

إجابات أسئلة الدرس

التكامل بالتعويض

(١) اكتب التعويض المناسب لإيجاد قيمة كل تكامل من التكاملات الآتية:

(أ) $\int (1-2s)(s-2)^4 ds$ (ب) $\int 6s^2 \sqrt{(2-2s)^2} ds$

(ج) $\int (2s-2s^3) \sqrt{(s-2)^2} ds$ (د) $\int \frac{9-s^3}{(s-2)^2} ds$

الحل

(أ) $\int (1-2s)(s-2)^4 ds$

ص = $s-2$ ⇒ $ds = \frac{ds}{1}$ ⇒ $1-2s = 1-2(v+2) = 1-2v-4 = -2v-3$

$\int (-2v-3)v^4 \frac{dv}{1} = \int (-2v^5-3v^4) dv = -\frac{2v^6}{6} - \frac{3v^5}{5} + C = -\frac{v^6}{3} - \frac{3v^5}{5} + C$

$= -\frac{(s-2)^6}{3} - \frac{3(s-2)^5}{5} + C$

(ب) $\int 6s^2 \sqrt{(2-2s)^2} ds$

ص = $2-2s$ ⇒ $ds = \frac{ds}{-2} = -\frac{ds}{2}$ ⇒ $2-2s = 2-2(v+2) = 2-2v-4 = -2v-2 = -2(v+1)$

$\int 6(v+1)^2 \sqrt{(-2(v+1))^2} \frac{-dv}{2} = \int 6(v+1)^2 \cdot 2(v+1) \cdot \frac{-dv}{2} = -6 \int (v+1)^3 dv = -6 \cdot \frac{(v+1)^4}{4} + C = -\frac{3}{2}(v+1)^4 + C$

$$p + \frac{u}{\sqrt{u}} = p + \frac{u^{1+\frac{1}{2}}}{1+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$p + \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$p + \frac{\sqrt{2-3x}}{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

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

ص = $2-3x = \frac{2-3x}{-3} \Rightarrow 3x-2 = \frac{2-3x}{-3}$

$\cdot 3x = \frac{2-3x}{-3}$

$\frac{2-3x}{-3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + C$

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

$= -\frac{2x-\frac{3x^2}{2}}{3} + C$

(د) $\int \frac{9-x^2}{(x^2-6)^2} dx$

ص = $x^2-6 = \frac{x^2-6}{2} \Rightarrow 2x^2-12 = x^2-6$

$\cdot x^2 = \frac{x^2-6}{2}$

$= \frac{x^2}{2} \times \frac{9-x^2}{x^2-6}$

$= \frac{x^2}{2} \times \frac{(3-x)(3+x)}{(x-2)(x+2)}$

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

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

(٢) جد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

(أ) $\int \sqrt{(2-s)^2} ds$
 (ب) $\int (1-s)(1-2s^2-s^4) ds$
 (ج) $\int 2 \sqrt{2-s} ds$
 (د) $\int 2s^2 \sqrt{1+s^4} ds$

الحل

(أ) $\int \sqrt{(2-s)^2} ds = \int (2-s) ds = 2s - \frac{1}{2}s^2 + C$

(ب) $\int (1-s)(1-2s^2-s^4) ds = \int (1-s-2s^3+s^4-2s^5+s^5) ds = \int (1-s-2s^3) ds = s - \frac{1}{2}s^2 - \frac{1}{2}s^4 + C$

(ج) $\int 2 \sqrt{2-s} ds = 2 \int (2-s)^{1/2} ds = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} (2-s)^{3/2} + C = \frac{4}{3} (2-s)^{3/2} + C$

(د) $\int 2s^2 \sqrt{1+s^4} ds = \int 2s^2 (1+s^4)^{1/2} ds$
 Let $u = 1+s^4$, then $du = 4s^3 ds$
 $\int 2s^2 \sqrt{1+s^4} ds = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C = \frac{1}{3} (1+s^4)^{3/2} + C$

(ج) $\int 2 \sqrt{2-s} ds = \frac{4}{3} (2-s)^{3/2} + C$
 $\int 2 \sqrt{2-s} ds = \frac{4}{3} (2-s)^{3/2} + C$

(د) $\int 2s^2 \sqrt{1+s^4} ds = \frac{1}{3} (1+s^4)^{3/2} + C$
 Let $u = 1+s^4$, then $du = 4s^3 ds$
 $\int 2s^2 \sqrt{1+s^4} ds = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C = \frac{1}{3} (1+s^4)^{3/2} + C$

(ج) $\int 2 \sqrt{2-s} ds = \frac{4}{3} (2-s)^{3/2} + C$
 $\int 2 \sqrt{2-s} ds = \frac{4}{3} (2-s)^{3/2} + C$

