

التكامل

الفرع العلمي

اختبار نهاية الوحدة



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مدرسة سمر الثانوية للبنين

الكمال

اختبار منهايك الوصف

اختر من الاجابة الصحيحة في كل مما يلي :-

- a)  $e^4 - 1$     b)  $e^4 - 2$   
c)  $2e^4 - 2$     **d)  $\frac{1}{2}e^4 - \frac{1}{2}$**

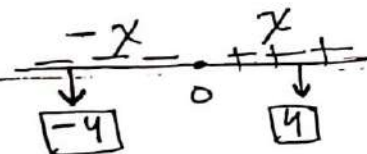
① قيمة  $\int_0^2 e^{2x} dx$

الحل :-  
$$\int_0^2 e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} e^4 - \frac{1}{2} e^0$$
  
$$= \frac{1}{2} e^4 - \frac{1}{2}$$

- a) 0    b) 4  
**c) 16**    d) 8

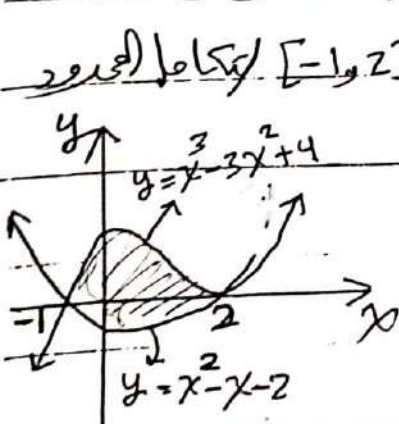
② قيمة  $\int_{-4}^4 (4 - |x|) dx$

الحل :-



$$\int_{-4}^0 (4+x) dx + \int_0^4 (4-x) dx$$
  
$$\left(4x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \Big|_{-4}^0 + \left(4x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \Big|_0^4$$
  
$$0 - (-16 + 8) + (16 - 8) = 8 + 8 = 16$$

③ يسئ الشكل الآتي المنطقة المحصورة بين منحنى  $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$  وقطر  $y = x^2 - x - 2$



الذي يمكن من طريقه إيجاد مساحة المنطقة الظلال

a)  $\int_{-1}^2 (x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6) dx$     b)  $\int_{-1}^2 (-x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 6) dx$   
c)  $\int_{-1}^2 (x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 2) dx$     d)  $\int_{-1}^2 (x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2) dx$

الحل :-  
$$A = \int_{-1}^2 (x^3 - 3x^2 + 4) - (x^2 - x - 2) dx$$

راقبت ضابط

$$A = \int_{-1}^2 (x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6) dx$$

4) حل المعادلة التفاضلية  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy$  التي تتحقق عند النقطة (0,1)

a)  $y = e^{x^2}$     b)  $y = x^2 y$     c)  $y = x^2 y + 1$     d)  $y = \frac{x^2 y^2}{3}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = 2x dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int 2x dx$$

$$\ln|y| = x^2 + C$$

$$\ln|y| = 0 + C \rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\ln|y| = x^2 \rightarrow |y| = e^{x^2}$$

$$y = e^{x^2} / y = -e^{x^2} \quad \text{بما أن } y \neq 0$$

بدلاً من ذلك، يمكننا أن نكتب:

$$5) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx$$

$$6) \int (\tan 2x + e^{3x} - \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

$$7) \int \csc^2 x (1 + \tan^2 x) dx$$

$$8) \int \frac{e^{-2x}}{e^{2x} + 5} dx$$

$$9) \int \frac{2x^2 + 7x - 3}{x - 2} dx$$

$$10) \int \sec^2(2x - 1) dx$$

$$11) \int \cot(5x + 1) dx$$

$$12) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$13) \int_0^{\pi} \cos 0.5x dx$$

$$14) \int_0^2 |x^3 - 1| dx$$

انقضاء



$$15) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x + \cos 4x) dx$$

$$16) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) - 1 + \cos 2x) dx$$

$$17) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \sin 2x \cos 2x dx$$

$$18) \int \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} dx$$

$$19) \int \frac{x+7}{x^2 - x - 6} dx$$

$$20) \int \frac{x-1}{x^2 - 2x - 8} dx$$

$$21) \int \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^3 + x} dx$$

$$22) \int \frac{1}{x^2(1-x)} dx$$

$$23) \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x - 3 \cos x} dx$$

$$24) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-4} dx$$

$$25) \int \sec^2 x \tan x \sqrt{1 + \tan x} dx$$

$$26) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-3x}} dx$$

$$27) \int \frac{(\ln x)^6}{x} dx$$

$$28) \int (x+1)^2 \sqrt{x-2} dx$$

$$29) \int x \csc^2 x dx$$

$$30) \int (x^2 - 5x) e^x dx$$

$$31) \int x \sin 2x dx$$

$$5) \int e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} dx = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} = -2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + C \quad = \text{دك}$$

$$6) \int \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} + e^{3x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int \left( \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - 2 \sin 2x}{\cos 2x} + e^{3x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} |\ln |\cos 2x|| + \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - |\ln |x|| + C$$

