

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}

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

الحل الثاني بالتعويض:

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

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

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

(34) أجد: $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} A=5 \\ B-2A=-8 \Rightarrow B-10=-8 \Rightarrow B=2 \\ A-B+C=12 \Rightarrow 5-2+C=12 \Rightarrow C=9 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2-8x+12}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int \frac{5(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1) + 9}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int \left(5 + \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{9}{(x-1)^2} \right) dx$$

$$= 5x + 2\ln|x-1| - \frac{9}{x-1} + C = 5x + 2\ln|x-1| - \frac{9}{x-1} + C$$

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

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

$$(u-1)(u+1) = A(u-1) + B(u+1) \Rightarrow 17 = A(u+1) + B(u-1) \Rightarrow A+B=17 \Rightarrow A=17 \Rightarrow B=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{34}{2x^2-4} dx = \frac{17}{2} \ln|u-1| + C = \frac{17}{2} \ln|x-1| + C$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2+9x+4 = 9x + A+9 \Rightarrow 5x^2+4 = A+9 \Rightarrow A=5x^2-5 \Rightarrow A=5 \Rightarrow B=4$$

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

تحذ: أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow A+B=0 \Rightarrow B=-A \Rightarrow 1 = (A-A)u + (A-(-A)) = 2A \Rightarrow A=1/2 \Rightarrow B=-1/2$$

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

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

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

$$1 = A(x-1)(x+1) + B(x^2+1)(x-1) + C(x^2+1)(x+1)$$

$$1 = A(x^2-1) + B(x^3-x^2-x+1) + C(x^3+x^2+x+1)$$

$$1 = Ax^2 - A + Bx^3 - Bx^2 - Bx + B + Cx^3 + Cx^2 + Cx + C$$

$$1 = (B+C)x^3 + (A-B+C)x^2 + (-A-B+C)x + (-A+B+C)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow A-2B=0 \Rightarrow A=2B \Rightarrow 1 = (2B-2B)x^2 - (2B+2B)x - (2B-B) = -2Bx - B$$

$$\Rightarrow -2Bx - B = 1 \Rightarrow -2Bx = 1+B \Rightarrow -2B = 0 \Rightarrow B=0 \Rightarrow A=0 \Rightarrow C=0$$

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

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

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

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