(د) $\int 2s^2 \sqrt{1+s^4} ds = \frac{1}{3} (1+s^4)^{3/2} + C$
 $\int 2s^2 \sqrt{1+s^4} ds = \frac{1}{3} (1+s^4)^{3/2} + C$

٣) احسب قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

أ) $\int \sqrt{4s + 1} ds$

ب) $\int \frac{3s^2(1-s)^2}{s^2} ds$

ج) $\int \frac{2s^2}{\sqrt{1-s^2}} ds$

د) $\int \frac{s^2 - 3}{(s^3 - 2s)^2} ds$

الحل

أ) $\int \sqrt{4s + 1} ds = \int \sqrt{4(s + \frac{1}{4})} ds$

$$= \int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{4}}{4 \times (1 + \frac{1}{4})} ds = \int \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{4})}{4 \times \frac{5}{4}} ds = \int \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{4})}{5} ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \sqrt{4s + 1} ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{2}{3} (4s + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (4s + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} (4s + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{15} (4s + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

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

$$(ب) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{2x} \right) dx = \text{مفرد}$$

$$(ج) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \text{مفرد}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\text{مفرد} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx \Leftrightarrow \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{-1} - \sqrt[3]{1} \right) \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\left(-1 - 1 \right) \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = 1 \times \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x^2 - 2}{(x^3 - 6)^2} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{u^2 - 2}{(u^3 - 6)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} du$$

$$v = u^3 - 6 \Rightarrow 3 - u^2 = \frac{dv}{du} \Rightarrow u^3 - 6 = v$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{u^2 - 2}{(u^3 - 6)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} du = \int_1^2 \frac{u^2 - 2}{v^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{dv}{3 - u^2}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{v} = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1-v} = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-v} - \frac{1}{1+v} = \frac{1}{1-v^2} - \frac{1}{1+v^2} = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{v^2 - 1} = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{(v-1)(v+1)}$$

٤) إذا علمت أن ق(٨) = ٥، ق(٢٧) = ٦، فجد قيمة التكامل الآتي: $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{Q(x)} dx$

الحل

$$v = u^3 \Rightarrow 3 - u^2 = \frac{dv}{du} \Rightarrow u^3 = v$$

$$\int_2^3 \frac{1}{v} = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{u^3} \cdot \frac{1}{3-2u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} du = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{u^3(3-2u^2)}$$

$$\int_2^3 \frac{1}{u^3(3-2u^2)} = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{(u^3)^2(3-2u^2)} = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{u^6(3-2u^2)}$$

(٥) إذا علمت أن $\int_0^2 (س) دس = 3$ ، فجد قيمة التكامل الآتي: $\int_{-1}^2 8س ق(س+1) دس$

الحل

$$ص = 1 + س \Rightarrow دس = د(س-1) \Rightarrow دس = \frac{دس}{س-1}$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 8س ق(س+1) دس = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{8س دس}{س-1} = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{8(س-1) دس + 8 دس}{س-1}$$

$$\text{عند } س = -1 \Rightarrow ص = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = 0 + 1$$

$$\text{عند } س = 2 \Rightarrow ص = 3 \Rightarrow 0 = 3 - 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 8س ق(س+1) دس = \int_0^3 \frac{8(س-1) دس + 8 دس}{س-1} = \int_0^3 (8 + \frac{8 دس}{س-1}) دس = 8(3-0) + 8 \int_0^3 \frac{دس}{س-1} دس = 24 - 8 = 16$$

(٦) حل المسألة الواردة في بداية الدرس.
جد قيمة التكامل الآتي:

$$\int_0^2 2س \sqrt{س+9} دس$$

الحل

$$\int_0^2 2س \sqrt{س+9} دس = \int_0^2 (س+9) \sqrt{س+9} دس$$

$$\Rightarrow ص = 9 + س \Rightarrow دس = د(س-9) \Rightarrow دس = \frac{دس}{س-9}$$

$$\int_0^2 2س \sqrt{س+9} دس = \int_0^2 \frac{2س دس}{س-9}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{2س دس}{س-9} = \int_0^2 \frac{2(س-9) دس + 18 دس}{س-9} = \int_0^2 (2 + \frac{18 دس}{س-9}) دس$$

$$= 2(2-0) + 18 \int_0^2 \frac{دس}{س-9} دس$$

$$= 4 + 18 \left(\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{س+9} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{س-9} \right)$$

$$= 4 + 12 \left(\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{1} \right) = 4 + 12(\sqrt{11} - 1) = 12\sqrt{11} - 8$$