



مثال

جد  $\frac{r}{4-s}$

الحل:

دس  $\frac{r}{(r+s)(r-s)}$

دس  $\frac{q}{r+s} + \frac{p}{r-s} =$

$(r-s)q + (r+s)p = r \iff$   
 $\frac{1}{r} = q \iff q \cdot r = r \iff r = s$

$\frac{1}{s} = p \iff p \cdot s = r \iff r = s$

دس  $\frac{\frac{1}{r}}{r+s} + \frac{\frac{1}{r-s}}$

$\Rightarrow + |r+s| \frac{1}{r} - |r-s| \frac{1}{r} =$

مثال

جد  $\frac{0}{r+s-4-s}$

الحل:

دس  $\frac{0}{(1-s)(r-s)}$

دس  $\frac{q}{1-s} + \frac{p}{r-s}$

$(r-s)q + (1-s)p = 0 \iff$

$\frac{0}{r} = q \iff q \cdot r = 0 \iff 1 = s$

$\frac{0}{s} = p \iff p \cdot s = 0 \iff r = s$

دس  $\frac{0}{1-s} + \frac{0}{r-s}$

$\Rightarrow + |1-s| \frac{0}{r} - |r-s| \frac{0}{s} =$

مثال

جد  $\frac{v}{1-s-r-s}$

الحل:

دس  $\frac{q}{r+s} + \frac{p}{(s-r)}$

$(s-r)q + (r+s)p = v$

$1 = q \iff q \cdot v = v \iff r = s$

$1 = p \iff p \cdot v = v \iff s = r$

دس  $\frac{1}{r+s} + \frac{1}{s-r}$

$\Rightarrow + |r+s| \frac{1}{r} - |s-r| \frac{1}{s} =$

دس  $\frac{rs}{r-s-4-s}$

الحل:

دس  $\frac{q}{r+s} + \frac{p}{(r-s)}$

$(r-s)q + (r+s)p = rs$

$\frac{1}{r} = q \iff q \cdot r = r \iff r = s$

$\frac{rs}{r} = p \iff p \cdot r = r \iff r = s$

مثال

جد  $\frac{13-u}{r+u-v-5-r}$  دس

الحل:

$\frac{b}{(r-v)} + \frac{p}{(1-u-v)}$  دس

$(1-u-v)b + (r-v)p = 13-u$

$r-v = b \iff b \cdot 0 = 13-u \iff r=v$

$0 = p \iff p \cdot 0 = 13-u \iff \frac{1}{2} = r$

دس  $\frac{r-}{r-v} + \frac{0}{1-r}$

$b + \frac{13-u}{p} - \frac{1-u-v}{c} = 0$

$\frac{1}{r+v} + \frac{3}{r-u}$  دس

$\frac{1}{r+v} + \frac{3}{r-u}$   
 $(\frac{1}{r+v} + \frac{3}{r-u}) = \frac{1}{r+v} + \frac{3}{r-u}$

$\frac{3}{r-u} = \frac{1}{r+v} - \frac{3}{r-u}$

مثال

جد  $\frac{1-u-4}{r-u+5-r}$  دس

الحل:

$\frac{1-u-4}{(1-u)(r+u)}$  دس

$\frac{b}{1-r} + \frac{p}{r+v}$  دس

$(r+v)b + (1-v)p = 1-u-4$

$1 = b \iff b \cdot 3 = 3 \iff 1 = v$

$3 = p \iff p \cdot 3 = 9 \iff r = v$

$\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{3}{r+v}$  دس

$\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{3}{r+v}$   
 $(\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{3}{r+v}) = \frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{3}{r+v}$

$(\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{3}{r+v}) = \frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{3}{r+v}$

$\frac{3}{r+v} = \frac{1}{1-u} - \frac{3}{r+v}$

مثال

جدد  $\frac{0 + v + \varepsilon}{v + \varepsilon}$  دس

الحل:

$$\frac{0 + v + \varepsilon}{v + \varepsilon} \left[ \frac{0 + v + \varepsilon}{v + \varepsilon} - \frac{v + \varepsilon}{v + \varepsilon} \right]$$

$$= \frac{0}{(1+v)v} + 1$$

دس  $\frac{v}{1+v} + \frac{p}{v} + 1$  جدد

$$v \cdot v + (1+v)p = 0$$

$$0 = v \Leftrightarrow p = 0 \leftarrow 1 = v$$

$$p = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = v$$

دس  $\frac{0}{1+v} = \frac{0}{v} + 1$  جدد

$$\Rightarrow + |1+v| \frac{0}{v} = |1+v| \frac{0}{v} + v$$

مثال

جدد  $\frac{v + \varepsilon - v}{\varepsilon - v - \varepsilon v}$  دس

الحل:

$$\frac{v + \varepsilon - v}{\varepsilon - v - \varepsilon v} \left[ \frac{v + \varepsilon - v}{\varepsilon - v - \varepsilon v} - \frac{v + \varepsilon - v}{v + \varepsilon} \right]$$

دس  $\frac{v + \varepsilon}{(1+v)(\varepsilon - v)} + 1$  جدد

دس  $\frac{v}{v-v} + \frac{1}{v-v}$  جدد

$$\frac{1}{1-} \left[ \frac{v-v}{v-v} \frac{v}{v-v} - \frac{1}{v-v} \frac{v-v}{v-v} \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{v-v}{v-v} + \frac{1}{v-v} = \frac{v-v+1}{v-v}$$

مثال

جدد  $\frac{v + \varepsilon - v}{v - \varepsilon}$  دس

الحل

$$\frac{v - \varepsilon}{v - \varepsilon} \left[ \frac{v + \varepsilon - v}{v - \varepsilon} - \frac{v - \varepsilon}{v - \varepsilon} \right]$$

