

التكامل

الفرع العلمي

التكامل بالاجزاء



اتحقق من فهمي

اتدرب واحل المسائل

مهارات التفكير العليا

كتاب التمارين

مدرسة سمر الثانوية للبنين

رافقت صافى 0785824464

1) جد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية صفحة 63

a) $\int x \sin x \, dx$

b) $\int x^2 \ln x \, dx$

* c) $\int 2x \sqrt{7-3x} \, dx$

d) $\int 3x e^{4x} \, dx$

a) $u = x \quad dv = \sin x \, dx$
 $du = dx \rightarrow v = -\cos x$

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

b) $u = \ln x \quad dv = x^2 \, dx$
 $du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx \quad v = \frac{x^3}{3}$

$\int x^2 \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{3} x^2 \, dx$
 $= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C$

c) الحل :

$u = 2x \quad dv = (7-3x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dx$
 $du = 2 \, dx \rightarrow v = \frac{-2}{9} (7-3x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$-\frac{4x}{9} (7-3x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \int \frac{2}{9} (7-3x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx$
 $-\frac{4x}{9} (7-3x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{135} (7-3x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$

$-\frac{4x}{9} \sqrt{(7-3x)^3} - \frac{4}{135} \sqrt{(7-3x)^5} + C$

d) $u = 3x \quad dv = e^{4x} \, dx$
 $du = 3 \, dx \quad v = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x}$

$\int 3x e^{4x} \, dx = \frac{3}{4} x e^{4x} - \int \frac{3}{4} e^{4x} \, dx$
 $= \frac{3}{4} x e^{4x} - \frac{3}{16} e^{4x} + C$

رافقت ضابحة

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

b) $\int x^3 e^{4x} dx$

a) $u = x^2$ $dv = \sin x dx$
 $du = 2x dx$ $v = -\cos x$

الحل :-

اجزاء مره اخرى

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 \sin x dx &= -x^2 \cos x + \int 2x \cos x dx \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + [2x \sin x - \int 2 \sin x dx] \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

$u = 2x$ $dv = \cos x dx$
 $du = 2 dx$ $v = \sin x$

b) $u = x^3$ $dv = e^{4x} dx$
 $du = 3x^2 dx$ $v = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x}$

اجزاء مره اخرى

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^3 e^{4x} dx &= \frac{1}{4} x^3 e^{4x} - \int \frac{3}{4} x^2 e^{4x} dx \\ \int x^3 e^{4x} dx &= \frac{1}{4} x^3 e^{4x} - \frac{3}{16} x^2 e^{4x} - \int \frac{3}{8} x e^{4x} dx \\ \int x^3 e^{4x} dx &= \frac{1}{4} x^3 e^{4x} - \frac{3}{16} x^2 e^{4x} - \int \frac{3}{8} x e^{4x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$u = \frac{3}{4} x^2$ $dv = e^{4x} dx$
 $du = \frac{3}{2} x dx$ $v = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x}$

اجزاء مره اخرى

$u = \frac{3}{8} x$ $dv = e^{4x} dx$
 $du = \frac{3}{8} dx$ $v = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^3 e^{4x} dx &= \frac{1}{4} x^3 e^{4x} - \frac{3}{16} x^2 e^{4x} + \frac{3}{32} x e^{4x} - \int \frac{3}{32} e^{4x} dx \\ \int x^3 e^{4x} dx &= \frac{1}{4} x^3 e^{4x} - \frac{3}{16} x^2 e^{4x} + \frac{3}{32} x e^{4x} - \frac{3}{128} e^{4x} + C \end{aligned}$$

الافضل حل هذه الامثلة بطريقة
 الجبر

راقبت ضابطي

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up (3) جد كلًا من التكاملات الآتية

a) $\int \frac{\sin x}{e^x} dx$

b) $\int \sec^3 x dx$

a) $\int e^{-x} \sin x dx$

الحل :-

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

اختره اخرى

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

$\int e^{-x} \sin x dx = -e^{-x} \sin x + \int e^{-x} \cos x dx$

$\int e^{-x} \sin x dx = -e^{-x} \sin x - e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} \sin x dx$

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

نقسم كلا (2)

$\int e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} (-e^{-x} \sin x - e^{-x} \cos x) + C$

b) $\int \sec x \sec^2 x dx$

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

$\int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x \tan^2 x dx$

$\int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$

فك اقواس وتوزع

$\int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx$

$2 \int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \tan x + \int \sec x dx$

من v/u لاول
نضرب $\frac{\sec x + \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x}$

$2 \int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|$

نقسم كلا (2)

$\int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (\sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|) + C$

