

## أدرب وأحل المسائل

### التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int (x \cos(x+1)) dx$$

$$u = x+1 \quad du = dx \quad v = \sin u = \sin(x+1) \quad dv = \cos(x+1) dx$$

$$\int x \cos(x+1) dx = \int (u-1) \sin u du = \int u \sin u du - \int \sin u du$$

$$= -u \cos u + \int \cos u du + \cos u + C = -x \cos(x+1) + \sin(x+1) + \cos(x+1) + C$$

$$\int x e^{2x} dx$$

$$u = x \quad du = dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \quad dv = e^{2x} dx$$

$$\int x e^{2x} dx = \int u dv = uv - \int v du = \frac{x}{2} e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx = \frac{x}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C$$

$$\int (2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} dx$$

$$u = 2x^2 - 1 \quad du = 4x dx \quad v = -e^{-x} \quad dv = e^{-x} dx$$

$$\int (2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} dx = \int \frac{1}{4} du v - \int v \frac{du}{4} = \frac{1}{4} (2x^2 - 1) (-e^{-x}) - \int (-e^{-x}) x dx$$

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

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

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

$$u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x \quad dv = dx$$

$$\int x \ln x dx = \int u dv = uv - \int v du = x \ln x - \int x \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - \int 1 dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx$$

$$u = \sin^2 x \quad du = 2 \sin x \cos x dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x \quad dv = \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx = \int \frac{5}{2} u dv = \frac{5}{2} \int u dv = \frac{5}{2} (uv - \int v du) = \frac{5}{2} (\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x - \int \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x \cos x dx)$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} \sin^4 x - \frac{5}{8} \int \sin^3 x dx = \frac{5}{8} \sin^4 x - \frac{5}{8} (-\cos x + \sin x \cos x) + C = \frac{5}{8} \sin^4 x + \frac{5}{8} \cos x - \frac{5}{8} \sin x \cos x + C$$

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx$$

$$u = \sec x \quad du = \sec x \tan x dx \quad v = \sec x \quad dv = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = \int u dv = uv - \int v du = 6x \sec x - \int \sec x \cdot \sec x \tan x dx = 6x \sec x - \int \sec^2 x dx = 6x \sec x - \tan x + C$$

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

$$x \sin^2 x = -x \int x \csc^2 x dx \quad u = dx \quad v = -\cot x \quad du = dx \quad dv = \csc^2 x dx = \int x \csc^2 x \sin^2 x | + C | \sin x + \ln x dx = -x \cot x \sin x + \int \cos x dx = -x \cot x + \int \cot x \cot$$

$$\int (x^3 \ln x) dx$$

$$x - \int -12x dx = -12x - 2 \ln x \quad dv = x - 3 \quad du = 1 \quad dx \quad v = -12x - 2 \int x - 3 \ln u = \ln x^2 x^2 - 14x - 2 + C = -\ln x + \int 12x - 3 dx = -12x - 2 \ln x - 21x dx = -12x - 2 \ln -14x^2 + C$$

$$\int (x^2 \tan^2 x \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$x^2 dx du = 4x dx v = 12 \tan^2 x \tan u = 2x^2 dv = \sec^2$$

ملاحظة: لإيجاد  $v$  استخدمنا طريقة التعويض، حيث:  $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$ ، ومنه:  $dx = dy \sec^2 y = \tan$

$$x^2 \int 2x^2 \sec^2 x = \int y dy = 12y^2 = 12 \tan^2 x y dy \sec^2 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x = \int \sec^2 x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int \sec^4 x dx - \int \sec^2 x dx = \int 2x^2 \tan^2 x dx = 2x^2 (12 \tan^2 x \tan x - x) - \int 2(\tan x - 2x(\tan x dx = x^2 \tan^2 x \tan x - x \int 2x^2 \sec^2 du = 2 dx v = \tan x x - 2x \tan x - x) dx = x^2 \tan^2 x \cos x + 2x^2 + 2 \int (\sin x - 2x \tan - x) dx = x^2 \tan^2 x | + C | \cos x + x^2 - 2 \ln x - 2x \tan x | - x^2 + C = x^2 \tan^2 | \cos + 2x^2 - 2 \ln$$

