



كلية العلوم

القسم : الفيزياء

السنة : الاولى

المادة : تحليل رياضي ٢

المحاضرة : الاولى / نظري /

{{ مكتبة A to Z }}

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كلية العلوم ، كلية الصيدلة ، الهندسة التقنية

يمكنكم طلب المحاضرات برسالة نصية (SMS) أو عبر (What's app-Telegram) على الرقم 0931497960



$$\textcircled{3} \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int (1 + \tan^2(x)) = \tan x + C$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int (1 + \cot^2(x)) = -\cot x + C$$

$$\textcircled{9} \int \sinh(x) dx = \cosh(x) + C$$

$$\textcircled{10} \int \cosh(x) dx = \sinh(x) + C$$

$$\textcircled{11} \int \frac{dx}{\cosh(x)^2} = \tanh(x) + C$$

$$\textcircled{12} \int \frac{dx}{\sinh(x)^2} = -\coth(x) + C$$

$$\textcircled{13} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\textcircled{14} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

$$\textcircled{15} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\textcircled{16} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right| + C$$

③

مثال ٣ : الدالة

$$F(x) = \left(\frac{a^x}{\ln a} \right)' = \left(\frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot a^x \right)' = \frac{1}{\ln a} (a^x)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln a} (\cancel{\ln a} \cdot a^x) = a^x = f(x)$$

④

$$F(x) = (ch(x))' = \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right)' \quad \text{نفس}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x})' = \frac{1}{2} (e^x + (-1) \cdot e^{-x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x}) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \underline{\underline{sh(x) = f(x)}}$$

$$F(x) = [-c \cdot th(x)]'$$

نفس

$$= \left[-\frac{ch^2 x}{sh^2 x} \right]' = \left[-\frac{sh^2 x - ch^2 x}{sh^2 x} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{ch^2 x - sh^2 x}{sh^2 x} \right] = \frac{1}{sh^2 x} = f(x)$$

مثال ٤ : الدالة

$$\textcircled{1} \int g'(x) (g(x))^n dx = \frac{(g(x))^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} dx = \ln(g(x)) + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int g'(x) e^{g(x)} dx = e^{g(x)} + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int g'(x) \sin(g(x)) dx = -\cos(g(x)) + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int g'(x) \cos(g(x)) dx = \sin(g(x)) + C$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \frac{g'(x)}{\cos^2 g(x)} dx = \tan(g(x)) + C$$

∴ ∫ u du = 1/2 u^2 + C

$$\text{III} \int (\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt{x} + 5) dx =$$

$$\int (x^{\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 5) dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + 5x + C$$

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + 5x + C = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt[3]{x^4} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + 5x + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int (2x-3) e^{x^2-3x+1} dx$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$g'(x) = (2x-3)$$

∴ ∫ u du = 1/2 u^2 + C

$$= e^{x^2-3x+1} + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int (x^3 - 3x^2) e^{x^4-4x^3-1} dx$$

$$g(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - 1$$

$$g'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2$$

∴ ∫ u du = 1/2 u^2 + C

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



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