



$$\int x dx \quad (7 \sec^4 f)$$

$$x \Rightarrow du dx = \sec x) dx u = \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \times \sec^2 x dx = \int \sec^2 \sec^4 f \\ x = \int (1 + u^2) du = u + \frac{1}{3} u^3 + C = \tan x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C = \tan x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C$$

$$\int x dx \quad (8 x \cos^2 \tan f)$$

$$x \int \tan x \Rightarrow dx = du \sec^2 x \Rightarrow du dx = \sec^2 x dx u = \tan x \sec^2 x dx = \int \tan x \cos^2 \tan f \\ x + C = \int u du = \frac{1}{2} u^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x \times du \sec^2 x dx = \int u \sec^2 x \cos^2 n$$

$$\int x dx \quad (9 \ln \sin f)$$

$$u du = -\cos u x \times x du = \int \sin x) x dx = \int \sin(\ln x \Rightarrow du dx = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x du \int \sin u = \ln \\ x) + C (\ln u + C = -\cos$$

$$\int x dx \quad (10 x^1 + \sin^2 x \cos \sin f)$$

$$x) + C (1 + \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln x^1 + \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \sin x^1 + \sin^2 x \cos \sin f$$

$$\int (2e^x - 2e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x})^2 dx \quad (11 f)$$

$$u = e^x + e^{-x} \Rightarrow du dx = e^x - e^{-x} \Rightarrow dx = du e^x - e^{-x} \int 2e^x - 2e^{-x} (e^x + e^{-x})^2 d \\ x = \int 2(e^x - e^{-x}) u^2 \times du e^x - e^{-x} = \int 2u^2 - 2 du = -\frac{2}{3} u^3 + C = -\frac{2}{3} (e^x + e^{-x})^3 + C$$

$$\int x(x+1)^{x+1} dx \quad (12 - f)$$

$$u = x+1 \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u-1 \int -x(x+1)^{x+1} dx = \int 1-u u^u du = \int 1-u u^{3/2} du = \int \\ (u^{-3/2} - u^{-1/2}) du = -2u^{-1/2} - 2u^{1/2} + C = -2(x+1)^{-1/2} - 2(x+1)^{1/2} + C = \\ -2x+1 - 2x+1 + C$$

$$\int x(x+10)^3 dx \quad (13 f)$$

$$u = x+10 \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u-10 \int x(x+10)^3 dx = \int (u-10) u^3 du = \int (u^4 - 10u^3 \\ ) du = \frac{1}{5} u^5 - 152 u^4 + C = \frac{1}{5} (x+10)^5 - 152(x+10)^4 + C = \frac{1}{5} (x+10)^5 - 152(x+10)^4 + C$$

$$\int x^2 dx \quad (14 x^2 \tan^7 \sec^2) f$$

$$x^2 dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan^7 x^2 \int \sec^2 x^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2 du \sec^2 x^2 \Rightarrow du dx = 12 \sec^2 u = \tan x^2 + C x^2 = 2 \int u^7 du = 14 u^8 + C = 14 \tan^8 x^2 u^7 \times 2 du \sec^2$$

$$(x dx (15 x \sec x + e \sin \sec^3 \int$$

$$x x e \sin x dx + \int \cos x) dx = \int \sec^2 x e \sin x + \cos x dx = \int (\sec^2 x \sec x + e \sin \sec^3 \int x dx + x dx = \int \sec^2 x \sec x + e \sin x \int \sec^3 x \Rightarrow dx = du \cos x \Rightarrow du dx = \cos dx u = \sin x + C x + e \sin x + e u + C = \tan x + \int e u du = \tan x = \tan x e u \times du \cos \int \cos$$

