

حُرف التَّلَامِلِ

ـ طريقة التَّلَامِلِ بالتجزئيَّة
نَظَرِيَّة: إِذَا كَانَ $u = u(x)$ و $v = v(x)$ فَإِنْ
قَاتَنَتِ التَّلَامِلِ بالتجزئيَّة يَكُونُ عَلَى الْحَسْوَرَةِ :

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$\int x \sin x dx, \int \ln x dx, \int \tan^{-1} x dx, \int x^n \ln x dx, \int x^n \tan^{-1} x dx$
مثلاً...
وعند استخدام التَّلَامِلِ بالتجزئيَّة يَجِبُ ابْتَاعُ الْمُؤَدِّيَّةِ :

ـ دالَّةِ لُغَارِيَّةٍ

ـ إِذَا كَانَ التَّلَامِلِ عَلَى الْحَسْوَرَةِ التَّيْنِيَّةِ

ـ دالَّةِ بِلُوْدُورِمِ
ـ دالَّةِ قَمَلِيَّةٍ كَبِيسَةٍ
ـ دالَّةِ رَائِيَّةٍ كَبِيسَةٍ

فِي هَذِهِ الْحَالَةِ هُنْتَارِ u و dv إِبَاضَتِ مِنِ التَّلَامِلِ

$$1. \int \ln x dx$$

$$u = \ln x, dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx, v = x$$

$$uv - \int v du$$

$$\int \ln x dx$$

$$(\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + C$$

باستخدام إِقاْنُونَ

$$x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{dx}{x} = x \ln x - \int dx + C$$

$$x \ln x - x + C = x (\ln x - 1) + C$$

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

$$u = \ln x, dv = x dx$$

$$du = \frac{dx}{x}, v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} x^2 (\ln x - \frac{1}{2}) + C$$

RS

$$\int \tan^{-1} x \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} \, dx$$

$$u = \tan^{-1} x, dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx, v = x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\tan^{-1} x)^2 + C$$

$$uv - \int v \, du$$

$$x \tan^{-1} x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = x \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} \, dx$$

$$\int x \tan^{-1} x \, dx$$

$$u = \tan^{-1} x, dv = x \, dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx, v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{1+x^2} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (x - \tan^{-1} x) + C$$

$$\int x^n \ln x \, dx$$

$$u = \ln x, dv = x^n \, dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx, v = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$I = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \int x^n \, dx$$

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

القاعدية الثانية.

إذا كانت التكامل على الصورة الآتية .

دالة أساسية
 } دالة متباينة
 دالة زائدة

هختار عكشنة برو و $dV = d\text{الباقي}$

$$\int x e^x dx$$

$$u = x \quad dv = e^x dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$\int e^{2x} x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

$$I = x e^x - \int e^x dx$$

$$I = x e^x - e^x + C.$$

$$\int x^2 e^x dx$$

$$u = x^2, dv = e^x dx$$

$$du = 2x dx, v = e^x + C$$

$$I = x^2 e^x - \int 2x e^x dx$$

$$I = x^2 e^x - 2 [x e^x - e^x] + C$$

$$\int x \cos x dx$$

$$u = x, dv = \cos x dx$$

$$du = dx, v = \sin x$$

$$\int x \cos(x^2) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin(x^2) + C$$

$$I = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$$

$$I = x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

$$\int x^2 \cos x \, dx$$

$$u = x^2, dv = \cos x \, dx$$

$$du = 2x \, dx, v = \sin x$$

$$I_1 = x^2 \sin x - \int x^2 \sin x \, dx \rightarrow \underline{1}$$

$$\int 2x \sin x \, dx$$

$$u = 2x, dv = \sin x \, dx$$

$$du = 2 \, dx, v = -\cos x$$

$$I_2 = -2x \cos x - \int -\cos x \, dx$$

$$= -2x \cos x + 2 \sin x \rightarrow \underline{2}$$

$\underline{1} \subset \underline{2} \rightarrow$ بالتجزء

$$I = x^2 \sin x - 2(-x \cos x + \sin x) + C$$

X: الخطوة الأولى في التكامل بالتجزء

ln x الخطوة الثانية

$$I = \int \cos(\ln x) \, dx$$

$$u = \cos(\ln x), dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} \sin(\ln x) \, dx, v = x$$

