

حلّ الوظيفة الثانية

السؤال الأول: استخدم طريقة تغيير المتحول في إيجاد التكاملات التالية

$$I_1 = \int \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x + 3\right) dx, \quad I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{1 - 4x^2}, \quad I_3 = \int \frac{dx}{(x \ln x) \ln(\ln x)}$$

$$I_4 = \int \sqrt[3]{x} \sin(\sqrt[3]{x^4}) dx$$

الحل:

$$I_1 = \int \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x + 3\right) dx \quad \blacksquare$$

نضع $t = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$ بالتالي $dt = \frac{1}{2}dx$

$$I_1 = \int \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x + 3\right) dx = \int 2 \sin t dt = -2 \cos t + c = -2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x + 3\right) + c$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{1 - 4x^2} \quad \blacksquare$$

نكتب I_2 بالشكل

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{1 - (2x)^2}$$

نفرض $u = 2x$ بالتالي $du = 2dx$ عندئذ

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{1 - (2x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{1 - u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+2x}{1-2x} \right| + c$$

$$I_3 = \int \frac{dx}{(x \ln x) \ln(\ln x)} \quad \blacksquare$$

نفرض $t = \ln(\ln x)$ بالتالي $dt = \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$ عندئذ

$$I_3 = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + c = \ln|\ln(\ln x)| + c$$

$$I_4 = \int \sqrt[3]{x} \sin(\sqrt[3]{x^4}) dx \quad \blacksquare$$

نفرض $t = \sqrt[3]{x^4} = x^{\frac{4}{3}}$ بالتالي $dt = \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx$ عندئذ

$$I_4 = \int \frac{3}{4} \sin t dt = -\frac{3}{4} \cos t + c = -\frac{3}{4} \cos(\sqrt[3]{x^4}) + c$$

السؤال الثاني: أنجز التكاملات التالية

$$I_1 = \int (x+1) \arctan x dx, \quad I_2 = \int (x^2 + 2x + 3) e^x dx,$$

$$I_3 = \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx, \quad I_4 = \int \arctan(x) dx$$

الحل:

$$I_1 = \int (x+1) \arctan x dx \quad \spadesuit$$

نكامل بالتجزئة:

$$u = \arctan(x), \quad du = \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$dv = (x+1)dx, \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} + x$$

بالتالي:

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right) \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 + 2x)}{x^2 + 1} dx \\
&= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right) \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{x^2 + 1 - 1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}\right) dx \\
&= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right) \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}\right) dx \\
&= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right) \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$I_2 = \int (x^2 + 2x + 3)e^x dx \quad \diamond$$

نضع

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= x^2 + 2x + 3, \quad du = (2x + 2)dx \\
dv &= e^x dx, \quad v = e^x
\end{aligned}$$

بالتالي:

$$I_2 = (x^2 + x + 3)e^x - \int (2x + 2)e^x dx$$

لنضع $J = \int (2x + 2)e^x dx$ بالتالي نكامل بالتجزئة

نضع

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= 2x + 2, \quad du = 2dx \\
dv &= e^x dx, \quad v = e^x
\end{aligned}$$

بالتالي:

$$J = (2x + 2)e^x - \int 2e^x dx = (2x + 2)e^x - 2e^x + c_1$$

$$I_2 = (x^2 + x + 3)e^x - (2x + 2)e^x + 2e^x + c$$

$$I_3 = \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx \quad \diamond$$

الحل: نفرض

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= e^{-x}, \quad du = -e^{-x} dx \\
dv &= \sin 2x dx, \quad v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \\
I_3 &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x} \cos 2x dx}_J
\end{aligned}$$

النكامل J ينجذ بالتجزئة: نفرض

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= e^{-x}, \quad du = -e^{-x} dx \\
dv &= \cos 2x dx, \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\
J &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} I_3
\end{aligned}$$

نعوض في عبارة I_3 :

$$I_3 = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} I_3 \right)$$

$$I_3 = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} I_3$$

بالتالي:

$$\frac{5}{4}I_3 = e^{-x} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right)$$

$$I_3 = -\frac{4}{5} e^{-x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right) + c$$

$$I_4 = \int \arctan(x) dx \quad \diamond$$

نضع

$$u = \arctan(x), \quad du = \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$dv = dx, \quad v = x$$

بالتالي:

$$I_4 = x \arctan(x) - \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$I = x \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + c$$

السؤال الثالث: أنجز التكاملات التالية

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{36 - 3x^2}}, \quad I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}, \quad I_3 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}$$

$$I_4 = \int \frac{dx}{2 + 9x^2}, \quad I_5 = \int \frac{dx}{4 - 9x^2}$$

الحل:

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{36 - 3x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{6^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2 x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{6}\right) + c \quad \text{or} \quad -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{6}\right) + c$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4}) + c$$

$$I_3 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}| + c$$

$$I_4 = \int \frac{dx}{2 + 9x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (3)^2 x^2} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{3x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + c$$

$$I_5 = \int \frac{dx}{4 - 9x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{(2)^2 - (3)^2 x^2} = \frac{1}{2 \times 2 \times 3} \ln \left| \frac{2 + 3x}{2 - 3x} \right| + c = \frac{1}{12} \ln \left| \frac{2 + 3x}{2 - 3x} \right| + c$$