

أدرب وأحل المسائل

التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int x e^{x/2} dx = \int u dv = uv - \int v du = 2x e^{x/2} - \int 2e^{x/2} dx = 2x e^{x/2} - 4e^{x/2} + C$$

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

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

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

$$= -x(2x^2 - 1)e^{-x} + \int 4e^{-x} dx = -x(2x^2 - 1)e^{-x} - 4e^{-x} + C = -e^{-x}(2x^2 + 4x + 3) + C$$

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

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

$$\int x \ln x dx = \int u dv = uv - \int v du = x \ln x - \int 1 dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

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

$$u = \sin^2 x \quad du = 2 \sin x \cos x dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \ln |2x+18| \quad dv = \frac{1}{2x+18} dx$$

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx = \int \frac{5}{2} u dv = \frac{5}{2} \int u dv = \frac{5}{2} (uv - \int v du) = \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln |2x+18| \sin^2 x - \int \frac{1}{2x+18} \sin^2 x dx \right)$$

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

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

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = \int u dv = uv - \int v du = x \sec x - \int \sec x dx = x \sec x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

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

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

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

$$\int 6x^6 - x dx = -x^6 - \int x^6 dx = \int x^6 - x dx u = x dv = 6 - x dx du = dx v = -6 - x \ln \int$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$+ C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx$$

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

$$\int_1^2 x^2 \ln x dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int_1^2 x | 12 - x | 12 = x | 12 - \int_1^2 12 dx = x \ln x dx = x \ln x dv = dx du = 1 x dx v = x \int_1^2 \ln u = \ln (x e^x) dx 2 - 1 \int_1^2 x dx = 12 x^2 | 12 = 42 - 12 = 32 \Rightarrow \int_1^2 \ln 1 - 2 + 1 = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 2 \ln 2 + 122 - 1 + 32 = 2 \ln = 2 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} 3x dx$$

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

$$\int_1^2 x dx$$

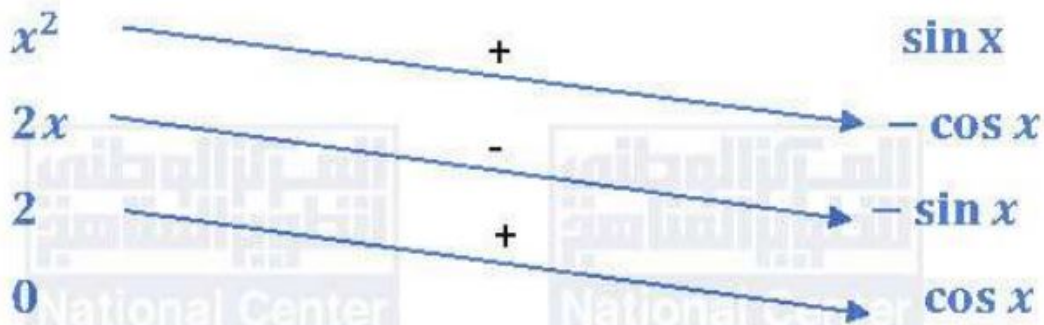
$$\int_1^2 x | 1e - \int_1^2 1e 15 x^4 dx x dx = 15 x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx x v = 15 x^5 \int_1^2 1e x^4 \ln u = \ln x | 1e - 125 x^5 | 1e = 15 e^5 - 0 - 125 e^5 + 125 = 4 e^5 + 125 = 15 x^5 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx$$

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

$f(x)$ ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$ وتكاملاته المتكررة



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

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2} - e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + e^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-2} - e^{-1} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-2} - e^{-1} + \frac{5}{2}$$

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{3} e^2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(e^2 - 1)$$

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

$$\int_0^1 x^3 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln 3 \, dx$$

$$= \ln 3 - 3 \left(x^3 \ln 3 - 3 \int_0^1 x \ln 3 \, dx \right) = \ln 3 - 3 \ln 3 + 9 \int_0^1 x \ln 3 \, dx$$

$$= \ln 3 - 3 \ln 3 + 9 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \ln 3 - \int_0^1 x \ln 3 \, dx \right) = \ln 3 - 3 \ln 3 + \frac{9}{2} \ln 3 - 9 \int_0^1 x \ln 3 \, dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 x \ln 3 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

$$\int_0^1 x^3 \ln 3 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int y e^y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} (y e^y - \int e^y \, dy) = \frac{1}{2} (y e^y - e^y) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$$

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

$$y = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x dy, x = e^y \int \frac{dx}{x \cos x} = \int \frac{e^y dy}{e^y \cos y} = \int \frac{dy}{\cos y} = \ln |\sec y + \tan y| + C = \ln |\sec(\ln x) + \tan(\ln x)| + C$$

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

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 \sin x} = \int \frac{\sqrt{y} dy}{y^2 \sin \sqrt{y}} = \int \frac{dy}{y^{3/2} \sin \sqrt{y}}$$

(28) $\int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x}$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2y} \Rightarrow dy = 2y dx, y = e^{2x} \int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{e^{2x} \sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x} = 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x} = -\ln |\csc 2x + \cot 2x| + C = -\ln |\csc(2 \ln y) + \cot(2 \ln y)| + C$$

(29) $\int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sin x}$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2y} \Rightarrow dy = 2y dx, y = e^{2x} \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sin x} = \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{e^{4x} \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{\frac{1}{2} (e^{2x} - e^{-2x})} = 2 \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} - 1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y^2 + 1}{y^2 - 1} \right| + C$$

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

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^3 e^{x^2} (x^2 + 1)^2 dx}{x^2} = \int \frac{\sqrt{y} e^y (y + 1)^2 dy}{y^2} = \int \frac{e^y (y + 1)^2 dy}{y^{3/2}}$$

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

$$(x; (0,2) \quad (34) f'(x) = (x+2)\sin$$

$$xf(x) = -(x+2)\cos x dx du = dxv = -\cos x dx u = x+2 dv = \sin f(x) = \int (x+2)\sin x + Cf(0) = -2+0+C2 = -2+0+C \Rightarrow C=4$$

$$f(x) = \int (x+2)\sin x dx = -\frac{1}{2}(x+2)\cos x + \int \cos x + 4x + \sin = -(x+2)\cos$$

$$(f'(x) = 2xe^{-x}; (0,3) \quad (35)$$

$$f(x) = \int 2xe^{-x} dx u = 2x dv = e^{-x} dx du = 2 dx v = -e^{-x} f(x) = -2xe^{-x} + \int 2e^{-x} dx = -2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + Cf(0) = 0 - 2 + C3 = -2 + C \Rightarrow C=5$$

$$f(x) = -2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + 5$$



(36) دورة تدريبية: تقدمت دعاء لدورة

تدريبية متقدمة في الطباعة. إذا كان عدد

الكلمات التي تطبعها دعاء في الدقيقة يزداد

بمعدل: $N'(t) = (t+6)e^{-0.25t}$ ، حيث $N(t)$ عدد الكلمات التي تطبعها دعاء في

الدقيقة بعد t أسبوعاً من التحاقها بالدورة، فأجد $N(t)$ ، علماً بأن دعاء كانت تطبع 40

كلمة في الدقيقة عند بدء الدورة.

$$N(t) = \int (t+6)e^{-0.25t} dt u = t+6 dv = e^{-0.25t} dt du = dtv = -4e^{-0.25t} N(t)$$

$$= -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} + \int 4e^{-0.25t} dt = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} - 16e^{-0.25t} + C$$

$$N(0) = -24 - 16 + C40 = -24 - 16 + C \Rightarrow C=80 \Rightarrow N(t) = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} - 16e^{-0.25t} + 80$$