

أدرب وأحل المسائل

التكامل

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int (x^2(2x^3+5)^4) dx \quad (1)$$

$$u=2x^3+5 \Rightarrow du=6x^2 dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6x^2} \Rightarrow \int x^2(2x^3+5)^4 dx = \int x^2 u^4 \times \frac{du}{6x^2} = \int \frac{1}{6} u^4 du = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{u^5}{5} + C = \frac{1}{30} (2x^3+5)^5 + C$$

$$\int (x^2x+3) dx \quad (2)$$

$$u=x+3 \Rightarrow dx=du, x=u-3 \Rightarrow \int x^2(x+3) dx = \int (u-3)^2 u du = \int (u^3 - 6u^2 + 9u) du = \frac{1}{4} u^4 - 2u^3 + \frac{9}{2} u^2 + C = \frac{1}{4} (x+3)^4 - 2(x+3)^3 + \frac{9}{2} (x+3)^2 + C$$

$$\int (x(x+2)^3) dx \quad (3)$$

$$u=x+2 \Rightarrow dx=du, x=u-2 \Rightarrow \int x(x+2)^3 dx = \int (u-2)u^3 du = \int (u^4 - 2u^3) du = \frac{1}{5} u^5 - \frac{1}{2} u^4 + C = \frac{1}{5} (x+2)^5 - \frac{1}{2} (x+2)^4 + C$$

$$\int (xx+4) dx \quad (4)$$

$$u=x+4 \Rightarrow dx=du, x=u-4 \Rightarrow \int x(x+4) dx = \int (u-4)u du = \int (u^2 - 4u) du = \frac{1}{3} u^3 - 2u^2 + C = \frac{1}{3} (x+4)^3 - 2(x+4)^2 + C$$

$$\int (2x \cos x) dx \quad (5)$$

$$x \Rightarrow dx = du, \sin x \Rightarrow du = \cos x \Rightarrow \int 2x \cos x dx = \int 2u du = u^2 + C = \sin^2 x + C$$

$$\int (e^x x + 1) dx \quad (6)$$

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

$$\int (x dx)^{7 \sec^4}$$

$$x \Rightarrow du dx = \sec x) dx u = \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \times \sec^2 x dx = \int \sec^2 \sec^4 \int x = \int (1 + u^2) du = u + x(1 + u^2) \times du \sec^2 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \int \sec^4 x \Rightarrow dx = du \sec^2 2 x + C x + 13 \tan^3 13 u^3 + C = \tan$$

$$\int (x dx)^{8 x \cos^2 \tan}$$

$$x \int \tan x \Rightarrow dx = du \sec^2 x \Rightarrow du dx = \sec^2 x dx u = \tan x \sec^2 x dx = \int \tan x \cos^2 \tan \int x + C x = \int u du = 12 u^2 + C = 12 \tan^2 x \times du \sec^2 x dx = \int u \sec^2 x \cos^2 n$$

$$\int (x) x dx^{9 (\ln \sin)}$$

$$u du = -\cos u x \times x du = \int \sin x) x dx = \int \sin (\ln x \Rightarrow du dx = 1 x \Rightarrow dx = x du \int \sin u = \ln x) + C (\ln u + C = -\cos$$

$$\int (x dx)^{10 x^1 + \sin^2 x \cos \sin}$$

$$x) + C (1 + \sin^2 x dx = 12 \ln x^1 + \sin^2 x \cos x dx = 12 \int^2 \sin x^1 + \sin^2 x \cos \sin \int$$

