

أُتدرب وأحل المسائل

التكامل بالكسور الجزئية

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

$$(x-10x(x+5))dx \quad (1) \int$$

$$x-10x(x+5)=Ax+Bx+5 \Rightarrow x-10=A(x+5)+Bx \quad x=0 \Rightarrow A=-2 \quad x=-5 \Rightarrow B=3 \int$$

$$|x+5|+C \int x-10x(x+5)dx = \int (-2x+3x+5)dx = -2 \ln$$

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

$$x^2=2(1-x)(1+x)=A(1-x)+B(1+x) \Rightarrow 2=A(1+x)+B(1-x) \quad x=1 \Rightarrow A=1 \quad x=-1 \Rightarrow B=1 \int$$

$$|1-x|+C = \ln|1-x| + \ln|1+x| + C \int 2(1-x^2)dx = \int (1-x+1+x)dx = -\ln$$

$$+x-1-x|+C$$

$$(x-2)(x-4)dx \quad (3) \int$$

$$x-2)(x-4)=Ax-2+Bx-4 \Rightarrow 4=A(x-4)+B(x-2) \quad x=2 \Rightarrow A=-2 \quad x=4 \Rightarrow B=4 \int$$

$$|x-4|+C = 2 \ln|x-2| + 2 \ln|x-4| \int 4(x-2)(x-4)dx = \int (-2x-2+2x-4)dx = -2 \ln$$

$$|x-4x-2|+C$$

$$(3x+4x^2+x)dx \quad (4) \int$$

$$3x+4x^2+x=3x+4x(x+1)=Ax+Bx+1 \Rightarrow 3x+4=A(x+1)+Bx \quad x=0 \Rightarrow A=4 \quad x=-1 \Rightarrow B=-1 \int$$

$$|x+1|+C \int x-1 \ln = -1 \Rightarrow B=-1 \int 3x+4x^2+x)dx = \int (4x+-1x+1)dx = 4 \ln$$

$$(x^2x^2-4)dx \quad (5) \int$$

$$x^2x^2-4)dx = \int (1+4x^2-4)dx \quad 4x^2-4=4(x-2)(x+2)=Ax-2+Bx+2 \Rightarrow 4 = \int$$

$$A(x+2)+B(x-2) \quad x=2 \Rightarrow A=1 \quad x=-2 \Rightarrow B=-1 \int x^2x^2-4)dx = \int (1+1x-2+-1x$$

$$|x-2x+2|+C \int x+2|+C = x + \ln|x-2| - \ln|x+2| + C \int x^2x^2-4)dx = x + \ln$$

$$(3x-6x^2+x-2)dx \quad (6) \int$$

$$3x-6x^2+x-2=3x-6(x+2)(x-1)=Ax+2+Bx-1 \Rightarrow 3x-6=A(x-1)+B(x$$

$$+2) \quad x=-2 \Rightarrow A=4 \quad x=1 \Rightarrow B=-1 \int 3x-6x^2+x-2)dx = \int (4x+2+-1x-1)dx = 4$$

$$|x-1|+C|x+2|-\ln|x-1|$$

$$(4x+104x^2-4x-3)dx \quad (7f)$$

$$4x+104x^2-4x-3=4x+10(2x-3)(2x+1)=A2x-3+B2x+1 \Rightarrow 4x+10=A(2x+1)+B(2x-3)$$

$$x=3 \Rightarrow A=4x=-12 \Rightarrow B=-2 \int 4x+104x^2-4x-3 dx = \int (|2x+1|+C|2x-3|-\ln|2x-3|+2|2x+1|) dx = 2 \ln$$

$$(2x^2+9x-11x^3+2x^2-5x-6)dx \quad (8f)$$

$$2x^2+9x-11x^3+2x^2-5x-6=2x^2+9x-11(x-2)(x+1)(x+3)=Ax-2+Bx+1+Cx+3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2+9x-11=A(x+1)(x+3)+B(x-2)(x+3)+C(x-2)(x+1)$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow A=1x=-1 \Rightarrow B=3x=-3 \Rightarrow C=-2 \int 2x^2+9x-11x^3+2x^2-5x-6 dx = \int (|x+3|+C|x+1|-2 \ln|x-2|+3 \ln(1x-2+3x+1+-2x+3)) dx = \ln$$