رفعت صياحي

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67
up

(4) جد كلاً من التكاملين الآتيين :-

a) $\int x^4 \cos 4x dx$

b) $\int x^5 e^x dx$

الحل :- نستخدم الجبرول

a) اشتقاق

x^4	+	$\cos 4x$
$4x^3$	-	$\frac{1}{4} \sin 4x$
$12x^2$	+	$-\frac{1}{16} \cos 4x$
$24x$	-	$-\frac{1}{64} \sin 4x$
24	+	$\frac{1}{256} \cos 4x$
0	-	$\frac{1}{1024} \sin 4x$

$$\int x^4 \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \sin 4x + \frac{1}{4} x^3 \cos 4x - \frac{3}{16} x^2 \sin 4x - \frac{3}{32} x \cos 4x + \frac{3}{128} \sin 4x + C$$

b) اشتقاق

x^5	+	e^x
$5x^4$	-	e^x
$20x^3$	+	e^x
$60x^2$	-	e^x
$120x$	+	e^x
120	-	e^x
0	+	e^x

$$\int x^5 e^x dx = x^5 e^x - 5x^4 e^x + 20x^3 e^x - 60x^2 e^x + 120x e^x - 120 e^x + C$$

رؤف صباغى

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(5) يمثل الاقتران $C'(x) = (0.1x + 1)e^{0.03x}$ التكلفة المزدوجة

كل قطعة منتج في إحدى الشركات، حيث x عدد القطع المنتجة

و $C(x)$ تكلفة إنتاج x قطعة بالدينار. جد اقتران التكلفة $C(x)$

علماً بأن $C(10) = 200$

$$C(x) = \int C'(x) dx = \int (0.1x + 1)e^{0.03x} dx \quad \text{الحل =}$$

$$u = 0.1x + 1 \quad dv = e^{0.03x}$$

$$du = 0.1 dx \quad v = \frac{1}{0.03} e^{0.03x}$$

$$\int (0.1x + 1)e^{0.03x} dx = (0.1x + 1) \left(\frac{1}{0.03} e^{0.03x} \right) - \int \frac{0.1}{0.03} e^{0.03x} dx$$

$$= (0.1x + 1) \left(\frac{1}{0.03} e^{0.03x} \right) - \frac{0.1}{(0.03)(0.03)} e^{0.03x} + K$$

$$C(x) = (0.1x + 1) \left(\frac{1}{0.03} e^{0.03x} \right) - \frac{0.1}{0.0009} e^{0.03x} + K$$

بما أن $K(10) = 200$ حيث

$$C(10) = \frac{2}{0.03} e^{0.3} - \frac{0.1}{0.0009} e^{0.3} + K$$

$$200 = \frac{200}{3} e^{0.3} - \frac{1000}{9} e^{0.3} + K \rightarrow K \approx 260$$

$$C(x) = (0.1x + 1) \left(\frac{100}{3} e^{0.03x} \right) - \frac{1000}{9} e^{0.03x} + 260$$

رؤفة صافي

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6) حد كل من التامتين الآتيين صفحة 70

a) $\int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$

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

$\int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \left(-\frac{1}{x} \ln x\right)\Big|_1^e + \int_1^e \frac{1}{x^2} dx$
 $= \left(-\frac{1}{x} \ln x\right)\Big|_1^e + \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)\Big|_1^e$
 $= \left(-\frac{1}{e} \ln e\right) + \frac{1}{1} \ln 1 + \frac{-1}{e} + \frac{1}{1}$
 $= \frac{-1}{e} + 0 + \frac{-1}{e} + 1 = \frac{-2}{e} + 1$

b) $\int_0^1 x e^{-2x} dx$

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

$\int_0^1 x e^{-2x} dx = \left(-\frac{x}{2} e^{-2x}\right)\Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} dx$
 $= \left(-\frac{x}{2} e^{-2x}\right)\Big|_0^1 + \left(-\frac{1}{4} e^{-2x}\right)\Big|_0^1$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2} + 0 + \frac{-1}{4} e^{-2} + \frac{1}{4}$
 $= \frac{-1}{2e^2} - \frac{1}{4e^2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{-3}{4e^2} + \frac{1}{4}$

7) حد صيغة كل من التامتين الآتيين

a) $\int (x^3 + x^5) \sin x^2 dx$

b) $\int x^5 e^{x^2} dx$

a) $u = x^2$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = 2x \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x}$

$\int (x^3 + x^5) \sin u \frac{du}{2x} = \int \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + x^4) \sin u du$

$\int \frac{1}{2} (u + u^2) \sin u du$ نكتب x^2 و x^4 بـ u

الجدول التالي

$\frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{2}u^2$	$\sin u$
$\frac{1}{2} + u$	$\rightarrow -\cos u$
1	$\rightarrow -\sin u$
0	$\rightarrow \cos u$

$= -\left(\frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{2}u^2\right) \cos u + \left(\frac{1}{2} + u\right) \sin u + \cos u + C$
 $= -\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4\right) \cos x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + x^2\right) \sin x^2 + \cos x^2 + C$

b) $u = x^2$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = 2x \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x}$

