

أدرب وأحل المسائل

التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

$$u = x+1 \quad du = dx \quad v = \sin u = \sin(x+1) \quad dv = \cos(x+1) dx$$

$$\int (x+1) \cos(x+1) dx = \int (x+1) \sin u du = \int (u) \sin u du = -\cos u + C = -\cos(x+1) + C$$

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

$$u = 2x^2 - 1 \quad du = 4x dx \quad v = -e^{-x} \quad dv = e^{-x} dx$$

$$\int (2x^2 - 1)e^{-x} dx = \int (u) dv = uv - \int v du = -e^{-x}(2x^2 - 1) - \int (-e^{-x}) 4x dx = -e^{-x}(2x^2 - 1) + 4 \int x e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -e^{-x}(2x^2 - 1) + 4(-x e^{-x} - e^{-x}) + C = -e^{-x}(2x^2 + 4x + 3) + C$$

$$\int (4 \ln x) dx$$

$$u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x \quad dv = dx$$

$$\int 4 \ln x dx = 4 \int u dv = 4(x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx) = 4(x \ln x - x) + C = 4x \ln x - 4x + C$$

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

$$u = \sin x \quad du = \cos x dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = \sin x \cos x \quad dv = \cos 2x dx = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx = \int 5x u du = \frac{5}{2} u^2 + C = \frac{5}{2} \sin^2 x + C$$

$$\int (6x \tan x \sec x) dx$$

$$u = \sec x \quad du = \sec x \tan x dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (\sec^2 x - 1) \quad dv = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = 6 \int u dv = 6 \left(\frac{1}{2} u^2 - \int \frac{1}{2} du \right) = 3 \sec^2 x - 3x + C$$

$$\int (6x \tan x \sec x) dx$$

$$u = \tan x \quad du = \sec^2 x dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \tan^2 x) \quad dv = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = 6 \int u dv = 6 \left(\frac{1}{2} u^2 - \int \frac{1}{2} du \right) = 3 \tan^2 x - 3x + C = 3 \sec^2 x - 3x + C$$

$$\int (x \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$x \sin^2 x = -x \int x \csc^2 x dx \quad u = dx \quad v = -\cot x \quad du = dx \quad dv = \csc^2 x dx = \int x \csc^2 x \sin^2 x dx + C$$

$$= -x \cot x \sin x + \int \cos x dx = -x \cot x + \int \cot x \cot$$

$$\int (x^3 \ln x) dx$$

$$x^3 \ln x = -12x^2 - 2 \ln x \quad dv = x - 3 \quad dx \quad du = 1 \quad dx \quad v = -12x^2 - 2 \int x - 3 \ln u = \ln x^2 x^2 - 14x^2 + C = -\ln x + \int 12x^2 - 3 dx = -12x^2 - 2 \ln x - 21x^2 = -12x^2 - 2 \ln - 14x^2 + C$$

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

$$x^2 dx \quad u = 4x \quad dx \quad v = 12 \tan^2 x \quad du = 2x^2 \quad dv = \sec^2 x$$

ملاحظة: لإيجاد v استخدمنا طريقة التعويض، حيث: $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$ ، ومنه: $dx = dy \sec^2 y = \tan^2 y$

$$x^2 \int 2x^2 \sec^2 x = \int y dy = 12y^2 = 12 \tan^2 x \quad dy \sec^2 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x = \int \sec^2 x (x^2 - 1) dx$$

$$= \int x^2 dx - \int dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - x + C = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - x + C = \frac{1}{3} (12 \tan^2 x)^{3/2} - (12 \tan^2 x)^{1/2} + C = \frac{1}{3} (12 \tan^2 x)^{3/2} - (12 \tan^2 x)^{1/2} + C$$

$$\int (x-2)^8 dx$$

هذه المسألة يمكن حلها بالتعويض، حيث: $u = 8 - x$ أو $u = x - 8$

وحلها بالأجزاء كالآتي:

$$u = x - 2 \quad dv = (8 - x)^2 \quad dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{3}(8 - x)^3$$