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

$$u = e^x + e^{-x} \Rightarrow du dx = e^x - e^{-x} \Rightarrow dx = du e^x - e^{-x} \int^2 e^x - 2e^{-x} (e^x + e^{-x})^2 dx = \int^2 (e^x - e^{-x}) u^2 \times du e^x - e^{-x} = \int^2 u - 2 du = -2 u - 1 + C = -2 e^x + e^{-x} + C$$

$$\int (x(x+1)^{x+1} dx^{12}$$

$$u = x + 1 \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u - 1 \int -x(x+1)^{x+1} dx = \int 1 - u u du = \int 1 - u u^3 du = \int (u - 3u^2 - u - 12) du = -2u - 12 - 2u^2 + C = -2(x+1) - 12 - 2(x+1)^2 + C = -2x + 1 - 2x + 1 + C$$

$$\int (x x + 10)^3 dx^{13}$$

$$u = x + 10 \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u - 10 \int x x + 10^3 dx = \int (u - 10) u^3 du = \int (u^4 - 10 u^3) du = 37 u^7 - 152 u^4 + C = 37 (x + 10)^7 - 152 (x + 10)^4 + C = 37 (x + 10)^7 - 152 (x + 10)^4 + C$$

$$\int (x^2) dx^{14 x^2 \tan^7 \sec^2}$$

$$x^2 dx = \int \sec^2 x^2 \tan^7 x^2 \int \sec^2 x^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2 du \sec^2 x^2 \Rightarrow du dx = 12 \sec^2 u = \tan x^2 + C x^2 = 2 \int u^7 du = 14 u^8 + C = 14 \tan^8 x^2 u^7 \times 2 du \sec^2$$

$$(x dx (15 x \sec x + e \sin \sec^3 \int$$

$$x x \sin x dx + \int \cos x dx = \int \sec^2 x \sin x + \cos x dx = \int (\sec^2 x \sec x + e \sin \sec^3 \int x dx + x dx = \int \sec^2 x \sec x + e \sin x \int \sec^3 x \Rightarrow dx = du \cos x \Rightarrow du dx = \cos dx u = \sin x + C x + e \sin x + e u + C = \tan x + \int e u du = \tan x = \tan x e u \times du \cos \int \cos$$

$$(x dx (16 x^3) \cos^3 \sin + 1) \int$$

$$x dx = \int (1 + u^{13}) \cos^3 x^3 \cos^3 x \int (1 + \sin x \Rightarrow dx = du \cos x \Rightarrow du dx = \cos u = \sin x) du = \int (1 + u^{13}) (1 - u^2) du = \int (1 + u^{13}) (1 - \sin^2 x) = \int (1 + u^{13}) \cos^2 x du \cos) du = \int (1 + u^{13}) (1 - u^2) du = \int (1 - u^2 + u^{13} - u^7) du = u - \frac{1}{3} u^3 + \frac{34}{43} u^{43} - \frac{1}{3} x + C x - \frac{3}{10} \sin^{10} x + \frac{34}{43} \sin^{43} x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^{310} u^{103} + C = \sin$$

$$(x dx (17 x \sec^5 \sin \int$$

$$x \int \sin x \Rightarrow dx = du - \sin x \Rightarrow du dx = -\sin x dx u = \cos x \cos - 5 x dx = \int \sin x \sec^5 \sin \int x + x = - \int u - 5 du = 14 u - 4 + C = 14 \cos - 4 x u - 5 \times du - \sin x dx = \int \sin x \sec^5 n x + C C = 14 \sec^4$$

$$(x dx (18 x \cos^3 x + \tan \sin \int$$

$$x + s x (\sec x \sec x) dx = \int \tan x \sec^3 x + \tan x \sec^2 x dx = \int (\tan x \cos^3 x + \tan \sin \int x dx \cos^3 x + \tan x \int \sin x \sec x \Rightarrow dx = du \tan x \sec x \Rightarrow du dx = \tan x) dx u = \sec^2 x = \int (u + u^2) du = 12 u^2 + 13 u^3 + C = 12 \sec x \sec x (u + u^2) du \tan x \sec x = \int \tan x + C x + 13 \sec^3 2$$

