

مهارات التفكير العليا

التكامل بالكسور الجزئية

تبرير: أحل السؤالين الآتيين تباعاً:

(33) أجد: $\int dx \frac{1+e^x}{1+e^{2x}}$ بطريقتين مختلفتين، إحداهما الكسور الجزئية، مبرراً أجابتي.

الحل الأول بضرب كل من البسط والمقام بـ e^{-x}

$$\int \frac{e^{-x} + 1}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x} + 1}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = -\int \frac{e^{-x} + 1}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = -\ln|1 + e^{-x}| + C$$

الحل الثاني بالتعويض:

$$u = e^x \Rightarrow du = e^x dx = u dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{u} \int \frac{1+e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{1+u}{1+u^2} \times \frac{du}{u} = \int \frac{1}{u} + \frac{u}{1+u^2} du = \ln|u| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+u^2| + C = \ln|e^x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+e^{2x}| + C = \ln e^x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+e^{2x}) + C = \ln e^x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+e^{2x}) + C$$

(34) أجد: $\int \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} dx$

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

(35) تبرير: أثبت أن: $\int \frac{5x^2 - 8x + 12}{(x-1)^2} dx = \ln|3x-2| - \ln|2x-1| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|3x-1| + C$

$$5x^2 - 8x + 12 = A(x-1)^2 + B(x-1) + C \Rightarrow 5x^2 - 8x + 12 = A(x^2 - 2x + 1) + B(x-1) + C \Rightarrow 5x^2 - 8x + 12 = Ax^2 - 2Ax + A + Bx - B + C \Rightarrow 5x^2 - 8x + 12 = Ax^2 + (-2A+B)x + (A-B+C)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 5 \\ -2A + B = -8 \\ A - B + C = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 5 \\ B = -8 + 10 = 2 \\ C = 12 - 5 + 8 = 15 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2 - 8x + 12}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int \frac{5(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1) + 15}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int \left(5 + \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{15}{(x-1)^2} \right) dx = 5x + 2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{15}{x-1} + C$$

(36) تبرير: أثبت أن: $\int \frac{3x^2 - 4}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2 + 1| - \frac{4}{x^2 + 1} + C$

$$u=x \Rightarrow u^2=x \Rightarrow dx=2u du \Rightarrow x=9 \Rightarrow u=3 \Rightarrow x=16 \Rightarrow u=4 \int \frac{9-16}{2x^2-4} dx = \int \frac{34}{2u^2-4} du = \int \frac{34}{4u^2-4} du = \int \frac{34}{4(u^2-1)} du = \frac{17}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2-1} du$$

$$(u-1)(u+1) = A(u-1) + B(u+1) \Rightarrow 17 = A(u+1) + B(u-1) \Rightarrow A+B=17 \Rightarrow A=17-B$$

$$17 = A(u+1) + B(u-1) \Rightarrow 17 = (17-B)(u+1) + B(u-1) \Rightarrow 17 = 17u + 17 - Bu - B + Bu - B \Rightarrow 17 = 17u + 17 - B \Rightarrow B = 17u$$

$$\Rightarrow B = -17 \Rightarrow \int \frac{34}{2x^2-4} dx = \int \frac{34}{4(u^2-1)} du = \frac{17}{4} \int \frac{1}{u^2-1} du = \frac{17}{4} \left(\ln|u-1| - \ln|u+1| \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{17}{4} \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| + C = \frac{17}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} \right| + C$$

(37) تبرير: أثبت أن: $\int \frac{5x^2+9x+4}{x^2+2x+3} dx = 5x + 12 \ln|x+3| - 2 \ln|x+1| + C$

$$\frac{5x^2+9x+4}{x^2+2x+3} = \frac{5x^2+9x+4}{(x+1)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+3} \Rightarrow 5x^2+9x+4 = A(x+3) + B(x+1)$$

$$5x^2+9x+4 = Ax+3A+Bx+B \Rightarrow 5x^2+9x+4 = (A+B)x + (3A+B)$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow A = -1 \Rightarrow B = 6 \Rightarrow \int \frac{5x^2+9x+4}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \int \left(\frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{6}{x+3} \right) dx = -\ln|x+1| + 6 \ln|x+3| + C$$

$$= 6 \ln|x+3| - \ln|x+1| + C = 6 \ln|x+3| - \ln|x+1| + C$$

تحذ: أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

$$(u-1)^2+1 = (u-1-1)(u-1+1) = (u-2)(u) = A(u-2) + B(u) \Rightarrow 1 = A(u) + B(u-2)$$

$$1 = Au + B(u-2) \Rightarrow 1 = (A+B)u - 2B \Rightarrow A+B=0 \Rightarrow A=-B$$

$$1 = -Bu - 2B \Rightarrow 1 = -B(u+2) \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{u+2} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{u+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{u+2} - \frac{1}{u} \right) du = \ln|u+2| - \ln|u| + C = \ln|1+x+2| - \ln|1+x| + C = \ln|3+x| - \ln|1+x| + C$$

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

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

$$1 = A(x-1)(x+1) + B(x^2+1) + C(x^2+1)(x-1)$$

$$1 = A(x^2-1) + B(x^2+1) + C(x^3-x^2-x+1)$$

$$1 = (A+B+C)x^3 + (-A+C)x^2 + (A-B-C)x + (A+B+C)$$

$$x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow A+B+C=0 \Rightarrow C=-A-B$$

$$x^2 = -1 \Rightarrow -A+C=0 \Rightarrow -A-A-B=0 \Rightarrow -2A-B=0 \Rightarrow B=-2A$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow A-B-C=0 \Rightarrow A-(-2A)-(-A-(-2A))=0 \Rightarrow A+2A+A-2A=0 \Rightarrow 2A=0 \Rightarrow A=0$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow A+B+C=0 \Rightarrow A+(-2A)+(-A-(-2A))=0 \Rightarrow A-2A-A+2A=0 \Rightarrow 0=0$$

$$\Rightarrow A=0, B=0, C=1 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$\int (2x+1)|2x-1| + 116 \ln(4x^2+1) + 116 \ln|2x-1| + 182x+1) dx = -116 \ln|4x^2-14x^2+1| + CC = 116 \ln$$

$$\int (1x-x^3) dx \quad (40)$$

$$u = x^6 \Rightarrow du = 6x^5 dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6x^5} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6u^{5/6}} \Rightarrow x = u^{1/6} \Rightarrow x^3 = u^{1/2} \Rightarrow \int (1x-x^3) dx = \int (u^{1/6} - u^{1/2}) \frac{du}{6u^{5/6}} = \int (6u^{3/6} - 6u^{1/2}) du = \int (6u^{1/2} - 6u^{-1/2}) du = 2u^{3/2} + 6u^{1/2} + C = 2x^3 + 3x^3 + 6x^6 + 6 \ln|u-1| + C = 2x^3 + 3x^3 + 6x^6 + 6 \ln|6x^6-1| + C$$