إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

إجابات وحلول أسئلة وتمارين وتدريبات

كتاب الرياضيات

للصف الثاني عشر (العلمي)

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية
إجابات وحلول التدريبات والتمارين
الصف : الثاني الثانوي العلمي الكتاب : الرياضيات الفصل : الثاني
الوحدة : الرابعة / تطبيقات التكامل

الفصل الأول : التكامل

أولًا : معكوس المشتقة

تدريب (١) :-

هـ(س) متصل على ح لأنه طرح اقترانين متصلين

∴ مَ (س) = ٤ س^{٣} - جتا س

∴ م (س) معكوس لمشتقة الاقتران هـ(س)

تدريب (٢) :-

م (س) معكوس لمشتقة هـ(س)

∴ مَ (س) = هـ(س)

هـ(س) معكوس لمشتقة هـ(س)

∴ هـَ (س) = هـ(س)

لَ (س) = ٣ مَ (س) - ٥ هـَ (س)

لَ (س) = ٣ هـ(س) - ٥ هـ(س)

= -٢ هـ(س)

تدريب (٣) :

هـ(س) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{3}$ دس = ١ + س^{٣} ، جد هـ(س)

هـ(س) × $\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{3}$ = ٣س^{٢}

هـ(س) × ١ = ٣س^{٢}

∴ هـ(س) = ٣س^{٢}

تدريب (٤)

وَ (س) = ٣ جاس جتاس + ٢ جاس

وَ ($\frac{\pi}{٤}$) = صفر ⇐ ١ + ٢ جا $\frac{\pi}{٤}$ = صفر

ومنها ٢ = -٢٧

تمارين ومسائل صفحة ٢٢٧ :

١) هـ(س) متصل على ح - {-١} لأنه اقتران نسبي.

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

= $\frac{١}{(س+١)^{٢}}$ = هـ(س)

∴ م(س) معكوس لمشتقة الاقتران هـ(س)

٢) هـ(س) متصل لأنه اقتران مثلثي

مَ (س) = ٣ جاس جتاس = $\frac{٣}{٢}$ جا٢س = هـ(س)

∴ م (س) معكوس لمشتقة الاقتران هـ(س)

٣) م (س) معكوس لمشتقة هـ(س)

مَ (س) = هـ(س)

مَ (س) = ٣س^{٢} + ١٠س - ٣ = هـ(س)

هـ(-٢) = ٣ × ٤ + ١٠ × -٢ - ٣

= ١١ -

٤) م(س) معكوس لمشتقة هـ(س)

مَ (س) = هـ(س)

هـ(س) = ٨ س^{٣} + $\frac{٣س٢}{\sqrt{٣+٢س^{٢}}}$

هـ(١) = ٨ + $\frac{٣ \times ٢}{٤ \times ٢}$ = ٨,٥

٥) $هـ(س) = ٣س^{٣}$

$م(س) = س^{٣} + جـ$

$م(٢) = ٥ \Leftarrow ٥ = ٨ + جـ \Leftarrow جـ = -٣$

$\therefore م(س) = س^{٣} - ٣$

---

٦) بما أن $م_{١}(س)$ ، $م(س)$ معكوسين لمشتقة الاقتران $هـ$.

$\therefore م - م_{١} = جـ$

$٣س^{٢} - ٢س + ٥ - م_{١}(س) = جـ$

$م_{١}(س) = ٣س^{٣} - ٢س + ٥ - جـ$

وكذلك $م_{١}(٣) = ٤ \Leftarrow ١٣ - ٤ + ٥ - جـ = ٤$

$جـ = ٩$

$م_{١}(س) = ٣س^{٣} - ٢س - ٤$

---

٧) $ص = \sqrt[٥]{٣س^{٣} - ٤س + ١٣}$ ، $\left|\frac{دص}{دس}\right|_{س=-٢} = ؟$

نشتق الطرفين

$\frac{دص}{دس} = \frac{١}{٥\sqrt[٥]{(٣س^{٣} - ٤س + ١٣)^{٤}}}$

عندما $س = -٢ \Leftarrow \frac{دص}{دس} = \frac{١}{٥\sqrt[٥]{(١٢ + ٨ + ١٣)^{٤}}}$

$= \frac{١}{٥\sqrt[٥]{(٣٢)^{٤}}} = \frac{١}{٢}$

---

٨) $هـ(س)دس = س^{٣} - س^{٢} + ٣س + ١$ ، $هـ(-٣) = ٤$

نشتق الطرفين

$هـ(س) = ٣س^{٢} - ٢س + ٣$

$هـ'(س) = ٦س - ٢$

$هـ'(-٣) = -١٨ - ٢ = -٢٠$

---

٩) $\int هـ(س)دس = جاس - جتاس + ٣$

اثبت أن $هـ(\frac{\pi}{٢}) - هـ(\frac{\pi}{٢}) = ٢$

$هـ(س) = جتاس + جاس$

$هـ(\frac{\pi}{٢}) = ١$

$هـ'(س) = -جاس + جتاس$

$هـ'(\frac{\pi}{٢}) = -١$

$هـ(\frac{\pi}{٢}) - هـ(\frac{\pi}{٢}) = ١ - -١ = ٢$ ✱

---

١٠) أ) $هـ(س) = \frac{-١}{س^{٢}}$

$م(س) = \frac{١}{س} + جـ$

ب) $هـ(س) = قاس ظاس$

$هـ(س) = ١$

$م(س) = س + جـ$

جـ) $هـ(س) = \frac{١}{\sqrt{٢س}}$

$م(س) = \sqrt{س} + جـ$

د) $هـ(س) = ٥ + ٥ ظا^{٢}س = ٥(١ + ظا^{٢}س)$

$هـ(س) = ٥ قا^{٢}س$

$\therefore م(س) = ٥ ظاس + جـ$

---

١١) $م(س)$ معكوس لمشتقة الاقتران $هـ$

$م'(س) = هـ(س) = جتاس + ١$

$م''(س) = -قتا^{٢}س$

$م''(\frac{\pi}{٤}) = -قتا^{٢}\frac{\pi}{٤}$

$= -٢$

ثانياً: التكامل غير المحدود

تدريب (١)

١) $\int دس = س + ﺟ$

٢) $\int -\frac{١}{٤}\, دل = -\frac{١}{٤} ل + ﺟ$

تدريب (٢):

١) $\int ١٠\, دس = ١٠س + ﺟ$

٢) $\int \frac{١}{\sqrt[٥]{س^{٢}}}\, دس = \int س^{-\frac{٢}{٥}}\, دس$

$= \frac{٥}{٣} س^{\frac{٣}{٥}} + ﺟ$

تدريب (٣):

١) $\int \frac{س^{٢} - ٩س}{\sqrt[٣]{س^{٢}}}\, دس$

$= \int \frac{س(س - ٩)}{\sqrt[٣]{س^{٢}}}\, دس = \int \frac{س(\sqrt[٣]{س^{٢}} - ٣)(\sqrt[٣]{س^{٢}} + ٣)}{(\sqrt[٣]{س^{٢}} - ٣)}\, دس$

$= \int س^{\frac{٣}{٢}} + ٣س\, دس$

$= \frac{٢}{٥} س^{\frac{٥}{٢}} + \frac{٣}{٢} س^{٢} + ﺟ = \frac{٢}{٥} س^{٢}\sqrt{س} + \frac{٣}{٢} س^{٢} + ﺟ$

٢) $\int \frac{(٢ - س)^{٣}}{س\sqrt{س}}\, دس$

$= \int \frac{-٨ + ٦س^{٢} - ١٢س + س^{٣}}{س\sqrt{س}}\, دس$

$= \int ٨ س^{-\frac{٣}{٢}} + ٦ س^{-\frac{١}{٢}} - ١٢ س^{-\frac{٣}{٢}} + س^{\frac{٣}{٢}}\, دس$

$= ٨ \times -٢ س^{-\frac{١}{٢}} + ٦ \times ٢ س^{\frac{١}{٢}} - ١٢ \times ٢ س^{-\frac{١}{٢}} + \frac{٢}{٥} س^{\frac{٥}{٢}} + ﺟ$

$= -١٦ س^{-\frac{١}{٢}} + ٢٤ س^{\frac{١}{٢}} - ٢٤ س^{-\frac{١}{٢}} + \frac{٢}{٥} س^{\frac{٥}{٢}} + ﺟ$

$= \frac{-١٦}{\sqrt{س}} + ٤ \sqrt{س^{٣}} - \frac{٢}{٥} \sqrt{س^{٥}} + ﺟ$

تدريب (٤)

$\int \frac{٣}{(٥ + ٣س)^{٤}}\, دس = \int ٣ (٥ + ٣س)^{-٤}\, دس$

$= \frac{٣ (٥ + ٣س)^{-٣}}{-٣ \times ٧} + ﺟ$

$= \frac{-١}{٧ (٥ + ٣س)^{٣}} + ﺟ$

٣) $\int س^{٤} (٥ - \frac{٣}{س})^{٤}\, دس$

$= \int س^{٤} (\frac{٥س - ٣}{س})^{٤} دس = \int \frac{س^{٤}}{س^{٤}} (٥س - ٣)^{٤}\, دس$

$= \frac{(٥س - ٣)^{٥}}{٥ \times ٥} + ﺟ = \frac{(٥س - ٣)^{٥}}{٢٥} + ﺟ$

تدريب (٥):

١) $\int (قتا^{٢} ٤س ظتا ٤س + قتا^{٢} ٣س)\, دس$

$= -\frac{١}{٤} قتا ٤س - \frac{١}{٣} ظتا ٣س + ﺟ$

٢) $\int (جتا ٤س ظا ٤س + \frac{١}{جتا^{٦} س})\, دس$

$= \int جتا ٤س \times \frac{جا ٤س}{جتا ٤س} + قا^{٦} س\, دس$

$= -\frac{١}{٤} جتا ٤س + \frac{١}{٦} ظا^{٦} س + ﺟ$

(٢٣ درجة) أجب عن أحد السؤالين التاليين:

(١) أوجد $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta \cos^{5}\theta \, d\theta$

الحل:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta \cos^{5}\theta \, d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta \cos^{4}\theta \cos\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta (1-\sin^{2}\theta)^{2} \cos\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} u^{3}(1-u^{2})^{2} \, du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} u^{3}(1-2u^{2}+u^{4}) \, du$$

$$= \left[\frac{u^{4}}{4} - \frac{2u^{6}}{6} + \frac{u^{8}}{8}\right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \frac{6-8+3}{24} = \frac{1}{24}$$

(٢) أوجد $\int \frac{x^{3}+x^{2}+x+1}{x^{2}+1} \, dx$

الحل:

$$\int \frac{x^{3}+x^{2}+x+1}{x^{2}+1} \, dx = \int \frac{x(x^{2}+1)+(x^{2}+1)}{x^{2}+1} \, dx$$

$$= \int (x+1) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}}{2} + x + c$$

(٣) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{5-\cos^{2}x-\sin^{2}x}} \, dx$

الحل:

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{5-\cos^{2}x-\sin^{2}x}} \, dx = \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{5-1}} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{2} \, dx$$

$$= \int \sin x \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \int u \, du$$

$$= \frac{u^{2}}{2} + c$$

$$= \frac{\sin^{2}x}{2} + c$$

(٤) أوجد $\int \frac{x^{3}-8}{x-2} \, dx$

الحل:

$$\int \frac{x^{3}-8}{x-2} \, dx = \int \frac{(x-2)(x^{2}+2x+4)}{(x-2)} \, dx$$

$$= \int (x^{2}+2x+4) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{3}}{3} + x^{2} + 4x + c$$

(٥) أوجد $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{5}\theta (3+2\sin\theta) \, d\theta$

الحل:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{5}\theta (3+2\sin\theta) \, d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4}\theta \cos\theta (3+2\sin\theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin^{2}\theta)^{2} \cos\theta (3+2\sin\theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (1-u^{2})^{2} (3+2u) \, du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (1-2u^{2}+u^{4})(3+2u) \, du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (3+2u-6u^{2}-4u^{3}+3u^{4}+2u^{5}) \, du$$

$$= \left[3u+u^{2}-2u^{3}-u^{4}+\frac{3}{5}u^{5}+\frac{1}{3}u^{6}\right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= 3+1-2-1+\frac{3}{5}+\frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{45+15+14}{15} = \frac{74}{15}$$

(٦) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin^{3}x}{\cos^{2}x} \, dx$

الحل:

$$\int \frac{\sin^{3}x}{\cos^{2}x} \, dx = \int \frac{\sin^{2}x \sin x}{\cos^{2}x} \, dx$$

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

$$= \int \frac{1-u^{2}}{u^{2}} (-du)$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{u^{2}} - 1\right) du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{u} - u + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\cos x} - \cos x + c$$

(٧) أوجد $\int \frac{x^{2}+x+1}{x^{3}+x^{2}+x+1} \, dx$

الحل:

$$\int \frac{x^{2}+x+1}{x^{3}+x^{2}+x+1} \, dx = \int \frac{x^{2}+x+1}{x^{2}(x+1)+(x+1)} \, dx$$

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

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

$$= \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x^{2}+1| + c$$

(٨) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+3\cos^{2}x}} \, dx$

الحل:

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+3\cos^{2}x}} \, dx = \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{1+2\cos^{2}x}} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{3-2\sin^{2}x}} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-du}{\sqrt{3-2u^{2}}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}-u^{2}}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}\right) + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}u}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\cos x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$$

(٩) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}} \, dx$

الحل:

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln\left|u+\sqrt{u^{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\right| + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln\left|\cos x+\sqrt{\cos^{2}x-\frac{1}{2}}\right| + c$$

(١٠) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\sin x+1}} \, dx$

الحل:

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\sin x+1}} \, dx = \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\sin x+1}} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2u}{\sqrt{u^{2}+u+1}} \, du$$

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

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

$$= 2\sqrt{u^{2}+u+1} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(u+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}+\frac{3}{4}}} \, du$$

$$= 2\sqrt{u^{2}+u+1} - \ln\left|u+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{u^{2}+u+1}\right| + c$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\sin x+1} - \ln\left|\sin x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\sin x+1}\right| + c$$

(١١) أوجد $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\theta \cos^{3}\theta \, d\theta$

الحل:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\theta \cos^{3}\theta \, d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\theta \cos^{2}\theta \cos\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\theta (1-\sin^{2}\theta) \cos\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} u^{2}(1-u^{2}) \, du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (u^{2}-u^{4}) \, du$$

$$= \left[\frac{u^{3}}{3} - \frac{u^{5}}{5}\right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{5-3}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$$

(١٢) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\cos^{2}x+\sin x}} \, dx$

الحل:

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\cos^{2}x+\sin x}} \, dx = \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2u}{\sqrt{1+u}} \, du$$

$$= \int \frac{2u+2-2}{\sqrt{1+u}} \, du$$

$$= \int \frac{2u+2}{\sqrt{1+u}} \, du - \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+u}} \, du$$

$$= 2\sqrt{1+u}(u-2) - 4\sqrt{1+u} + c$$

$$= 2\sqrt{1+\sin x}(\sin x-2) - 4\sqrt{1+\sin x} + c$$

(١٣) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\cos^{2}x+\cos x}} \, dx$

الحل:

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\cos^{2}x+\cos x}} \, dx = \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2u}{\sqrt{1+u}} \, du$$

$$= \int \frac{-2u-2+2}{\sqrt{1+u}} \, du$$

$$= \int \frac{-2u-2}{\sqrt{1+u}} \, du + \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+u}} \, du$$

$$= -2\sqrt{1+u}(u-2) + 4\sqrt{1+u} + c$$

$$= -2\sqrt{1+\cos x}(\cos x-2) + 4\sqrt{1+\cos x} + c$$

(١٤) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\cos^{2}x+\sin x+\cos x}} \, dx$

الحل:

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\cos^{2}x+\sin x+\cos x}} \, dx = \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin x+\cos x}} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin x+\cos x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin x+\cos x}} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x(1+\sin x+\cos x)}{1+\sin x+\cos x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{1+\sin x+\cos x} \, dx + \int \frac{2\sin x \cos^{2}x}{1+\sin x+\cos x} \, dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{1+\sin x+\cos x} \, dx + 2\cos x + \cos^{2}x + c$$

(١٥) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\cos^{2}x+\sin x-\cos x}} \, dx$

الحل:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{1+\sin x-\cos x} \, dx - 2\cos x + \cos^{2}x + c$$

(١٦) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}x+\cos^{2}x+\sin x-\cos x}} \, dx$

الحل:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{1+\sin x-\cos x} \, dx - 2\cos x + \cos^{2}x + c$$

$$= \quad -b$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda - ٥ = (\Gamma_-)\rho$$

$$\lambda + \frac{\Gamma(\Gamma+\omega\Gamma)!}{\mu!}\left|1 - \frac{\mu}{(\mu+\omega\nu)!}\right| \frac{\Gamma}{\mu_!}$$

$$\omega_\Gamma \frac{\Gamma}{\mu}(\mu+\omega\Gamma) - \frac{\mu}{\mu}(\mu+\omega\nu) \quad \left|\begin{matrix} \omega_٥ \\ \omega\Gamma - \nu + \omega_\nu \end{matrix}\right| =$$

$$\omega_\nu \frac{\Gamma}{\mu}(\mu+\omega\Gamma) - \frac{\mu}{\mu}(\mu+\omega\nu) \quad \left|\begin{matrix} \omega_٥ \\ \omega\Gamma - \nu + \omega_\nu \end{matrix}\right| =$$

$$\omega_\nu \left(٥ + \frac{\mu}{\omega\nu}\right)\left|\begin{matrix} \omega_٥ \\ \omega\Gamma - \nu + \omega_\nu \end{matrix}\right| =$$

$$\omega_\nu \left(\frac{٥}{\omega\nu} + \frac{\mu}{\omega\nu}\right)\left|\begin{matrix} \omega_٥ \\ \omega\Gamma - \nu + \omega_\nu \end{matrix}\right| \quad (\lambda$$

$$\lambda + \frac{\mu(\omega-٥)}{\mu} = \lambda + \frac{\mu}{\Gamma}\omega = \frac{\Gamma}{\mu}\omega$$

$$\omega_\nu \left|\begin{matrix} \omega_٥ \\ \omega\Gamma + \nu + \omega_\nu \end{matrix}\right| \quad (\varsigma$$

$$\omega_\nu \left|\begin{matrix} \omega_٥ \\ \omega\Gamma - \nu + \omega_\nu \end{matrix}\right| \quad (\varepsilon$$

$$\omega_\nu \left|\begin{matrix} \omega_٥ \\ \omega\Gamma - \nu + \omega_\nu \end{matrix}\right| \quad (\varepsilon$$

$$\lambda + \frac{\mu(\omega-٥)}{\mu} = \lambda + \frac{\mu}{\Gamma}(\omega-٥)$$

$$\omega_\nu \left|\begin{matrix} \omega_٥ \\ \omega\Gamma - \nu + \omega_\nu \end{matrix}\right| \quad (\zeta

ه) $هـ''(س) = -٤ جتا ٢س$

$هـ'(\frac{\pi}{٢}) = صفر$ $\quad هـ(\frac{\pi}{٢}) = -٢$

$\int هـ''(س) = \int -٤ جتا ٢س \, دس$

$هـ'(س) = -٢ جا ٢س + جـ_١$

$هـ'(\frac{\pi}{٢}) = صفر \Leftarrow -٢ جا \pi + جـ = صفر$

$جـ = صفر$

$\int هـ'(س) = \int -٢ جا ٢س \, دس$

$هـ(س) = جتا ٢س + جـ$

$هـ(\frac{\pi}{٢}) = -٢ \Leftarrow جتا \pi + جـ = -٢$

$جـ = -١$

$هـ(س) = جتا ٢س - ١$

ن) $\int \frac{٥}{جا^٢ س} - \frac{٣}{جتا^٢ س} \, دس$

$= \int ٥ قتا^٢ س - ٣ قا^٢ س \, دس$

$= -٥ ظتاس - ٣ ظاس + جـ$

ع) $\int \frac{جا^٢ س + جتا^٢ س}{١ + جتا ٢س} \, دس$

$= \int \frac{١}{٢ جتا^٢ س} \, دس = \int \frac{١}{٢} قا^٢ س \, دس$

$= \frac{١}{٢} ظاس + جـ$

ف) $\int (ظتاس - قتاس)^٢ \, دس$

$= \int (ظتا^٢ س - ٢ ظتاس قتاس + قتا^٢ س) دس$

$= \int (قتا^٢ س - ١ - ٢ ظتاس قتاس + قتا^٢ س) دس$

$= \int (٢ قتا^٢ س - ٢ ظتاس قتاس - ١) دس$

$-٢ ظتاس + ٢ قتاس - س + جـ$

د) $\int \frac{جاس + جتا^٢ س}{١ - جا^٢ س} \, دس$

$= \int \frac{جاس + جتا^٢ س}{جتا^٢ س} \, دس$

$= \int \frac{جاس}{جتا^٢ س} + \frac{جتا^٢ س}{جتا^٢ س} \, دس$

$\int ظاس قاس + ١ \, دس$

$= قاس + س + جـ$

هـ) $\int \frac{١ - جا^٢ س}{جا^٢ \frac{س}{٢} جتا^٢ \frac{س}{٢}} \, دس$

$= \int \frac{جتا^٢ س}{(\frac{١}{٢} جاس)^٢} \, دس = \int \frac{جتا^٢ س}{(جا^٢ \frac{س}{٢} جتا^٢ \frac{س}{٢})} \, دس$

$= \int ٤ (قتا^٢ س - ١) \, دس = \int ٤ ظتا^٢ س \, دس$

$= ٤ (-ظتاس - س) + جـ$

و) $\int \frac{١ - جا ٢س}{جاس - جتاس} \, دس$

$= \int \frac{جا^٢ س + جتا^٢ س - جا ٢س}{جاس - جتاس} \, دس$

$\int جا^٢ س - ٢ جاس جتاس - جتا^٢ س \, دس$

$جاس - جتاس$

$= \int \frac{(جاس - جتاس)^٢}{جاس - جتاس} \, دس$

$= \int جاس - جتاس \, دس$

$= -جتاس - جاس + جـ$

ز) $\int \frac{\text{جتا}^2 س}{\text{جتا س}}\, د س$

$= \int \frac{\text{جتا}(س + 2س)}{\text{جتا س}}\, د س$

$= \int \frac{\text{جتا س جتا}2س - \text{جا س جا}2س}{\text{جتا س}}\, د س$

$= \int \frac{\text{جتا س جتا}2س}{\text{جتا س}} - \frac{\text{جا س}\times 2\,\text{جا س جتا س}}{\text{جتا س}}\, د س$

$\int \text{جتا}2س\, د س - \int 2\,\text{جا}^2 س\, د س$

$\frac{1}{2}\,\text{جا}2س - \int 2\times\frac{1}{2}(1 - \text{جتا}2س)\, د س$

$\frac{1}{2}\,\text{جا}2س - (س - \frac{1}{2}\,\text{جا}2س) + ج$

$= \text{جا}2س - س + ج$

ح) $\int \frac{د س}{\text{جا}^2 س - \text{جا}^4 س}$

$= \int \frac{1}{\text{جا}^2 س(1 - \text{جا}^2 س)}\, د س$

$= \int \frac{1}{\text{جا}^2 س \text{جتا}^2 س}\, د س$

$= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}\,\text{جا}^2 2س}\, د س = \int 4\,\text{قتا}^2 2س\, د س$

$= -2\,\text{ظتا}2س + ج$

ط) $\int \text{قا س}(\text{ظا س} + \text{جتا س})\, د س$

$= \int \text{قا س ظا س} + 1\, د س$

$= \text{قا س} + س + ج$

ي) $\int \text{جا}6س\, \text{جا}4س\, د س$

$= \int \frac{1}{2}(\text{جتا}2س - \text{جتا}10س)\, د س$

$= \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}\,\text{جا}2س - \frac{1}{10}\,\text{جا}10س) + ج$

ك) $\int \text{جتا}^2 س\, د س = \int \frac{1}{2}(1 + \text{جتا}2س)\, د س$

$\frac{1}{2}(س + \frac{1}{2}\,\text{جا}2س) + ج$

ل) $\int \frac{\text{جتا}^3 س - 5}{1 - \text{جا}^2 س}\, د س = \int \frac{\text{جتا}^2 س - 5}{\text{جتا}^2 س}\, د س$

$= \int \text{جتا س} - 5\,\text{قا}^2 س\, د س$

$= \text{جا س} - 5\,\text{ظا س} + ج$

م) $\int \text{جا}3س\, \text{جتا}7س\, د س$

$= \int \frac{1}{2}(\text{جتا}(-4س) + \text{جتا}10س)\, د س$

$= \int \frac{1}{2}(\text{جتا}4س + \text{جتا}10س)\, د س$

$= \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{4}\,\text{جا}4س + \frac{1}{10}\,\text{جا}10س) + ج$

ن) $\int (\text{جتا}^4 س - \text{جا}^4 س)\, د س$

$= \int (\text{جتا}^2 س - \text{جا}^2 س)(\text{جتا}^2 س + \text{جا}^2 س)\, د س$

$= \int \text{جتا}2س\, د س = \frac{1}{2}\,\text{جا}2س + ج$

س) $\int \frac{1}{\text{قا س} - 1}\, د س \times \frac{\text{قا س} + 1}{\text{قا س} + 1} = \int \frac{\text{قا س} + 1}{\text{قا}^2 س - 1}\, د س$

$= \int \frac{\text{قا س} + 1}{\text{ظا}^2 س}\, د س = \int (\text{قا س ظا}^2 س + \text{ظا}^2 س)\, د س$

$= \int \frac{1}{\text{جتا س}} \times \frac{\text{جا س}}{\text{جتا س}} + \text{قا}^2 س - 1\, د س$

$= \int \text{ظا س قا س} + \text{قا}^2 س - 1\, د س$

$= \text{قا س} - \text{ظا س} - س + ج$

ع) $\int \frac{\text{جا س}}{1 - \text{جا س}}\, د س \times \frac{1 + \text{جا س}}{1 + \text{جا س}} = \int \frac{\text{جا س} + \text{جا}^2 س}{\text{جتا}^2 س}$

$= \int (\text{ظا س قا س} + \text{ظا}^2 س)\, د س = \text{قا س} + \text{ظا س} - س + ج$

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

$$= 3\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} (\omega_3(\omega)\lambda\omega + \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} \omega_3(\omega)\lambda\omega)\right) - 1(b-a)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} 3\lambda(\omega)\lambda\omega - \int_0^{1} \omega_3\lambda\omega$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} (3\lambda(\omega) - 1)\omega_3\lambda\omega$$

$$\Gamma - = \omega_3(\omega)\lambda \Leftarrow \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{(\omega)\lambda}{\omega}\omega_3 = \Gamma -$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} \omega_3(\omega)\lambda\omega$$

$$\Gamma - = \omega_3(\omega)\lambda$$

$$\Gamma - = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} \omega_3(\omega)\lambda\omega$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} \omega_3\omega - \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} \omega_3\omega\omega$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} \omega_3\omega - \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} \omega_3\omega\omega$$

$$= \delta + \rho$$

$$\delta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \omega_3\omega\omega \quad \rho = \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \omega_3\omega\omega$$

(٦) ينظر ص

$$\Gamma = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \omega_3\omega\omega$$

$$\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\Gamma} = \left(\frac{\pi}{\xi} - \frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi}\right)1 =$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{\xi}}^{\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi}} \omega_3\omega\omega - \int_{\frac{\pi}{\xi}}^{\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi}} \omega_3\omega\omega$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{\xi}}^{\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi}} (1 - \omega\lambda\xi)\omega_3\omega$$

$$= \omega_3\omega\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{\xi}}^{\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi}} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{\xi}}^{\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi}} \omega\lambda\xi\omega_3\omega$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi} - \frac{\pi}{\xi}\right) - \left(\sin\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi} - \sin\frac{\pi}{\xi}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\Gamma} - \left(\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi} - \frac{\pi}{\xi}\right) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{\Gamma}}{\Gamma} - \frac{\sqrt{\Gamma}}{\Gamma}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\Gamma} - \frac{\pi}{\xi} = \frac{\pi}{\xi}$$

(٧) ينظر ص

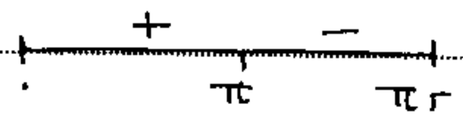
$$\Gamma - = \omega_3\omega\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{\xi}}^{\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{\xi}}^{\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi}} \omega_3(\omega)\lambda\Gamma\omega$$

$$= \Gamma\left(\frac{\pi\Gamma}{\xi} - \frac{\pi}{\xi}\right)

تدريب (٨)

$\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 2s}{2}}\, ds$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2\sin^2 s}{2}}\, ds = \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin s|\, ds$



$= \int_0^{\pi} \sin s\, ds + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -\sin s\, ds$

$= [-\cos s]_0^{\pi} + [\cos s]_{\pi}^{2\pi}$

$(-\cos\pi + \cos 0) + \cos 2\pi - \cos\pi$

$(1+1) + (1-(-1))$

$= 4$

تدريب (٩)

$\int_1^3 g(s)\, ds$ موجبة لأن $g(s)$ كثير حدود

إشارة $\int_3^6 g(s) ds$ سالبة لأن $g(s) \leq 0$

تدريب (١٠)

١) $\int_0^1 g(s)\, ds \geq \int_0^1 h(s)\, ds$

لأن $g(s) \geq h(s)$ حسب الشكل

٢) من الشكل المجاور

$h(s) \geq g(s)$ لكل $s \in [-1, 0]$

$\therefore \int_{-1}^{0} h(s) ds \geq \int_{-1}^{0} g(s) ds$

أي أن $\int_{-1}^{0} g(s) ds \leq \int_{-1}^{0} h(s) ds$

تدريب (١١)

$\int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+s^2}\, ds \leq k$

$0 \leq s \leq 1$

$0 \leq s^2 \leq 1$

$1 \leq 1+s^2 \leq 2 \Leftarrow 1 \geq \frac{1}{1+s^2} \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$2 \geq \frac{2}{1+s^2} \geq \frac{2}{2}$

$\int_0^1 2\, ds \geq \int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+s^2} ds \geq \int_0^1 1\, ds$

$2 \geq k \geq 1$

تمارين ومسائل صفحة (٢٥٠ - ٢٥١)

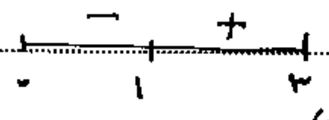
(س ٩)

$\int_2^8 \frac{1}{s^2} ds = \int_2^8 s^{-2} ds$

$= \left[\frac{-1}{s}\right]_2^8 = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$

ب) $\int_0^3 (s^2 - |s-1|)\, ds$

$= \int_0^3 s^2\, ds - \int_0^3 |s-1|\, ds$



$= \left[\frac{s^3}{3}\right]_0^3 - \left(\int_0^1 -(s-1)\, ds + \int_1^3 (s-1)\, ds\right)$

$= 9 - \left(\left[\frac{s^2}{2} - s\right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{s^2}{2} - s\right]_1^3\right)$

$9 - \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) - \text{صفر} + \left(\frac{9}{2} - 3\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)\right)$

$9 - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$

$$\int_{-1}^{3}(1-\omega)^{\frac{1}{2}}\,d\omega = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\omega)}\Big|_{-1}^{3} = \frac{1}{\Gamma} + 1 - \frac{1}{\Gamma} = \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma}$$

$$\int_{1}^{3}\frac{1-\omega}{\omega^{3}-\omega}\,d\omega = \int_{1}^{3}\frac{1-\omega}{\omega(\omega-1)(\omega+1)}\,d\omega$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3}\frac{1}{\omega(\omega+1)}\,d\omega = \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega+1-\omega}{\omega(\omega+1)}\,d\omega$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3}\frac{1}{\omega}\,d\omega - \int_{1}^{3}\frac{1}{\omega+1}\,d\omega = \ln\omega\Big|_{1}^{3} - \ln(\omega+1)\Big|_{1}^{3}$$

$$= \ln 3 - \ln 1 - \ln 4 + \ln 2 = \ln\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{2}+\omega+1}{\omega^{3}-\omega^{2}}\,d\omega = \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{2}+\omega+1}{\omega^{2}(\omega-1)}\,d\omega$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{2}-\omega+2\omega+1}{\omega^{2}(\omega-1)}\,d\omega = \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega(\omega-1)+2\omega+1}{\omega^{2}(\omega-1)}\,d\omega$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3}\frac{1}{\omega-1}\,d\omega + \int_{1}^{3}\frac{2\omega+1}{\omega^{2}(\omega-1)}\,d\omega$$

$$\frac{2\omega+1}{\omega^{2}(\omega-1)} = \frac{A}{\omega-1} + \frac{B}{\omega} + \frac{C}{\omega^{2}}$$

$$2\omega+1 = A\omega^{2} + B\omega(\omega-1) + C(\omega-1)$$

$$\omega=1 \Rightarrow 3 = A$$

$$\omega=0 \Rightarrow 1 = C$$

$$\omega=2 \Rightarrow 5 = 12 + 2B - 1 \Rightarrow B = -3$$

$$\ln(\omega-1)\Big|_{1}^{3} + 3\ln\omega\Big|_{1}^{3} - \frac{1}{\omega}\Big|_{1}^{3}$$

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

$$= \ln\frac{3^{3}}{2^{2}} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{3}-\omega^{2}+\omega+1}{\omega^{2}+\omega}\,d\omega = \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{3}+\omega}{\omega^{2}+\omega}\,d\omega + \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{2}+1}{\omega^{2}+\omega}\,d\omega$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3}\omega\,d\omega + \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{2}+1}{\omega(\omega+1)}\,d\omega$$

$$\frac{\omega^{2}+1}{\omega(\omega+1)} = \frac{A}{\omega} + \frac{B}{\omega+1}$$

$$\omega^{2}+1 = A\omega+A+B\omega$$

$$\omega=0 \Rightarrow 1 = A$$

$$\omega=-1 \Rightarrow 2 = -B \Rightarrow B=-2$$

$$\frac{\omega^{2}}{2}\Big|_{1}^{3} + \ln\omega\Big|_{1}^{3} - 2\ln(\omega+1)\Big|_{1}^{3}$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \ln 3 - 2\ln 4 + 2\ln 2$$

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

$$\int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{3}+\omega^{2}+\omega+1}{\omega^{2}+\omega}\,d\omega = \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{3}+\omega}{\omega^{2}+\omega}\,d\omega + \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{2}+1}{\omega^{2}+\omega}\,d\omega$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3}\omega\,d\omega + \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{2}+1}{\omega(\omega+1)}\,d\omega$$

$$\frac{\omega^{2}+1}{\omega(\omega+1)} = \frac{A}{\omega} + \frac{B}{\omega+1}$$

$$\omega^{2}+1 = A\omega+A+B\omega$$

$$\omega=0 \Rightarrow 1 = A$$

$$\omega=-1 \Rightarrow 2 = -B \Rightarrow B=-2$$

$$\frac{\omega^{2}}{2}\Big|_{1}^{3} + \ln\omega\Big|_{1}^{3} - 2\ln(\omega+1)\Big|_{1}^{3}$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \ln 3 - 2\ln 4 + 2\ln 2$$

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

$$\int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{3}+\omega^{2}+\omega+1}{\omega^{2}+\omega}\,d\omega = \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{3}+\omega}{\omega^{2}+\omega}\,d\omega + \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{2}+1}{\omega^{2}+\omega}\,d\omega$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3}\omega\,d\omega + \int_{1}^{3}\frac{\omega^{2}+1}{\omega(\omega+1)}\,d\omega$$

$$\frac{\omega^{2}+1}{\omega(\omega+1)} = \frac{A}{\omega} + \frac{B}{\omega+1}$$

$$\omega^{2}+1 = A\omega+A+B\omega$$

$$\omega=0 \Rightarrow 1 = A$$

$$\omega=-1 \Rightarrow 2 = -B \Rightarrow B=-2$$

$$\frac{\omega^{2}}{2}\Big|_{1}^{3} + \ln\omega\Big|_{1}^{3} - 2\ln(\omega+1)\Big|_{1}^{3}$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \ln 3 - 2\ln 4 + 2\ln 2$$

