

مهارات التفكير العليا

التكامل بالكسور الجزئية

تبرير: أحل السؤالين الآتيين تباعاً:

(33) أجد: $\int dx \sqrt{1+e^x}$ بطريقتين مختلفتين، إحداهما الكسور الجزئية، مبرراً أجابتي.

الحل الأول بضرب كل من البسط والمقام بـ e^{-x}

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

الحل الثاني بالتعويض:

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+u}}{u} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1} \Rightarrow 1 = A(u+1) + Bu \Rightarrow A = 1, u = -1 \Rightarrow B = -1$$

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

(34) أجد: $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$

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

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

$$5x^2-8x+12 = A(x-1)^2 + B(x-1) + C \Rightarrow 5x^2-8x+12 = A(x^2-2x+1) + B(x-1) + C$$

$$5x^2-8x+12 = Ax^2 + (B-2A)x + (A-B+C) \Rightarrow A=5, B-2A=-8 \Rightarrow B=-8+2A=2, A-B+C=12 \Rightarrow 5-2+C=12 \Rightarrow C=9$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2-8x+12}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{5}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{9}{(x-1)^2} \right) dx = 7 \ln|x-1| - \frac{9}{x-1} + C$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} u=x \Rightarrow u^2=x \Rightarrow dx=2u du \quad u^2=9 \Rightarrow u=3 \quad x=16 \Rightarrow u=4 \\ \int \frac{1}{16x^2-4} dx = \int \frac{1}{16u^2-4} du = \int \frac{1}{4(4u^2-1)} du = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} du \\ \frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} = \frac{A}{2u-1} + \frac{B}{2u+1} \Rightarrow 1 = A(2u+1) + B(2u-1) \\ u=1 \Rightarrow A=2 \quad u=-1 \Rightarrow B=-2 \\ \int \frac{1}{16x^2-4} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2}{2u-1} - \frac{2}{2u+1} du = \frac{1}{4} (2 \ln|2u-1| - 2 \ln|2u+1|) + C \\ = \frac{1}{2} (\ln|2u-1| - \ln|2u+1|) + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2u-1}{2u+1} \right| + C \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

(37) تبرير: أثبت أن: $\int \frac{1}{14x^2+9x+4} dx = \frac{1}{2} + 12 \ln|x+1| + 12 \ln|2x+3| + C$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{14x^2+9x+4} = \frac{1}{(2x+3)(2x+1)} = \frac{A}{2x+3} + \frac{B}{2x+1} \\ 1 = A(2x+1) + B(2x+3) \\ x=-1 \Rightarrow A=-\frac{1}{2} \quad x=-\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow B=\frac{1}{2} \\ \int \frac{1}{14x^2+9x+4} dx = \int \frac{1}{(2x+3)(2x+1)} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{2(2x+3)} - \frac{1}{2(2x+1)} \right) dx \\ = \frac{1}{4} (\ln|2x+3| - \ln|2x+1|) + C = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{2x+3}{2x+1} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

تحذ: أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{(x+i)(x-i)} = \frac{A}{x+i} + \frac{B}{x-i} \\ 1 = A(x-i) + B(x+i) \\ x=i \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2i} \quad x=-i \Rightarrow B=-\frac{1}{2i} \\ \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{2i(x+i)} - \frac{1}{2i(x-i)} \right) dx \\ = \frac{1}{2i} (\ln|x+i| - \ln|x-i|) + C = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \left| \frac{x+i}{x-i} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{16x^4-1} = \frac{1}{(4x^2+1)(2x-1)(2x+1)} = \frac{A}{4x^2+1} + \frac{B}{2x-1} + \frac{C}{2x+1} \\ 1 = (Ax+B)(2x-1)(2x+1) + C(4x^2+1)(2x+1) + D(4x^2+1)(2x-1) \\ x=1 \Rightarrow C=18 \quad x=-1 \Rightarrow D=18 \quad x=0 \Rightarrow 0 = -B + C - D \Rightarrow B=0 \\ x=1 \Rightarrow 1 = 3A + 3B + 15C + 5D \Rightarrow A = -12 \\ \int \frac{1}{16x^4-1} dx = \int \left(-\frac{12}{4x^2+1} + \frac{18}{2x-1} + \frac{18}{2x+1} \right) dx \\ = -12 \int \frac{1}{4x^2+1} dx + 18 \int \frac{1}{2x-1} dx + 18 \int \frac{1}{2x+1} dx \\ = -12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2x) + 9 \ln|2x-1| + 9 \ln|2x+1| + C \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\int (1x-x^3) dx = \int (u^{1/6} - u^{3/6}) \cdot \frac{1}{6} u^{-5/6} du = \frac{1}{6} \int (u^{-2/6} - u^{0/6}) du = \frac{1}{6} \int (u^{-1/3} - 1) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (3u^{2/3} - u) + C = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 3x^3 + 6x^6 + 6 \ln|u-1| + C = 2x^2 + 3x^3 + 6x^6 + 6 \ln|x^6-1| + C$$