$$\int (x-2)^8 dx = (x-2) \left(-\frac{1}{3}(8-x)^3 \right) - \int -\frac{1}{3}(8-x)^3 dx = -\frac{1}{3}(x-2)(8-x)^3 + \frac{1}{12}(8-x)^4 + C$$

$$\int (2x^3 \cos x) dx$$

بالأجزاء 3 مرات، لنستخدم طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$ ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$ وتكاملاته المتكررة

x^3	+	$\cos 2x$
$3x^2$	-	$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$
$6x$	+	$-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$
6	-	$-\frac{1}{8} \sin 2x$
0		$\frac{1}{16} \cos 2x$

$$2x + C \int 2x - 38 \cos 2x - 34x \sin 2x + 34x^2 \cos 2x dx = 12x^3 \sin x - 3 \cos f$$

$$\int x^6 dx \quad (12f)$$

$$\int x^6 - x dx = -x^6 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx = \int x^6 - x dx u = x dv = 6 - x dx du = dx v = -6 - x \ln \int$$

$$6) 2 + C 6 - 6 - x (\ln 6 dx = -x^6 - x \ln 6 + \int 6 - x \ln \ln$$

$$\int 2x dx \quad (13e^{-x} \sin f)$$

$$\int 2x dx = -12e^{-x} \cos 2x \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx du = -e^{-x} dx v = -12 \cos u = e^{-x} dv = \sin$$

$$2x dx du = -12e^{-x} dx v = 12 \sin 2x dx u = 12e^{-x} dv = \cos 2x - \int 12e^{-x} \cos$$

$$2x dx \int e^{-x} \sin 2x - 14 \int e^{-x} \sin 2x - 14e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -12e^{-x} \cos 2x \int e^{-x} \sin$$

$$2x dx 2x) + C 54 \int e^{-x} \sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x dx = -14e^{-x} (\sin 2x dx + 14 \int e^{-x} \sin$$

$$2x) 2x + 2 \cos 2x dx = -15e^{-x} (\sin 2x) + C \int e^{-x} \sin 2x + 2 \cos = -14e^{-x} (\sin$$

$$+ C$$

$$\int x dx \quad (14 \sin x \ln \cos f)$$

$$x \sin x \ln x dx = \sin x \ln x \int \cos x dx v = \sin x \sin x dx du = \cos x dv = \cos \sin u = \ln$$

$$x + C x - \sin x \ln x dx = \sin - \int \cos$$

$$\int (1+e^x) dx \quad (15 e^x \ln f)$$

$$(1+e^x)(1+e^x) dx = e^x \ln(1+e^x) dv = e^x dx du = e^x (1+e^x) dx v = e^x \int e^x \ln u = \ln$$

$$(1+e^x) - \int (e^x + (1+e^x)) - \int (e^x + (1+e^x)) dx = e^x \ln - \int e^{2x} (1+e^x) dx = e^x \ln$$

$$(1+e^{-x})+C(1+e^x)-e^x-\ln e^{-x}e^{-x+1}dx=e^x \ln$$

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx = 12e^x(\sin x) + C \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} 2e^x \cos x + \cos x dx = 12e^x(\sin x \cos x) \int_{\pi/2}^0 = 12e^{\pi/2} - 12e^0 = 12e^{\pi/2} - 12$$

$$\int_1^2 x^2 \ln x dx$$

$$\int_1^2 x^2 \ln x dx = 2x \ln x dv = dx du = 2x dx v = x \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln x dx u = 2 \ln x^2 dx = \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln 1e \ln f 1-2e+2=2e-0-2e+2=2e-2 \ln x | 1e-2x | 1e=2e \ln e - \int_1^2 1e^2 dx = 2x \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 (x e^x) dx$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx + \int_1^2 x dx x + x dx = \int_1^2 \ln e^x dx = \int_1^2 (\ln x + \ln(x e^x)) dx = \int_1^2 (\ln 12 \ln f$$

