

## مهارات التفكير العليا

### التكامل بالكسور الجزئية

تبرير: أحل السؤالين الآتيين تباعاً:

(33) أجد:  $\int dx \frac{1+e^x}{1+e^{2x}}$  بطريقتين مختلفتين، إحداهما الكسور الجزئية، مبرراً أجابتي.

الحل الأول بضرب كل من البسط والمقام بـ  $e^{-x}$

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

الحل الثاني بالتعويض:

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

(34) أجد:  $\int \frac{1+e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \ln|e^x + e^{2x}| + C$

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

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

$$5x^2 - 8x + 12 = A(x-1)^2 + B(x-1) + C \Rightarrow 5x^2 - 8x + 12 = A(x^2 - 2x + 1) + B(x-1) + C = Ax^2 - 2Ax + A + Bx - B + C = Ax^2 + (-2A+B)x + (A-B+C)$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 5 \\ -2A+B = -8 \\ A-B+C = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 5 \\ -10+B = -8 \\ 5-B+C = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 5 \\ B = 2 \\ C = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2 - 8x + 12}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int \frac{5(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1) + 5}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int \left( 5 + \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{5}{(x-1)^2} \right) dx = 5x + 2\ln|x-1| - \frac{5}{x-1} + C = \ln|3x-2| + \frac{1}{x-1} + C$$

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

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

$$(u-1)(u+1) = A(u-1) + B(u+1) \Rightarrow 17 = A(u+1) + B(u-1) \Rightarrow A=4, B=-2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{9-16}{2x^2-4} dx = 4 \ln|u-1| - 2 \ln|u+1| + C = 4 \ln|x-1| - 2 \ln|x+1| + C$$

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

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

$$5x^2+9x+4 = A(2x+3) + B(x+1) \Rightarrow 5x^2+9x+4 = 2Ax+3A+Bx+B$$

$$5x^2+9x+4 = (2A+B)x + (3A+B) \Rightarrow 2A+B=9, 3A+B=4 \Rightarrow A=-1, B=11$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2+9x+4}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \int \frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{11}{2x+3} dx = -\ln|x+1| + \frac{11}{2} \ln|2x+3| + C$$

تحذ: أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$16x^4-1 = (A+B)4x^2 + (A-C)2x + (A+B+C) \Rightarrow A+B=4, A-C=0, A+B+C=1 \Rightarrow A=1, B=3, C=0$$

$$\int \frac{16x^4-1}{x^2} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{4x^2+1} \right) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

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

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

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

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

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