

# مهم خارج المنهج

انتداب طبع بردار

$$\vec{r}(t) = f(t)\vec{i} + g(t)\vec{j} + h(t)\vec{k}$$

$$\int \vec{r}(t) dt = \int f(t) dt \vec{i} + \int g(t) dt \vec{j} + \int h(t) dt \vec{k}$$

$$\int_a^b \vec{r}(t) dt = \int_a^b f(t) dt \vec{i} + \int_a^b g(t) dt \vec{j} + \int_a^b h(t) dt \vec{k}$$

$$\int \vec{r}(t) dt = \int (\cos rt \vec{i} + \sin rt \vec{j} + C_3 t \vec{k}) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \sin rt \vec{i} - \frac{1}{r} \cos rt \vec{j} + C_3 t \vec{k}$$

جواب

$$\int_0^1 (t^r i + r t^{r-1} j + \sqrt{t} k) dt$$
$$= \left( \frac{t^r}{r} i + \frac{r t^r}{r} j + \frac{t^{r+1}}{r+1} k \right)_0^1$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{r} i + \frac{r}{r} j + \frac{1}{r+1} k \right)$$

$$\int_0^R (C_s t^r i - r S_{int} t^{r-1} j + \alpha k) dt = \left( S_{int} i + r C_s t j + \alpha t k \right)_0^R$$

$$= \left( \frac{S_{int} R^r - S_{int} r^r}{r} \right) i + \left( r C_s \frac{R^r - r^r}{r-1} \right) j + (\alpha R - \alpha) k$$

$$= \left( \frac{S_{int} R^r - S_{int} r^r}{r} \right) i - \left( r C_s \frac{R^r - r^r}{r-1} \right) j + (\alpha R - \alpha) k$$

$$\ln(t-1) \Big|_r^r \Rightarrow \ln(r-1) - \ln(r-1)$$

$$\ln(r) - \ln(1) = \boxed{\ln(r)}$$

$$\frac{2k}{r} \Big|_r^r \Rightarrow \frac{2k}{r} - \frac{2k}{r} = \boxed{\frac{19}{r}}$$

$$\ln(r) i + \frac{19}{r} j + \frac{r}{\pi} k$$

نام خواهی بر نامزد

$$\int_r^r \frac{1}{u} du i + \left( t^r j - \frac{r}{n} \sin \frac{t\pi}{r} k \right)_r^{ln u} = \ln(t-1) i + \frac{t^r}{r} j - \frac{r}{n} \sin \frac{t\pi}{r} k$$

$$= (\ln r - \ln 1) i + \frac{r^r - 1}{r} j - \frac{r}{n} (\sin \frac{r\pi}{r} - \sin \frac{0\pi}{r}) k$$

$$= \ln r i + \frac{r^r - 1}{r} j - \frac{r}{n} (\pi) k + \frac{r}{n} k$$

$$\int_r^r \left( \frac{1}{t-1} i + t^r j - \frac{r}{n} \sin \frac{t\pi}{r} k \right) dt$$

$$\ln(t-1) \Big|_r^r i + \frac{t^r}{r} j - \frac{r}{n} \sin \frac{t\pi}{r} k$$

$$\frac{r \sin(\frac{r\pi}{r})}{\pi} - \frac{r \sin(\frac{0\pi}{r})}{\pi} = \frac{r \sin(\frac{r\pi}{r})}{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{r} \int_0^1 \left[ (rt+1)^r i + r\sqrt{rt+1} j \right] dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{r} \int u^r i + \sqrt{u} j \\
 & u = rt+1 \\
 & du = r dt \\
 & t=0 \rightarrow u=1 \\
 & t=1 \rightarrow u=r \\
 & = \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{u^r}{r} i + \frac{u^{\frac{r}{2}}}{\frac{r}{2}} j \right) \\
 & = \frac{1}{r} \left( \left( \frac{r^r}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \right) i + \left( \frac{r^{\frac{r}{2}}}{\frac{r}{2}} - 1 \right) j \right) \\
 & = 10i + \frac{1}{r}(r\sqrt{r}-1)j
 \end{aligned}$$

لحل مشكلة حداوة

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_1^n \left[ (t-1) \vec{i} + \frac{r}{t+1} \vec{j} + \frac{rt^r}{t^r} \vec{k} \right] dt \\
 &= \left[ \frac{(t-1)^r}{r} \vec{i} + r \ln(t+1) \vec{j} + \frac{rt^r}{-r} \vec{k} \right]_1^n \\
 &= \left( \frac{r}{r} - 0 \right) \vec{i} + r(\ln n - \ln 1) \vec{j} - r(n-1) \vec{k} \\
 &= r \vec{i} + r \ln n \vec{j} + \frac{r}{9} \vec{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$