 = 12(e^4 - 1) \approx 27.658$$

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$$(u=x^2+\pi/6 \Rightarrow du/dx=2x \Rightarrow dx=du/2x) \quad x=\pi/6 \Rightarrow -\pi/3 = 0 \Rightarrow u = \pi/6 \\ A = \int_0^{\pi/6} 2x \cos(\pi/3 - \sin u) |_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} = \int_0^{\pi/6} 2x \cos(\pi/3 - \sin u) du \\ = \int_0^{\pi/6} 2x \cos(\pi/3 - \sin u) du = \int_0^{\pi/6} 2x \cos(\pi/3 - \sin u) du \\ = 32 - 12 = 3 - 12 \approx 0.366$$

في كل مما يأتي المشقة الأولى للاقتران (f) ، ونقطة يمر بها منحنى x :
أستعمل المعلومات المعطاة لإيجاد قاعدة الاقتران (f) :

$$(f'(x)=2x(4x^2-10)^2; (2,10) \quad (32)$$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int 2x(4x^2 - 10)^2 dx$$

$$u = 4x^2 - 10 \Rightarrow du/dx = 8x \Rightarrow dx = du/8x$$

$$f(x) = \int 2xu^2 du/8x = \int u^2 du/4 = 1/4 \int u^2 du = 1/4 \cdot 1/3 u^3 + C = 1/12 u^3 + C$$

$$f(x) = 1/12(4x^2 - 10)^3 + C$$

$$f(2) = 1/12(216) + C = 10 \Rightarrow C = -8$$

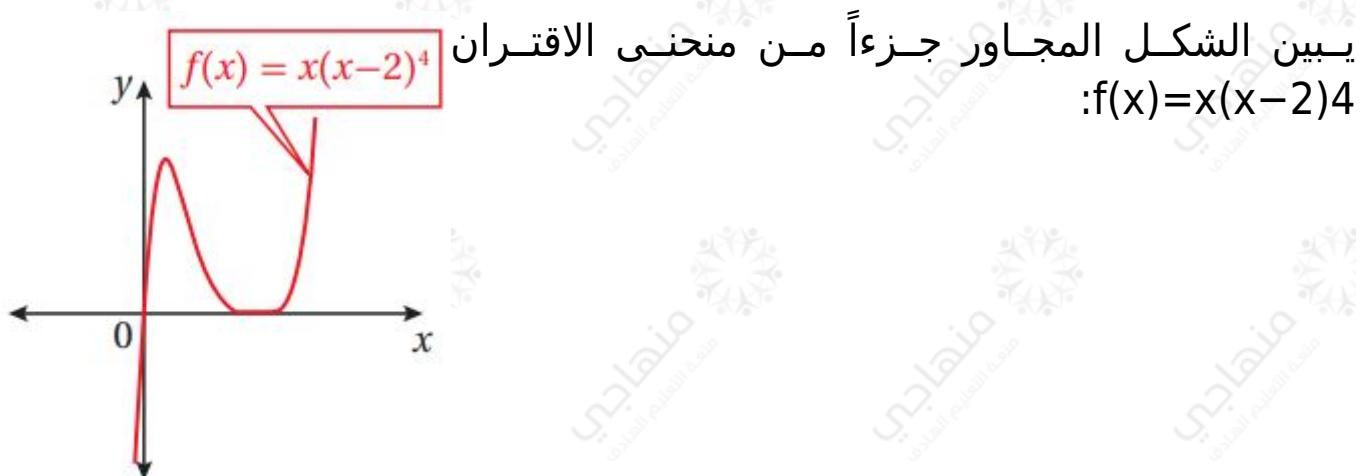
$$10 = 18 + C \Rightarrow C = -8$$

$$f(x) = 1/12(4x^2 - 10)^3 - 8$$

8

$$(f'(x) = x^2e - 0.2x^3; (0, 32)) \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx = \int x^2e - 0.2x^3 dx \\ u &= x^2 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx \\ x^2 f(x) &= \int x^2 e du - 0.6x^2 = -106 \int e du = -53e + C \Rightarrow f(x) = -53e - 0.2x^3 \\ + Cf(0) &= -53 + C32 = -53 + C \Rightarrow C = 196 \Rightarrow f(x) = -53e - 0.2x^3 + 196 \end{aligned}$$