دس  $\frac{v + v\varepsilon}{(1-v)v} + \varepsilon$  جدد

دس  $\frac{v}{1-v} + \frac{p}{v} + \varepsilon$  جدد

$$v \cdot v + (1-v)p = v + v\varepsilon$$

$$v = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 = v$$

$$v = p \Leftrightarrow p = v \Leftrightarrow v = v$$

دس  $\frac{0}{1-v} + \frac{v}{v} = \varepsilon$  جدد

$$\Rightarrow + |1-v| \frac{0}{v} = |1-v| \frac{v}{v} = v$$

$$(3-r)u + (3+r)p = 1 - r - 1r$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = p \Leftrightarrow p \cdot 4 = 3 \cdot 1 \Leftrightarrow 3 = 4$$

$$\frac{3v}{4} = u \Leftrightarrow u \cdot 4 = 3v \Leftrightarrow 4 = 3v$$

$$u = \frac{3v}{3+r} + \frac{3}{3-r} + r$$

$$\Rightarrow +1 \cdot 3 + r \text{ لـ } \frac{3v}{4} + 4 - r \text{ لـ } \frac{3}{3-r} + \frac{3}{4}$$

مثال  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$

$$u = \frac{3 + r}{1 - r}$$

الحل:

$$\frac{3+r+u}{1-r} = \frac{3+r+u}{1-r}$$

$$\frac{3+r+u}{1-r} = \frac{3+r+u}{1-r}$$

$$\frac{3+r+u}{1-r} = \frac{3+r+u}{1-r}$$

$$\frac{3+r+u}{1-r} = \frac{3+r+u}{1-r}$$

$$u = \frac{3}{1-r} + 3 + r + 3$$

$$+1 \cdot 3 + r \text{ لـ } 3 + r + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\left( \frac{3}{4} + 3 + r + \frac{3}{4} \right) - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} + 3 + r + \frac{3}{4} + 3$$

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$u = \frac{3}{1+r} + \frac{p}{3-r} + 1$$

$$(3-r)u + (1+r)p = 3 + r$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = u \Leftrightarrow u \cdot 4 = 3 + r \Leftrightarrow 4 = 3 + r$$

$$(1 + \frac{r}{3})p = 3 + \frac{r}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{r}{3} = r$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = p \Leftrightarrow p \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$u = \frac{3}{1+r} + \frac{3}{3-r} + 1$$

$$+1 \cdot 3 + r \text{ لـ } \frac{3}{4} - 1 - r \cdot \frac{3}{4} + 3$$

$$\left( \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \right) - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - 1$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} - 1$$

مثال  $\frac{3}{4}$

$$u = \frac{1 - r + 3 + r}{9 - r}$$

الحل:

$$9 - r = \frac{1 - r + 3 + r}{9 - r}$$

$$\frac{1 - r + 3 + r}{9 - r} = \frac{1 - r + 3 + r}{9 - r}$$

$$\frac{1 - r + 3 + r}{9 - r} = \frac{1 - r + 3 + r}{9 - r}$$

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

$$u = \frac{3}{3+r} + \frac{p}{3-r} + r$$

مثال

$$\text{جد } \frac{r}{\epsilon - \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon}}$$

الحل:

$$\sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon} = \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon}$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon} = \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon}$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon} + \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon} = 2\sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon}$$

$$\text{جد } \frac{r}{\epsilon - \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon}}$$

$$\text{جد } \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{(1+\sqrt{\epsilon})(\epsilon-\sqrt{\epsilon})}$$

$$\text{جد } \frac{p}{1+\sqrt{\epsilon}} + \frac{p}{\epsilon-\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

$$(\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon})p + (1 + \sqrt{\epsilon})p = \sqrt{\epsilon}\epsilon$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = p \leftarrow p \cdot \epsilon = \epsilon \leftarrow 1 = \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{17}{9} = p \leftarrow p \cdot 9 = 17 \leftarrow \epsilon = \sqrt{9}$$

$$\text{جد } \frac{\frac{\epsilon}{9}}{1+\sqrt{\epsilon}} + \frac{\frac{17}{9}}{\epsilon-\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

$$p + \frac{17}{9} \frac{1}{\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon}} = \frac{\epsilon}{9} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

$$p + \frac{17}{9} \frac{1}{\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon}} = \frac{\epsilon}{9} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

مثال

$$\text{جد } \frac{17}{\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

الحل:

$$\sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon} = \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon}$$

$$r = \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon} \leftarrow r^2 = r^2 - \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon = r^2 - r^2 \leftarrow 17 = r^2 - r^2$$

$$\text{جد } \frac{r}{\epsilon - \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon}}$$

$$\text{جد } \frac{r}{\epsilon - \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon}}$$

$$\frac{r}{\epsilon - \sqrt{r^2 - \epsilon}}$$

$$\text{جد } \frac{1}{(\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon})(\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon})} + r$$

$$\text{جد } \frac{p}{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon}} + \frac{p}{\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon}} + r$$

$$(\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon})p + (\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon})p = \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon = p \leftarrow p \cdot \epsilon = \epsilon \leftarrow r = \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\epsilon} \leftarrow r^2 = \epsilon \leftarrow 17 = r^2 - r^2$$

$$\text{جد } \frac{r}{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon}} + \frac{r}{\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon}} + r$$

$$\frac{r}{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon}} + \frac{r}{\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon}} + r$$

$$\frac{17}{9} = \frac{r}{\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon}} + r + \frac{r}{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

$$\frac{17}{9} = \frac{r}{\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon}} + r + \frac{r}{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

الحل:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \sqrt{1} &= \sqrt{1} \\ 1 + \sqrt{4} &= \sqrt{4} \\ 1 + \sqrt{9} &= \sqrt{9} \\ 1 + \sqrt{16} &= \sqrt{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{1}}{1 + \sqrt{1}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{4}}{1 + \sqrt{4}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{9}}{1 + \sqrt{9}} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{16}}{1 + \sqrt{16}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{16}}{1 + \sqrt{16}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{16}}{1 + \sqrt{16}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{16}}{1 + \sqrt{16}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