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

$$\int_{-1}^{3}(x^3+x^2-2x)\,dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4}+\frac{x^3}{3}-x^2\right]_{-1}^{3} = \left(\frac{81}{4}+9-9\right)-\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{3}-1\right) = \frac{32}{3}+\frac{7}{12} = \frac{135}{12} = \frac{45}{4}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin x\cos x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\cos 2x\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{4}(-1-1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^2 x\cos x\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^2\,du = \frac{1}{3}u^3\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin x\cos^2 x\,dx = -\int_{1}^{0}u^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}u^2\,du = \frac{1}{3}u^3\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^3 x\cos x\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^3\,du = \frac{1}{4}u^4\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin x\cos^3 x\,dx = -\int_{1}^{0}u^3\,du = \int_{0}^{1}u^3\,du = \frac{1}{4}u^4\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^2 x\cos^2 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{8}(1-\cos 4x)\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\left(x-\frac{1}{4}\sin 4x\right)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{16}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^3 x\cos^2 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin x\cos^2 x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^2(1-u^2)\,du = \left(\frac{u^3}{3}-\frac{u^5}{5}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^2 x\cos^3 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^2 x\cos x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^2(1-u^2)\,du = \left(\frac{u^3}{3}-\frac{u^5}{5}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^3 x\cos^3 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^3 x\cos x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^3(1-u^2)\,du = \left(\frac{u^4}{4}-\frac{u^6}{6}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^4 x\cos^3 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^4 x\cos x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^4(1-u^2)\,du = \left(\frac{u^5}{5}-\frac{u^7}{7}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{35}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^3 x\cos^4 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^3 x\cos^4 x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^4(1-u^2)\,du = \left(\frac{u^5}{5}-\frac{u^7}{7}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{35}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^4 x\cos^4 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x\right)^2 dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{16}(1-\cos 4x)^2\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{16}\left(1-2\cos 4x+\frac{1+\cos 8x}{2}\right)dx = \frac{1}{16}\left(\frac{3}{2}x-\frac{1}{4}\sin 4x+\frac{1}{16}\sin 8x\right)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3\pi}{32}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^5 x\cos^4 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^5 x\cos^4 x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^4(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^4-2u^6+u^8)\,du = \left(\frac{u^5}{5}-\frac{2u^7}{7}+\frac{u^9}{9}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{315}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^4 x\cos^5 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^4 x\cos^5 x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^4(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^4-2u^6+u^8)\,du = \left(\frac{u^5}{5}-\frac{2u^7}{7}+\frac{u^9}{9}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{315}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^5 x\cos^5 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^5 x\cos^5 x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^5(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^5-2u^7+u^9)\,du = \left(\frac{u^6}{6}-\frac{2u^8}{8}+\frac{u^{10}}{10}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{120}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^6 x\cos^5 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^6 x\cos^5 x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^6(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^6-2u^8+u^{10})\,du = \left(\frac{u^7}{7}-\frac{2u^9}{9}+\frac{u^{11}}{11}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{693}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^5 x\cos^6 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^5 x\cos^6 x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^6(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^6-2u^8+u^{10})\,du = \left(\frac{u^7}{7}-\frac{2u^9}{9}+\frac{u^{11}}{11}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{693}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^6 x\cos^6 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x\right)^3 dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{64}(1-\cos 4x)^3\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{64}\left(1-3\cos 4x+3\cdot\frac{1+\cos 8x}{2}-\cos 4x\sin^2 4x\right)dx = \frac{1}{64}\left(\frac{5}{2}x-\frac{3}{4}\sin 4x+\frac{3}{16}\sin 8x+\frac{1}{12}\sin^3 4x\right)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{5\pi}{128}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^7 x\cos^6 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^7 x\cos^6 x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^6(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^6-2u^8+u^{10})\,du = \left(\frac{u^7}{7}-\frac{2u^9}{9}+\frac{u^{11}}{11}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{693}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^6 x\cos^7 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^6 x\cos^7 x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^6(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^6-2u^8+u^{10})\,du = \left(\frac{u^7}{7}-\frac{2u^9}{9}+\frac{u^{11}}{11}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{693}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^7 x\cos^7 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^7 x\cos^7 x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^7(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^7-2u^9+u^{11})\,du = \left(\frac{u^8}{8}-\frac{2u^{10}}{10}+\frac{u^{12}}{12}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{120}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^8 x\cos^7 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^8 x\cos^7 x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^8(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^8-2u^{10}+u^{12})\,du = \left(\frac{u^9}{9}-\frac{2u^{11}}{11}+\frac{u^{13}}{13}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{1287}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^7 x\cos^8 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^7 x\cos^8 x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^8(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^8-2u^{10}+u^{12})\,du = \left(\frac{u^9}{9}-\frac{2u^{11}}{11}+\frac{u^{13}}{13}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{1287}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^8 x\cos^8 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x\right)^4 dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{256}(1-\cos 4x)^4\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{256}\left(1-4\cos 4x+6\cdot\frac{1+\cos 8x}{2}-4\cos 4x\sin^2 4x+\sin^4 4x\right)dx = \frac{1}{256}\left(\frac{7}{2}x-\frac{1}{2}\sin 4x+\frac{3}{16}\sin 8x+\frac{1}{12}\sin^3 4x\right)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{7\pi}{512}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^9 x\cos^8 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^9 x\cos^8 x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^8(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^8-2u^{10}+u^{12})\,du = \left(\frac{u^9}{9}-\frac{2u^{11}}{11}+\frac{u^{13}}{13}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{1287}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^8 x\cos^9 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^8 x\cos^9 x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^8(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^8-2u^{10}+u^{12})\,du = \left(\frac{u^9}{9}-\frac{2u^{11}}{11}+\frac{u^{13}}{13}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{1287}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^9 x\cos^9 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^9 x\cos^9 x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^9(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^9-2u^{11}+u^{13})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{10}}{10}-\frac{2u^{12}}{12}+\frac{u^{14}}{14}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{280}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{10} x\cos^9 x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{10} x\cos^9 x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{10}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{10}-2u^{12}+u^{14})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{11}}{11}-\frac{2u^{13}}{13}+\frac{u^{15}}{15}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{2145}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^9 x\cos^{10} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^9 x\cos^{10} x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{10}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{10}-2u^{12}+u^{14})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{11}}{11}-\frac{2u^{13}}{13}+\frac{u^{15}}{15}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{2145}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{10} x\cos^{10} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x\right)^5 dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{1024}(1-\cos 4x)^5\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{1024}\left(1-5\cos 4x+10\cdot\frac{1+\cos 8x}{2}-10\cos 4x\sin^2 4x+5\sin^4 4x-\cos 4x\sin^4 4x\right)dx = \frac{1}{1024}\left(\frac{9}{2}x-\frac{5}{4}\sin 4x+\frac{5}{16}\sin 8x+\frac{5}{12}\sin^3 4x-\frac{1}{20}\sin^5 4x\right)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{63\pi}{2048}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{11} x\cos^{10} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{11} x\cos^{10} x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{10}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{10}-2u^{12}+u^{14})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{11}}{11}-\frac{2u^{13}}{13}+\frac{u^{15}}{15}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{2145}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{10} x\cos^{11} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{10} x\cos^{11} x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{10}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{10}-2u^{12}+u^{14})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{11}}{11}-\frac{2u^{13}}{13}+\frac{u^{15}}{15}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{2145}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{11} x\cos^{11} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{11} x\cos^{11} x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{11}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{11}-2u^{13}+u^{15})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{12}}{12}-\frac{2u^{14}}{14}+\frac{u^{16}}{16}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{336}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{12} x\cos^{11} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{12} x\cos^{11} x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{12}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{12}-2u^{14}+u^{16})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{13}}{13}-\frac{2u^{15}}{15}+\frac{u^{17}}{17}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{2805}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{11} x\cos^{12} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{11} x\cos^{12} x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{12}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{12}-2u^{14}+u^{16})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{13}}{13}-\frac{2u^{15}}{15}+\frac{u^{17}}{17}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{2805}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{12} x\cos^{12} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x\right)^6 dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{4096}(1-\cos 4x)^6\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{4096}\left(1-6\cos 4x+15\cdot\frac{1+\cos 8x}{2}-20\cos 4x\sin^2 4x+15\sin^4 4x-6\cos 4x\sin^4 4x+\sin^6 4x\right)dx = \frac{1}{4096}\left(\frac{11}{2}x-\frac{3}{4}\sin 4x+\frac{15}{16}\sin 8x+\frac{5}{12}\sin^3 4x-\frac{3}{20}\sin^5 4x\right)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{231\pi}{8192}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{13} x\cos^{12} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{13} x\cos^{12} x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{12}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{12}-2u^{14}+u^{16})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{13}}{13}-\frac{2u^{15}}{15}+\frac{u^{17}}{17}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{2805}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{12} x\cos^{13} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{12} x\cos^{13} x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{12}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{12}-2u^{14}+u^{16})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{13}}{13}-\frac{2u^{15}}{15}+\frac{u^{17}}{17}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{2805}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{13} x\cos^{13} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{13} x\cos^{13} x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{13}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{13}-2u^{15}+u^{17})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{14}}{14}-\frac{2u^{16}}{16}+\frac{u^{18}}{18}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{504}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{14} x\cos^{13} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{14} x\cos^{13} x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{14}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{14}-2u^{16}+u^{18})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{15}}{15}-\frac{2u^{17}}{17}+\frac{u^{19}}{19}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{3315}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{13} x\cos^{14} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{13} x\cos^{14} x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{14}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{14}-2u^{16}+u^{18})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{15}}{15}-\frac{2u^{17}}{17}+\frac{u^{19}}{19}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{3315}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{14} x\cos^{14} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x\right)^7 dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{16384}(1-\cos 4x)^7\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{16384}\left(1-7\cos 4x+21\cdot\frac{1+\cos 8x}{2}-35\cos 4x\sin^2 4x+35\sin^4 4x-21\cos 4x\sin^4 4x+7\sin^6 4x-\cos 4x\sin^6 4x\right)dx = \frac{1}{16384}\left(\frac{13}{2}x-\frac{7}{4}\sin 4x+\frac{21}{16}\sin 8x+\frac{35}{12}\sin^3 4x-\frac{21}{20}\sin^5 4x+\frac{1}{28}\sin^7 4x\right)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{429\pi}{32768}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{15} x\cos^{14} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{15} x\cos^{14} x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{14}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{14}-2u^{16}+u^{18})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{15}}{15}-\frac{2u^{17}}{17}+\frac{u^{19}}{19}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{3315}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{14} x\cos^{15} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{14} x\cos^{15} x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{14}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{14}-2u^{16}+u^{18})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{15}}{15}-\frac{2u^{17}}{17}+\frac{u^{19}}{19}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{3315}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{15} x\cos^{15} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{15} x\cos^{15} x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{15}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{15}-2u^{17}+u^{19})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{16}}{16}-\frac{2u^{18}}{18}+\frac{u^{20}}{20}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{720}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{16} x\cos^{15} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{16} x\cos^{15} x(1-\sin^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{16}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{16}-2u^{18}+u^{20})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{17}}{17}-\frac{2u^{19}}{19}+\frac{u^{21}}{21}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{3927}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{15} x\cos^{16} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{15} x\cos^{16} x(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx = \int_{0}^{1}u^{16}(1-u^2)^2\,du = \int_{0}^{1}(u^{16}-2u^{18}+u^{20})\,du = \left(\frac{u^{17}}{17}-\frac{2u^{19}}{19}+\frac{u^{21}}{21}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{3927}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{16} x\cos^{16} x\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x\right)^8 dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{65536}(1-\cos 4x)^8\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{65536}\left(1-8\cos 4x+28\cdot\frac{1+\cos 8x}{2}-56\cos 4x\sin^2 4x+70\sin^4 4x-56\cos 4x\sin^4 4x+28\sin^6 4x-8\cos 4x\sin^6 4x+\sin^8 4x\right)dx = \frac{1}{65536}\left(7x-2\sin 4x+\frac{7}{8}\sin 8x+\frac{14}{3}\sin^3 4x-\frac{7}{5}\sin^5 4x+\frac{2}{7}\sin^7 4x\right)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{6435\pi}{524288}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\omega^{\frac{3}{2}}+2}\,d\omega = \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\omega^{\frac{3}{2}}+2}\,d\omega = \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\omega^{\frac{3}{2}}+2}\,d\omega + \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\omega^{\frac{3}{2}}+2}\,d\omega$$

$$\omega = \pi - \omega \Rightarrow d\omega = -d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\omega^{\frac{3}{2}}+2}\,d\omega + \frac{1}{2}\int_{\pi}^{0} \frac{1}{(\pi-\omega)^{\frac{3}{2}}+2}\,(-d\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\omega^{\frac{3}{2}}+2}\,d\omega + \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{(\pi-\omega)^{\frac{3}{2}}+2}\,d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\omega^{\frac{3}{2}}+2} + \frac{1}{(\pi-\omega)^{\frac{3}{2}}+2}\right)

رابعاً: اقتران اللوغاريتم الطبيعي:

تدريب (١)

١) $هـ(س) = \log_{هـ}(٢ - جاس)$

$هـ'(س) = \frac{جتاس}{٢ - جاس}$

٢) $هـ(س) = \log_{هـ}|٣س^{٢} + ١٥|$

$هـ'(س) = \frac{٢}{٣س^{٢} + ١٥}$

تدريب (٢):

١) $\int_{٢}^{٤} \frac{١}{٩ - ٢س} دس$

$= -\frac{١}{٢} \int_{٢}^{٤} \frac{-٢}{٩ - ٢س} دس = -\frac{١}{٢} \log_{هـ}|٩ - ٢س|_{٢}^{٤}$

$= -\frac{١}{٢} \log_{هـ}١ + \frac{١}{٢} \log_{هـ}٥ = \frac{١}{٢} \log_{هـ}٥$

٢) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{٤}}^{\frac{\pi}{٤}} \frac{جا^{٢}س}{٢ + ظاس} دس = \log_{هـ}|٢ + ظاس|_{-\frac{\pi}{٤}}^{\frac{\pi}{٤}}$

$= \log_{هـ}٣ - \log_{هـ}١ = \log_{هـ}٣$

تمارين ومسائل صفحة (٢٥٦ - ٢٥٧)

سؤال (١)

أ) $هـ(س) = \log_{هـ}٣س$

$هـ'(س) = \frac{٣}{٣س} = \frac{١}{س}$

ب) $هـ(س) = \log_{هـ}جا^{٣}٥س = ٣ \log_{هـ}جا٥س$

$هـ'(س) = ٣ \times \frac{٥جتا٥س}{جا٥س} = ١٥ ظتا٥س$

جـ) $هـ(س) = \log_{هـ}|س^{٢} + ٤س - ١٥|$

$هـ'(س) = \frac{٢س + ٤}{س^{٢} + ٤س - ١٥}$

د) $هـ(س) = \log_{هـ}(س^{٢} + ٥س + ٣)$

$هـ'(س) = \frac{٢س + ٥}{س^{٢} + ٥س + ٣}$

هـ) $هـ(س) = س^{٣} \log_{هـ}س$

$هـ'(س) = س^{٣} \times \frac{١}{س} + \log_{هـ}س \times ٣س^{٢}$

$هـ'(س) = س^{٢}(١ + ٣ \log_{هـ}س)$

و) $هـ(س) = \log_{هـ}(٢ + ٧\sqrt{س})$

$هـ'(س) = \frac{\frac{٧}{٢\sqrt{س}}}{٢ + ٧\sqrt{س}} = \frac{١}{٢\sqrt{س} + ٢س}$

ز) $هـ(س) = \log_{هـ}س^{٣} ظاس$

$هـ(س) = \log_{هـ}س^{٣} + \log_{هـ}ظاس$

$هـ'(س) = \frac{٣}{س} + \frac{قا^{٢}س}{ظاس}$

$= \frac{٣}{س} + \frac{قا^{٢}س}{ظاس}$

ح) $هـ(س) = \log_{هـ}\left(\frac{س}{س^{٢} + ١}\right)$

$هـ(س) = \log_{هـ}س - \log_{هـ}(س^{٢} + ١)$

$هـ'(س) = \frac{١}{س} - \frac{٢س}{س^{٢} + ١}$

ط) $هـ(س) = (\log_{هـ}س)^{٣}$

$هـ'(س) = ٣(\log_{هـ}س)^{٢} \times \frac{١}{س}$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \sin x}\,dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x}\,dx$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x + \sin x}\,dx$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 1\,dx$$

$$2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x + \sin x}\,dx$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos x + \sin x}\,dx$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\cos x + \sin x}\,dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\cos x + \sin x}\,dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}\,dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos^3 x + \sin^3 x}\,dx$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}\,dx$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 1\,dx$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^n x}{\sin^n x + \cos^n x}\,dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^n x}{\cos^n x + \sin^n x}\,dx$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^n x + \cos^n x}{\sin^n x + \cos^n

خامساً: مشتقة وتكامل الاقتران الأسي الطبيعي

تدريب (١):

١) $هـ(س) = هـ^{جاس}$

$هـ'(س) = جتاس \times هـ^{جاس}$

٢) $هـ(س) = س^{٤} هـ^{س^{٣}}$

$هـ'(س) = س^{٤} \times ٣هـ^{س^{٣}} + هـ^{س^{٣}} \times ٤س^{٣}$

$٣هـ^{س^{٣}}(س + ٣)$

تدريب (٢)

١) $هـ(س) = س لو_{هـ} س^{٢}$

$= س \times ٢ لو_{هـ} س$

$هـ(س) = س^{٣} \Leftarrow هـ'(س) = ٣س^{٢}$

٢) $هـ(س) = ٣ لو_{هـ}(١ + جاس)$

$هـ(س) = لو_{هـ}(١ + جاس)^{٣}$

$هـ(س) = (١ + جاس)^{٣}$

$هـ'(س) = ٣(١ + جاس)^{٢} \times جتاس$

$= ٣جتاس(١ + جاس)^{٢}$

تدريب (٣)

١) $\int_{أ}^{ب} (١ + هـ^{س})^{٢} دس$

$= \int_{أ}^{ب} ١ + ٢هـ^{س} + هـ^{٢س} دس$

$= [س + ٢هـ^{س} + \frac{١}{٢}هـ^{٢س}]_{أ}^{ب}$

$(١ + ٢هـ^{ب} + \frac{١}{٢}هـ^{٢ب}) - (صفر + ٢ + \frac{١}{٢})$

$-\frac{٣}{٢} + ٢هـ^{ب} + \frac{١}{٢}هـ^{٢ب}$

٢) $\int_{أ}^{ب} هـ^{س} (١ + هـ^{س^{٣}}) دس$

$= \int_{أ}^{ب} (هـ^{س^{٣}} + هـ^{س^{٥}}) دس$

$= \frac{١}{٣}هـ^{س^{٣}} + \frac{١}{٥}هـ^{س^{٥}} + ثـ$

تمارين ومسائل صفحة (٢٦٢ - ٢٦٣)

س١)

٢) $ص = س + هـ^{٩س}$

$\frac{دص}{دس} = ١ + ٩هـ^{٩س}$

ب) $ص = س^{٣} + هـ^{-٥س^{٤}}$

$ص' = ٣س^{٢} - ٢٠س^{٣} هـ^{-٥س^{٤}}$

ج) $ص = جاهـ^{٣س}$

$ص' = ٣هـ^{٣س} جتاهـ^{٣س}$

د) $ص = \sqrt{١ + هـ^{٣س}}$

$\frac{دص}{دس} = \frac{٣هـ^{٣س}}{٢\sqrt{١ + هـ^{٣س}}} = \frac{هـ^{٣س}}{\sqrt{١ + هـ^{٣س}}}$

هـ) $ص = هـ^{\frac{١}{٢}} + لو_{هـ} س$

$ص = هـ^{\frac{١}{٢}} + \frac{١}{٢} لو_{هـ} س$

$ص' = -١هـ^{-\frac{١}{٢}} + \frac{١}{٢س}$

و) $ص = هـ^{٥} + لو_{هـ} قاس$

$ص' = صفر + \frac{قاس ظاس}{قاس}$

$= ظاس$.

ز) $ص = هـ^{٤ لو_{هـ}(س^{٣}+٢)} \Leftarrow ص = (س^{٣}+٢)^{٤}$

$\frac{دص}{دس} = ٤(س^{٣}+٢)^{٣} \times ٣س^{٢} \Leftarrow ص' = ١٢س^{٢}(س^{٣}+٢)^{٣}$

ج) $ص = \frac{1 + هـ^{٢س}}{هـ^{٥س}}$

$ص = هـ^{-٥س} + هـ^{-٣س}$

$ص' = -٥هـ^{-٥س} - ٣هـ^{-٣س}$

ط ١) $ص = هـ^{٢} + س^{٣} جاس$

$ص' = صفر + س^{٣} \times جتاس + جاس \times ٣س^{٢}$

$ص' = س^{٢} جاس (س جتاس + ٣)$

ك) $ص = (هـ^{٤س+٥})^{٦}$

$ص = هـ^{٢٤س+٣٠}$

$ص' = ٢٤ هـ^{٢٤س+٣٠}$

س ٢) $ص = هـ^{ظاس} + ٢ لو_{هـ} جتاس$ ، $\int_{\frac{\pi}{٣}}^{} \frac{دس}{١+ظا^{٢}س}$

$ص' = قا^{٢}س هـ^{ظاس} + ٢ \times \frac{-جاس}{جتاس} + صفر$

عندما $س = \frac{\pi}{٤} \Leftarrow$

$٢هـ + ١ = قا^{٢}\frac{\pi}{٤} هـ^{ظا\frac{\pi}{٤}} + -٢ \times$

$٢هـ + ١ = ٢ - هـ$

$\boxed{هـ = -١}$

س ٣) $و''(س) = جاس + هـ^{٢س}$

$\int و''(س) دس = \int (جاس + هـ^{٢س}) دس$

$و'(س) = -جتاس + \frac{١}{٢} هـ^{٢س} + ب_{١}$

$و'(٠) = \frac{١}{٢} \Leftarrow \frac{١}{٢} = -١ + \frac{١}{٢} + ب_{١}$

$ب_{١} = ١$

$و'(س) = -جتاس + \frac{١}{٢} هـ^{٢س} + ١$

$\int و'(س) دس = \int (-جتاس + \frac{١}{٢} هـ^{٢س} + ١) دس$

$و(س) = -جاس + \frac{١}{٤} هـ^{٢س} + س + ب_{٢}$

$و(٠) = \frac{١}{٤} \Leftarrow صفر + \frac{١}{٤} + صفر + ب_{٢} = صفر$

$ب_{٢} = صفر$

$\therefore و(س) = -جاس + \frac{١}{٤} هـ^{٢س} + س$

س ٤) $هـ^{ص س} = س - ص$

$(ص + س ص') هـ^{س ص} = ١ - ص'$

$هـ^{س ص} ص + س ص' هـ^{س ص} + ص' = ١$

$ص' (س هـ^{س ص} + ١) = ١ - ص هـ^{س ص}$

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

$ص' = \frac{ص^{٢} - س ص + ١}{س^{٢} - س ص + ١}$ *

س ٢) $ص = هـ^{٣س}$

$ص' = ٣ هـ^{٣س}$

$ص'' = ٩ هـ^{٣س}$

$٩ هـ^{٣س} - ٥ \times ٣ هـ^{٣س} + ٦ هـ^{٣س} = صفر$

$هـ^{٣س} (٩ - ١٥ + ٦) = صفر$

$(م - ٢)(م - ٣) = صفر$

$\boxed{م = ٢}$ ، $\boxed{م = ٣}$

س ٣) $\frac{و''(س)}{و'(س)} = \frac{ل''(س)}{ل'(س)} \Leftarrow و'(س) = ل'(س) لو_{هـ} ٣ \Leftarrow و''(س) = ل''(س) لو_{هـ} ٣$

$\int \frac{و''(س)}{و'(س)} دس = \int \frac{ل''(س)}{ل'(س)} دس$

$لو_{هـ} و'(س) = لو_{هـ} ل'(س) + ب_{١}$

$و'(س) = ل'(س) \times هـ^{ب_{١}}$

$و(س) = ل(س) + ب_{٢}$

*

أولاً : التكامل بالتعويض

تدريب (١)

١) $\int س^2 (٦س^3+٥)^3 \, د س$

ص $= ٦س^3+٥$ $\quad$ د ص $= ١٨ س^2 \, د س$

$\int س^2 (٦س^3+٥)^3 \, د س = \int \frac{1}{١٨} (٦س^3+٥)^3 (١٨ س^2 \, د س)$

$= \int \frac{1}{١٨} ص^3 \, د ص = \frac{1}{١٨} \frac{ص^4}{4} + ج$

$= \frac{1}{٧٢} (٦س^3+٥)^4 + ج$

٢) $\int (س+٣) \sqrt[5]{س^2+٦س-٤} \, د س$

ص $= س^2+٦س-٤$ $\quad$ د ص $= (٢س+٦) \, د س$

$= \int \frac{1}{٢} (س+٣) (س^2+٦س-٤)^{\frac{1}{5}} (٢س+٦) د س$

$= \int \frac{1}{٢} ص^{\frac{1}{5}} \, د ص = \frac{1}{٢} \times \frac{5}{6} ص^{\frac{6}{5}} + ج$

$= \frac{5}{١٢} \sqrt[5]{(س^2+٦س-٤)^6} + ج$

٣) $\int \frac{١٠س-٥}{\sqrt[3]{(س^2-س+١)^2}} \, د س$

ص $= س^2-س+١$ $\quad$ د ص $= (٢س-١) \, د س$

$= \int (١٠س-٥) (س^2-س+١)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \, د س$

$= \int ٥ (س^2-س+١)^{-\frac{2}{3}} ((٢س-١) \, د س)$

$= \int ٥ ص^{-\frac{2}{3}} \, د ص = ٥ \times ٣ ص^{\frac{1}{3}} + ج$

تدريب (٢)

١) $\int س^7 \sqrt[3]{س^4-٣} \, د س$

ص $= س^4-٣$ $\quad$ د ص $= ٤ س^3 \, د س$

$= \int س^7 (س^4-٣)^{\frac{1}{3}} \, د س = \int \frac{1}{٤} س^4 ص^{\frac{1}{3}} (٤ س^3 د س)$

$= \int \frac{1}{٤} س^4 ص^{\frac{1}{3}} \, د ص$

$= \int \frac{1}{٤} (ص+٣) ص^{\frac{1}{3}} \, د ص$

$= \int \frac{1}{٤} (ص^{\frac{4}{3}} + ٣ ص^{\frac{1}{3}}) \, د ص$

$= \frac{1}{٤} (\frac{3}{7} ص^{\frac{7}{3}} + ٣ \times \frac{3}{2} ص^{\frac{2}{3}}) + ج$

$= \frac{1}{٤} (\frac{2}{5} ص^{\frac{5}{2}} + ٣ \times \frac{3}{2} ص^{\frac{2}{3}}) + ج$

$= \frac{1}{٤} (\frac{2}{5} ص^2 \sqrt{ص} + \frac{9}{2} ص^2 \sqrt[3]{ص}) + ج$

$= \frac{1}{٤} (\frac{2}{5} (س^4-٣)^2 \sqrt{(س^4-٣)} + \frac{9}{2} (س^4-٣)^2 \sqrt[3]{(س^4-٣)}) + ج$

$= \frac{1}{١٥} \sqrt[3]{(س^4-٣)^5} (٣ + ٥ (س^4-٣)) + ج$

$= \frac{1}{١٥} \sqrt[3]{(س^4-٣)^5} (٥ س^4 - ١٢) + ج$

$= \frac{1}{٣} س \sqrt[3]{(س^4-٣)^5} - \frac{4}{15} \sqrt[3]{(س^4-٣)^5} + ج$

$= \frac{1}{١٥} \sqrt[3]{(س^4-٣)^5} (٥ س^4 - ٤) + ج$

$= \frac{1}{١٥} \sqrt[3]{س^{20} - ٨٠ س^{16} + ١٢٠ س^{12} - ٨٠ س^8 + ١٦} + ج$

٢) $\int ٢ س^5 (س^2+٥)^4 \, د س$

ص $= س^2+٥$ $\quad$ د ص $= ٢ س \, د س$

$\int س^4 ص^4 (٢ س) د س$

$\int (ص-٥)^2 ص^4 \, د ص$

$\int (ص^2 - ١٠ ص + ٢٥) ص^4 \, د ص$

$\int ص^6 - ١٠ ص^5 + ٢٥ ص^4 \, د ص$

$\frac{ص^7}{7} - \frac{١٠ ص^6}{6} + \frac{٢٥ ص^5}{5} + ج$

$= \frac{(س^2+٥)^7}{7} - \frac{٥ (س^2+٥)^6}{3} + ٥ (س^2+٥)^5 + ج$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_1 T = \omega_1 \qquad q + \Gamma\omega = \omega_2$$

$$q = \omega \qquad \omega = 0 \qquad \omega_2 \frac{1}{\Gamma} \Big|_0^q = \omega_2 \frac{1}{\Gamma} \Big|_0^{\Gamma_0} \qquad \Gamma_0 = \omega \qquad \omega = 3$$

$$\int_0^{\Gamma_0} \sqrt{\omega} \frac{\Gamma}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{\Gamma} q$$

$$\frac{qA}{\pi} = (\Gamma V - 1\Gamma_0) \frac{1}{\pi}$$

(3) ပြဿနာ

$$\omega_2 = \int_3^{\Gamma} \sqrt{\omega + \Gamma\omega} \; q$$

1)

$$= \frac{1}{11\Gamma} (\Lambda\omega_3 - \Gamma) + A$$

$$\omega_2 = \int_0^{\Gamma_0} \frac{1}{\Gamma\Lambda} \; \omega_2 \; \sqrt{\omega} \; \Gamma\Lambda$$

$$\omega_2 = \int_0^{\Gamma_0} (\Gamma - \omega_3 V)^{\pi} \; \omega \qquad \omega = \Gamma - \omega_3 V \qquad \omega_2 \Gamma\Lambda = \omega_2 \; \pi$$

$$\omega_2 = \int_0^{\Gamma_0} (\omega\Gamma - \omega_3 V) \; \omega \; (\varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\pi\Gamma} \sqrt[\pi]{(\Gamma + \Gamma\omega\varepsilon)^3} + A$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Lambda} \times \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} \omega_{\frac{\pi}{\pi}} + A$$

$$\omega_2 \frac{1}{\pi} \Big|_0^{\Gamma_0} = \omega_2 \frac{1}{\pi} (\Gamma + \Gamma\omega\varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{\pi}} \; \omega \Big|_0^{\Gamma_0}$$

$$\omega_2 \omega\Lambda = \omega_2 \qquad \Gamma + \Gamma\omega\varepsilon = \omega$$

$$\int_0^{\Gamma_0} \sqrt[\pi]{\Gamma + \Gamma\omega\varepsilon} \; \omega \; \omega_2$$

(۳) ပြဿနာ

$$\int_0^{\Gamma_0} \sqrt[\pi]{\omega\Gamma + \omega_3 \varepsilon} \; \omega \; \omega_2 \quad (\varepsilon$$

$$= \int_0^{\Gamma_0} \sqrt[\pi]{\omega_3 + \Gamma\omega\varepsilon} \; \omega \; \omega_2 \quad (\Gamma

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5}\theta\cos^{3}\theta\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{1} u^{5}(1-u^{2})\,du \qquad u=\sin\theta,\ du=\cos\theta\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (u^{5}-u^{7})\,du = \left[\frac{u^{6}}{6}-\frac{u^{8}}{8}\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{8} = \frac{4-3}{24} = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta\cos^{5}\theta\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{1} u^{3}(1-u^{2})^{2}\,du = \int_{0}^{1} u^{3}(1-2u^{2}+u^{4})\,du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (u^{3}-2u^{5}+u^{7})\,du = \left[\frac{u^{4}}{4}-\frac{2u^{6}}{6}+\frac{u^{8}}{8}\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{8} = \frac{6-8+3}{24} = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta\cos^{3}\theta\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{1} u^{3}(1-u^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}\,du = \int_{0}^{1} u^{3}(1-u^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}\,du$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{5}(1-u^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}-\frac{1}{3}(1-u^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta\cos^{3}\theta\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta\cos^{2}\theta\cos\theta\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{1} u^{3}(1-u^{2})\,du$$

$$= \left[\frac{u^{4}}{4}-\frac{u^{6}}{6}\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{6} = \frac{3-2}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5}\theta\cos^{3}\theta\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{1} u^{5}(1-u^{2})\,du = \int_{0}^{1} (u^{5}-u^{7})\,du$$

$$=

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} = \omega_3 \quad \omega = \omega_1 + \omega_2$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} \quad , \quad \omega = \frac{1}{\omega_3}$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} = \omega_3 \quad \omega = \omega_1 + \omega_2$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} \quad , \quad \omega = \frac{1}{\omega_3}$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} = \omega_3 \quad \omega = \omega_1 + \omega_2$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} \quad , \quad \omega = \frac{1}{\omega_3}$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} = \omega_3 \quad \omega = \omega_1 + \omega_2$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} \quad , \quad \omega = \frac{1}{\omega_3}$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} = \omega_3 \quad \omega = \omega_1 + \omega_2$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} \quad , \quad \omega = \frac{1}{\omega_3}$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} = \omega_3 \quad \omega = \omega_1 + \omega_2$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\omega T} \quad , \quad \omega = \frac{1}{\omega_3}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{3}\theta}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{3}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{3}\theta}{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{3}\theta}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{3}\theta}{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{3}\theta+\cos^{3}\theta}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)(1-\sin\theta\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin\theta\cos\theta)\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1-\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2}\right)d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{4}\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\right)-\left(0+\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ب) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ج) $\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x}{1+\sin\alpha}\,dx$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{1+\sin(\pi-\alpha)}\,dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{1+\sin\alpha}\,dx$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x}{1+\sin\alpha}\,dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{1+\sin\alpha}\,dx$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{1+\sin\alpha}\,dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\pi(1-\sin\alpha)}{1-\sin^{2}\alpha}\,dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\pi(1-\sin\alpha)}{\cos^{2}\alpha}\,dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\sec^{2}\alpha-\sec\alpha\tan\alpha\right)\pi\,dx$$

$$= \pi\left[\tan\alpha-\sec\alpha\right]_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \pi\left[(0-1)-(0-1)\right]$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore I = 0$$

(د) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{3}\theta}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{3}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{3}\theta}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{3}\theta}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{3}\theta}{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{3}\theta+\cos^{3}\theta}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)(1-\sin\theta\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin\theta\cos\theta)\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1-\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2}\right)d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta+\frac{\cos 2\theta}{4}\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\frac{-1}{4}\right)-\left(0+\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{4}$$

(هـ) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(و) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ز) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ح) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ط) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ي) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ك) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ل) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(م) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ن) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(س) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ع) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ف) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ص) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ق) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ر) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ش) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ت) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ث) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ج) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(خ) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(د) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\theta}{\cos^{n}\theta+\sin^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}-0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(ذ) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n}\theta}{\sin^{n}\theta+\cos^{n}\theta}\,d\theta$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\cos^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)+\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}\,d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^4 x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1+\tan^2 x)\sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$u = \tan x \quad , \quad du = \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 \quad , \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (1+u^2)\, du = \left[u + \frac{u^3}{3}\right]_0^1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} \, dx \quad , \quad x = 3\sec\theta \quad , \quad dx = 3\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$$

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

$$= \int \frac{3\tan\theta \cdot 3\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{3\sec\theta} = 3\int \tan^2\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= 3\int (\sec^2\theta - 1)\, d\theta = 3(\tan\theta - \theta) + C$$

$$= 3\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{3} - \sec^{-1}\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2-9} - 3\sec^{-1}\frac{x}{3} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+4}} \quad , \quad x = 2\tan\theta \quad , \quad dx = 2\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+4} = \sqrt{4\tan^2\theta + 4} = 2\sec\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{2\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{4\tan^2\theta \cdot 2\sec\theta} = \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{\sec\theta}{\tan^2\theta}\, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}}{\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta}}\, d\theta = \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin^2\theta}\, d\theta$$

$$u = \sin\theta \quad , \quad du = \cos\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\int u^{-2}\, du = \frac{1}{4}\left[-u^{-1}\right] + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}\csc\theta + C = -\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-5}} \quad , \quad x = \sqrt{5}\sec\theta \quad , \quad dx = \sqrt{5}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-5} = \sqrt{5\sec^2\theta - 5} = \sqrt{5}\tan\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{5}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{5}\tan\theta} = \int \sec\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \ln|\sec\theta + \tan\theta| + C$$

$$= \ln\left|\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2-5}}{\sqrt{5}}\right| + C$$

$$= \ln\left|\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2-5}}{\sqrt{5}}\right| + C$$

$$= \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-5}| - \ln\sqrt{5} + C$$

$$= \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-5}| + C_1 \quad , \quad C_1 = C - \ln\sqrt{5}$$

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

$$u = x+1 \quad , \quad du = dx$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2+4}} \quad , \quad u = 2\tan\theta \quad , \quad du = 2\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{u^2+4} = \sqrt{4\tan^2\theta + 4} = 2\sec\theta$$

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

$$= \ln|\sec\theta + \tan\theta| + C$$

$$= \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{u^2+4}}{2} + \frac{u}{2}\right| + C$$

$$= \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}}{2} + \frac{x+1}{2}\right| + C$$

$$= \ln|\sqrt{x^2+2x+5} + x + 1| + C_1 \quad , \quad C_1 = C - \ln 2$$

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

$$u = x+1 \quad , \quad du = dx$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-1}} \quad , \quad u = \sec\theta \quad , \quad du = \sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{u^2-1} = \sqrt{\sec^2\theta - 1} = \tan\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\tan\theta} = \int \sec\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \ln|\sec\theta + \tan\theta| + C$$

$$= \ln|u + \sqrt{u^2-1}| + C$$

$$= \ln|x+1 + \sqrt{x^2+2x}| + C$$

$$= \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+2x}| + C_1 \quad , \quad C_1 = C + 1$$

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

$$u = x+1 \quad , \quad du = dx$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2+1}} \quad , \quad u = \tan\theta \quad , \quad du = \sec^2\theta\, d\theta$$

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

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

$$= \ln|\sec\theta + \tan\theta| + C$$

$$= \ln|\sqrt{u^2+1} + u| + C$$

$$= \ln|\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + x + 1| + C$$

$$= \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+2x+2}| + C_1 \quad , \quad C_1 = C + 1$$

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

$$u = x+1 \quad , \quad du = dx$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2+2}} \quad , \quad u = \sqrt{2}\tan\theta \quad , \quad du = \sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{u^2+2} = \sqrt{2\tan^2\theta + 2} = \sqrt{2}\sec\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta} = \int \sec\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \ln|\sec\theta + \tan\theta| + C$$

$$= \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{u^2+2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}}\right| + C$$

$$= \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right| + C$$

$$= \ln|\sqrt{x^2+2x+3} + x + 1| - \ln\sqrt{2} + C$$

$$= \ln|\sqrt{x^2+2x+3} + x + 1| + C_1 \quad , \quad C_1 = C - \ln\sqrt{2}$$

ب) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan^2 x - 1}\, dx$

$\tan x - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \tan x \geq 1$

$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \tan x = 1$

$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sec^2 x - 1}\, dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\tan x|\, dx$

$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x\, dx = \ln|\sec x|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$= \ln|\sec \frac{\pi}{2}| - \ln|\sec \frac{\pi}{4}|$

$= \ln|\sqrt{2}| = \frac{1}{2}\ln 2$

ج) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$x = \tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} x$

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

$\int \frac{\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2\theta}} = \int \frac{\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sec\theta}$