(34) أجد إحداثي نقطة تمسك الاقتران مع المحور x

نجد أصفار الاقتران بحل المعادلة $f(x) = 0$

$$x(x-2)^4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 2$$

نقطة التقاطع $0, 0$, فتكون نقطة التمسك $(0, 0)$

ويمكن التحقق بحساب $f'(2)$:

$$f'(x) = (x-2)^4 + 4x(x-2)^3 \quad f'(2) = (2-2)^4 + 4(2)(2-2)^3 = 0$$

(35) أجد مساحة المنطقة الممحورة بين منحنى الاقتران $f(x)$ والمحور x

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^2 x(x-2)^4 dx \\ u &= x-2 \Rightarrow du = dx, x=u+2 \Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow u=-2, x=2 \Rightarrow u=0 \\ x(x-2)^4 dx &= \int_{-2}^0 (u+2)u^4 du = \int_{-2}^0 (u^5 + 2u^4) du = (16u^6 + 25u^5) \Big|_{-2}^0 \\ &= 0 - (16(-2)^6 + 25(-2)^5) = 3215 \end{aligned}$$

(36) يتحرك جسم في مسار مستقيم، وتعطى سرعته المتجهة بالاقتران: $\omega t \sin \omega t \cos 2v(t) = \sin$ حيث t الزمن بالثواني، و v سرعته المتجهة بالمتر لكل ثانية،

و bbb ثابت، إذا انطلق الجسم من نقطة الأصل، فأجد موقعه بعد t ثانية.

$$\omega ts(t) = \omega t \Rightarrow dt = du - \omega \sin \omega t \Rightarrow du = dx = -\omega \sin \omega t dt \Rightarrow u = \cos \omega t \cos 2s(t) = \int \sin \omega t + C \omega t = -1 \omega \int u^2 du = -13 \omega u^3 + C \Rightarrow s(t) = -130 \cos 3 \omega t u^2 du - \omega \sin \int \sin$$

لكن $s(0) = 0$ لأن الجسم انطلق من نقطة الأصل.

$$\omega t + 13 \omega s(0) = -13 \omega + C_0 = -13 \omega + C \Rightarrow C = 13 \omega \Rightarrow s(t) = -13 \omega \cos 3$$

(37) طب: يمثل الاقتران $C(t)$ تركيز دواء في الدم بعد t دقيقة من حقنه في جسم مريض، حيث C مقيسة بالمليغرام لكل سنتيمتر مكعب (mg/cm^3)، إذا كان تركيز الدواء لحظة حقنه في جسم المريض 0.5 mg/cm^3 . وأخذت يتغير بمعدل $-0.01e^{-0.01t}$. فأجد $C(t)$.

$$C(t) = \int C'(t) dt = \int -0.01e^{-0.01t}(1+e^{-0.01t})^2 dt = 1+e^{-0.01t} \Rightarrow du = dt \\ -0.01e^{-0.01t} \Rightarrow dt = du - 0.01e^{-0.01t} C(t) = \int -0.01e^{-0.01t} u^2 du = -0.01e^{-0.01t} \Rightarrow u = -2du = -u - 1 + K$$

(استعمل الرمز K لثابت التكامل بدل C المعتمد لتمييز ثابت التكامل عن رمز الاقتران C):

$$C(t) = -(1+e^{-0.01t}) - 1 + KC(0) = -(2) - 1 + K \Rightarrow K = 1 \Rightarrow C(t) = -(1+e^{-0.01t}) - 1 + 1 \Rightarrow C(t) = -1 + e^{-0.01t}$$

(38) أجد قيمة $\int 4e^{4x} ex - 2dx$ ثم اكتب الإجابة بالصيغة الآتية: $dab + c \ln a$, حيث a, b, c, d ثوابت صحيحة.

$$3 - 2 = 3 - 2 = 1x = 13 \Rightarrow u = e^{\ln u} = ex - 2 \Rightarrow du = ex \Rightarrow dx = du/ex = u + 2x = \ln 4e^{4x} ex - 2dx = \int 12e^{4x} u du = \int 12e^{3x} u d(3\ln 4) - 2 = 4 - 2 = 2 \int \ln 4 du = u = \int 12(u+2) du = \int 12u^2 + 12u + 8 du = \int 12(u^2 + 6u + 12 + 8u) du = |u| \int 12 = (13u^3 + 3u^2 + 12u + 8) \ln$$

(39) إذا كان: $f(x) = \tan x$, وكان: $f(3) = 5$, فأثبت أن $|x| + 53 \cos |\cos f(x)| = \ln f(x)$

$$3 + C_5 = -\ln |\cos x| + Cf(3) = -\ln |\cos x| + 5 = -\ln |\cos x| - \ln x \cos x = -\int -\sin x dx = \int \tan x dx$$

$$x| + 53 \cos|\cos 3| = \ln|\cos x| + 5 + \ln|\cos 3| \\ f(x) = -\ln|\cos 3| + C \Rightarrow C = 5 + \ln|\cos 3|$$