مثال 17

$$\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3} - 1}$$

الحل:

$$\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{-2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} + 1 + \sqrt{3}}{-2} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

$$(1 - \sqrt{3}) + (1 + \sqrt{3}) = 2$$

$$1 - \sqrt{3} = -2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = 3 \Rightarrow 1 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$1 - \sqrt{3} = -2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = 3 \Rightarrow 1 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} + 1 + \sqrt{3}}{-2} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} + 1 + \sqrt{3}}{-2} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} + 1 + \sqrt{3}}{-2} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} + 1 + \sqrt{3}}{-2} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

مثال

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{3}}}{2 - 1 - \sqrt{3}}$$

الحل:

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{3}}}{2 - 1 - \sqrt{3}}$$

مثال

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3}}}{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\sqrt{r^3} = ur$$

$$ur = r^3$$

$$r^3 = ur^3$$

$$ur^3 \cdot \frac{1-ur}{\Sigma - \Sigma ur}$$

$$ur^3 \cdot \frac{r^3 - ur^3}{\Sigma - \Sigma ur}$$

$$\frac{r^3 - ur^3}{\Sigma - \Sigma ur}$$

$$ur^3 \cdot r - ur^3$$

$$ur^3 + \Sigma ur^3 -$$

$$r^3 + \Sigma ur^3 -$$

$$r^3 - ur^3$$

$$ur \cdot \frac{r - ur^3}{(r+ur)(r-ur)} + r - ur^3$$

$$ur \cdot \frac{r}{r+ur} + \frac{r}{r-ur} + r - ur^3$$

$$(r-ur)ur + (r+ur)r = r - ur^3$$

$$r = r \quad \leftarrow \quad r - ur^3 = r \quad r = ur$$

$$r = ur \quad \leftarrow \quad ur^3 = r^3 \quad r = ur$$

$$ur \cdot \frac{r}{r+ur} + \frac{r}{r-ur} + r - ur^3$$

$$r + \frac{r}{r+ur} \cdot r + \frac{r}{r-ur} \cdot r + ur^3 - \Sigma ur^3$$

$$r + \frac{r}{r+ur} \cdot r + \frac{r}{r-ur} \cdot r + \frac{r}{r-ur} \cdot r - \Sigma ur^3$$

$$ur \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{r^3}}{r - \sqrt{r^3}}$$

$$r - \sqrt{r^3} = ur$$

$$r - r = \Sigma ur$$

$$ur = \Sigma ur$$

$$ur \cdot \frac{1+ur}{r-ur}$$

$$ur \cdot \frac{ur^3 + \Sigma ur^3}{r - ur^3}$$

$$ur \cdot \frac{ur + \Sigma ur}{1-ur}$$

$$\frac{r+ur}{1-ur} \cdot \frac{ur + \Sigma ur}{ur - \Sigma ur}$$

$$ur - \Sigma ur$$

$$\frac{ur}{r - ur^3}$$

$$\frac{ur}{r - ur^3}$$

$$ur \cdot \frac{r}{1-ur} + r + ur$$

$$r + \frac{r}{1-ur} \cdot r + ur^3 + \frac{\Sigma ur}{r}$$

$$r + \frac{r}{1-ur} \cdot r + \frac{r}{r-ur} \cdot r + \frac{r-ur}{r}$$

مثال

$$ur \cdot \frac{1 - \sqrt{r^3}}{\Sigma - \sqrt{r^3}}$$

الحل:



مثال:  $u = \frac{1}{v}$

جواب:  $\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{u}$

الحل:  $\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{u}$   
 $\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{u} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{u} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{u}$

مثال:  $\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{1}{1+u} = 1$

جواب:  $\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{1}{1+u} = 1$

الحل:  $(1+u) \cdot 1 + (1-u) \cdot 1 = 1(1-u)(1+u)$

$1 + u + 1 - u = 1 - u^2$

$2 = 1 - u^2 \Rightarrow u^2 = -1 \Rightarrow u = \pm i$

مثال:  $\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{1}{1+u} = 1$

جواب:  $\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{1}{1+u} = 1$

الحل:  $\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{1}{1+u} = 1$

مثال:  $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v}$

الحل:  $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v}$

مثال:  $\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{v}$

جواب:  $\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{v}$

الحل:  $\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{v}$

مثال:  $\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{v} = 1$

جواب:  $\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{v} = 1$

الحل:  $\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{v} = 1$

مثال:  $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v}$

الحل:  $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v}$

مثال:  $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v}$

الحل:  $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v}$

$$\int \frac{قاسي}{(قاسي+1) \cdot دس} دس$$

$$\int \frac{قاسي}{قاسي - ٤} دس$$

$$ص = قاسي$$

$$دس = دس$$

$$\int \frac{دس}{قاسي} \frac{قاسي}{ص - ٤} دس$$

$$\int \frac{١}{(ص+٢)(ص-٢)} دس$$

$$\int دس \frac{١}{ص+٢} + \frac{١}{ص-٢}$$

$$(ص-٢)١ + (ص+٢)١ = ١$$

$$\frac{١}{٢} = ١ \leftarrow ١ \cdot ٢ = ١ \leftarrow ٢ = ١ \cdot ٢$$

$$\frac{١}{٢} = ١ \leftarrow ١ \cdot ٢ = ١ \leftarrow ٢ = ١ \cdot ٢$$

$$\int دس \frac{\frac{١}{٢}}{ص+٢} + \frac{\frac{١}{٢}}{ص-٢}$$

$$\frac{١}{٢} + \frac{١}{٢} \frac{١}{ص+٢} = \frac{١}{٢} \frac{١}{ص-٢}$$

$$\frac{١}{٢} \frac{١}{ص+٢} + \frac{١}{٢} \frac{١}{ص-٢} = \frac{١}{٢} \frac{١}{ص}$$