$$I = x \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) \, dx$$

$$I = x \cos(\ln x) + I_1 \rightarrow \underline{1}$$

$$I_1 =$$

$$u = \sin(\ln x), dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) \, dx, v = x$$

$$I_1 = x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) \, dx$$

$$= x \sin(\ln x) - I \rightarrow \underline{2}$$

$\underline{1} \in \underline{2} \rightarrow$ نهائيا

$$I = x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) - I + C$$

$$\therefore I = x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) - I + C$$

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$$\int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$u = x e^x \quad dv = (x+1)^2$$

$$du = e^x + x e^x - e^x (1+x), \quad v = \frac{(x+1)^{-1}}{-1} = \frac{-1}{x+1}$$

$$I = \frac{-x e^x}{x+1} + \int \frac{e^x (1+x)}{x+1} dx$$

$$I = \frac{-x e^x}{x+1} + e^x + C.$$

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$$uv - \int v du$$

$$1 \int \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx$$

UV
du
v
dx

$$\int (\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} (\ln x)^3 + C$$

$$\int (\ln x)^2 dx$$

$$u = (\ln x)^2 \quad du = dx$$

$$du = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x$$

$$I = x (\ln x)^2 - \int x \cdot 2 \ln x dx$$

$$I = x (\ln x)^2 - I'$$

 $I' \rightarrow$

$$u = \ln x \quad dv = 2 dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = 2x$$

$$I' = 2x \ln x - \int 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$I' = 2x \ln x - 2x$$

$$I = x (\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x + C$$

$$2 \int x^2 e^x dx$$

$$u = x^2 \quad dv = e^x dx$$

$$du = 2x dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$I = e^x x^2 - \int 2x e^x dx$$

$$I = e^x x^2 - [x e^x - 2 e^x] + C$$

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$$3 \int \sin^{-1} dx$$

$$u = \sin^{-1} x \quad dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad v = x$$

$$I = x \sin^{-1} x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$I = x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$4. \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

$$u = \sin(\ln x) \quad dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} dx \quad dv = x$$

$$I = x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$I = x \sin(\ln x) - I'$$

$$I'$$

$$u = \cos(\ln x) \quad dv = x$$

$$du = -\frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} dx \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$I' = \frac{x^2}{2} \cos(\ln x) - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} dx$$

$$I =$$

$$5. \int x \log \frac{x}{5} dx$$

$$u = \log \frac{x}{5} \quad dv = x dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x \ln 5} \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{x^2}{2} \log \frac{x}{5} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 5} dx$$

$$I = \frac{x^2}{2} \log \frac{x}{5} - \frac{1}{2 \ln 5} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C.$$

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$$6. \int x \tan^{-1}(2x) dx$$

$$u = \tan^{-1}(2x) \quad dv = x dx$$

$$du = \frac{2}{1+4x^2} dx \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1}(2x) - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+4x^2} dx \quad (x^2 + \frac{1}{4})$$

$$I = \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1}(2x) - \int \frac{x^2}{1+4x^2} dx$$

$$I_1 = * \quad u = x^2$$

$$du = 2x$$

$$dv = \frac{2x}{1+4x^2}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(2x)$$

$$7. \int x \sec^2(x^2) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan(x^2) + C$$

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

$$\int x \sec^2 x dx$$

$$du = x \quad du = \sec^2 x dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = \tan x$$

$$I = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx$$

$$I = x \tan x - \ln \sec + C$$

$$8. \int \frac{\ln(2x)}{x} dx$$

$$\int \ln(2x) dx$$

$$u = \ln 2x \quad du = dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \ln(2x) \frac{2}{2x} dx$$

$$du = \frac{2}{2x} \quad v = x$$

$$\frac{(\ln(2x))^2}{2} + C$$

$$I = x \ln 2x - \int x \frac{2}{2x} dx$$

$$I = x \ln 2x - x + C$$

Rc

$$9 \int x \sin(3x^2) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x^2) + C$$