أجد قيمة كلا من التكمالات الآتية:

$$(2 x dx (19 x^1 - \cos^{20} \pi/4 \sin \int$$

$$|2 x^2 x| = |\sin^2 x| = \sin^2 \cos^2 - 1$$

لكن الزاوية $2x$ تكون ضمن الربع الأول عندما $0 < 2x < \pi/4$

لذا فإن $2x > 0 \sin$ ويكون $|2x^2 x| = \sin \sin$

$$(x^2 dx) (200\pi/2x \sin f)$$

$$\int (0.1x^3 + x^2) dx = \frac{0.1x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$(x dx) (22 \tan 50\pi/3 \sec^2 \int$$

$$(x-1)e^{(x-1)^2} dx \quad (23) \quad 02 \int$$

(xxdx (24+142f

$$\int_{-1}^1 (0.1 + 0.3x + 0.2x^2) dx \quad (25)$$

$$(x dx) (26x \sin 0\pi/62 \cos f$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow u=1 \quad x=\pi/6 \Rightarrow u=3/2 \quad \int_0^{\pi/6} 2 \cos x \Rightarrow dx = du - \sin x \Rightarrow du dx = -\sin u = \cos u$$

$$2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 \Big|_{1/3}^2 = -\frac{1}{3} \ln x = -\int_{1/3}^2 2u du = -2u \ln x du - \sin x dx = \int_{1/3}^2 u \sin x \sin$$

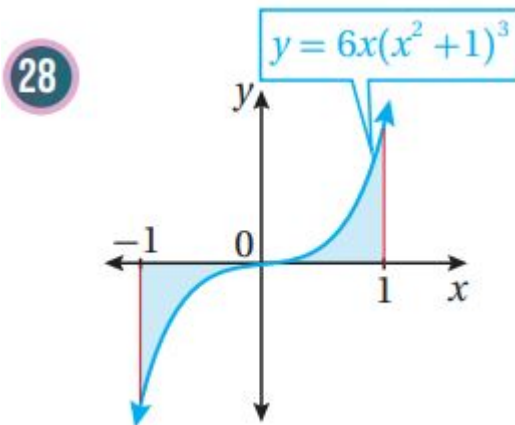
$$-2) \approx 0.256$$

$$(x dx) (27x \cot 5\pi/4 \pi/2 \csc^2 \int$$

$$x=\pi/2 \Rightarrow u=0 \quad x=\pi/4 \Rightarrow u=1 \quad \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \csc^2 x \Rightarrow dx = du - \csc^2 x \Rightarrow du dx = -\csc^2 u = \cot u$$

$$x = \int_{1/10}^0 -u^5 du = -\frac{1}{6} u^6 \Big|_{1/10}^0 = \frac{1}{6} u^5 du - \csc^2 x dx = \int_{1/10}^0 \csc^2 x \cot 5 \csc^2$$

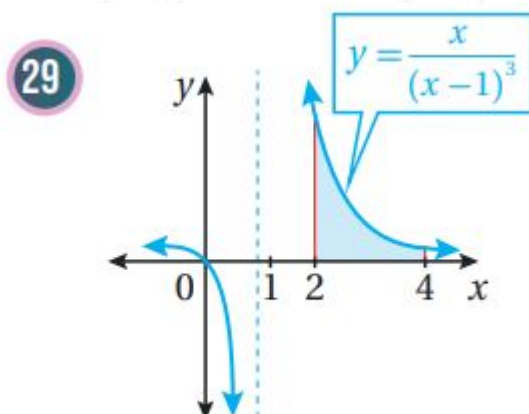
أجد مساحة المنطقة المظللة في كل من التمثيلات البيانية الآتية:



$$A = -\int_{-1}^0 6x(x^2+1)^3 dx + \int_0^1 6x(x^2+1)^3 dx \quad u = x^2+1 \Rightarrow du dx = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x}$$