مثال  
 $\int \frac{ص}{ص+٨} دس$

$$\int \frac{ص}{ص^٢ + ٢ص + ٢} دس$$

$$ص = ص$$

$$دس = دس$$

$$\int \frac{دس}{ص^٢ + ٢ص + ٢} دس$$

$$\int \frac{١}{(ص+١)^٢} دس$$

$$\int دس \frac{١}{ص+٢} + \frac{١}{ص}$$

$$ص١ + (ص+٢)١ = ١$$

$$\frac{١}{٢} = ١ \cdot ٢ = ١ \leftarrow \frac{١}{٢} = ١ \cdot ٢$$

$$\frac{١}{٢} = ١ \leftarrow ١ \cdot ٢ = ١ \leftarrow ٠ = ١ \cdot ٢$$

$$\int دس \frac{\frac{١}{٢}}{ص+٢} + \frac{\frac{١}{٢}}{ص}$$

$$\frac{١}{٢} + \frac{١}{٢} \frac{١}{ص+٢} = \frac{١}{٢} \frac{١}{ص}$$

$$\frac{١}{٢} + \frac{١}{٢} \frac{١}{ص+٢} = \frac{١}{٢} \frac{١}{ص}$$

مثال  
 جد  
 $\int \frac{قاسي}{قاسي - ٥} دس$

الحل:

مثال

$$\frac{\sqrt{17}}{17 - \sqrt{17}} \quad \text{جيب}$$

الحل:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{17} &= u \\ 17 &= v \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{17}}{17 - \sqrt{17}}$$

$$\frac{u}{v - u} + \frac{p}{v + u}$$

$$(v - u)u + (v + u)p = 17$$

$$17 - u^2 - u^2 = 17 \quad \leftarrow \quad v = u$$

$$17 = p^2 - p^2 = 17 \quad \leftarrow \quad v = p$$

$$\frac{1}{v + u} + \frac{1}{v - u}$$

$$\frac{1}{v + u} + \frac{1}{v - u} = \frac{v - u + v + u}{v^2 - u^2} = \frac{2v}{v^2 - u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{v + u} + \frac{1}{v - u} = \frac{2v}{v^2 - u^2}$$

الحل:

$$\frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{17}) + 17}$$

$$\frac{1}{17 - 1} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$17 = v$$

$$16 = u^2 \quad \leftarrow \quad u = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{17 - 4} = \frac{1}{13}$$

$$\frac{1}{(17 + 1)(17 - 1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$(18 - 2)u + (18 + 2)p = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{18} = p^2 - p^2 = 1 \quad \leftarrow \quad p = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{18} = u^2 - u^2 = 1 \quad \leftarrow \quad u = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{16 + 18}{18 \cdot 16} = \frac{34}{288}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{16}\right) = \frac{16 - 18}{18 \cdot 16} = \frac{-2}{288}$$

$$\frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{2}{18} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} \times \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{v}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{v}}{v} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}-v\sqrt{v}}$$

$$\frac{1}{v(1+\sqrt{v})}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}-v\sqrt{v}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}-v\sqrt{v}}$$

$$(1+v) \cdot 1 + (1+v) \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}-v\sqrt{v}}$$

$$1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{1+v\sqrt{v} + 1}{(1+v)(\sqrt{v})}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}-v\sqrt{v}} + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$(1+v) \cdot 1 + (1+v) \cdot 1 = 1+v\sqrt{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}-v\sqrt{v}} + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}-v\sqrt{v}} + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}-v\sqrt{v}} + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v}$$

$$\frac{r - v}{(1-v)^2}$$

$$\frac{v}{(1+v)(1-v)}$$

$$v \left( \frac{p}{1+v} + \frac{p}{1-v} \right)$$

$$(1-v)v + (1+v)p = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1-v} = p \leftarrow p \cdot v = 1 \leftarrow 1+v$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} = v \leftarrow v \cdot v = 1 \leftarrow 1-v$$

$$v \left( \frac{1}{1+v} - \frac{1}{1-v} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{1+v} = \frac{1}{1-v} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{1+v} = \frac{1}{1-v} = 1$$

مثال

$$v \left( \frac{r - p}{(1-v)^2} \right)$$

الحل:

$$v \cdot p = 1$$

$$\frac{v}{1-v} = \frac{v}{1+v}$$

$$\frac{v}{1-v} = \frac{v}{1+v}$$

$$\frac{v}{1-v} = \frac{v}{1+v}$$

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

$$\frac{r - v}{1-v}$$

$$\frac{r - v}{1-v}$$

$$v \left( \frac{r}{(1+v)(1-v)} + r \right)$$

$$v \left( \frac{p}{1+v} + \frac{p}{1-v} + r \right)$$

$$(1-v)v + (1+v)p = r$$

$$1 = p \leftarrow p \cdot v = r \leftarrow 1+v$$

$$1 = v \leftarrow v \cdot v = r \leftarrow 1-v$$

$$v \left( \frac{1}{1+v} - \frac{1}{1-v} + r \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{1+v} = \frac{1}{1-v} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{1+v} = \frac{1}{1-v} = 1$$

مثال

$$\frac{r}{v(1-v)}$$

الحل:

$$v = 1$$

$$v \cdot v = \frac{v}{1-v}$$

$$\omega \frac{1A}{(r+v)(r-v)} + c \Big] - (q-i) \text{ لو } \frac{r}{q}$$

$$\omega \frac{v}{r+v} + \frac{p}{r-v} + c \Big] - (q-i) \text{ لو } \frac{r}{q}$$

$$(r-v)v + (r+v)p = 1A$$

$$r-v \leftarrow p \leftarrow c \leftarrow 1A \leftarrow r-v$$

$$r = p \leftarrow p \leftarrow 1A \leftarrow r = v$$

$$\omega \frac{r}{r+v} - \frac{r}{r-v} + c \Big] - (q-i) \text{ لو } \frac{r}{q}$$

$$\omega \frac{r}{r+v} + \frac{r}{r-v} - v - c - (q-i) \text{ لو } \frac{r}{q}$$

$$\text{دع } \frac{c}{0+r} + \frac{p}{0-v} \Big]$$

$$(0+r)v + (0-v)p = 1$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = p \leftarrow p \leftarrow 1 \leftarrow 0 = v$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = v \leftarrow v \leftarrow 1 \leftarrow 0 = p$$

$$\text{دع } \frac{r}{0+v} - \frac{r}{0-v} \Big]$$

$$\frac{r}{0+v} + \frac{r}{0-v} = 1 \leftarrow \frac{r}{0+v} = \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \frac{r}{0-v} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{r}{0+v} = \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \frac{r}{0-v} = \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \frac{r}{0+v} + \frac{r}{0-v} = 1$$

