

أدرب وأحل المسائل

التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int (4 \ln x) dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx = \frac{5}{2} \int x \sin 2x dx = \frac{5}{2} \int x \sin u du = -\frac{5}{2} (x \cos u - \int \cos u du) = -\frac{5}{2} (x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) + C = -\frac{5}{2} x \cos 2x + \frac{5}{4} \sin 2x + C$$

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

$$u = \sec x \quad du = \sec x \tan x dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (\sec^2 x - 1) \quad dv = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = 3 \int x \sec x \tan x dx = 3 \int x du = 3(xu - \int v du) = 3(x \sec x - \int \frac{1}{2} (\sec^2 x - 1) dx) = 3(x \sec x - \frac{1}{2} \tan x + \frac{1}{2} x) + C = 3x \sec x - \frac{3}{2} \tan x + \frac{3}{2} x + C$$

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

$$u = \sec x \quad du = \sec x \tan x dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (\sec^2 x - 1) \quad dv = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = 3 \int x \sec x \tan x dx = 3 \int x du = 3(xu - \int v du) = 3(x \sec x - \int \frac{1}{2} (\sec^2 x - 1) dx) = 3(x \sec x - \frac{1}{2} \tan x + \frac{1}{2} x) + C = 3x \sec x - \frac{3}{2} \tan x + \frac{3}{2} x + C$$

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

$$x \sin^2 x = -x \int x \csc^2 x dx \quad u = dx \quad v = -\cot x \quad du = dx \quad dv = \csc^2 x dx = \int x \csc^2 x \sin^2 x | + C | \sin x + \ln x dx = -x \cot x \sin x + \int \cos x dx = -x \cot x + \int \cot x \cot$$

$$\int (x^3 \ln x) dx$$

$$x - \int -12x dx = -12x - 2 \ln x \quad dv = x - 3 \quad du = 1 \quad dx \quad v = -12x - 2 \int x - 3 \ln u = \ln x^2 x^2 - 14x - 2 + C = -\ln x + \int 12x - 3 dx = -12x - 2 \ln x - 21x dx = -12x - 2 \ln -14x^2 + C$$

$$\int (x^2 \tan^2 x \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$x^2 dx du = 4x dx v = 12 \tan^2 x \tan u = 2x^2 dv = \sec^2$$

ملاحظة: لإيجاد v استخدمنا طريقة التعويض، حيث: $xx, dx = dy \sec^2 y = \tan$ ومنه:

$$x^2 \int 2x^2 \sec^2 x = \int y dy = 12y^2 = 12 \tan^2 x y dy \sec^2 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan v = \int \sec^2 x - 1) dx x dx = (\sec^2 x dx u = 2x dv = \tan^2 x) - \int 2x \tan^2 x dx = 2x^2 (12 \tan^2 \tan x x - x) - \int 2(\tan x - (2x(\tan x dx = x^2 \tan^2 x \tan x - x \int 2x^2 \sec^2 du = 2 dx v = \tan x x - 2x \tan x - x) dx = x^2 \tan^2 x \cos x + 2x^2 + 2 \int (\sin x - 2x \tan - x) dx) = x^2 \tan^2 x | + C | \cos x + x^2 - 2 \ln x - 2x \tan x | - x^2 + C = x^2 \tan^2 | \cos + 2x^2 - 2 \ln$$

$$\int (x-2)^8 - x dx \quad (10)$$

هذه المسألة يمكن حلها بالتعويض، حيث: $(u=8-x$ أو $u=8-x)$

وحلها بالأجزاء كالآتي:

$$u = x - 2 \quad dv = (8 - x) \quad 12 dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -23(8 - x) \quad 32 \int (x - 2)^8 - x dx = (x - 2) x - 23(8 - x) \quad 32 - \int -23(8 - x) \quad 32 dx = -23(x - 2)(8 - x) \quad 32 - 415(8 - x) \quad 52 + C$$

$$\int (2x^3 \cos x) dx$$

بالأجزاء 3 مرات، لنستخدم طريقة الجدول:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$+ C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} x dx = 13x \tan^3 x \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} x \sec^2 3x dx du = dx v = 13 \tan u = x dv = \sec^2 3x dx = 3x \cos 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 13 \sin 3x dx = 13x \tan^2 \pi/9 - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 13 \tan \pi \cos \pi/4 + 19 \ln \pi^3 - \pi^3 6 \tan 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} = \pi^2 7 \tan \cos 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} + 19 \ln 13x \tan 12/12 - 19 \ln \pi^4 = \pi^3 27 - \pi^3 6 + 19 \ln \cos 3 - 19 \ln$$

