

## مهارات التفكير العليا

### التكامل بالكسور الجزئية

تبرير: أحل السؤالين الآتيين تباعاً:

(33) أجد:  $\int dx \frac{1+e^x}{1+e^{2x}}$  بطريقتين مختلفتين، إحداهما الكسور الجزئية، مبرراً أجابتي.

الحل الأول بضرب كل من البسط والمقام بـ  $e^{-x}$

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

الحل الثاني بالتعويض:

$$u = e^x \Rightarrow du = e^x dx = u dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{u} \int \frac{1+e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{1+u}{1+u^2} \times \frac{du}{u} = \int \frac{1}{u(1+u^2)} du$$

$$\frac{1}{u(1+u^2)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{1+u^2} \Rightarrow 1 = A(1+u^2) + Bu \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{1+u^2} - \frac{Bu}{1+u^2} = \frac{1-Bu}{1+u^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u(1+u^2)} du = \int \left( \frac{1}{u} - \frac{u}{1+u^2} \right) du = \ln|u| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+u^2| + C = \ln|e^x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+e^{2x}| + C = \ln e^x - \ln \sqrt{1+e^{2x}} + C = \ln \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} + C$$

(34) أجد:  $\int \frac{1+e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$

$$\int \frac{1+e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{1+e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{1+e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \ln|1+e^x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+e^{2x}| + C = \ln|1+e^x| - \ln \sqrt{1+e^{2x}} + C = \ln \frac{1+e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} + C$$

(35) تبرير: أثبت أن:  $\int \frac{5x^2-8x+12}{(x-1)^2} dx = \ln|3x-2| + \frac{1}{x-1} + C$

$$\frac{5x^2-8x+12}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow 5x^2-8x+12 = A(x-1) + B \Rightarrow 5x^2-8x+12 = Ax-A+B$$

$$5x^2-8x+12 = Ax-A+B \Rightarrow 5x^2-8x+12 = Ax-A+B \Rightarrow 5x^2-8x+12 = Ax-A+B$$

$$5x^2-8x+12 = Ax-A+B \Rightarrow 5x^2-8x+12 = Ax-A+B \Rightarrow 5x^2-8x+12 = Ax-A+B$$

(36) تبرير: أثبت أن:  $\int \frac{3x^2-4}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2+1| - \frac{2}{x^2+1} + C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u=x \Rightarrow u^2=x \Rightarrow dx=2udu \Rightarrow \int \frac{9-16x}{2x^2-4} dx &= \int \frac{9-16u^2}{2u^2-4} du = \int \frac{34(4+16u^2-4)}{16u^2-4} du \\
 (u-2)(u+2)=Au-2+Bu+2 \Rightarrow 16 &= A(u+2)+B(u-2) \\
 u=2 \Rightarrow A=4 \quad u=-2 \Rightarrow B &=-4 \\
 \int \frac{34(4+16u^2-4)}{16u^2-4} du &= \int \frac{34(4+4u-2-4u+2)}{16u^2-4} du = (4u+4) \\
 \ln|u-2| - 4 \ln|u+2| &+ C \\
 \int \frac{9-16x}{2x^2-4} dx &= 4(1+\ln|u-2|) - 4 \ln|u+2| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(37) تبرير: أثبت أن:  $\int \frac{14x^2+9x+4}{x^2+5x+3} dx = 2 + 12 \ln|x+3| - \ln|x+1| + C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{14x^2+9x+4}{x^2+5x+3} &= \frac{14x^2+9x+4}{(x+1)(2x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{2x+3} \\
 14x^2+9x+4 &= A(2x+3) + B(x+1) \\
 x=-1 \Rightarrow A &= 1 \\
 x=-3/2 \Rightarrow B &=-1 \\
 \int \frac{14x^2+9x+4}{x^2+5x+3} dx &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-1}{2x+3} \right) dx \\
 &= \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x+3| + C \\
 &= \ln|x+1| - \ln\sqrt{|2x+3|} + C \\
 &= \ln|x+1| - \ln|2x+3| + C \\
 &= \ln|x+1| - \ln|2x+3| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

تحذ: أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

(38)  $\int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{x^2+1} &= \frac{1}{(x-i)(x+i)} = \frac{A}{x-i} + \frac{B}{x+i} \\
 1 &= A(x+i) + B(x-i) \\
 x=i \Rightarrow A &= \frac{1}{2i} \\
 x=-i \Rightarrow B &= -\frac{1}{2i} \\
 \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx &= \frac{1}{2i} \ln|x-i| - \frac{1}{2i} \ln|x+i| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2i} \ln\left| \frac{x-i}{x+i} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2i} \ln\left| \frac{x-i}{x+i} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(39)  $\int \frac{16x^4-1}{x^2+1} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{16x^4-1}{x^2+1} &= \frac{(4x^2+1)(2x-1)(2x+1)}{x^2+1} = (4x^2+1)(2x-1)(2x+1) \\
 &= (4x^2+1)(2x-1)(2x+1) + C(4x^2+1)(2x-1) + D(4x^2+1)(2x+1) \\
 x=1 \Rightarrow C &= 18 \\
 x=-1 \Rightarrow D &= 18 \\
 x=0 \Rightarrow 0 &= -B+C-D \Rightarrow B=0 \\
 x=1 \Rightarrow 1 &= 3A+3B+15C+5D \Rightarrow A=-12 \\
 \int \frac{16x^4-1}{x^2+1} dx &= \int (-12x^4+1+18(2x-1)(2x+1)) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int (2x+1)|2x-1| + 116 \ln(4x^2+1) + 116 \ln|2x-1| + 182x+1) dx = -116 \ln|4x^2-14x^2+1| + CC = 116 \ln$$

$$\int (1x-x^3) dx \quad (40)$$

$$u = x^6 \Rightarrow du = 6x^5 dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6x^5} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6u^{5/6}} \Rightarrow x = u^{1/6} \Rightarrow x^3 = u^{1/2} \Rightarrow \int (1x-x^3) dx = \int (u^{1/6} - u^{1/2}) \frac{du}{6u^{5/6}} = \int (u^{-2/3} - u^{1/3}) du = \int (6u^{1/3} - 6u^{2/3}) du = 2u^{4/3} + 6u^{5/3} + C = 2x^8 + 6x^9 + C$$