مثال

$$\text{جد } (q-i) \text{ لو } \frac{r}{q}$$

الحل:

$$q = (q-i) \text{ لو } \frac{r}{q} \text{ دع } r$$

$$\text{دع } r = \frac{r}{q-i} \text{ دع } r$$

$$\omega \frac{r \times r}{q-i} \Big] - (q-i) \text{ لو } \frac{r}{q}$$

$$\omega \frac{r^2}{q-i} \Big] - (q-i) \text{ لو } \frac{r}{q}$$

$$\frac{r}{q-i} \Big] \frac{r}{q-i}$$

$$\frac{1A - i r}{1A}$$

<p>٩ علامات</p> <p>٣.٨ صيفي</p> <p>جد التكامل الآتي</p> $\int \frac{r}{(r-v)(r-u)} dr$	<p>الأسئلة الوزارية:</p> <p>٣.٨ شتوي</p> <p>جد التكامل الآتي</p> $\int \frac{r-u}{r(r-v)} dr$
<p>الحل:</p> $u = \frac{r-u}{u} \Rightarrow r-u = u \Rightarrow r = u + u = 2u$	<p>الحل:</p> $\int \frac{r-u}{r(r-v)} dr$
<p>١</p> $\int \frac{r}{(r-v)(r-u)} dr$	<p>١</p> $\int \frac{r-u}{r(r-v)} dr$
<p>١</p> $\int \frac{r}{(r-v)(r-u)} dr$	<p>١</p> $\int \frac{r-u}{r(r-v)} dr$
<p>١</p> $\int \frac{r}{(r-v)(r-u)} dr$	<p>١</p> $\int \frac{r-u}{r(r-v)} dr$
<p>١</p> $\int \left( \frac{r}{r-v} + \frac{r}{r-u} \right) dr =$	<p>١</p> $\int \left( \frac{r-u}{r-v} + \frac{r-u}{r} \right) dr + \frac{r-u}{r-v}$
<p>١</p> $(r-v)u + (r-u)v = r$ $r-u = p \Rightarrow p = r \Rightarrow r = u + p$ $r = u \Rightarrow u = r \Rightarrow r = u + p$	<p>١</p> $1-u = p \Rightarrow p = r \Rightarrow r = u + p$ $1 = u \Rightarrow u = r \Rightarrow r = u + p$
<p>١</p> $\int \left( \frac{r}{r-v} + \frac{r}{r-u} \right) dr =$	<p>١</p> $\int \left( \frac{r-u}{r-v} + \frac{r-u}{r} \right) dr + \frac{r-u}{r-v}$
<p>١</p> $\int \left( \frac{r}{r-v} + \frac{r}{r-u} \right) dr =$	<p>١</p> $\int \left( \frac{r-u}{r-v} + \frac{r-u}{r} \right) dr + \frac{r-u}{r-v}$
<p>١</p> $\int \left( \frac{r}{r-v} + \frac{r}{r-u} \right) dr =$ $\int \left( \frac{r}{r-v} + \frac{r}{r-u} \right) dr =$	<p>١</p> $\int \left( \frac{r-u}{r-v} + \frac{r-u}{r} \right) dr + \frac{r-u}{r-v}$

٧. معلومات	٨. معلومات
$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1}$	$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1}$
<p>الحل:</p> $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1) - 2}$	<p>الحل:</p> $u = x + 1 \Rightarrow du = dx$
$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1) - 2}$	$= \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 2}$
$\frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1} = \frac{dx}{(x+1) - 2}$	$\int \frac{du}{u^2 - 2} = \int \frac{du}{(u - \sqrt{2})(u + \sqrt{2})}$
$\frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1} = \frac{dx}{(x+1) - 2}$	$\int \frac{du}{(u - \sqrt{2})(u + \sqrt{2})} = \int \left( \frac{A}{u - \sqrt{2}} + \frac{B}{u + \sqrt{2}} \right) du$
$\frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1} = \frac{dx}{(x+1) - 2}$	$(u - \sqrt{2})u + (u + \sqrt{2})u = u^2 - 2$
$\frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1} = \frac{dx}{(x+1) - 2}$	$u^2 - 2 = u^2 - 2$
$\frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1} = \frac{dx}{(x+1) - 2}$	$\int \frac{du}{(u - \sqrt{2})(u + \sqrt{2})} = \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 2}$
$\frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1} = \frac{dx}{(x+1) - 2}$	$\int \frac{du}{(u - \sqrt{2})(u + \sqrt{2})} = \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 2}$
$\frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1} = \frac{dx}{(x+1) - 2}$	$\int \frac{du}{(u - \sqrt{2})(u + \sqrt{2})} = \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 2}$