نجد بطريقة $\int_1^2 x dx \ln x$ الأجزاء:

$$\int_1^2 x | 12 - x | 12 = x | 12 - \int_1^2 12 dx = x \ln x dx = x \ln x dv = dx du = 1 x dx v = x \int_1^2 \ln u = \ln (x e^x) dx 2 - 1 \int_1^2 x dx = 12 x^2 | 12 = 42 - 12 = 32 \Rightarrow \int_1^2 \ln 1 - 2 + 1 = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 2 \ln 2 + 122 - 1 + 32 = 2 \ln = 2 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} 3x dx$$

$$3x | \pi 13 x dx = 13 x \tan 3x \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} x \sec^2 3x dx du = dx v = 13 \tan u = x dv = \sec^2 3x dx = 3x \cos 3x | \pi 12 \pi 9 - \int_{\pi 12 \pi 9}^{\pi 12 \pi 9} 13 \sin 3x dx = 13 x \tan^2 \pi 9 - \int_{\pi 12 \pi 9}^{\pi 12 \pi 9} 13 \tan \pi \cos \pi 4 + 19 \ln \pi 3 - \pi 36 \tan 3x | \pi 12 \pi 9 = \pi 27 \tan \cos 3x | \pi 12 \pi 9 + 19 \ln 13 x \tan 12 12 - 19 \ln \pi 4 = \pi 327 - \pi 36 + 19 \ln \cos 3 - 19 \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx$$

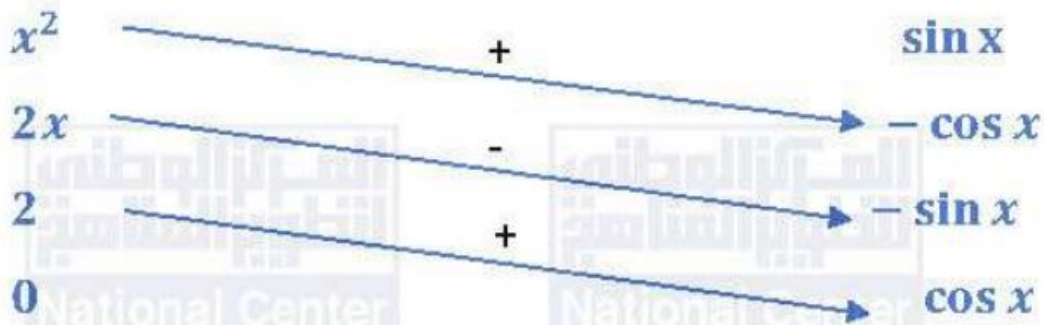
$$\int_1^2 x | 1e - \int_1^2 1e 15 x^4 dx x dx = 15 x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx x v = 15 x^5 \int_1^2 1e x^4 \ln u = \ln x | 1e - 125 x^5 | 1e = 15 e^5 - 0 - 125 e^5 + 125 = 4 e^5 + 125 = 15 x^5 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx$$

نجد $\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx x^2 \sin x$ باستخدام طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$ ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$ وتكاملاته المتكررة



$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (x^2 + 2x + 2) \sin x \, dx = -x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \pi - 2x + 2 \cos x \sin$$

$$\int_0^1 x(e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx \quad (22)$$

$$u = x \, dv = (e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x} \\ \int_0^1 x(e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} - xe^{-x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2} - e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-2} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-1} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 x e^x (1+x)^2 \, dx \quad (23)$$

$$u = x e^x \, dv = (1+x)^2 \, dx \quad du = (x e^x + e^x) \, dx = e^x (x+1) \, dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{3}(1+x)^{-3} \\ \int_0^1 x e^x (1+x)^2 \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} x e^x (1+x)^{-3} - \int_0^1 e^x (x+1) (1+x)^{-3} \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} x e^x (1+x)^{-3} - \int_0^1 e^x (1+x)^{-2} \, dx \\ = -\frac{1}{3} e^2 + \frac{1}{3} e^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} (e^{-1} - e^2)$$

$$\int_0^1 x^3 \ln 3 \, dx \quad (24)$$

$$3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \quad \int_0^1 x^3 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \Big|_0^1 = 3 \ln 3$$

