

## مهارات التفكير العليا

### التكامل بالكسور الجزئية

تبرير: أحل السؤالين الآتيين تبعاً:

(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:

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

$$\frac{1}{u(1+u^2)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1} + \frac{C}{u-1} \Rightarrow 1 = A(1+u^2) + B(u-1) + C(u+1) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 1, B = -1, C = -1$$

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

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

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

(35) تبرير: أثبت أن:  $\int \frac{5x^2-8x+12}{(x-1)^2} dx = \ln|3x-4| + C$

$$\frac{5x^2-8x+12}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow 5x^2-8x+12 = A(x-1) + B \Rightarrow 5x^2-8x+12 = Ax - A + B = 0 \Rightarrow A = 5, B = 17$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2-8x+12}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int \left( \frac{5}{x-1} + \frac{17}{(x-1)^2} \right) dx = 5 \ln|x-1| - \frac{17}{x-1} + C = 5 \ln|x-1| - \frac{17}{x-1} + C$$

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

$$u=x \Rightarrow u^2=x \Rightarrow dx=2u du \Rightarrow x=9 \Rightarrow u=3 \Rightarrow x=16 \Rightarrow u=4 \int \frac{9-16}{2x^2-4} dx = \int \frac{34}{2u^2-4} du = \int \frac{34}{4u^2-4} du = \int \frac{34}{4(u^2-1)} du = \frac{17}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2-1} du$$

$$(u-1)(u+1) = A(u-1) + B(u+1) \Rightarrow 17 = A(u+1) + B(u-1) \Rightarrow A=4, B=-2 \Rightarrow \int \frac{34}{2x^2-4} dx = \frac{17}{2} (4 \ln|u-1| - 2 \ln|u+1|) + C = 34 \ln|u-1| - 34 \ln|u+1| + C$$

$$= 34 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C \Rightarrow \int \frac{9-16}{2x^2-4} dx = 17 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C$$

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

$$\frac{5x^2+9x+4}{2x^2+5x+3} = \frac{2-x+2x^2+5x+3}{2x^2+5x+3} = \frac{x+2}{(x+1)(2x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{2x+3} \Rightarrow x+2 = A(2x+3) + B(x+1)$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow A = 1, x = -3/2 \Rightarrow B = -1 \int \frac{5x^2+9x+4}{2x^2+5x+3} dx = \int \frac{2-x+1+12}{2x^2+5x+3} dx = \int \frac{2-x+1+12}{(x+1)(2x+3)} dx = \int \frac{2-x+1+12}{(x+1)(2x+3)} dx = (2x - \ln|2x+3| + \ln|x+1|) + C = 2 + 12 \ln|x+1| - 12 \ln|2x+3| + C$$

تحذ: أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

$$16x^4-1 = (4x^2+1)(2x-1)(2x+1) = Ax+B(4x^2+1) + C(2x-1) + D(2x+1)$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow 15 = 4A+B, x = -1 \Rightarrow 15 = 4A+B, x = 0 \Rightarrow -1 = -C+D, x = 1/2 \Rightarrow 0 = 2C+2D \Rightarrow C=D=0, x = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 3A+3B+15C+5D \Rightarrow A=B=1/2 \int \frac{16x^4-1}{x^2+1} dx = \int (16x^2-1) dx = 16x^3/3 - x + C$$

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

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

$$u = x^6 \Rightarrow du = 6x^5 dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6x^5} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6u^{5/6}} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{6} u^{-5/6} du$$

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