أحمد محمد

$$\begin{aligned}
 7) \int \csc^2 x \sec^2 x dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{(\sin x \cos x)^2} = \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x\right)^2} = \int 4 \csc^2 2x dx \\
 &= -\frac{4}{2} \cot 2x = -2 \cot 2x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8) \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} 2e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{2x} + 5) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9) \int \left(2x + 11 + \frac{19}{x-2}\right) dx &= x^2 + 11x + 19 \ln|x-2| + C \\
 &\quad \begin{array}{r}
 2x+11: \\
 x-2 \overline{) 2x^2+7x-3} \\
 \underline{2x^2-4x} \phantom{-3} \\
 11x-3 \\
 \underline{11x-22} \\
 19
 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$10) \frac{1}{2} \tan(2x-1) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11) \int \frac{\cos(5x+1)}{\sin(5x+1)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{5} \frac{5 \cos(5x+1)}{\sin(5x+1)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \ln|\sin(5x+1)| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \cos \pi + \frac{1}{4} \cos 0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

ما قبل



$$13) \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x + \sin x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (\pi + 0) - \frac{1}{2} (0 + 0) = \frac{1}{2} \pi$$

$$14) \int_0^1 (1-x^3) dx + \int_1^2 (x^3-1) dx$$

$$\left( x - \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^1 + \left( \frac{x^4}{4} - x \right) \Big|_1^2$$

$$\left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) - 0 + (4 - 2) - \left( \frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) = \frac{7}{2}$$

$x^3 - 1 = 0$   
 $x = 1$   

0	1	2
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$$15) \left( \tan x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4} (0) \right) - \left( 0 + \frac{1}{4} (0) \right) = 1$$

$$16) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cos \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\left( -\frac{1}{2} \cos \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - 0 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{4} + 0 \right) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$17) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x dx = -\frac{1}{8} \cos 4x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 0$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$

وقت صابون

$$18) \int \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx$$

$$= \ln|x-2| - \ln|x+2| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| + C$$

$$\frac{4}{(x-2)(x+4)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$4 = A(x+2) + B(x-2)$$

$$4 = 4A \rightarrow A=1 \quad x=2 \text{ is}$$

$$4 = -4B \rightarrow B=-1 \quad x=-2$$

$$19) \int \left( \frac{2}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx$$

$$2\ln|x-3| - \ln|x+2| + C$$

$$\frac{x+7}{(x-3)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$x+7 = A(x+2) + B(x-3)$$

$$10 = 5A \rightarrow A=2 \quad x=3 \text{ is}$$

$$5 = -5B \rightarrow B=-1 \quad x=-2$$

$$20) \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-2)}{x^2-2x-8} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-2x-8| + C$$

$$21) \int \frac{x^2+3}{x(x^2+1)} dx$$

$$\int \left( \frac{3}{x} + \frac{-2x}{x^2+1} \right) dx$$

$$\int \left( \frac{3}{x} - \frac{(-2x)}{x^2+1} \right) dx$$

$$= 3\ln|x| - \ln|x^2+1| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} \right| + C$$

$$\frac{x^2+3}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

$$x^2+3 = A(x^2+1) + (Bx+C)(x)$$

$$3 = A \quad x=0 \text{ is}$$

$$4 = 6 + B + C \quad x=1 \text{ is}$$

$$B+C = -2$$

$$4 = 6 - C + B \quad x=-1 \text{ is}$$

$$C=0, B=-2 \text{ كذا معلوم}$$

المسوحة ضوئياً بـ



$$22) \int \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{1}{x} + x^{-2} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) dx$$

$$= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} - \ln|1-x| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x}{1-x} \right| - \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2(1-x)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{1-x}$$

$$1 = Ax(1-x) + B(1-x) + Cx^2$$

$$1 = B \quad x=0 \text{ is}$$

$$1 = C \quad x=1$$

$$1 = -2A - B + 4C \quad x=2$$

$$1 = -2A + 1 + 4$$

$$2A = 2 \rightarrow A = 1$$

$$23) u = \cos x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-\sin x}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{u^2 - 3u} \frac{du}{-\sin x}$$

$$\int \frac{-1}{u^2 - 3u} du$$

$$\int - \left( \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{u} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{u-3} \right) du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \ln|u| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|u-3| + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{u}{u-3} \right| + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\cos x}{\cos x - 3} \right| + C$$

$$\frac{-1}{u(u-3)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u-3}$$

$$-1 = A(u-3) + Bu$$

$$-1 = -3A \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3} \quad u=0 \text{ is}$$

$$-1 = 3B \rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{3} \quad u=3 \text{ is}$$

