

التكامل بالكسور الجزئية

(37) **تبریر:** أثبت أن: $\int_1^2 (5x^3 + 42x^2 + 9x + 3) dx = 2 + 12 \ln 2$.

تحد: أجد كلاً من التكمالات الآتية:

$$\begin{aligned} x^{16}x^4-1 &= x(4x^2+1)(2x-1)(2x+1) = Ax+B4x^2+1+C2x-1+D2x \\ +1 &\Rightarrow x = (Ax+B)(2x-1)(2x+1) + C(4x^2+1)(2x+1) + D(4x^2+1)(2x-1) \\ x &= 12 \Rightarrow C = 18x = -12 \Rightarrow D = 18x = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = -B + C - D \Rightarrow B = 0 \\ x &= 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 3A + 3B + 15C + 5D \Rightarrow A = -12 \\ \int x^{16}x^4-1 dx &= \int (-12x^4x^2+1+182x \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} u = x^{16} &\Rightarrow du = 16x^{15} dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{16x^{15}} = \frac{du}{16u^{15/16}} \\ u = x^{16} &\Rightarrow x = u^{1/16} \Rightarrow x^3 = u^{3/16} \\ \int (1x - x^3) dx &= \int \left(\frac{1}{16} u^{1/16} - u^{3/16} \right) \frac{du}{16u^{15/16}} \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{256} u^{-1} - \frac{1}{256} u^{-1} \right) du = \int \left(\frac{1}{256} u^{-1} - \frac{1}{256} u^{-1} \right) du \\ &= \frac{1}{256} \ln|u| - \frac{1}{256} \ln|u| + C = \frac{1}{256} \ln|u| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{256} \ln|x^{16}| + C = \frac{1}{16} \ln|x| + C \end{aligned}$$