$\int x^5 e^u \frac{du}{2x} = \int \frac{1}{2} x^4 e^u du$

$\int \frac{1}{2} u^2 e^u du$ نكتب x^4 بـ u

الجدول التالي

$\frac{1}{2}u^2$	e^u
u	$\rightarrow e^u$
1	$\rightarrow e^u$
0	$\rightarrow e^u$

$\int \frac{1}{2} u^2 e^u du = \frac{1}{2} u^2 e^u - u e^u + e^u + C$
 $= \frac{1}{2} x^4 e^{x^2} - x^2 e^{x^2} + e^{x^2} + C$

انتهى

التدريب واصل المسائل

جد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية

1) $\int (x+1) \cos x dx$	2) $\int x e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$	3) $\int (2x^2-1) e^{-x} dx$
4) $\int \ln \sqrt{x} dx$	5) $\int x \sin x \cos x dx$	6) $\int x \sec x \tan x dx$
7) $\int \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx$	8) $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx$	9) $\int 2x^2 \sec^2 x \tan x dx$
10) $\int (x-2) \sqrt{8-x} dx$	11) $\int x^3 \cos 2x dx$	12) $\int \frac{x}{6x} dx$
13) $\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx$	14) $\int \cos x \ln \sin x dx$	15) $\int e^x \ln(1+e^x) dx$

الحل :- الجواب ا ر ع

$$1) \quad u = x+1 \quad dv = \cos x dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = \sin x$$

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

$$= (x+1) \sin x + \cos x + C$$

$$2) \quad u = x \quad dv = e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

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

$$\int x e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx = 2x e^{\frac{x}{2}} - \int 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= 2x e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 4e^{\frac{x}{2}} + C$$

$$3) \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{الآن نأخذ} \\ 2x^2-1 \\ 4x \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{نضرب} \\ e^{-x} \\ -e^{-x} \\ e^{-x} \\ -e^{-x} \end{array}$$

$$= -(2x^2-1)e^{-x} - 4xe^{-x} - 4e^{-x} + C \quad \text{كامن مشترك}$$

$$= -e^{-x}(2x^2-1+4x+4) + C$$

$$= -e^{-x}(2x^2+4x+3) + C$$

انقضاء

$$4) \int \ln \sqrt{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \ln x dx$$

$$u = \ln x \quad dv = \frac{1}{2} dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln \sqrt{x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x \ln x - \frac{1}{2} x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$7) \int x \csc^2 x dx$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \csc^2 x dx &= -x \cot x + \int \cot x dx \\ &= -x \cot x + \ln |\sin x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \int x \sin x \cos x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x dx$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} x \quad dv = \sin 2x dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \sin x \cos x dx &= -\frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x + \int \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$8) u = \ln x \quad dv = x^{-3} dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = \frac{-\ln x}{2x^2} + \int \frac{1}{2x^3} dx$$

$$= \frac{-\ln x}{2x^2} + \int \frac{1}{2} x^{-3} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{-\ln x}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{4x^2} + C$$

$$6) u = x \quad dv = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = \sec x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \sin x \tan x dx &= x \sec x - \int \sec x dx \\ &= x \sec x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C \end{aligned}$$

ما قبل صلاة

9) $u = 2x^2$

$du = 4x dx$

$dv = \sec^2 x \tan x dx$

$v = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x$

$u = \tan x$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = \sec^2 x$
 $dx = \frac{du}{\sec^2 x}$
 $\int \sec^2 x u \frac{du}{\sec^2 x}$
 $\int u du = \frac{u^2}{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x$

$\int 2x^2 \sec^2 x \tan x dx = x^2 \tan^2 x - \int 2x \tan^2 x dx$

الجزء

$u = 2x$ $dv = \tan^2 x dx$
 $du = 2 dx$ $v = \tan x - x$

$\int 2x^2 \sec^2 x \tan x dx = x^2 \tan^2 x - [2x(\tan x - x) - \int 2(\tan x - x) dx]$
 $= x^2 \tan^2 x - [2x(\tan x - x) - 2(-\ln|\cos x| - \frac{x^2}{2})]$
 $= x^2 \tan^2 x - 2x \tan x + 2x^2 - 2\ln|\cos x| - x^2 + C$
 $= x^2 \tan^2 x - 2x \tan x + x^2 - 2\ln|\cos x| + C$

10) $u = x - 2$
 $du = dx$

$dv = (8 - x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$
 $v = -\frac{2}{3} (8 - x)^{\frac{5}{2}}$

$\int (x - 2) \sqrt{8 - x} dx = -\frac{2}{3} (x - 2) (8 - x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \int \frac{2}{3} (8 - x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$
 $= -\frac{2}{3} (x - 2) (8 - x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{15} (8 - x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$

11)

المتكامل

x^3	+	$\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$
$3x^2$	-	$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$
$6x$	+	$-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$
6	-	$-\frac{1}{8} \sin 2x$
0	-	$\frac{1}{16} \cos 2x$

الحدود افضل

$\int x^3 \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^3 \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4} x^2 \cos 2x - \frac{3}{4} x \sin 2x - \frac{3}{8} \cos 2x + C$