وقت صاف



$$24) u = \sqrt{x}$$

$$u^2 = x$$

$$2u du = dx$$

$$\int \frac{2u^2}{u^2-4} du$$

$$= \int \left( 2 + \frac{8}{u^2-4} \right) du$$

$$= \int \left( 2 + \frac{2}{u-2} + \frac{-2}{u+2} \right) du$$

$$= 2u + 2 \ln|u-2| - 2 \ln|u+2| + c$$

$$= 2u + 2 \ln \left| \frac{u-2}{u+2} \right| + c$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} + 2 \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{\sqrt{x}+2} \right| + c$$

$$\begin{array}{r} u^2-4 \overline{) 2u^2} \\ \underline{-2u^2+8} \\ 8 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{8}{(u-2)(u+2)} = \frac{A}{u-2} + \frac{B}{u+2}$$

$$8 = A(u+2) + B(u-2)$$

$$8 = 4A \rightarrow A = 2 \quad u = 2 \text{ is}$$

$$8 = -4B \rightarrow B = -2 \quad u = -2$$

$$25) u = 1 + \tan x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \sec^2 x \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{\sec^2 x}$$

$$\int \sec^2 x \tan x \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{\sec^2 x}$$

$$\int \tan x \sqrt{u} du$$

$$\tan x = u - 1 \text{ is}$$

$$\int (u-1) u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$\int (u^{\frac{3}{2}} - u^{\frac{1}{2}}) du$$

$$\frac{2}{5} u^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$\frac{2}{5} (1 + \tan x)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (1 + \tan x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

وقت ضايع

$$u^3 = 4 - 3x$$

$$x = \frac{4 - u^3}{3}$$

$$26) u = \sqrt[3]{4 - 3x}$$

$$u^3 = 4 - 3x$$

$$3u^2 du = -3 dx \rightarrow dx = -u^2 du$$

كل ارضاً بالجزء  
والكبد

$$\int \frac{4 - u^3}{3} \cdot -u^2 du = \int \frac{-4u + u^4}{3} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left( -2u^2 + \frac{u^5}{5} \right) = -\frac{2}{3} u^2 + \frac{1}{15} u^5 + C$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{(4 - 3x)^2} + \frac{1}{15} \sqrt[3]{(4 - 3x)^5} + C$$

$$27) u = \ln x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow dx = x du$$

$$\int \frac{u^6}{x} x du = \int u^6 du = \frac{u^7}{7} = \frac{1}{7} (\ln x)^7 + C$$

$$28) u = \sqrt{x - 2}$$

$$u^2 = x - 2$$

$$x = u^2 + 2$$

$$u^2 = x - 2$$

$$2u du = dx$$

$$\int (u^2 + 3)^2 u (2u du) = \int 2u^2 (u^2 + 3)^2 du$$

$$= \int 2u^2 (u^4 + 6u^2 + 9) du = \int (2u^6 + 12u^4 + 18u^2) du$$

$$= \frac{2u^7}{7} + \frac{12u^5}{5} + 6u^3 + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{7} \sqrt{(x - 2)^7} + \frac{12}{5} \sqrt{(x - 2)^5} + 6 \sqrt{(x - 2)^3} + C$$

انقضاء



$$29) \quad u = x \quad dv = \csc^2 x \, dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = -\cot x$$

$$\int x \csc^2 x \, dx = -x \cot x + \int \cot x \, dx$$

$$= -x \cot x + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \, dx$$

$$= -x \cot x + \ln |\sin x| + C$$

$$30) \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 - 5x \\ 2x - 5 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \\ + \\ - \end{array} \begin{array}{l} e^x \\ e^x \\ e^x \\ e^x \end{array}$$

الجواب

$$\int (x^2 - 5x) e^x \, dx = (x^2 - 5x) e^x - (2x - 5) e^x + 2e^x + C$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \\ + \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \sin 2x \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \\ -\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \end{array}$$

الجواب

$$\int x \sin 2x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$$

ما شاء الله

$$32) \int_0^1 t 3^t dt$$

داده شده است که  $\int_0^1 t 3^t dt$  را محاسبه کنید

$$33) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cot^3 x dx$$

$$34) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{4+3\sin x}} dx$$

$$35) \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 + x - 2} dx$$

$$36) \int_1^2 \frac{32x^2 + 4}{16x^2 - 1} dx$$

$$37) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{e}{2}} x \ln 2x dx$$

الحل :-

$$32) u = t^2$$

$$u = 0 \text{ when } t = 0 \text{ is}$$

$$u = 1 \text{ when } t = 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = 2t \rightarrow dt = \frac{du}{2t}$$

$$\int_0^1 t 3^t \frac{du}{2t} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 3^u du = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3^u}{\ln 3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{2 \ln 3} - \frac{1}{2 \ln 3} = \frac{1}{\ln 3}$$

$$33) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cot^3 x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cot x \cot^2 x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cot x (\csc^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cot x \csc^2 x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cot x dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 u \csc^2 x \frac{du}{-\csc^2 x} - \ln |\sin x| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{u^2}{2} \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 - \left( \ln \left| \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right| - \ln \left| \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right| \right)$$

$$= \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left( \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{3} - \left( \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \ln \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$u = \cot x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -\csc^2 x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{-\csc^2 u}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ is}$$

$$u = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ is}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