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

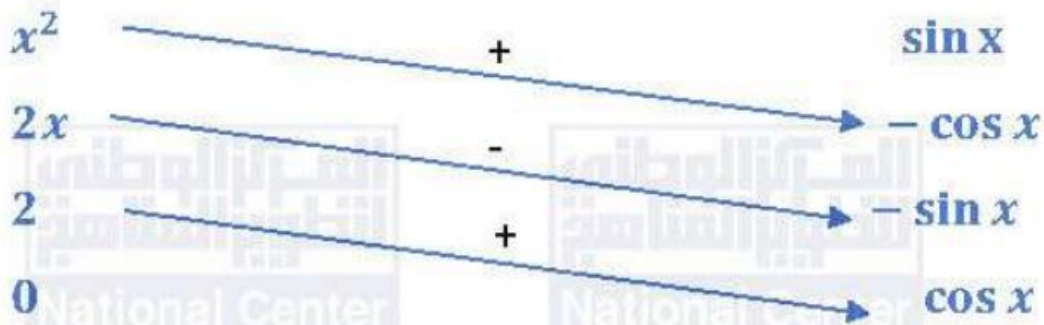
$$\int_1^2 x |1e - \int_1^2 1e 15x^4 dx x dx = 15x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx x v = 15x^5 \int_1^2 1e x^4 \ln u = \ln x |_{1e}^{-125x^5} |_{1e} = 15e^5 - 0 - 125e^5 + 125 = 4e^5 + 125 = 15x^5 \ln$$

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

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

$f(x)$ ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$ وتكاملاته المتكررة



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} e^2 - \frac{1}{9} (e^2 - 1) = \frac{2}{9} e^2 + \frac{1}{9}$$

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

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

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

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 \sin x} = \int \frac{\sqrt{y} dy}{y \sin \sqrt{y}} = \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y} \sin \sqrt{y}} = \int \frac{2 du}{\sin u} = -2 \ln |\csc u + \cot u| + C = -2 \ln |\csc \sqrt{y} + \cot \sqrt{y}| + C$$

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

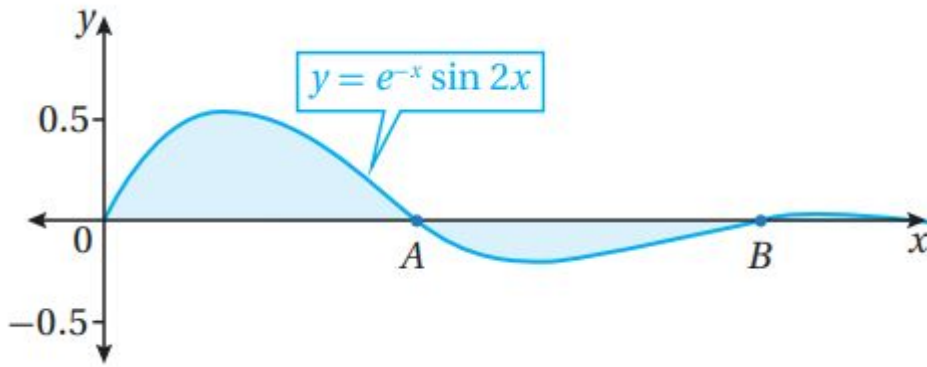
$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2y} \Rightarrow dy = 2x dx, x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{dy}{\sin \frac{1}{2} \ln y \cos \frac{1}{2} \ln y} = \int \frac{2 dy}{\sin \ln y} = -2 \ln |\csc \ln y + \cot \ln y| + C = -2 \ln |\csc(\ln x)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

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

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

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

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



إذا كان الشكل المجاور
يمثل منحنى الاقتران:
 $f(x) = e^{-x} \sin 2x$
حيث: $x \geq 0$ فأجيب عن
الأسئلة الثلاثة الآتية
تباعاً:

(31) أجد إحداثيي كل من النقطة A، والنقطة B.

الإحداثيان x للنقطتين A و B هما أصغر حلين موجبين للمعادلة:

$$e^{-x} \sin 2x = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2x = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = \pi, 2\pi, \dots \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \dots \Rightarrow A(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0), B(\pi, 0)$$

(32) أجد مساحة المنطقة المظللة.

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \sin 2x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} -e^{-x} \sin 2x dx$$

للبسيط سنجد أولاً: $\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx$ (التكامل غير المحدود)

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \int -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \sin 2x dx \\ \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx \\ \frac{3}{2} \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x \\ \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{3} e^{-x} \cos 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

(33) يتحرك جسيم في مسار مستقيم، وتعطى سرعته المتجهة بالاقتران:

$v(t) = te^{-t/2}$ ، حيث t الزمن بالثواني، و v سرعته المتجهة بالمتري لكل ثانية. إذا بدأ الجسيم الحركة من نقطة الأصل، فأجد موقعه بعد t ثانية.

$$\begin{aligned} s(t) &= \int_0^t te^{-t/2} dt = \int_0^t v dt = -2e^{-t/2} + C \\ s(0) &= 0 = -2e^{-0/2} + C = -2 + C \Rightarrow C = 2 \\ s(t) &= -2e^{-t/2} + 2 \end{aligned}$$