$$\int (x-2)^8 dx$$

هذه المسألة يمكن حلها بالتعويض، حيث:  $u = 8 - x$  أو  $u = 8 - x$

وحلها بالأجزاء كالآتي:

$$u = x - 2 \quad dv = (8 - x)^{12} \quad dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{23} (8 - x)^{13} \quad \int (x - 2)^8 dx = (x - 2)^9 \times -\frac{1}{23} (8 - x)^{13} - \int -\frac{1}{23} (8 - x)^{13} dx = -\frac{1}{23} (x - 2)^9 (8 - x)^{13} - \frac{1}{23} (8 - x)^{14} + C$$

$$\int (2x^3 \cos x) dx$$

بالأجزاء 3 مرات، لنستخدم طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة

$x^3$	+	$\cos 2x$
$3x^2$	-	$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$
$6x$	+	$-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$
$6$	-	$-\frac{1}{8} \sin 2x$
$0$		$\frac{1}{16} \cos 2x$

$$2x + C \int 2x - 38 \cos 2x - 34x \sin 2x + 34x^2 \cos 2x dx = 12x^3 \sin x - 3 \cos f$$

$$\int (x^6 dx) (12f)$$

$$\int x^6 - x dx = -x^6 - \int x^6 dx = \int x^6 - x dx u = x dv = 6 - x dx du = dx v = -6 - x \ln \int$$

$$6) 2 + C 6 - 6 - x (\ln 6 dx = -x^6 - x \ln 6 + \int 6 - x \ln \ln$$

$$\int (2x dx) (13e^{-x} \sin f)$$

$$\int 2x dx = -12e^{-x} - \int 2x f e^{-x} \sin 2x dx du = -e^{-x} dx v = -12 \cos u = e^{-x} dv = \sin$$

$$2x dx du = -12e^{-x} dx v = 12 \sin 2x dx u = 12e^{-x} dv = \cos 2x - \int 12e^{-x} \cos$$

$$2x dx f e^{-x} \sin 2x - 14 \int e^{-x} \sin 2x - 14e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -12e^{-x} \cos 2x f e^{-x} \sin$$

$$2x dx (2x) + C 54 \int e^{-x} \sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x dx = -14e^{-x} (\sin 2x dx + 14 \int e^{-x} \sin$$

$$2x) 2x + 2 \cos 2x dx = -15e^{-x} (\sin 2x) + C \int e^{-x} \sin 2x + 2 \cos = -14e^{-x} (\sin$$

$$+ C$$

$$\int (x dx) (14 \sin x \ln \cos f)$$

$$\int x \sin x \ln x dx = \sin x \ln x \int \cos x dx v = \sin x \sin x dx du = \cos x dv = \cos \sin u = \ln$$

$$x + C x - \sin x \ln x dx = \sin - \int \cos$$

$$\int ((1+e^x) dx) (15e^x \ln f)$$

$$\int (1+e^x)(1+e^x) dx = e^x \ln(1+e^x) dv = e^x dx du = e^x (1+e^x) dx v = e^x \int e^x \ln u = \ln$$

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

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

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx (160\pi/2e^x \cos x)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx = 12e^x (\sin x) + C \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} 2e^x \cos x + \cos x dx = 12e^x (\sin x \cos x) \int_0^{\pi/2} \pi^2 = 12e\pi^2 - 12e^0 = 12e\pi^2 - 12$$

$$\int_1^2 x^2 dx (171e \ln x)$$

$$\int_1^2 x \ln x dx = 2x \ln x dv = dx du = 2x dx v = x \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln x dx u = 2 \ln x^2 dx = \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln 1e \ln x \int_1^2 1-2e+2 = 2e-0-2e+2 = 2e-2 \ln x | 1e-2x | 1e = 2e \ln e - \int_1^2 1e^2 dx = 2x \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 (x e^x) dx (1812 \ln x)$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx + \int_1^2 x dx x + x dx = \int_1^2 12 \ln x dx = \int_1^2 (\ln x + \ln(x e^x)) dx = \int_1^2 (\ln 12 \ln x)$$