موفق باشید



$$34) u = 4 + 3 \sin x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3 \cos x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{3 \cos x}$$

$$\int_4^4 \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{u}} \frac{du}{3 \cos x} = \frac{1}{4} \int_4^4 \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = 0$$

جوابه صفر

$$u = 4 + 0 = 4 \text{ if } x = \pi \text{ is}$$

$$u = 4 + 0 = 4 \text{ if } x = -\pi$$

$$35) \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x(x-1)}{(x+2)(x-1)} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x}{x+2} dx$$

$$\frac{x+2}{x+2} - \frac{x}{x+2} = \frac{-2}{x+2}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \left(1 - \frac{2}{x+2}\right) dx = \left(x - 2 \ln|x+2|\right) \Big|_{-1}^0$$

$$= (0 - 2 \ln 2) - (-1 - 2 \ln 1) = -2 \ln 2 + 1 = 1 - 2 \ln 2$$

$$36) \int_1^2 \left(2 + \frac{6}{16x^2 - 1}\right) dx$$

$$\frac{16x^2 - 1}{16x^2 - 1} = \frac{32x^2 + 4}{32x^2 - 2}$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left(2 + \frac{3}{4x-1} + \frac{-3}{4x+1}\right) dx$$

$$\left(2x + \frac{3}{4} \ln|4x-1| - \frac{3}{4} \ln|4x+1|\right) \Big|_1^2$$

$$\left(4 + \frac{3}{4} \ln 7 - \frac{3}{4} \ln 9\right) - \left(2 + \frac{3}{4} \ln 3 - \frac{3}{4} \ln 5\right)$$

$$2 + \frac{3}{4} \ln \frac{7}{9} - \frac{3}{4} \ln 3 + \frac{3}{4} \ln 5$$

$$2 + \frac{3}{4} \left(\ln \left(\frac{7}{9}\right) + \ln 5\right)$$

$$= 2 + \frac{3}{4} \ln \frac{35}{27}$$

$$\frac{6}{16x^2 - 1} = \frac{6}{(4x-1)(4x+1)} = \frac{A}{4x-1} + \frac{B}{4x+1}$$

$$6 = A(4x+1) + B(4x-1)$$

$$6 = 2A \rightarrow A = 3 \quad x = \frac{1}{4} \text{ is}$$

$$6 = -2B \rightarrow B = -3 \quad x = -\frac{1}{4}$$

جوابه

$$37) \quad u = \ln 2x \quad dv = x dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{e}{2}} x \ln 2x dx = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \ln 2x \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{e}{2}} - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{e}{2}} \frac{1}{2} x dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{e^2}{8} \ln e - \frac{1}{8} \ln 1 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{e}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{8} - 0 - \left( \frac{1}{4} \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{1}{16} \right)$$

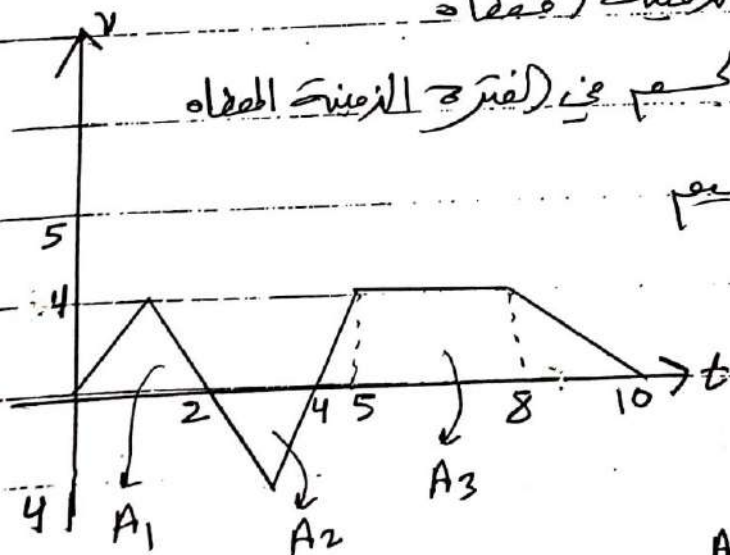
$$= \frac{e^2}{8} - \frac{e^2}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{e^2}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{16} (e^2 + 1)$$