رفعت ماري

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$$12) \int x 6^{-x} dx$$

$$u = x \quad dv = 6^{-x} dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = \frac{-6^{-x}}{\ln 6}$$

$$\int x 6^{-x} dx = -\frac{x 6^{-x}}{\ln 6} + \int \frac{6^{-x}}{\ln 6} dx$$

$$= \frac{-x 6^{-x}}{\ln 6} + \frac{-6^{-x}}{(\ln 6)^2} + C$$

$$13) u = e^{-x} \quad dv = \sin 2x dx$$

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

$$\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x dx$$

اكثر مرتين

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

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

$$\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \left[\frac{1}{4} e^{-x} \sin 2x + \int \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} \sin 2x dx \right]$$

$$\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} \sin 2x$$

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$$\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{2}{5} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{5} e^{-x} \sin 2x + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} e^{-x} (\sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x) + C$$

انقضاء

$$14) u = \ln \sin x$$

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

$$dv = \cos x dx$$

$$v = \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos x \ln \sin x dx &= \sin x \ln \sin x - \int \cos x dx \\ &= \sin x \ln \sin x - \sin x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15) a = 1 + e^x$$

$$\frac{da}{dx} = e^x \rightarrow dx = \frac{da}{e^x}$$

$$\int e^x \ln a \frac{da}{e^x} = \int \ln a da$$

اجزاء

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \ln a & dv &= da \\ du &= \frac{1}{a} da & v &= a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln a da &= a \ln a - \int da \\ &= a \ln a - a + C \end{aligned}$$

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

جد متمعنة كل من التكاملات التالية :-

$$16) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos x dx$$

$$17) \int_1^e \ln x^2 dx$$

$$18) \int_1^2 \ln(xe^x) dx$$

$$19) \int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \sec^2 3x dx$$

$$20) \int_1^e x^4 \ln x dx$$

$$21) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx$$

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

$$23) \int_0^1 \frac{x e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

$$24) \int_0^1 x 3^x dx$$

رافعہ صابری

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16) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

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

17) $\int_1^e 2 \ln x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 2 \ln x & dv &= dx \\ du &= \frac{2}{x} & v &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^e 2 \ln x dx &= (2x \ln x) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e 2 dx \\ &= 2e \ln e - 2 \ln 1 - 2(e-1) = 2e - 2e + 2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

اجزاء ← $= \int_1^2 \ln x dx + \int_1^2 x dx$

$$= (x \ln x - x) \Big|_1^2 + \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^2$$

$$= (2 \ln 2 - 2) - (\ln 1 - 1) + \frac{4}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - 2 + 1 + 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

وقت ضائع

$$19) u = x \quad dv = \sec^2 3x dx$$

$$du = dx$$

$$v = \frac{1}{3} \tan 3x$$

$$\frac{\sin 3x}{\cos 3x}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{\pi}{9}} x \sec^2 3x dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x \tan 3x \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{\pi}{9}} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{\pi}{9}} \frac{1}{3} \tan 3x dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} x \tan 3x \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{\pi}{9}} + \left(\frac{1}{9} \ln \cos 3x \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{\pi}{9}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{27} \tan \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{36} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{9} \ln \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{27} - \frac{\pi}{36} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$20) u = \ln x \quad dv = x^4 dx$$

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

$$v = \frac{1}{5} x^5$$

$$\int_1^e x^4 \ln x dx = \left(\frac{1}{5} x^5 \ln x \right) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{5} x^4 dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{5} x^5 \ln x \right) \Big|_1^e - \left(\frac{1}{25} x^5 \right) \Big|_1^e$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{5} e^5 \ln e \right) - \left(\frac{1}{5} \ln 1 \right) - \frac{1}{25} e^5 + \frac{1}{25}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} e^5 - \frac{1}{25} e^5 + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{4e^5 + 1}{25}$$

21)

المشتق

الجدول

الجواب

$$x^2$$

$$2x$$

$$2$$

$$0$$

+

-

+

$$\sin x$$

$$-\cos x$$

$$-\sin x$$

$$\cos x$$

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

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

$$= \pi - 2$$

انقضاء

$$22) u = x \quad dv = (e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$23) u = xe^x \quad dv = (1+x)^{-2} dx$$

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

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

$$24) u = x \quad dv = 3^x dx$$

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

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

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

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

وقت ضايق

جد كلٍّ من التكاملات الآتية

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

26) $\int \cos(\ln x) dx$

27) $\int x^3 \sin x^2 dx$

28) $\int e^{\cos x} \sin 2x dx$

29) $\int \sin \sqrt{x} dx$

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

الحل:

لنبدأ بالقودين الأولين كغيرهما

25) $u = x^2$

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

$\int x^3 e^u \frac{du}{2x} = \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^u du$
 $= \int \frac{1}{2} u e^u du$