$$(x dx (16 x^3) \cos^3 \sin + 1) \int$$

$$x dx = \int (1 + u^3) \cos^3 x^3) \cos^3 x \int (1 + \sin x \Rightarrow dx = du \cos x \Rightarrow du dx = \cos u = \sin x) du = \int (1 + u^3) (1 - u^2) du = \int (1 + u^3) (1 - \sin^2 x) = \int (1 + u^3) \cos^2 x du \cos) du = \int (1 + u^3) (1 - u^2) du = \int (1 - u^2 + u^3 - u^7) du = u - \frac{1}{3} u^3 + \frac{3}{4} u^4 - \frac{1}{8} u^8 + C x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{3}{4} \sin^4 x - \frac{1}{8} \sin^8 x + C = \sin$$

$$(x dx (17 x \sec^5 \sin \int$$

$$x \int \sin x \Rightarrow dx = du - \sin x \Rightarrow du dx = -\sin x dx u = \cos x \cos - 5 x dx = \int \sin x \sec^5 \sin \int x + x = - \int u - 5 du = 14 u - 4 + C = 14 \cos - 4 x u - 5 \times du - \sin x dx = \int \sin x \sec^5 n x + C C = 14 \sec^4$$

$$(x dx (18 x \cos^3 x + \tan \sin \int$$

$$x + s x (\sec x \sec x) dx = \int \tan x \sec^3 x + \tan x \sec^2 x dx = \int (\tan x \cos^3 x + \tan \sin \int x dx \cos^3 x + \tan x \int \sin x \sec x \Rightarrow dx = du \tan x \sec x \Rightarrow du dx = \tan x) dx u = \sec^2 x = \int (u + u^2) du = 12 u^2 + 13 u^3 + C = 12 \sec x \sec x (u + u^2) du \tan x \sec x = \int \tan x + C x + 13 \sec^3 2$$

أجد قيمة كلا من التكمالات الآتية:

$$(2 x dx (19 x^{1 - \cos 20\pi/4} \sin \int$$

$$|2 x^2 x = |\sin^2 x = \sin^2 \cos^2 - 1$$

لكن الزاوية  $2x$  تكون ضمن الربع الأول عندما  $0 < 2x < \pi/4$

لذا فإن  $2x > 0 \sin$  ويكون  $2x^2 x = \sin^2 \sin$

$$x \Rightarrow x dx u = \sin x \cos 2x dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} 2 \sin 2x \sin 2x dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} 2 \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} 2(1 - \cos 2x) dx = 2x - \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$(x^2 dx) \int_0^{200\pi/2} x \sin x dx$$

$$x^2 dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} u = x^2 \Rightarrow du dx = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi^2/4} \frac{u}{2} \sin \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{2\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi^2/4} u \sin \sqrt{u} du$$

$$(01x^3 + 1 + x^2 dx) \int_0^1 (21x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$u = 1 + x^2 \Rightarrow du dx = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x} \quad x^2 = u - 1 \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1 \quad x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 2$$

$$\int_0^1 (01x^3 + 1 + x^2) dx = \int_1^2 \frac{u-1}{2} (u-1 + 1 + u-1) \frac{du}{2(u-1)} = \frac{1}{4} \int_1^2 (u-1) du = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} - u \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{4}{2} - 2 - \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 2 - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(x dx) \int_0^{22} x \tan^5 \frac{x}{3} \sec^2 \frac{x}{3} dx$$

$$x \tan^5 \frac{x}{3} \sec^2 \frac{x}{3} dx = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow u = 3 \quad \int_0^{\pi/3} x \tan^5 \frac{x}{3} \sec^2 \frac{x}{3} dx = \int_0^3 u \tan^5 \frac{u}{3} \sec^2 \frac{u}{3} \frac{du}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 u \tan^5 \frac{u}{3} \sec^2 \frac{u}{3} du$$

$$(x-1)e^{(x-1)^2} dx \int_0^2 (23x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$u = (x-1)^2 \Rightarrow du dx = 2(x-1) \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2(x-1)} \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1 \quad x = 2 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$\int_0^2 (x-1)e^{(x-1)^2} dx = \int_1^1 \frac{1}{2} e^u du = 0$$