نجد بطريقة  $\int_1^2 x dx 12 \ln x$  الأجزاء:

$$\int_1^2 x | 12 - x | 12 = x | 12 - \int_1^2 12 dx = x \ln x dx = x \ln x dv = dx du = 1x dx v = x \int_1^2 12 \ln u = \ln (x e^x) dx 2 - 1 \int_1^2 x dx = 12x^2 | 12 = 42 - 12 = 32 \Rightarrow \int_1^2 12 \ln 1 - 2 + 1 = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 2 \ln 2 + 12^2 - 1 + 32 = 2 \ln = 2 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} 3x dx (19\pi/12\pi/9x \sec^2 x)$$

$$3x | \pi 13x dx = 13x \tan 3x \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} x \sec^2 3x dx du = dx v = 13 \tan u = x dv = \sec^2 3x dx = 3x \cos 3x | \pi 12\pi 9 - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 13 \sin 3x dx = 13x \tan^2 \pi 9 - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 13 \tan \pi \cos \pi 4 + 19 \ln \pi 3 - \pi 36 \tan 3x | \pi 12\pi 9 = \pi 27 \tan \cos 3x | \pi 12\pi 9 + 19 \ln 13x \tan 12 12 - 19 \ln \pi 4 = \pi 327 - \pi 36 + 19 \ln \cos 3 - 19 \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx (201e x^4 \ln x)$$

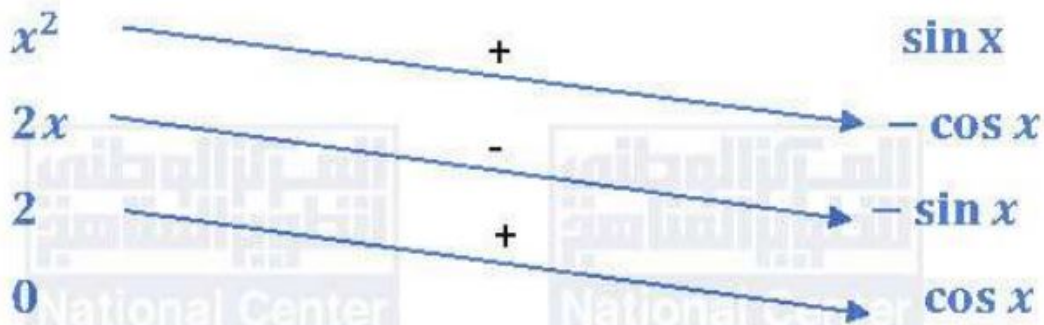
$$\int_1^2 x | 1e - \int_1^2 1e 15x^4 dx x dx = 15x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx x v = 15x^5 \int_1^2 1e x^4 \ln u = \ln x | 1e - 125x^5 | 1e = 15e^5 - 0 - 125e^5 + 125 = 4e^5 + 125 = 15x^5 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx (210\pi/2x^2 \sin x)$$

نجد  $\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx x^2 \sin x$  باستخدام طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة



