

## أدرب وأحل المسائل

### التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x e^{x/2} dx = 2x e^{x/2} - \int 2e^{x/2} dx = 2x e^{x/2} - 4e^{x/2} + C$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

$$u = x \quad dv = \ln x \quad du = dx \quad v = x \ln x - x$$

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

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

$$2x^2 dx du = 12 dx v = -12 \cos^2 x dx \quad u = 12x \quad dv = \sin x \cos x \sin x$$

$$2x^2 \sin x \cos x dx = -14x \cos^2 x + \int 14 \cos x dx = -14x \cos x \cos x + \int 14 \cos x dx$$

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

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

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



$f(x)$  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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} 3x \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} 3x \sec^2 x dx = 13x \tan 3x \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 3x \sec^2 3x dx du = dx v = 13 \tan u = x dv = \sec^2 3x dx = 3x \cos 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 13 \sin 3x dx = 13x \tan 2\pi/9 - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 13 \tan \pi \cos \pi/4 + 19 \ln \pi^3 - \pi^3 6 \tan 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} = \pi^2 7 \tan \cos 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} + 19 \ln 13x \tan 12/12 - 19 \ln \pi^4 = \pi^3 27 - \pi^3 36 + 19 \ln \cos 3 - 19 \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx e^{4x} \ln f$$

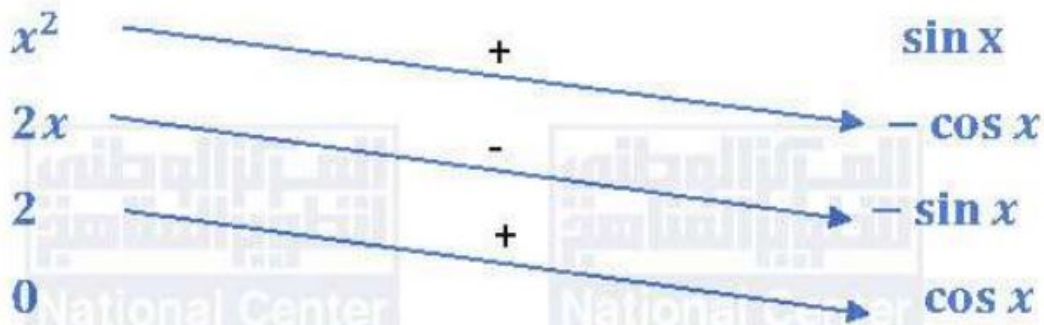
$$\int_1^2 x dx e^{4x} \ln f = 15x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx v = 15x^5 \int_1^2 1e^4 \ln u = \ln x | 1e - 125x^5 | 1e = 15e^5 - 0 - 125e^5 + 125 = 4e^5 + 125 = 15x^5 \ln$$

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

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

$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة



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

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

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

$$\int_0^1 x(e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} - xe^{-x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2} - e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-2} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-1} + \frac{5}{4}$$

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

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

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

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

$$3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \quad \int_0^1 x^3 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 - \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 - 3(x^3 \ln 3 - \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln 3 \, dx) = 3x^3 \ln 3 - 9x^3 \ln 3 + 9 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln 3 \, dx = -6x^3 \ln 3 + 9 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln 3 \, dx$$

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 \sin x} = \int \frac{\sqrt{y} dy}{y^3 \sin \sqrt{y}} = \int \frac{dy}{y^{5/2} \sin \sqrt{y}}$$

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

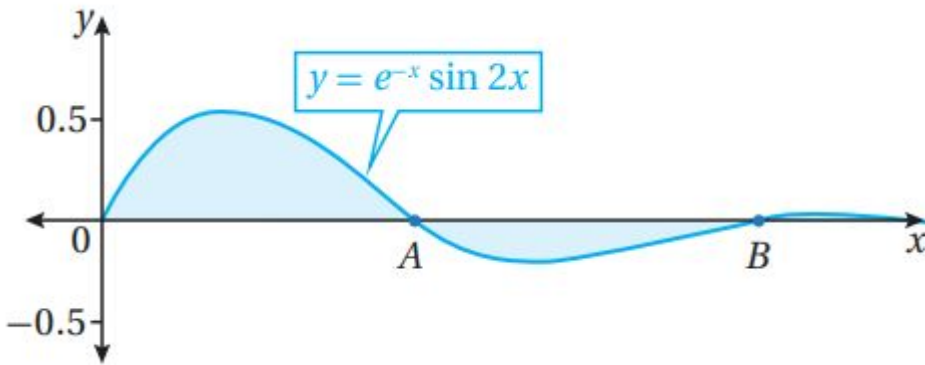
$$x = e^y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = e^y \Rightarrow dy = \frac{dx}{e^y}, y = \ln x \int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin e^x \cos x} = \int \frac{2e^y dy}{e^y \sin e^y \cos e^y} = \int \frac{2 dy}{\sin e^y \cos e^y} = \int \frac{2 dy}{\sin 2e^y} = -\frac{1}{\cos 2e^y} + C = -\frac{1}{\cos 2x} + C$$

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

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

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

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



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)

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx &= -\int 2e^{-x} \cos 2x dx \\ u &= -e^{-x} \quad v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \\ du &= e^{-x} dx \quad dv = \sin 2x dx \\ \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \int \sin 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C \\ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \sin 2x dx &= \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \pi + \frac{1}{4} \cos \pi \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-0} \cos 0 + \frac{1}{4} \cos 0 \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(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.

$$\begin{aligned} s(t) &= \int_0^t te^{-t/2} dt \\ u &= e^{-t/2} \quad v = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t/2} \\ du &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t/2} dt \quad dv = \frac{1}{4} e^{-t/2} dt \\ s(t) &= \int_0^t -2e^{-t/2} dt \\ &= \left[ -4e^{-t/2} \right]_0^t \\ &= -4e^{-t/2} + 4 \end{aligned}$$