سنة الحل الأولى - حصة السرعة المتجهة - الزمن لجسم يتحرك على  
محور  $x$  في الفترة الزمنية  $[0, 10]$  إذا بدأ الجسم الحركة  
من  $x=0$  عند  $t=0$  فاجتهد على التمرين التالي

(38) حد اإزاحة الجسم في الفترة الزمنية المعطاة

(39) حد سرعة الجسم في الفترة الزمنية المعطاة

(40) حد التسارع في الفترة الزمنية المعطاة



الحل - حصة السرعة المتجهة

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} (2)(4) = 4 \quad \text{مساحة مثلث}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} (2)(4) = 4 \quad \text{مساحة مثلث}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{2} (6+3)(4) = 18 \quad \text{مساحة شبه منحرف}$$

إجمالي المساحة



$$\begin{aligned}
 38) S(10) - S(0) &= \int_0^{10} v(t) dt = \\
 &= \int_0^2 v(t) dt + \int_2^4 v(t) dt + \int_4^{10} v(t) dt \\
 &= 4 - 4 + 18 = 18 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$39) \int_0^{10} |v(t)| dt = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 4 + 4 + 18 = 26 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 40) S(10) - S(0) &= \int_0^{10} v(t) dt \\
 S(10) - 0 &= 18 \rightarrow S(10) = 18 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

41) جد مساحة المنطقة المحصورة بين منحنيي الإحداثيات

$$g(x) = x^2, \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$g = f$$

الحل:

$$x^2 = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x^4 = x$$

$$x^4 - x = 0$$

$$x(x^3 - 1) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad x=1$$

$$f > g$$

$$A = \int_0^1 (f - g) dx = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$$

$$A = \int_0^1 (x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^2) dx = \left( \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) - 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

انقضاء

42) حدد المساحة الواقعة بين منحنى الدالة  $y = x^3$  و  $y = x$

$$g(x) = x \quad \text{و} \quad f(x) = x^3$$

الحل :-

$$f = g$$

$$x^3 = x$$

$$x^3 - x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 0, \pm 1$$



$$A = \int_{-1}^0 (g - f) dx + \int_0^1 (g - f) dx$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - x) dx + \int_0^1 (x - x^3) dx$$

$$A = \left( \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \left( \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 0 - \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

43) حدد المساحة الواقعة بين منحنى الدالة  $y = x^2 + 2$  و  $y = -x$

$$x = 2 \quad \text{و} \quad x = -2 \quad \text{و} \quad g(x) = x^2 + 2 \quad \text{و} \quad f(x) = -x$$

الحل :-

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$-x = x^2 + 2$$

من أجل  $x$

$$x^2 + x + 2 \neq 0$$

$$g > f$$

$$A = \int_{-2}^2 (g - f) dx = \int_{-2}^2 (x^2 + 2 + x) dx$$

$$A = \left( \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-2}^2$$

$$A = \left( \frac{8}{3} + 4 + 2 \right) - \left( -\frac{8}{3} - 4 + 2 \right) = \frac{40}{3}$$

المساحة الواقعة بين



$$\int_2^5 \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} dx = 3 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \quad \text{الحل} \quad (44)$$

$$\int_2^5 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2-1}\right) dx$$

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

$$\int_2^5 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$1 = A(x+1) + B(x-1)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{عند } x=1 \text{ فإن}$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{عند } x=-1 \text{ فإن}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1|\right) \Big|_2^5$$

$$\left(5 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 4 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 6\right) - \left(2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3\right)$$

$$5 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{4}{6}\right) - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

$$3 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 = 3 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)(3)\right) = 3 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

نكره جسم في مارمار تقسم وحدة طر - وحدة المارمارة في الفترة [1, 10]

$$v(t) = \frac{t}{9} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+6}}$$

(45) جد ازاوة الجسم في الفترة [1, 10]  
(46) جد مسافة المارمارة التي قطعتها الجسم في الفترة [1, 10]

$$(45) s(10) - s(1) = \int_1^{10} v(t) dt = \int_1^{10} \left(\frac{t}{9} - (t+6)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) dt \quad \text{الحل}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{9} \frac{t^2}{2} - 2(t+6)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \Big|_1^{10} \quad (45)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{18} t^2 - 2\sqrt{t+6}\right) \Big|_1^{10}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{18} (100) - 2\sqrt{16}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{18} - 2\sqrt{7}\right)$$

$$\boxed{\text{ماقت ضابو}} = \left(2\sqrt{7} - \frac{5}{2}\right) \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{t}{9} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+6}} = 0$$

3, 12 yr, n (46)