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

اجزاء

$u = \frac{1}{2} u \quad dv = e^u du$

$du = \frac{1}{2} du \quad v = e^u$

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

الآن لنبدأ بالقودين الآخرين كغيرهما

26) $u = \ln x$

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

(3) مثال
صفحة 56

$\int (\cos u) x du = \int e^u \cos u du$

من المفترض ان $e^u = x$
 لأن $u = \ln x$

$= \frac{1}{2} e^u \sin u + \frac{1}{2} e^u \cos u + C$

$= \frac{1}{2} e^{\ln x} \sin \ln x + \frac{1}{2} e^{\ln x} \cos \ln x + C$

$= \frac{1}{2} x \sin \ln x + \frac{1}{2} x \cos \ln x + C$

انقذ ضايق

27) $a = x^2$

des $v = \delta$

$$\frac{da}{dx} = 2x \rightarrow dx = \frac{da}{2x}$$

$$\int x^3 \sin a \frac{da}{2x} = \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin a da = \int \frac{1}{2} a \sin a da \quad a = x^2 \text{ و } \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} a \quad dv = \sin a da$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2} da \quad v = -\cos a$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} a \sin a da = -\frac{1}{2} a \cos a + \int \frac{1}{2} \cos a da$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} a \cos a + \frac{1}{2} \sin a + c$$

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

28) $a = \cos x$

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

$$\int e^a \sin 2x da \quad \text{مفرد}$$

$$\int 2e^a \sin x \cos x \frac{da}{-\sin x} = -\int 2e^a \cos x da$$

$$\int -2ae^a da \quad a = \cos x \text{ مفرد}$$

$$u = -2a \quad dv = e^a da$$

$$du = -2 da \quad v = e^a$$

$$\int -2ae^a da = -2ae^a + \int 2e^a da$$

$$= -2ae^a + 2e^a + c$$

$$= -2 \cos x e^{\cos x} + 2e^{\cos x} + c$$

29) $a = \sqrt{x}$

$$a^2 = x$$

$$2a da = dx$$

$$\int 2a \sin a da \quad \text{مفرد}$$

$$u = 2a \quad dv = \sin a da$$

$$du = 2 da \quad v = -\cos a$$

$$\int 2a \sin a da = -2a \cos a + \int 2 \cos a da$$

$$= -2a \cos a + 2 \sin a + c$$

$$= -2\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} + 2 \sin \sqrt{x} + c$$

وقت ضائع

30) $a = x^2$

$$\frac{da}{dx} = 2x \rightarrow dx = \frac{da}{2x}$$

$$\int \frac{x^3 e^a}{(a+1)^2} \frac{da}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 e^a}{(a+1)^2} da \quad a = x^2 \text{ في}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{a e^a}{(a+1)^2} da \quad \text{حلولا فرع 23}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-a e^a}{1+a} + e^a \right) + C$$

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

إذا كان الشكل (محاور) يمثل منحنى لا تقع أن $f(x) = e^{-x} \sin 2x$

حيث $x > 0$ فاحرص على ألا يتقاطع منحنى $y = e^{-x} \sin 2x$ مع المحاور.

(31) جد إحداثيات كل من النقطة A والنقطة B

(32) حدد مساحة المنطقة المظلمة

y



$$y = e^{-x} \sin 2x$$

x

الحل =

(31) حيث $y = 0$

$$e^{-x} \sin 2x = 0$$

$$e^{-x} \neq 0$$

$$\sin 2x = 0$$

$$2x = 0, \pi, 2\pi, \dots$$

$$x = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \dots$$

نلاحظ أن المحاور على إحداثيات A هي $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ وإحداثيات B هي $(\pi, 0)$

راقب ضابط

$$32) A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \sin 2x dx + - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^{-x} \sin 2x dx$$

فإننا نرى أن $\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx$ جزء من كلا التكاملين

$$u = e^{-x} \quad dv = \sin 2x dx$$

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

$$\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x dx$$

أجزاء أخرى

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

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

$$\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \left[\frac{1}{4} e^{-x} \sin 2x + \int \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} \sin 2x dx \right]$$

$$\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} \sin 2x - \int \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} \sin 2x dx$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} \sin 2x$$

$$\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{2}{5} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{5} e^{-x} \sin 2x$$

$$A = \left(-\frac{2}{5} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{5} e^{-x} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left(-\frac{2}{5} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{5} e^{-x} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$$

$$A = \left(-\frac{2}{5} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} (-1) - \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} (0) \right) - \left(-\frac{2}{5} e^0 (1) - 0 \right) - \left(-\frac{2}{5} e^{-\pi} (1) - \frac{1}{5} e^{-\pi} (0) \right) + \frac{2}{5} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} (-1) + \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} (0)$$

$$A = \frac{2}{5} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} e^{-\pi} + \frac{2}{5} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

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

انقضاء

133 ليحرك جسم في مسار مستقيم ، وتكون سرعة المتجهة بالوقت t $v(t) = t e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$ اذا بدأ الجسم الحركة من نقطة الاصل ، حدد موقعه بعد 4 ثواني