$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (x^2 + 2x + 2) \sin x \, dx = -x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \pi - 2x + 2 \cos x \sin$$

$$\int_0^1 x(e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx \quad (22)$$

$$u = x \, dv = (e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x}$$

$$\int_0^1 x(e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} - xe^{-x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2} - e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-2} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-1} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 x e^x (1+x)^2 \, dx \quad (23)$$

$$u = x e^x \, dv = (1+x)^2 \, dx \quad du = (x e^x + e^x) \, dx = e^x (x+1) \, dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{3}(1+x)^3$$

$$\int_0^1 x e^x (1+x)^2 \, dx = -\frac{1}{3}x e^x (1+x)^3 - \int_0^1 e^x (x+1) (-\frac{1}{3}(1+x)^3) \, dx = -\frac{1}{3}x e^x (1+x)^3 + \frac{1}{9} \int_0^1 e^x (1+x)^3 \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}e^2 + \frac{1}{9}(e^2 - 1) = \frac{2}{9}e^2 - \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^3 \ln x \, dx \quad (24)$$

$$3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \quad \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \Big|_0^1 = 3 \ln 3$$

$$\int_0^1 x^3 \ln x \, dx = x^3 \ln x - \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln x \, dx = x^3 \ln x - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln x \, dx$$

$$= x^3 \ln x - 3(x^3 \ln x - \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln x \, dx) = x^3 \ln x - 3x^3 \ln x + 9 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln x \, dx$$

$$= -2x^3 \ln x + 9 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln x \, dx$$

$$= -2 \ln 3 + 9 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln x \, dx$$

$$= -2 \ln 3 + 9(-\frac{1}{3} \ln 3) = -2 \ln 3 - 3 \ln 3 = -5 \ln 3$$

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx \quad (25)$$

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow dy = 2x \, dx \quad \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx = \int x^2 e^y \, dy = \int \frac{1}{2} y e^y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \int y e^y \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (y e^y - \int e^y \, dy) = \frac{1}{2} (y e^y - e^y) + C = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$$

(x)dx (26) f

$$y dy f e y dy = f e y \cos x dx = f x \cos(\ln x \Rightarrow dy dx = 1/x \Rightarrow dx = x dy, x = e^y f \cos y = \ln x) + \ln x + \cos \ln x (\sin x) dx = 12 \ln(\ln y) + C \Rightarrow f \cos y + \cos y dy = 12 e^y (\sin y \cos x) + C \ln x + \cos \ln C = 12 x (\sin$$

(x<sup>2</sup>)dx (27) x<sup>3</sup>sin f

$$y dy y dy = f 12 y \sin y dy 2x = f 12 x^2 \sin x^2 dx = f x^3 \sin y = x^2 \Rightarrow dx = dy 2x f x^3 \sin yy + f 12 \cos y dy = -12 y \cos y f 12 y \sin y dy du = 12 dy v = -\cos u = 12 y dv = \sin x^2 + C x^2 + 12 \sin x^2 dx = -12 x^2 \cos y + C f x^3 \sin y + 12 \sin y dy = -12 y \cos$$

(2x)dx (28) x sine cos f

$$x = f -2 y x dy - \sin x \cos 2 x dx = f e y (2 \sin x \sin x f \cos x \Rightarrow dx = a y - \sin y = \cos e y dy u = -2 y dv = e y dy du = -2 dy v = e y f -2 y e y dy = -2 y e y + f 2 e y dy = -2 y x + C x + 2 e \cos x e \cos 2 x dx = -2 \cos x \sin e y + 2 e y + C \Rightarrow f e \cos$$