$$u = x$$

$$dv = \sin(3x) dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x)$$

$$I = -\frac{x}{3} \cos(3x) - \int -\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x) dx$$

$$-\frac{x}{3} \cos(3x) + \frac{1}{9} \sin(3x) + C$$

$$10. \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$u = \cos x \quad dv = e^x dx$$

$$du = -\sin x dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$I = e^x \cos x + \int e^x \sin x dx$$

$$I = e^x \cos x + \sin x e^x - \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$\int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$2 \int e^x \cos x dx = e^x \cos x + \sin e^x$$

$$\int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x}{2} + C$$

$$11. \int_{0}^{2x} e^x \sin(5x) dx$$

$$u = \sin(5x) \quad dv = e^x dx$$

$$du = 5 \cos(5x) dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$I = \frac{e^x}{2} \sin(5x) - \int \frac{e^x}{2} \cdot 5 \cos(5x) dx = \frac{e^x}{2} \sin(5x) - \frac{5}{2} \int e^x \cos(5x) dx$$

$$\frac{e^x}{2} \sin(5x) - \frac{5}{2} \left[\cos(5x) \frac{e^x}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \int e^x \sin(5x) dx \right]$$

$$\int_{0}^{2x} e^x \sin(5x) dx + \frac{25}{4} \int_{0}^{2x} e^x \sin(5x) dx = \frac{\sin(5x)e^x}{2} - \frac{e^x \cos(5x)}{4}$$

$$\frac{2e^{2x} \sin(5x)}{29} - \frac{5e^{2x} \cos(5x)}{29} + C$$

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$$12 - \int e^{3x} \cos(10x) dx$$

$$u = \cos(10x) \quad dv = e^{3x} dx$$

$$du = -10 \sin(10x) dx \quad v = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x}$$

$$I = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \cos(10x) + \int \frac{e^{3x}}{3} 10 \sin(10x) dx$$

$$I = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \cos(10x) + \frac{10}{3} \left[\frac{e^{3x}}{3} \sin(10x) - \int \frac{e^{3x}}{3} 10 \cos(10x) dx \right]$$

$$\int e^{3x} \cos(10x) dx = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \cos(10x) + \frac{10}{9} \int e^{3x} \cos(10x) dx - \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \cos(10x) + \frac{e^{3x}}{9} 10 \sin(10x)$$

$$\int e^{3x} \cos(10x) dx = \frac{3}{10} e^{3x} \cos(10x) + \frac{10}{10} \frac{e^{3x}}{10} \sin(10x) + C$$

$$13 - \int \sec^3 x dx.$$

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$$\int x \tan^{-1} 2x \, dx$$

$$u = \tan^{-1} 2x$$

$$du = \frac{2}{1+4x^2} \, dx$$

$$dv = x \, dx$$

$$v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1}(2x) - \int \frac{x^2}{1+4x^2} \, dx$$

 I'

$$I' = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4x^2 + 1 - 1}{1+4x^2} \, dx = \int \frac{4x^2 + 1}{1+4x^2} \, dx - \int \frac{1}{1+4x^2} \, dx$$

$$x - \tan^{-1}(2x)$$

$$I = \frac{x^2}{\tan^{-1}(2x)} - \frac{1}{4} \left[x + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(2x) \right] + C.$$

٣- القاعدة الثالثة

أسية

إذا كانت التكامل على الصورة الآتية

متناهية . متناهية

زائدة زائدة dx فإن: نختار لها من حيث للرمتقون u و $v dx$ لباقي

ملاحظة: عند استخدام هذه القاعدة فإن:

التكامل الأحدي متاخر في الطرف الآخر

$$1. \int e^x \sin x \, dx$$

$$u = e^x \quad dv = \sin x \, dx$$

$$du = e^x \, dx \quad v = -\cos x$$

نأخذ: التكامل بالتجزئي

$$uv - \int v du \, dx = \int u dv$$

$$I = -e^x \cos x + \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

$$I = -e^x \cos x + I_1 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{I}}$$