$$(4xx^2-2x-3)dx \quad (9f)$$

$$4xx^2-2x-3=4x(x-3)(x+1)=Ax-3+Bx+1 \Rightarrow 4x=A(x+1)+B(x-3)$$

$$x=3 \Rightarrow A=3x=-1 \Rightarrow B=1 \int 4xx^2-2x-3 dx = \int (3x-3+1x+1) dx = 3 \ln|x-3|+|x+1|+C$$

$$(8x^2-19x+1(2x+1)(x-2)^2)dx \quad (10f)$$

$$8x^2-19x+1(2x+1)(x-2)^2=A2x+1+Bx-2+C(x-2)^2 \Rightarrow 8x^2-19x+1=A(x-2)^2+B(2x+1)(x-2)+C(2x+1)$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow A=2x=2 \Rightarrow C=-1x=0 \Rightarrow 1=4A-2B+C \Rightarrow B=3 \int 8x^2-19x+1(2x+1)(x-2)^2 dx = \int (22x+1+3x-2+-1(x-2)^2+1x-2+C|2x+1|+3 \ln(x-2)^2) dx = \ln$$

$$(9x^2-3x+29x^2-4)dx \quad (11f)$$

$$9x^2-3x+29x^2-4 dx = \int (1+6-3x)(9x^2-4) dx$$

$$6-3x(9x^2-4)=6-3x(3x-2)(3x+2)=A3x-2+B3x+2 \Rightarrow 6-3x=A(3x+2)+B(3x-2)$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow A=1x=-3 \Rightarrow B=-2 \int 9x^2-3x+29x^2-4 dx = \int (1+13x-2+-23x+2) dx = x+13 \ln|3x+2|+Cx-2|-23 \ln$$

$$(x^3+2x^2+2x^2+xdx) \quad (12f)$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x^2 + x dx = \int (x+1+2-xx^2+x) dx \quad 2-xx^2+x=2-xx(x+1)=Ax^2+Bx+1 \Rightarrow 2-x=A(x+1)+Bx \quad x=0 \Rightarrow A=2 \quad x=-1 \Rightarrow B=-3$$

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

$$(x^2+x+23-2x-x^2) dx \quad (13) \int$$

$$x^2+x+23-2x-x^2 dx = \int (-1+5-x-x^2-2x+3) dx \quad 5-x-x^2-2x+3=x-5$$

$$5(x+3)(x-1)=Ax+3+Bx-1 \Rightarrow x-5=A(x-1)+B(x+3) \quad x=-3 \Rightarrow A=2 \quad x=1 \Rightarrow B=-1$$

$$\int x^2+x+23-2x-x^2 dx = \int (-1+2x+3-1x-1) dx = -x+2 \ln|x-1| + C - \ln|x+3|$$

$$(2x-4(x^2+4)(x+2)) dx \quad (14) \int$$

$$2x-4(x^2+4)(x+2)=Ax+2+Bx+Cx^2+4 \Rightarrow 2x-4=A(x^2+4)+(Bx+C)(x+2)$$

$$x=-2 \Rightarrow A=-1 \quad x=0 \Rightarrow -4=4A+2C \Rightarrow C=0 \quad x=1 \Rightarrow -2=5A+3B+3C \Rightarrow B=1$$

$$\int 2x-4(x^2+4)(x+2) dx = \int (-1x+2+xx^2+4) dx = -\ln|x^2+4| + |x+2| + 12 \ln|x^2+4| + C$$

$$(x^3-4x^2-2x^3+x^2) dx \quad (15) \int$$

$$x^3-4x^2-2x^3+x^2 dx = \int (1+-5x^2-2x^3+x^2) dx \quad -5x^2-2x^3+x^2=-5x^2$$

$$-2x^2(x+1)=Ax+Bx^2+Cx+1 \Rightarrow -5x^2-2=A(x+1)+B(x+1)+Cx \quad 2x=0 \Rightarrow B=-2 \quad x=-1 \Rightarrow C=-7 \quad x=1 \Rightarrow -7=2A+2B+C \Rightarrow A=2$$

