



كلية العلوم

القسم : الرياضيات

السنة : الاولى

المادة : تحليل رياضي 2

المحاضرة : الاولى / عملي /

{{ مكتبة A to Z }}

مكتبة A to Z Facebook Group :

كلية العلوم

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

2026

4



المحاضرة الأولى (عملي)

السؤال الأول: أوجد مايلي

$$t = \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (1)$$

$$m = \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) + \operatorname{arccot}(-\sqrt{3}) \quad (2)$$

$$n = \operatorname{argsh}(0) + \operatorname{argth}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (3)$$

الحل:

(1) نعلم بأن $\arcsin x$ دالة فردية بالتالي $\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

نعلم بأن $\arccos x$ دالة ليست زوجية ولنوجد $\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

نضع $y = \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ بالتالي $\cos y = -\frac{1}{2}$ بالتالي $\cos y = \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ عندئذ

$$\cos y = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

بالتالي $y = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

مما سبق نجد

$$t = \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(2)

نعلم بأن $\arctan x$ دالة فردية بالتالي $\arctan(-\sqrt{3}) = -\arctan(\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

نعلم بأن $\operatorname{arccot} x$ دالة ليست زوجية ولنوجد $\operatorname{arccot}(-\sqrt{3})$

نضع $y = \operatorname{arccot}(-\sqrt{3})$ بالتالي $\cot y = -\sqrt{3}$ بالتالي $\frac{1}{\tan y} = -\sqrt{3}$ عندئذ

$$\tan y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan y = \tan\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

بالتالي $y = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$$m = -\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n = \operatorname{argsh}(0) + \operatorname{argth}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (3)$$

نعلم أن

$$\operatorname{argsh}x = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{argth}x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$

$$n = \operatorname{argsh}(0) + \operatorname{argth}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln(1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(3) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(3)$$

السؤال الثاني: أوجد مشتقات الدوال التالية:

$$f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + 4^x \quad .1$$

$$g(x) = e^{\arctan(x^2+4)} + \sin\left(\frac{x+1}{2x}\right) \quad .2$$

$$h(x) = (\operatorname{argsh}(x^2 + x))^3 \quad .3$$

$$R(x) = \arccos(\sqrt[3]{x}) \quad .4$$

الحل:

(1)

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + 4^x \ln(4) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + 4^x \ln(4)$$

(2)

$$g'(x) = \frac{2x}{1 + (x^2 + 4)^2} e^{\arctan(x^2+4)} - \frac{1}{2x^2} \cos\left(\frac{x+1}{2x}\right)$$

(3)

$$h'(x) = 3(\operatorname{argsh}(x^2 + x))^2 \times \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{(x^2 + x)^2 + 1}}$$

(4)

$$R'(x) = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2} \sqrt{1 - (\sqrt[3]{x})^2}}$$

السؤال الثالث: هل $F(x) = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1)$ دالة أصلية للتابع $f(x) = \arctan x$ على $I = \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{الحل: } \hat{F}(x) = \arctan x + \frac{x}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \arctan x = f(x)$$

بالتالي الدالة $F(x)$ اشتقاقية على \mathbb{R} و $\hat{F}(x) = f(x)$ بالتالي $F(x)$ دالة أصلية للتابع $f(x) = \arctan x$ على $I = \mathbb{R}$

السؤال الرابع: أوجد دالة أصلية للتابع $f(x) = \pi + \arctan x$ تتعدم عند العدد 1

الحل: مجموعة الدوال الأصلية للتابع $f(x)$ هي

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

بما أن $F_c(1) = 0$ بالتالي $\pi + \arctan(1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) + c = 0$ بالتالي

$$c = -\frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

الدالة الأصلية المطلوبة هي

$$g(x) = \pi x + x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) - \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

السؤال الخامس: أنجز التكاملات التالية

$$I_1 = \int x(x+1)(x-2)dx, \quad I_2 = \int \left(\frac{x+\sqrt{x}}{x^2} \right) dx, \quad I_3 = \int \left(\frac{2}{3\sqrt{x}} + e^{3x} + (11)^x \right) dx$$

$$I_4 = \int \left(\sin 2x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 3x} + \frac{3}{1+x^2} \right) dx, \quad I_5 = \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}x - \operatorname{sh}x}, \quad I_6 = \int \frac{-x-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