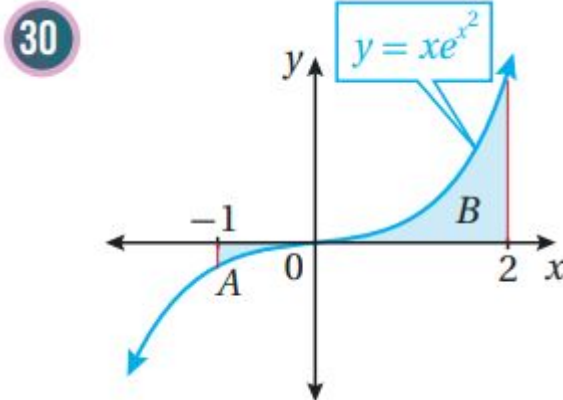
$$u^2 x x = -1 \Rightarrow u = 2x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1 \quad x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 2 \quad A = -\int_2^1 \frac{1}{2} 6u^3 du + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} 6u^3 du$$

$$x = \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{1}{2} 3u^3 du + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} 3u^3 du = \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{3}{2} u^3 du = \frac{3}{8} u^4 \Big|_{1/2}^1 = \frac{3}{8} (1 - \frac{1}{16}) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{15}{16} = \frac{45}{128}$$



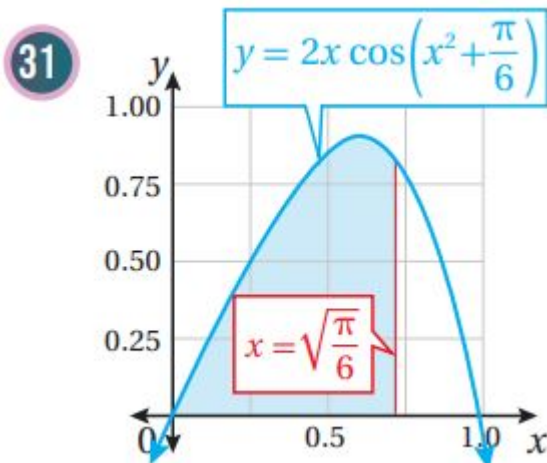
$$A = \int_2^4 \frac{x}{(x-1)^3} dx \quad u = x-1 \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u+1 \quad x=2 \Rightarrow u=1 \quad x=4 \Rightarrow u=3 \quad A = \int_1^3 \frac{u+1}{u^3} du$$

$$(x-1)^3 dx = \int_1^3 \frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u^3} du = \int_1^3 (u^{-2} + u^{-3}) du = (-u^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} u^{-2}) \Big|_1^3 = (-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{18}) - (-1 - \frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{5}{18} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{10}{9}$$



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

$$A = -\int_{-1}^0 x e^{x^2} dx + \int_0^2 x e^{x^2} dx = -\int_{10}^0 \frac{1}{2} e^u du + \int_0^{04} \frac{1}{2} e^u du = -\frac{1}{2} [e^u]_{10}^0 + \frac{1}{2} [e^u]_0^{04} = -\frac{1}{2} (e^0 - e^{10}) + \frac{1}{2} (e^{04} - e^0) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{10} - 1 + e^4 - 1) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{10} + e^4 - 2) \approx 27.658$$



$$(u = x^2 + \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{2} \Rightarrow \ln|x| = \frac{1}{2}u + C)$$

$$A = \int_0^{\pi/3} 2x \cos\left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \cos u \cdot \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} [\sin u]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} = \frac{1}{2} (\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{4} \approx 0.366$$

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

(32) $(f(x) = 2x(4x^2 - 10)^2; (2, 10))$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int 2x(4x^2 - 10)^2 dx$$

$$u = 4x^2 - 10 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 8x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{8x}$$