2:  $\frac{t}{9} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+6}}$

$$\frac{t^2}{81} = \frac{1}{t+6} \rightarrow t^3 + 6t^2 = 81$$

$$t^3 + 6t^2 - 81 = 0$$

$$(t-3)(t^2 + 9t + 81) = 0$$

$$t = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad t = -6$$



$$d = \int_1^3 |v(t)| dt$$

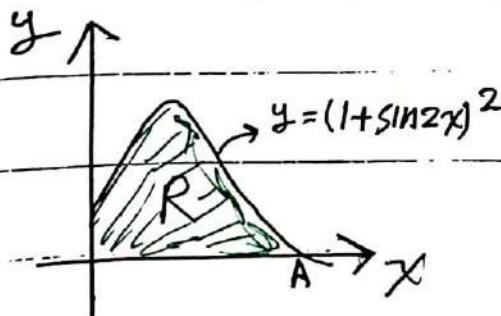
$$= - \int_1^3 \left( \frac{t}{9} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+6}} \right) dt + \int_3^{10} \left( \frac{t}{9} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+6}} \right) dt$$

$$= - \left( \frac{t^2}{18} - 2\sqrt{t+6} \right) \Big|_1^3 + \left( \frac{t^2}{18} - 2\sqrt{t+6} \right) \Big|_3^{10}$$

$$= - \left( \left( \frac{1}{2} - 2\sqrt{9} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{18} - 2\sqrt{7} \right) \right) + \left( \left( \frac{100}{18} - 2\sqrt{16} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} - 2\sqrt{9} \right) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + 6 + \frac{1}{18} - 2\sqrt{7} + \frac{100}{18} - 8 - \frac{1}{2} + 6 = \frac{155}{18} - 2\sqrt{7}$$

$y = (1 + \sin 2x)^2$   $\therefore$   $\frac{d}{dx} (1 + \sin 2x)^2 = 2(1 + \sin 2x) \cdot 2 \cos 2x = 4 \cos 2x (1 + \sin 2x)$



$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

A =  $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{3\pi/4} (1 + \sin 2x)^2 dx$  (47)

R =  $\int_0^{3\pi/4} (1 + \sin 2x)^2 dx$  (48)

الحل:

$A(\frac{3\pi}{4}, 0)$   $\therefore$   $A$  is the area

$$(1 + \sin 2x)^2 = 0$$

$$1 + \sin 2x = 0$$

$$\sin 2x = -1$$

$$2x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$y = 0$   $\therefore$  (47)

المساحة المطلوبة



$$R = \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (1 + \sin 2x)^2 dx \quad (48)$$

$$R = \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (1 + 2\sin 2x + \sin^2 2x) dx$$

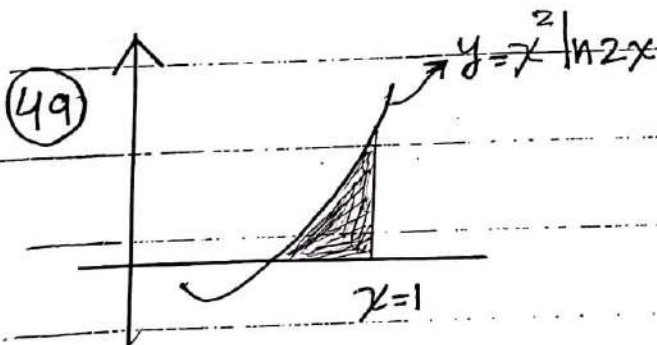
$$R = \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left( 1 + 2\sin 2x + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 4x) \right) dx$$

$$R = \left( x + \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

$$R = \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3\pi \right) \right) - \left( 0 - 1 + \frac{1}{2}(0 - 0) \right)$$

$$R = \frac{3\pi}{4} - 0 + \frac{3\pi}{8} + 1 = \frac{9\pi}{8} + 1$$

49. حل مسألة التظلم في كل ما يلي من المسائل التالية:



الحل:

$$y = 0$$

$$x^2 \ln 2x = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \ln 2x = 0$$

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

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

$$u = \ln 2x \quad dv = x^2 dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

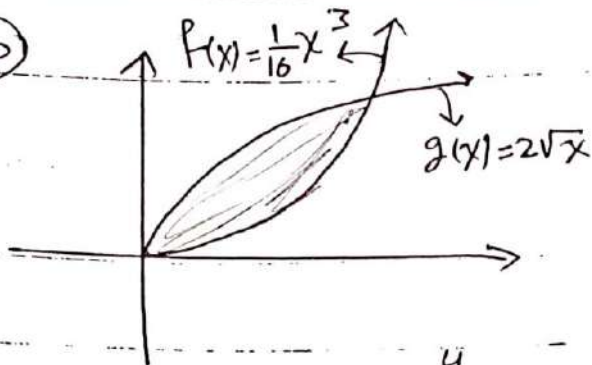
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^2 \ln 2x dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln 2x \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{3} x^2 dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{24} \ln 1 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{72} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{7}{72}$$