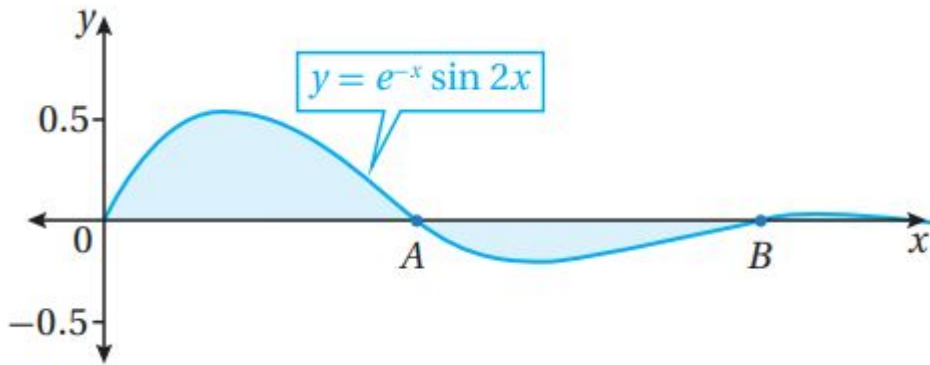
(x)dx (29) sin f

$$x = f -2 y x dy - \sin x \cos 2 x dx = f e y (2 \sin x \sin x f \cos x \Rightarrow dx = a y - \sin y = \cos e y dy u = -2 y dv = e y dy du = -2 dy v = e y f -2 y e y dy = -2 y e y + f 2 e y dy = -2 y x + C x + 2 e \cos x e \cos 2 x dx = -2 \cos x \sin e y + 2 e y + C \Rightarrow f e \cos$$

(x<sup>3</sup>e<sup>x</sup>)<sup>2</sup>(x<sup>2</sup>+1)<sup>2</sup>dx (30) f

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow dy dx = 2x \Rightarrow dx = dy 2x f x^3 e x^2 (x^2 + 1)^2 dx = f x^3 e y (y + 1)^2 dy 2x = f 1 2 x^2 e y (y + 1)^2 dy = f 12 y e y (y + 1)^2 dy u = 12 y e y dv = 1 (y + 1)^2 dy du = 12 (y e y + e y) dy = 12 e y (y + 1) dy v = -1 y + 1 f 12 y e y (y + 1)^2 dy = -y e y^2 (y + 1) + f 1 y + 1 \times 12 e y (y + 1) dy = -y e y^2 (y + 1) + 12 f e y dy = -y e y^2 (y + 1) + 12 e y + C f x^3 e x^2 (x^2 + 1)^2 dx = -x^2 e x^2 2 (x^2 + 1) + 12 e x^2 + C = e x^2 2 (x^2 + 1) + C$$





إذا كان الشكل المجاور  
يمثل منحنى الاقتران:  
 $f(x) = e^{-x} \sin 2x$   
حيث:  $x \geq 0$  فأجيب عن  
الأسئلة الثلاثة الآتية  
تباعاً:

(31) أجد إحداثيي كل من النقطة A، والنقطة B.

الإحداثيان x للنقطتين A و B هما أصغر حلين موجبين للمعادلة:

$$e^{-x} \sin 2x = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2x = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = \pi, 2\pi, \dots \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \dots \Rightarrow A(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0), B(\pi, 0)$$

(32) أجد مساحة المنطقة المظللة.

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \sin 2x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} -e^{-x} \sin 2x dx$$

للبسيط سنجد أولاً:  $\int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx$  (التكامل غير المحدود)

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x + \int \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x dx \\ \int \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \sin 2x + \int \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \sin 2x dx \\ \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \sin 2x + C \\ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \sin 2x dx &= [-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \sin 2x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= (-\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \pi + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \pi) - (-\frac{1}{2} e^{-0} \cos 0 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-0} \sin 0) \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} - 0) - (\frac{1}{2} - 0) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(33) يتحرك جسيم في مسار مستقيم، وتعطى سرعته المتجهة بالاقتران:

$v(t) = te^{-t/2}$ ، حيث t الزمن بالثواني، و v سرعته المتجهة بالمتري لكل ثانية. إذا بدأ الجسيم الحركة من نقطة الأصل، فأجد موقعه بعد t ثانية.

$$\begin{aligned} s(t) &= \int_0^t te^{-t/2} dt \\ \int te^{-t/2} dt &= -2te^{-t/2} + \int -2e^{-t/2} dt \\ &= -2te^{-t/2} - 4e^{-t/2} + C \\ s(0) &= 0 - 4e^{-0} + C = 0 - 4 + C \Rightarrow C = 4 \\ s(t) &= -2te^{-t/2} - 4e^{-t/2} + 4 \end{aligned}$$