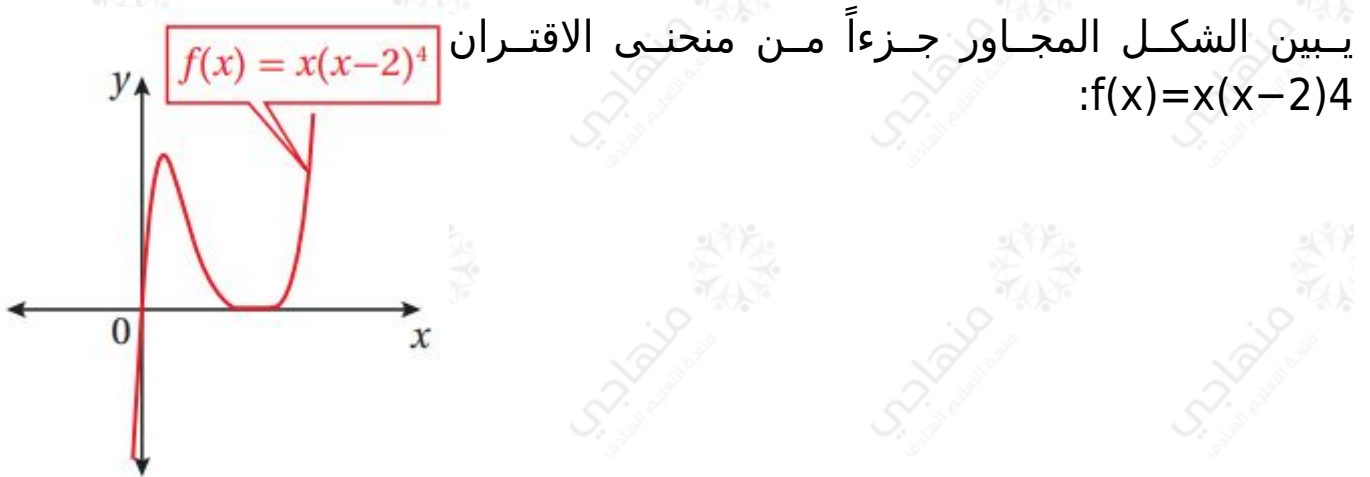
$$f(x) = \int 2x u^2 \frac{du}{8x} = \frac{1}{4} \int u^2 du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} u^3 + C = \frac{1}{12} (4x^2 - 10)^3 + C$$

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{12} (216) + C = 10 \Rightarrow C = -8 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{12} (4x^2 - 10)^3 - 8$$

8

$$(f'(x) = x^2 e^{-0.2x^3}; (0, 32)) \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx = \int x^2 e^{-0.2x^3} dx \\ u &= -0.2x^3 \Rightarrow du = -0.6x^2 dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-0.6x^2} \\ x^2 f(x) &= \int x^2 e^u \frac{du}{-0.6x^2} = -\frac{1}{0.6} \int e^u du = -\frac{1}{0.6} e^u + C = f(x) = -\frac{1}{0.6} e^{-0.2x^3} + C \\ f(0) &= -\frac{1}{0.6} + C = 32 \Rightarrow C = 32 + \frac{1}{0.6} = 32 + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{196}{3} \\ f(x) &= -\frac{1}{0.6} e^{-0.2x^3} + \frac{196}{3} \end{aligned}$$



(34) أجد إحداثي نقطة تماس الاقتران مع المحور x

نجد أصفار الاقتران بحل المعادلة $f(x) = 0$

$$x(x-2)^4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 2$$

نقطة التقاطع $0, 0$ ، فتكون نقطة التماس $(2, 0)$

ويمكن التحقق بحساب $f'(2)$:

$$f'(x) = (x-2)^4 + 4x(x-2)^3 \quad f'(2) = (2-2)^4 + 4(2)(2-2)^3 = 0$$

(35) أجد مساحة المنطقة المحصورة بين منحنى الاقتران $f(x)$ والمحور x

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^2 x(x-2)^4 dx \\ u &= x-2 \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u+2 \\ x=0 &\Rightarrow u = -2, x=2 \Rightarrow u = 0 \\ A &= \int_{-2}^0 (u+2)u^4 du = \int_{-2}^0 (u^5 + 2u^4) du = \left(\frac{1}{6}u^6 + \frac{2}{5}u^5 \right) \Big|_{-2}^0 \\ &= 0 - \left(\frac{1}{6}(-2)^6 + \frac{2}{5}(-2)^5 \right) = 0 - \left(\frac{16}{6} - \frac{64}{5} \right) = 0 - \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{64}{5} \right) = 0 - \left(\frac{40}{15} - \frac{256}{15} \right) = 0 - \left(-\frac{216}{15} \right) = \frac{216}{15} = \frac{72}{5} \end{aligned}$$

