

## أدرب وأحل المسائل

### التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

$$\int x e^{x/2} dx$$

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

$$\int x e^{x/2} dx = 2 \int x e^{x/2} dx = 2 \int x dv = 2(xv - \int v dx) = 2(x \cdot 2e^{x/2} - \int 2e^{x/2} dx) = 4xe^{x/2} - 4e^{x/2} + C$$

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

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

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

$$= -\left( \frac{2}{3} \int x^2 dv - \int dv \right) = -\left( \frac{2}{3} x^2 v - \frac{2}{3} \int v dx - v \right) = -\left( \frac{2}{3} x^2 (-e^{-x}) - \frac{2}{3} (-e^{-x}) - (-e^{-x}) \right) = -\left( -\frac{2}{3} x^2 e^{-x} - \frac{2}{3} e^{-x} - e^{-x} \right) = \frac{2}{3} x^2 e^{-x} + \frac{2}{3} e^{-x} + e^{-x} + C = \frac{2}{3} x^2 e^{-x} + \frac{5}{3} e^{-x} + C$$

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

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

$$\int x \ln x dx = \int x dv = xv - \int v dx = x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - \ln|x| + C$$

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

$$2x^2 dx du = 12 dx v = -12 \cos^2 x dx \quad u = 12x \quad du = 12 dx \quad v = \sin x \quad dv = \cos x dx$$

$$\int 12x \sin x \cos x dx = \int 12x \sin x dv = 12 \int x \sin x dv = 12 \left( xv - \int v dx \right) = 12 \left( x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \right) = 12 \left( x \sin x + \cos x \right) + C = 12x \sin x + 12 \cos x + C$$

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

$$u = x \quad du = dx \quad v = \sec x \quad dv = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$\int x \sec x \tan x dx = \int x dv = xv - \int v dx = x \sec x - \int \sec x dx = x \sec x + \tan x \sec x - \int \sec x dx = x \sec x + \tan x \sec x - \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$



$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة

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

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

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

$$\int 6x^6 - x dx = -x^6 - \int x^6 dx = \int x^6 - x dx u = x dv = 6 - x dx du = dx v = -6 - x \ln \int$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$+ C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (160\pi/2e^x \cos x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (160\pi/2e^x \cos x) dx = 12e^x(\sin x) + C \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} 2e^x \cos x + \cos x dx = 12e^x(\sin x \cos x) \int_0^{\pi/2} 2e^x \cos x + \cos x dx = 12e^{\pi/2} - 12e^0 = 12e^{\pi/2} - 12$$

$$\int_1^2 (171e \ln x) dx$$

$$\int_1^2 (171e \ln x) dx = 2x \ln x dv = dx du = 2x dx v = x \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln x dx u = 2 \ln x^2 dx = \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln 1e \ln x dx = 2e - 0 - 2e + 2 = 2e - 2 \ln x |_{1e}^{-2x} |_{1e} = 2e \ln e - \int_1^2 1e^2 dx = 2x \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 (1812 \ln x) dx$$

$$\int_1^2 (1812 \ln x) dx = \int_1^2 12x dx x + x dx = \int_1^2 12 \ln x dx = \int_1^2 (\ln x + \ln(xe^x)) dx = \int_1^2 (\ln 12 \ln x$$

نجد بطريقة  $\int_1^2 12 \ln x dx$  الأجزاء:

$$\int_1^2 (12 \ln x) dx = \int_1^2 12 dx = x \ln x dx = x \ln x dv = dx du = 1x dx v = x \int_1^2 12 \ln u = \ln(xe^x) dx^2 - 1 \int_1^2 x dx = 12x^2 |_{12} = 42 - 12 = 32 \Rightarrow \int_1^2 12 \ln 1 - 2 + 1 = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 2 \ln 2 + 12^2 - 1 + 32 = 2 \ln = 2 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (19\pi/12\pi/9x \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (19\pi/12\pi/9x \sec^2 x) dx = 13x \tan 3x \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi/9x \sec^2 3x dx du = dx v = 13 \tan u = x dv = \sec^2 3x dx = 3x \cos 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi/9 13 \sin 3x dx = 13x \tan 2\pi/9 - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi/9 13 \tan \pi \cos \pi/4 + 19 \ln \pi^3 - \pi^3/36 \tan 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} = \pi^2/27 \tan \cos 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} + 19 \ln 13x \tan 12/12 - 19 \ln \pi/4 = \pi^3/27 - \pi^3/36 + 19 \ln \cos 3 - 19 \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 (201e x^4 \ln x) dx$$

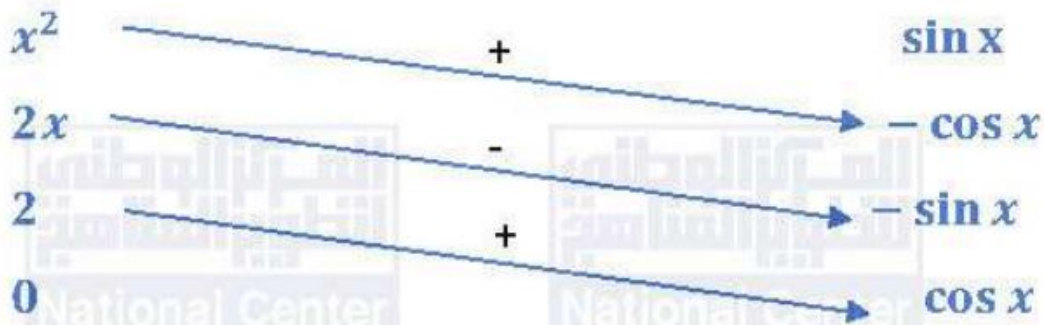
$$\int_1^2 (201e x^4 \ln x) dx = 15x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx x v = 15x^5 \int_1^2 1e x^4 \ln u = \ln x |_{1e}^{-125x^5} |_{1e} = 15e^5 - 0 - 125e^5 + 125 = 4e^5 + 125 = 15x^5 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (210\pi/2x^2 \sin x) dx$$

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

$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة



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

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

$$\begin{aligned} u = x, \quad dv = (e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx \\ du = dx, \quad v = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x} \\ \int_0^1 x(e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} - xe^{-x} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 (-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x}) \, dx \\ = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2} - e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + e^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + \frac{3}{4}e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\int_0^1 x^3 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 - 3(x^3 \ln 3 - 3 \int_0^1 x \ln 3 \, dx) = 3x^3 \ln 3 - 9 \int_0^1 x \ln 3 \, dx = 3x^3 \ln 3 - 9(x^2 \ln 3 - 2 \int_0^1 x \ln 3 \, dx) = 3x^3 \ln 3 - 9x^2 \ln 3 + 18 \int_0^1 x \ln 3 \, dx = 3x^3 \ln 3 - 9x^2 \ln 3 + 9x \ln 3 - 9 \int_0^1 \ln 3 \, dx = 3x^3 \ln 3 - 9x^2 \ln 3 + 9x \ln 3 - 9 \ln 3 \Big|_0^1 = 3 \ln 3 - 9 \ln 3 + 9 \ln 3 - 9 \ln 3 = -6 \ln 3$$

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

$$x = y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = 1 \Rightarrow dx = dy, x = y \int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{2 dy}{\sin y \cos y} = \int \frac{2 dy}{\sin 2y} = -\ln |\csc 2y + \cot 2y| + C = -\ln |\csc 2x + \cot 2x| + C$$

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

$$x = y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = 1 \Rightarrow dx = dy, x = y \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sin x} = \int \frac{dy}{y \sin y} = \int \frac{dy}{y \sin y} = -\ln |\csc y + \cot y| + C = -\ln |\csc x + \cot x| + C$$

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

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