$$\int x^3-4x^2-2x^3+x^2 dx = \int (1+2x+-2x^2+-7x+1) dx = x+2 \ln|x+1| + C|x| + 2x-7 \ln|x|$$

$$(x^2-5x-12x^2) dx \quad (16) -3 \int$$

$$x^2-5x-12x^2=x-3 \quad 12x^2+5x-2=x-3(4x-1)(3x+2)=A(4x-1)+B(3x-3)+2$$

$$\Rightarrow x-3=A(3x+2)+B(4x-1) \quad x=14 \Rightarrow A=-1 \quad x=-23 \Rightarrow B=1$$

$$\int 3-x^2-5x-1 |3x+2| + C|4x-1| + 13 \ln|x^2| dx = \int (-14x-1+13x+2) dx = -14 \ln|x^2| + C$$

$$(3x^3-x^2+12x-6x^4+6x^2) dx \quad (17) \int$$

$$3x^3-x^2+12x-6x^4+6x^2=3x^3-x^2+12x-6x^2(x^2+6)=Ax+Bx^2+Cx+D$$

$$x^2+6 \Rightarrow 3x^3-x^2+12x-6=A(x^2+6)+B(x^2+6)+(Cx+D)(x^2) \quad x=0 \Rightarrow B=-1 \quad x=1 \Rightarrow 8=7A+7B+C+D \dots \dots \dots (1) \quad x=-1 \Rightarrow -22=-7A+7B-C+D \dots \dots$$

$$((2)x=2 \Rightarrow 38=20A+10B+8C+4D \dots (3)$$

بجمع (1)، (2) ينتج أن: $14B+2D=-14$ ، وبتعويض $B=-1$ ، نجد أن $D=0$

وبطرح (2) من (1) ينتج أن $14A+2C=30$ أي أن $C=15-7A$

بالتعويض في (3) ينتج أن:

$$20A-10+8(15-7A)=38-36A=-72 \Rightarrow A=2 \quad C=15-7(2)=1$$

$$\int (5x-2)(x-2)^2 dx \quad (18)$$

$$5x-2(x-2)^2 = Ax-2+B(x-2)^2 \Rightarrow 5x-2 = A(x-2)+B(x-2)^2 \Rightarrow B=8 \quad x=0 \Rightarrow -2$$

$$|x-2| - 8x = -2A+B \Rightarrow A=5 \quad \int 5x-2(x-2)^2 dx = \int (5x-2+8(x-2)^2) dx = 5 \ln$$

$$-2+C$$

ملاحظة: يمكن حل هذا التكامل بالتعويض $u=x-2$

كما يمكن حله بالأجزاء حيث: $u=5x-2, dv=(x-2)^{-2}$

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int (246+3x-x^2)x^3+2x^2 dx \quad (19)$$

$$6+3x-x^2x^3+2x^2 = 6+3x-x^2x^2(x+2) = Ax+Bx^2+Cx+2 \Rightarrow 6+3x-x^2 = A$$

$$x(x+2)+B(x+2)+C(x^2)x=0 \Rightarrow B=3 \quad x=-2 \Rightarrow C=-1 \quad x=1 \Rightarrow 8=3A+3B+C \Rightarrow A$$

$$|x+2|) |24=0 \int 246+3x-x^2x^3+2x^2 dx = \int 24(3x^2+-1x+2) dx = (-3x-\ln$$

$$234=34+\ln 6+32+\ln = -34-\ln$$

$$\int (1/31/39x^2+49x^2-4 dx \quad (20)$$

$$9x^2+49x^2-4 = 1+89x^2-489x^2-4 = 8(3x-2)(3x+2) = A3x-2+B3x+2$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 = A(3x+2)+B(3x-2) \quad x=23 \Rightarrow A=2 \quad x=-23 \Rightarrow B=-2 \quad \int -13139x^2+49x^2$$