~~$$I_1 = \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$~~

$$u = e^x \quad dv = \cos x \, dx$$

$$du = e^x \, dx \quad v = \sin x$$

$$I_1 = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x \, dx$$

بالتعويض

$$I - \int e^x \sin x \, dx = -e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - I$$

$$2I = \dots$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} [e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x] + C$$

$$2 I = \int \sec^3 x \, dx$$

$$I = \int \sec x \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$u = \sec x, \quad dv = \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$du = \sec x \tan x \, dx, \quad v = \tan x$$

باستخدام التكامل بالتجزئين

$$I = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx$$

$$I = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx$$

$$I = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x \, dx + \int \sec x \, dx$$

$$2I = \sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} [\sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|] + C$$

* الامثلية بالتجزئين

• تعميقات جبرية

• تعميقات مثلثية أو زائدية

$$\int \frac{dx}{(2+x)\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$\text{Let } u^2 = x+1 \quad \xrightarrow{+1} \quad u^2 + 1 = x^2 + 2$$

$$2udu = 1 \, dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{2udu}{(u^2+1)u} = \int \frac{2du}{u^2+1} = 2\tan^{-1} u + C$$

$$= 2\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{x+1}) + C$$

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$$2 \int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx$$

$$u^2 = x^2 + 1$$

$$2udu = 2x dx \Rightarrow u du = x dx$$

$$I = \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} x dx$$

$$I = \int (u^2 - 1) \cdot u \cdot u du$$

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

$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1})^5 = \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1})^3 + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{2x-1}} dx$$

$$u^2 = 2x - 1$$

$$2udu = 2 dx$$

$$udu = dx$$

$$I = \int$$

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$$4) \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{x} dx$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$u = \sqrt{1-x}$$

بالوقت

$$u = \sqrt{x}$$

من خ

$$2) \int \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$-2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1-\sqrt{x})^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$5) \int e^{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} \sqrt{1+\sin x} dx$$

$$(u = \sqrt{1-\sin x})$$

أنت الأنس $\Rightarrow u$ في ذلك

$$du = \frac{-\cos x}{2\sqrt{1-\sin x}} dx \quad (x \sqrt{1+\sin x}) \text{ يرافق بع}$$

$$du = \frac{-\cos x}{2\sqrt{1-\sin x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}} dx$$

$$\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a} = a$$

$$\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$du = \frac{-\cos x \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{2\sqrt{(1-\sin^2 x)}} dx$$

$$du = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+\sin x} dx$$

$$\boxed{-2 du = \sqrt{1+\sin x} dx}$$

$$I = -2 \int e^u du$$

$$I = -2 e^u + C$$

$$I = -2 e^{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} + C$$

نحوه للي تحت لجذب ع

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$$6 \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$\int e^x \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$u^2 = e^x - 1$$

$$2udu = e^x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{e^x} \int 2udu = dx$$

$$\frac{1}{e^x} \left| \frac{2udu}{u^2 + 1} \right. = dx$$

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

$$I = \int u \frac{2u}{u^2 + 1} du = 2 \int \frac{u^2 + 1 - 1}{u^2 + 1} du$$

$$2 \int \frac{u^2 + 1}{u^2 + 1} du - 2 \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du$$

$$2 \ln x - 2 \tan^{-1} u + C$$

$$7 \int \frac{x^3 dx}{3\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}$$

$$u^2 = x^2 - 4$$

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$$8 \int \frac{\cos x}{2\cos^2 x - 3} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{\cos x}{2(1 - \sin^2 x) - 3} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{\cos x}{2 - 1 - 2\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$I = - \int \frac{\cos x dx}{2\sin^2 x + 1} = - \int \frac{\cos x}{(\sqrt{2}\sin x)^2 + 1^2} dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{1} \tan^{-1} (\sqrt{2} \sin x) + C$$

الموضوع:

التاريخ:

التحولات المثلثية (الزاوية)

إذا أردت حساب الميل (أو الميل الزاوي) خانه يمكن استخدام المطابقات
الزاوية

الشكل المعلوم - ثابت	التحولات المثلثية	التحولات الزاوية
$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$	$x = a \sin \theta$	$x = a \tanh \theta$
$\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}$	$u = a \sin \theta$	$u = a \tanh \theta$
$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$	$x = a \tan \theta$	$x = a \sinh \theta$
$\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}$	$u = a \tan \theta$	$u = a \sinh \theta$
$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$	$x = a \sec \theta$	$x = a \cosh \theta$
$\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}$	$u = a \sec \theta$	$u = a \cosh \theta$