(١.٤.٤.٤)	٣.١.٠ صيغة	(٩.٤.٤.٤)	٣.١.٠ صيغة
$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2}$	جواب	$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 4}$	جواب
$\frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x-1)}$ $\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-1}$ $1 = A(x-1) + B(x-1)$ $1 = Ax - A + Bx - B$ $1 = (A+B)x - (A+B)$ $1 = 0x - (A+B)$ $1 = -A - B$ $A + B = -1$ $0 = A + B$ $A = 0, B = -1$	الحل:	$x^2 + 4x + 4 = (x+2)^2$ $\frac{1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$ $1 = A(x+2) + B(x+2)$ $1 = Ax + 2A + Bx + 2B$ $1 = (A+B)x + (2A+2B)$ $1 = 0x + (2A+2B)$ $1 = 2A + 2B$ $A + B = \frac{1}{2}$ $0 = A + B$ $A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}$	الحل:
$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{0}{x-1} + \frac{-1}{x-1} dx$	ص	$1 = 0x + 2A + 2B$ $1 = 2A + 2B$ $A + B = \frac{1}{2}$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x+2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{x+2} dx$
$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \left( -\frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx$	$(1-v) \cdot v + (1+v) \cdot P = v^2$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} = \int \frac{v}{(x+2)^2} dx$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} = \int \frac{v}{(x+2)^2} dx$
$1 = P \leftarrow P \cdot 1 = v^2 \leftarrow 1 = v$ $1 = v \leftarrow v^2 = 1 \leftarrow 1 = v$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \left( \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} \right) dx$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} = \int \frac{v}{(x+2)^2} dx$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} = \int \frac{v}{(x+2)^2} dx$
$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$(v+2) \cdot v + (1+2v) \cdot P = 7$	$(v+2) \cdot v + (1+2v) \cdot P = 7$
$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$7 = P \leftarrow P \cdot 7 = 7 \leftarrow 7 = v+2$ $7 = v \leftarrow v^2 = 7 \leftarrow 1 = v$	$7 = P \leftarrow P \cdot 7 = 7 \leftarrow 7 = v+2$ $7 = v \leftarrow v^2 = 7 \leftarrow 1 = v$
$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$7 = v \leftarrow v^2 = 7 \leftarrow 1 = v$	$7 = v \leftarrow v^2 = 7 \leftarrow 1 = v$
$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$7 = v \leftarrow v^2 = 7 \leftarrow 1 = v$	$7 = v \leftarrow v^2 = 7 \leftarrow 1 = v$
$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$7 = v \leftarrow v^2 = 7 \leftarrow 1 = v$	$7 = v \leftarrow v^2 = 7 \leftarrow 1 = v$
$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1-v} dx$	$7 = v \leftarrow v^2 = 7 \leftarrow 1 = v$	$7 = v \leftarrow v^2 = 7 \leftarrow 1 = v$

٧. علامات ٣.١١ صيفي	٩. علامات ٣.١١ مستوى
$٠ < u < \frac{2}{u+1}$ <p>جد الحل:</p>	$٠ < u < \frac{1}{7+u}$ <p>جد الحل:</p>
$\frac{2}{(1+u)u}$	<p>بعد إعادة التعريف</p> $\frac{1-u}{(2-u)(3-u)}$
$\frac{2}{u} = \frac{2}{1+u}$	$\frac{1-u}{(2-u)(3-u)}$
$\frac{2}{u} = \frac{2}{1+u}$	$\frac{1}{2-u} + \frac{1}{3-u}$
$\frac{2}{(1+u)u}$	$(2-u)u + (3-u)u = 1-u$
$\frac{2}{(1+u)u}$	$P = 2 \leftarrow 2 = u$
$\frac{2}{(1+u)u}$	$1 = 2u \leftarrow u = 1 \leftarrow 2 = u$
$\left( \frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{u} \right)$	$\frac{1}{2-u} + \frac{1}{3-u}$
$u \cdot u + (1+u)u = 2$	$\frac{1}{2-u} + \frac{1}{3-u}$
$P = 2 \leftarrow 2 = u$	$\frac{1}{2-u} + \frac{1}{3-u}$
$2 = 2u \leftarrow u = 2 \leftarrow 1 = u$	$\frac{1}{2-u} + \frac{1}{3-u}$
$\left( \frac{2}{1+u} + \frac{1}{u} \right)$	$\frac{1}{2-u} + \frac{1}{3-u}$
$\frac{2}{1+u} + \frac{1}{u}$	$\frac{1}{2-u} + \frac{1}{3-u}$

عصام الشيخ  
ماجستير رياضيات

( الوحدة ) التكامل ( الرياضيات المستوى ( ٤ )  
( الدرس ) التكامل بالكسور الجزئية ( التخصص ) العلمي

٧. معلومات	٦. معلومات
$\int \frac{u}{u^2 - 4} du$	$\int \frac{1-u}{u^2+u} du$
<p>الحل:</p>	<p>الحل:</p>
$u = u \quad u' = 2u - 4$	$\int \frac{1-u}{u^2+u} du = \int \frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} du$
$\int \frac{u}{u(u+1)} du = \int \frac{1}{u+1} du$	$\frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1}$
$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln u+1  + C$	$\frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1}$
$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln u+1  + C$	$\frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1}$
$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln u+1  + C$	$\frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1}$
$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln u+1  + C$	$\frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1}$
$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln u+1  + C$	$\frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1}$
$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln u+1  + C$	$\frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1}$
$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln u+1  + C$	$\frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1}$
$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln u+1  + C$	$\frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1}$
$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln u+1  + C$	$\frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1}$
$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln u+1  + C$	$\frac{1-u}{u(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1}$

٢.١٣ صيفي علامات ٦	٢.١٣ صيفي علامات ٨
$\frac{2+u}{1-u}$	$\frac{2}{1-u}$
<p>الحل:</p>	<p>الحل:</p>
$\frac{2+u}{1-u} = \frac{2+u}{1-u}$	$\frac{2}{1-u} = \frac{2}{1-u}$
$\frac{2+u}{(1+u)(1-u)} + u(1+u)$	$\frac{2}{(1+u)(1-u)} + u(1+u)$
$u \left( \frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{1-u} \right) + \frac{2}{1-u} + \frac{2}{1+u}$	$u \left( \frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{1-u} \right) + u =$
$(1-u)u + (1+u)u = 2+u$	$(1-u)u + (1+u)u = 2$
$\frac{1}{1-u} = u \leftarrow u(1-u) = 1 \leftarrow 1-u$	$u \left( \frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{1-u} \right) + u =$
$u \left( \frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{1-u} \right) + \frac{2}{1-u} + \frac{2}{1+u}$	$\rightarrow + \frac{1}{1+u} - \frac{1}{1-u} + u =$
$\rightarrow \frac{1}{1+u} - \frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{2}{1-u} + \frac{2}{1+u}$	

