

أتدرب وأحل المسائل

التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int x e^{x/2} dx = 2 \int x e^{x/2} dx = 2 \int x dv = 2(xv - \int v dx) = 2(x \cdot 2e^{x/2} - \int 2e^{x/2} dx) = 4xe^{x/2} - 4e^{x/2} + C$$

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

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

$$\int (2x^2 - 1)e^{-x} dx = -\int (2x^2 - 1)e^{-x} dx = -\int (2x^2 - 1) dv = -\left(\frac{2x^2 - 1}{4} v + \int \frac{2x^2 - 1}{4} dv \right)$$

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

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

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

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

$$\int x \ln x dx = \int x dv = xv - \int v dx = x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - \ln|x| + C$$

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

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

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx = \frac{5}{2} \int 2x \cos x \sin x dx = \frac{5}{2} \int u dv = \frac{5}{2} (uv - \int v du) = \frac{5}{2} \left(x \sin 2x - \int \cos 2x dx \right) = \frac{5}{2} (x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) + C = \frac{5}{4} (2x \sin 2x - \sin 2x) + C = \frac{5}{4} (2x \sin 2x - \sin 2x) + C$$

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

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

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = 6 \int x dv = 6(xv - \int v dx) = 6(x \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x dx) = 6(x \sec x \tan x - \ln|\sec x + \tan x|) + C = 6x \sec x \tan x - 6 \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$f(x)$ 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		$\frac{1}{16} \cos 2x$

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

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

$$\int x^6 dx = \frac{x^7}{7} + C$$

$$\int (2x dx) \quad (13)$$

$$\int 2x dx = x^2 + C$$

$$\int (x dx) \quad (14)$$

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

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

$$\int (1+e^x) dx = x + e^x + C$$

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

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx$$

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

$$\int_1^2 x^2 \ln x dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int_1^2 x | 12 - x | 12 = x | 12 - \int_1^2 12 dx = x \ln x dx = x \ln x dv = dx du = 1 x dx v = x \int_1^2 \ln u = \ln (x e^x) dx 2 - 1 \int_1^2 x dx = 12 x^2 | 12 = 42 - 12 = 32 \Rightarrow \int_1^2 \ln 1 - 2 + 1 = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 2 \ln 2 + 122 - 1 + 32 = 2 \ln = 2 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} 3x dx$$

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

$$\int_1^2 x dx$$

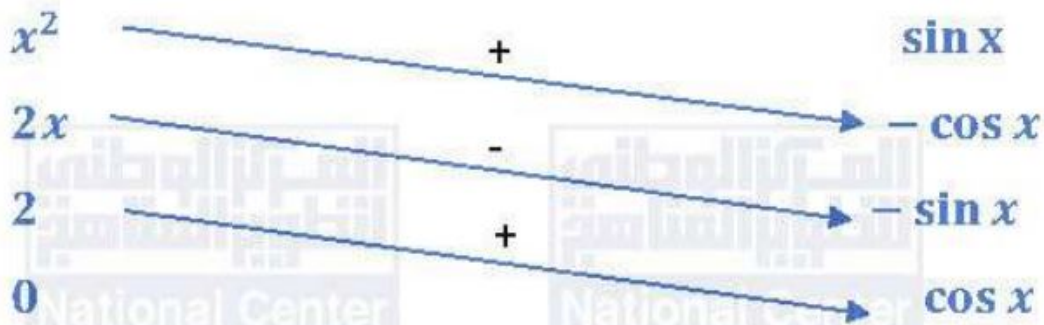
$$\int_1^2 x | 1e - \int_1^2 1e 15 x^4 dx x dx = 15 x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx x v = 15 x^5 \int_1^2 1e x^4 \ln u = \ln x | 1e - 125 x^5 | 1e = 15 e^5 - 0 - 125 e^5 + 125 = 4 e^5 + 125 = 15 x^5 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx$$

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

$f(x)$ ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$ وتكاملاته المتكررة



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

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

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

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

$$u = x e^x \, dv = (1+x)^2 \, dx \quad du = (x e^x + e^x) \, dx = e^x (x+1) \, dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{3}(1+x)^3 \\ \int_0^1 x e^x (1+x)^2 \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} x e^x (1+x)^3 - \int_0^1 e^x (x+1) (1+x)^3 \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} e^2 + e^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-1}$$

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

$$3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \quad \int_0^1 x^3 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 - \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 - 3 \left(x^2 \ln 3 - \int_0^1 2x \ln 3 \, dx \right) = 3x^2 \ln 3 - 6 \int_0^1 x \ln 3 \, dx = 3x^2 \ln 3 - 6 \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln 3 - \int_0^1 \ln 3 \, dx \right) = 3x^2 \ln 3 - 3x^2 \ln 3 + 3 \ln 3 = 3 \ln 3$$

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x} \quad \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx = \int x^2 e^y \frac{dy}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int x e^y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \int y e^y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} (y e^y - \int e^y \, dy) = \frac{1}{2} (y e^y - e^y) + C = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$$

(x)dx (26)ln cos f

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

(x²)dx (27)x³sin f

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

(2x)dx (28)x sin e cos f

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

(x)dx (29)sin f

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

(x³e^x)²(x²+1)²dx (30) f

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

في كل مما يأتي المشتقة الأولى للاقتران $(f(x), y=f(x))$ ، ونقطة يمر بها منحنى $y=f(x)$.
أستعمل المعلومات المعطاة لإيجاد قاعدة الاقتران $(f(x), y=f(x))$:

$$(x; (0,2)) \quad (34) \quad f'(x) = (x+2)\sin x$$

$$xf(x) = -(x+2)\cos x dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -\cos x \quad dx \quad u = x+2 \quad dv = \sin x \quad f(x) = \int (x+2)\sin x + C$$

$$f(0) = -2 + 0 + C = -2 + 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 4$$

$$f(x) = \int (x+2)\sin x dx = -(x+2)\cos x + \int \cos x + 4x + \sin x = -(x+2)\cos x$$

$$(f'(x) = 2xe^{-x}; (0,3)) \quad (35)$$

$$f(x) = \int 2xe^{-x} dx \quad u = 2x \quad dv = e^{-x} \quad du = 2 dx \quad v = -e^{-x}$$

$$f(x) = -2xe^{-x} + \int 2e^{-x} dx = -2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + C$$

$$f(0) = 0 - 2 + C = -2 + C \Rightarrow C = 5$$

$$f(x) = -2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + 5$$



(36) دورة تدريبية: تقدمت دعاء لدورة

تدريبية متقدمة في الطباعة. إذا كان عدد

الكلمات التي تطبعها دعاء في الدقيقة يزداد

بمعدل: $N'(t) = (t+6)e^{-0.25t}$ ، حيث $N(t)$ عدد الكلمات التي تطبعها دعاء في

الدقيقة بعد t أسبوعاً من التحاقها بالدورة، فأجد $N(t)$ ، علماً بأن دعاء كانت تطبع 40

كلمة في الدقيقة عند بدء الدورة.

$$N(t) = \int (t+6)e^{-0.25t} dt \quad u = t+6 \quad dv = e^{-0.25t} \quad du = dt \quad v = -4e^{-0.25t}$$

$$N(t) = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} + \int 4e^{-0.25t} dt = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} - 16e^{-0.25t} + C$$

$$N(0) = -24 - 16 + C = 40 \Rightarrow C = 80 \Rightarrow N(t) = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} - 16e^{-0.25t} + 80$$