

أدرب وأحل المسائل

التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{5}{2} (x \sin 2x - \int 2 \cos 2x dx) = \frac{5}{2} (x \sin 2x - \sin 2x) + C = \frac{5}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{5}{2} \sin 2x + C$$

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

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

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

$f(x)$ 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		$\frac{1}{16} \cos 2x$

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

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

$$\int x^6 - x dx = -x^6 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx = \int x^6 - x dx u = x dv = 6 - x dx du = dx v = -6 - x \ln \int$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$+ C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx (160\pi/2e^x \cos x)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx + \cos x dx = 12e^x (\sin x) + C \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} 2e^x \cos x + \cos x dx = 12e^x (\sin x \cos x) \int_0^{\pi/2} \pi^2 = 12e\pi^2 - 12e^0 = 12e\pi^2 - 12$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx (171e \ln x)$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx = 2x \ln x dv = dx du = 2x dx v = x \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln x dx u = 2 \ln x^2 dx = \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln 1e \ln x \int_1^2 1-2e+2 = 2e-0-2e+2 = 2e-2 \ln x | 1e-2x | 1e = 2e \ln e - \int_1^2 1e^2 dx = 2x \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 (x e^x) dx (1812 \ln x)$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx + \int_1^2 x dx x + x dx = \int_1^2 12 \ln e^x dx = \int_1^2 (\ln x + \ln(x e^x)) dx = \int_1^2 (\ln 12 \ln x)$$

نجد بطريقة $\int_1^2 x dx 12 \ln x$ الأجزاء:

$$\int_1^2 x | 12 - x | 12 = x | 12 - \int_1^2 12 dx = x \ln x dx = x \ln x dv = dx du = 1x dx v = x \int_1^2 12 \ln u = \ln (x e^x) dx 2 - 1 \int_1^2 x dx = 12x^2 | 12 = 42 - 12 = 32 \Rightarrow \int_1^2 12 \ln 1 - 2 + 1 = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 2 \ln 2 + 12^2 - 1 + 32 = 2 \ln = 2 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} 3x dx (19\pi/12\pi/9x \sec^2 x)$$

$$3x | \pi 13x dx = 13x \tan 3x \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi 9x \sec^2 3x dx du = dx v = 13 \tan u = x dv = \sec^2 3x dx = 3x \cos 3x | \pi 12\pi 9 - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi 9 13 \sin 3x dx = 13x \tan^2 \pi 9 - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi 9 13 \tan \pi \cos \pi 4 + 19 \ln \pi 3 - \pi 36 \tan 3x | \pi 12\pi 9 = \pi 27 \tan \cos 3x | \pi 12\pi 9 + 19 \ln 13x \tan 12 12 - 19 \ln \pi 4 = \pi 327 - \pi 36 + 19 \ln \cos 3 - 19 \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx (201e x^4 \ln x)$$

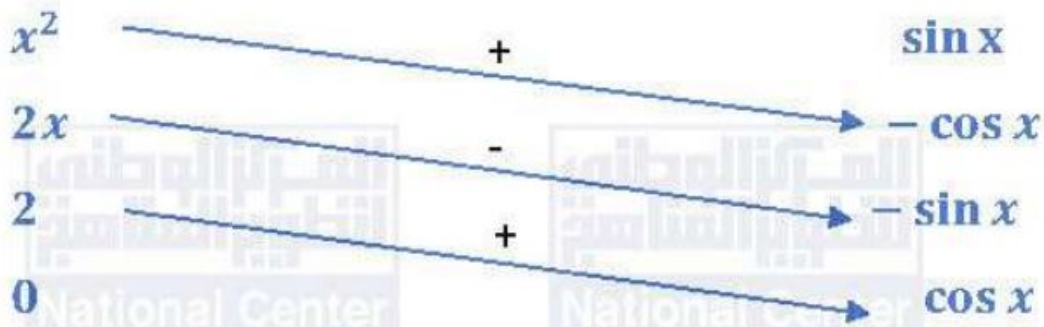
$$\int_1^2 x | 1e - \int_1^2 1e 15x^4 dx x dx = 15x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx x v = 15x^5 \int_1^2 1e x^4 \ln u = \ln x | 1e - 125x^5 | 1e = 15e^5 - 0 - 125e^5 + 125 = 4e^5 + 125 = 15x^5 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx (210\pi/2x^2 \sin x)$$

نجد $\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx x^2 \sin x$ باستخدام طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$ ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$ وتكاملاته المتكررة



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

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

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

$$\int_0^1 x(e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} - xe^{-x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2} - e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + \frac{3}{4}e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

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

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

$$3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \quad \int_0^1 3x^3 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \Big|_0^1 = 3 \ln 3$$

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

$$dv = e^y \, dy \quad du = 12y \, dy \quad v = e^y \quad u = 12y e^y - \int 12e^y \, dy = 12y e^y - 12e^y + C$$

$$\int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx = 12x^2 e^{x^2} - 12e^{x^2} + C$$

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

$$y = e^x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{e^x} = \frac{dy}{y} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x \cos x} = \int \frac{1}{x \cos x} \cdot \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{1}{y \cos y} dy = \int \frac{1}{y \cos y} dy = \ln|\sin y| + C = \ln|\sin e^x| + C$$

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

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

(28) $\int x \sin e^x dx$

$$u = e^x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = e^x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{e^x} = \frac{du}{u} \Rightarrow \int x \sin e^x dx = \int \sin u \cdot \frac{du}{u} = \int \frac{\sin u}{u} du = \text{Si}(u) + C = \text{Si}(e^x) + C$$

(29) $\int x \sin x dx$

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

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

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

