

## 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  $e^{-x}$

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

الحل الثاني بالتعويض:

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

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

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

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

(34) أجد:  $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+u} \frac{du}{u} = \int \frac{1}{u(1+u)} du = \int \left( \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{1+u} \right) du$$

$$1 = A(1+u) + Bu \Rightarrow A = 1, B = -1$$

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

(35) تبرير: أثبت أن:  $\int \frac{5x^2 - 8x + 12}{(x-1)^2} dx = \ln|3x-2| + \frac{1}{x-1} + C$

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

$$5x^2 - 8x + 12 = Ax - A + B \Rightarrow A = 5, B = 17$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2 - 8x + 12}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int \left( \frac{5}{x-1} + \frac{17}{(x-1)^2} \right) dx = 5 \ln|x-1| - \frac{17}{x-1} + C$$

(36) تبرير: أثبت أن:  $\int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x) + C$

$$u=x \Rightarrow u^2=x \Rightarrow dx=2u du \Rightarrow x=9 \Rightarrow u=3 \Rightarrow x=16 \Rightarrow u=4 \int \frac{9-16}{2x^2-4} dx = \int \frac{34}{2u^2-4} du = \int \frac{34}{4u^2-4} du = \int \frac{34}{4(u^2-1)} du = \frac{17}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2-1} du$$

$$(u-1)(u+1) = A(u-1) + B(u+1) \Rightarrow 17 = A(u+1) + B(u-1)$$

$$u=1 \Rightarrow A=4 \quad u=-1 \Rightarrow B=-4$$

$$\int \frac{34}{2x^2-4} dx = \int \frac{34}{4(u^2-1)} du = \int \frac{34}{4} \left( \frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right) du = \frac{17}{2} (4 \ln|u-1| - 4 \ln|u+1|) + C$$

$$= \frac{17}{2} (4 \ln|3-1| - 4 \ln|3+1|) + C = \frac{17}{2} (4 \ln 2 - 4 \ln 4) + C = \frac{17}{2} (4 \ln 2 - 8 \ln 2) + C = \frac{17}{2} (-4 \ln 2) + C = -34 \ln 2 + C$$

(37) تبرير: أثبت أن:  $\int \frac{5x^2+9x+4}{2x^2+5x+3} dx = 2 + 12 \ln|x+1| + 12 \ln|2x+3| + C$

$$\frac{5x^2+9x+4}{2x^2+5x+3} = \frac{2-x+2x^2+5x+3}{2x^2+5x+3} = \frac{x+2}{(x+1)(2x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{2x+3}$$

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

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow A=1 \quad x=-3 \Rightarrow B=-1$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2+9x+4}{2x^2+5x+3} dx = \int \frac{2-x+1+12}{2x^2+5x+3} dx = \int \frac{2-1x+1+12}{(x+1)(2x+3)} dx = \int \frac{2-\ln|x+1|+12 \ln|2x+3|}{(x+1)(2x+3)} dx = (2x - \ln|x+1| + 12 \ln|2x+3|) + C$$

$$= 2x - \ln|x+1| + 12 \ln|2x+3| + C = 2 + 12 \ln 4 - \ln 5 - \ln 3 = 2 + 12(\ln 5 - 12 \ln 4 + 12 \ln 3) = 2 - 12 \ln 12 \ln 12$$

تحذ: أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

$$u=1+x \Rightarrow du=dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{(u-1)^2+1} = \frac{1}{u^2-2u+2} = \frac{1}{(u-1)^2+1}$$

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

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

(39)  $\int \frac{16x^4-1}{x^2+1} dx$

$$\frac{16x^4-1}{x^2+1} = \frac{x(4x^2+1)(2x-1)(2x+1)}{x^2+1} = \frac{Ax+B}{4x^2+1} + \frac{C}{2x-1} + \frac{D}{2x+1}$$

$$x(4x^2+1)(2x-1)(2x+1) = (Ax+B)(2x-1)(2x+1) + C(4x^2+1)(2x+1) + D(4x^2+1)(2x-1)$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow 12 = 3A+3B+15C+5D \Rightarrow A=-12$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow -12 = 3A+3B+15C+5D \Rightarrow A=12$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow 0 = -B+C-D \Rightarrow B=0$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow 1 = 3A+3B+15C+5D \Rightarrow A=-12$$

$$\int \frac{16x^4-1}{x^2+1} dx = \int (-12x^4+1+18x^2) dx = -12 \frac{x^5}{5} + x + 6x^3 + C = -\frac{12}{5}x^5 + x + 6x^3 + C$$

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

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

$$u = x^6 \Rightarrow du = 6x^5 dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6x^5} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6u^{5/6}} \Rightarrow x = u^{1/6} \Rightarrow x^3 = u^{1/2} \Rightarrow \int (1x-x^3) dx = \int (u^{1/6} - u^{1/2}) \frac{du}{6u^{5/6}} = \int (6u^{3/6} - 6u^{1/2}) du = \int (6u^{1/2} - 6u^{1/2}) du = \int (6u^{1/2} - 6u^{1/2}) du = 2u^{3/2} + 3u^{3/2} + 6 \ln|u-1| + C = 2x^3 + 3x^3 + 6 \ln|6x^6 - 1| + C$$