$$(x dx) \int_0^2 (24x^2 + 14x^2) dx$$

$$u = 2 + x \Rightarrow du dx = 1 \Rightarrow dx = du \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 2 \quad x = 2 \Rightarrow u = 4$$

$$\int_0^2 (24x^2 + 14x^2) dx = \int_2^4 (24(u-2)^2 + 14(u-2)) du = \int_2^4 (24u^2 - 96u + 96 + 14u - 28) du = \int_2^4 (24u^2 - 82u + 68) du = \left( 8u^3 - 41u^2 + 68u \right) \Big|_2^4 = (8 \cdot 64 - 41 \cdot 16 + 68 \cdot 4) - (8 \cdot 8 - 41 \cdot 4 + 68 \cdot 2) = (512 - 656 + 272) - (64 - 164 + 136) = 128 - 36 = 92$$

$$(0110x(1+x^3)^2 dx) \int_0^1 (25x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$u = 1 + x^3 \Rightarrow du dx = 3x^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{3x^2} \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1 \quad x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 2$$

$$\int_0^1 10x(1+x^3)^2 dx = \int_1^2 \frac{10}{3} (u-1) du = \frac{10}{3} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} - u \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{10}{3} \left( \frac{4}{2} - 2 - \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \right) = \frac{10}{3} \left( 2 - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$(x dx) \int_0^{26} x \sin \frac{x}{6} \cos \frac{x}{6} dx$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow u=1 \quad x=\pi/6 \Rightarrow u=3/2 \quad \int_0^{\pi/6} 2 \cos x \Rightarrow dx = du - \sin x \Rightarrow du dx = -\sin u = \cos 2u$$

$$2 \int_{3/2}^2 \cos u du = -2 \ln |x| = -2 \ln |3/2| = -2 \ln 1.5 \approx 0.256$$

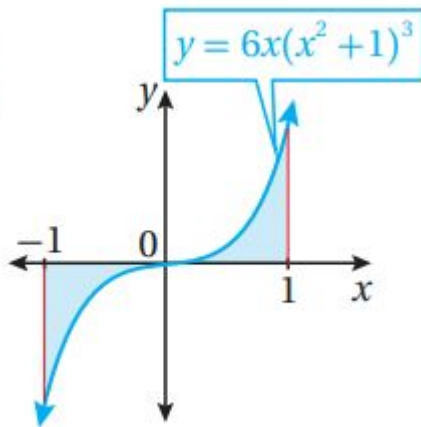
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cot x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} x \csc x dx$$

$$x=\pi/2 \Rightarrow u=0 \quad x=\pi/4 \Rightarrow u=1 \quad \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} x \cot x dx \Rightarrow dx = du - \csc^2 x \Rightarrow du dx = -\csc^2 u = \cot u$$

$$x = \int_{10}^{-u} 5 du = -16u^6 |_{10} = 16x u^5 du - \csc^2 x dx = \int_{10}^{\pi/4} \csc^2 x \cot x dx = \int_{10}^{\pi/4} \csc^2 x \cot x dx$$

أجد مساحة المنطقة المظللة في كل من التمثيلات البيانية الآتية:

28



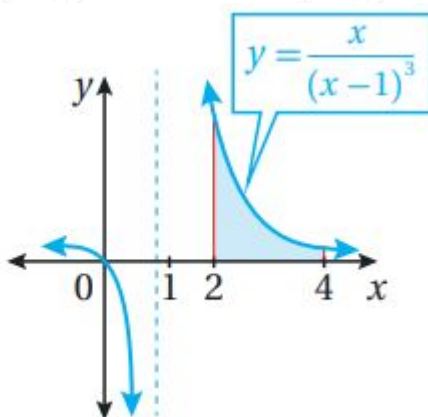
$$A = -\int_{-1}^0 6x(x^2+1)^3 dx + \int_0^1 6x(x^2+1)^3 dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow du dx = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$u^2 x x = -1 \Rightarrow u = 2x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1 \quad x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 2$$

$$A = -\int_2^1 3u^3 du + \int_1^2 3u^3 du = \int_1^2 6u^3 du = 6 \cdot \frac{u^4}{4} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3}{2} (16 - 1) = \frac{45}{2}$$

