

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}

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

الحل الثاني بالتعويض:

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

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

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

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

(34) أجد: $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$

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

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

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

(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: $\int \frac{3x^2-4}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \arctan(x) - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} + C$

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

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

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

$$5x^2+9x+4 = 2Ax+3A+Bx+B \Rightarrow 5x^2+9x+4 = (2A+B)x + (3A+B)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2A+B=9 \\ 3A+B=4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=1, B=-1$$

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

تحذ: أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

$$16x^4-1 = x(4x^2+1)(2x-1)(2x+1) = x(4x^2+1)(2x^2-1) = x(4x^4-4x^2+x^2-1) = 4x^5-3x^3-x$$

$$16x^4-1 = (Ax+B)(2x^2-1) + Cx(4x^2+1) + D(2x-1) + E(2x+1)$$

$$16x^4-1 = (2Ax^3+Bx^2-2Ax-B) + (4Cx^3+Cx) + (2Dx-D) + (2Ex+E)$$

$$16x^4-1 = (2A+4C)x^3 + (B+C)x^2 + (-2A+2D+2E)x + (-B-D+E)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2A+4C=16 \\ B+C=0 \\ -2A+2D+2E=0 \\ -B-D+E=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=2, C=2, B=-2, D=0, E=1$$

$$\int \frac{16x^4-1}{x^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{-2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{4x^2+1} + \frac{0}{2x-1} + \frac{1}{2x+1} \right) dx = 2 \ln|x| + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|4x^2+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x+1| + C$$

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

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

$$u = x^6 \Rightarrow du = 6x^5 dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6x^5} = \frac{du}{6u^{5/6}} = \frac{1}{6} u^{-5/6} du$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(-3u^{1/3} - \frac{3}{4} u^{4/3} \right) + C = -\frac{1}{2} u^{1/3} - \frac{1}{8} u^{4/3} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{8} x^8 + C$$