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

$\omega t \cos 2v(t) = \sin$ حيث t الزمن بالثواني، و v سرعته المتجهة بالمتري لكل ثانية،

و b ثابت، إذا انطلق الجسم من نقطة الأصل، فأجد موقعه بعد t ثانية.

$$\omega t s(t) = \omega t \Rightarrow dt = du - \omega \sin \omega t \Rightarrow du dx = -\omega \sin \omega t dt u = \cos \omega t \cos 2s(t) = \int \sin \omega t + C \omega t = -1 \omega \int u^2 du = -13 \omega u^3 + C \Rightarrow s(t) = -130 \cos^3 \omega t u^2 du - \omega \sin \int \sin$$

لكن $s(0)=0$ لأن الجسم انطلق من نقطة الأصل.

$$\omega t + 13 \omega s(0) = -13 \omega + C0 = -13 \omega + C \Rightarrow C = 13 \omega \Rightarrow s(t) = -13 \omega \cos^3$$



(37) طب: يمثل الاقتران $C(t)$ تركيز دواء في الدم بعد t دقيقة من حقنه في جسم مريض، حيث C مقيسة بالمليغرام لكل سنتيمتر مكعب (mg/cm^3)، إذا كان تركيز الدواء لحظة حقنه في جسم المريض $0.5 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$ ، وأخذ يتغير بمعدل $C'(t) = -0.01e^{-0.01t}(1+e^{-0.01t})^2$ ، فأجد $C(t)$.

$$C(t) = \int C'(t) dt = \int -0.01e^{-0.01t}(1+e^{-0.01t})^2 dt u = 1+e^{-0.01t} \Rightarrow du dt = -0.01e^{-0.01t} \Rightarrow dt = du - 0.01e^{-0.01t} C(t) = \int -0.01e^{-0.01t} u^2 \times du - 0.01e^{-0.01t} = \int u^2 du = -\frac{1}{3}u^3 + K$$

استعمل الرمز K لثابت التكامل بدل C المعتاد لتمييز ثابت التكامل عن رمز الاقتران C :

$$C(t) = -(1+e^{-0.01t}) - 1 + K C(0) = -(2) - 1 + K12 = -12 \Rightarrow K = 1 \Rightarrow C(t) = -(1+e^{-0.01t}) - 1 + 1 C(t) = -11 + e^{-0.01t} + 1$$

(38) أجد قيمة $\int_0^1 4e^{4x} e^{x-2} dx$ ، ثم اكتب الإجابة بالصيغة الآتية: $dab + c \ln$ ، حيث a, b, c, d ثوابت صحيحة.

$$3-2=3-2=1x=|3 \Rightarrow u = e^{\ln u} = e^{x-2} \Rightarrow du dx = e^{x-2} \Rightarrow dx = du e^{x-2} = u + 2x = \ln 4e^{4x} e^{x-2} dx = \int 12e^{4x} u du e^{x-2} = \int 12e^{3x} u du 3 \ln 4 - 2 = 4 - 2 = 2 \int \ln 4 \Rightarrow u = e^{\ln u} u = \int 12(u+2)^3 u du = \int 12(u^3 + 6u^2 + 12u + 8u) du = \int 12(u^3 + 6u^2 + 12u + 8u) du = 12 \left(\frac{1}{4}u^4 + \frac{6}{3}u^3 + \frac{12}{2}u^2 + \frac{8}{1}u \right) = 12 \left(\frac{1}{4}u^4 + 2u^3 + 6u^2 + 8u \right)$$

(39) إذا كان: $xf'(x) = \tan$ ، وكان: $f(3) = 5$ ، فأثبت أن $f(x) = \ln |x| + 53 \cos |x|$.

$$3 + C5 = -\ln |\cos x| + C f(3) = -\ln |\cos x| dx = -\ln x \cos x dx = -\int -\sin f(x) = \int \tan$$

$$x| + 53\cos|\cos 3| = \ln|\cos x| + 5 + \ln|\cos 3| \quad f(x) = -\ln|\cos 3| + C \Rightarrow C = 5 + \ln|\cos$$