29

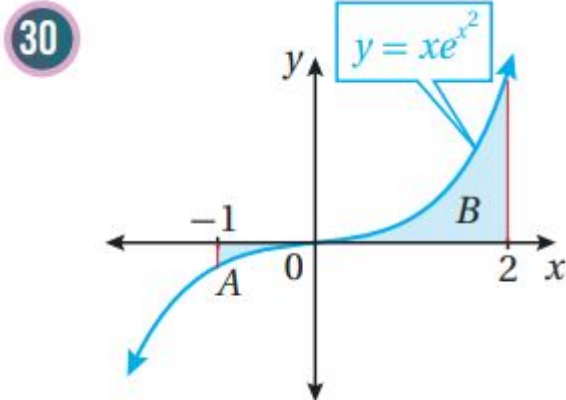


$$A = \int_2^4 \frac{x}{(x-1)^3} dx$$

$$u = x-1 \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u+1$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow u=1 \quad x=4 \Rightarrow u=3$$

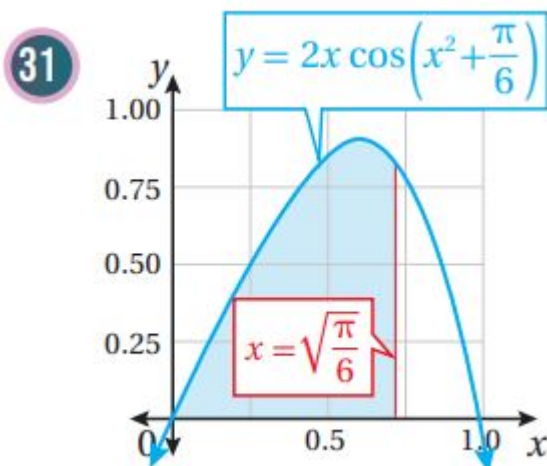
$$A = \int_1^3 \frac{u+1}{u^3} du = \int_1^3 (u^{-2} + u^{-3}) du = (-u^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}u^{-2}) \Big|_1^3 = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{18} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{9}$$



$$u = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x} \Rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow u = 1 \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 \quad x = 2 \Rightarrow u = 4$$

$$A = - \int_{-1}^0 x e^{x^2} dx + \int_0^2 2x e^{x^2} dx = - \int_{10}^0 x e^u \frac{du}{2x} + \int_0^4 4x e^u \frac{du}{2x} = - \int_{10}^0 \frac{1}{2} e^u du + \int_0^4 2 e^u du$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} (e^u) \Big|_{10}^0 + 2 (e^u) \Big|_0^4 = - \frac{1}{2} (e^0 - e^{10}) + 2 (e^4 - e^0) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{10} - 1) + 2(e^4 - 1) \approx 27.658$$



$$(u = x^2 + \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2x \cos(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{6}) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos u \frac{du}{2x} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2} \cos u du = \frac{1}{2} (\sin u) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} (\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{4} \approx 0.366$$

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

(32)  $(f(x) = 2x(4x^2 - 10)^2; (2, 10))$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int 2x(4x^2 - 10)^2 dx \quad u = 4x^2 - 10 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 8x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{8x}$$

$$f(x) = \int 2x u^2 \frac{du}{8x} = \frac{1}{4} \int u^2 du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} u^3 + C = \frac{1}{12} (4x^2 - 10)^3 + C$$

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{12} (216) + C = 10 \Rightarrow C = -8 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{12} (4x^2 - 10)^3 - 8$$

