

اقتران اللوغاريتم الطبيعي

ملخص القوانيين

قاعدية الاستدقة

مثال: إذا كان $\log_b(x) = \log_b(y)$ حيث $b > 0$,
 فـ $\frac{1}{\log_b(x)} = \frac{1}{\log_b(y)}$

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قاعدة التكامل

$$\int f(x) dx = \text{أوامر} - \text{أوامر}$$

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

$$= \text{أوامر} - \text{أوامر}$$

$$\int x^m dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} + C \quad ②$$

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

مثال:
 $\int x^3 dx$
 جيد

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

$$\text{المثل: } \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

مثال *

جد معكوس المشتقية للدالة

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0.5x$$

المثل:

مثال:
 $\int x^2 dx$
 جيد

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\text{المثل: } \int \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

جد معكوس المشتقية للدالة

$$= \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$= \text{أوامر} + C$$

المثل:

$$= \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$\text{المثل: } \int x^6 dx = \frac{x^7}{7} + C$$

$$\text{المثل: } \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

$$\frac{189}{\log_{10} - 91} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \log_{10} 988 - \log_{10} 105$$

$$\frac{\log_{10} 2}{2} - \frac{\log_{10} 5}{2}$$

$$= \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} 5$$

$$\text{أمثل: } \log_{10} 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log_{10} 5 = \frac{1}{2} \log_{10} 4 - \frac{1}{2} \log_{10} 25$$

$$= \log_{10} \frac{4}{25} = \log_{10} \frac{16}{25}$$

مثال

$$\text{أمثل: } \log_{10} 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log_{10} 5 = \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} \sqrt{5}$$

مثال

$$\text{أمثل: } \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} \sqrt{5} = \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} 5^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{أمثل: } \log_{10} 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log_{10} 5 = \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} \sqrt[2]{5}$$

$$\text{أمثل: } \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} \sqrt[2]{5} = \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} 5^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

مثال

$$\text{أمثل: } \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} \sqrt[3]{5} = \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} 5^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{أمثل: } \log_{10} 2 + \log_{10} 5^{\frac{1}{3}} = \log_{10} 10^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{أمثل: } \log_{10} 2 + \log_{10} 5^{\frac{1}{3}} = \log_{10} 2 + \log_{10} 5^{\frac{1}{3}} = \log_{10} 2 + \log_{10} 5^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

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$$\frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x} - \frac{B}{x-3}$$

مثال

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-3)^3} \quad \text{جذر ثالث}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} \quad \text{جذر ثالث}$$

أمثلة:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-3)^3} = \frac{1}{x^3} \times \frac{1}{(x-3)^3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} \times \frac{1}{(x-3)^3}$$

مثال

$$\frac{(x+4)}{x(x-7)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-7}$$

$$\frac{(x+4)}{x(x-7)} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{B}{x-7}$$

أمثلة:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-7)(x+4)} = \frac{1}{x-7} - \frac{1}{x+4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-7} + \frac{1}{x+4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-7)(x+4)} = \frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{1}{x-7}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x(x-7)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-7}$$

مثال

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x(x-3)^2} \quad \text{جذر ثالث}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x(x-3)^2} \quad \text{جذر ثالث}$$

أمثلة:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x(x-3)^2} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x-3)^2} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{10}{x-3} + \frac{9}{(x-3)^2}$$

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

مثال

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x(x-3)} \quad \text{جذر ثالث}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$\text{فـ}(\text{x}) - \text{s} = \frac{\text{قـ}(x)}{\text{قـ}(x) + \sqrt{1-s}}$$

$$\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \frac{\text{قـ}(x)}{\text{قـ}(x) + \sqrt{1-s}}$$

$$\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \frac{(\text{ظـ}(x) + \text{قـ}(x)) \text{قـ}(x)}{(\text{ظـ}(x) + \text{قـ}(x))}$$

$$\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{قـ}(x) + \sqrt{1-s}$$

$$\text{إذا كان } \text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{لو}(\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}})$$

$$\text{أثبت أن } \text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\text{s}}}$$

مثال:
بين أن $\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{لو}(\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}})$
هي معكوس الممكمة للدالة $\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{ظـ}(x)$

$$\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-\text{s}}}{1 - \sqrt{1-\text{s}}}$$

$$\text{الحل: } \text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{لو}(\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\text{s}}} \times \frac{\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}}}{\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}}} =$$

$$\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{لو}(\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}})$$

$$= 2(s + \sqrt{1-s})$$

$$\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{لو}(\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}})$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\text{s}}}$$

$$\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{لو}(\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}})$$

$$\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{لو}(\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\text{s}}}$$

$$\text{مثال: جـ} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{جـ} = \frac{\text{s} - \sqrt{1-\text{s}}}{\sqrt{1-\text{s}}} \\ \text{جـ} = \frac{\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}}}{\sqrt{1-\text{s}}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{إذا كان } \text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{لو}(\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}})$$

$$\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{لو}(\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}})$$

$$\text{فـ}(\text{x}) = \text{لو}(\text{s} + \sqrt{1-\text{s}})$$

$$\text{الحل:}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x(x+1)}$$

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

$$x^2 = 0$$

مثال:

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{x+1+x}{x(x+1)}$$

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

$$2x+1 = 0$$

مثال:

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-3} = \frac{(x-3)-(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-3)}$$

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

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

$$x^2-2x-3 = 1$$

$$x^2-2x-4 = 0$$

مثال:

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-3} = \frac{x+x-3}{x(x-3)}$$

$$\frac{2x-3}{x^2-3x}$$

$$2x-3 = 0$$

مثال:

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

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

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

$$x^2-2x-3 = 1$$

$$x^2-2x-4 = 0$$

مثال:

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-5} = \frac{(x-5)-(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-5)}$$

$$\frac{-6}{x^2-2x-3} = \frac{-6}{(x+1)(x-5)}$$

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

$$x^2-2x-3 = 1$$

$$x^2-2x-4 = 0$$

مثال:

$$x + 1 - \frac{1}{x-3} = \frac{x(x-3)+x-3-1}{x(x-3)}$$

$$\frac{x^2-2x-3}{x(x-3)} = \frac{x^2-2x-4}{x(x-3)}$$

$$x^2-2x-3 = x^2-2x-4$$

مثال:

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+5} = \frac{(x+5)+(x-1)}{(x+1)(x+5)}$$

$$\frac{2x+4}{x^2+4x+5} = \frac{2x+4}{(x+1)(x+5)}$$

$$2x+4 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال: } \\ & \log(1 + x) = \log(1) + \log(x) \\ & = \log(1) - \log(-x) + (\log(-x) - \log(1)) \\ & = \log(-x) + \log(-x) = \log(-x) \end{aligned}$$

مثال: جبر [ظابر] في
جبر [حاس] في

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال: جبر [حاس] في } \\ & = -\frac{\log(\text{جبر}[x])}{\text{جبر}[x]} \end{aligned}$$

مثال معكوس لـ \log للأقتران

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال: جبر [حاس] في } \\ & \log(x) = \log(x) + \log(x) + \log(x) + \log(x) \\ & = 4x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال: جبر [حاس] في } \\ & = 1 + \frac{\log(\text{جبر}[x])}{\text{جبر}[x]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال: جبر [حاس] في } \\ & \log(x) = \log(x) + \log(x) + \log(x) \\ & = 3x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال: جبر [حاس] في } \\ & = \frac{1}{x} - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال: جبر [حاس] في } \\ & \log(x) = \log(x) + \log(x) + \log(x) \\ & = 3x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال: جبر [حاس] في } \\ & = \frac{1}{x} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال: جبر [حاس] في } \\ & \log(x) = \log(x) + \log(x) + \log(x) \\ & = 3x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال: جبر [حاس] في } \\ & = \frac{1}{x} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال: جبر [حاس] في } \\ & = \frac{1}{x} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

الأمثلة الموزارة

٣١٢ بـ ٧-وى

إذا كان $y = 1$ وكان $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{1}$

فما قيمة المموجة

 $y = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = 1$

الحل:

$$\text{لوا} = 1$$

$$3 = 1$$

$$\text{لوا} - \text{لوا} = 0$$

$$\text{لوا} = 3$$

٣٠١ صيفي

قيمة

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

تساوي

$$\text{لوا}(1+x) = 1$$

$$\text{لوا}(x+1) = 1$$

الحل:

$$\text{لوا} = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

٣١٣ تجوي

إذا كان $y = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = 1$ إذن $y = 1$ \Rightarrow تساوى(٤) طناس \Rightarrow طناس \Rightarrow طناس \Rightarrow طناس

$$\text{لوا} - 1 - \text{لوا}$$

الحل:

$$\frac{\text{لوا}}{\text{لوا}} + \frac{\text{لوا}}{\text{لوا}} = 0$$

$$\text{لوا} - \frac{1}{\text{لوا}} = \text{لوا}(\text{لوا} + 1)$$

$$(L = 3x^2 + 5x - 8)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (L) = \frac{d}{dx} (3x^2 + 5x - 8)$$

جبل

$$(L' = 3x^2 + 5)$$

لوجه حاصل

فر (L) تساوي

$$L' = 3x^2 + 5$$

$$L' = 3x^2 + 5x - 8$$

$$L' = 3x^2 + 5x - 8$$

الحل:

$$L' = 3x^2 + 5$$

$$L' = 3x^2 + 5$$

$$L' = 3x^2 + 5$$

$$L' = 3x^2 + 5x - 8$$

$$(L' = 3x^2 + 5)$$

$$(L' = 3x^2 + 5)$$

لذا كان

$$L' = 3x^2 + 5x - 8$$

فأنت أنت فـ (L) = L - تساوى

الحل:

$$L' = L - (3x^2 + 5x - 8)$$

$$L' = L - (3x^2 + 5x - 8)$$

$$L' = L - (3x^2 + 5x - 8)$$

$$L' = L - (3x^2 + 5x - 8)$$

$$L' = L - (3x^2 + 5x - 8)$$

و صفر المطلب.