

إجابات أسئلة الدرس

التكامل بالتعويض

(١) اكتب التعويض المناسب لإيجاد قيمة كل تكامل من التكاملات الآتية:

(أ) $\int (1-2s)(s-2)^4 ds$ (ب) $\int 6s^2 \sqrt{2-3s} ds$

(ج) $\int (2s-3s^2) \sqrt{2s-3} ds$ (د) $\int \frac{9-s^3}{(s^2-6s)^2} ds$

الحل

(أ) $\int (1-2s)(s-2)^4 ds$

ص = $s-2$ ⇒ $ds = \frac{ds}{1}$ ⇒ $1-2s = 1-2(v+2) = -3-2v$

$\int (-3-2v)v^4 \frac{dv}{1} = \int (-3v^4 - 2v^5) dv$

$= -3 \frac{v^5}{5} - 2 \frac{v^6}{6} + C = -\frac{3}{5}v^5 - \frac{1}{3}v^6 + C$

(ب) $\int 6s^2 \sqrt{2-3s} ds$

ص = $2-3s$ ⇒ $ds = \frac{ds}{-3}$ ⇒ $2-3s = 2-3(v+\frac{2-3s}{3}) = 2-3v-2+3s = 3s-3v = 3(v+\frac{2-3s}{3})-3v = 2-3v$

$\int 6(v+\frac{2-3s}{3})^2 \sqrt{2-3s} \frac{dv}{-3} = -2 \int (v+\frac{2-3s}{3})^2 \sqrt{2-3s} dv$

$$p + \frac{u}{\sqrt{u}} = p + \frac{u^{1+\frac{1}{2}}}{1+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$p + \frac{\sqrt{u}}{2} =$$

$$p + \frac{\sqrt{2-3x}}{2} =$$

$$p + \frac{\sqrt{2-3x}}{2} = \frac{2x-3}{2} \Rightarrow 2x-3 = \sqrt{2-3x}$$

$$2x-3 = \frac{2x-3}{2} \Rightarrow 2x-3 = 2x-3$$

$$2x-3 = 2x-3$$

$$\frac{2x-3}{2} = \frac{2x-3}{2}$$

$$p + \frac{\sqrt{2-3x}}{2} = \frac{2x-3}{2}$$

$$p + \frac{\sqrt{2-3x}}{2} = \frac{2x-3}{2}$$

$$p + \frac{9-4x}{2} = \frac{9-4x}{2}$$

$$p + \frac{9-4x}{2} = \frac{9-4x}{2} \Rightarrow 9-4x = 9-4x$$

$$9-4x = 9-4x$$

$$= \frac{9-4x}{2} \times \frac{9-4x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{9-4x}{2} \times \frac{9-4x}{2} \times \frac{9-4x}{2}$$

$$p + \frac{9-4x}{2} = p + \frac{9-4x}{2}$$

$$p + \frac{9-4x}{2} = p + \frac{9-4x}{2}$$

(٢) جد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

(أ) $\int \sqrt{(2-s)^2} ds$
 (ب) $\int (s-1)(2s^2-4s+1) ds$
 (ج) $\int 2 \sqrt{s-2} ds$
 (د) $\int 2s^2 \sqrt{s+1} ds$

الحل

(أ) $\int \sqrt{(2-s)^2} ds = \int (2-s) ds = 2s - \frac{s^2}{2} + C$

(ب) $\int (s-1)(2s^2-4s+1) ds = \int (2s^3-4s^2+s-2s^2+4s-1) ds = \int (2s^3-6s^2+5s-1) ds = \frac{2s^4}{4} - \frac{6s^3}{3} + \frac{5s^2}{2} - s + C = \frac{1}{2}s^4 - 2s^3 + \frac{5}{2}s^2 - s + C$

(ج) $\int 2 \sqrt{s-2} ds = 2 \int (s-2)^{1/2} ds = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} (s-2)^{3/2} + C = \frac{4}{3} (s-2)^{3/2} + C$

(د) $\int 2s^2 \sqrt{s+1} ds = \int 2s^2 (s+1)^{1/2} ds$
 Let $u = s+1$, then $du = ds$ and $s = u-1$.
 $\int 2(u-1)^2 u^{1/2} du = \int 2(u^2 - 2u + 1) u^{1/2} du = \int (2u^{5/2} - 4u^{3/2} + 2u^{1/2}) du = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{7} u^{7/2} - \frac{4 \cdot 2}{5} u^{5/2} + \frac{2 \cdot 2}{3} u^{3/2} + C = \frac{4}{7} (s+1)^{7/2} - \frac{8}{5} (s+1)^{5/2} + \frac{4}{3} (s+1)^{3/2} + C$

(أ) $\int \sqrt{s-2} ds = \frac{2}{3} (s-2)^{3/2} + C$

(ب) $\int (s-1)(2s^2-4s+1) ds = \int (2s^3-6s^2+5s-1) ds = \frac{2s^4}{4} - \frac{6s^3}{3} + \frac{5s^2}{2} - s + C = \frac{1}{2}s^4 - 2s^3 + \frac{5}{2}s^2 - s + C$