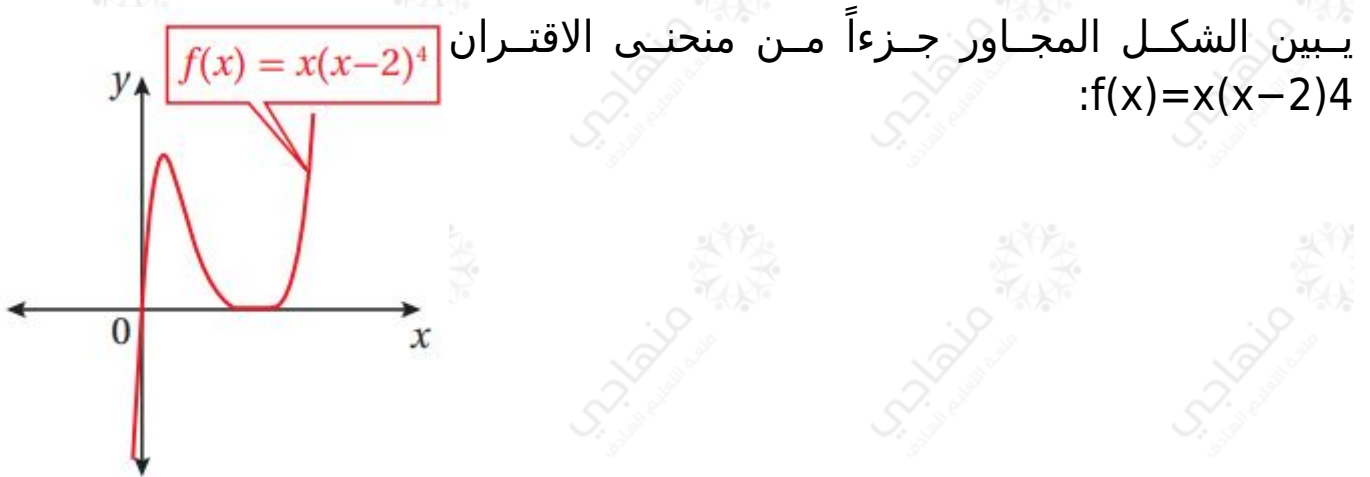
8

$$(f'(x) = x^2 e^{-0.2x^3}; (0, 32)) \quad (33)$$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int x^2 e^{-0.2x^3} dx \quad u = -0.2x^3 \Rightarrow du/dx = -0.6x^2 \Rightarrow dx = du / -0.6x^2$$

$$x^2 f(x) = \int x^2 e^u du / -0.6x^2 = -1/0.6 \int e^u du = -5/3 e^u + C \Rightarrow f(x) = -5/3 e^{-0.2x^3} + C$$

$$+ C f(0) = -5/3 + C \cdot 32 = -5/3 + C \Rightarrow C = 196 \Rightarrow f(x) = -5/3 e^{-0.2x^3} + 196$$



(34) أجد إحداثي نقطة تماس الاقتران مع المحور x

نجد أصفار الاقتران بحل المعادلة  $f(x) = 0$

$$x(x-2)^4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 2$$

نقطة التقاطع  $(0, 0)$ , فتكون نقطة التماس  $(2, 0)$

ويمكن التحقق بحساب  $f'(2)$ :

$$f'(x) = (x-2)^4 + 4x(x-2)^3 \quad f'(2) = (2-2)^4 + 4(2)(2-2)^3 = 0$$

(35) أجد مساحة المنطقة المحصورة بين منحنى الاقتران  $f(x)$  والمحور x

$$A = \int_0^2 x(x-2)^4 dx \quad u = x-2 \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u+2 \quad x=0 \Rightarrow u = -2 \quad x=2 \Rightarrow u = 0$$

$$A = \int_{-2}^0 (u+2)u^4 du = \int_{-2}^0 (u^5 + 2u^4) du = (1/6 u^6 + 2/5 u^5) \Big|_{-2}^0$$

$$= 0 - (1/6 (-2)^6 + 2/5 (-2)^5) = 32/15$$

(36) يتحرك جسيم في مسار مستقيم، وتعطى سرعته المتجهة بالاقتران:

$\omega t \cos 2v(t) = \sin$  حيث t الزمن بالثواني، و v سرعته المتجهة بالمتري لكل ثانية،



و  $b$  ثابت، إذا انطلق الجسم من نقطة الأصل، فأجد موقعه بعد  $t$  ثانية.

$$wts(t) = wt \Rightarrow dt = du - w \sin wt \Rightarrow dudx = -w \sin wt dt u = \cos wt \cos 2s(t) = \int \sin wt + C wt = -1/w \int u^2 du = -1/3 w u^3 + C \Rightarrow s(t) = -1/30 \cos 3wt u^2 du - w \sin \int \sin$$

لكن  $s(0) = 0$  لأن الجسم انطلق من نقطة الأصل.

$$wt + 13ws(0) = -13w + C0 = -13w + C \Rightarrow C = 13w \Rightarrow s(t) = -13w \cos 3$$



(37) طب: يمثل الاقتران  $C(t)$  تركيز دواء في الدم بعد  $t$  دقيقة من حقنه في جسم مريض، حيث  $C$  مقيسة بالمليغرام لكل سنتيمتر مكعب ( $mg/cm^3$ )، إذا كان تركيز الدواء لحظة حقنه في جسم المريض  $0.5 mg/cm^3$ ، وأخذ يتغير بمعدل  $C'(t) = -0.01e^{-0.01t}(1+e^{-0.01t})^2$ ، فأجد  $C(t)$ .

$$C(t) = \int C'(t) dt = \int -0.01e^{-0.01t}(1+e^{-0.01t})^2 dt u = 1+e^{-0.01t} \Rightarrow du/dt = -0.01e^{-0.01t} \Rightarrow dt = du - 0.01e^{-0.01t} C(t) = \int -0.01e^{-0.01t} u^2 \times du - 0.01e^{-0.01t} = \int u - 2du = -u - 1 + K$$

استعمل الرمز  $K$  لثابت التكامل بدل  $C$  المعتاد لتمييز ثابت التكامل عن رمز الاقتران  $C$ :

$$C(t) = -(1+e^{-0.01t}) - 1 + K C(0) = -(2) - 1 + K12 = -12 \Rightarrow K = 1 \Rightarrow C(t) = -(1+e^{-0.01t}) - 1 + 1 C(t) = -11 + e^{-0.01t} + 1$$

(38) أجد قيمة  $\int 4e^{4x} x e^{-2x} dx$   $3 \ln \ln$ ، ثم اكتب الإجابة بالصيغة الآتية:  $dab + c \ln$ ، حيث  $a, b, c, d$  ثوابت صحيحة.

$$3 - 2 = 3 - 2 = 1 x = |3 \Rightarrow u = e \ln u = e x - 2 \Rightarrow du/dx = e x \Rightarrow dx = du e x e x = u + 2 x = \ln 4e^{4x} x e^{-2x} = \int 1/2 e^{4x} u du e x = \int 1/2 e^{3x} u dx 3 \ln 4 - 2 = 4 - 2 = 2 \int \ln 4 \Rightarrow u = e \ln u = \int 1/2 (u+2)^3 u du = \int 1/2 (u^3 + 6u^2 + 12u + 8) u du = \int 1/2 (u^4 + 6u^3 + 12u^2 + 8u) du |u|^{1/2} = (13u^3 + 3u^2 + 12u + 8 \ln$$

(39) إذا كان:  $xf'(x) = \tan$ ، وكان:  $f(3) = 5$ ، فأثبت أن  $\ln | \cos x | + 5/3 \cos | \cos f(x) = \ln$ .

$$3 | + C5 = - \ln | \cos x | + C f(3) = - \ln | \cos x dx = - \ln x \cos x dx = - \int - \sin f(x) = \int \tan$$



$$x|+53\cos|\cos3|=\ln|\cos x|+5+\ln|\cos 3|f(x)=-\ln|\cos 3|+C\Rightarrow C=5+\ln|\cos$$