الحل:

$$I_1 = \int x(x+1)(x-2)dx = \int (x^3 - x^2 - 2x) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + c$$

$$I_2 = \int \left(\frac{x+\sqrt{x}}{x^2} \right) dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + c$$

$$I_3 = \int \left(\frac{2}{3\sqrt{x}} + e^{3x} + (11)^x \right) dx = \int \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + e^{3x} + (11)^x \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + \frac{(11)^x}{\ln(11)} + c$$

$$I_4 = \int \left(\sin 2x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 3x} + \frac{3}{1+x^2} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{3} \tan 3x + 3 \arctan(x) + c$$

$$I_5 = \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}x - \operatorname{sh}x} = \int \frac{\operatorname{ch}x + \operatorname{sh}x}{\operatorname{ch}^2x - \operatorname{sh}^2x} dx = \int (\operatorname{ch}x + \operatorname{sh}x) dx = \operatorname{sh}x + \operatorname{ch}x + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_6 &= \int \frac{-x-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (2x)(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} - \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) + c \\
&= -\sqrt{1+x^2} - \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) + c
\end{aligned}$$

السؤال السادس: أنجز التكاملات التالية

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &= \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} dx, & I_2 &= \int \frac{\arcsin(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx, & I_3 &= \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(\arctan(x))^3} \\
I_4 &= \int \left(\cot x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right) dx, & I_5 &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin x}
\end{aligned}$$

الحل:

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &= \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+2)(x^2+2x+3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(x^2+2x+3)^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + c \\
&= \sqrt{x^2+2x+3} + c
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
I_3 &= \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(\arctan(x))^3} = \int \frac{(\arctan(x))^{-3}}{(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{(\arctan(x))^{-2}}{-2} + c \\
&= -\frac{1}{2(\arctan(x))^2} + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$I_4 = \int \left(\cot x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right) dx = \int \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right) dx = \ln|\sin x| + \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_5 &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = \int \left(\frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \right) dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} + \frac{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \right) dx = -\int \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} dx + \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} dx \\
&= -\ln\left|\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right| + \ln\left|\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right| + c = \ln\left|\frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}\right| + c = \ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right| + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{1 - \cos x}, \quad I_2 = \int x\sqrt{1-x} dx, \quad I_3 = \int \sqrt{x\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$I_4 = \int \frac{7}{1+x^2} e^{\arctan x} dx, \quad I_5 = \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} + 1}, \quad I_6 = \int \frac{dx}{e^{-x} + \pi}$$

$$I_7 = \int \frac{\operatorname{sh}4x}{3 + \operatorname{ch}4x} dx$$

$$I_8 = \int \frac{dx}{1 - \operatorname{ch}x}$$

الحل:

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

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int x\sqrt{1-x} dx = - \int -x\sqrt{1-x} dx = - \int (1-x-1)\sqrt{1-x} dx \\ &= - \int (1-x)\sqrt{1-x} dx + \int \sqrt{1-x} dx = - \int (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx + \int (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{(1-x)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{(1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{(1-x)^5} - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{(1-x)^3} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \int \sqrt{x\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}}} dx = \int \sqrt{xx^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{\frac{1}{4}}} dx = \int \sqrt{x^{\frac{7}{4}}} dx = \int x^{\frac{7}{8}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{7}{8}+1}}{\frac{7}{8}+1} + c \\ &= \frac{8}{15}x\sqrt{x\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}}} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$I_4 = \int \frac{7}{1+x^2} e^{\arctan x} dx = 7 \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} e^{\arctan x} dx = 7e^{\arctan x} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_5 &= \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} + 1} = \int \frac{e^{-2x}}{e^{-2x} + 1} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2e^{-2x}}{e^{-2x} + 1} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|e^{-2x} + 1| + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{-2x} + 1) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$I_6 = \int \frac{dx}{e^{-x} + \pi} = \int \frac{e^x}{\pi e^x + 1} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int \frac{\pi e^x}{\pi e^x + 1} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \ln|\pi e^x + 1| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \ln(\pi e^x + 1) + c$$

$$I_7 = \int \frac{sh4x}{3 + ch4x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4sh4x}{3 + ch4x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln|3 + ch4x| + c = \frac{1}{4} \ln(3 + ch4x) + c$$

$$I_8 = \int \frac{dx}{1 - chx} = \int \frac{1 + chx}{1 - ch^2x} dx = \int \frac{1 + chx}{1 - ch^2x} dx = - \int \frac{1 + chx}{sh^2x} dx$$

$$= \int \left(-\frac{1}{sh^2x} - chx(shx)^{-2} \right) dx = cthx - \frac{(shx)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + c = cthx + \frac{1}{shx} + c$$



مكتبة

A to Z

phon

تواصي المحاضرات

Group