الحل :-

$$s(t) = \int v(t) dt = \int t e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt$$

$$u = t \quad dv = e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt$$

$$du = dt \quad v = -2e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$

$$s(t) = \int t e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = -2t e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + \int 2e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt$$

$$s(t) = -2t e^{-\frac{t}{2}} - 4e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + C \quad \text{حيث } C \text{ ثابت}$$

$$s(0) = 0$$

$$s(0) = 0 - 4e^0 + C$$

$$0 = -4 + C \rightarrow C = 4$$

$$s(t) = -2t e^{-\frac{t}{2}} - 4e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + 4$$

في كل مما يلي (مشتقة الاولى للفترة $f(x)$ ونقطة صفرها من حيث

$y = f(x)$ احسب العلويات والحدود للاحداث $f(x)$

34) $f'(x) = (x+2)\sin x$ في $(0, 2)$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int (x+2)\sin x dx \quad \text{الحل}$$

$$u = x+2 \quad dv = \sin x dx$$

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

$$f(x) = -(x+2)\cos x + \int \cos x dx$$

$$f(x) = -(x+2)\cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$f(0) = 2 \quad \text{حيث } C \text{ ثابت}$$

$$f(0) = -2\cos 0 + 0 + C$$

$$2 = -2 + C \rightarrow C = 4$$

$$f(x) = -(x+2)\cos x + \sin x + 4$$

35) $f'(x) = 2xe^{-x}$ في $(0, 3)$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int 2xe^{-x} dx$$

$$u = 2x \quad dv = e^{-x} dx$$

$$du = 2 dx \quad v = -e^{-x}$$

$$f(x) = -2xe^{-x} + \int 2e^{-x} dx$$

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

$$f(0) = 3 \quad \text{حيث } C \text{ ثابت}$$

$$f(0) = 0 - 2 + C$$

$$3 = -2 + C \rightarrow C = 5$$

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

انقضاء

(36) تقدمت دعاء لدورة تدريبية مقدمة في الصلاة. إذا كان عدد الكلمات

$$N'(t) = (t+6)e^{-0.25t}$$

التي كتبها دعاء في الدقيقة يزداد بمعدل $N(t)$ عدد الكلمات التي كتبها دعاء في الدقيقة بعد t أسبوعاً من إلحاقها بالدورة، حدد $N(t)$ علماً بأن دعاء كانت تملج 40 كلمة في الدقيقة عند بدء الدورة.

$$N(t) = \int N'(t) dt = \int (t+6)e^{-0.25t} dt$$

$$u = t+6 \quad dv = e^{-0.25t} dt$$

$$du = dt \quad v = -4e^{-0.25t}$$

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

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

$$N(0) = 40 \quad \text{عند } C$$

$$N(0) = -4e^0(6) - 16e^0 + C$$

$$40 = -24 - 16 + C \rightarrow C = 80$$

$$N(t) = -4e^{-0.25t}(t+6) - 16e^{-0.25t} + 80$$

راقبت صابو

مهارات التفكير العليا

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^3 x^2 \ln 2x dx = 9 \ln 6 - \frac{215}{72} \quad (37) \text{ أثبت أن}$$

الحل:

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

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

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

$$= \left(9 \ln 6 - \frac{1}{24} \ln 1 \right) - \left(3 - \frac{1}{72} \right) = 9 \ln 6$$

$$= 9 \ln 6 - 0 - \frac{215}{72} = 9 \ln 6 - \frac{215}{72}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \sin 5x \sin 3x dx = \frac{\pi-2}{16} \quad (38) \text{ أثبت أن}$$

الحل:

$$u = x \quad dv = \sin 5x \sin 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x - \cos 8x) dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \sin 5x \sin 3x dx &= x \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x \right) dx \\ &= x \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \left(-\frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{128} \cos 8x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{16} \sin 2\pi \right) - 0 - \left(\left(-\frac{1}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{128} \cos 2\pi \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{128} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} - 0 \right) - \left(0 + \frac{1}{128} \right) - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{128} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{128} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{128} = \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

نوع
مقابل

أثبت ما يلي

$$= \frac{\pi-2}{16}$$

$$\int_0^a x e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx = 6$$

(39) اذا كان

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

$$u = x \quad dv = e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

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

$$\int_0^a x e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx = (2x e^{\frac{x}{2}}) \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$6 = (2x e^{\frac{x}{2}}) \Big|_0^a - 4e^{\frac{x}{2}} \Big|_0^a$$

$$6 = 2a e^{\frac{a}{2}} - (4e^{\frac{a}{2}} - 4e^0)$$

$$6 = 2a e^{\frac{a}{2}} - 4e^{\frac{a}{2}} + 4$$

$$2 = 2a e^{\frac{a}{2}} - 4e^{\frac{a}{2}} \quad \text{نقسم الكل}$$

$$1 = a e^{\frac{a}{2}} - 2e^{\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$1 = e^{\frac{a}{2}}(a - 2) \rightarrow e^{\frac{a}{2}} = \frac{1}{a - 2} \rightarrow a - 2 = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{a}{2}}}$$