(ج) $\int 2 \sqrt{s-2} ds = \frac{4}{3} (s-2)^{3/2} + C$

(د) $\int 2s^2 \sqrt{s+1} ds = \frac{4}{7} (s+1)^{7/2} - \frac{8}{5} (s+1)^{5/2} + \frac{4}{3} (s+1)^{3/2} + C$

٣) احسب قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

أ) $\int \sqrt{4s + 1} ds$

ب) $\int \frac{3s^2(1-s)^2}{s^2} ds$

ج) $\int \frac{2s^2}{\sqrt{s^2 - 1}} ds$

د) $\int \frac{s^2 - 3}{s^2(s^2 - 3)} ds$

الحل

٤) $\int \sqrt[3]{4s + 1} ds = \int (4s + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} ds$

$$\int (4s + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} ds = \int \frac{(4s + 1)^{\frac{1}{3} + 1}}{4 \times \frac{1}{3}} ds$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int (4s + 1)^{\frac{4}{3}} ds$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{(4s + 1)^{\frac{4}{3} + 1}}{\frac{4}{3} + 1} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{3}{7} (4s + 1)^{\frac{7}{3}} \right] + C$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$(ب) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2x-1} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{2x} \right) dx = \text{مفرد}$$

$$(ج) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2x-1} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2x-1} dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2x-1} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2x-1} dx$$

$$\text{هـ} = 1 - \frac{1}{2x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2x} dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{2x-1} - \sqrt{2x} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{1} - \sqrt{2} - \left(\sqrt{-1} - \sqrt{-2} \right) \right)$$

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{-1} - \sqrt[3]{1} \right) \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\left(-1 - 1 \right) \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = 1 \times \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x^2 - 2}{(x^3 - 6)^2} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{u^2 - 2}{(u^3 - 6)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} du$$

$$v = \frac{u^2 - 2}{u^3 - 6} \Rightarrow 3 - u^3 = \frac{2v}{u} \Rightarrow u^3 - 3 = \frac{2v}{u}$$

$$= \frac{2v}{u} - 3 = \frac{2v - 3u}{u} \Rightarrow \int_1^2 \frac{2v - 3u}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{3} du$$

$$\int_1^2 \left[\frac{2v}{u} - 3 \right] \cdot \frac{1}{3} du = \int_1^2 \left[\frac{2v}{u} - 3 \right] \cdot \frac{1}{3} du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1 \times 3 - 6} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3 - 6} = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u^3 - 6}$$

$$\text{مفر} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

٤) إذا علمت أن ق(٨) = ٥، ق(٢٧) = ٦، فجد قيمة التكامل الآتي: $\int_2^3 \frac{3^x - 2^x}{3^x - 2^x} dx$

الحل

$$v = \frac{3^x - 2^x}{3^x - 2^x} \Rightarrow \frac{3^x}{3^x - 2^x} = \frac{2^x}{3^x - 2^x} \Rightarrow \frac{3^x}{3^x - 2^x} = \frac{2^x}{3^x - 2^x}$$

$$\int_2^3 \frac{3^x}{3^x - 2^x} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{2^x}{3^x - 2^x} dx$$

$$\int_2^3 \frac{3^x}{3^x - 2^x} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{2^x}{3^x - 2^x} dx$$

$$0 - 6 = (8) - (27) = (3) - (2)$$

$$11 =$$

(٥) إذا علمت أن $\int_0^2 (س) دس = ٣$ ، فجد قيمة التكامل الآتي: $\int_{-1}^2 ٨س ق(س٢ + ١) دس$

الحل

$$٥س = س٢ + ١ \Leftrightarrow س٢ = ٥س - ١ \Leftrightarrow دس = \frac{٥س}{٢س} = \frac{٥}{٢}$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 ٨س ق(س٢ + ١) دس = \int_{-1}^2 ٨س ق(٥س - ١) دس$$

$$\text{عند } س = -١ \Rightarrow س٢ = ٥(-١) - ١ = -٦$$

$$\text{عند } س = ٢ \Rightarrow س٢ = ٥(٢) - ١ = ٩$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 ٨س ق(س٢ + ١) دس = \int_{-٦}^9 ٤ دس = ٤(٩ - (-٦)) = ٦٠$$

(٦) حل المسألة الواردة في بداية الدرس.
جد قيمة التكامل الآتي:

$$\int_0^2 ٢س \sqrt{٩ + س٢} دس$$

الحل

$$\int_0^2 ٢س \sqrt{٩ + س٢} دس = \int_0^2 (٩ + س٢) دس$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ٥س = ٩ + س٢ \Leftrightarrow دس = \frac{٥س}{٢س} = \frac{٥}{٢}$$

$$\int_0^2 ٢س \sqrt{٩ + س٢} دس = \int_0^2 \frac{٥س}{٢} دس$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{٥س}{٢} دس = \frac{٥}{٢} \int_0^2 س دس = \frac{٥}{٢} \left[\frac{س٢}{٢} \right]_0^2 = \frac{٥}{٢} \cdot \frac{٤}{٢} = ٥$$

$$\left(\sqrt[٣]{٩+١} - \sqrt[٣]{٩+٤} \right) \frac{٤}{٣} = \left(\sqrt[٣]{١٠} - \sqrt[٣]{١٣} \right) \frac{٤}{٣}$$

$$\frac{١٩٦}{٣} = ٩٨ \times \frac{٤}{٣} =$$