$= \int \sec\theta\, d\theta = \ln|\sec\theta + \tan\theta| + c$

$= \ln|\sqrt{1+x^2} + x| + c$

د) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+2x}}$

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

$x + 1 = \sec\theta \Rightarrow x = \sec\theta - 1$

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

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sec\theta - 1)\sqrt{\sec^2\theta - 1}} = \int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sec\theta - 1)\tan\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\sec\theta - 1}\, d\theta = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}}{\frac{1}{\cos\theta} - 1}\, d\theta$

$= \int \frac{1}{1 - \cos\theta}\, d\theta = \int \frac{1}{2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}}\, d\theta$

$= \frac{1}{2}\int \csc^2\frac{\theta}{2}\, d\theta = -\cot\frac{\theta}{2} + c$

$= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x}}{x+1} + c$

هـ) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

$x = \tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} x$

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

$\int \frac{\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\tan^2\theta\sqrt{1+\tan^2\theta}} = \int \frac{\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\tan^2\theta\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin^2\theta}\, d\theta = \int \csc\theta\cot\theta\, d\theta$

$= -\csc\theta + c = -\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + c$

و) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-4}}$

$x = 2\sec\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \sec^{-1}\frac{x}{2}$

$dx = 2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{4\sec^2\theta\sqrt{4\sec^2\theta - 4}} = \int \frac{2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{4\sec^2\theta\sqrt{4\tan^2\theta}}$

$= \int \frac{2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{4\sec^2\theta \cdot 2\tan\theta} = \frac{1}{4}\int \cos\theta\, d\theta$

$= \frac{1}{4}\sin\theta + c = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{4x} + c$

ز) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^2\theta - \sin^4\theta}\, d\theta$

$\sin^2\theta - \sin^4\theta = \sin^2\theta(1 - \sin^2\theta)$

$= \sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta$

$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin\theta\cos\theta|\, d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta\cos\theta\, d\theta$

$= \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta\, d\theta = -\frac{1}{4}\cos 2\theta\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$= -\frac{1}{4}(-1 - 1) = \frac{1}{2}$

ح) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+4x+3}}$

$x^2 + 4x + 3 = (x+2)^2 - 1$

$x + 2 = \sec\theta \Rightarrow x = \sec\theta - 2$

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

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sec\theta - 2)\sqrt{\sec^2\theta - 1}} = \int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sec\theta - 2)\tan\theta}$

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

$= \int \frac{1}{1 - 2\cos\theta}\, d\theta = \int \frac{1}{2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} - 1}\, d\theta$

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

$= -2\tan^{-1}(\cot\frac{\theta}{2}) + c = -2\tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\theta}{1-\cos\theta}} + c$

$= -2\tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{(1+\cos\theta)^2}{1-\cos^2\theta}} + c = -2\tan^{-1}\frac{1+\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} + c$

$= -2\tan^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4x+3}+x+2}{x} + c$

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

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

$x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan\theta - \frac{1}{2})^2\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}\tan^2\theta + \frac{3}{4}}} = \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan\theta - \frac{1}{2})^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan\theta - \frac{1}{2})^2}\, d\theta = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} - \frac{1}{2})^2}\, d\theta$

$= \int \frac{1}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\theta - \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta)^2}\, d\theta = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6})}\, d\theta$

$= \int \csc^2(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6})\, d\theta = -\cot(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}) + c$

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

ي) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$

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

$x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan\theta - \frac{1}{2})\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}\tan^2\theta + \frac{3}{4}}} = \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan\theta - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan\theta - \frac{1}{2}}\, d\theta = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} - \frac{1}{2}}\, d\theta$

$= \int \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\theta - \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta}\, d\theta = \int \frac{1}{\sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6})}\, d\theta$

$= \int \csc(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6})\, d\theta = -\ln|\csc(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cot(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6})| + c$

$= -\ln|\frac{\sqrt{3}x + 1}{x + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{x + \frac{1}{2}}| + c$

$= -\ln|\frac{\sqrt{3}x + 3}{2x + 1}| + c$

ك) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}$

$x^2 + 2x + 3 = (x+1)^2 + 2$

$x + 1 = \sqrt{2}\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$dx = \sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{(\sqrt{2}\tan\theta - 1)\sqrt{2\tan^2\theta + 2}} = \int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{(\sqrt{2}\tan\theta - 1)\sqrt{2}\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\sqrt{2}\tan\theta - 1}\, d\theta = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}}{\sqrt{2}\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} - 1}\, d\theta$

$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sin\theta - \cos\theta}\, d\theta = \int \frac{1}{\sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4})}\, d\theta$

$= \int \csc(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4})\, d\theta = -\ln|\csc(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \cot(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4})| + c$

$= -\ln|\frac{\sqrt{2}x + 2}{x + 1} + \frac{2}{x + 1}| + c$

$= -\ln|\frac{\sqrt{2}x + 4}{x + 1}| + c$

ل) $\int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{3}x+2)\sqrt{3x^2+4x}}$

$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta - 2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sqrt{3}\sec\theta)\sqrt{3\sec^2\theta - 4\sqrt{3}\sec\theta + 4}}$

$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sqrt{3}\sec\theta)\sqrt{3\tan^2\theta}}$

$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sqrt{3}\sec\theta)(\sqrt{3}\tan\theta)}$

$= \frac{1}{3}\int \cos\theta\, d\theta = \frac{1}{3}\sin\theta + c$

$= \frac{\sqrt{3x^2+4x}}{3(\sqrt{3}x+2)} + c$

م) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}$

$x^2 + 2x + 2 = (x+1)^2 + 1$

$x + 1 = \tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}(x+1)$

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

$\int \frac{\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{(\tan\theta - 1)\sqrt{\tan^2\theta + 1}} = \int \frac{\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{(\tan\theta - 1)\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\tan\theta - 1}\, d\theta = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}}{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} - 1}\, d\theta$

$= \int \frac{1}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta}\, d\theta = \int \frac{1}{\sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4})}\, d\theta$

$= \int \csc(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4})\, d\theta = -\ln|\csc(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \cot(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4})| + c$

$= -\ln|\frac{\sqrt{2}x + 2}{x + 1} + \frac{2}{x + 1}| + c$

$= -\ln|\frac{\sqrt{2}x + 4}{x + 1}| + c$

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

$x^2 + 2x + 2 = (x+1)^2 + 1$

$x + 1 = \tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}(x+1)$

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

$\int \frac{\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\tan\theta\sqrt{\tan^2\theta + 1}} = \int \frac{\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\tan\theta\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\tan\theta}\, d\theta = \int \csc\theta\, d\theta$

$= -\ln|\csc\theta + \cot\theta| + c$

$= -\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1}| + c$

$= -\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}+1}{x+1}| + c$

س) $\int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{3}x+2)\sqrt{3x^2+4x+1}}$

$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta - 2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sqrt{3}\sec\theta)\sqrt{3\sec^2\theta - 4\sqrt{3}\sec\theta + 4}}$

$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sqrt{3}\sec\theta)\sqrt{3\tan^2\theta}}$

$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sqrt{3}\sec\theta)(\sqrt{3}\tan\theta)}$

$= \frac{1}{3}\int \cos\theta\, d\theta = \frac{1}{3}\sin\theta + c$

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

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

$x^2 + 2x + 3 = (x+1)^2 + 2$

$x + 1 = \sqrt{2}\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$dx = \sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\tan\theta\sqrt{2\tan^2\theta + 2}} = \int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\tan\theta \cdot \sqrt{2}\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\sqrt{2}\tan\theta}\, d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int \csc\theta\, d\theta$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\ln|\csc\theta + \cot\theta| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+1}| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}+2}{x+1}| + c$

ف) $\int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{3}x+2)\sqrt{3x^2+4x+2}}$

$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta - 2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sqrt{3}\sec\theta)\sqrt{3\sec^2\theta - 4\sqrt{3}\sec\theta + 4}}$

$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sqrt{3}\sec\theta)\sqrt{3\tan^2\theta}}$

$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{(\sqrt{3}\sec\theta)(\sqrt{3}\tan\theta)}$

$= \frac{1}{3}\int \cos\theta\, d\theta = \frac{1}{3}\sin\theta + c$

$= \frac{\sqrt{3x^2+4x+2}}{3(\sqrt{3}x+2)} + c$

ق) $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}}$

$x^2 + 2x + 4 = (x+1)^2 + 3$

$x + 1 = \sqrt{3}\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$dx = \sqrt{3}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{3}\tan\theta\sqrt{3\tan^2\theta + 3}} = \int \frac{\sqrt{3}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{3}\tan\theta \cdot \sqrt{3}\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\sqrt{3}\tan\theta}\, d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\int \csc\theta\, d\theta$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\ln|\csc\theta + \cot\theta| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+1}| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}+2}{x+1}| + c$

ر) $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}}$

$x^2 + 2x + 5 = (x+1)^2 + 4$

$x + 1 = 2\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{x+1}{2}$

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

$\int \frac{2\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{2\tan\theta\sqrt{4\tan^2\theta + 4}} = \int \frac{2\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{2\tan\theta \cdot 2\sec\theta}$

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

$= -\frac{1}{2}\ln|\csc\theta + \cot\theta| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{2}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+1}| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{2}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}+2}{x+1}| + c$

ش) $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+6}}$

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

$x + 1 = \sqrt{5}\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{5}}$

$dx = \sqrt{5}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{5}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{5}\tan\theta\sqrt{5\tan^2\theta + 5}} = \int \frac{\sqrt{5}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{5}\tan\theta \cdot \sqrt{5}\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\sqrt{5}\tan\theta}\, d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\int \csc\theta\, d\theta$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\ln|\csc\theta + \cot\theta| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+6}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+1}| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+6}+2}{x+1}| + c$

ت) $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+7}}$

$x^2 + 2x + 7 = (x+1)^2 + 6$

$x + 1 = \sqrt{6}\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{6}}$

$dx = \sqrt{6}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{6}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{6}\tan\theta\sqrt{6\tan^2\theta + 6}} = \int \frac{\sqrt{6}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{6}\tan\theta \cdot \sqrt{6}\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\sqrt{6}\tan\theta}\, d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\int \csc\theta\, d\theta$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\ln|\csc\theta + \cot\theta| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+7}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+1}| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+7}+2}{x+1}| + c$

ث) $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+8}}$

$x^2 + 2x + 8 = (x+1)^2 + 7$

$x + 1 = \sqrt{7}\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{7}}$

$dx = \sqrt{7}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{7}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{7}\tan\theta\sqrt{7\tan^2\theta + 7}} = \int \frac{\sqrt{7}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{7}\tan\theta \cdot \sqrt{7}\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\sqrt{7}\tan\theta}\, d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}\int \csc\theta\, d\theta$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}\ln|\csc\theta + \cot\theta| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+8}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+1}| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+8}+2}{x+1}| + c$

خ) $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+9}}$

$x^2 + 2x + 9 = (x+1)^2 + 8$

$x + 1 = 2\sqrt{2}\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

$dx = 2\sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{2\sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{2\sqrt{2}\tan\theta\sqrt{8\tan^2\theta + 8}} = \int \frac{2\sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{2\sqrt{2}\tan\theta \cdot 2\sqrt{2}\sec\theta}$

$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\int \frac{\sec\theta}{\tan\theta}\, d\theta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\int \csc\theta\, d\theta$

$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\ln|\csc\theta + \cot\theta| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+9}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+1}| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+9}+2}{x+1}| + c$

ذ) $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+10}}$

$x^2 + 2x + 10 = (x+1)^2 + 9$

$x + 1 = 3\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{x+1}{3}$

$dx = 3\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{3\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{3\tan\theta\sqrt{9\tan^2\theta + 9}} = \int \frac{3\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{3\tan\theta \cdot 3\sec\theta}$

$= \frac{1}{3}\int \frac{\sec\theta}{\tan\theta}\, d\theta = \frac{1}{3}\int \csc\theta\, d\theta$

$= -\frac{1}{3}\ln|\csc\theta + \cot\theta| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{3}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+10}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+1}| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{3}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+10}+2}{x+1}| + c$

ض) $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+11}}$

$x^2 + 2x + 11 = (x+1)^2 + 10$

$x + 1 = \sqrt{10}\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{10}}$

$dx = \sqrt{10}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{10}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{10}\tan\theta\sqrt{10\tan^2\theta + 10}} = \int \frac{\sqrt{10}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{10}\tan\theta \cdot \sqrt{10}\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\sqrt{10}\tan\theta}\, d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\int \csc\theta\, d\theta$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\ln|\csc\theta + \cot\theta| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+11}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+1}| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+11}+2}{x+1}| + c$

ظ) $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+12}}$

$x^2 + 2x + 12 = (x+1)^2 + 11$

$x + 1 = \sqrt{11}\tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{11}}$

$dx = \sqrt{11}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{11}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{11}\tan\theta\sqrt{11\tan^2\theta + 11}} = \int \frac{\sqrt{11}\sec^2\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{11}\tan\theta \cdot \sqrt{11}\sec\theta}$

$= \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\sqrt{11}\tan\theta}\, d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\int \csc\theta\, d\theta$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\ln|\csc\theta + \cot\theta| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+12}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+1}| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+12}+2}{x+1}| + c$

ه) $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{(س-1)^{ن}}{س^{٥} \times س^{٢}}$ دس

$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{1}{س^{٢}} \left(\frac{س-1}{س}\right)^{ن}$ دس

ص $= \frac{س-1}{س}$ ، ص $= 1 - \frac{1}{س}$

دص $= + \frac{1}{س^{٢}}$

س $= \frac{1}{٢}$ ص $= -1$

س $= 1$ ص $= ٠$

$\int_{-1}^{٠} ص^{ن}$ دص $= \left[\frac{ص^{ن+1}}{ن+1}\right]_{-1}^{٠}$

$= صفر - \frac{(-1)^{ن+1}}{ن+1}$

ن: فردي $\Leftarrow$ ن+1 زوجي $(-1)^{ن+1} = 1$

$= \frac{-1}{ن+1}$

ن: زوجي $\Leftarrow$ ن+1 فردي $(-1)^{ن+1} = -1$

$= -٢ \times \frac{-1}{ن+1} = \frac{1}{ن+1}$.

$\int_{\frac{1}{٢}}^{1} \frac{(س-1)^{ن}}{س^{٥+ن}}$ دس $= \begin{cases} \frac{-1}{ن+1} & \text{، ن: فردي} \\ \frac{1}{ن+1} & \text{ن: زوجي} \end{cases}$

س)

ا) $\int$ جتا^{١}س جاس دس

نفرض ص $=$ جاس

ب) $\int$ جتا^{٣}س جاس دس

نفرض ص $=$ جاس

ج) $\int$ ظا^{٥}س قا^{٢}س دس

ص $=$ ظاس

د) $\int$ ظا^{٣}س قا^{٥}س دس

ص $=$ قاس

هـ) $\int$ ظا^{٦}س قا^{٤}س دس

ص $=$ ظاس

و) $\int$ ظا^{٧}س قا^{٤}س دس

ص $=$ ظاس

ثانياً: التكامل بالأجزاء

تدريب (١)

١) $\int$ س جتا س دس

و = س ، د و = دس

د هـ = جتا س دس ، هـ = جا س

$\int$ س جتا س دس = س جا س − $\int$ جا س دس

= س جا س + جتا س + ﺟ

٢) $\int$ س ﻫ^س دس

و = س ، د و = دس

د هـ = ﻫ^س دس ، هـ = ﻫ^س

$\int$ س ﻫ^س دس = س ﻫ^س − $\int$ ﻫ^س دس

= س ﻫ^س − ﻫ^س + ﺟ

٣) $\int$ (٢س − ٣) ﻫ^س دس

و = ٢س − ٣ ، د و = ٢ دس

د هـ = ﻫ^س دس ، هـ = ﻫ^س

$\int$ (٢س − ٣) ﻫ^س دس = (٢س − ٣) ﻫ^س − $\int$ ٢ ﻫ^س دس

= (٢س − ٣) ﻫ^س − ٢ ﻫ^س + ﺟ

$\int$ س جا٥س دس = −$\frac{1}{5}$ س جتا٥س + $\frac{1}{5}\int$ جتا٥س دس

= −$\frac{1}{5}$ س جتا٥س + $\frac{1}{25}$ جا٥س + ﺟ

٤) $\int$ س قا^٢س دس

و = س ، د و = دس

د هـ = قا^٢س دس ، هـ = ظا س

$\int$ س قا^٢س دس = س ظا س − $\int$ ظا س دس

= س ظا س + لو |جتا س| + ﺟ

تدريب (٢)

١) $\int$ س جا^٢س دس

و = س ، د و = دس

د هـ = جا^٢س دس ، هـ = $\frac{1}{2}$ (س − $\frac{1}{2}$ جا٢س)

$\int$ س جا^٢س دس = $\frac{1}{2}$ س (س − $\frac{1}{2}$ جا٢س) − $\int \frac{1}{2}$ (س − $\frac{1}{2}$ جا٢س) دس

= $\frac{1}{2}$ س (س − $\frac{1}{2}$ جا٢س) − $\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{س^2}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{4}$ جتا٢س) + ﺟ

٢) $\int$ س لو^٣_هـ س دس = $\int$ ٣س لو^٢_هـ س دس

و = لو^٣_هـ س ، د و = $\frac{1}{س}$ دس

د هـ = ٣ س^٢ دس ، هـ = $\frac{٣س^2}{2}$

$\int$ ٣س لو^٢_هـ س دس = $\frac{٣}{2}$ س^٢ لو^٢_هـ س − $\int \frac{٣}{2}$ س^٢ دس

= $\frac{٣}{2}$ س^٢ لو^٢_هـ س − $\frac{٣}{4}$ س^٢ + ﺟ

٣) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ ٣ س جا س دس

و = ٣س ، د و = ٣ دس

د هـ = جا س دس ، هـ = −جتا س

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ ٣س جا س دس = [−٣س جتا س]$_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ + $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ ٣ جتا س دس

= (−٣ × $\frac{\pi}{2}$ جتا $\frac{\pi}{2}$ + ٣ × ٠ جتا ٠) + [٣ جا س]$_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

= صفر + ٣ جا $\frac{\pi}{2}$ − ٣ جا ٠

= ٣

٤) $\int \frac{\text{س}}{\text{ظا}^2 \text{س}} \, \text{د س} = \int \frac{\text{س}}{\text{قا}^2 \text{س} - 1} \, \text{د س}$

$= \int \frac{1}{2} \text{س} \, \text{قا}^2 \text{س} \, \text{د س}$

$\text{و} = \frac{1}{2} \text{س}$ ، $\text{د و} = \frac{1}{2} \, \text{د س}$

$\text{د هـ} = \text{قا}^2 \text{س} \, \text{د س}$ ، $\text{هـ} = \text{ظا س}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \text{س ظا س} - \frac{1}{2} \int \text{ظا س} \, \text{د س}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \text{س ظا س} + \frac{1}{2} \text{لو} |\text{قا س}| + \text{ث}$

$\therefore \int \frac{\text{س}}{\text{ظا}^2 \text{س}} \, \text{د س} = \frac{\text{س}^2}{4} (\text{لو س})^2 - \frac{\text{س}^2}{4} \text{لو س} + \frac{\text{س}^2}{8} + \text{ث}$

تدريب (٤)

١) $\int \text{س}^3 \, \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} \, \text{د س}$

$\text{و} = \text{س}^2$

$\text{د و} = 2\text{س} \, \text{د س}$

$\text{د هـ} = \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} \, \text{د س}$

$\text{هـ} = \frac{1}{2} \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2}$

$\int \text{س}^3 \, \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} \, \text{د س} = \frac{1}{2} \text{س}^2 \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} - \int \text{س} \, \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} \, \text{د س}$

أجزاء مرة أخرى

$\text{و} = \text{س}$ ، $\text{د و} = \text{د س}$

$\text{د هـ} = \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} \, \text{د س}$ ، $\text{هـ} = \frac{1}{2} \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2}$

$\int \text{س}^3 \, \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} \, \text{د س} = \frac{1}{2} \text{س}^2 \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} - \frac{1}{2} \text{س} \, \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} \, \text{د س}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \text{س}^2 \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} - \frac{1}{2} \text{س} \, \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} + \frac{1}{4} \text{هـ}^{\text{س}^2} + \text{ث}$

٢) $\int \frac{\text{س}}{(\text{لو س})^2} \, \text{د س}$

$\text{و} = \text{لو س}$ ، $\text{د و} = \frac{1}{\text{س}} \, \text{د س}$

$\text{د هـ} = \frac{1}{\text{س}^2} \, \text{د س}$ ، $\text{هـ} = -\frac{1}{\text{س}}$

$\int \frac{\text{س}}{(\text{لو س})^2} \, \text{د س} = -\frac{\text{س}}{\text{لو س}} + \int \frac{1}{\text{س} \, \text{لو س}} \, \text{د س}$

$\text{و} = \text{لو لو س}$ ، $\text{د و} = \frac{1}{\text{س لو س}} \, \text{د س}$

$\text{د هـ} = \frac{1}{\text{س}} \, \text{د س}$ ، $\text{هـ} = \text{لو س}$

$= -\frac{\text{س}}{\text{لو س}} + \text{لو لو س} + \text{لو س} + \text{ث}$

$= -\frac{\text{س}}{\text{لو س}} + \text{لو} |\text{س لو س}| + \text{ث}$

(۲) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^{4}\theta\, d\theta$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = 0$ ، $\theta = \pi \Rightarrow x = -1$

$\int_{0}^{-1} x^{4}\sqrt{1-x^{2}}\,dx$

$x = \sin\theta \Rightarrow dx = \cos\theta\, d\theta$

$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}\theta\cos^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{16}(1-\cos 2\theta)^{2}(1+\cos 2\theta)\, d\theta$

$\frac{1}{16}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos^{2}2\theta)(1+\cos 2\theta)\, d\theta$

$\frac{1}{16}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos 2\theta-\cos^{2}2\theta-\cos^{3}2\theta)\, d\theta$

$\frac{1}{16}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1+\cos 2\theta-\frac{1+\cos 4\theta}{2}-(1-\sin^{2}2\theta)\cos 2\theta\right) d\theta$

$\frac{1}{16}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}+\cos 2\theta-\frac{1}{2}\cos 4\theta-\cos 2\theta+\sin^{2}2\theta\cos 2\theta\right) d\theta$

$\frac{1}{16}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\cos 4\theta+\sin^{2}2\theta\cos 2\theta\right) d\theta$

$\frac{1}{16}\left[\frac{\theta}{2}-\frac{\sin 4\theta}{8}+\frac{\sin^{3}2\theta}{6}\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$\frac{1}{16}\left[\frac{\pi}{4}-0-0+0\right] = \frac{\pi}{64}$

(۳) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}}$

$x = \tan\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{1+\tan^{2}\theta}}$

$\int \frac{\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sec\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \sec\theta\,\frac{\sec\theta+\tan\theta}{\sec\theta+\tan\theta}\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sec^{2}\theta+\sec\theta\tan\theta}{\sec\theta+\tan\theta}\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\sqrt{1+x^{2}}+x\right| + c$

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

$x = \tan\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\tan^{2}\theta\sqrt{1+\tan^{2}\theta}}$

$\int \frac{\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\tan^{2}\theta\sec\theta}$

$\int \frac{\cos\theta\, d\theta}{\sin^{2}\theta}$

$\sin\theta = u \Rightarrow \cos\theta\, d\theta = du$

$\int u^{-2}\, du$

$-u^{-1} + c$

$-\frac{1}{\sin\theta} + c$

$-\frac{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}}{x} + c$

(۵) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-1}}$

$x = \sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{\sec^{2}\theta-1}}$

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|x+\sqrt{x^{2}-1}\right| + c$

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

$x = \sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sec^{2}\theta\sqrt{\sec^{2}\theta-1}}$

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sec^{2}\theta\tan\theta}$

$\int \cos\theta\, d\theta$

$\sin\theta + c$

$\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-1}}{x} + c$

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

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

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

$x+1 = \tan\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{\tan^{2}\theta+1}}$

$\int \frac{\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sec\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\sqrt{x^{2}+2x+2}+x+1\right| + c$

(۸) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x}}$

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

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

$x+1 = \sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{\sec^{2}\theta-1}}$

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|x+1+\sqrt{x^{2}+2x}\right| + c$

(۹) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x+5}}$

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

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

$x+1 = 2\tan\theta \Rightarrow dx = 2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{4\tan^{2}\theta+4}}$

$\int \frac{2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{2\sec\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x+5}}{2}+\frac{x+1}{2}\right| + c$

(۱۰) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x+5}}$

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

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

$x-1 = 2\tan\theta \Rightarrow dx = 2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{4\tan^{2}\theta+4}}$

$\int \frac{2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{2\sec\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x+5}}{2}+\frac{x-1}{2}\right| + c$

(۱۱) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x-3}}$

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

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

$x+1 = 2\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = 2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{4\sec^{2}\theta-4}}$

$\int \frac{2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{2\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x+1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x-3}}{2}\right| + c$

(۱۲) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x-3}}$

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

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

$x-1 = 2\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = 2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{4\sec^{2}\theta-4}}$

$\int \frac{2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{2\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x-3}}{2}\right| + c$

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

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

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

$x+1 = \sqrt{2}\tan\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2\tan^{2}\theta+2}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x+3}}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right| + c$

(۱۴) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x+3}}$

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

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

$x-1 = \sqrt{2}\tan\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2\tan^{2}\theta+2}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x+3}}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right| + c$

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

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

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

$x+1 = \sqrt{3}\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{3\sec^{2}\theta-3}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{3}\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x-2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right| + c$

(۱۶) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x-2}}$

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

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

$x-1 = \sqrt{3}\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{3\sec^{2}\theta-3}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{3}\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x-2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right| + c$

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

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

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

$x+1 = \sqrt{2}\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2\sec^{2}\theta-2}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x-1}}{\sqrt{2}}\right| + c$

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

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

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

$x-1 = \sqrt{2}\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2\sec^{2}\theta-2}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x-1}}{\sqrt{2}}\right| + c$

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

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

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

$x+1 = \sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{\sec^{2}\theta-1}}$

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|x+1+\sqrt{x^{2}+2x}\right| + c$

(۲۰) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x}}$

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

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

$x-1 = \sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{\sec^{2}\theta-1}}$

$\int \frac{\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|x-1+\sqrt{x^{2}-2x}\right| + c$

(۲۱) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x+5}}$

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

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

$x+1 = 2\tan\theta \Rightarrow dx = 2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{4\tan^{2}\theta+4}}$

$\int \frac{2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{2\sec\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x+5}}{2}+\frac{x+1}{2}\right| + c$

(۲۲) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x+5}}$

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

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

$x-1 = 2\tan\theta \Rightarrow dx = 2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{4\tan^{2}\theta+4}}$

$\int \frac{2\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{2\sec\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x+5}}{2}+\frac{x-1}{2}\right| + c$

(۲۳) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x-3}}$

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

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

$x+1 = 2\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = 2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{4\sec^{2}\theta-4}}$

$\int \frac{2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{2\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x+1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x-3}}{2}\right| + c$

(۲۴) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x-3}}$

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

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

$x-1 = 2\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = 2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{4\sec^{2}\theta-4}}$

$\int \frac{2\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{2\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x-3}}{2}\right| + c$

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

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

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

$x+1 = \sqrt{2}\tan\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2\tan^{2}\theta+2}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x+3}}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right| + c$

(۲۶) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x+3}}$

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

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

$x-1 = \sqrt{2}\tan\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2\tan^{2}\theta+2}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^{2}\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x+3}}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right| + c$

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

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

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

$x+1 = \sqrt{3}\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{3\sec^{2}\theta-3}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{3}\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x-2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right| + c$

(۲۸) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x-2}}$

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

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

$x-1 = \sqrt{3}\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{3\sec^{2}\theta-3}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{3}\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x-2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right| + c$

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

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

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

$x+1 = \sqrt{2}\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2\sec^{2}\theta-2}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+2x-1}}{\sqrt{2}}\right| + c$

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

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

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

$x-1 = \sqrt{2}\sec\theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2\sec^{2}\theta-2}}$

$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta\, d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\tan\theta}$

$\int \sec\theta\, d\theta$

$\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta| + c$

$\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-2x-1}}{\sqrt{2}}\right| + c$

ز) $\int$ جتا $\sqrt[3]{س}$ دس

ص = $\sqrt[3]{س}$ ، $ص^3 = س$ ⇐ $3ص^2$ دص = دس

$\int 3ص^2$ جتا ص دص

ف = $3ص^2$ ، دف = دهـ

$3ص^2$ + جتا ص

٦ ص − جا ص

٦ + − جتا ص

صفر − جا ص

$= 3ص^2$ جا ص + ٦ ص جتا ص − ٦ جا ص + ﺟ

$= 3\sqrt[3]{س^2}$ جا $\sqrt[3]{س}$ + ٦ $\sqrt[3]{س}$ جتا $\sqrt[3]{س}$ − ٦ جا $\sqrt[3]{س}$ + ﺟ

ح) $\int$ جتا س لوجا س دس

ص = جا س ، دص = جتا س دس

$\int$ لو ص دص

ف = لو ص ، دف = $\frac{1}{ص}$ دص

دهـ = دص ، هـ = ص

$\int$ لو ص دص = ص لو ص − ص + ﺟ

$=$ جا س لو جا س − جا س + ﺟ

ط) $\int$ س (جا س + جتا س)^2 دس

$= \int$ س (١ + جا ٢س) دس

ف = س ، دف = دس

دهـ = ١ + جا ٢س دس ، هـ = س − $\frac{1}{2}$ جتا ٢س

$\int$ س(١ + جا ٢س) دس = $س^2 - \frac{1}{2}$ س جتا ٢س − $\int(س - \frac{1}{2}$ جتا ٢س) دس

$= س^2 - \frac{1}{2}$ س جتا ٢س − $(\frac{س^2}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$ جا ٢س) + ﺟ

$= \frac{س^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ س جتا ٢س + $\frac{1}{4}$ جا ٢س + ﺟ

ي) $\int$ هـ^{س} جتا ٣س دس

ف = هـ^{س} ، دف = هـ^{س} دس

دهـ = جتا ٣س دس ، هـ = $\frac{1}{3}$ جا ٣س

$\int$ هـ^{س} جتا ٣س دس = $\frac{1}{3}$ هـ^{س} جا ٣س − $\int \frac{1}{3}$ جا ٣س هـ^{س} دس

بأجزاء مرة أخرى

ف = هـ^{س} ، دف = هـ^{س} دس

دهـ = $\frac{1}{3}$ جا ٣س ، هـ = $-\frac{1}{9}$ جتا ٣س

$\int$ هـ^{س} جتا ٣س دس = $\frac{1}{3}$ هـ^{س} جا ٣س + $\frac{1}{9}$ هـ^{س} جتا ٣س − $\int \frac{1}{9}$ هـ^{س} جتا ٣س دس

$\frac{10}{9}$ $\int$ هـ^{س} جتا ٣س دس = $\frac{1}{3}$ هـ^{س} جا ٣س + $\frac{1}{9}$ هـ^{س} جتا ٣س

$\therefore \int$ هـ^{س} جتا ٣س دس = $\frac{9}{10}(\frac{1}{3}$ هـ^{س} جا ٣س + $\frac{1}{9}$ هـ^{س} جتا ٣س) + ﺟ

ك) $\int \frac{لو_هـ(س+3)}{\sqrt{س+3}}$ دس

نفرض ص = $\sqrt{س+3}$ ، $ص^2 = س + 3$

٢ ص دص = دس

$\int \frac{لو_هـ ص^2}{ص} . 2ص$ دص = $\int$ ٤ لو$_هـ$ ص دص

ف = لو$_هـ$ ص ، دف = $\frac{1}{ص}$ دص

دهـ = ٤ دص ، هـ = ٤ ص

$\int$ ٤ لو$_هـ$ ص دص = ٤ ص لو$_هـ$ ص − ٤ ص + ﺟ

$= ٤\sqrt{س+3}$ لو$_هـ \sqrt{س+3}$ − ٤ $\sqrt{س+3}$ + ﺟ

$$\frac{\Gamma^{-}(\omega+1)}{1+\omega}=\omega_{\circ}\left[\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta}+\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}\right]+\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}-\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta}+\lambda$$

$$\omega_{\circ}=\frac{\Gamma^{-}(\omega+1)}{1+\omega}\left[\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}\right]$$

(ج)

$$\omega_{\circ}=\frac{\Gamma^{-}(\omega+1)}{\Gamma(\omega+1)}\left[\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}\right]=\omega_{\circ}\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}$$

$$\omega_{\circ}=(1+\omega)\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}=\lambda\omega_{\circ}$$

$$\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}=\lambda\omega \qquad \Gamma^{-}(\omega+1)=\Delta\omega$$

$$\frac{1-}{1+\omega}=\Delta$$

$$\lambda+\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta}+\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}-=\frac{\Delta\omega}{1+\omega}$$

$$\omega_{\circ}\left[\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta}+\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}-=\omega_{\circ}(\omega+1)\frac{\Gamma^{-}}{1+\omega}\right]$$

$$=\omega_{\circ}\left[\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta}(\omega\Gamma+\Gamma)\right]$$

$$\lambda+\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta}\Gamma-\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta}\omega\Gamma+\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta}(\Gamma+\Gamma\omega)-\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta}(\omega\Gamma+\Gamma)$$

$$\omega_{\circ}\left[\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}\right]=\omega_{\circ}\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}=\omega_{\circ}\omega\Gamma\left[\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta}\right]$$

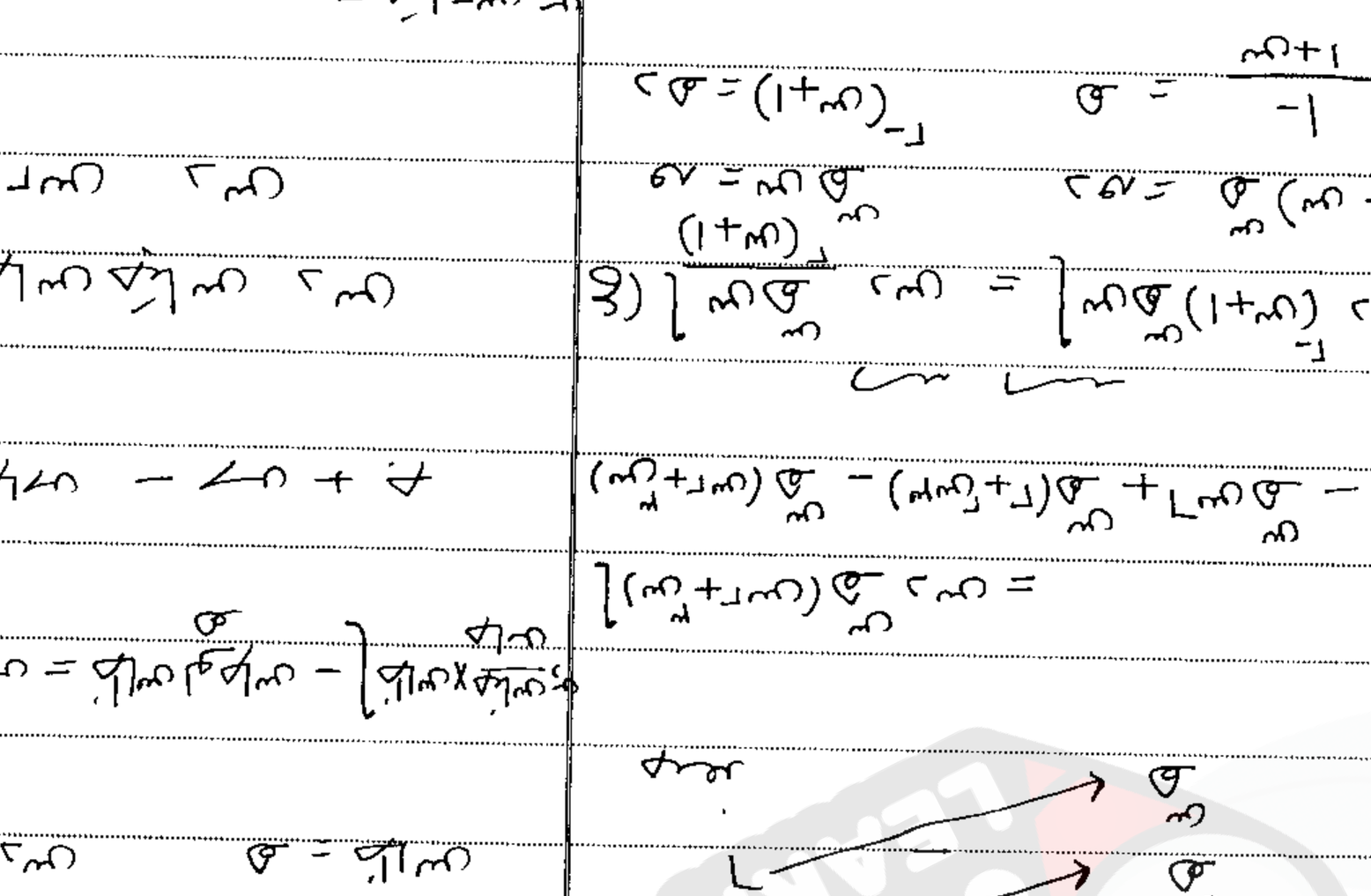
(ع)

$$\omega_{\circ}\Gamma^{-}(\omega+1)\left[\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}\right]=\omega_{\circ}\omega\Gamma\left[\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta}\right]$$

$$\omega_{\circ}=(1+\omega)\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}=\lambda\omega_{\circ}$$

$$\frac{\omega^{\Delta}}{\Delta\omega}=\lambda\omega \qquad \Gamma^{-}(\omega+1)=\Delta\omega$$

$$\frac{1-}{1+\omega}=\Delta$$


ω^{Δ}
Δ
ω^{Δ}
$\Delta\omega$
$\omega\Gamma+\Gamma$
$\Gamma+\omega\pi$
$(\omega\Gamma+\pi)$
$\Delta\omega$
ω^{Δ}
Δ
$\omega^{\Delta}