$$a - 2 = e^{-\frac{a}{2}} \rightarrow a = 2 + e^{-\frac{a}{2}}$$

(40) حدد $\int (\ln x)^2 dx$ بطريقة التكامل

الحل

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

طريقة (1) بالاجزاء

$$du = (2 \ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x$$

اجزاء

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

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

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

$$= x(\ln x)^2 - [2x \ln x - \int 2 dx]$$

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

$$\int u^2 x du$$

من افترض
كاف
للطرفين

طريقة (2) = بقسمة

$$u = \ln x$$

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

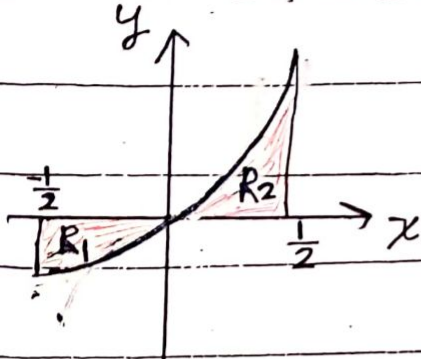
اقتطعت

$$\int u^2 e^u du$$

$$y = x e^{2x}$$

إذا كان الشكل المجاور يمثل منحنى الدالة

حيث $-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ أجب عن السؤالين الآتيين بتاماً :-



(41) جد مساحة كل من المنطقتين R_1

والمنطقة R_2

(42) أثبت أنه إذا كانت المنطقة R_1 إلى ما

المنطقة R_2 كما في $(e-2):e$

$$R_1 = - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 x e^{2x} dx$$

$$\text{الحل :- } \begin{aligned} u &= x & dv &= e^{2x} dx \\ du &= dx & v &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_1 = - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 x e^{2x} dx = - \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} \right) \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx \right]$$

$$= - \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} \right) \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 - \left(\frac{1}{4} e^{2x} \right) \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \right]$$

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

$$R_2 = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x e^{2x} dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{1}{4} e^{2x} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{\frac{e-2}{4e}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{e-2}{4e} \times 4 = \frac{e-2}{e}$$

$$R_1 : R_2 = (e-2) : e$$

انتهى

استعمل التكامل بالاجزاء لاجزاء كل مما يأتي، حيث n عدد طبيعي موجب و $a \neq 0$

$$43) \int x^n \ln x dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} (-1 + (n+1) \ln x) + C$$

$$44) \int x^n e^{ax} dx = \frac{x^n e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} e^{ax} dx$$

الكل -

$$43) \quad u = \ln x \quad dv = x^n dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^n \ln x dx &= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \int \frac{x^n}{n+1} dx \\ &= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} + C \\ &= \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} (-1 + (n+1) \ln x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$44) \quad u = x^n \quad dv = e^{ax} dx$$

$$du = nx^{n-1} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^n e^{ax} dx &= \frac{1}{a} x^n e^{ax} - \int \frac{n}{a} x^{n-1} e^{ax} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} x^n e^{ax} - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} e^{ax} dx \end{aligned}$$

انقضاء

كتاب التعاريف

جد كلاً من النهايات الآتية =

$$1) \int x \cos 4x dx$$

$$2) \int x \sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$$3) \int x e^{-x} dx$$

$$4) \int (x^2+1) \ln x dx$$

$$5) \int \ln x^3 dx$$

$$6) \int e^{2x} \sin x dx$$

$$1) \begin{aligned} u &= x & dv &= \cos 4x dx \\ du &= dx & v &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \end{aligned}$$

الحل :-

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \cos 4x dx &= \frac{1}{4} x \sin 4x - \int \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x \sin 4x + \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \begin{aligned} u &= x & dv &= (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ du &= dx & v &= \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \sqrt{x+1} dx &= \frac{2}{3} x (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \int \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \left(\frac{2}{5} \right) (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{15} (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{(x+1)^3} - \frac{4}{15} \sqrt{(x+1)^5} + C \end{aligned}$$

انقضاء

$$3) \quad u = x \quad dv = e^{-x} dx$$

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

$$\int x e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + c$$

$$4) \quad u = \ln x \quad dv = (x^2 + 1) dx$$

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

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

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + x \right) \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 - x + c$$

$$5) \quad \int 3 \ln x dx$$

$$u = 3 \ln x \quad dv = dx$$

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

$$\int \ln x^3 dx = 3x \ln x - \int 3 dx$$

$$= 3x \ln x - 3x + c$$

اقتضاه

$$6) \quad u = e^{2x} \quad dv = \sin x dx$$

$$du = 2e^{2x} dx \quad v = -\cos x$$

$$\int e^{2x} \sin x dx = -e^{2x} \cos x + \int 2e^{2x} \cos x dx$$

$$u = 2e^{2x} \quad dv = \cos x dx$$

$$du = 4e^{2x} dx \quad v = \sin x$$

$$\int e^{2x} \sin x dx = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x - \int 4e^{2x} \sin x dx$$

$$5 \int e^{2x} \sin x dx = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x + C$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \text{multi}$$

$$\int e^{2x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{5} (-e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} e^{2x} (-\cos x + 2 \sin x) + C$$

