

## أدرب وأحل المسائل

### التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int x e^{2x} dx = \int x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx) = \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} + C$$

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

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

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

$$= -\left( \frac{2}{3} x^3 e^{-x} - \int 2x e^{-x} dx \right) + (-e^{-x}) = -\frac{2}{3} x^3 e^{-x} + \frac{4}{3} x e^{-x} - \frac{4}{3} e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C = -\frac{2}{3} x^3 e^{-x} + \frac{4}{3} x e^{-x} - \frac{7}{3} e^{-x} + C$$

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

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

$$\int x \ln x dx = \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int 1 dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

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

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

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx = \int 5x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x dx = \frac{5}{2} \int x \sin 2x dx = \frac{5}{2} \left( -\frac{x}{2} \cos 2x + \int \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x dx \right) = -\frac{5}{4} x \cos 2x + \frac{5}{8} \sin 2x + C$$

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

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

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = \int 6x \sec x \tan x dx = 6 \int x \sec x \tan x dx = 6 \left( x \sec x - \int \sec x dx \right) = 6x \sec x - 6 \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int (x \sin^2 7x) dx$$

$$x \sin^2 7x = -x \int x \csc^2 x dx \quad u = dx \quad v = -\cot x \quad du = dx \quad dv = \csc^2 x dx = \int x \csc^2 x \sin^2 x dx + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int (x-2)^8 - x dx \quad (10)$$

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

وحلها بالأجزاء كالآتي:

$$u = x - 2 \quad dv = (8-x)^2 \quad dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{3}(8-x)^3 \quad \int (x-2)^8 - x dx = (x-2)^8 - \frac{1}{3}(8-x)^3 - \int -\frac{1}{3}(8-x)^3 dx = -\frac{1}{3}(8-x)^3 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{(8-x)^4}{4} + C = -\frac{1}{3}(8-x)^3 - \frac{1}{12}(8-x)^4 + C$$

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

بالأجزاء 3 مرات، لنستخدم طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$+ C$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$(1+e^x) - \int (e^x + -(1+e^x)) - \int (e^x + -11+e^x) dx = e^x \ln - \int e^{2x} 1+e^x dx = e^x \ln$$

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

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int_1^2 x dx$$

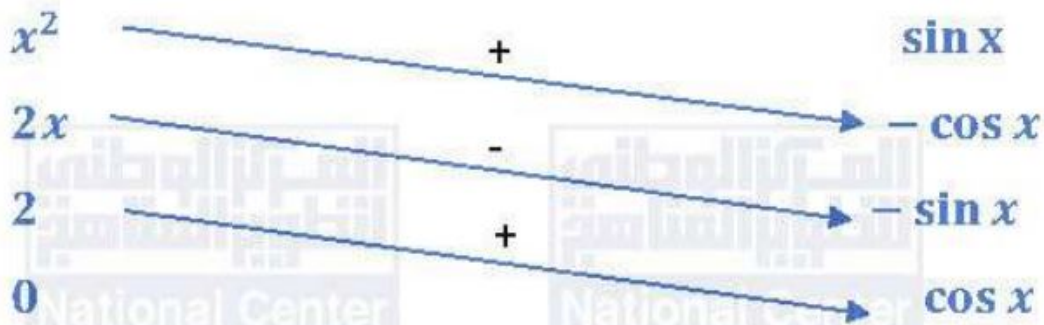
$$\int_1^2 x | 1e - \int_1^2 1e 15 x^4 dx x dx = 15 x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx x v = 15 x^5 \int_1^2 1e x^4 \ln u = \ln x | 1e - 125 x^5 | 1e = 15 e^5 - 0 - 125 e^5 + 125 = 4 e^5 + 125 = 15 x^5 \ln$$

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

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

$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة



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

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2} - e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + e^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int_0^1 x^3 \ln 3 \, dx = \ln 3 \int_0^1 x^3 \, dx = \ln 3 \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\ln 3}{4}$$

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

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

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

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

(26)  $\int \frac{dx}{x \cos x}$

$$y = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x dy, x = e^y \int \frac{dx}{x \cos x} = \int \frac{e^y dy}{e^y \cos y} = \int \frac{dy}{\cos y} = \ln |\sec y + \tan y| + C = \ln |\sec(\ln x) + \tan(\ln x)| + C$$

(27)  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 \sin x}$

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

(28)  $\int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x}$

$$x = y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = 1 \Rightarrow dx = dy, x = y \int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{2 dy}{\sin y \cos y} = \int \frac{2 dy}{\sin 2y} = -\ln |\csc 2y + \cot 2y| + C = -\ln |\csc 2x + \cot 2x| + C$$

(29)  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sin x}$

$$x = y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = 1 \Rightarrow dx = dy, x = y \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sin x} = \int \frac{dy}{y \sin y} = -\ln |\csc y + \cot y| + C = -\ln |\csc x + \cot x| + C$$

(30)  $\int \frac{x^3 e^{x^2} (x^2 + 1)^2 dx}{x^2}$

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