ثالثاً: التكامل بالكسور الجزئية

تدريب (١)

$$\int \frac{٥}{س^٢ - ٤س + ٣} \, د س$$

$$\frac{٥}{(س-٣)(س-١)} = \frac{م}{س-٣} + \frac{ب}{س-١}$$

$$٥ = م(س-١) + ب(س-٣)$$

$س = ١$	$س = ٣$
$٥ = -٢ب$	$٥ = ٢م$
$ب = -\frac{٥}{٢}$	$م = \frac{٥}{٢}$

$$\int \frac{٥}{س^٢ - ٤س + ٣} \, د س = \int \frac{\frac{٥}{٢}}{س-٣} \, د س + \int \frac{-\frac{٥}{٢}}{س-١} \, د س$$

$$= \frac{٥}{٢} \text{لو}_{هـ} |س-٣| - \frac{٥}{٢} \text{لو}_{هـ} |س-١| + جـ$$

تدريب (٢)

$$\int \frac{٣س - ١٣}{٢س^٢ - ٧س + ٣} \, د س$$

$$\frac{٣س - ١٣}{(٢س-١)(س-٣)} = \frac{م}{٢س-١} + \frac{ب}{س-٣}$$

$$٣س - ١٣ = م(س-٣) + ب(٢س-١)$$

$س = ٣$	$س = \frac{١}{٢}$
$-١٠ = ٥ب$	$-١٢,٥ = -٢,٥م$
$ب = -٢$	$م = ٥$

$$\int \frac{٣س - ١٣}{٢س^٢ - ٧س + ٣} \, د س = \int \frac{٥}{٢س-١} \, د س + \int \frac{-٢}{س-٣} \, د س$$

$$= \frac{٥}{٢} \text{لو}_{هـ} |٢س-١| - ١١ \text{لو}_{هـ} |س-٣| + جـ$$

تدريب (٣)

١) $\int \frac{س^٣ + س + ٥}{س^٢ + س} \, د س$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} س^٣ + س + ٥ & س^٢ + س \\ \hline -(س^٣ + س^٢) & ١ \\ \hline -س^٢ + س + ٥ & \end{array}$$

$$\int \frac{س^٣ + س + ٥}{س^٢ + س} \, د س = \int ١ \, د س + \int \frac{٥}{س^٢ + س} \, د س$$

← كسور جزئية

$$\frac{٥}{س(س+١)} = \frac{م}{س} + \frac{ب}{س+١}$$

$$٥ = م(س+١) + ب س$$

$س = -١$	$س =$ صفر
$-ب = ٥$	$\boxed{م = ٥}$
$\boxed{ب = -٥}$	

$$\int \frac{س^٣ + س + ٥}{س^٢ + س} \, د س = س + \int \frac{٥}{س} \, د س + \int \frac{-٥}{س+١} \, د س$$

$$= س + ٥ \text{لو}_{هـ} |س| - ٥ \text{لو}_{هـ} |س+١| + جـ$$

٢) $\int_{٢}^{٣} \frac{س^٣ + س}{س - ١} \, د س$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} س^٣ + س & س - ١ \\ \hline -(س^٣ - س^٢) & س^٢ + س + ٢ \\ \hline س^٢ + س & \\ -(س^٢ - س) & \\ \hline ٢س - ٢ & \end{array}$$

$$= \int_{٢}^{٣} س^٢ + س + ٢ \, د س + \int_{٢}^{٣} \frac{٢}{س-١} \, د س$$

$$= \left[\frac{س^٣}{٣} + \frac{س^٢}{٢} + ٢س + ٢ \text{لو}_{هـ} |س-١|\right]_{٢}^{٣}$$

٥) $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{٣س^{٢}+٣}{٣س^{٣}-س-٤}\,دس$

بالقسمة الطويلة $\Leftarrow$ $\int_{0}^{1} ١\,دس + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{س+٧}{٣س^{٣}-س-٤}\,دس$

كسور جزئية

$= \int_{0}^{1} ١\,دس + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\frac{٢٥}{٧}}{(٣س-٤)}\,دس + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{-\frac{٦}{٧}}{س+١}\,دس$

$= [س]_{0}^{1} + \frac{٢٥}{٢١}[\log_{هـ}|٣س-٤|]_{0}^{1} - \frac{٦}{٧}[\log_{هـ}|س+١|]_{0}^{1}$

$١ + \frac{٢٥}{٢١}\log_{هـ}١ - \frac{٢٥}{٢١}\log_{هـ}٤ - \frac{٦}{٧}\log_{هـ}٢ + \frac{٦}{٧}\log_{هـ}١$

$١ - \frac{٢٥}{٢١}\log_{هـ}٤ - \frac{٦}{٧}\log_{هـ}٢$

٦) $\int \frac{ظاس}{٣٥-(\log_{هـ}جاس)^{٢}}\,دس$

نفرض $ص = \log_{هـ}جاس$ ، $دص = \frac{جتاس}{جاس}دس$

$\int \frac{١}{ص^{٢}-٢٥}\,دص$

$\frac{١}{(ص-٥)(ص+٥)} = \frac{أ}{ص-٥} + \frac{ب}{ص+٥}$

$١ = أ(ص+٥) + ب(ص-٥)$

ص $= ٥$ $أ = \frac{١}{١٠}$

ص $= -٥$ $ب = -\frac{١}{١٠}$

$\int \frac{\frac{١}{١٠}}{ص-٥}\,دص + \int \frac{-\frac{١}{١٠}}{ص+٥}\,دص$

$\frac{١}{١٠}\log_{هـ}|ص-٥| - \frac{١}{١٠}\log_{هـ}|ص+٥| + ح$

$\frac{١}{١٠}\log_{هـ}|\frac{\log_{هـ}جاس-٥}{\log_{هـ}جاس+٥}| + ح$

٧) $\int \frac{١}{هـ^{س}+١}\,دس$

نفرض $ص = هـ^{س}$ $دص = هـ^{س}\,دس$

$\int \frac{١}{ص(ص+١)}\,دص = \int \frac{١}{ص}\,دص + \int \frac{-١}{ص+١}\,دص$

$= \log_{هـ}|ص| - \log_{هـ}|ص+١| + ح$

$= \log_{هـ}|\frac{ص}{ص+١}| + ح$

$= \log_{هـ}|\frac{هـ^{س}}{هـ^{س}+١}| + ح$

٨) $\int \frac{هـ^{٣س}}{هـ^{٢س}-٣هـ^{س}-٤}\,دس$

نفرض $ص = هـ^{س}$ $دص = هـ^{س}\,دس$

$\int \frac{ص^{٢}}{ص^{٢}-٣ص-٤}\,دص$ بالقسمة الطويلة

$= \int ١\,دص + \int \frac{٣ص+٤}{ص^{٢}-٣ص-٤}\,دص$

كسور جزئية

$= \int ١\,دص + \int \frac{\frac{١٦}{٥}}{ص-٤}\,دص + \int \frac{-\frac{١}{٥}}{ص+١}\,دص$

$ص + \frac{١٦}{٥}\log_{هـ}|ص-٤| - \frac{١}{٥}\log_{هـ}|ص+١| + ح$

$هـ^{س} + \frac{١٦}{٥}\log_{هـ}|هـ^{س}-٤| - \frac{١}{٥}\log_{هـ}|هـ^{س}+١| + ح$

٩) $\int_{٩}^{١٦} \frac{\sqrt{س}}{س-٤}\,دس$ نفرض $ص = \sqrt{س}$

$ص^{٢} = س$ ، $٢ص\,دص = دس$

$\int_{٣}^{٤} \frac{٢ص^{٢}}{ص^{٢}-٤}\,دص = \int_{٣}^{٤} ٢\,دص + \int_{٣}^{٤} \frac{٨}{ص^{٢}-٤}\,دص$

$= ٢[ص]_{٣}^{٤} + \int_{٣}^{٤} \frac{-٢}{ص+٢}\,دص + \int_{٣}^{٤} \frac{٢}{ص-٢}\,دص$

$= ٢(٤-٣) + ٢[\log_{هـ}|ص-٢|]_{٣}^{٤} - ٢[\log_{هـ}|ص+٢|]_{٣}^{٤}$

$٢ + ٢\log_{هـ}٢ - ٢\log_{هـ}٦ + ٢\log_{هـ}٥$

١٠) $\int \frac{\text{جتاس}}{1+3\text{حاس}-\text{جتا}2\text{س}}\,\text{د س}$

$= \int \frac{\text{جتاس}}{3\text{حا}^2\text{س}+3\text{حاس}}\,\text{د س}$

نفرض ص = جاس د ص = جتاس د س

$= \int \frac{1}{3\text{ص}^2+3\text{ص}}\,\text{د ص} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\text{ص}}\,\text{د ص} + \int \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{3+2\text{ص}}\,\text{د ص}$

$= \frac{1}{3}\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|\text{ص}| - \frac{1}{3}\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|2\text{ص}+3| + \text{جـ}$

$= \frac{1}{2}\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|\text{حاس}| - \frac{1}{3}\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|2\text{حاس}+3| + \text{جـ}$

١١) $\int \text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}(\text{س}^2-9)\,\text{د س}$

هـ = $\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}(\text{س}^2-9)$ $\text{د هـ} = \frac{2\text{س}}{\text{س}^2-9}\,\text{د س}$

د هـ = د س هـ = س

$\int \text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}(\text{س}^2-9)\,\text{د س} = \text{س}\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}(\text{س}^2-9) - \int \frac{2\text{س}^2}{\text{س}^2-9}\,\text{د س}$

$= \text{س}\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}(\text{س}^2-9) - \int 2\,\text{د س} - \int \frac{18}{\text{س}^2-9}\,\text{د س}$

$= \text{س}\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}(\text{س}^2-9) - 2\text{س} - (\int \frac{\frac{3}{\text{س}-3}}{\text{س}+3}\,\text{د س} + \int \frac{-3}{\text{س}+3}\,\text{د س})$

$= \text{س}\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}(\text{س}^2-9) - 2\text{س} - 3\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|\text{س}-3| + 3\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|\text{س}+3| + \text{جـ}$

١٢) $\int \frac{\text{س}}{\text{س}^4+\text{س}^2}\,\text{د س}$

$= \int \frac{\text{س}}{\text{س}^4(1+\text{س}^{-2})}\,\text{د س}$

$= \int \frac{\text{س}^{-3}}{1+\text{س}^{-2}}\,\text{د س}$

نفرض ص = $1+\text{س}^{-2}$

د ص = $-2\text{س}^{-3}\,\text{د س}$

$= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\text{ص}} \times \frac{1}{\text{ص}}\,\text{د ص} = -\frac{1}{2}\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|\text{ص}| + \text{جـ}$

$= -\frac{1}{2}\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|1+\text{س}^{-2}| + \text{جـ}$

١٣) $\int_9^{16} \frac{\text{د س}}{\text{س}-3\sqrt{\text{س}}+2}$

نفرض ص = $\sqrt{\text{س}}$ ، $\text{ص}^2 = \text{س}$ ، $2\text{ص}\,\text{د ص} = \text{د س}$

$\int_3^4 \frac{2\text{ص}\,\text{د ص}}{\text{ص}^2-3\text{ص}+2} = \int_3^4 \frac{4}{\text{ص}-2}\,\text{د ص} + \int_3^4 \frac{-2}{\text{ص}-1}\,\text{د ص}$

$= 4\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|\text{ص}-2|_3^4 - 2\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|\text{ص}-1|_3^4$

$= 4\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}2 - 4\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}1 - 2\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}3 + 2\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}2$

$= 6\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}2 - 2\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}3$

١٤) $\int \frac{\sqrt{\text{س}-2}+1}{4\text{س}-8\sqrt{\text{س}-2}}\,\text{د س} = \int \frac{\sqrt{\text{س}-2}+1}{2\sqrt{\text{س}-2}}\,\text{د س}$

نفرض ص = $\sqrt{\text{س}-2}$ ، $\text{ص}^2 = \text{س}-2$ $\Leftarrow$ $2\text{ص}\,\text{د ص} = \text{د س}$

$\int \frac{\text{ص}+1}{2\text{ص}-2} \times 2\text{ص}\,\text{د ص} = \int \frac{2\text{ص}^2+2\text{ص}}{2\text{ص}-2}\,\text{د ص}$

$= \int \frac{\text{ص}^2+\text{ص}}{\text{ص}-1}\,\text{د ص} = \int (\text{ص}+3)\,\text{د ص} + \int \frac{3}{\text{ص}-1}\,\text{د ص}$

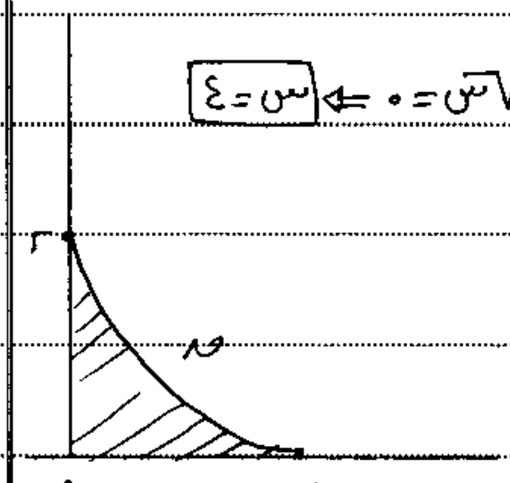
$= \frac{\text{ص}^2}{2} + 3\text{ص} + 3\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|\text{ص}-1| + \text{جـ}$

$= \frac{(\text{س}-2)}{2} + 3\sqrt{\text{س}-2} + 3\,\text{لو}_{\text{هـ}}|\sqrt{\text{س}-2}-1| + \text{جـ}$

أولاً : المساحة

تدريب (١)

$هـ(س) = ٢ - \sqrt{س}$ ، $٢ - \sqrt{س} = ٠ \Leftarrow س = ٤$



$م = \int_{٠}^{٤} (٢ - \sqrt{س})\, د س$

$= [٢س - \frac{٣}{٣} س^{\frac{٣}{٢}}]_{٠}^{٤}$

$= (٢ \times ٤ - \frac{٣}{٣} \times ٨) - صفر$

$= \frac{٨}{٣}$ وحدة مساحة

تدريب (٢) :

$\int_{أ}^{ب} هـ(س)\, د س = \int_{أ}^{ج} هـ(س)\, د س + \int_{ج}^{ب} هـ(س)\, د س$

$= ٥ - ٨ + ٠ = -٣$

تدريب (٣)

$\int_{٠}^{٢} |\, جتا \pi س - ٠ |\, د س = \int_{٠}^{٢} |\, جتا \pi س |\, د س$

$= \int_{٠}^{\frac{١}{٢}} جتا \pi س\, د س + \int_{\frac{١}{٢}}^{\frac{٣}{٢}} -جتا \pi س\, د س + \int_{\frac{٣}{٢}}^{٢} جتا \pi س\, د س$

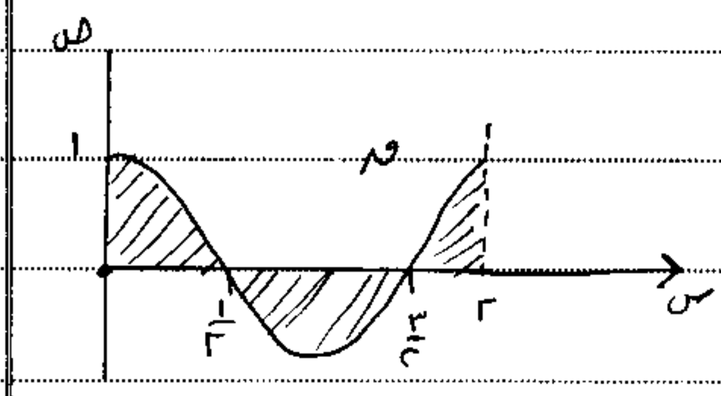
$[\frac{١}{\pi} جا \pi س]_{٠}^{\frac{١}{٢}} \oplus [-\frac{١}{\pi} جا \pi س]_{\frac{١}{٢}}^{\frac{٣}{٢}} \oplus [\frac{١}{\pi} جا \pi س]_{\frac{٣}{٢}}^{٢}$

$(\frac{١}{\pi} - صفر) \oplus (\frac{١}{\pi} + \frac{١}{\pi}) \oplus (صفر - -\frac{١}{\pi})$

$+\frac{١}{\pi} جا \pi س]_{٠}^{\frac{١}{٢}} \oplus -\frac{١}{\pi} جا \pi س]_{\frac{١}{٢}}^{\frac{٣}{٢}} \oplus \frac{١}{\pi} جا \pi س]_{\frac{٣}{٢}}^{٢}$

$\frac{٤}{\pi} = \frac{١}{\pi} + \frac{٢}{\pi} + \frac{١}{\pi}$ وحدة مساحة

انظر الشكل المجاور



تدريب (٤) :

$هـ(س) = ٤س^{٢} - ٣س$ ، $هـ(س) = ٥س$

عند نقاط التقاطع $\Leftarrow هـ = هـ$

$٤س^{٢} - ٣س = ٥س \Leftarrow س = صفر$ ، $س = ٢$

$م = \int_{٠}^{٢} هـ(س) - هـ(س)\, د س$

$= \int_{٠}^{٢} ٥س - ٤س^{٢} + ٣س\, د س = \int_{٠}^{٢} (٨س - ٤س^{٢})\, د س$

$[٤س^{٢} - \frac{٤}{٣} س^{٣}]_{٠}^{٢} = (١٦ - \frac{٣٢}{٣}) - صفر$

$= \frac{١٦}{٣}$ وحدة مساحة

تدريب (٥)

$هـ(س) = ١ + جاس$ ، $هـ(س) = ١ + جتاس$

عند نقاط التقاطع $\Leftarrow ١ + جاس = ١ + جتاس$

$س = \frac{\pi ٥}{٤} \in [\frac{\pi}{٢} ، \frac{\pi ٣}{٢}]$

$س = \frac{\pi}{٤} \notin [\frac{\pi}{٢} ، \frac{\pi ٣}{٢}]$ مثل

$م = \int_{\frac{\pi}{٢}}^{\frac{\pi ٥}{٤}} (هـ - هـ)\, د س + \int_{\frac{\pi ٥}{٤}}^{\frac{\pi ٣}{٢}} (هـ - هـ)\, د س$

$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{٢}}^{\frac{\pi ٥}{٤}} (جاس - جتاس)\, د س \oplus \int_{\frac{\pi ٥}{٤}}^{\frac{\pi ٣}{٢}} جتاس - جاس\, د س$

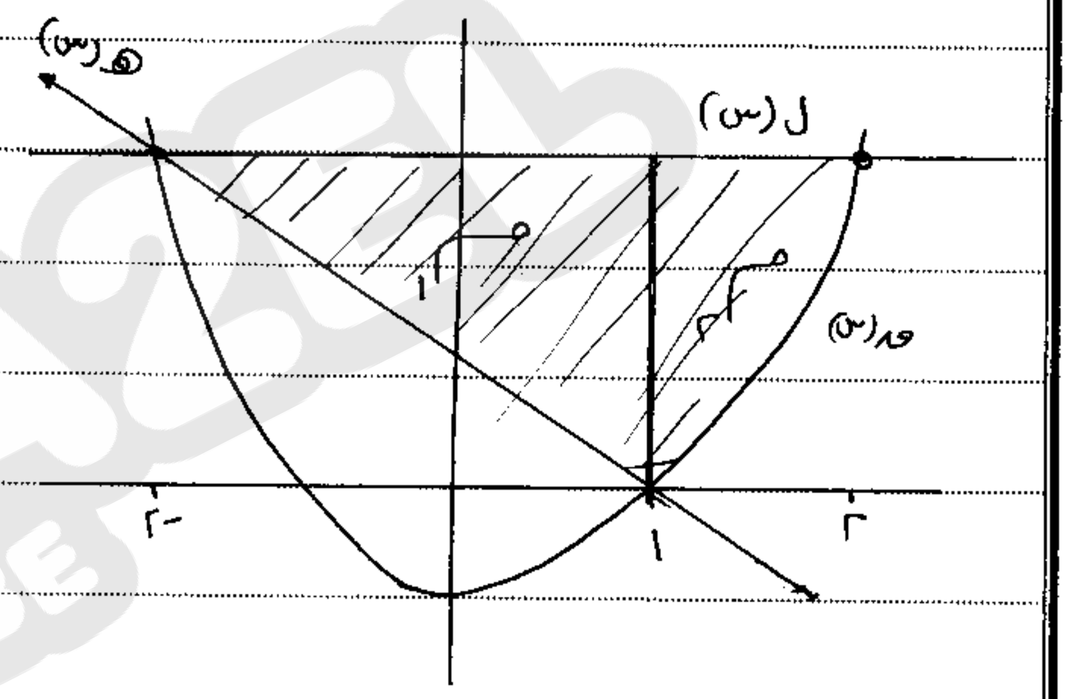
$-جتاس - جاس]_{\frac{\pi}{٢}}^{\frac{\pi ٥}{٤}} \oplus جاس + جتاس]_{\frac{\pi ٥}{٤}}^{\frac{\pi ٣}{٢}}$

$(\frac{١}{\sqrt{٢}} - \frac{١}{\sqrt{٢}}) - (-١ + ٠) \oplus (١-) - (\frac{١}{\sqrt{٢}} + \frac{١}{\sqrt{٢}})$

$= \frac{٢}{\sqrt{٢}} + ١ - ١ + \frac{٢}{\sqrt{٢}} = ٢\sqrt{٢}$ وحدة مساحة

تدريب (٦)

هـ = هـ	هـ = ل	هـ = ل
$س^2 - ١ = ١ - س$	$س^2 - ١ = ٣$	$١ - س = ٣$
$س^2 + س - ٢ = ٠$	$س = ٢$ ، $(٣، ٢)$	$س = -٢$
$(س+٢)(س-١) = ٠$	$س = -٢$ $(٣، -٢)$	$(-٢، ٣)$
$س = ٢$ $(-٣، ٢)$		
$س = +١$ $(١، ٠)$		



$م = \int_{-٢}^{١} (ل - هـ)\, دس + \int_{١}^{٢} (ل - هـ)\, دس$

$م = \int_{-٣}^{١} (٢ + س)\, دس \oplus \int_{١}^{٢} (٤ - س^2)\, دس$

$\left[٢س + \frac{س^2}{٢}\right]_{-٢}^{١} \oplus \left[٤س - \frac{س^3}{٣}\right]_{١}^{٢}$

$(٢ + \frac{١}{٢}) - (-٤ + ٢) \oplus (٨ - \frac{٢٤}{٣}) - (٤ - \frac{١}{٣})$

$٤,٥ + \frac{٥}{٣} = \frac{٣٧}{٦}$ وحدة مساحة

أولاً نجد مساحة المنطقة الملونة بالأزرق

= مساحة المستطيل − مساحة المنطقة المظللة

$= ٢٨ \times ١٣ - \int_{-٤}^{٤} ٨ - \frac{س^2}{٣}\, دس$

لإيجاد حدود التكامل نضع $٨ - \frac{س^2}{٣} = صفر$

$م = ٣٣٦ - \left[٨س - \frac{س^3}{٦}\right]_{-٤}^{٤}$

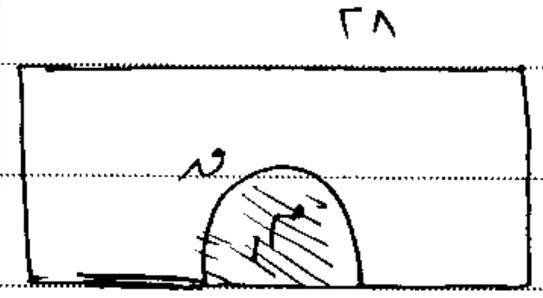
$٣٣٦ - \left(\left(\frac{٦٤}{٦} - ٣٢\right) - \left(-٣٢ + \frac{٦٤}{٦}\right)\right)$

$م = \frac{٨٨٠}{٣}$

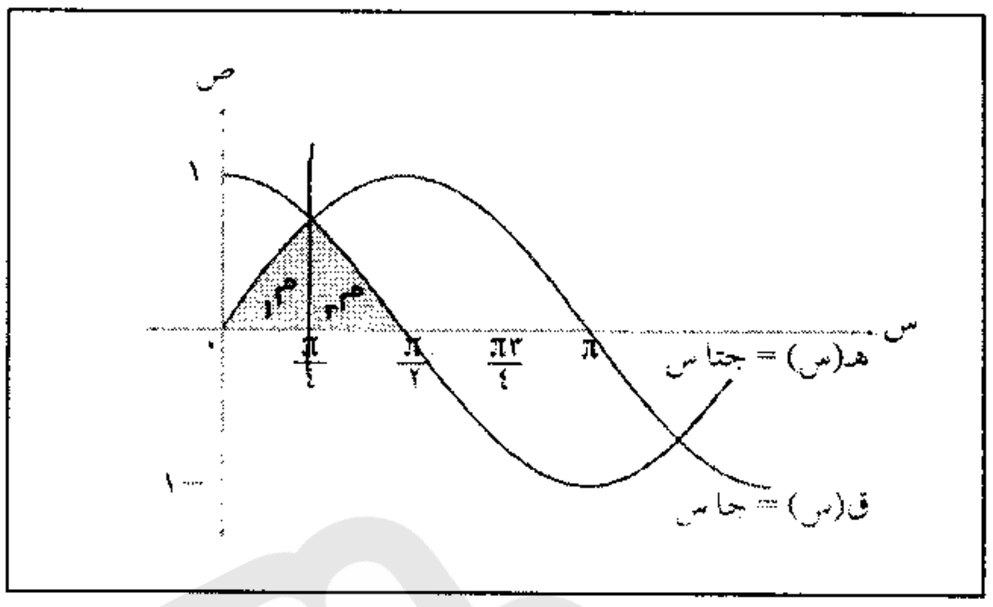
التكلفة الكلية للدهان $= \frac{٨٨٠}{٣} \times ٤٠$

$= \frac{٣٥٢٠٠}{٣}$ قرشاً

تدريب (٧)



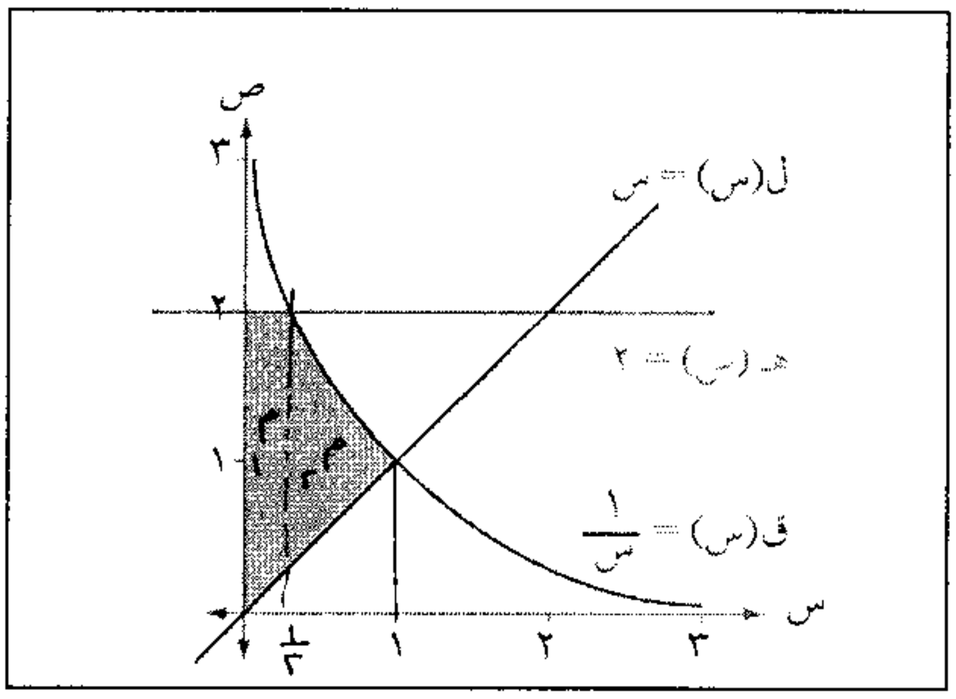
١) اكتب التكامل المحدود الذي يعبر عن مساحة المنطقة المظللة في كلٍّ من الأشكال الآتية:



الشكل (٤ ـ ٢٤)

$$م = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} ق(س)\,د س + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} هـ(س)\,د س$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} جاس\,د س + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} جتاس\,د س$$



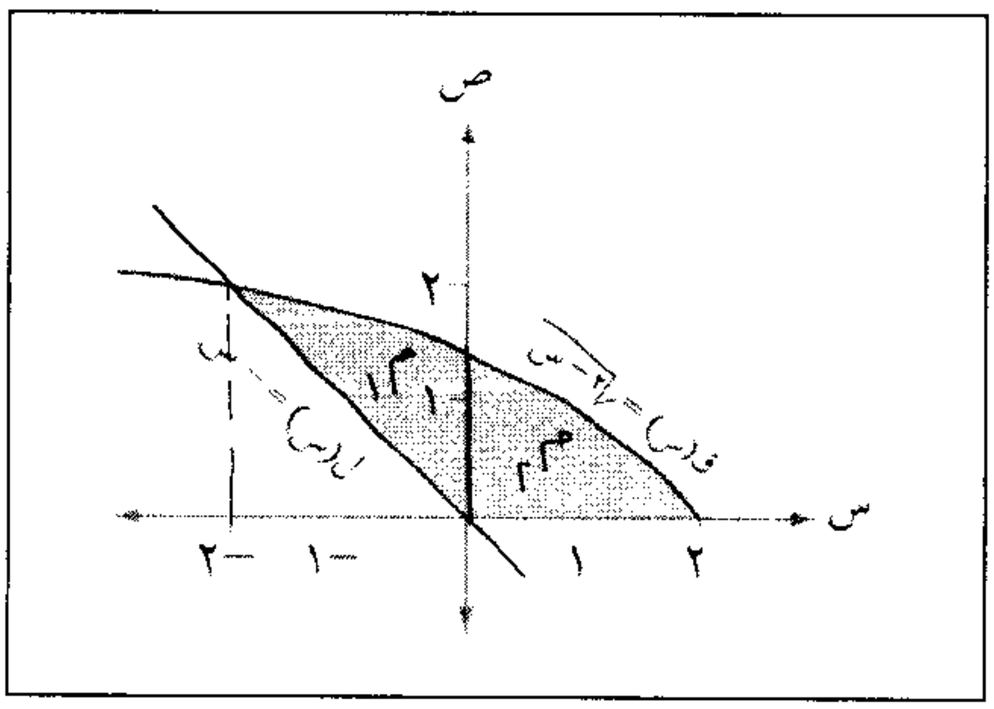
الشكل (٤ ـ ٢٥)

$هـ(س) = ق(س) \Leftarrow \frac{1}{س} = ٢ \Leftarrow س = \frac{1}{2}$

$م = م_1 + م_2$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} (هـ(س) - ل(س))\,د س + \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} ق(س)\,د س$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{1} (2 - س^2)\,د س \oplus \int_{-2}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{س}\,د س$$

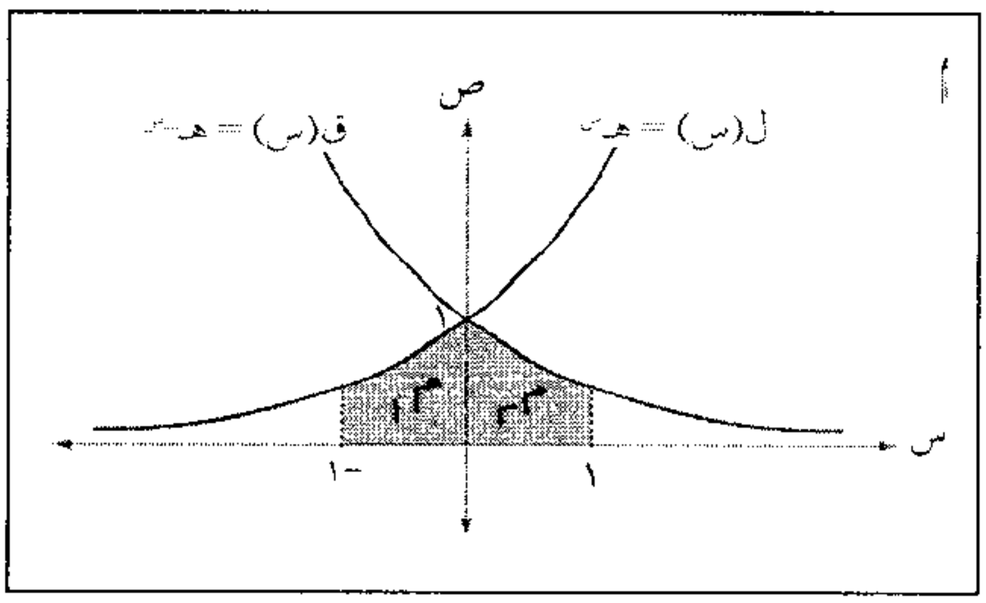


الشكل (٤ ـ ٢٦)

$م = م_1 + م_2$

$$= \int_{-2}^{0} (ق - ل)\,د س + \int_{0}^{2} (ق - صفر)\,د س$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{0} 2 - س^2 + س\,د س \oplus \int_{0}^{2} 2 - س^2\,د س$$



الشكل (٤ ـ ٢٧)

$م = م_1 + م_2$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} ل(س)\,د س + \int_{0}^{1} ق(س)\,د س$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} هـ^س\,د س + \int_{0}^{1} هـ^-س\,د س$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1}(x^3-x)\,dx + \int_{1}^{2}(x^3-x)\,dx = \int_{-1}^{1}(x^3-x)\,dx + \int_{1}^{2}(x^3-x)\,dx$$

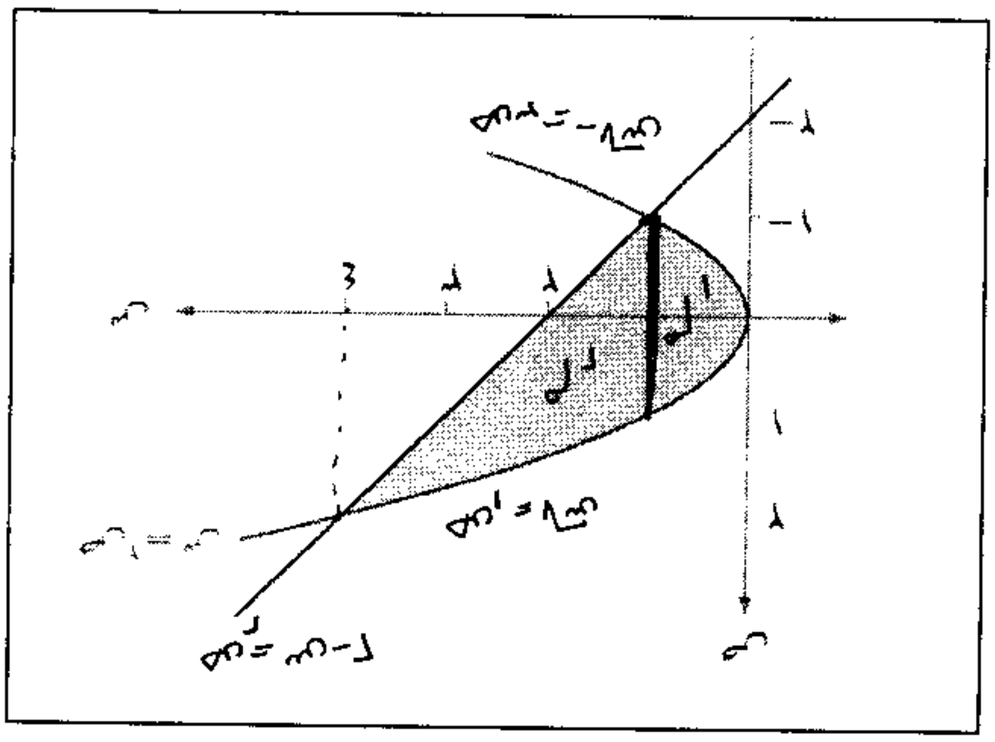
$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4}-\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{-1}^{1} + \left[\frac{x^4}{4}-\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{1}^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right) + (4-2)-\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= 0 + 2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

المساحة $= \frac{9}{4}$ وحدة مربعة

(٢٨ - ٤) المثال



$$\int_{-1}^{2}(x^3-x)\,dx = \int_{-1}^{1}(x^3-x)\,dx + \int_{1}^{2}(x^3-x)\,dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1}(x^3-x)\,dx + \int_{1}^{2}(x^3-x)\,dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4}-\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{-1}^{1} + \left[\frac{x^4}{4}-\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{1}^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right) + (4-2)-\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= 0 + 2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

المساحة $= \frac{9}{4}$ وحدة مربعة

(٢٩ - ٤) المثال

$1-w=w-0$	$1-w=\bar{\Gamma}w-1$	$\Gamma-w=w$	
$\Gamma=w\Gamma$	$0=\Gamma-w+\bar{\Gamma}w$	$(1-w)(\Gamma+w)=0$	(Γ,Γ)
$\Gamma=w$	$0=\Sigma+w-\bar{\Gamma}w$	$\int_{\frac{\pi}{\Gamma}}^{\frac{\pi}{\Gamma}}(w\Gamma\Lambda-w\Gamma\Lambda)\,dw=\Gamma$	(Γ,Γ) $1=w$
$\Gamma\Lambda=\Lambda w$	$\Lambda w=\bar{\Gamma}w-1$	$\int_{\frac{\pi}{\Gamma}}^{\frac{\pi}{\Gamma}}(w\Lambda-w\Gamma\Lambda)\,dw=\Gamma$	(Γ,Γ) $1=w$
$\Gamma\Lambda=\Lambda w$	$\Lambda w=\bar{\Gamma}w-1$	$\int_{\frac{\pi}{\Gamma}}^{\frac{\pi}{\Gamma}}(w\Lambda-w\Gamma\Lambda)\,dw=\Gamma$	(Γ,Γ) $1=w$