دو مرتبہ کی تلاش کے لیے

$$7) \int_1^e \ln x dx$$

$$8) \int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$9) \int_0^\pi x \cos \frac{1}{4} x dx$$

$$10) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{3x} \cos 2x dx$$

$$11) \int_1^e \ln(x+1) dx$$

$$12) \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx$$

$$7) \quad u = \ln x \quad dv = dx$$

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

الحل :-

$$\int_1^e \ln x dx = (x \ln x) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e dx$$

$$= (x \ln x) \Big|_1^e - (e - 1) = e \ln e - \ln 1 - e + 1$$

$$= e - e + 1$$

$$= 1$$

ماہنامہ

$$8) \quad u = \ln x \quad dv = x^{-2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx &= \left(-\frac{1}{x} \ln x \right) \Big|_1^2 + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{x} \ln x \right) \Big|_1^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + 0 \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$9) \quad u = x \quad dv = \cos \frac{1}{4} x dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = 4 \sin \frac{1}{4} x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x \cos \frac{1}{4} x dx &= \left(4x \sin \frac{1}{4} x \right) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi 4 \sin \frac{1}{4} x dx \\ &= \left(4x \sin \frac{1}{4} x \right) \Big|_0^\pi + \left(16 \cos \frac{1}{4} x \right) \Big|_0^\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(4\pi \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) + \left(16 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - 16 \cos 0 \right)$$

$$= (4\pi) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + (16) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - 16$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{16}{\sqrt{2}} - 16$$

$$= \frac{4\pi + 16}{\sqrt{2}} - 16$$

وقت ضائع

$$10) u = e^{3x} \quad dv = \cos 2x dx$$

$$du = 3e^{3x} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$\int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \sin 2x - \int \frac{3}{2} e^{3x} \sin 2x dx$$

$$\int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4} e^{3x} \cos 2x - \int \frac{9}{4} e^{3x} \cos 2x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{3}{2} e^{3x} & dv &= \sin 2x dx \\ u &= \frac{9}{4} e^{3x} & dv &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{13}{4} \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4} e^{3x} \cos 2x$$

$$\frac{4}{13} \div \text{طرف}$$

$$\int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{2}{13} e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{13} e^{3x} \cos 2x + C$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = \left(\frac{2}{13} e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{13} e^{3x} \cos 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{13} e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{3}{13} e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \left(0 + \frac{3}{13} e^0 \cos 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{13} e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} + 0 - \frac{3}{13} = \frac{1}{13} (2e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} - 3)$$

$$11) u = \ln(x+1) \quad du = \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$v = x$$

$$\int_1^e \ln(x+1) dx = x \ln(x+1) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{x}{x+1} dx$$

$$\int_1^e \ln(x+1) dx = x \ln(x+1) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \left(1 + \frac{-1}{x+1} \right) dx$$

$$= x \ln(x+1) \Big|_1^e - (x - \ln(x+1)) \Big|_1^e$$

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

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

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

انقضاء صواب

$$12) \text{ التكامل}$$

$$\text{التكامل}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x^2 & \xrightarrow{+} & e^x \\ 2x & \xrightarrow{-} & e^x \\ 2 & \xrightarrow{+} & e^x \\ 0 & \xrightarrow{+} & e^x \end{array}$$

$$\int x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2 e^x$$

$$\int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = (x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2 e^x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= (e - 2e + 2e) - (0 - 0 + 2)$$

$$= e - 2$$

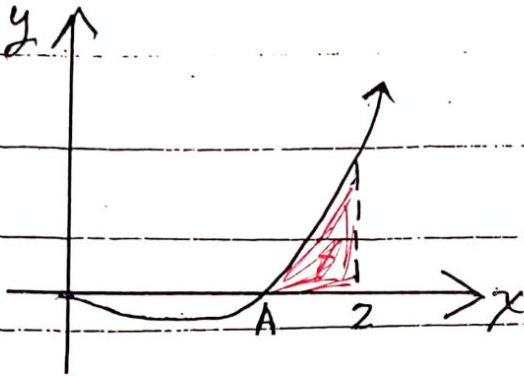
إذا كان الرسم (كما في مثل فحين الوقت) $f(x) = x^2 \ln x$ حيث $x > 0$

أجب عن الأسئلة التالية بناءً على:

(16) حدد إحداثيات النقطة A

(17) حدد مساحة المنطقة المظللة

الحل:



(16) $f=0$ $x=0$

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

$$x=0$$

$$\ln x = 0 \\ x=1$$

على إحداثيات A هو (1,0)

$$\text{Area} = \int_1^2 x^2 \ln x \, dx \quad (17)$$

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

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

$$\int_1^2 x^2 \ln x \, dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x \right) \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{3} x^2 \, dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x \right) \Big|_1^2 - \left(\frac{1}{9} x^3 \right) \Big|_1^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{8}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \ln 1 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{9} - \frac{1}{9} \right)$$

$$\frac{8}{3} \ln 2 - 0 - \frac{7}{9} = \frac{8}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{7}{9}$$

وقت ضاوي