

## أدرب وأحل المسائل

### التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx = \frac{5}{2} \int (u) dv = \frac{5}{2} (u v - \int v du) = \frac{5}{2} (x \sin 2x - \int \sin 2x \cdot 2 dx) = \frac{5}{2} (x \sin 2x + \cos 2x) + C$$

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

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

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = 6 \int (u) dv = 6 (u v - \int v du) = 6 (x \sec x - \int \sec x dx) = 6 (x \sec x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x|) + C = 6x \sec x - 6 \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int (7x \sin 2x) dx$$

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

$$\int (x^3 dx) (8 \ln f)$$

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

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

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

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

$$x \int 2x^2 \sec^2 x = \int y dy = 12y^2 = 12 \tan^2 x y dy \sec^2 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan v = \int \sec^2 x - 1) dx x dx = (\sec^2 x dx u = 2x dv = \tan^2 x) - \int 2x \tan^2 x dx = 2x^2 (12 \tan^2 \tan x x - x) - \int 2(\tan x - (2x(\tan x dx = x^2 \tan^2 x \tan x - x \int 2x^2 \sec^2 du = 2 dx v = \tan x x - 2x \tan x - x) dx = x^2 \tan^2 x \cos x + 2x^2 + 2 \int (\sin x - 2x \tan - x) dx) = x^2 \tan^2 x | + C | \cos x + x^2 - 2 \ln x - 2x \tan x | - x^2 + C = x^2 \tan^2 | \cos + 2x^2 - 2 \ln$$

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

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

وحلها بالأجزاء كالآتي:

$$u = x - 2 \quad dv = (8 - x) \quad 12 dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -23(8 - x) \quad 32 \int (x - 2)^8 - x dx = (x - 2) x - 23(8 - x) \quad 32 - \int -23(8 - x) \quad 32 dx = -23(x - 2)(8 - x) \quad 32 - 415(8 - x) \quad 52 + C$$

$$\int (2x dx) (11x^3 \cos f)$$

بالأجزاء 3 مرات، لنستخدم طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$+ C$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$(1+e^x) - \int (e^x + -(1+e^x)) - \int (e^x + -11+e^x) dx = e^x \ln - \int e^{2x} 1+e^x dx = e^x \ln$$

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

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int x dx \quad (160 \pi / 2 e^x \cos f$$

$$x)|_0^{\pi} + \cos x dx = 12 e^x (\sin x) + C \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} 2 e^x \cos x + \cos x dx = 12 e^x (\sin e^x \cos f$$

$$\pi^2 = 12 e \pi^2 - 12 e^0 = 12 e \pi^2 - 12$$

$$\int x^2 dx \quad (171 e \ln f$$

$$x)|_1^2 dx = 2 x \ln x dv = dx du = 2 x dx v = x \int 1 e^2 \ln x dx u = 2 \ln x^2 dx = \int 1 e^2 \ln 1 e \ln f$$

$$1 - 2e + 2 = 2e - 0 - 2e + 2 = 2e - 2 \ln x | 1 e - 2x | 1 e = 2e \ln e - \int 1 e^2 dx = 2x \ln$$

$$\int (x e^x) dx \quad (1812 \ln f$$

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

نجد بطريقة  $\int x dx 12 \ln f$  الأجزاء:

$$x)|_1^2 - x)|_1^2 = x)|_1^2 - \int 12 dx = x \ln x dx = x \ln x dv = dx du = 1 x dx v = x \int 12 \ln u = \ln$$

$$(x e^x) dx^2 - 1 \int 12 x dx = 12 x^2 | 12 = 42 - 12 = 32 \Rightarrow \int 12 \ln 1 - 2 + 1 = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 2 \ln$$

$$2 + 12^2 - 1 + 32 = 2 \ln = 2 \ln$$

$$\int 3x dx \quad (19 \pi / 12 \pi / 9 x \sec^2 f$$

$$3x)|_{\pi/12}^{\pi/3} dx = 13 x \tan^3 x \int \pi/12 \pi/9 x \sec^2 3x dx du = dx v = 13 \tan u = x dv = \sec^2$$

$$3x dx = 3x \cos 3x | \pi/12 \pi/9 - \int \pi/12 \pi/9 13 \sin^3 x dx = 13 x \tan^2 \pi/9 - \int \pi/12 \pi/9 13 \tan$$

$$\pi \cos \pi/4 + 19 \ln \pi^3 - \pi^3 6 \tan^3 x | \pi/12 \pi/9 = \pi^2 7 \tan \cos 3x | \pi/12 \pi/9 + 19 \ln 13 x \tan$$

$$12 12 - 19 \ln \pi^4 = \pi^3 27 - \pi^3 6 + 19 \ln \cos^3 - 19 \ln$$

$$\int x dx \quad (201 e x^4 \ln f$$

$$x)|_1^e - \int 1 e 15 x^4 dx x dx = 15 x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx v = 15 x^5 \int 1 e x^4 \ln u = \ln$$

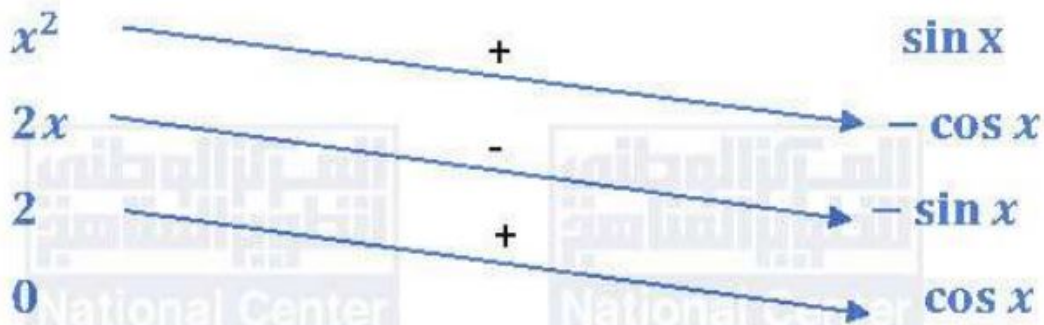
$$x)|_1^e - 125 x^5 | 1 e = 15 e^5 - 0 - 125 e^5 + 125 = 4 e^5 + 125 = 15 x^5 \ln$$

$$\int x dx \quad (210 \pi / 2 x^2 \sin f$$

نجد  $\int x dx x^2 \sin f$  باستخدام طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int_0^1 x e^x (1+x)^2 \, dx = -\frac{1}{3}x e^x (1+x)^3 - \int_0^1 e^x (x+1) (-\frac{1}{3}(1+x)^3) \, dx = -\frac{1}{3}e^2 + e^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}e^{-1}$$

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

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

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x} \int \frac{x^3 \sin y}{x^2} dy = \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin y dy = \int \frac{1}{2} \cos y dy = -\frac{1}{2} \sin y + C = -\frac{1}{2} \sin x^2 + C$$

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

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2y} \Rightarrow dy = 2y dx, y = e^{2x} \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x + C = -\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \ln y + C$$

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

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2y} \Rightarrow dy = 2y dx, y = e^{2x} \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x + C = -\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \ln y + C$$

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

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



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

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

$$xf(x) = -\int (x+2)\cos x dx = -\int x \cos x dx - 2 \int \cos x dx = -\int x \cos x dx - 2 \sin x + C$$

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

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

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

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

$$f(0) = -2(0 + 1) + C = -2 + C = 3 \Rightarrow C = 5$$

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



(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.

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

$$N(0) = -4(0+6) + C = -24 + C = 40 \Rightarrow C = 64$$

$$N(t) = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} + 64$$