

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

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

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

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

$$p + \frac{\sqrt{2-3x}}{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$(ج) \int (2-3x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2-3x}{-3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + C$$

$$ص = \frac{2-3x}{-3} \Rightarrow 3-3x = 2-3x \Rightarrow 3-2 = 3x-3x \Rightarrow 1 = 0$$

$$\cdot 3x = \frac{3-2}{3-3} = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$\frac{3-2}{3-3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + C = \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + C$$

$$\int -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2-3x} dx = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2-3x} + C$$

$$= -\frac{4}{9} \sqrt{2-3x} + C$$

$$(د) \int \frac{9-x^2}{(x^2-6)^2} dx$$

$$ص = \frac{9-x^2}{x^2-6} \Rightarrow 9-x^2 = (x^2-6) \cdot \frac{9-x^2}{x^2-6} \Rightarrow 9-x^2 = 9-x^2$$

$$\cdot 3x = \frac{3-2}{3-3} = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$= \frac{3-2}{3-3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + C = \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + C$$

$$= \frac{3-2}{3-3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + C = \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + C$$

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

$$p + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-3x}} = p + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-3x}}$$

(٢) جد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

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

**الحل**

(أ)  $\int \sqrt{(2-s)^2} ds = \int (2-s) ds = 2s - \frac{1}{2}s^2 + C$

(ب)  $\int (1-s)(1-2s^2-s^4) ds = \int (1-s-2s^3+2s^4-s^5+s^6) ds = s - \frac{1}{2}s^2 - \frac{1}{2}s^4 + \frac{2}{5}s^5 - \frac{1}{6}s^6 + \frac{1}{7}s^7 + C$

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

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

ص =  $1 + \epsilon - \epsilon^2 = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon}$   
 $\epsilon - \epsilon^2 = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon - \epsilon^2}$

(ج)  $\int \frac{2}{1-s} ds = -2 \ln|1-s| + C$

(د)  $\int \frac{2s^2}{1+s^4} ds = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2s^2}{1+s^4} ds = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+s^4} ds$

$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+s^4} ds = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(1+s^2)(1+s^2)} ds = \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{1+s^2} - \frac{1}{1+s^2} \right) ds = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{1+s^2} ds = \frac{1}{4} \arctan(s) + C$

٣) احسب قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

أ)  $\int \sqrt{4s+1} ds$

ب)  $\int s^3(s^2-1) ds$

ج)  $\int s^2 \sqrt{s^2-1} ds$

د)  $\int \frac{s^2-3}{(s^3-2)s} ds$

**الحل**

أ)  $\int \sqrt{4s+1} ds = \int (4s+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} ds$

$$\int \frac{(4s+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{4 \times \frac{1}{2}} ds = \int \frac{(4s+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{4 \times (1+\frac{1}{4})} ds$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4s+1}}{6} ds$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \left[ \frac{2}{3} (4s+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (1+4 \times s) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{9} (16s^{\frac{3}{2}} - 6s - 2)$$

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

$$(ب) \int_{-1}^1 x^2 (1 - x^2) dx = \text{مفتر}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1^2}{2} - \frac{(-1)^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$u = \frac{u^3}{3} \Leftrightarrow 3 - u^3 = \frac{u^3}{3} \Leftrightarrow u^3 - 9 = \frac{u^3}{3}$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{u^3 - 9}{u^3} du = \int_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{9}{u^3} \right) du$$

$$\int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{u} - \frac{9}{u^3} \right) du = \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{u} - \frac{9}{u^3} \right) du$$

$$\left[ \ln|u| + \frac{9}{2u^2} \right]_1^2 = \left[ \ln|2| + \frac{9}{2 \times 2^2} \right] - \left[ \ln|1| + \frac{9}{2 \times 1^2} \right]$$

$$= \ln 2 + \frac{9}{8} - \ln 1 - \frac{9}{2} = \ln 2 - \frac{9}{8}$$

٤) إذا علمت أن ق(٨) = ٥، ق(٢٧) = ٦، فجد قيمة التكامل الآتي:  $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x}} dx$

**الحل**

$$u = \sqrt{3-x} \Leftrightarrow u^2 = 3-x \Leftrightarrow x = 3-u^2$$

$$\int_2^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x}} dx = \int_{\sqrt{1}}^{\sqrt{0}} \frac{1}{u} \cdot (-2u) du = -2 \int_{\sqrt{1}}^{\sqrt{0}} \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= -2 \left[ \ln|u| \right]_{\sqrt{1}}^{\sqrt{0}} = -2 \left[ \ln|0| - \ln|1| \right]$$

$$= -2 \left[ -\infty - 0 \right] = 2\infty = \infty$$

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

**الحل**

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

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

$$\text{عند } س = -١ \Rightarrow س٢ = ٥(-١) - ١ = -٦ \Rightarrow ٢ = ١ + (-٦)$$

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

$$\int_{-1}^2 ٨س ق(س٢ + ١) دس = \int_{-٦}^9 ٤ دس = ٤(٩ - (-٦)) = ٤(١٥) = ٦٠$$

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

$$\int_0^2 ٢س \sqrt{٩ + س٢} دس$$

**الحل**

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

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

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

$$\int_0^2 (٩ + س٢) دس = \int_0^2 \frac{٩ + س٢}{١ + س٢} دس = \int_0^2 \frac{٩ + س٢ + ١ - ١}{١ + س٢} دس = \int_0^2 \left( \frac{١٠}{١ + س٢} - \frac{١}{١ + س٢} \right) دس$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{١٠}{١ + س٢} دس - \int_0^2 \frac{١}{١ + س٢} دس$$

$$= \left( \sqrt{١ + س٢} \right) \Big|_0^2 - \left( \arctan(س) \right) \Big|_0^2 = (\sqrt{٥} - ١) - (0 - 0) = \sqrt{٥} - ١$$