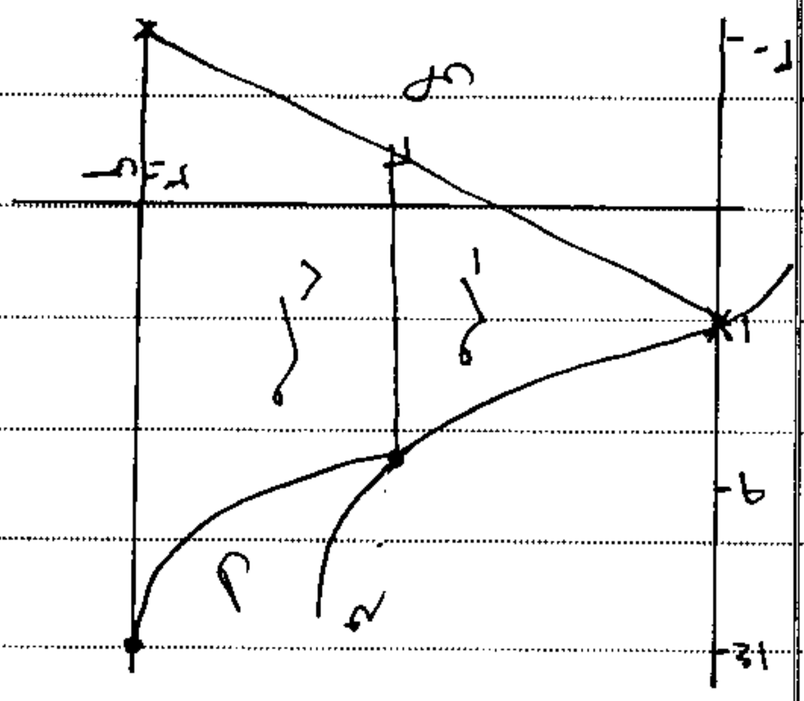
$\Gamma-w=w$ ، $1=w$ (Γ,Γ)

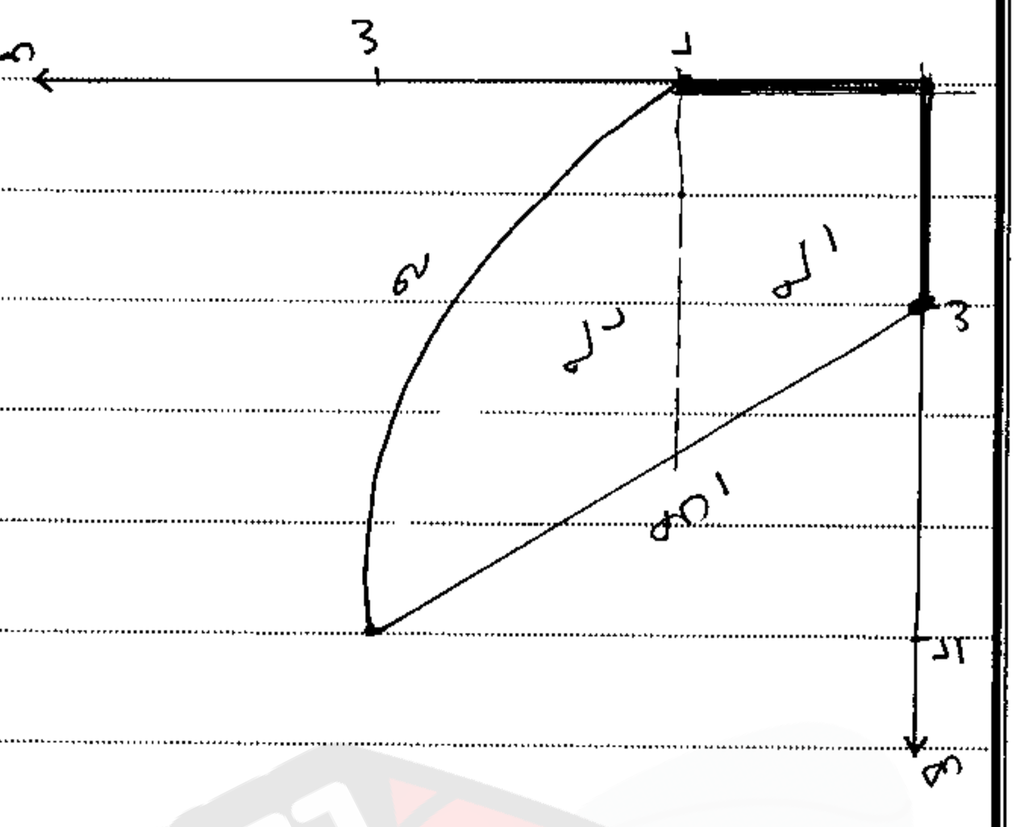
$\Gamma=(1-w)(\Gamma+w)$ ، $1-w=\bar{\Gamma}w-1$ ، $1-w=w-0$

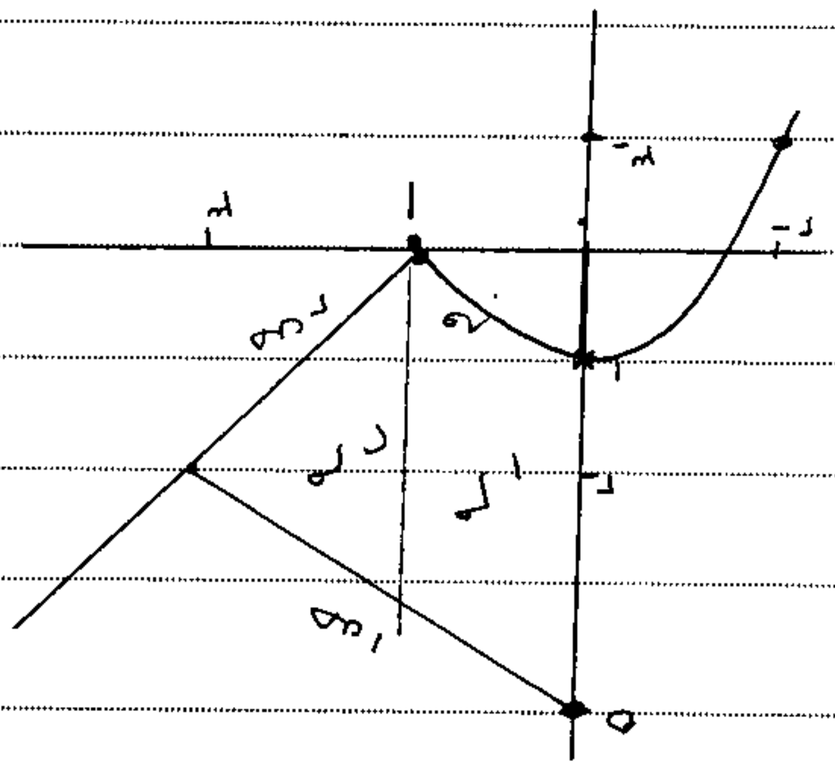
$\Gamma=w\Gamma$ ، $0=\Gamma-w+\bar{\Gamma}w$ ، $\Gamma\Lambda=\Lambda w$

$\Gamma=w$ ، $0=\Sigma+w-\bar{\Gamma}w$ ، $\int_{\frac{\pi}{\Gamma}}^{\frac{\pi}{\Gamma}}(w\Lambda-w\Gamma\Lambda)\,dw=\Gamma$

$\Gamma\Lambda=\Lambda w$ ، $\Lambda w=\bar{\Gamma}w-1$ ، $1-w=\Gamma\Lambda







$\int_{0}^{2} g(w)\,dw = 8 \Rightarrow \int_{2}^{4} g(w)\,dw = -8$

$\int_{0}^{4} g(w)\,dw = 0$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w+2)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w\,g(w)\,dw + 2\int_{0}^{4} g(w)\,dw = 12 + 2(0) = 12$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w-2)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w\,g(w)\,dw - 2\int_{0}^{4} g(w)\,dw = 12 - 2(0) = 12$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w^2+1)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w^2\,g(w)\,dw + \int_{0}^{4} g(w)\,dw = 16 + 0 = 16$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w^2-1)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w^2\,g(w)\,dw - \int_{0}^{4} g(w)\,dw = 16 - 0 = 16$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w^2+w)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w^2\,g(w)\,dw + \int_{0}^{4} w\,g(w)\,dw = 16 + 12 = 28$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w^2-w)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w^2\,g(w)\,dw - \int_{0}^{4} w\,g(w)\,dw = 16 - 12 = 4$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w^2+2w)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w^2\,g(w)\,dw + 2\int_{0}^{4} w\,g(w)\,dw = 16 + 24 = 40$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w^2-2w)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w^2\,g(w)\,dw - 2\int_{0}^{4} w\,g(w)\,dw = 16 - 24 = -8$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w^2+3w)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w^2\,g(w)\,dw + 3\int_{0}^{4} w\,g(w)\,dw = 16 + 36 = 52$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w^2-3w)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w^2\,g(w)\,dw - 3\int_{0}^{4} w\,g(w)\,dw = 16 - 36 = -20$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w^2+4w)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w^2\,g(w)\,dw + 4\int_{0}^{4} w\,g(w)\,dw = 16 + 48 = 64$

$\int_{0}^{4} (w^2-4w)\,g(w)\,dw = \int_{0}^{4} w^2\,g(w)\,dw - 4\int_{0}^{4} w\,g(w)\,dw = 16 - 48 = -32$

$\int_{0}^{4}

ثانياً : المعادلات التفاضلية

تدريب (١) :

$(س^{٢}-٣س)\,دص = \int_{هـ}^{ص} (س^{٢}+س-١٢)\,دس$

$\int_{هـ}^{ص} دص = \int \frac{(س-٣)(س+٤)}{س(س-٣)}\,دس$

$\int_{هـ}^{ص} دص = \int \frac{س+٤}{س}\,دس$

$\int_{هـ}^{ص} = \int 1 + \frac{٤}{س}\,دس$

$ص = س + ٤ لو_{هـ}|س| + ثـ$

$ص - س = ٤ لو_{هـ}|س| + ثـ$

$ص = لو_{هـ}(س + ٤ لو_{هـ}|س| + ثـ)$

تدريب (٢) ميل المماس $= س^{٣} + لو_{هـ} س$

$ميل المماس = \frac{-١}{ميل العمودي}$

$\frac{دص}{دس} = \frac{-١}{س^{٣} + لو_{هـ} س}$

$دص = \int \frac{-١}{س^{٣} + لو_{هـ} س}\,دس$

$ص = \int \frac{-٢ع}{ع}\,دع$

$ع = ٧ س^{٣} + لو_{هـ} س$

$دع = ٣س^{٢} + \frac{١}{س}\,دس$

$ص = -٢ع + ثـ \Leftarrow ص = -٢ \int دع$

$ص = -٢ ٧ س^{٣} + لو_{هـ} س + ثـ$

$(هـ، ٤٣) \Leftarrow ٤ = -٢ ٧ ٣ + لو_{هـ} هـ + ثـ$

$ثـ = ٨$

$ص = -٢ ٧ س^{٣} + لو_{هـ} س + ٨$

تدريب (٣)

$ن = ٧ ع \Leftarrow \frac{دع}{دن} = ٧ ع$ $ع(٠) = ٩$

$\int ع^{\frac{١}{٢}}\,دع = \int دن$ $ف(٤) = ٨٠$

$٢ ع^{\frac{٣}{٢}} = ن + ثـ$ $ف(٣) = ؟$

$٢ \times ٩ ٧ = ٠ + ثـ$

$ثـ = ٦$

$٢ ع^{\frac{١}{٢}} = ن + ٦$

$ع = \frac{ن+٦}{٢} \Leftarrow ع^{\frac{١}{٢}} = \frac{ن+٦}{٢}$

$\int دف = \int \frac{(ن+٦)^{٢}}{٤}\,دن$

$ف = \frac{(ن+٦)^{٣}}{١٢} + ثـ$

$ف(٤) = ٨٠ \Leftarrow ٨٠ = \frac{١٠٠٠}{١٢} + ثـ$

$ثـ = -\frac{٤٠}{١٢}$

$ف(ن) = \frac{(ن+٦)^{٣}}{١٢} - \frac{٤٠}{١٢}$

$ف(٢) = \frac{٥١٢}{١٢} - \frac{٤٠}{١٢} = \frac{٤٧٢}{١٢} = ٣\frac{١١٨}{٣}$

تدريب (٤) $ع(٠) = ٤٥ ن$

$ن = -١٠$

$\int دع = \int -١٠ دن \Leftarrow ع = -١٠ ن + ثـ$

$ع(٠) = ٤٠ \Leftarrow ثـ = ٤٠$

$\frac{دف}{دن} = -١٠ ن + ٤٠ \Leftarrow \int دف = \int -١٠ ن + ٤٠\,دن$

$ف = -٥ ن^{٢} + ٤٠ ن + ثـ$

$ف(١٠) = ٤٥ \Leftarrow ثـ = ٤٥$

$ف(ن) = -٥ ن^{٢} + ٤٠ ن + ٤٥$

$ف = صفر \quad ن = ؟؟$

$-٥ ن^{٢} + ٤٠ ن + ٤٥ = ٠$

$ن^{٢} - ٨ ن - ٩ = ٠ \quad (ن+١)(ن-٩) = ٠$

بالحل $ن = -١$

$ن = ٩$

تمارين ومسائل صفحة (٣.٨ - ٣.٩)

س)

٩) $س^{٣}\,د ص - ص\,د س = صفر$

$س^{٣}\,د ص = ص\,د س$

$\int \frac{١}{ص}\,د ص = \int س^{-٣}\,د س$

$لو|ص| = \frac{س^{-٢}}{-٢} + ﺟ$

$|ص| = هـ^{\frac{-١}{٢س^{٢}}+ﺟ}$

ب) $د س - ٣\,د ص = جتا س\,د س$

$\int ٣\,د ص = \int د س - \int جتا س\,د س$

$٣ ص = س - جا س + ﺟ$

$ص = \frac{١}{٣}س - \frac{١}{٣}جا س + ﺟ$

جـ) $هـ^{-ص} جا س - \frac{د ص}{د س} جتا س = صفر$

$\frac{د ص}{د س} = \frac{هـ^{-ص} جا س}{جتا س}$

$\int هـ^{ص}\,د ص = \int ظا س قا س\,د س$

$هـ^{ص} = قا س + ﺟ$

$ص = لو_{هـ}(قا س + ﺟ)$.

د) $\frac{١}{٢}قا^{٢}س\,د ص - جا^{٢}س\,د س = صفر$

$\frac{١}{٢}قا^{٢}س\,د ص = جا^{٢}س\,د س$

$د ص = \frac{جا^{٢}س\,د س}{\frac{١}{٢}قا^{٢}س}$

$د ص = جا^{٢}س جتا^{٢}س\,د س$

$د ص = (جا س جتا س)^{٢}\,د س$

$\int د ص = \int \frac{١}{٤}جا^{٢}س\,د س$

$ص = \int \frac{١}{٨}(١ - جتا ٤س)\,د س$

$ص = \frac{١}{٨}(س - \frac{١}{٤}جا ٤س) + ﺟ$

هـ) $\frac{د ص}{د س} = ١ - ص + س^{٢} - ص س^{٢}$

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

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

$\int \frac{١}{١ - ص}\,د ص = \int (س^{٢} + ١)\,د س$

$-لو|١ - ص| = \frac{س^{٣}}{٣} + س + ﺟ$

و) $(س^{٢} + ٣س)\frac{د ص}{د س} = هـ^{-٥ص}(س + ١)(س^{٢} - ٩)$

$\frac{د ص}{د س} = \frac{(س + ١)(س^{٢} - ٩)}{هـ^{٥ص}\,س(س + ٣)}$

$\int هـ^{٥ص}\,د ص = \int \frac{(س + ١)(س - ٣)\cancel{(س + ٣)}}{\cancel{(س + ٣)}\,س}\,د س$

$\frac{١}{٥}هـ^{٥ص} = \int (س - ٢ - \frac{٣}{س})\,د س$

$\frac{١}{٥}هـ^{٥ص} = \frac{س^{٢}}{٢} - ٢س - ٣لو|س| + ﺟ$

$هـ^{٥ص} = س^{٢} - ٤س - ٦لو|س| + ﺟ$

$٥ص = لو_{هـ}(س^{٢} - ٤س - ٦لو|س| + ﺟ)$

$ص = \frac{١}{٥}لو_{هـ}(س^{٢} - ٤س - ٦لو|س| + ﺟ)$

$\overrightarrow{س}$) $\frac{د ه}{د ن} = \frac{-٥٠٠}{(ن+١)^{٢}}$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} د ه = -٥٠٠ (ن+١)^{-٢} \, د ن \end{array} \right.$

$ه = \frac{٥٠٠}{ن+١} + ﺟ$

$ه(٠) = ٢٥٠٠ \Leftarrow ٢٥٠٠ = \frac{٥٠٠}{١} + ﺟ$

$ﺟ = ٢٠٠٠$

$ه(ن) = \frac{٥٠٠}{ن+١} + ٢٠٠٠$

$ه(٣) = \frac{٥٠٠}{٤} + ٢٠٠٠ = ٢١٢٥$ دينار

$\overrightarrow{س}$) $\frac{د ص}{د س} = \frac{ه^{س-ص}}{ه^{س}+١}$

$د ص = \frac{ه^{س-ص} \times ه^{-ص}}{ه^{س}+١} \, د س$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} ه^{ص} د ص = \frac{ه^{س}}{ه^{س}+١} \, د س \end{array} \right.$

$ه^{ص} = \text{لو}_{ه}(ه^{س}+١) + ﺟ$

$(١، ٠) \Leftarrow ه^{ص} = \text{لو}_{ه}(ه^{س}+١) + ﺟ$

$ﺟ = ١ - \text{لو}_{ه}(ه^{-١}+١)$

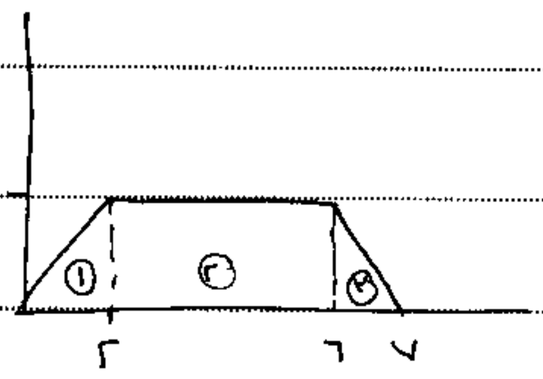
$ه^{ص} = \text{لو}_{ه}(ه^{س}+١) + ١ - \text{لو}_{ه}(ه^{-١}+١)$

$ص = \text{لو}_{ه}(\text{لو}_{ه}(ه^{س}+١) + ١ - \text{لو}_{ه}(ه^{-١}+١))$

$\overrightarrow{ع}$)

المسافة المقطوعة في $[٠، ٧]$

= المساحة تحت المنحنى



$ف_{١}$ = مساحة المثلث $= \frac{١}{٢} \times ٢ \times ٣٠ = ٣٠$

$ف_{٢}$ = مساحة المستطيل $= (٦-٢) \times ٣٠ = ١٢٠$

$ف_{٣}$ = مساحة المثلث $= \frac{١}{٢} \times ١ \times ٣٠ = ١٥$

المسافة المقطوعة $= ٣٠ + ١٢٠ + ١٥ = ١٦٥$ م

$س) ن = -٤ ع^{\frac{٣}{٢}} \Leftarrow \frac{د ع}{د ن} = -٤ ع^{\frac{٣}{٢}}$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} ع^{-\frac{٣}{٢}} \, د ع = -٤ \, د ن \end{array} \right.$

$-٢ ع^{-\frac{١}{٢}} = -٤ ن + ﺟ \Leftarrow \frac{-٢}{\sqrt{ع}} = -٤ ن + ﺟ$

$ع(٠) = ٤ \Leftarrow \frac{-٢}{\sqrt{٤}} = -٤ \times ٠ + ﺟ \Leftarrow \boxed{ﺟ = -١}$

$\frac{-٢}{\sqrt{ع}} = -٤ ن - ١ \Leftarrow \sqrt{ع} = \frac{٢}{٤ ن + ١}$

$ع = \frac{٤}{(٤ ن + ١)^{٢}} \Leftarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} د ف = \frac{٤}{(٤ ن + ١)^{٢}} \, د ن \end{array} \right.$

$ف = \frac{-٤}{(٤ ن + ١)^{-١}} + ﺟ$

$ف(٠) = ٠ \Leftarrow \frac{-٤}{-١} + ﺟ = ٠ \Leftarrow \boxed{ﺟ = ١}$

$ف(ن) = \frac{-١}{٤ ن + ١} + ١ \Leftarrow ف(ن) = \frac{٤ ن}{٤ ن + ١}$

$ف(ن) = \frac{٢}{٤ ن + ١} \times ٢ ن \Leftarrow ف(ن) = \frac{٢ ن \sqrt{٤}}{٤ ن + ١}$ #

س٦) ع(٠) = ٠٫٤ أ٣ن

ف(١) = ٨٠ ف = ؟؟ عندما ع = ٠

ف'(ن) = - ١٠ أ٣ن٢

د ع = ∫ - ١٠ أ٣ن دن

ع = - ١٠ أ٣ن + ﺟ

ع(٠) = ٤٠ ⇐ ٤٠ = ﺟ

د ف = ∫ (- ١٠ أ٣ن + ٤٠) دن

ف = - ٥ أ٣ن٢ + ٤٠ أ٣ن + ﺟ

ف(١) = ٨٠ ⇐ ٨٠ = - ٥ + ٤٠ + ﺟ

ﺟ = ٤٥

ف(ن) = - ٥ أ٣ن٢ + ٤٠ أ٣ن + ٤٥

عند أقصى ارتفاع ع = ٠

- ١٠ أ٣ن + ٤٠ = ٠ ⇐ **ن = ٤**

ف(٤) = - ٥ × ١٦ + ٤٠ × ٤ + ٤٥

= ١٢٥ م

س٦) د ع / دن = ٠٫٢٥ ع

ع(٠) = ٢ × ١٠^٥ ع(٤) = ؟؟

د ع / ع = ٠٫٢٥ دن

لو |ع| = ٠٫٢٥ن + ﺟ

|ع| = هـ^(٠٫٢٥ن + ﺟ) ⇐ ع = ﺟ هـ^(٠٫٢٥ن)

ع = ﺟ هـ

ع(٠) = ٢ × ١٠^٥ ⇐ ٢ × ١٠^٥ = ﺟ × ١

ﺟ = ٢ × ١٠^٥

ع(ن) = ٢ × ١٠^٥ هـ^(٠٫٢٥ن)

ع(٤) = ٢ × ١٠^٥ هـ^(٠٫٢٥ × ٤)

= ٢ × ١٠^٥ هـ

= ٥٤٠٠٠ نسمة

أسئلة الوحدة

ل) ٩) $\int_{2}^{3} (4س+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} دس = \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{(4س+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4} \right]_{2}^{3}$

$= \frac{2}{12} \sqrt[3]{13^2} - \frac{54}{12} = \frac{1}{6} (\sqrt[3]{13^2} - 27)$

ب) $\int \frac{س \, قا^2 س - س \, ظا^2 س}{\sqrt[3]{س}} دس$

$= \int \frac{س (قا^2 س - ظا^2 س)}{\sqrt[3]{س}} دس$

$= \int \frac{س}{س^{\frac{1}{3}}} دس = \int س^{\frac{2}{3}} دس$

$= \frac{3}{5} \sqrt[3]{س^5} + ج$

جـ) $\int \frac{\sqrt{س^2 - س^4}}{س^5} دس$ بإخراج $س^4$ عامل مشترك

$= \int \frac{\sqrt{س^4 (س^{-2} - 1)}}{س^5} دس = \int \frac{س^2 \sqrt{س^{-2} - 1}}{س^5} دس$

$= \int س^{-3} (س^{-2} - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} دس$

نفرض $ص = س^{-2} - 1$

$د ص = -2 س^{-3} دس$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \int ص^{\frac{1}{2}} د ص$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} ص^{\frac{3}{2}} + ج$

$= -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{ص^3} + ج = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(س^{-2} - 1)^3} + ج$

د) $\int ظتا س \, لو_{هـ} جا س \, دس$

$ص = لو_{هـ} جا س$ ، $د ص = \frac{جتا س \, دس}{جا س}$

$د ص = ظتا س \, دس$

$\int ص \, د ص = \frac{ص^2}{2} + ج = \frac{(لو_{هـ} جا س)^2}{2} + ج$

هـ) $\int (س^8 - 4س)^6 دس$

$= \int (س (س^7 - 4))^6 دس$

$= \int س^6 (س^7 - 4)^6 دس$ نفرض $ص = س^7 - 4$

$د ص = 7 س^6 دس$

$= \frac{1}{7} \int ص^6 د ص = \frac{1}{49} ص^7 + ج$

$= \frac{(س^7 - 4)^7}{49} + ج$

و) $\int قا^4 س \, لو_{هـ} ظا س \, دس$

$ص = ظا س$ $د ص = قا^2 س \, دس$

$= \int لو_{هـ} (ظا^2 س + 1) \, د ص$

$= \int لو_{هـ} (ص^2 + 1) \, د ص$

$ه = لو_{هـ} ص$ $د ه = \frac{1}{ص} د ص$

$د ه = (ص^2 + 1) د ص$ $ه = \frac{ص^3}{3} + ص$

$= (ص + \frac{ص^3}{3}) لو_{هـ} ص - \int (ص + \frac{ص^3}{3}) د ص$

$= (ص + \frac{ص^3}{3}) لو_{هـ} ص - \frac{ص^2}{2} - \frac{ص^4}{12} + ج$

$= (ظا س + \frac{ظا^3 س}{3}) لو_{هـ} ظا س - \frac{ظا^2 س}{2} - \frac{ظا^4 س}{12} + ج$

ز) $\int \frac{\sqrt{3س^5 - س^3}}{س^3} دس = \int س \sqrt{3س^2 - 1} \, دس$

$ص = 3س^2 - 1 \Leftarrow د ص = 6س \, دس$

$= \frac{1}{6} \int ص^{\frac{1}{3}} د ص = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} ص^{\frac{4}{3}} + ج$

$= \frac{1}{8} \sqrt[3]{(3س^2 - 1)^4} + ج$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx$$

$$2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin x \cos x)\,dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,dx - \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x\,dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\left[\cos 2x\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

(ب) دالة كثيرة الحدود $f(x)$ من الدرجة الثالثة بحيث $f(1)=0$ وكان $f(x)$ يقبل القسمة على $(x-2)^2$ وعندما تقسم $f(x)$ على $(x+1)$ يكون الباقي 18، أوجد $f(x)$ ثم أوجد $f(-2)$.

$f(x)=ax^3+bx^2+cx+d$

$f(1)=0 \Rightarrow a+b+c+d=0$ ... (1)

$f(2)=0 \Rightarrow 8a+4b+2c+d=0$ ... (2)

$f(-1)=18 \Rightarrow -a+b-c+d=18$ ... (3)

بطرح (1) من (2): $7a+3b+c=0$ ... (4)

بطرح (2) من (3): $-9a+3b-3c=18$ ... (5)

بضرب (4) في 3 وطرح (5): $30a+12c=-18$

$5a+2c=-3$ ... (6)

بضرب (4) في 2 وطرح (6): $9a+4b=-3$

$b=\frac{-3-9a}{4}$

بالتعويض في (4): $7a+\frac{-3-9a}{4}+c=0$

$c=\frac{3-19a}{4}$

بالتعويض في (1): $a+\frac{-3-9a}{4}+\frac{3-19a}{4}+d=0$

$d=3a$

$f(x)=ax^3+\frac{-3-9a}{4}x^2+\frac{3-19a}{4}x+3a$

$f(-2)=-8a+\frac{-3-9a}{4}(4)+\frac{3-19a}{4}(-2)+3a$

$=-8a-3-9a-\frac{3}{2}+\frac{19}{2}a+3a$

$=-\frac{3}{2}a-\frac{9}{2}$

$f(-2)=0 \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}a-\frac{9}{2}=0$

$a=-3$

$b=\frac{-3-9(-3)}{4}=6$

$c=\frac{3-19(-3)}{4}=15$

$d=3(-3)=-9$

$f(x)=-3x^3+6x^2+15x-9$

$f(-2)=0$

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

$u=x^3+1$

$du=3x^2\,dx$

$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3+1}}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\int u^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,du$

$=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}+c$

$=\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3+1}+c$

(د) أوجد $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x\cos^2 x\,dx$

$=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x(1-\cos^2 x)\cos^2 x\,dx$

$=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 x-\cos^4 x)\sin x\,dx$

$=\left[-\frac{\cos^3 x}{3}+\frac{\cos^5 x}{5}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$=0-\left(-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}\right)$

$=\frac{2}{15}$

(هـ) أوجد $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+4}\,dx$

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

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

$=x-4\cdot\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2}+c$

$=x-2\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2}+c$

(و) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin x\cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}}\,dx$

$u=1+\sin^2 x$

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

$\int \frac{\sin x\cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\int u^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,du$

$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}+c$

$=\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}+c$

(ز) أوجد $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\,dx$

$u=1+\sin x$

$du=\cos x\,dx$

$x=0 \Rightarrow u=1$

$x=\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u=2$

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\,dx=\int_1^2 \frac{1}{u}\,du$

$=\left[\ln|u|\right]_1^2$

$=\ln 2-\ln 1$

$=\ln 2$

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

$u=x^3+1$

$du=3x^2\,dx$

$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3+1}}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\int u^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,du$

$=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}+c$

$=\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3+1}+c$

(ط) أوجد $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x\cos^2 x\,dx$

$=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x(1-\cos^2 x)\cos^2 x\,dx$

$=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 x-\cos^4 x)\sin x\,dx$

$=\left[-\frac{\cos^3 x}{3}+\frac{\cos^5 x}{5}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$=0-\left(-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}\right)$

$=\frac{2}{15}$

(ي) أوجد $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+4}\,dx$

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

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

$=x-4\cdot\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2}+c$

$=x-2\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2}+c$

(ك) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin x\cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}}\,dx$

$u=1+\sin^2 x$

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

$\int \frac{\sin x\cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\int u^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,du$

$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}+c$

$=\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}+c$

(ل) أوجد $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\,dx$

$u=1+\sin x$

$du=\cos x\,dx$

$x=0 \Rightarrow u=1$

$x=\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u=2$

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\,dx=\int_1^2 \frac{1}{u}\,du$

$=\left[\ln|u|\right]_1^2$

$=\ln 2-\ln 1$

$=\ln 2$

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

$u=x^3+1$

$du=3x^2\,dx$

$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3+1}}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\int u^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,du$

$=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}+c$

$=\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3+1}+c$

(ن) أوجد $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x\cos^2 x\,dx$

$=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x(1-\cos^2 x)\cos^2 x\,dx$

$=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 x-\cos^4 x)\sin x\,dx$

$=\left[-\frac{\cos^3 x}{3}+\frac{\cos^5 x}{5}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$=0-\left(-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}\right)$

$=\frac{2}{15}$

(س) أوجد $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+4}\,dx$

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

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

$=x-4\cdot\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2}+c$

$=x-2\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2}+c$

(ع) أوجد $\int \frac{\sin x\cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}}\,dx$

$u=1+\sin^2 x$

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

$\int \frac{\sin x\cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\int u^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,du$

$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}+c$

$=\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}+c$

(ف) أوجد $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\,dx$

$u=1+\sin x$

$du=\cos x\,dx$

$x=0 \Rightarrow u=1$

$x=\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u=2$

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\,dx=\int_1^2 \frac{1}{u}\,du$

$=\left[\ln|u|\right]_1^2$

$=\ln 2-\ln 1$

$=\ln 2$

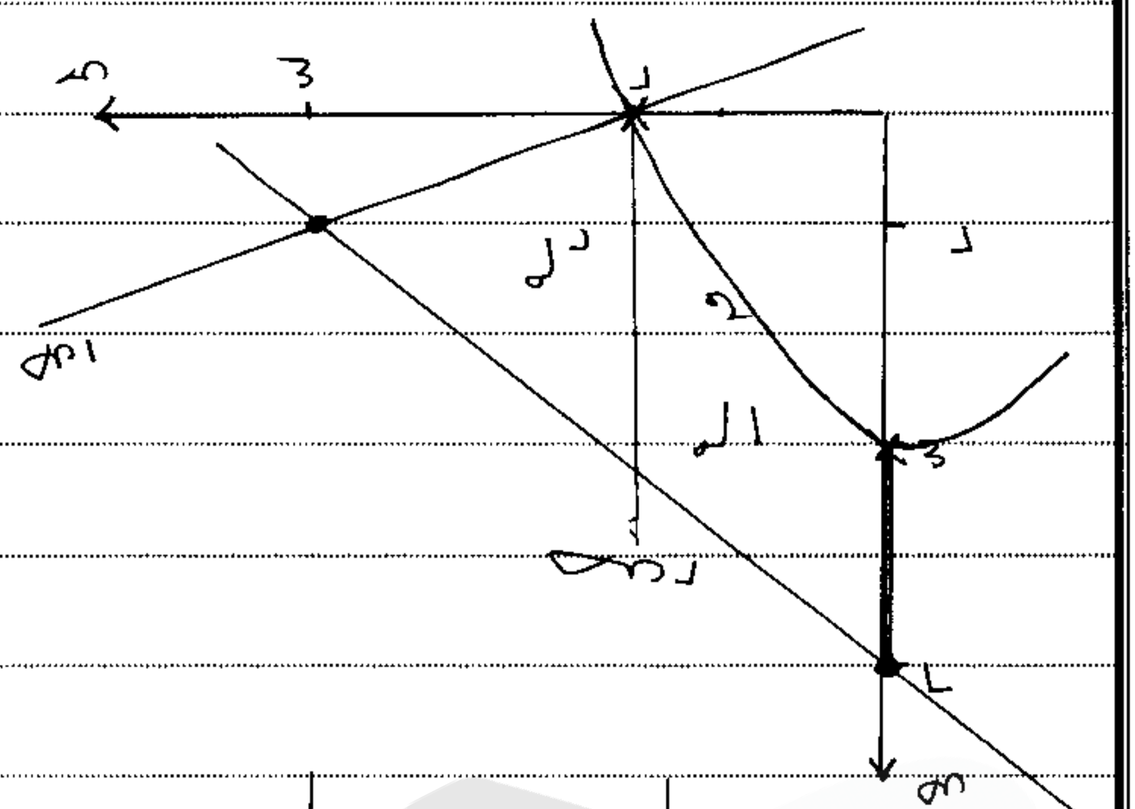
$\frac{\sqrt{٣}}{٢}$ = ٤ + $\frac{١٤}{٣}$ = مجموع الأطوال

(٤-١٦) -(١٦-٣٢) ⊕ ٤+٢ = $\frac{٨}{٣}$

$\frac{٤}{٣}$[٢٧-٧٨ + ٣[٦٢+٢٧-$\frac{٣٢}{٣}$

ω_2 (٣٢-٨) $\frac{٤}{٣}$ ⊕ ω_2(٣+٧٠-$\frac{٤}{٣}$) =

σ_3(٧٤-٤٨)$\frac{٤}{٣}$ + ω_2 ٨٩-٤٨$\frac{٣}{٣}$ = ٣٠ ⟸ ٣+١٣ = ٣٠



٢٨ = ١٨ω	٢٨ = ٨٩	١٨ = ٨٩
٨ω = ٢-ω	٧٠٦ = ٢ω-٤	٢-ω = ٢ω-٤
٤ω = ٨ω٢ ←	٠ = ٢+٧٠-٢ω	٠ = ٦-ω+٢ω

ω=٦ ⟹ ٢-ω=١٨ و ٢ω-٤ = (ω)٨٩ ⟸ (١١)

$\frac{١}{٣}$ + ω٤٠٨ $\frac{١}{٣}$ = $\frac{٥}{٣}$ω٢-

($\frac{١}{٣}$ + ω٤٠٨$\frac{١}{٣}$)$\int_{٥}^{٣}$ = ω$\frac{١}{٣}$-

($\frac{١}{٣}$+ ٧٤٠٨$\frac{١}{٣}$)$\int_{٥}^{٣}$ ٢- = ω

١-٧٤٠٨ - = $\frac{٥}{٣}$ω٢-

١- = ٨

٨ + $\frac{\pi}{٤}$٤٠٨ - = ٥ X ٢- ⟸ (٠,٤ $\frac{\pi}{٤}$)

٨ + ω٤٠٨ - = $\frac{٥}{٣}$ω٢-

ω_2 ω٤٠٨ - $\int_{٥}^{٣}$ = $\frac{٥}{٣}$ω٢-

$\frac{\sqrt{٣}}{٢}$ = $\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_3}$ (ب

٠ = (٠)θ ⟸ $\sqrt{٣}$ P = $\frac{\theta_2}{\omega_2}$ (ج

$\Lambda = (\pi)\theta$ ليست P

$\dot{\omega}_2 P \Big| = \theta_2 \omega_2^{\frac{٣}{٢}-} \Big|$

$\Lambda + \dot{\omega} P = \sqrt{٤}^{٣}\frac{\pi}{٢}$

$\Lambda + \cdot \chi P = \cdot \chi \frac{\pi}{٤}^{٣}$ ⟸ ٠ = (٠)θ

$\dot{\omega} P = \sqrt{٤}^{٣}\frac{\pi}{٢}$

$\therefore \Lambda = \Lambda$

$\dot{\omega} P = \sqrt{٤}^{٣}\frac{\pi}{٢}$

$\Lambda = \theta_2$ ، π= ω ليست

$\pi \chi P = ٤ \chi \frac{\pi}{٢}$

$\Gamma = P$ ⟸ $P\pi = \sqrt{٣}$

$\frac{\omega_2}{\omega^{٣}\Lambda}$ = $\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_3}$ (لأن