٢.١٤ صيفي (٨ علامات)	٢.١٤ متوي (٦ علامات)
جـد التكامل الآتي $\int \frac{13-u}{u^2+u-v-u-2} du$	جـد $\int \frac{du}{1+u^2-u^2}$ الحل:
الحل: $\int \frac{13-u}{(u-v)(1-u^2)} du$	$\int \frac{1}{(u-v)(u-v)} du$
$\int \frac{u}{u-v} + \frac{P}{1-u^2} du$ $(1-u^2)u + (u-v)P = 13-u$ $u - u^3 + Pu - Pv = 13 - u$ $-u^3 + (1+P)u - Pv = 13 - u$	$\int \left( \frac{u}{u-v} + \frac{P}{u-v} \right) du$ $(u-v)u + (u-v)P = 1$ $P = 1 \leftarrow u = v$ $1 - u^3 + u - 1 = 1 - u^3$
$\int \frac{u}{u-v} + \frac{0}{1-u^2} du$	$\int \left( \frac{1}{u-v} + \frac{1}{u-v} \right) du$
$\int \frac{1}{u-v} + \frac{0}{1-u^2} du$	$\int \frac{1}{u-v} + \frac{1}{u-v} du = \ln u-v  + \ln u-v  = 2\ln u-v $

المستوى ( ٤ ) الوحدة ( التكامل ) عصام الشيخ

التخصص ( العلمي ) الدرس ( التكامل بالكسور الجزئية ) ماجستير رياضيات

$$\frac{2x^2 - 7x + 6}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \frac{2x^2 - 7x + 6}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 7x + 6}{(x-1)(x-1)}$$

(٧ علامات)

٢٠١٥ شتوي

جد التكامل التالي:

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 7x + 6}{x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

الحل:

$$x - 1 = u$$

$$x = u + 1$$

$$dx = du$$

$$\int \frac{(u+1)^2 - 7(u+1) + 6}{u^2} du$$

$$\int \frac{u^2 + 2u + 1 - 7u - 7 + 6}{u^2} du$$

$$\int \frac{u^2 - 5u - 6}{u^2} du$$

$$\int \frac{u^2 - 6u - 6 + 6u}{u^2} du$$

$$\int \frac{u^2 - 6u - 6}{u^2} du$$

$$\int \frac{u^2}{u^2} - \frac{6u}{u^2} - \frac{6}{u^2} du$$

$$\int 1 - \frac{6}{u} + 6u^{-2} du$$

$$\left[ u - 6 \ln|u| - \frac{6}{u} \right] + C = u - 6 \ln|u| - \frac{6}{u} + C$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{u}{u} - \frac{6}{u} + \frac{6}{u^2} \right) du$$

$$(u-2)u + (u+3)P = 0x + u^2v -$$

$$\frac{5v}{7} = P \leftarrow P \cdot 7 = 5v \leftarrow 3 = uv$$

$$\frac{150}{7} = u \leftarrow u \cdot 7 = 150 \leftarrow 3 = uv$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 7x + 6}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \frac{2x^2 - 7x + 6}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 7x + 6}{(x-1)(x-1)}$$

المستوى ( ٤ ) الوحدة ( التكاميل ) عصام الشيخ

التخصص ( العلمي ) الدرس ( التكاميل بالحدود الجبرية ) ماجستير رياضيات

(٦-علامات) ٣.١٦ شتوي

جد التكاميل الآتي

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

حل:

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x)} dx = \int \frac{A}{1-x} dx + \int \frac{B}{1+x} dx$$

$$\int \left( \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{1+x} \right) dx = \int \frac{A(1+x) + B(1-x)}{(1-x)(1+x)} dx$$

$$1 = A(1+x) + B(1-x)$$

$$1 = A + Ax + B - Bx \Rightarrow 1 = (A+B) + (A-B)x$$

$$1 = 0x + 1 \Rightarrow A+B = 1 \text{ and } A-B = 0$$

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

$$-\ln|1-x| + \ln|1+x| + C$$

$$-\ln|1-x| + \ln|1+x| + C$$

(٦-علامات)

٣.١٥ صيفي

جد التكاميل الآتي

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 5x - 2} dx$$

حل:

$$x^2 + 5x - 2 = (x+6)(x-1)$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x+6)(x-1)} dx = \int \frac{A}{x+6} dx + \int \frac{B}{x-1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x+6)(x-1)} dx = \int \frac{A}{x+6} dx + \int \frac{B}{x-1} dx$$

$$\int \left( \frac{A}{x+6} + \frac{B}{x-1} \right) dx = \int \frac{A(x-1) + B(x+6)}{(x+6)(x-1)} dx$$

$$1 = A(x-1) + B(x+6)$$

$$1 = Ax - A + Bx + 6B \Rightarrow 1 = (A+B)x + (-A+6B)$$

$$1 = 0x + 1 \Rightarrow A+B = 0 \text{ and } -A+6B = 1$$

$$\int \left( \frac{1}{x+6} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx = \ln|x+6| + \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \ln|x+6| + \frac{1}{x} \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \ln|x+6| + \frac{1}{x} \ln|x-1| + C$$

التخصص (العلمي) الوحدة ( ١ ) (الكامل) (عصام الشيخ)  
 المستوى ( ٤ ) الدرس ( ١٠ ) (الكامل بالأكورالجينية) ماجستير رياضيات

٣.١٦ صيفي (٧ علامات)

جد الكامل الآتي

$$\frac{r-s}{r^2+sr-s^2}$$

حل :

$$\sqrt{r^2+sr} = sr$$

$$r^2+sr = s^2r$$

$$sr = sr + sr$$

$$\frac{sr + sr}{sr - sr - sr}$$

$$sr \frac{sr}{sr - sr - sr}$$

$$sr \frac{sr}{(1+sr)(r-sr)}$$

$$sr \left( \frac{r}{1+sr} + \frac{r}{r-sr} \right)$$

$$(r-sr)r + (1+sr)r = sr$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = r \leftarrow r^2 - r = r - \leftarrow 1 = sr$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = r \leftarrow r^2 = r - \leftarrow r = sr$$

$$r + |1+sr| \frac{r}{r} + |r-sr| \frac{r}{r}$$

$$r + |1+sr| \frac{r}{r} + |r-sr| \frac{r}{r}$$



التخصص ( العلمي ) الوحدة ( ١ ) ( التكامل ) عصام الشيخ  
 المستوى ( ٤ ) الدرس ( ١٠ ) ( التكامل بالأكورا الجزئية ) ماجستير رياضيات