انتهت المسألة

(50)



$$f = g$$

$$\frac{1}{16}x^3 = 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$x^3 = 32\sqrt{x}$$

$$x^6 = 1024x$$

$$x^6 - 1024x = 0$$

$$x(x^5 - 1024) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = 4$$

$$A = \int_0^4 (g - f) dx = \int_0^4 (2\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{16}x^3) dx$$

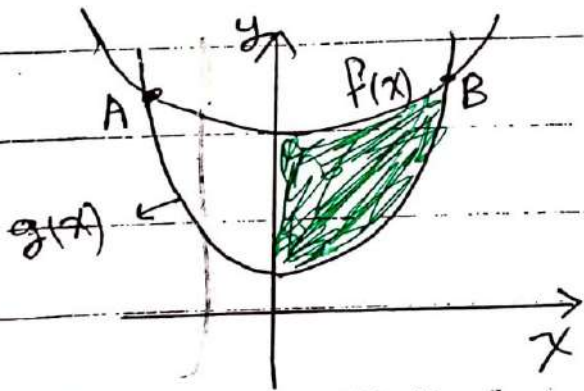
$$A = \int_0^4 (2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{16}x^3) dx = \left[ \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{64}x^4 \right]_0^4 = \frac{4}{3}(8) - \frac{256}{64} =$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} - \frac{256}{64} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 14$$

يسمى الشكل الناتج من منحنىين متقاطعين

$$g(x) = x^4 + 2$$



(51) إذا كان منحنىان متقاطعين

في النقطة A ونقطة B حداهما

نقطتي التقاطع

(52) حد حجم الجسم الناتج من

دوران المنطقة المظلمة حول المحور x

الحل:

$$f(2) = 18 \quad \text{عند } x=2 \text{ فإن}$$

$$f(-2) = 18 \quad \text{فإن } x=-2$$

$$(-2, 18) \text{ حدتي A}$$

$$(2, 18) \text{ حدتي B}$$

أقمت ضابطة

$$f = g$$

$$x^2 + 14 = x^4 + 2$$

$$x^4 - x^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 3) = 0$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

(51)



$$(52) \quad V = \pi \int_0^2 (f^2(x) - g^2(x)) dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^2 ((x^2+4)^2 - (x^4+2)^2) dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^2 (x^4 + 28x^2 + 196 - x^8 - 4x^4 - 4) dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^2 (-x^8 - 3x^4 + 28x^2 + 192) dx$$

$$V = \pi \left( -\frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{3x^5}{5} + \frac{28x^3}{3} + 192x \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{17216\pi}{45}$$

(53) حساب حجم الجسم الناتج من دوران المنحنى  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}e^{-x}$  حول المحور  $x$  من  $x=1$  إلى  $x=2$ .

منحنى  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}e^{-x}$  و  $x$  المحور،  $x=2, x=1$  منتهى  $x$  حول  $x$  المحور

$$V = \pi \int_1^2 f^2(x) dx = \pi \int_1^2 x e^{-x} dx$$

$$u = x \quad dv = e^{-x} dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = -e^{-x}$$

$$\int_1^2 x e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} \Big|_1^2 + \int_1^2 e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -x e^{-x} \Big|_1^2 - e^{-x} \Big|_1^2$$

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

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

النتيجة

$$V = \left( \frac{2e-3}{e^2} \right) \pi$$

حل كلٍّ من المسائل التالية

$$54) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{x}$$

$$55) \frac{dy}{dx} = x e^x \sec y$$

$$56) 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 8x$$

$$57) x \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x\sqrt{y} + 4\sqrt{y}$$

∴ حل

$$54) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int y^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$2y^{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln|x| + c \rightarrow 2\sqrt{y} = \ln|x| + c$$

$$55) \frac{dy}{dx} = x e^x \sec y$$

$$\frac{dy}{\sec y} = x e^x dx$$

$$\int \cos y dy = \int x e^x dx$$

$$\sin y = x e^x + e^x + c$$

لحل، لـ  $x$

$$\int x e^x dx$$

$$u = x \quad dv = e^x dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$\int x e^x dx = x e^x - \int e^x dx$$

$$= x e^x - e^x$$

انقذ



$$56) \quad 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 8x$$

$$3y^2 dy = 8x dx$$

$$\int 3y^2 dy = \int 8x dx$$

$$y^3 = 4x^2 + C$$

$$57) \quad x \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x\sqrt{y} + 4\sqrt{y}$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{y}(3x+4)$$

$$x dy = \sqrt{y}(3x+4) dx$$

نقسم كلا  
\$x \sqrt{y}\$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \int \left( \frac{3x+4}{x} \right) dx$$