$\frac{\omega\Lambda\sqrt{}}{\omega^{٣}\Lambda - ١}$

$\omega_2 \frac{١}{\omega^{٣}\Lambda}$ = ω_2 $\frac{\omega\frac{١}{٢}-}{\Delta}$

$\omega_2 \frac{١}{\omega^{٣}\Lambda}\Big| = \omega\frac{١}{٢}-\Big|_{\Delta}$

$\frac{١}{٢}$ + ω٤٠٨$\frac{١}{٢}$ = $\frac{\omega\frac{١}{٢}-}{\Delta}$ ١

($\frac{١}{٢}$ + ω٤٠٨$\frac{١}{٢}$)$\int_{\Delta}^{٣}$ = $\omega\frac{١}{٢}$-

($\frac{١}{٢}$+ ٧٤٠٨$\frac{١}{٢}$)$\int_{\Delta}^{٣}$ ٢- = ω

١-٧٤٠٨ - = $\frac{\omega\frac{١}{٢}-}{\Delta}$ ٢-

Λ = ١-

Λ + $\frac{\pi}{٤}$٤٠٨ - = ٥ X ٢- ⟸ (٠,٤ $\frac{\pi}{٤}$)

Λ + ω٤٠٨ - = $\frac{\omega\frac{١}{٢}-}{\Delta}$ ٢-

$\omega_2 \frac{١}{\omega^{٣}\Lambda}\Big| = \frac{\omega\frac{١}{٢}-}{\Delta}\Big|$ (د

١٨ = ω_2 (٣+ (ω)٨٩٤)$\int_{١-}^{١}$

---

١٨ = ٠ + ٣ + ω_2(ω)٨٩٤$\int_{١-}^{١}$

٣ = ω_2(ω)٨٩$\int_{١-}^{١}$ ∴

$\int_{١-}^{١}$ ٣ + ω_2(ω)٨٩٤ = ١٨

(ه $\int_{١-}^{١}$ ω_2(ω)٨٩ = $\int_{١-}^{١}$ ٣ω٢ - $\int_{٤}^{١}$ ω

= ω_2(ω)٨٩$\int_{١-}^{١}$ - ٣ω٢ $\int_{٤}^{١}$

(١-٦ - ٤٠٨) - ١٦ - ١

Γ_- = ١٣ + ١٥٠ -

$\omega_2 \frac{١}{\omega^{٣}\Lambda}\Big| = \frac{\omega\frac{١}{٢}-}{\Delta}\Big|$ (ب

Λ + ω٤٠٨ - = $\frac{\omega\frac{١}{٢}-}{\Delta}$ ٢-

Λ + $\frac{\pi}{٤}$٤٠٨ - = ٥ X ٢- ⟸ (٠,٤ $\frac{\pi}{٤}$)

١- ٧٤٠٨ - = $\frac{\omega\frac{١}{٢}-}{\Delta}$ ٢-

Λ = ١-

$\frac{١}{٢}$ + ω٤٠٨ $\frac{١}{٢}$ = $\frac{\omega\frac{١}{٢}-}{\Delta}$ ١

($\frac{١}{٢}$ + ω٤٠٨$\frac{١}{٢}$)$\int_{\Delta}^{٣}$ = $\omega\frac{١}{٢}$-

($\frac{١}{٢}$+ ٧٤٠٨$\frac{١}{٢}$)$\int_{\Delta}^{٣}$ ٢- = ω

ω=٦ ⟹ ٢-ω=١٨ و ٢ω-٤ = (ω)٨٩ ⟸ (١١)

٢٨ = ١٨ω	٢٨ = ٨٩	١٨ = ٨٩
٨ω = ٢-ω	٧٠٦ = ٢ω-٤	٢-ω = ٢ω-٤
٤ω = ٨ω٢ ←	٠ = ٢+٧٠-٢ω	٠ = ٦-ω+٢ω

(٢٤٦) جدول

ω=٣ ٢=ω (٠,٢)

ω=٣- ⟸ ٠=(٢-ω)(٣+ω)

ω=٤ ⟸ ٠=(٤-ω)(٢+ω)

ω=٢- ⟸ ٠=(٢+ω)(٢+ω)

ω=٢ ⟸ ٠=(٢-ω)(٢+ω)

ω=٤ ⟸ ٠=(٤-ω)(٢+ω)

ω=٣ ⟸ ٠=(٣-ω)(٣+ω)

ω=٢ ⟸ ٠=(٢-ω)(٣+ω)

ω=٢- ⟸ ٠=(٢+ω)(٣+ω)

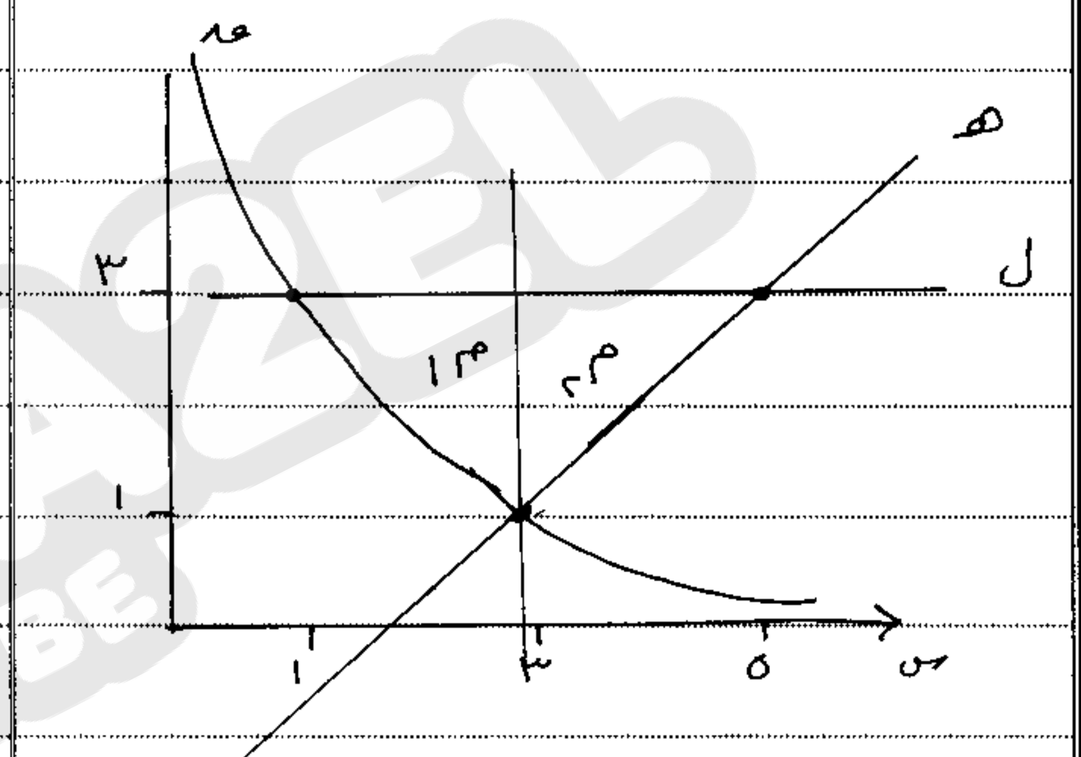
ω=٤ ⟸ ٠=(٤-ω)(٣+ω)

ω=٣- ⟸ ٠=(٣+ω)(٣+ω)

س١٢) هـ(س) = $\frac{٣}{س}$ ، ك(س) = ٣س - ٢

ل (س) = ٣

هـ = ك	هـ = ل	ك = ل
$\frac{٣}{س}$ = ٣س - ٢	$\frac{٣}{س}$ = ٣	٣س - ٢ = ٣
	س = ١	س = ٥
س = ٣ (١ ، ٣)	(١ ، ٣)	(٥ ، ٣)
س = -١ (-١ ، -٣)		



م = م١ + م٢

$= \int_{١}^{٣} (ل - هـ)\, د س + \int_{٣}^{٥} (ك - هـ)\, د س$

$= \int_{١}^{٣} ٣ - \frac{٣}{س}\, د س \oplus \int_{٣}^{٥} ٣س - ٢ - \frac{٣}{س}\, د س$

$= [٣س - ٣ لو_{هـ} |س|]_{١}^{٣} \oplus [\frac{٣س^{٢}}{٢} - ٢س - ٣ لو_{هـ} |س|]_{٣}^{٥}$

$(٩ - ٣ لو_{هـ} ٣) - (٣ - صفر) \oplus (\frac{٧٥}{٢} - ١٠ - \frac{٩}{٢}) - (٣ لو_{هـ} ٣ - ٦)$

$= ٦ - ٣ لو_{هـ} ٣ \oplus ٢$

$٨ - ٣ لو_{هـ} ٣$

س١٣) مساحة المنطقة المظللة = مساحة المثلث - $\int_{-٢}^{١}$ هـ(س) د س

مساحة المثلث = $\frac{١}{٢} \times ٦ \times ٤ = ١٢$

٣س - ٢ = ٠ ⇐ س = ٢ - ٦

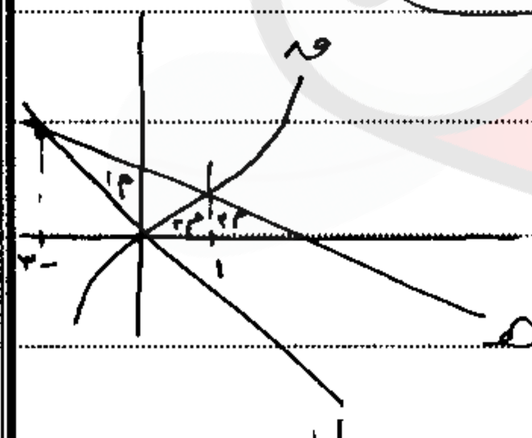
م = $\int_{-٢}^{٢} (٣ - \frac{١}{٢} س^{٢})\, د س$

$= [٣س - \frac{١}{٦} س^{٣}]_{-٢}^{٢}$

$= (٦ - \frac{٨}{٦}) - (-٦ + \frac{٨}{٦}) = \frac{١٦}{٣}$

مساحة المنطقة المظللة = ١٢ - $\frac{١٦}{٣} = \frac{٢٠}{٣}$

التكلفة = $\frac{١}{٢} \times \frac{٢٠}{٣} = \frac{١٠}{٣}$ من الدينارات



س١٤) م = $\int_{-٣}^{١} (هـ - ل)\, د س$

$= \int_{-٣}^{١} ٣ - س^{٢} + ٢س\, د س$

$= [٣س + \frac{س^{٣}}{٣} + س^{٢}]_{-٣}^{١}$

(صفر) - $(-٩ + ٩ - \frac{٩}{٢}) = \frac{٩}{٢}$

م٢ = $\int_{١}^{٣} هـ(س)\, د س$ ← م٢ = $\int_{١}^{٣} ٢س^{٣}\, د س = [\frac{س^{٤}}{٢}]_{١}^{٣} = \frac{١}{٢}$

م٣ = $\int_{٣}^{٣} ٣ - س\, د س$

$= [٣س - \frac{س^{٢}}{٢}]_{١}^{٣}$

$(٩ - \frac{٩}{٢}) - (٣ - \frac{١}{٢}) = ٢$

م = م١ + م٢ + م٣

= $\frac{٩}{٢} + \frac{١}{٢} + ٢ = ٧$ وحدة مساحة

$$\int_0^1 (u-1)^2\,du + \int_1^2 (u-1)^2\,du + \int_2^3 (u-1)^2\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{(u-1)^3}{3}\right|_0^1 + \left|\frac{(u-1)^3}{3}\right|_1^2 + \left|\frac{(u-1)^3}{3}\right|_2^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{0}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{3} + \frac{0}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

(٩) أوجد $\int_0^3 |(u-1)^2|\,du$

الحل

$$\int_0^3 |(u-1)^2|\,du = \int_0^1 (u-1)^2\,du + \int_1^3 (u-1)^2\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{(u-1)^3}{3}\right|_0^1 + \left|\frac{(u-1)^3}{3}\right|_1^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{0}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{8}{3} - \frac{0}{3}\right|$$

$$= \left|\frac{1}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{8}{3}\right| = 1 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$$

(١٠) أوجد $\int_0^2 (u-1)^3\,du$

الحل

$$\int_0^2 (u-1)^3\,du = \int_0^1 (u-1)^3\,du + \int_1^2 (u-1)^3\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{(u-1)^4}{4}\right|_0^1 + \left|\frac{(u-1)^4}{4}\right|_1^2$$

$$= \left|\frac{0}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{4} - \frac{0}{4}\right|$$

$$= \left|-\frac{1}{4}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{4}\right| = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(١١) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u-2|\,du$

الحل

$$\int_0^3 |u-2|\,du = \int_0^2 |u-2|\,du + \int_2^3 |u-2|\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{(u-2)^2}{2}\right|_0^2 + \left|\frac{(u-2)^2}{2}\right|_2^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{0}{2} - \frac{4}{2}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{2} - \frac{0}{2}\right|$$

$$= \left|-\frac{4}{2}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{2}\right| = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

(١٢) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 3u + 2|\,du$

الحل

$$u^2 - 3u + 2 = (u-1)(u-2)$$

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 3u + 2|\,du = \int_0^1 (u^2 - 3u + 2)\,du + \int_1^2 -(u^2 - 3u + 2)\,du + \int_2^3 (u^2 - 3u + 2)\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{2} + 2u\right|_0^1 - \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{2} + 2u\right|_1^2 + \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{2} + 2u\right|_2^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 - 0\right| - \left|\frac{8}{3} - \frac{12}{2} + 4 - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2\right)\right| + \left|\frac{27}{3} - \frac{27}{2} + 6 - \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{12}{2} + 4\right)\right|$$

$$= \left|\frac{5}{6}\right| - \left|-\frac{1}{6}\right| + \left|\frac{5}{6}\right| = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$$

(١٣) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 1|\,du$

الحل

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

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 1|\,du = \int_0^1 -(u^2 - 1)\,du + \int_1^3 (u^2 - 1)\,du$$

$$= \left|-\frac{u^3}{3} + u\right|_0^1 + \left|\frac{u^3}{3} + u\right|_1^3$$

$$= \left|-\frac{1}{3} + 1\right| + \left|\frac{27}{3} + 3 - \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1\right)\right|$$

$$= \left|\frac{2}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{32}{3}\right| = \frac{34}{3}$$

(١٤) أوجد $\int_0^3 |(u-1)^2|\,du$

الحل

$$\int_0^3 |(u-1)^2|\,du = \int_0^1 (u-1)^2\,du + \int_1^3 (u-1)^2\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{(u-1)^3}{3}\right|_0^1 + \left|\frac{(u-1)^3}{3}\right|_1^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{0}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{8}{3} - \frac{0}{3}\right|$$

$$= \left|-\frac{1}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{8}{3}\right| = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

(١٥) أوجد $\int_0^2 (1-u)^3\,du$

الحل

$$\int_0^2 (1-u)^3\,du = \int_0^1 (1-u)^3\,du \quad , \quad 1 = |1| = 2^0$$

$$= -\left|\frac{(1-u)^4}{4}\right|_0^1$$

$$= -\left(0 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

(١٦) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u-1|\,du$

الحل

$$\int_0^3 |u-1|\,du = \int_0^1 -(u-1)\,du + \int_1^3 (u-1)\,du$$

$$= \left|-\frac{(u-1)^2}{2}\right|_0^1 + \left|\frac{(u-1)^2}{2}\right|_1^3$$

$$= \left|0 - \frac{1}{2}\right| + \left|\frac{4}{2} - 0\right|$$

$$= \left|-\frac{1}{2}\right| + \left|\frac{4}{2}\right| = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

(١٧) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 1|\,du$

الحل

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

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 1|\,du = \int_0^1 -(u^2 - 1)\,du + \int_1^3 (u^2 - 1)\,du$$

$$= \left|-\frac{u^3}{3} + u\right|_0^1 + \left|\frac{u^3}{3} + u\right|_1^3$$

$$= \left|-\frac{1}{3} + 1\right| + \left|\frac{27}{3} + 3 - \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1\right)\right|$$

$$= \left|\frac{2}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{32}{3}\right| = \frac{34}{3}$$

(١٨) أوجد $\int_0^3 |(u-1)^3|\,du$

الحل

$$\int_0^3 |(u-1)^3|\,du = \int_0^1 -(u-1)^3\,du + \int_1^3 (u-1)^3\,du$$

$$= \left|-\frac{(u-1)^4}{4}\right|_0^1 + \left|\frac{(u-1)^4}{4}\right|_1^3$$

$$= \left|0 - \frac{1}{4}\right| + \left|\frac{16}{4} - 0\right|$$

$$= \left|-\frac{1}{4}\right| + \left|\frac{16}{4}\right| = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{16}{4} = \frac{17}{4}$$

(١٩) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 2u|\,du$

الحل

$$u^2 - 2u = u(u-2)$$

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 2u|\,du = \int_0^2 -(u^2 - 2u)\,du + \int_2^3 (u^2 - 2u)\,du$$

$$= \left|-\frac{u^3}{3} + u^2\right|_0^2 + \left|\frac{u^3}{3} + u^2\right|_2^3$$

$$= \left|-\frac{8}{3} + 4\right| + \left|\frac{27}{3} + 9 - \left(\frac{8}{3} + 4\right)\right|$$

$$= \left|\frac{4}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{28}{3} - \frac{20}{3}\right| = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

(٢٠) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 3u + 2|\,du$

الحل

$$u^2 - 3u + 2 = (u-1)(u-2)$$

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 3u + 2|\,du = \int_0^1 (u^2 - 3u + 2)\,du + \int_1^2 -(u^2 - 3u + 2)\,du + \int_2^3 (u^2 - 3u + 2)\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{2} + 2u\right|_0^1 - \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{2} + 2u\right|_1^2 + \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{2} + 2u\right|_2^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 - 0\right| - \left|\frac{8}{3} - \frac{12}{2} + 4 - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2\right)\right| + \left|\frac{27}{3} - \frac{27}{2} + 6 - \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{12}{2} + 4\right)\right|$$

$$= \left|\frac{5}{6}\right| - \left|-\frac{1}{6}\right| + \left|\frac{5}{6}\right| = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$$

(٢١) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 4u + 3|\,du$

الحل

$$u^2 - 4u + 3 = (u-1)(u-3)$$

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 4u + 3|\,du = \int_0^1 (u^2 - 4u + 3)\,du + \int_1^3 -(u^2 - 4u + 3)\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - 2u^2 + 3u\right|_0^1 - \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - 2u^2 + 3u\right|_1^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{1}{3} - 2 + 3 - 0\right| - \left|9 - 18 + 9 - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 2 + 3\right)\right|$$

$$= \left|\frac{4}{3}\right| - \left|0 - \frac{4}{3}\right| = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

(٢٢) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 2u + 1|\,du$

الحل

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

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 2u + 1|\,du = \int_0^3 (u-1)^2\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{(u-1)^3}{3}\right|_0^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{8}{3} - \frac{0}{3}\right| = \frac{8}{3}$$

(٢٣) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 4u + 4|\,du$

الحل

$$u^2 - 4u + 4 = (u-2)^2$$

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 4u + 4|\,du = \int_0^3 (u-2)^2\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{(u-2)^3}{3}\right|_0^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{1}{3} - \frac{-8}{3}\right| = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

(٢٤) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 3u|\,du$

الحل

$$u^2 - 3u = u(u-3)$$

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 3u|\,du = \int_0^3 -(u^2 - 3u)\,du$$

$$= \left|-\frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{3u^2}{2}\right|_0^3$$

$$= \left|-9 + \frac{27}{2} - 0\right| = \left|\frac{9}{2}\right| = \frac{9}{2}$$

(٢٥) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 4|\,du$

الحل

$$u^2 - 4 = (u-2)(u+2)$$

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 4|\,du = \int_0^2 -(u^2 - 4)\,du + \int_2^3 (u^2 - 4)\,du$$

$$= \left|-\frac{u^3}{3} + 4u\right|_0^2 + \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - 4u\right|_2^3$$

$$= \left|-\frac{8}{3} + 8\right| + \left|9 - 12 - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8\right)\right|$$

$$= \left|\frac{16}{3}\right| + \left|-3 + \frac{16}{3}\right| = \frac{16}{3} + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{23}{3}$$

(٢٦) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 4u + 4|\,du$

الحل

$$u^2 - 4u + 4 = (u-2)^2$$

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 4u + 4|\,du = \int_0^3 (u-2)^2\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{(u-2)^3}{3}\right|_0^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{1}{3} - \frac{-8}{3}\right| = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

(٢٧) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 3u + 2|\,du$

الحل

$$u^2 - 3u + 2 = (u-1)(u-2)$$

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 3u + 2|\,du = \int_0^1 (u^2 - 3u + 2)\,du + \int_1^2 -(u^2 - 3u + 2)\,du + \int_2^3 (u^2 - 3u + 2)\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{2} + 2u\right|_0^1 - \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{2} + 2u\right|_1^2 + \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{2} + 2u\right|_2^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 - 0\right| - \left|\frac{8}{3} - \frac{12}{2} + 4 - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2\right)\right| + \left|\frac{27}{3} - \frac{27}{2} + 6 - \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{12}{2} + 4\right)\right|$$

$$= \left|\frac{5}{6}\right| - \left|-\frac{1}{6}\right| + \left|\frac{5}{6}\right| = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$$

(٢٨) أوجد $\int_0^3 |(u-1)^3|\,du$

الحل

$$\int_0^3 |(u-1)^3|\,du = \int_0^1 -(u-1)^3\,du + \int_1^3 (u-1)^3\,du$$

$$= \left|-\frac{(u-1)^4}{4}\right|_0^1 + \left|\frac{(u-1)^4}{4}\right|_1^3$$

$$= \left|0 - \frac{1}{4}\right| + \left|\frac{16}{4} - 0\right|$$

$$= \left|-\frac{1}{4}\right| + \left|\frac{16}{4}\right| = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{16}{4} = \frac{17}{4}$$

(٢٩) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 2u|\,du$

الحل

$$u^2 - 2u = u(u-2)$$

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 2u|\,du = \int_0^2 -(u^2 - 2u)\,du + \int_2^3 (u^2 - 2u)\,du$$

$$= \left|-\frac{u^3}{3} + u^2\right|_0^2 + \left|\frac{u^3}{3} + u^2\right|_2^3$$

$$= \left|-\frac{8}{3} + 4\right| + \left|\frac{27}{3} + 9 - \left(\frac{8}{3} + 4\right)\right|$$

$$= \left|\frac{4}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{28}{3} - \frac{20}{3}\right| = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

(٣٠) أوجد $\int_0^3 |u^2 - 4u + 3|\,du$

الحل

$$u^2 - 4u + 3 = (u-1)(u-3)$$

$$\int_0^3 |u^2 - 4u + 3|\,du = \int_0^1 (u^2 - 4u + 3)\,du + \int_1^3 -(u^2 - 4u + 3)\,du$$

$$= \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - 2u^2 + 3u\right|_0^1 - \left|\frac{u^3}{3} - 2u^2 + 3u\right|_1^3$$

$$= \left|\frac{1}{3} - 2 + 3 - 0\right| - \left|9 - 18 + 9 - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 2 + 3\right)\right|$$

$$= \left|\frac{4}{3}\right| - \left|0 - \frac{4}{3}\right| = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{٨ + (٣٠ + ٢٠)}{١٠} =$$

$$= \frac{٨ + ١٠}{١٠} =$$

$$\int_{٠}^{٩} ٥٠ = \frac{٥٠}{٩} \int_{٠}^{١٠} ٩٠$$

$$\int_{٠}^{١٠} (٣٠ + ٢٠) \, ٥٠ = ٥ \text{ و } ٣٠ + ٢٠ = ٥ \text{ ت}$$

(ج

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} = ٥ \text{ و } ٣٠ = ١ - ٣٠ \text{ و } ٥٠ = ٠$$

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ = \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ - \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \frac{٤}{٣} + \frac{٤}{٢} - \frac{٣}{٢} = \frac{٤}{٣}$$

(د

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} = ٥ \text{ و } ٣٠ = ١ - ٣٠ \text{ و } ٥٠ = ٠$$

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ = \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ - \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \frac{٤}{٣} + \frac{٤}{٢} - \frac{٣}{٢} = \frac{٤}{٣}$$

(هـ

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} = ٥ \text{ و } ٣٠ = ١ - ٣٠ \text{ و } ٥٠ = ٠$$

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ = \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ - \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \frac{٤}{٣} + \frac{٤}{٢} - \frac{٣}{٢} = \frac{٤}{٣}$$

(و

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} = ٥ \text{ و } ٣٠ = ١ - ٣٠ \text{ و } ٥٠ = ٠$$

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ = \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ - \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \frac{٤}{٣} + \frac{٤}{٢} - \frac{٣}{٢} = \frac{٤}{٣}$$

(ز

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} = ٥ \text{ و } ٣٠ = ١ - ٣٠ \text{ و } ٥٠ = ٠$$

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ = \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ - \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \frac{٤}{٣} + \frac{٤}{٢} - \frac{٣}{٢} = \frac{٤}{٣}$$

(ح

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} = ٥ \text{ و } ٣٠ = ١ - ٣٠ \text{ و } ٥٠ = ٠$$

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ = \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ - \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \frac{٤}{٣} + \frac{٤}{٢} - \frac{٣}{٢} = \frac{٤}{٣}$$

(ط

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} = ٥ \text{ و } ٣٠ = ١ - ٣٠ \text{ و } ٥٠ = ٠$$

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ = \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ - \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \frac{٤}{٣} + \frac{٤}{٢} - \frac{٣}{٢} = \frac{٤}{٣}$$

(ى

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} = ٥ \text{ و } ٣٠ = ١ - ٣٠ \text{ و } ٥٠ = ٠$$

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ = \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ - \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \frac{٤}{٣} + \frac{٤}{٢} - \frac{٣}{٢} = \frac{٤}{٣}$$

(يا

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} = ٥ \text{ و } ٣٠ = ١ - ٣٠ \text{ و } ٥٠ = ٠$$

$$\int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ = \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{(١-٣٠)^{٤}} \, ٣٠ + \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٤}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠ - \int_{٠}^{١} \frac{٣٠}{١-٣٠} \, ٣٠$$

$$= \frac{٤}{٣} + \frac{٤}{٢} - \frac{٣}{٢} = \frac{٤}{٣}$$

ي	ى	٩	٨	٧	٦	٥	٤	٣	٢	١	عدد الحلول
١١	١٠	٩	٨	٧	٦	٥	٤	٣	٢	١	عدد الحلول

(ب)

$$\int_{1}^{2} \left[س^3 - 4س + 2 \right] ص = \int_{1}^{2} \left[س^3 - 4س + 2 \right] ص$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{4} س^4 - 2س^2 + 2س \right]_{1}^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 16 - 2 \times 4 + 2 \times 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 2 + 2 \right)$$

$$= 4 - 8 + 4 - \frac{1}{4} + 2 - 2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

(جـ)

$$\int_{1}^{2} \left[3س^2 - 4س + 1 \right] ص = \left[س^3 - 2س^2 + س \right]_{1}^{2}$$

$$= (8 - 8 + 2) - (1 - 2 + 1) = 2 - 0 = 2$$

(د)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(هـ)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(و)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(ز)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(ح)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(ط)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(ي)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(يا)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(يب)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(يجـ)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(يد)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(يه)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(يو)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(يز)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(يح)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(يط)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(ك)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(كا)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3س^2 + 2س \right] ص = \left[س^3 + س^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

إجابات وحلول أسئلة الرياضيات

الصف: الثاني عشر (العلمي).

الوحدة الخامسة : القطوع المخروطية وتطبيقاتها.

الفصل الأول : القطوع المخروطية :

أولاً: القطع المخروطي :

١) الشكل (٥-٣) :

أ) قطع زائد ب) قطع ناقص ج) دائرة د) قطع مكافئ

٢) أ) قطع زائد ب) دائرة ج) قطع مكافئ د) قطع ناقص

ثانياً : الحل الهندسي :

تدريب (١) : المحل الهندسي للنقطة المتحركة في المستوى هو دائرة مركزها النقطة ك (٢، -٤)، وطول نصف قطرها = ١ وحدة.

∴ معادلة المحل الهندسي = معادلة الدائرة

$$\Leftarrow (\text{س} - ٢)^{٢} + (\text{ص} + ٤)^{٢} = (١)^{٢}$$

$$\Leftarrow (\text{س} - ٢)^{٢} + (\text{ص} + ٤)^{٢} = ١$$

تدريب (٢) : المحل الهندسي الناتج هو خط مستقيم، ولإيجاد معادلته :

البعد = $\overline{\text{ل ك}}$

$$\text{البعد} = \left| \frac{\text{أ س}_{١} + \text{ب ص}_{١} + \text{جـ}}{\sqrt{\text{أ}^{٢} + \text{ب}^{٢}}} \right|$$

م : ص + ٢س = ٠

النقطة (س، ص)

$$\overline{\text{ل ك}} = \left| \frac{٠ + \text{ص} \times ١ + \text{س} \times ٢}{\sqrt{(١)^{٢} + (٢)^{٢}}} \right| = \frac{|٢\text{س} + \text{ص}|}{\sqrt{٥}}$$

$$\sqrt{٥} = |٢\text{س} + \text{ص}|$$

$$|٢\text{س} + \text{ص}| = ٥$$

$$\therefore ٢\text{س} + \text{ص} = ٥$$

أو $٢\text{س} + \text{ص} = -٥$

وبما أن النقطة المتحركة تمر أثناء حركتها بالنقطة (-١، -٣) فإن معادلة المستقيم هي $٢\text{س} + \text{ص} = -٥$

تدريب (٣) : معادلة المحل الهندسي هي :

$$\frac{|س|}{\sqrt{17}} = \sqrt{(ص+1)^2 + (س-2)^2} \times 3$$

(محور الصادات معادلته س = ٠)

$$(س-2)^2 + (ص+1)^2 \times 9 = (17-س)^2$$

$$9(س^2 - 4س + 4 + ص^2 + 2ص + 1) = س^2$$

$$8س^2 + 9ص^2 - 36س + 18ص + 45 = ٠$$

★ تمارين ومسائل المحل الهندسي :

١ معادلة المحل الهندسي هي : $(س+2)^2 + (ص-6)^2 = (7)^2$

---

٢ معادلة المحل الهندسي هي :

$$\frac{|س-1|}{\sqrt{(1)^2+(0)^2}} = 4 \Leftarrow |س-1| = 4 \Leftarrow س = 5$$ تهمل

أو $\boxed{س = -3}$ إذن النقطة (-٣، ٢) تقع عليه.

---

٣ معادلة المحل الهندسي هي :

$$\frac{|ص-4|}{\sqrt{(1)^2+(0)^2}} = 2 \Leftarrow \sqrt{(ص-3)^2 + (س-5)^2} = 2$$ وبتربيع الطرفين

$$(س-5)^2 + (ص-3)^2 = 4(ص-4)^2$$

$$س^2 - 10س + 25 + ص^2 - 6ص + 9 = 4ص^2 - 32ص + 64$$

$$س^2 - 3ص^2 - 10س + 26ص - 30 = ٠$$

---

٤ بعد النقطة عن المستقيم = ٣ وحدات ، معادلة المستقيم $3س + 4ص - 5 = ٠$ ، النقطة تمر بمركز الدائرة (٤، ٣) تقع على المحل الهندسي

∴ معادلة المحل هي البعد = ٣ $= \frac{|3س + 4ص - 5|}{\sqrt{(4)^2+(3)^2}}$

$$\frac{|3س + 4ص - 5|}{5} = 3 \Leftarrow |3س + 4ص - 5| = 15$$

∴ $3س + 4ص - 5 = -15 \Leftarrow 3س + 4ص = -10$

أو $3س + 4ص - 5 = 15 \Leftarrow 3س + 4ص = 20$

لكن النقطة (٤، ٣) تقع على المستقيم (منحنى) الذي معادلته $3س + 4ص = 20$

∴ معادلة المحل الهندسي هي $\boxed{3س + 4ص = 20}$

الفصل الثاني : معادلات القطوع المخروطية :

أولاً : الدائرة :

تدريب ١ : أ) معادلة الدائرة التي نهايتا قطر فيها النقطتان (٧، ٣) ، (٥، -١)

∴ إحداثيات المركز = $\left(\frac{٧+٥}{٢}\ ،\ \frac{٣+(-١)}{٢}\right) = (٦\ ،\ ١)$ إحداثيات منتصف قطعة $\left(\frac{س_١+س_٢}{٢}\ ،\ \frac{ص_١+ص_٢}{٢}\right)$

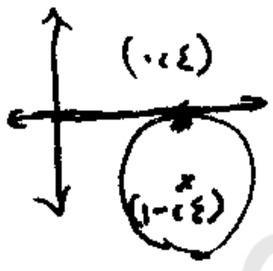
∴ طول القطر = $\sqrt{(٧-٥)^٢+(٣-(-١))^٢} = \sqrt{٤+١٦} = \sqrt{٢٠}$ وحدة ∴ طول نصف القطر = $\frac{١}{٢}\sqrt{٢٠}$ وحدة

∴ معادلة الدائرة هي $(س-٦)^٢+(ص-١)^٢ = ٥$

تدريب ١ : ب) معادلة الدائرة على الصورة القياسية :

∴ مركز الدائرة هو $(-١، ٤)$ ، نصف القطر = $\sqrt{٣٠}$ وحدة

تدريب ١ : ج) بما أن الدائرة تمس محور السينات ، فإن نقطة التماس $(٠، ٤)$ ، مجاورة المركز $(-١، ٤)$



نجد نصف القطر = $\sqrt{(-١-٠)^٢+(٤-٤)^٢} = ١$ وحدة

∴ المعادلة $(س+١)^٢+(ص-٤)^٢ = ١$ ـــــ وهي الصورة القياسية لمعادلة الدائرة

تدريب ٣ :

أ) المركز $(-١، ٤)$ ، وتمس المستقيم $ص = -٢$ ،

نجد نصف القطر = البعد بين نقطة ومستقيم = $\left|\frac{أ س_١ + ب ص_١ + جـ}{\sqrt{أ^٢+ب^٢}}\right|$ حيث $(س_١، ص_١) = (-١، ٤)$

$= \left|\frac{٠ \times (-١) + ١ \times ٤ + ٢}{\sqrt{٠^٢+١^٢}}\right| = \frac{٦}{١} = ٦$ وحدة طول

أ = ٠ = معامل س في المستقيم

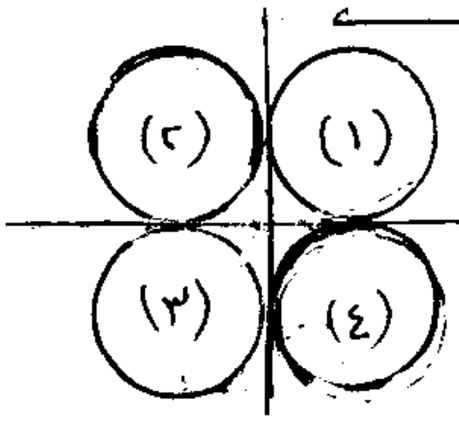
ب = ١ = معامل ص

جـ = ٢ = الحد الثابت لأن المعادلة ص + ٢ = ٠

∴ معادلة الدائرة هي : $(س-٤)^٢+(ص+١)^٢ = ٣٦$

تدريب ٣ :

ب) بما أن الدائرة تمس المحورين ، ونصف قطرها = ٣ وحدات ، لاحظ الشكل



(١) الحل الأول : الدائرة تقع في الربع الأول ⇐ مركزها $(٣، ٣)$ ، نصف القطر = ٣

∴ المعادلة هي : $(س-٣)^٢+(ص-٣)^٢ = ٩$

(٢) الحل الثاني : الدائرة تقع في الربع الثاني ⇐ المركز $(-٣، ٣)$ ، نصف القطر = ٣

∴ المعادلة هي : $(س+٣)^٢+(ص-٣)^٢ = ٩$

(٣) الحل الثالث : الدائرة تقع في الربع الثالث ⇐ معادلة الدائرة $(س+٣)^٢+(ص+٣)^٢ = ٩$

(٤) الحل الرابع : الدائرة تقع في الربع الرابع ⇐ معادلة الدائرة $(س-٣)^٢+(ص+٣)^٢ = ٩$

٤

تدريب ٤ : ١) بما أن المعادلة على الصورة العامة ، فإن المركز = (-نصف معامل س ، - نصف معامل ص)

∴ إحداثيا المركز = $\left(\frac{-(-٢)}{٢} ، -\frac{(٦)}{٢}\right) = (١ ، -٣)$

د = ١
هـ = -٣
جـ = الحد المطلق = -٦

طول نصف القطر = $\sqrt{(د)^٢ + (هـ)^٢ - جـ} = \sqrt{(١)^٢ + (-٣)^٢ - (-٦)}$

$= \sqrt{١ + ٩ + ٦} = \sqrt{١٦} = ٤$ وحدة طول

حل آخر: يمكن تحويل المعادلة إلى الصورة القياسية بإكمال مربع ثم إيجاد المركز ونصف القطر.

تدريب ٤ : ٢) $(٣س + ٦)^٢ + (٣ص - ١٢)^٢ = ٣٦$

يمكن تحويل المعادلة إلى الصورة القياسية على الصورة $(س - د)^٢ + (ص - هـ)^٢ = نق^٢$

$\left(\frac{٣س}{٣} + \frac{٦}{٣}\right)^٢ + \left(\frac{٣ص}{٣} - \frac{١٢}{٣}\right)^٢ = \frac{٣٦}{(٣)^٢}$ بالقسمة على ٣ ، ولاحظ أن ٣ داخل ( )

ومنه $(س + ٢)^٢ + (ص - ٤)^٢ = ٤$.

∴ المركز (-٢ ، ٤) ، نق = ٢ وحدة طول .