٢.١٨ مستوى قيم (٧ علامات)

جد

$$w = \frac{1+u}{2-u-v}$$

الحل:

$$\frac{1}{2-u-v} \sqrt{1+u}$$

$$\frac{2-u-v}{2-u-v} \sqrt{1+u}$$

$$\frac{2-u-v}{2+u}$$

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

$$w = \frac{b}{1+u} + \frac{p}{2-u} + 1$$

$$(2-u)b + (1+u)p = 2+u$$

$$\frac{2}{b} = \frac{u}{b} + \frac{p}{2-u} = 1 + u$$

$$\frac{2}{b} = p + p^2 = 0 \quad c = u$$

$$w = \frac{c}{1+u} + \frac{p}{2-u} + 1$$

$$p + \frac{1}{1+u} \left( \frac{c}{b} - (2-u)p + u \right) =$$

٢.١٧ مستوى (٧ علامات)

جد التكامل الآتي

$$w = \frac{\text{قاس ظاس}}{\text{قاس ظاس} - 8}$$

الحل:

$$w = \frac{\text{قاس ظاس}}{(1-u^2) - 8}$$

$$w = \frac{\text{قاس ظاس}}{\text{قاس} - 9}$$

$$\frac{c}{\text{قاس ظاس}} = \frac{c}{\text{قاس ظاس}}$$

$$\frac{c}{\text{قاس ظاس}} = \frac{\text{قاس ظاس}}{c - 9}$$

$$\frac{c}{c - 9} = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$w = \frac{b}{u+2} + \frac{p}{2-u} + \frac{1}{c}$$

$$(u+2)b + (u+2)p = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{b} = \frac{u}{b} + \frac{p}{2-u} = 1 + u$$

$$\frac{1}{b} = p + p^2 = 1 + u$$

$$p + \frac{1}{u+2} \left( \frac{1}{b} - (u+2)p + u \right) =$$

$$p + \frac{1}{u+2} \left( \frac{1}{b} - (u+2)p + u \right) =$$

٢٠١٨ تموز ج ١

جد  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}}$  دما

الحل:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}{a-b}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{(\sqrt{a}+1)(\sqrt{a}-1)}$$

$$\frac{p}{\sqrt{a}+1} + \frac{q}{\sqrt{a}-1}$$

$$(\sqrt{a}-1)p + (\sqrt{a}+1)q = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a} - 1 + 1 = \sqrt{a} - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = p \quad \leftarrow \quad p \cdot \sqrt{a} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{a}-1}{a-1} + \frac{\sqrt{a}+1}{a-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{a}-1}{a-1} + \frac{\sqrt{a}+1}{a-1}$$

٢.١٦. -١ توى (٧.٤.٢٠١٦)

$$= \frac{ص}{ص-١} - \frac{ص}{ص} = \frac{ص}{ص-١} - ١$$

$$= \frac{ص-١-ص}{ص-١} = \frac{-١}{ص-١}$$

$$= \frac{ص}{١-ص} - ١ = \frac{ص}{١-ص} - \frac{١-ص}{١-ص}$$

$$= \frac{ص-١+ص}{١-ص} = \frac{٢ص-١}{١-ص}$$

$$= \frac{١}{١-ص} + ١ - ١ = \frac{١}{١-ص}$$

$$= \frac{ص-١-ص+١}{ص-١-ص+١} = \frac{٠}{٠}$$

$$= \frac{ص-١}{١-ص} = ١$$

$$= \frac{١}{(١+ص)(١-ص)} = \frac{١}{١-ص^٢}$$

$$= \frac{ص-١+ص+١}{ص-١+ص+١} = ١$$

$$= \frac{٢}{١+ص} + \frac{٢}{١-ص} = \frac{٢(١-ص)+٢(١+ص)}{(١+ص)(١-ص)}$$

$$= \frac{٢(١-ص+١+ص)}{١-ص^٢} = \frac{٤}{١-ص^٢}$$

$$= \frac{٢(١-ص)+٢(١+ص)}{١-ص^٢} = \frac{٤}{١-ص^٢}$$

$$= \frac{٢(ص-١-١)}{ص-١-١} = \frac{٢(-٢)}{-٢} = ٢$$

$$= ٢ - ٢ = ٠$$

$$= \frac{٢(ص-١)-٢}{ص} = \frac{٢ص-٢-٢}{ص} = \frac{٢ص-٤}{ص}$$

$$= ٢ - ٢ = ٠$$

$$= \frac{٢(ص-١)}{ص} - \frac{٢}{ص} = \frac{٢ص-٢-٢}{ص} = \frac{٢ص-٤}{ص}$$

$$= \frac{٢}{ص+١} + \frac{٢}{ص-١} - \frac{٢}{ص} = \frac{٢(ص-١)+٢(ص+١)-٢(ص+١)(ص-١)}{(ص+١)(ص-١)ص}$$

$$= \frac{٢ص-٢+٢ص+٢-٢(ص^٢-١)}{(ص+١)(ص-١)ص}$$

$$= \frac{٤ص-٢(ص^٢-١)}{(ص+١)(ص-١)ص} = \frac{٤ص-٢ص^٢+٢}{(ص+١)(ص-١)ص}$$

$$= \frac{٤ص-٢ص^٢+٢}{(ص+١)(ص-١)ص}$$

$$= \frac{٤ص-٢ص^٢+٢}{(ص+١)(ص-١)ص}$$

$$= \frac{٤ص-٢ص^٢+٢}{(ص+١)(ص-١)ص}$$

$$= \frac{٤ص-٢ص^٢+٢}{(ص+١)(ص-١)ص}$$

$$= \frac{٤ص-٢ص^٢+٢}{(ص+١)(ص-١)ص}$$