$$|3x+2|) |3x-2| - 23 \ln - 4 dx = \int -1313(1+23x-2+-23x+2) dx = (x+23 \ln$$

$$3=23-13+13-23 \ln |3x-23x+2|) | - 1313 = 13+23 \ln | - 1313 = (x+23 \ln$$

$$343 \ln$$

$$\int (0117-5x(2x+3)(2-x)^2) dx \quad (21f)$$

$$17-5x(2x+3)(2-x)^2=A(2x+3)+B(2-x)+C(2-x)^2 \Rightarrow 17-5x=A(2-x)^2+B(2-x)(2x+3)+C(2x+3)x=-32 \Rightarrow A=2x=2 \Rightarrow C=1x=0 \Rightarrow 17=4A+6B+3C \Rightarrow B=1$$

$$\int 0117-5x(2x+3)(2-x)^2 dx = \int 01(22x+3+12-x+1(2-x)^2) dx = (\ln 1032-12=12+\ln 3+\ln 5+1-\ln|2-x|+12-x)|01 = \ln|2x+3|-\ln$$

$$\int (14416x^2+8x-3) dx \quad (22f)$$

$$416x^2+8x-3=4(4x-1)(4x+3)=A(4x-1)+B(4x+3) \Rightarrow 4=A(4x+3)+B(4x-1)x=14 \Rightarrow A=1x=-34 \Rightarrow B=-1$$

$$\int 14416x^2+8x-3 dx = \int 14(14x-1+-14x1|4x-14x+3|)|14=14(\ln|4x+3|)|14=(14\ln|4x-1|-14\ln+3) dx = (14\ln 351937)=14\ln 519-\ln$$

$$\int (345x+5x^2+x-6) dx \quad (23f)$$

$$5x+5x^2+x-6=5x+5(x-2)(x+3)=A(x-2)+B(x+3) \Rightarrow 5x+5=A(x+3)+B(x-2)x=2 \Rightarrow A=3x=-3 \Rightarrow B=2$$

$$\int 345x+5x^2+x-6 dx = \int 34(3x-2+2x+3) dx 9896 = \ln 7-2\ln 2+2\ln|x+3| |34=3\ln|x-2|+2\ln = (3\ln$$

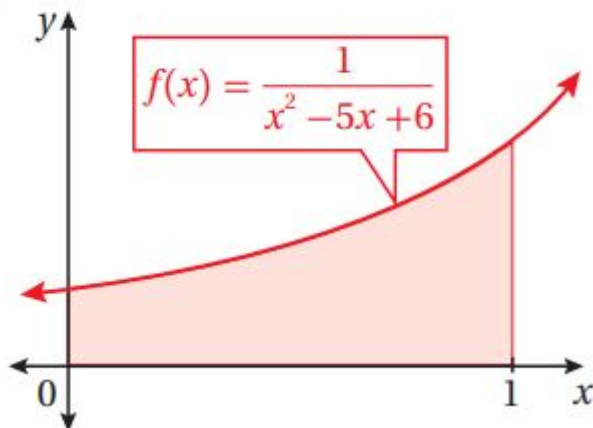
$$\int (344x^3-4x^2+4x) dx \quad (24f)$$

$$4x^3-4x^2+4x=4x(x-2)^2=A(x-2)+B(x-2)^2+Cx(x-2) \Rightarrow 4=A(x-2)^2+Bx(x-2)+Cx(x-2)x=0 \Rightarrow A=1x=2 \Rightarrow C=2x=1 \Rightarrow 4=A-B+C \Rightarrow B=-1$$

$$A = \int 344x^3-4x|x-2|-2x-2|34 = (|x|-\ln 2+4x) dx = \int 34(1x+-1x-2+2(x-2)^2) dx = (\ln 233+2=1+\ln 2-1-\ln|xx-2|-2x-2)|34 = \ln n$$

أجد مساحة المنطقة المظللة في كل من التمثيلين البيانيين الآتيين:

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$$A = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x-3)(x-2)} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x-2} \right) dx$$

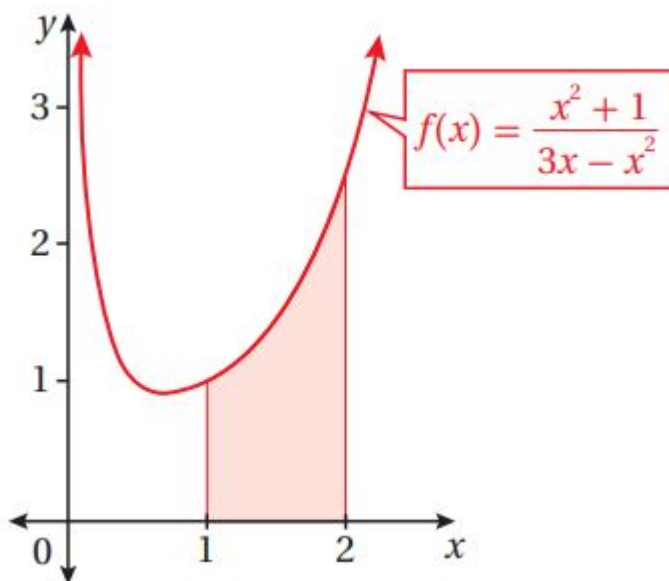
$$1 = A(x-2) + B(x-3) \Rightarrow 1 = Ax - 2A + Bx - 3B$$

$$1 = (A+B)x - 2A - 3B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -2A-3B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-B \\ -2(-B)-3B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-B \\ 2B-3B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-B \\ -B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx = \int_0^1 (1x - 3 + Bx - 2) dx = \int_0^1 (1x - 3 - 1x + 2) dx = \int_0^1 (-1) dx = -1$$

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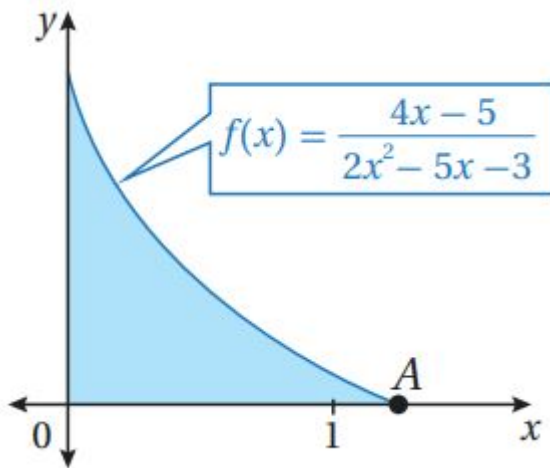


$$A = \int_1^2 \frac{x^2 + 1}{3x - x^2} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{x^2 + 1}{x(3-x)} dx = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{3-x} \right) dx$$

$$x^2 + 1 = A(3-x) + Bx = 3A - Ax + Bx = 3A + (B-A)x$$

$$\begin{cases} 3A = 1 \\ B-A = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1/3 \\ B = 2 + 1/3 = 7/3 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \int_1^2 \frac{x^2 + 1}{3x - x^2} dx = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1/3}{x} + \frac{7/3}{3-x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x| - \frac{7}{3} \ln|3-x| \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{7}{3} \ln 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln 1 - \frac{7}{3} \ln 2 \right) = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{7}{3} \ln 1 - \frac{1}{3} \ln 1 + \frac{7}{3} \ln 2 = \frac{8}{3} \ln 2$$



يبين الشكل المجاور جزءاً من منحنى
الاقتران: $f(x) = \frac{4x-5}{2x^2-5x-3}$

(27) أجد إحداثيي النقطة A.

$$f(x)=0 \Rightarrow 4x-5=0 \Rightarrow x=5/4 \Rightarrow A(5/4, 0)$$

(28) أجد مساحة المنطقة المظللة.

$$\ln 49/243 = \ln 49/8 - \ln |2x^2 - 5x - 3|_{0 \leq x \leq 5/4} = \ln A = \int_{0 \leq x \leq 5/4} \frac{4x-5}{2x^2-5x-3} dx = \ln$$

ملاحظة: البسط هو مشتقة المقام، فلا داعي لتجزئة الكسر.