$$\int y^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy = \int \left( 3 + \frac{4}{x} \right) dx$$

$$2y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3x + 4 \ln|x| + C$$

حدد الحل الخاص الذي يحقق الشرط التالي (مكتب كل معادلة تفاضلية ما)

$$58) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 8 \quad , \quad y(0) = 3$$

$$59) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5e^x}{(2x+1)(x-2)} \quad , \quad y(-3) = 0$$

$$58) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = (8 - 4y)$$

الحل :-

$$\frac{dy}{8-4y} = dx \quad \text{نكامل الطرفين}$$

انقضاء

$$\int \frac{dy}{8-4y} = \int dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \ln|8-4y| = x + c$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \ln 4 = c$$

بجد  $c$  عند  $x=0/y=3$

الحل الخاص

4 عا

$$-\frac{1}{4} \ln|8-4y| = x - \frac{1}{4} \ln 4$$

$$-\ln|8-4y| = 4x - \ln 4 \rightarrow -\ln|4-y| = 4x$$

$$5a) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5e^y}{(2x+1)(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{5e^y} = \frac{dx}{(2x+1)(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \int e^{-y} dy = \int \frac{1}{(2x+1)(x-2)} dx$$

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

$$1 = A(x-2) + B(2x+1)$$

$$1 = 5B \rightarrow B = \frac{1}{5} \quad x=2 \text{ نس}$$

$$1 = \frac{-5}{2} A \rightarrow A = -\frac{2}{5} \quad x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{5} e^{-y} = \int \left( \frac{-2}{2x+1} + \frac{1}{x-2} \right) dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{5} e^{-y} = -\frac{1}{5} \ln|2x+1| + \frac{1}{5} \ln|x-2| + c$$

بجد  $c$  عند

$y=0/x=3$

$$-\frac{1}{5} e^0 = -\frac{1}{5} \ln 5 + \frac{1}{5} \ln 5 + c$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{5}$$

الحل الخاص

$$-\frac{1}{5} e^{-y} = -\frac{1}{5} \ln|2x+1| + \frac{1}{5} \ln|x-2| - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$-\frac{1}{5} e^{-y} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} (\ln|x-2| - \ln|2x+1|)$$

$$\frac{1-e^{-y}}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{2x+1} \right|$$

$$1-e^{-y} = \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{2x+1} \right|$$

انقضاء



تغير عدد السمك في أحواض البحيرات بمعدل يمكن تقديره

بالمعادلة التفاضلية  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.2x$  حيث  $x$  عدد السمك

و  $t$  الزمن بالسنوات منذ سنة 1970 :-

(60) حل المعادلة التفاضلية لإيجاد عدد السمك في أحواض البحيرات

بعد  $t$  سنة، علماً بأن عددها سنة 1970 هو 300 سمكة

(61) حدد عدد السمك في أحواض البحيرات بعد 15 سنة

الحل :-

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{x} = 0.2 dt \quad \text{تكامل الطرفين}$$

$$\ln|x| = 0.2t + C$$

بذ  $t=0$  عند

$$x = 300 / t = 0$$

$$\ln 300 = C$$

$$\ln x = 0.2t + \ln 300$$

$$x = e^{(0.2t + \ln 300)}$$

$$x = 300 e^{0.2t}$$

بذ  $x$  عند  $t = 5$

$$x = 300 e \approx 815$$

انقضاء

يعمل الإقتان  $P(x)$  - سعر القطعة الواحدة (بالدينار) من منتج

معين، حيث  $x$  عدد القطع المبيعة من المنتج بالآلاف. إذا كان

$$P'(x) = \frac{-300x}{\sqrt{(9+x^2)^3}} \quad \text{هو معدل التغير في سعر القطعة الواحدة}$$

من المنتج، حدد  $P(x)$  علماً بأن سعر القطعة الواحدة

هو 75 دينار عندما يكون عدد القطع المبيعة من المنتج 400 قطعة

الحل :-

$$P(x) = \int P'(x) dx = \int \frac{-300x}{\sqrt{(9+x^2)^3}} dx$$

$$u = 9 + x^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$P(x) = \int \frac{-300x}{\sqrt{u^3}} \cdot \frac{du}{2x} = \int -150 u^{-\frac{3}{2}} du$$

$$P(x) = (-150)(-2)u^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$P(x) = \frac{300}{\sqrt{u}} + C = \frac{300}{\sqrt{9+x^2}} + C$$

$$x = 4 \text{ عند}$$

$$P = 75$$

$$75 = \frac{300}{5} + C \rightarrow C = 75 - 60$$

$$C = 15$$

اقتتصاب

$$P(x) = \frac{300}{\sqrt{9+x^2}} + 15$$