تدريب (٥) : الصورة العامة لمعادلة الدائرة $س^٢ + ص^٢ + د س + هـ ص + جـ = ٠$ ، فنعوض النقاط الثلاثة

(٠ ، ٠) ⇐ $\boxed{جـ = ٠}$

(٢ ، ٠) ⇐ $٤ + ٠ + ٢د + ٠ + جـ = ٠$ ⇐ $٢د + ٤ = ٠$ ⇐ $\boxed{د = -٢}$

(-١ ، ٣) ⇐ $١ + ٩ - د + ٣هـ + جـ = ٠$ ⇐ $١٠ - ٢ + ٣هـ = ٠$

⇐ $١٠ - ٢ - ٦ = ٠$ ⇐ $\boxed{هـ = ٤}$

∴ معادلة الدائرة $\boxed{س^٢ + ص^٢ - ٢س + ٤ص = ٠}$

إحداثيا مركز الدائرة = $\left(-\frac{\text{معامل س}}{٢} ، -\frac{\text{معامل ص}}{٢}\right) = \left(-\frac{-٢}{٢} ، -\frac{٤}{٢}\right) = (١ ، -٢)$

نق = $\sqrt{د^٢ + هـ^٢ - جـ} = \sqrt{(-٢)^٢ + (٤)^٢ - ٠} = \sqrt{٢٠}$ وحدة طول .

تدريب (٦) : بما أن الصورة العامة لمعادلة الدائرة هي :

$س^٢ + ص^٢ + د س + هـ ص + جـ = ٠$ ، مركزها على محور الصادات ⇐ إحداثياه $(٠ ، -\frac{د}{٢})$

وبما أن النقاط (-١ ، ٣) ، (١ ، ٥) تقع على الدائرة ، فإنها تحقق معادلتها ، ومنه

$-د + ٣هـ + جـ = -١٠$ ——— ①

$٥د + هـ + جـ = -٢٦$ ——— ②

وبما أن المركز = (-نصف معامل س ، - نصف معامل ص) = $(-\frac{د}{٢} ، -\frac{هـ}{٢}) = (٠ ، -\frac{هـ}{٢})$

∴ $\boxed{د = ٠}$

وبحل نظام المعادلتين ① ، ② نجد أن $\boxed{هـ = ٨}$ ، $\boxed{جـ = -٣٤}$

∴ الصورة العامة لمعادلة الدائرة هي : $\boxed{س^٢ + ص^٢ + ٨ص - ٣٤ = ٠}$

ملاحظة : يمكن حل السؤال على المسافة بين نقطتين. $س^٢ + (ص - هـ)^٢ = ر^٢$ ، المركز (٠ ، -٤) ، ر = $\sqrt{٢٥}$ وحدة طول

تمارين ومسائل الدائرة :-

س ٤) معادلة الدائرة $س^2 + ص^2 = (٨)^2$

ب) معادلة الدائرة $(س+٢)^2 + (ص-١)^2 = ٤٩$ لأنه نق $= \sqrt{(٥-٢)^2 + (-١-١)^2} = ٧$ وحدة طول

ح) معادلة الدائرة $(س-٣)^2 + (ص+٧)^2 = ٤٩$ لأن نق = البعد بين المركز والمماس $= |-٧| = ٧$ وحدة طول

د) معادلة الدائرة $(س-٥)^2 + (ص-١)^2 = (\sqrt{٥٧})^2$ لأن المركز $= (\frac{٦+٤}{٢}, \frac{-١+٣}{٢}) = (٥, ١)$

نق $= \sqrt{(٦-٥)^2 + (-١-١)^2} = \sqrt{٥٧}$ وحدة طول

هـ) معادلة الدائرة $(س-٥)^2 + (ص+٥)^2 = (٥)^2$ لأن الدائرة تقع في الربع الرابع وتمس المحورين فإن المركز $(٥, -٥)$

و) الدائرة يقع مركزها على محور السينات ⇐ المركز $(-\frac{ج}{٢}, ٠) \Leftarrow$ [ب = ٠]

تمر بالنقطة $(٠, -٢) \Leftarrow$ [ج = -٤]

تمر بالنقطة $(٤, ٤) \Leftarrow ١٦ + ٤ + ٤أ - ٣٢ = ٠ \Leftarrow$ [أ = -٧]

∴ معادلة الدائرة هي [$س^2 + ص^2 - ٧س - ٤ = ٠$]

ز) تمر بالنقاط $(-٥, ٠)$ ، $(-٣, ٤)$ ، $(١, ٢)$ فتكون نظاماً من ثلاث معادلات بثلاث متغيرات ونحله

النظام : $٢٥ + ٥أ + ب = ٠$ ①

$٢٥ + ٣أ + ٤ب + ج = ٠$ ②

$١ + ٢أ + ب + ج = ٠$ ③

ومن الحل نجد أن أ = ٤ ، ب = -٢ ، ج = -٥

∴ المعادلة هي : [$س^2 + ص^2 + ٤س - ٢ص - ٥ = ٠$]

ح) الدائرة تمس محور السينات عند النقطة $(٧, ٠) \Leftarrow$ مركز الدائرة $= (-\frac{أ}{٢}, -\frac{ب}{٢}) = (٧, -\frac{ب}{٢}) \Leftarrow$ [أ = -١٤]

وتمس النقطة $(٧, ٠) \Leftarrow$ [ج = ٤٩]

وتمر بالنقطة $(٢, ١) \Leftarrow$ [ب = -٢٠]

∴ معادلة الدائرة هي [$س^2 + ص^2 - ١٤س - ٢٠ص + ٤٩ = ٠$]

س ٥) المركز $(٠, ٠)$ ، نق $= \sqrt{١٤٤} = ١٢$ وحدة طول

س ب) نكتب المعادلة على الصورة القياسية $(س+١١)^2 + (ص+٤)^2 = ١٣ \Leftarrow$ المركز $(-١١, -٤)$ ، نق $= \sqrt{١٣}$ وحدة طول.

س ح) المركز $(٠, ٧)$ ، نق $= \sqrt{٨١} = ٩$ وحدة طول .

س د) نكتب المعادلة على الصورة العامة $س^2 + ص^2 - ٨س - ٦ص - ٩ = ٠$

المركز $(+\frac{٨}{٢}, +\frac{٦}{٢}) = (٤, ٣)$

نق $= \sqrt{(٤)^2 + (٣)^2 - (-٩)} = \sqrt{١٦ + ٩ + ٩} = \sqrt{٣٤}$ وحدة طول .

ثانياً الهندسة:

س٥ أ) نقطتان على دائرة مركزها م(٠،٠) وإحداهما ن(٤،-٣) فإذا كان ن ب = ١٠ + ٤ - ٣ - ٤ س فجد معادلة الدائرة.

الحل مركز الدائرة = م(٠،٠) ، نق = البعد بين المركز ون = $\sqrt{(٤-٠)^٢ + (-٣-٠)^٢}$ = ٥ وحدات طول

∴ معادلة الدائرة هي $(س-٠)^٢ + (ص-٠)^٢ = ٥^٢$ ∴ $س^٢ + ص^٢ = ٢٥$

ب) أوجد معادلة الدائرة التي مركزها (٢،-٣) وتمس المستقيم ٣س - ٤ص + ١ = ٠

الحل نق = $\frac{|٣(٢) - ٤(-٣) + ١|}{\sqrt{٣^٢ + (-٤)^٢}} = \frac{|٦ + ١٢ + ١|}{\sqrt{٢٥}} = \frac{١٩}{٥}$ وحدة طول

∴ معادلة الدائرة هي $(س-٢)^٢ + (ص+٣)^٢ = \frac{٣٦١}{٢٥}$

س٥ أ) نقطتان على دائرة مركزها م(٠،٠) ،

تابع الدائرة :

ح بما أن $س = ٣ + ٢جتاهـ \Leftarrow$ جتاهـ $= \frac{س-٣}{٢}$ ـــــ ①

$ص = ٤ + ٢$ جاهـ $\Leftarrow$ جاهـ $= \frac{ص-٤}{٢}$ ـــــ ②

لكن جتاهـ + جاهـ = ١ (متطابقة مثلثية)

$\therefore (\frac{س-٣}{٢})^٢ + (\frac{ص-٤}{٢})^٢ = ١ \Leftarrow (س-٣)^٢ + (ص-٤)^٢ = ٤$ وهي معادلة الحل الهندسي

$\therefore$ الحل الهندسي هو دائرة مركزها (٣، ٤)، وطول نصف قطرها = ٢ وحدة

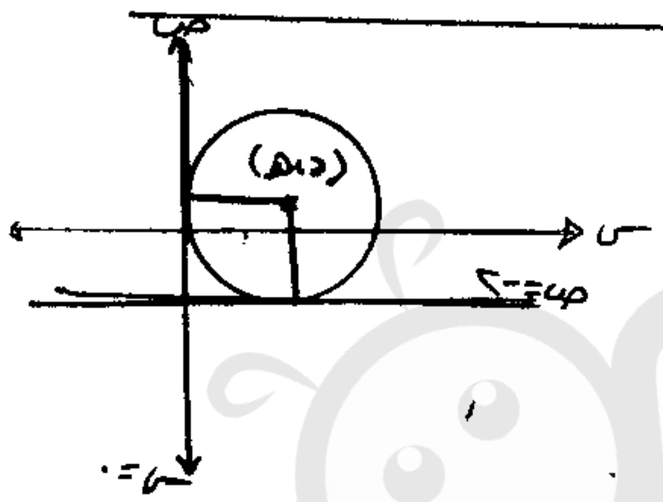
ل بما أن $س^٢ + ص^٢ + ٨س - ٤ص + جـ = ٠$ معادلة دائرة فإن $(\frac{د}{٢})^٢ + (\frac{ب}{٢})^٢ - جـ > ٠$

مركز الدائرة $(-٤، ٢)$ $\quad د = ٨ \leftarrow \frac{د}{٢} = -٤$ $\quad ب = -٤ \leftarrow \frac{ب}{٢} = ٢$

$\therefore (-٤)^٢ + (٢)^٢ - جـ > ٠$

$١٦ + ٤ > جـ \Leftarrow ٢٠ > جـ \Leftarrow$ قيم جـ $= (-\infty، ٢٠)$

ل معادلة الدائرة هي $(س - د)^٢ + (ص - هـ)^٢ = ر^٢$



$\therefore د = ر \Leftarrow هـ = ر$

$\therefore (س - ر)^٢ + (ص - ر + ٢)^٢ = ر^٢$

بما أنه (٤، ١٠) تقع على الدائرة $\Leftarrow (٤ - ر)^٢ + (-ر + ٢)^٢ = ر^٢$

وبحل $ر^٢ - ١٢ر + ٢٠ = ٠ \Leftarrow (ر - ١٠)(ر - ٢) =$

$\therefore ر = ١٠$ أو $ر = ٢$ ترفض

عندما $ر = ١٠ \Leftarrow$ المركز $(١٠، ٨) \Leftarrow$ معادلة الدائرة $(س - ١٠)^٢ + (ص - ٨)^٢ = ١٠٠$

ح الدائرة تمس المحورين $\therefore$ المركز $(د، د)$

بعد الدائرة عن المستقيم $٣ص + ٤ = هـ$

نجد معادلة $\overleftrightarrow{أهـ} \Leftarrow ص = -س + ٤ \Leftarrow س + ص - ٤ = ٠$

$$\text{البعد} = د = \left|\frac{د + د - ٤}{\sqrt{(١)^٢ + (١)^٢}}\right| = \left|\frac{٢د - ٤}{\sqrt{٢}}\right|$$

$\therefore \sqrt{٢}د = |٢د - ٤|$ وبتربيع الطرفين

$(\sqrt{٢}د)^٢ = (٢د - ٤)^٢ \Leftarrow ٢د^٢ = ٤د^٢ - ١٦د + ١٦ \Leftarrow ٢د^٢ - ١٦د + ١٦ = ٠ \Leftarrow د^٢ - ٨د + ٨ =$

$\therefore$ نعوض $د = \frac{٨ \pm \sqrt{(-٨)^٢ - ٤ \times ١ \times ٨}}{٢}$ نجعل نفرض $٤ \pm ٢\sqrt{٢}$ بالشكل المرفق

$٤ - ٢\sqrt{٢}$

$\therefore$ معادلة الدائرة هي :

$(س - ٤ + ٢\sqrt{٢})^٢ + (ص - ٤ + ٢\sqrt{٢})^٢ = (٤ - ٢\sqrt{٢})^٢$

ثالثًا : القطع المكافئ

تدريب ١ : أ) رأس القطع المكافئ (-١، ١) ، بؤرة القطع (-٥، ١)

لاحظ أن القطع مفتوح فهو يسار

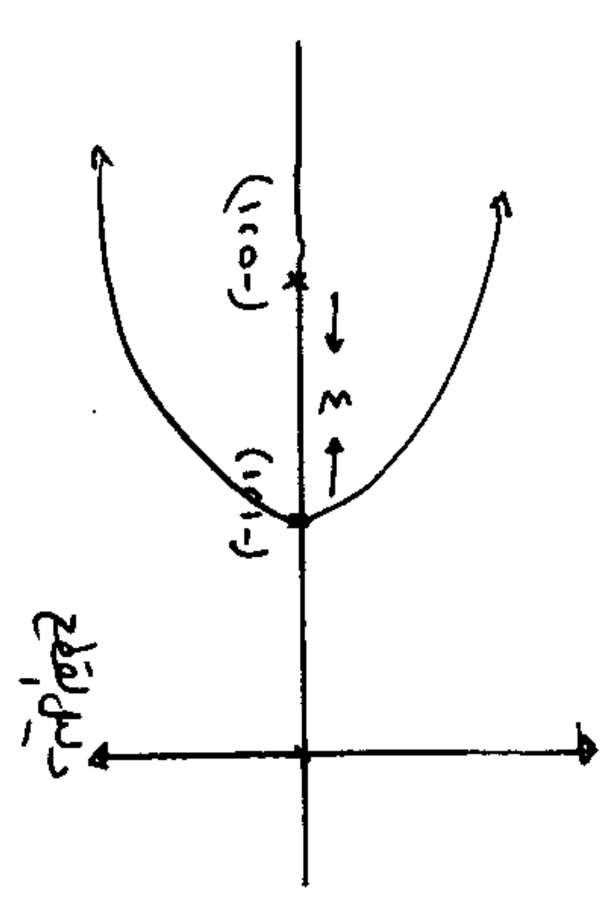
∴ معادلة القطع هي (هـ-هـ)² = -٤ ب (س-د)

حيث أ ر = الرأسي (د، هـ) = (-١، ١)

وبعد الرأسي عن البؤرة = ب = ٤ وحدات

∴ المعادلة (هـ-١)² = -٤×٤ (س+١)

(هـ-١)² = -١٦ (س+١)



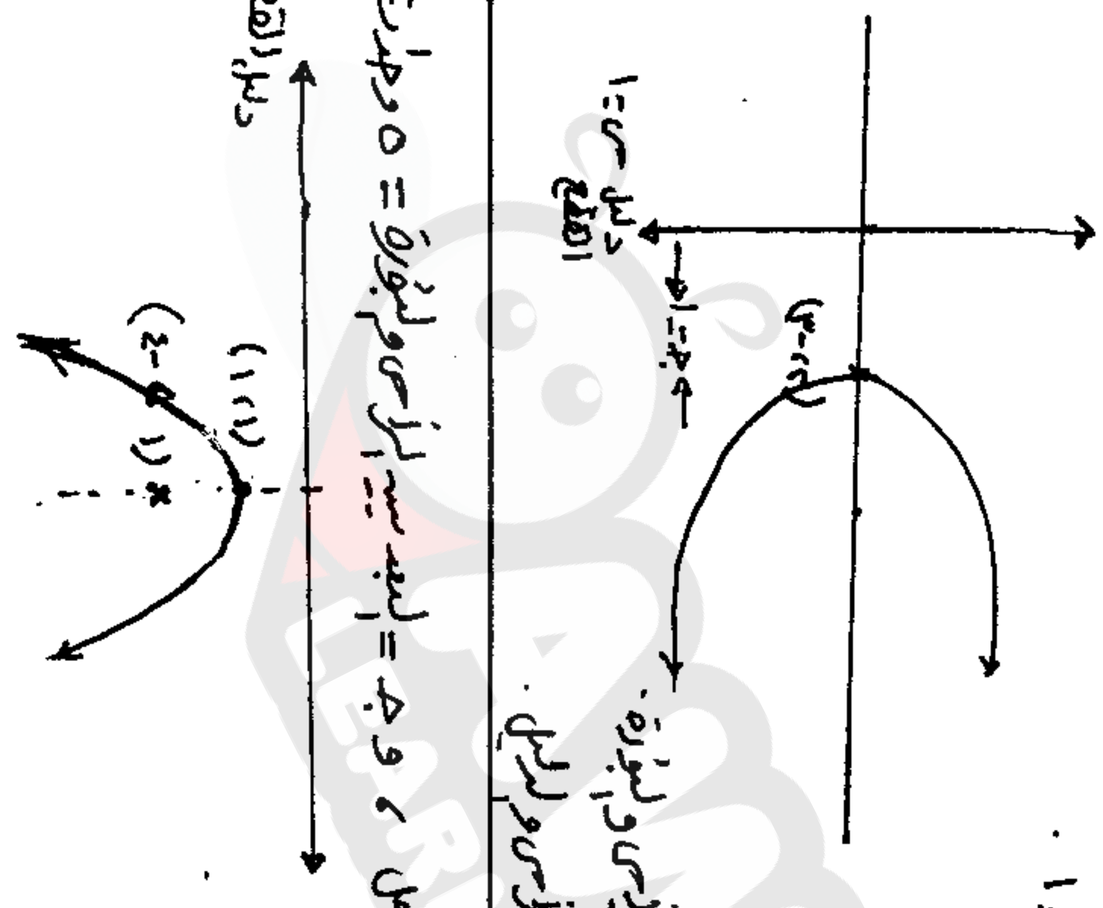
تدريب ١ : ج) رأسي القطع المكافئ (٢، -٣) ، معادلة دليله س = ١

معادلة القطع المكافئ هي :

(هـ+٣)² = ١×٤ (س-٢)

(هـ+٣)² = ٤ (س-٢) حيث د = البعد بين الرأسي

= البعد بين ا

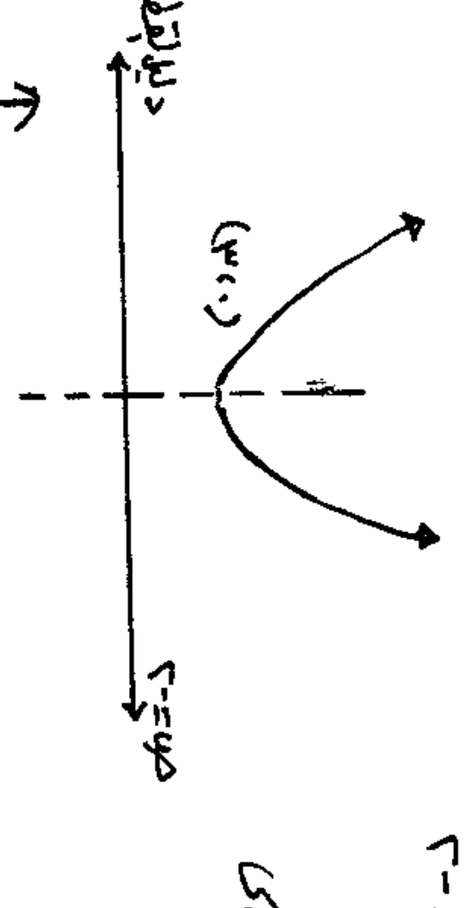


تدريب ٢ : أ) بما أن البؤرة تقع أسفل الرأسي ∴ القطع مفتوح للأسفل ، و ب = البعد بين الرأسي والبؤرة = ٥ وحدات

∴ معادلة القطع المكافئ هي :

(س-١)² = -٤×٥ (هـ-١)

(س-١)² = -٢٠ (هـ-١)



ب) الرأسي (١، ٣) ، ومعادلة دليله هـ+٣ = ٠ ← هـ = -٣

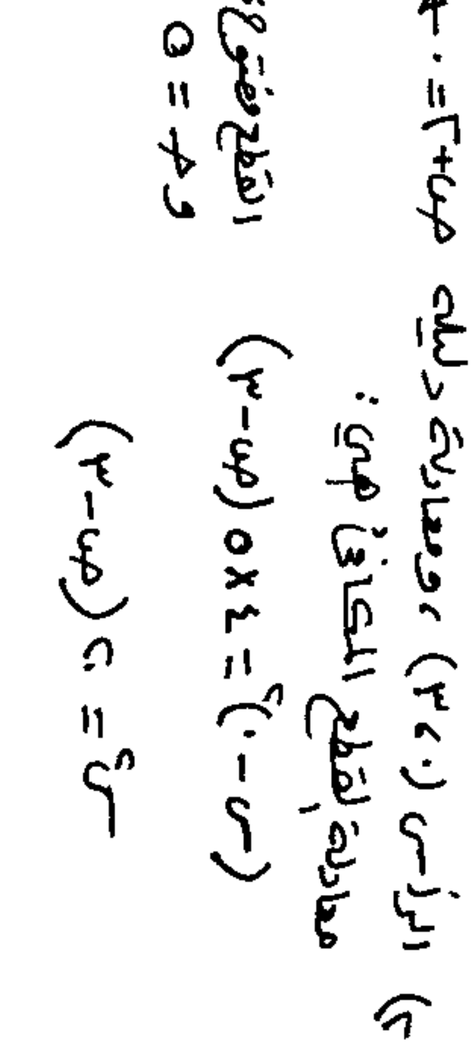
معادلة القطع المكافئ هي :

(س-١)² = ٥×٤ (هـ-٣)

(س-١)² = ٢٠ (هـ-٣)

القطع مفتوح لأعلى و ب = ٥

ص² = ٢٠ (هـ-٣)



ج) بما أن (٠، ٠) ومعادلة دليله س = -٦

∴ معادلة القطع المكافئ هي : القطع مفتوح نحو اليمين

و ب = ٣

ص² = ٣×٤ س

ص² = ١٢ س

تدريب٣ :: نكتب المعادلة على الصورة القياسية :

$(س-١)^{٢} = -(ص+٣)$

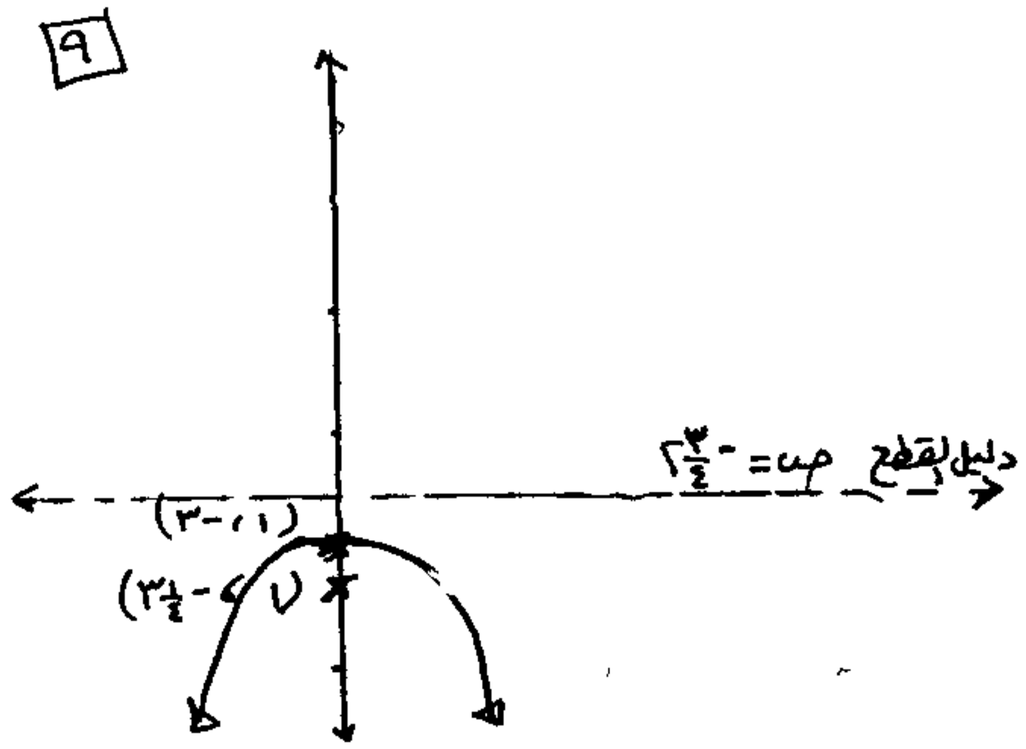
ومنه نجد أنه القطع مفتوح نحو الأسفل

إحداثيات الرأس $= (١، -٣)$ ، $ﻫ = \frac{١}{٤}$

∴ إحداثيات البؤرة $= (١، -٣\frac{١}{٤})$

معادلة الدليل هي : $ص = -٣ + \frac{١}{٤} = -٢\frac{٣}{٤}$

معادلة محور التماثل هي : $س = ١$



س = ١ محور التماثل

تدريب٤ :: نكتب معادلة القطع على الصورة القياسية

$س^{٢} = ٤(ص-١)$ فيكون منحنى القطع مفتوحًا نحو الأعلى ، $جـ = ١$

- الرأس $(٠، ١)$ ، البؤرة $(٠، ٢)$

معادلة الدليل هي : $ص = ٠$

معادلة محور التماثل هي $س = ٠$

تدريب٥ :: بما أن محور القطع معادلته $س = -٢ \Leftarrow$ الرأس $(-٢، ﻫ)$

∴ معادلة القطع المكافئ هي :

$(س+٢)^{٢} = ٤ جـ (ص - ﻫ)$

النقطة $(٠، ٠)$ تقع على المنحنى $\Leftarrow$ $\boxed{جـ \times ﻫ = -١}$

النقطة $(١، ٣)$ تقع على المنحنى $\Leftarrow ٩ = ١٢ جـ + ٤ \Leftarrow$ $جـ = \frac{١٢}{٥}$ ، $ﻫ = -\frac{٥}{١٢}$

∴ المعادلة هي : $(س+٢)^{٢} = \frac{٥}{٣}(ص + \frac{١٢}{٥})$

حل م) $ص^{٢} = -١٦(س+١)$ حيث $جـ = ٤$ ، ومنحنى القطع مفتوح نحو اليسار.

ن) $ص^{٢} = ١٦(س+١)$ حيث $جـ = ٤$ ، ومنحنى القطع مفتوح نحو اليمين.

هـ) $(س-٢)^{٢} = ٢٠(ص-٣)$ حيث $جـ = ٥$ ، ومنحنى القطع مفتوح نحو الأعلى.

و) $(س-٢)^{٢} = -٢٠(ص-٣)$ حيث $جـ = ٥$ ، ومنحنى القطع مفتوح نحو الأسفل.

ي) $(س-١)^{٢} = ٦(ص + \frac{٣}{٢})$ حيث $٢جـ$ = البعد بين البؤرة والدليل $= ٣ \Leftarrow جـ = \frac{٣}{٢}$ ، ومنحنى مفتوح نحو الأعلى.

ل) $ص^{٢} = -١٠س$ حيث $٢جـ = ٥ \Leftarrow جـ = \frac{٥}{٢}$ ، ومنحنى مفتوح نحو اليسار.

ز) $(ص+٥)^{٢} = ٠٫١(س - ١٢٫٢٥)$ حيث $٢جـ = ٠٫١ \Leftarrow جـ = \frac{٠٫١}{٢}$ ، ومنحنى مفتوح نحو اليمين
وبرأسه $(١٢٫٢٥، -٥)$

ع) $(ص+٣)^{٢} = ١٢(س-٢)$ حيث $جـ = ٣$ ، ومنحنى مفتوح نحو اليمين.

ط) $(س+١)^{٢} = -١٢(ص-٢)$ حيث $جـ = ٣$ ، ومنحنى مفتوح نحو الأسفل.

القطع الناقص

(١) المركز (٠،٠) محور الاطول // محور السينات ، ب = ٤ ⇐ ب = ٢

البؤرة (-٣،٠)

$\frac{س^2}{ا^2} + \frac{ص^2}{ب^2} = ١$ ، (-٣،٠) = (-ا،٠) ⇐ ا = ٣

$ا^2 = ب^2 + د^2$

$٩ = ١٦ - د^2$ ⇐ $د^2 = ٧$

$\therefore \frac{س^2}{١٣} + \frac{ص^2}{٤} = ١$

(ب) متطابع ناقص بؤرتاه (-٣،٠)، (٣،٠) ⇐ المركز = (٠،٠)

$\therefore \frac{(ص-٠)^2}{ا^2} + \frac{(س-٠)^2}{ب^2} = ١$ ⇐ $\frac{(ص-٠)^2}{١٦} - \frac{(س-٠)^2}{ب^2} = ١$

طول المحور الكبير = ٨ ⇐ ٢ا = ٨ ⇐ ا = ٤

البؤرتان (٠، ±د) ⇐ (٠، ±٣) = (٠، ±ا ج)

٩ = ١٦ - $ب^2$ ⇐ $ب^2$ = ٧

$\therefore \frac{(ص-٠)^2}{١٦} + \frac{(س-٠)^2}{٧} = ١$

(ج) البؤرتان (٠، ±د) ⇐ (٠، ±٣) = (٠، ±ا ج)

$٩ = ٢٥ - ب^2$ ⇐ $ب^2$ = ١٦

$\therefore \frac{(ص-٠)^2}{٢٥} + \frac{(س-٠)^2}{١٦} = ١$

(د) البؤرتان (٠، ±د) ⇐ (٠، ±٣) = (٠، ±ا ج)

$٩ = ٢٥ - ب^2$ ⇐ $ب^2$ = ١٦

$\therefore \frac{(ص-٠)^2}{٢٥} + \frac{(س-٠)^2}{١٦} = ١$

(هـ) البؤرتان (٠، ±د) ⇐ (٠، ±٣) = (٠، ±ا ج)

$٩ = ٢٥ - ب^2$ ⇐ $ب^2$ = ١٦

$\therefore \frac{(ص-٠)^2}{٢٥} + \frac{(س-٠)^2}{١٦} = ١$

(و) البؤرتان (٠، ±د) ⇐ (٠، ±٣) = (٠، ±ا ج)

$٩ = ٢٥ - ب^2$ ⇐ $ب^2$ = ١٦

$\therefore \frac{(ص-٠)^2}{٢٥} + \frac{(س-٠)^2}{١٦} = ١$

(ز) البؤرتان (٠، ±د) ⇐ (٠، ±٣) = (٠، ±ا ج)

$٩ = ٢٥ - ب^2$ ⇐ $ب^2$ = ١٦

$\therefore \frac{(ص-٠)^2}{٢٥} + \frac{(س-٠)^2}{١٦} = ١$

(ح) البؤرتان (٠، ±د) ⇐ (٠، ±٣) = (٠، ±ا ج)

$٩ = ٢٥ - ب^2$ ⇐ $ب^2$ = ١٦

$\therefore \frac{(ص-٠)^2}{٢٥} + \frac{(س-٠)^2}{١٦} = ١$

(٨) $\frac{س}{٩} + \frac{ص}{٤٤} = ١$

أ) المركز (٠،٠) $ج = \sqrt{٩ - ٤} = \sqrt{٥}$

ب) $ب = ٣ \Leftarrow ب^{٢} = ٩$ $ب^{٢} = ج^{٢} - أ^{٢}$

ج) $أ = ٦ \Leftarrow أ^{٢} = ٣٦$ $= ٤٥ - ٩$

د) $ب^{٢} = ٩$ $= ٣٦$

$\boxed{ب = ٣}$

$\boxed{ج = ٤}$

$\boxed{ب = ٣}$

$\boxed{ج = ٤}$

$\boxed{ج = ٤}$

$\boxed{ب = ٣

ز) $\frac{(س-٤)^{٢}}{٢٥} + \frac{(ص+٢)^{٢}}{٩} = ١$

ط) $\frac{(ص-٣)^{٢}}{٢٥} + \frac{(س+٥)^{٢}}{١٦} = ١$

ك) $\frac{(ص-٢)^{٢}}{٣٦} + \frac{(س-٥)^{٢}}{١٠٠} = ١$

ل) $\frac{(ص-٣)^{٢}}{١٦} + \frac{(س-٤)^{٢}}{٢٥} = ١$

م) $\frac{(س-٢)^{٢}}{٤} + \frac{(ص-١)^{٢}}{٩} = ١$

ن) $\frac{(ص+٣)^{٢}}{٤} + \frac{(س-٤)^{٢}}{٢٥} = ١$

س ٢ / ١) أ) $\frac{(س-٢)^{٢}}{٩} + \frac{(ص+٣)^{٢}}{٤} = ١$

ب) $\frac{(ص-٣)^{٢}}{٢٥} + \frac{(س+٤)^{٢}}{١٦} = ١$

ج) $\frac{(س-٣)^{٢}}{٢٥} + \frac{(ص+٤)^{٢}}{٩} = ١$

د) $\frac{(ص-٣)^{٢}}{٢٥} + \frac{(س+٤)^{٢}}{١٦} = ١$

هـ) $\frac{(س-٣)^{٢}}{٢٥} + \frac{(ص+٤)^{٢}}{٩} = ١$

و) $\frac{(ص-٣)^{٢}}{٢٥} + \frac{(س+٤)^{٢}}{١٦} = ١$

(1) $a=\frac{8}{2}\Rightarrow$ $OP=x$ ، $y^2=x^2-6^2=8^2-6^2$ $\Leftarrow$ $y=$ نصف قطر الدائرة $=\sqrt{64-36}=\sqrt{28}$

(2) $\frac{x}{10}=\frac{12}{15}=\frac{y}{9}=L$ ؛ $\overline{AB}=8$ ، $\overline{OP}=6$

(3) $\frac{x}{15}+\frac{y}{20}=1$ ؛ $\boxed{\overline{OP}=12}$ ، $\boxed{a=8}$

$$\frac{(x-5)^2}{9}+\frac{(y-0)^2}{4}=1$$

(4) $\frac{x-5}{2}=\cos\theta$ ، $\frac{y-0}{3}=\sin\theta$ ، $\cos^2\theta+\sin^2\theta=1$

(5) $\frac{x^2}{16}+\frac{y^2}{12}=1$

(6) $\frac{(x-1)^2}{25}+\frac{(y-2)^2}{9}=1$

(7) $\frac{(x-3)^2}{25}+\frac{(y+2)^2}{16}=1$ $\Leftarrow$ $(3,-2)$ مركز الدائرة $=(x_0,y_0)$ ، $r=5$

$x_0-6=-3$ $\Leftarrow$ $x_0=3$ ، $y_0+2=4$ $\Leftarrow$ $y_0=2$

(8) $\frac{(x-3)^2}{9}+\frac{(y-2)^2}{4}=1$ $\Leftarrow$ مركز الدائرة $(3,2)$ ، $a=3$ ، $b=2$

$\overline{AB}=6$ ، $\overline{CD}=4$

$(3,2+2)=(3,4)$ $\Leftarrow$ $(3,2+1-)=(3,1)$

$y_0-6=4$

$y_0=10$ $\Leftarrow$ $4-6=12$

$\frac{(x-3)^2}{9}+\frac{(y-10)^2}{4}=1$ $\Leftarrow$ معادلة الدائرة المطلوبة

مركز الدائرة $(3,12)$ ومعادلة دليلها $y=0$ $\Leftarrow$ $y=6$

$\boxed{c=6}$ $\Leftarrow$ $a=6$ $\Leftarrow$ $\frac{a}{c}=1$ $\Leftarrow$ $\frac{a}{c}=\frac{6}{1}$

$\frac{(x-3)^2}{9}+\frac{(y-1)^2}{25}=1$ $\Leftarrow$ $b=\sqrt{25-9}=4$

$\boxed{e=\frac{4}{5}}$ $\Leftarrow$ $e=\frac{c}{a}=\frac{4}{5}$

(9) $\frac{(x-3)^2}{4}+\frac{(y+1)^2}{9}=1$ $\Leftarrow$ $b=\sqrt{9-4}=\sqrt{5}$

$\boxed{e=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}}$ $\Leftarrow$ $e=\frac{c}{a}=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

(10) $\frac{(x-3)^2}{16}+\frac{(y-2)^2}{12}=1$ $\Leftarrow$ $b=\sqrt{16-4}=\sqrt{12}$

$\boxed{e=\frac{1}{2}}$ $\Leftarrow$ $e=\frac{c}{a}=\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$ (3) ج

$\frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{144} = 1$ (1) ج

$\frac{x^2}{144} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$ (2) ج

المطلوب: إيجاد معادلة القطع الزائد الذي بؤرتاه $(\pm 5, 0)$ ورأساه $(\pm 4, 0)$

$c = 5$ ، $a = 4$ ، $b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 25 - 16 = 9$

$\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ ومعادلته

(4) $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$ ج

(5) $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$ ج

(6) $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{144} = 1$ ج

المطلوب: إيجاد معادلة القطع الزائد الذي بؤرتاه $(0, \pm 13)$ ورأساه $(0, \pm 12)$

$a = 12$ ، $c = 13$ ، $b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 169 - 144 = 25$

ومعادلته $\frac{y^2}{144} - \frac{x^2}{25} = 1$

(7) $\frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{16} = 1$ ج

(8) $\frac{y^2}{16} - \frac{x^2}{9} = 1$ ج

(9) $\frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{x^2}{144} = 1$ ج

(10) $\frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{5} = 1$ ج

المطلوب: إيجاد معادلة القطع الزائد الذي بؤرتاه $(\pm 5, 0)$ ومعادلتا مقارباه $y = \pm \frac{3}{4}x$

$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{3}{4}$ ، $c = 5$ ، $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$25 = a^2 + b^2$ ، $b = \frac{3}{4}a$

$25 = a^2 + \frac{9}{16}a^2$

$400 = 16a^2 + 9a^2$

$400 = 25a^2$

$a^2 = 16$

$a = 4$ ، $b = 3$

$\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ ومعادلته

(11) $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$ ج

(12) $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ ج

(13) $\frac{x^2}{144} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$ ج

(14) $\frac{x^2}{5} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ ج

المطلوب: إيجاد معادلة القطع الزائد الذي بؤرتاه $(0, \pm 5)$ ومعادلتا مقارباه $y = \pm \frac{4}{3}x$

$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4}{3}$ ، $c = 5$ ، $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$25 = a^2 + b^2$ ، $a = \frac{4}{3}b$

$25 = \frac{16}{9}b^2 + b^2$

$225 = 16b^2 + 9b^2$

$225 = 25b^2$

$b^2 = 9$

$b = 3$ ، $a = 4$

$\frac{y^2}{16} - \frac{x^2}{9} = 1$ ومعادلته

(15) $\frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{16} = 1$ ج

(16) $\frac{y^2}{144} - \frac{x^2}{25} = 1$ ج

(17) $\frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{x^2}{144} = 1$ ج

(18) $\frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{5} = 1$ ج

(19) $\frac{y^2}{5} - \frac{x^2}{4} = 1$ ج

(20) $\frac{y^2}{16} - \frac{x^2}{144} = 1$ ج

$$\therefore \frac{(x+2)^2}{9} - \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{b = 2} \qquad 4 + b^2 = 16$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

مركزها $(2, -3)$ ومحورها المرافق يوازي محور السينات

ومساوي 4 ⟸ الإختلاف المركزي $= \frac{3}{2}$

$$\boxed{a = 4}$$

$$\therefore e = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} = \frac{c}{4} \Rightarrow 2c = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 6$$

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 36 - 16 = 20$$

معادلة القطع الزائد هي $\frac{(x-2)^2}{16} - \frac{(y+3)^2}{20} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow 5(x-2)^2 - 4(y+3)^2 = 80$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 - 20x - 4y^2 - 24y - 56 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 - 4y^2 - 20x - 24y - 56 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = 5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{B = -4}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -24 \qquad \Rightarrow \boxed{D = -20}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{E = -24} \qquad \Rightarrow \boxed{F = -56}$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B + C + D + E + F = -175$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{|A + B + C + D + E + F| = 175}$$

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{16} - \frac{(y+3)^2}{20} = 1$$

مركز القطع الزائد $(2, -3)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{البعد البؤري} = 2c = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{البعد بين الرأسين} = 2a = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{البعد بين الدليلين} = \frac{2a}{e} = \frac{8}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{طول الوتر المرافق} = 2b = 8\sqrt{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{طول الوتر البؤري} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{40}{4} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{طول الوتر العمودي على المحور الحقيقي} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{طول الوتر المار بالمركز} = 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 2\sqrt{36} = 12

$$\frac{q_0}{d} + 18 = 25$$

$$q = 7 \quad \Leftarrow \quad \frac{70}{d} = 10$$

$$\frac{q_0}{y} + \frac{q_0}{d} = 28$$

$$\frac{q_0}{d} + \frac{q_0}{y} = 4$$

$$4 = 2 + 2$$

$$(0, 28) \text{ نقطة تقاطع مع المحور } y$$

$$\frac{x}{14} + \frac{y}{28} = 1$$

$$\text{المساحة} = \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 28 = 196$$

$$\text{المحيط} = 14 + 28 + \sqrt{14^2 + 28^2} = 42 + \sqrt{980}$$

$$\text{المحيط} = 42 + 14\sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{المساحة} = \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 28 = 196$$

$$\text{المحيط} = 14 + 28 + \sqrt{14^2 + 28^2} = 42 + \sqrt{980}$$

$$\text{المحيط} = 42 + 14\sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{q_0}{d} = 2 \quad \Leftarrow \quad \frac{q_0}{d} = \frac{1}

(٦) $\frac{س+٤}{٥} = ظاهـ$ ، $\frac{ص-٢}{-٣} = ظاهـ$

$ظا^٢هـ + ١ = تا^٢هـ \Leftarrow تا^٢هـ - ظا^٢هـ = ١$

$\frac{(ص+٤)^٢}{٢٥} - \frac{(ص-٢)^٢}{٩} = ١$ قطع زائد

(٦) الإحصاء والاحتمالات / علمي

الفصل الأول: الإحصاء

أولاً :- الارتباط

تدريب (١) ارتباط عكسي ، لأن العلاقة تمثل خط مستقيم ميله سالب .

