

## أدرب وأحل المسائل

### التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int x e^{x/2} dx = 2x e^{x/2} - \int 2e^{x/2} dx = 2x e^{x/2} - 4e^{x/2} + C$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

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

$$\int x \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

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

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

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx = \frac{5}{2} \int x \sin 2x dx = \frac{5}{2} \left( -\frac{x}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right) + C = -\frac{5}{4} x \cos 2x + \frac{5}{8} \sin 2x + C$$

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

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

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = 6x \sec x - \int \sec x dx = 6x \sec x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int (9x^2 \tan^2 x \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$9x^2 \tan^2 x \sec^2 x = 4x^2 \tan^2 x \sec^2 x = 12x^2 \tan^2 x \sec^2 x = 2x^2 dv = \sec^2 x$$

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

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

$$= \int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x dx - \int \sec^2 x dx = 2x^2 (12 \tan^2 x \tan x - x) - \int 2(\tan x - 2x(\tan x dx = x^2 \tan^2 x \tan x - x \int 2x^2 \sec^2 x dx = 2x^2 \tan^2 x - 2x \tan x - x) dx = x^2 \tan^2 x \cos x + 2x^2 + 2 \int (\sin x - 2x \tan x - x) dx = x^2 \tan^2 x + C | \cos x + x^2 - 2 \ln x - 2x \tan x | - x^2 + C = x^2 \tan^2 | \cos + 2x^2 - 2 \ln$$

$$\int (x-2)^8 - x dx \quad (10)$$

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

وحلها بالأجزاء كالآتي:

$$u = x - 2 \quad dv = (8 - x)^{12} \quad dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{23}(8 - x)^{13} \quad \int (x - 2)^8 - x dx = (x - 2)^9 - \frac{1}{23}(8 - x)^{13} - \int -\frac{1}{23}(8 - x)^{13} dx = -\frac{1}{23}(x - 2)(8 - x)^{13} - 415(8 - x)^{12} + C$$

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

بالأجزاء 3 مرات، لنستخدم طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$+ C$$

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

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

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

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

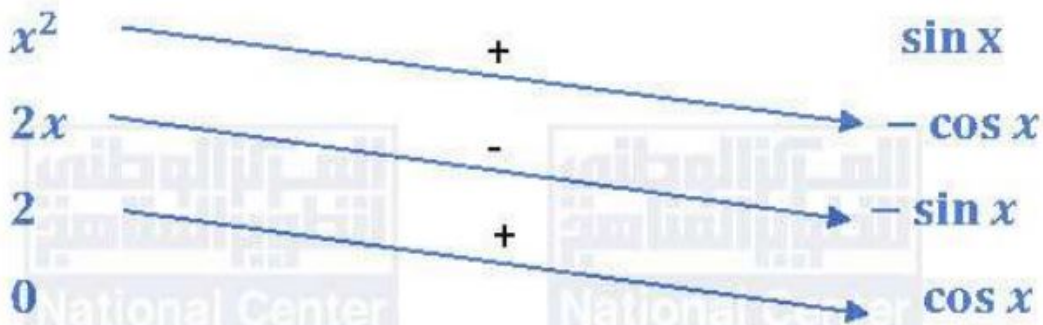
$$\int (1+e^x)(1+e^x) dx = e^x \ln(1+e^x) dv = e^x dx du = e^x (1+e^x) dx v = e^x \int e^x \ln u = \ln$$

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



$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \quad \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \Big|_0^1 = 3 \ln 3 \\ \int_0^1 x^3 \ln x \, dx = x^3 \ln x - \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln x \, dx = x^3 \ln x - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln x \, dx \\ = x^3 \ln x - 3(x^3 \ln x - \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln x \, dx) = x^3 \ln x - 3x^3 \ln x + 9 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln x \, dx \\ = -2x^3 \ln x + 9 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln x \, dx \quad \int_0^1 x^2 \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{3} \\ \int_0^1 x^3 \ln x \, dx = -2 \ln 3 + 9 \left( \frac{1}{3} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = -2 \ln 3 + 3 \ln 3 - 3 = \ln 3 - 3$$

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x} \quad \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx = \int x^2 e^y \frac{dy}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int x e^y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \int y e^y \, dy \\ dv = e^y \, dy \quad du = 12y \, dy \quad v = e^y \quad \int 12y e^y \, dy = 12y e^y - \int 12e^y \, dy = 12y e^y - 12e^y + C \\ \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx = 12x^2 e^{x^2} - 12e^{x^2} + C$$

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

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 \sin x} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{y} \sin \sqrt{y}} \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{y \sin \sqrt{y}}$$

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

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

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

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^3 e^{x^2} (x^2 + 1)^2 dx}{x^2} = \int \frac{\sqrt{y} e^y (y + 1)^2 \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{y}}}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^y (y + 1)^2 dy = \frac{1}{2} \int e^y (y^2 + 2y + 1) dy = \frac{1}{2} (e^y (y^2 - 2y + 2) + 2e^y y + e^y) + C = \frac{1}{2} e^y (y^2 - 2y + 2 + 2y + 1) + C = \frac{1}{2} e^y (y^2 + 3y + 3) + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} (x^4 + 3x^2 + 3) + C$$





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  $(f(x), y=f(x))$ :

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

$$xf(x) = -(x+2)\cos x \quad dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -\cos x \quad dx \quad u = x+2 \quad dv = \sin x \quad f(x) = \int (x+2)\sin x + C \quad f(0) = -2+0+C = -2+0+C \Rightarrow C=4$$

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

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

$$f(x) = \int 2xe^{-x} dx \quad u = 2x \quad dv = e^{-x} \quad du = 2 \quad v = -e^{-x} \quad f(x) = -2xe^{-x} + \int 2e^{-x} dx = -2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + C \quad f(0) = 0 - 2 + C = -2 + C \Rightarrow C=5$$

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



(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.

$$N(t) = \int (t+6)e^{-0.25t} dt \quad u = t+6 \quad dv = e^{-0.25t} \quad du = dt \quad v = -4e^{-0.25t} \quad N(t) = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} + \int 4e^{-0.25t} dt = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} - 16e^{-0.25t} + C \quad N(0) = -24 - 16 + C = 40 \Rightarrow C = 80$$

$$N(t) = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} - 16e^{-0.25t} + 80$$