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int (x dx + 29x + \cos 2x \cos \sin x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x u + u^2 x dx &= \int \sin x + \cos 2x \cos x \int \sin x \Rightarrow dx = du - \sin x \Rightarrow du dx = -\sin u = \cos x \\ x &= \int -1/u + u^2 du - 1/u + u^2 = -1/u(1+u) = Au + B/1+u \Rightarrow -1 = A(1+u) \times du - \sin x \\ x \cos + B u u &= 0 \Rightarrow A = -1/u = -1 \Rightarrow B = 1 \int -1/u + u^2 du = \int (-1/u + 1/1+u) du \Rightarrow \int \sin x \\ x &+ C = |x \cos| |1+u| + C = 1 + \cos x + C = \ln |1 + \cos x| + \ln |\cos x dx = -\ln |x + \cos 2 \\ x &+ C| + \sec n \end{aligned}$$

$$\int (1/x^2 + x) dx \quad (30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = x \Rightarrow u^2 = x \Rightarrow dx &= 2u du \int 1/x^2 + x dx = \int 1/u^4 + u^3/2 u du = \int 2u^3 + u^2 du \\ 2u^3 + u^2 &= 2u^2(u+1) = Au + Bu^2 + Cu + 1 \Rightarrow 2 = Au(u+1) + B(u+1) + Cu \\ 2u = 0 &\Rightarrow B = 2 \\ u = -1 &\Rightarrow C = 2 \\ u = 1 &\Rightarrow 2 = 2A + 2B + C \Rightarrow A = -2 \int 2u^3 + u^2 du = \int (-2u + 2u^2 + 2u \\ |u+1| - 2u + C &|u+1| + C \Rightarrow \int 1/x^2 + x dx = 2 \ln |u| - 2u + 2 \ln |1+u| du = -2 \ln \end{aligned}$$

$$\int (e^{2x} e^{2x} + 3e^x + 2) dx \quad (31)$$

$$u = ex \Rightarrow du dx = ex = u \Rightarrow dx = du u \int e^{2x} e^{2x} + 3e^x + 2 dx = \int u^2 u^2 + 3u + 2 \times du$$

$$u = \int u u^2 + 3u + 2 du u u^2 + 3u + 2 = u(u+1)(u+2) = Au+1 + Bu+2 \Rightarrow u = A(u+2) + B(u+1)$$

$$u = -1 \Rightarrow A = -1 u = -2 \Rightarrow B = 2 \int u u^2 + 3u + 2 du = \int (-1u+1+2u+2)$$

$$(ex(ex+1) + 2 \ln|u+2| + C \Rightarrow \int e^{2x} e^{2x} + 3e^x + 2 dx = -\ln|u+1| + 2 \ln u = -\ln|u+2| + C$$

$$(x-4) dx \int 32x(\sin^2 x \sin x \cos x)$$

$$x u(u^2 - x - 4) dx = \int \cos x (\sin^2 x \sin x) \int \cos x \Rightarrow dx = du \cos x \Rightarrow du dx = \cos u = \sin x$$

$$x = \int 1 u(u^2 - 4) du 1 u(u^2 - 4) = 1 u(u-2)(u+2) = Au + Bu - 2 + Cu + 4 \times du \cos^2 \Rightarrow 1 = A(u-2)(u+2) + Bu(u+2) + Cu(u-2)$$

$$u=0 \Rightarrow A = -14 u=2 \Rightarrow B = 18 u = -|u| + 18 \ln 2 \Rightarrow C = 18 \int 1 u(u^2 - 4) du = \int (-14u + 18u - 2 + 18u + 2) du = -14 \ln|x - |\sin x| + 18 \ln|\sin x - 4| dx = -14 \ln x (\sin^2 x \sin|u+2| + C \Rightarrow \int \cos u - 2| + 18 \ln|x+2| + C|\sin^2| + 18 \ln$$