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx \quad (25)$$

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x} \quad \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx = \int x^2 e^y \frac{dy}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int x e^y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \int y e^y \, dy \\ \int y e^y \, dy = y e^y - \int e^y \, dy = y e^y - e^y + C \\ \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 e^{x^2} - e^{x^2}) + C$$

(26) $\int \frac{dx}{x \cos x}$

$$y = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x dy, x = e^y \int \frac{dx}{x \cos x} = \int \frac{e^y dy}{e^y \cos y} = \int \frac{dy}{\cos y} = \ln |\sec y + \tan y| + C = \ln |\sec(\ln x) + \tan(\ln x)| + C$$

(27) $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 \sin x}$

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 \sin x} = \int \frac{\sqrt{y} dy}{y^3 \sin \sqrt{y}} = \int \frac{dy}{y^{5/2} \sin \sqrt{y}}$$

(28) $\int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x}$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2y} \Rightarrow dy = 2y dx, y = e^{2x} \int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{2 \ln y dy}{e^{2x} \sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{2 \ln y dy}{e^{2x} \sin 2x}$$

(29) $\int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sin x}$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2y} \Rightarrow dy = 2y dx, y = e^{2x} \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sin x} = \int \frac{\ln y dy}{e^{2x} \sin x}$$

(30) $\int \frac{x^3 e^{x^2} (x^2 + 1)^2 dx}{x^2}$

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^3 e^{x^2} (x^2 + 1)^2 dx}{x^2} = \int \frac{\sqrt{y} e^y (y + 1)^2 dy}{y^2} = \int \frac{e^y (y + 1)^2 dy}{y^{3/2}}$$

في كل مما يأتي المشتقة الأولى للاقتران $(f(x), y=f(x))$ ، ونقطة يمر بها منحنى $y=f(x)$.
أستعمل المعلومات المعطاة لإيجاد قاعدة الاقتران $(f(x), y=f(x))$:

$$(x; (0,2)) \quad (34) \quad f'(x) = (x+2)\sin x$$

$$xf(x) = -\int (x+2)\cos x dx \quad x = u \quad dx = du \quad \sin x = v \quad \cos x = dv$$

$$x + 2 = dv \quad dx = du \quad \sin x = v \quad \cos x = dv$$

$$x + Cf(0) = -2 + 0 + C = -2 + 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 4$$

$$f(x) = -\int (x+2)\cos x dx = -\int (x+2)\cos x dx + \int \cos x dx + 4x + \sin x = -(x+2)\cos x + \sin x + 4x + \sin x$$

$$(f'(x) = 2xe^{-x}; (0,3)) \quad (35)$$

$$f(x) = \int 2xe^{-x} dx \quad x = u \quad dx = du \quad e^{-x} = v \quad -e^{-x} = dv$$

$$2x = dv \quad dx = du \quad e^{-x} = v \quad -e^{-x} = dv$$

$$2x + Cf(0) = 0 - 2 + C = 0 - 2 + C \Rightarrow C = 5$$

$$f(x) = -2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + 5$$



(36) دورة تدريبية: تقدمت دعاء لدورة

تدريبية متقدمة في الطباعة. إذا كان عدد

الكلمات التي تطبعها دعاء في الدقيقة يزداد

بمعدل: $N'(t) = (t+6)e^{-0.25t}$ ، حيث $N(t)$ عدد الكلمات التي تطبعها دعاء في

الدقيقة بعد t أسبوعاً من التحاقها بالدورة، فأجد $N(t)$ ، علماً بأن دعاء كانت تطبع 40

كلمة في الدقيقة عند بدء الدورة.

$$N(t) = \int (t+6)e^{-0.25t} dt \quad t = u \quad dt = du \quad e^{-0.25t} = v \quad -4e^{-0.25t} = dv$$

$$t + 6 = dv \quad dt = du \quad e^{-0.25t} = v \quad -4e^{-0.25t} = dv$$

$$N(t) = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} + \int 4e^{-0.25t} dt = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} - 16e^{-0.25t} + C$$

$$N(0) = -24 - 16 + C = 40 \Rightarrow C = 80 \Rightarrow N(t) = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} - 16e^{-0.25t} + 80$$