$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2}}$$

sol:-

$$\begin{cases} a^2 = 9 - x^2 \\ 2ad a = x dx \end{cases} \times$$

$$x = 3 \sin \theta \quad dx = 3 \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{9-x^2} = \sqrt{9 - 9 \sin^2 \theta}$$

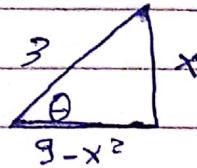
$$= 3 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = 3 \cos \theta$$

$$I = \int \frac{3 \cos \theta \, d\theta}{9 \sin^2 \theta \cdot 3 \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{9} \int \csc^2 \theta \, d\theta = -\cot \theta \cdot \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \sin \theta \rightarrow \frac{x}{3} = \sin \theta$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{9} \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} + C$$



$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}$$

sol:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+(2x)^2}}$$

$$2x = \tan \theta$$

$$2dx = \sec^2 \theta \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

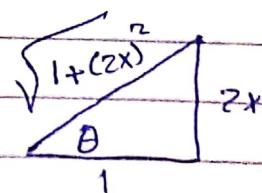
$$\therefore \sqrt{1+(2x)^2} = \sqrt{1+\tan^2 \theta} = \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta} = \sec \theta$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\sec \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sec \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\ln(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)] + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(\sqrt{1+(2x)^2}) + 2x] + C$$



الموضوع:

التاريخ:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx$$

Solution

$$x = 3 \sec \theta$$

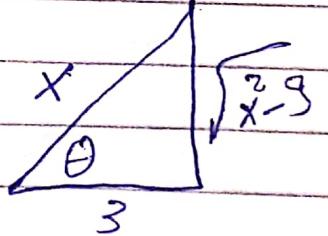
$$dx = 3 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x^2 - 9} = \sqrt{9 \sec^2 \theta - 9} = 3 \tan \theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{3 \tan \theta \cdot 3 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta}{3 \sec \theta}$$

$$= 3 \int \tan^2 \theta d\theta = 3 \int \sec^2 \theta - 1 d\theta = 3 [\tan \theta - \theta]$$

$$I = 3 \left[\sqrt{x^2 - 9} - \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{3} \right]$$



التاريخ:

الموضوع:

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{x^2+1})^3}$$

Sol.

$$x = \tan \theta$$

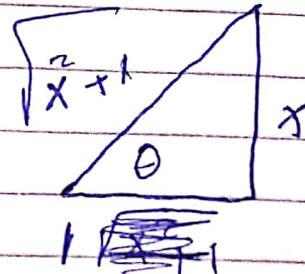
$$dx = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x^2+1} = \sqrt{\tan^2 \theta + 1} = \sec \theta$$

$$I = \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(\sec \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sec \theta} d\theta = \sec \theta d\theta = \sin \theta + C$$

$$I = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + C$$



(٤) طرق اكمال المربع

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 13} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 + 9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x-2}{3}\right) + C$$

(2) $\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2 - 4x + 13} dx$

$$I = \int \frac{(2x+1) dx}{(x-2)^2 + 9}$$

$$a = x - 2$$

$$du = dx$$

$$x = a+2$$

$$2x = 2a + 4$$

$$2x+1 = 2a+5$$

$$I = \int \frac{(2a+5) da}{a^2 + 9}$$

$$= \int \frac{2a da}{a^2 + 9} + 5 \int \frac{da}{a^2 + 9}$$

$$= \ln(a^2 + 9) + \frac{5}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{a}{3}$$

$$I = \ln((x-2)^2 + 9) + \frac{5}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{x-2}{3}$$

التاريخ

الموضوع

(3)

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4x-2x^2}}$$

$$= -2 \left(x^2 - 2x - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -2 \left((x-1)^2 - \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - (x-1)^2 \right)$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - (x-1)^2 \right)}}$$

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

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