تمارين ومسائل:

(١) طردي

(٢) أ طردي تام في الشكل (٦-٤) ، عكسي في الشكل (٦-٥)

ب لا ، لأن العلاقة ص = ٦ + ٣س تمثل ارتباطاً طردياً والشكل المرسوم يمثل ارتباطاً عكسياً .

(٤) أ عكسي

ب متوحدًا (تام) .

(٥) نعم

(٦) أ طردي:

س	١	٢	٣
ص	٥	٦	٧

ب) عكسي

س	٢	٣	٤
ص	٧	٦	٣

ثانياً :- معامل ارتباط بيرسون

تدريب (١) ر = ٠٫٨٤

تدريب (٢) أ) ١ ب) -١ ج) ضعيفاً .

تدريب (٣) أ) ٠٫٨٩ ب) ٠٫٨٩

تدريب (٤) ر = ٠٫٨٤

تمارين ومسائل

(١) أ) قوياً ب) صفر ج) الكمية د) نوع و قوة

(٢) ر = ٠٫٩٧

(٣) ر = $\frac{-١}{\sqrt{١٫٧١٠٧}}$ = -١٫٠

(٤) تدل على نوع الارتباط : (موجبة تعني ارتباطاً طردياً وسالبة تعني ارتباطاً عكسياً) .

(٥) العلاقة ب، م، ن أقوى لأنه |-٠٫٩| > |٠٫٨|

(٦) أ) -١٫٣ ب) ١٫٣

ثالثاً: معادلة خط الانحدار

تدريب (1) أ) ص = س + 11 ب) ص^ = س + 11

ج) ا د) صفر

تمارين ومسائل:

1) أ) ص^ = 2س + 2

ب) 16

ج) 1

ج) أ) ص = و. س = 1

ب) 5 أخطاء

ج) صفر

3) تدل على نوع الارتباط.

4) ص^ = 0.7 س + 2.3

5) ص = الحقيقية = 9 ، ص^ المتنبأ بها = 2×3 + 1 = 7

الخطأ في التنبؤ = ص − ص^ = 2

6)

س	1	2	3
ص	9	8	7

الفصل الثاني: الاحتمالات

أولاً: المتغير العشوائي المنفصل

تدريب (1) أ) 2، 3، 4، 5، 6، 7، 8، 9، 10، 11، 12

ب) 0، 1، 2، 3، 4

ج) 0، 1، 2، 3، 4

تدريب (2) أ)

س	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ل(س)	1/36	2/36	3/36	4/36	5/36	6/36	5/36	4/36	3/36	2/36	1/36

ب)

س	0	1	2	3	4
ل(س)	1/16	4/16	6/16	4/16	1/16

تمثل بالمثلث إلى ذات كدين بعد انتهاء نهه.

ج)

س	0	1	2	3	4
ل(س)	21/462	140/462	210/462	84/462	7/462

ل(س = 0) = (4 ٥) (7 ٥) / (11 ٥) = 21/462

ل(س = 1) = (4 ١) (7 ٤) / (11 ٥) = 140/462 وهكذا

ن $P(x=0) + P(x=1) + \cdots = 1$ ⟸ $P(x=0) + P(x=1) = 1 - [P(x=2) + P(x=3) + \cdots]$

$= 1 - [\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}] = \frac{1}{4}$

ب) $P(x=1) = {}^{7}C_{1} (\frac{1}{2})^{1} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{7}{64}$

ج) $P(x=2) = {}^{8}C_{2} (\frac{1}{2})^{2} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{7}{64}$

د) $P(x=3) = {}^{9}C_{3} (\frac{1}{2})^{3} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{21}{256}$

هـ) $P(x=4) = {}^{10}C_{4} (\frac{1}{2})^{4} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{105}{512}$

و) $P(x=5) = {}^{11}C_{5} (\frac{1}{2})^{5} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{231}{1024}$

ز) $P(x=6) = {}^{12}C_{6} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{231}{1024}$

ح) $P(x=7) = {}^{13}C_{7} (\frac{1}{2})^{7} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{429}{2048}$

ط) $P(x=8) = {}^{14}C_{8} (\frac{1}{2})^{8} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{429}{2048}$

ي) $P(x=9) = {}^{15}C_{9} (\frac{1}{2})^{9} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{715}{4096}$

ك) $P(x=10) = {}^{16}C_{10} (\frac{1}{2})^{10} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{715}{4096}$

ل) $P(x=11) = {}^{17}C_{11} (\frac{1}{2})^{11} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1105}{8192}$

م) $P(x=12) = {}^{18}C_{12} (\frac{1}{2})^{12} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1105}{8192}$

ن) $P(x=13) = {}^{19}C_{13} (\frac{1}{2})^{13} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1615}{16384}$

س) $P(x=14) = {}^{20}C_{14} (\frac{1}{2})^{14} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1615}{16384}$

ع) $P(x=15) = {}^{21}C_{15} (\frac{1}{2})^{15} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{2261}{32768}$

ف) $P(x=16) = {}^{22}C_{16} (\frac{1}{2})^{16} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{2261}{32768}$

ص) $P(x=17) = {}^{23}C_{17} (\frac{1}{2})^{17} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{3059}{65536}$

ق) $P(x=18) = {}^{24}C_{18} (\frac{1}{2})^{18} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{3059}{65536}$

ر) $P(x=19) = {}^{25}C_{19} (\frac{1}{2})^{19} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{4025}{131072}$

ش) $P(x=20) = {}^{26}C_{20} (\frac{1}{2})^{20} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{4025}{131072}$

ت) $P(x=21) = {}^{27}C_{21} (\frac{1}{2})^{21} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{5175}{262144}$

ث) $P(x=22) = {}^{28}C_{22} (\frac{1}{2})^{22} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{5175}{262144}$

خ) $P(x=23) = {}^{29}C_{23} (\frac{1}{2})^{23} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{6555}{524288}$

ذ) $P(x=24) = {}^{30}C_{24} (\frac{1}{2})^{24} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{6555}{524288}$

ض) $P(x=25) = {}^{31}C_{25} (\frac{1}{2})^{25} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{8215}{1048576}$

ظ) $P(x=26) = {}^{32}C_{26} (\frac{1}{2})^{26} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{8215}{1048576}$

غ) $P(x=27) = {}^{33}C_{27} (\frac{1}{2})^{27} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{10165}{2097152}$

ف) $P(x=28) = {}^{34}C_{28} (\frac{1}{2})^{28} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{10165}{2097152}$

ق) $P(x=29) = {}^{35}C_{29} (\frac{1}{2})^{29} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{12425}{4194304}$

ك) $P(x=30) = {}^{36}C_{30} (\frac{1}{2})^{30} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{12425}{4194304}$

ل) $P(x=31) = {}^{37}C_{31} (\frac{1}{2})^{31} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{15015}{8388608}$

م) $P(x=32) = {}^{38}C_{32} (\frac{1}{2})^{32} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{15015}{8388608}$

ن) $P(x=33) = {}^{39}C_{33} (\frac{1}{2})^{33} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{17875}{16777216}$

س) $P(x=34) = {}^{40}C_{34} (\frac{1}{2})^{34} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{17875}{16777216}$

ع) $P(x=35) = {}^{41}C_{35} (\frac{1}{2})^{35} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{21045}{33554432}$

ف) $P(x=36) = {}^{42}C_{36} (\frac{1}{2})^{36} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{21045}{33554432}$

ص) $P(x=37) = {}^{43}C_{37} (\frac{1}{2})^{37} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{24465}{67108864}$

ق) $P(x=38) = {}^{44}C_{38} (\frac{1}{2})^{38} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{24465}{67108864}$

ر) $P(x=39) = {}^{45}C_{39} (\frac{1}{2})^{39} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{28215}{134217728}$

ش) $P(x=40) = {}^{46}C_{40} (\frac{1}{2})^{40} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{28215}{134217728}$

ت) $P(x=41) = {}^{47}C_{41} (\frac{1}{2})^{41} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{32295}{268435456}$

ث) $P(x=42) = {}^{48}C_{42} (\frac{1}{2})^{42} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{32295}{268435456}$

خ) $P(x=43) = {}^{49}C_{43} (\frac{1}{2})^{43} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{36705}{536870912}$

ذ) $P(x=44) = {}^{50}C_{44} (\frac{1}{2})^{44} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{36705}{536870912}$

ض) $P(x=45) = {}^{51}C_{45} (\frac{1}{2})^{45} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{41445}{1073741824}$

ظ) $P(x=46) = {}^{52}C_{46} (\frac{1}{2})^{46} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{41445}{1073741824}$

غ) $P(x=47) = {}^{53}C_{47} (\frac{1}{2})^{47} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{46515}{2147483648}$

ف) $P(x=48) = {}^{54}C_{48} (\frac{1}{2})^{48} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{46515}{2147483648}$

ق) $P(x=49) = {}^{55}C_{49} (\frac{1}{2})^{49} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{51915}{4294967296}$

ك) $P(x=50) = {}^{56}C_{50} (\frac{1}{2})^{50} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{51915}{4294967296}$

ل) $P(x=51) = {}^{57}C_{51} (\frac{1}{2})^{51} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{57645}{8589934592}$

م) $P(x=52) = {}^{58}C_{52} (\frac{1}{2})^{52} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{57645}{8589934592}$

ن) $P(x=53) = {}^{59}C_{53} (\frac{1}{2})^{53} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{63705}{17179869184}$

س) $P(x=54) = {}^{60}C_{54} (\frac{1}{2})^{54} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{63705}{17179869184}$

ع) $P(x=55) = {}^{61}C_{55} (\frac{1}{2})^{55} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{70095}{34359738368}$

ف) $P(x=56) = {}^{62}C_{56} (\frac{1}{2})^{56} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{70095}{34359738368}$

ص) $P(x=57) = {}^{63}C_{57} (\frac{1}{2})^{57} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{76815}{68719476736}$

ق) $P(x=58) = {}^{64}C_{58} (\frac{1}{2})^{58} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{76815}{68719476736}$

ر) $P(x=59) = {}^{65}C_{59} (\frac{1}{2})^{59} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{83865}{137438953472}$

ش) $P(x=60) = {}^{66}C_{60} (\frac{1}{2})^{60} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{83865}{137438953472}$

ت) $P(x=61) = {}^{67}C_{61} (\frac{1}{2})^{61} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{91245}{274877906944}$

ث) $P(x=62) = {}^{68}C_{62} (\frac{1}{2})^{62} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{91245}{274877906944}$

خ) $P(x=63) = {}^{69}C_{63} (\frac{1}{2})^{63} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{98955}{549755813888}$

ذ) $P(x=64) = {}^{70}C_{64} (\frac{1}{2})^{64} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{98955}{549755813888}$

ض) $P(x=65) = {}^{71}C_{65} (\frac{1}{2})^{65} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{106995}{1099511627776}$

ظ) $P(x=66) = {}^{72}C_{66} (\frac{1}{2})^{66} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{106995}{1099511627776}$

غ) $P(x=67) = {}^{73}C_{67} (\frac{1}{2})^{67} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{115365}{2199023255552}$

ف) $P(x=68) = {}^{74}C_{68} (\frac{1}{2})^{68} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{115365}{2199023255552}$

ق) $P(x=69) = {}^{75}C_{69} (\frac{1}{2})^{69} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{124065}{4398046511104}$

ك) $P(x=70) = {}^{76}C_{70} (\frac{1}{2})^{70} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{124065}{4398046511104}$

ل) $P(x=71) = {}^{77}C_{71} (\frac{1}{2})^{71} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{133095}{8796093022208}$

م) $P(x=72) = {}^{78}C_{72} (\frac{1}{2})^{72} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{133095}{8796093022208}$

ن) $P(x=73) = {}^{79}C_{73} (\frac{1}{2})^{73} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{142455}{17592186044416}$

س) $P(x=74) = {}^{80}C_{74} (\frac{1}{2})^{74} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{142455}{17592186044416}$

ع) $P(x=75) = {}^{81}C_{75} (\frac{1}{2})^{75} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{152145}{35184372088832}$

ف) $P(x=76) = {}^{82}C_{76} (\frac{1}{2})^{76} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{152145}{35184372088832}$

ص) $P(x=77) = {}^{83}C_{77} (\frac{1}{2})^{77} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{162165}{70368744177664}$

ق) $P(x=78) = {}^{84}C_{78} (\frac{1}{2})^{78} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{162165}{70368744177664}$

ر) $P(x=79) = {}^{85}C_{79} (\frac{1}{2})^{79} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{172515}{140737488355328}$

ش) $P(x=80) = {}^{86}C_{80} (\frac{1}{2})^{80} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{172515}{140737488355328}$

ت) $P(x=81) = {}^{87}C_{81} (\frac{1}{2})^{81} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{183195}{281474976710656}$

ث) $P(x=82) = {}^{88}C_{82} (\frac{1}{2})^{82} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{183195}{281474976710656}$

خ) $P(x=83) = {}^{89}C_{83} (\frac{1}{2})^{83} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{194205}{562949953421312}$

ذ) $P(x=84) = {}^{90}C_{84} (\frac{1}{2})^{84} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{194205}{562949953421312}$

ض) $P(x=85) = {}^{91}C_{85} (\frac{1}{2})^{85} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{205545}{1125899906842624}$

ظ) $P(x=86) = {}^{92}C_{86} (\frac{1}{2})^{86} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{205545}{1125899906842624}$

غ) $P(x=87) = {}^{93}C_{87} (\frac{1}{2})^{87} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{217215}{2251799813685248}$

ف) $P(x=88) = {}^{94}C_{88} (\frac{1}{2})^{88} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{217215}{2251799813685248}$

ق) $P(x=89) = {}^{95}C_{89} (\frac{1}{2})^{89} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{229215}{4503599627370496}$

ك) $P(x=90) = {}^{96}C_{90} (\frac{1}{2})^{90} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{229215}{4503599627370496}$

ل) $P(x=91) = {}^{97}C_{91} (\frac{1}{2})^{91} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{241545}{9007199254740992}$

م) $P(x=92) = {}^{98}C_{92} (\frac{1}{2})^{92} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{241545}{9007199254740992}$

ن) $P(x=93) = {}^{99}C_{93} (\frac{1}{2})^{93} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{254205}{18014398509481984}$

س) $P(x=94) = {}^{100}C_{94} (\frac{1}{2})^{94} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{254205}{18014398509481984}$

ع) $P(x=95) = {}^{101}C_{95} (\frac{1}{2})^{95} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{267195}{36028797018963968}$

ف) $P(x=96) = {}^{102}C_{96} (\frac{1}{2})^{96} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{267195}{36028797018963968}$

ص) $P(x=97) = {}^{103}C_{97} (\frac{1}{2})^{97} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{280515}{72057594037927936}$

ق) $P(x=98) = {}^{104}C_{98} (\frac{1}{2})^{98} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{280515}{72057594037927936}$

ر) $P(x=99) = {}^{105}C_{99} (\frac{1}{2})^{99} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{294165}{144115188075855872}$

ش) $P(x=100) = {}^{106}C_{100} (\frac{1}{2})^{100} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{294165}{144115188075855872}$

ت) $P(x=101) = {}^{107}C_{101} (\frac{1}{2})^{101} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{308145}{288230376151711744}$

ث) $P(x=102) = {}^{108}C_{102} (\frac{1}{2})^{102} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{308145}{288230376151711744}$

خ) $P(x=103) = {}^{109}C_{103} (\frac{1}{2})^{103} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{322455}{576460752303423488}$

ذ) $P(x=104) = {}^{110}C_{104} (\frac{1}{2})^{104} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{322455}{576460752303423488}$

ض) $P(x=105) = {}^{111}C_{105} (\frac{1}{2})^{105} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{337095}{1152921504606846976}$

ظ) $P(x=106) = {}^{112}C_{106} (\frac{1}{2})^{106} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{337095}{1152921504606846976}$

غ) $P(x=107) = {}^{113}C_{107} (\frac{1}{2})^{107} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{352065}{2305843009213693952}$

ف) $P(x=108) = {}^{114}C_{108} (\frac{1}{2})^{108} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{352065}{2305843009213693952}$

ق) $P(x=109) = {}^{115}C_{109} (\frac{1}{2})^{109} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{367365}{4611686018427387904}$

ك) $P(x=110) = {}^{116}C_{110} (\frac{1}{2})^{110} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{367365}{4611686018427387904}$

ل) $P(x=111) = {}^{117}C_{111} (\frac{1}{2})^{111} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{383005}{9223372036854775808}$

م) $P(x=112) = {}^{118}C_{112} (\frac{1}{2})^{112} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{383005}{9223372036854775808}$

ن) $P(x=113) = {}^{119}C_{113} (\frac{1}{2})^{113} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{398985}{18446744073709551616}$

س) $P(x=114) = {}^{120}C_{114} (\frac{1}{2})^{114} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{398985}{18446744073709551616}$

ع) $P(x=115) = {}^{121}C_{115} (\frac{1}{2})^{115} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{415305}{36893488147419103232}$

ف) $P(x=116) = {}^{122}C_{116} (\frac{1}{2})^{116} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{415305}{36893488147419103232}$

ص) $P(x=117) = {}^{123}C_{117} (\frac{1}{2})^{117} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{431965}{73786976294838206464}$

ق) $P(x=118) = {}^{124}C_{118} (\frac{1}{2})^{118} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{431965}{73786976294838206464}$

ر) $P(x=119) = {}^{125}C_{119} (\frac{1}{2})^{119} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{448965}{147573952589676412928}$

ش) $P(x=120) = {}^{126}C_{120} (\frac{1}{2})^{120} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{448965}{147573952589676412928}$

ت) $P(x=121) = {}^{127}C_{121} (\frac{1}{2})^{121} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{466305}{295147905179352825856}$

ث) $P(x=122) = {}^{128}C_{122} (\frac{1}{2})^{122} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{466305}{295147905179352825856}$

خ) $P(x=123) = {}^{129}C_{123} (\frac{1}{2})^{123} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{483985}{590295810358705651712}$

ذ) $P(x=124) = {}^{130}C_{124} (\frac{1}{2})^{124} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{483985}{590295810358705651712}$

ض) $P(x=125) = {}^{131}C_{125} (\frac{1}{2})^{125} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{502005}{1180591620717411303424}$

ظ) $P(x=126) = {}^{132}C_{126} (\frac{1}{2})^{126} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{502005}{1180591620717411303424}$

غ) $P(x=127) = {}^{133}C_{127} (\frac{1}{2})^{127} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{520365}{2361183241434822606848}$

ف) $P(x=128) = {}^{134}C_{128} (\frac{1}{2})^{128} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{520365}{2361183241434822606848}$

ق) $P(x=129) = {}^{135}C_{129} (\frac{1}{2})^{129} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{539065}{4722366482869645213696}$

ك) $P(x=130) = {}^{136}C_{130} (\frac{1}{2})^{130} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{539065}{4722366482869645213696}$

ل) $P(x=131) = {}^{137}C_{131} (\frac{1}{2})^{131} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{558105}{9444732965739290427392}$

م) $P(x=132) = {}^{138}C_{132} (\frac{1}{2})^{132} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{558105}{9444732965739290427392}$

ن) $P(x=133) = {}^{139}C_{133} (\frac{1}{2})^{133} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{577485}{18889465931478580854784}$

س) $P(x=134) = {}^{140}C_{134} (\frac{1}{2})^{134} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{577485}{18889465931478580854784}$

ع) $P(x=135) = {}^{141}C_{135} (\frac{1}{2})^{135} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{597205}{37778931862957161709568}$

ف) $P(x=136) = {}^{142}C_{136} (\frac{1}{2})^{136} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{597205}{37778931862957161709568}$

ص) $P(x=137) = {}^{143}C_{137} (\frac{1}{2})^{137} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{617265}{75557863725914323419136}$

ق) $P(x=138) = {}^{144}C_{138} (\frac{1}{2})^{138} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{617265}{75557863725914323419136}$

ر) $P(x=139) = {}^{145}C_{139} (\frac{1}{2})^{139} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{637665}{151115727451828646838272}$

ش) $P(x=140) = {}^{146}C_{140} (\frac{1}{2})^{140} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{637665}{151115727451828646838272}$

ت) $P(x=141) = {}^{147}C_{141} (\frac{1}{2})^{141} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{658405}{302231454903657293676544}$

ث) $P(x=142) = {}^{148}C_{142} (\frac{1}{2})^{142} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{658405}{302231454903657293676544}$

خ) $P(x=143) = {}^{149}C_{143} (\frac{1}{2})^{143} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{679485}{604462909807314587353088}$

ذ) $P(x=144) = {}^{150}C_{144} (\frac{1}{2})^{144} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{679485}{604462909807314587353088}$

ض) $P(x=145) = {}^{151}C_{145} (\frac{1}{2})^{145} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{700905}{1208925819614629174706176}$

ظ) $P(x=146) = {}^{152}C_{146} (\frac{1}{2})^{146} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{700905}{1208925819614629174706176}$

غ) $P(x=147) = {}^{153}C_{147} (\frac{1}{2})^{147} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{722665}{2417851639229258349412352}$

ف) $P(x=148) = {}^{154}C_{148} (\frac{1}{2})^{148} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{722665}{2417851639229258349412352}$

ق) $P(x=149) = {}^{155}C_{149} (\frac{1}{2})^{149} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{744765}{4835703278458516698824704}$

ك) $P(x=150) = {}^{156}C_{150} (\frac{1}{2})^{150} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{744765}{4835703278458516698824704}$

ل) $P(x=151) = {}^{157}C_{151} (\frac{1}{2})^{151} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{767205}{9671406556917033397649408}$

م) $P(x=152) = {}^{158}C_{152} (\frac{1}{2})^{152} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{767205}{9671406556917033397649408}$

ن) $P(x=153) = {}^{159}C_{153} (\frac{1}{2})^{153} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{789985}{19342813113834066795298816}$

س) $P(x=154) = {}^{160}C_{154} (\frac{1}{2})^{154} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{789985}{19342813113834066795298816}$

ع) $P(x=155) = {}^{161}C_{155} (\frac{1}{2})^{155} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{813105}{38685626227668133590597632}$

ف) $P(x=156) = {}^{162}C_{156} (\frac{1}{2})^{156} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{813105}{38685626227668133590597632}$

ص) $P(x=157) = {}^{163}C_{157} (\frac{1}{2})^{157} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{836565}{77371252455336267181195264}$

ق) $P(x=158) = {}^{164}C_{158} (\frac{1}{2})^{158} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{836565}{77371252455336267181195264}$

ر) $P(x=159) = {}^{165}C_{159} (\frac{1}{2})^{159} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{860365}{154742504910672534362390528}$

ش) $P(x=160) = {}^{166}C_{160} (\frac{1}{2})^{160} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{860365}{154742504910672534362390528}$

ت) $P(x=161) = {}^{167}C_{161} (\frac{1}{2})^{161} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{884505}{309485009821345068724781056}$

ث) $P(x=162) = {}^{168}C_{162} (\frac{1}{2})^{162} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{884505}{309485009821345068724781056}$

خ) $P(x=163) = {}^{169}C_{163} (\frac{1}{2})^{163} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{908985}{618970019642690137449562112}$

ذ) $P(x=164) = {}^{170}C_{164} (\frac{1}{2})^{164} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{908985}{618970019642690137449562112}$

ض) $P(x=165) = {}^{171}C_{165} (\frac{1}{2})^{165} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{933805}{1237940039285380274899124224}$

ظ) $P(x=166) = {}^{172}C_{166} (\frac{1}{2})^{166} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{933805}{1237940039285380274899124224}$

غ) $P(x=167) = {}^{173}C_{167} (\frac{1}{2})^{167} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{958965}{2475880078570760549798248448}$

ف) $P(x=168) = {}^{174}C_{168} (\frac{1}{2})^{168} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{958965}{2475880078570760549798248448}$

ق) $P(x=169) = {}^{175}C_{169} (\frac{1}{2})^{169} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{984465}{4951760157141521099596496896}$

ك) $P(x=170) = {}^{176}C_{170} (\frac{1}{2})^{170} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{984465}{4951760157141521099596496896}$

ل) $P(x=171) = {}^{177}C_{171} (\frac{1}{2})^{171} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1010305}{9903520314283042199192993792}$

م) $P(x=172) = {}^{178}C_{172} (\frac{1}{2})^{172} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1010305}{9903520314283042199192993792}$

ن) $P(x=173) = {}^{179}C_{173} (\frac{1}{2})^{173} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1036485}{19807040628566084398385987584}$

س) $P(x=174) = {}^{180}C_{174} (\frac{1}{2})^{174} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1036485}{19807040628566084398385987584}$

ع) $P(x=175) = {}^{181}C_{175} (\frac{1}{2})^{175} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1063005}{39614081257132168796771975168}$

ف) $P(x=176) = {}^{182}C_{176} (\frac{1}{2})^{176} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1063005}{39614081257132168796771975168}$

ص) $P(x=177) = {}^{183}C_{177} (\frac{1}{2})^{177} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1089865}{79228162514264337593543950336}$

ق) $P(x=178) = {}^{184}C_{178} (\frac{1}{2})^{178} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1089865}{79228162514264337593543950336}$

ر) $P(x=179) = {}^{185}C_{179} (\frac{1}{2})^{179} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1117065}{158456325028528675187087900672}$

ش) $P(x=180) = {}^{186}C_{180} (\frac{1}{2})^{180} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1117065}{158456325028528675187087900672}$

ت) $P(x=181) = {}^{187}C_{181} (\frac{1}{2})^{181} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1144605}{316912650057057350374175801344}$

ث) $P(x=182) = {}^{188}C_{182} (\frac{1}{2})^{182} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1144605}{316912650057057350374175801344}$

خ) $P(x=183) = {}^{189}C_{183} (\frac{1}{2})^{183} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1172485}{633825300114114700748351602688}$

ذ) $P(x=184) = {}^{190}C_{184} (\frac{1}{2})^{184} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1172485}{633825300114114700748351602688}$

ض) $P(x=185) = {}^{191}C_{185} (\frac{1}{2})^{185} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1200705}{1267650600228229401496703205376}$

ظ) $P(x=186) = {}^{192}C_{186} (\frac{1}{2})^{186} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1200705}{1267650600228229401496703205376}$

غ) $P(x=187) = {}^{193}C_{187} (\frac{1}{2})^{187} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1229265}{2535301200456458802993406410752}$

ف) $P(x=188) = {}^{194}C_{188} (\frac{1}{2})^{188} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1229265}{2535301200456458802993406410752}$

ق) $P(x=189) = {}^{195}C_{189} (\frac{1}{2})^{189} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1258165}{5070602400912917605986812821504}$

ك) $P(x=190) = {}^{196}C_{190} (\frac{1}{2})^{190} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1258165}{5070602400912917605986812821504}$

ل) $P(x=191) = {}^{197}C_{191} (\frac{1}{2})^{191} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1287405}{10141204801825835211973625643008}$

م) $P(x=192) = {}^{198}C_{192} (\frac{1}{2})^{192} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1287405}{10141204801825835211973625643008}$

ن) $P(x=193) = {}^{199}C_{193} (\frac{1}{2})^{193} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1316985}{20282409603651670423947251286016}$

س) $P(x=194) = {}^{200}C_{194} (\frac{1}{2})^{194} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1316985}{20282409603651670423947251286016}$

ع) $P(x=195) = {}^{201}C_{195} (\frac{1}{2})^{195} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1346905}{40564819207303340847894502572032}$

ف) $P(x=196) = {}^{202}C_{196} (\frac{1}{2})^{196} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1346905}{40564819207303340847894502572032}$

ص) $P(x=197) = {}^{203}C_{197} (\frac{1}{2})^{197} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1377165}{81129638414606681695789005144064}$

ق) $P(x=198) = {}^{204}C_{198} (\frac{1}{2})^{198} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1377165}{81129638414606681695789005144064}$

ر) $P(x=199) = {}^{205}C_{199} (\frac{1}{2})^{199} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1407765}{162259276829213363391578010288128}$

ش) $P(x=200) = {}^{206}C_{200} (\frac{1}{2})^{200} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1407765}{162259276829213363391578010288128}$

ت) $P(x=201) = {}^{207}C_{201} (\frac{1}{2})^{201} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1438705}{324518553658426726783156020576256}$

ث) $P(x=202) = {}^{208}C_{202} (\frac{1}{2})^{202} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1438705}{324518553658426726783156020576256}$

خ) $P(x=203) = {}^{209}C_{203} (\frac{1}{2})^{203} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1469985}{649037107316853453566312041152512}$

ذ) $P(x=204) = {}^{210}C_{204} (\frac{1}{2})^{204} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1469985}{649037107316853453566312041152512}$

ض) $P(x=205) = {}^{211}C_{205} (\frac{1}{2})^{205} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1501605}{1298074214633706907132624082305024}$

ظ) $P(x=206) = {}^{212}C_{206} (\frac{1}{2})^{206} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1501605}{1298074214633706907132624082305024}$

غ) $P(x=207) = {}^{213}C_{207} (\frac{1}{2})^{207} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1533565}{2596148429267413814265248164610048}$

ف) $P(x=208) = {}^{214}C_{208} (\frac{1}{2})^{208} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1533565}{2596148429267413814265248164610048}$

ق) $P(x=209) = {}^{215}C_{209} (\frac{1}{2})^{209} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1565865}{5192296858534827628530496329220096}$

ك) $P(x=210) = {}^{216}C_{210} (\frac{1}{2})^{210} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1565865}{5192296858534827628530496329220096}$

ل) $P(x=211) = {}^{217}C_{211} (\frac{1}{2})^{211} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1598505}{10384593717069655257060992658440192}$

م) $P(x=212) = {}^{218}C_{212} (\frac{1}{2})^{212} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1598505}{10384593717069655257060992658440192}$

ن) $P(x=213) = {}^{219}C_{213} (\frac{1}{2})^{213} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1631485}{20769187434139310514121985316880384}$

س) $P(x=214) = {}^{220}C_{214} (\frac{1}{2})^{214} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1631485}{20769187434139310514121985316880384}$

ع) $P(x=215) = {}^{221}C_{215} (\frac{1}{2})^{215} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1664805}{41538374868278621028243970633760768}$

ف) $P(x=216) = {}^{222}C_{216} (\frac{1}{2})^{216} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1664805}{41538374868278621028243970633760768}$

ص) $P(x=217) = {}^{223}C_{217} (\frac{1}{2})^{217} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1698465}{83076749736557242056487941267521536}$

ق) $P(x=218) = {}^{224}C_{218} (\frac{1}{2})^{218} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1698465}{83076749736557242056487941267521536}$

ر) $P(x=219) = {}^{225}C_{219} (\frac{1}{2})^{219} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1732465}{166153499473114484112975882535043072}$

ش) $P(x=220) = {}^{226}C_{220} (\frac{1}{2})^{220} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1732465}{166153499473114484112975882535043072}$

ت) $P(x=221) = {}^{227}C_{221} (\frac{1}{2})^{221} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1766805}{332306998946228968225951765070086144}$

ث) $P(x=222) = {}^{228}C_{222} (\frac{1}{2})^{222} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1766805}{332306998946228968225951765070086144}$

خ) $P(x=223) = {}^{229}C_{223} (\frac{1}{2})^{223} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1801485}{664613997892457936451903530140172288}$

ذ) $P(x=224) = {}^{230}C_{224} (\frac{1}{2})^{224} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1801485}{664613997892457936451903530140172288}$

ض) $P(x=225) = {}^{231}C_{225} (\frac{1}{2})^{225} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1836505}{1329227995784915872903807060280344576}$

ظ) $P(x=226) = {}^{232}C_{226} (\frac{1}{2})^{226} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1836505}{1329227995784915872903807060280344576}$

غ) $P(x=227) = {}^{233}C_{227} (\frac{1}{2})^{227} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1871865}{2658455991569831745807614120560689152}$

ف) $P(x=228) = {}^{234}C_{228} (\frac{1}{2})^{228} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1871865}{2658455991569831745807614120560689152}$

ق) $P(x=229) = {}^{235}C_{229} (\frac{1}{2})^{229} (\frac{1}{2})^{6} = \frac{1907565}{5316911983139663491615228241121378304}$

ك) $P(x=230) = {}^{236}C_{230} (\frac{1}{2})^{

$\frac{1}{2} = p$ ⇐ $\frac{\mu}{2} = p-1$ ⇐ $\sigma^2(p-1) = \sigma^2(\frac{\mu}{2})$

$\sigma^2(p-1) \cdot (p)(\sigma^2) = \frac{\varepsilon\vee}{\tau\varepsilon}$

$(\cdot=\nu)\cup = \frac{\tau\vee}{\tau\varepsilon} - 1$

$\frac{\tau\vee}{\tau\varepsilon} = (\cdot=\nu)\cup - 1$

ب) $\frac{\tau\vee}{\tau\varepsilon} = (1\leq\nu)\cup \Leftarrow \frac{\tau\vee}{\tau\varepsilon} = (\tau=\nu)\cup + (\varepsilon=\nu)\cup + (1=\nu)\cup$

$\tau\circ\varepsilon\cdot1\varepsilon\cdot = \nu$ أ)

٢) $\nu = \tau$ ، $\frac{\tau\vee}{\tau\varepsilon} = (1\leq\nu)\cup$

ج) $\nu = \lambda$ ، $p = \frac{\varepsilon}{\tau} = \frac{1}{\tau}$

$(\cdot=\nu)\cup + (1=\nu)\cup + \cdots + (\lambda=\nu)\cup = (\varepsilon\leq\nu)\cup$ د) $-1 = \left[(\cdot=\nu)\cup + (1=\nu)\cup + (\varepsilon=\nu)\cup\right]$

$= 1 - \left[\binom{\circ}{\cdot}(\cdot\cdot\tau)^{\circ}(\cdot\cdot\vee)^{\cdot} + \binom{\circ}{1}(\cdot\cdot\tau)^{1}(\cdot\cdot\vee)^{\varepsilon} + \binom{\circ}{\tau}(\cdot\cdot\tau)^{\tau}(\cdot\cdot\vee)^{\tau} + \binom{\circ}{\varepsilon}(\cdot\cdot\tau)^{\varepsilon}(\cdot\cdot\vee)^{1} + \binom{\circ}{\circ}(\cdot\cdot\tau)^{\circ}(\cdot\cdot\vee)^{\circ}\right]$

$= 1 - \left[\binom{\circ}{\circ}(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{\circ}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\circ} + \binom{\circ}{1}(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{1}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{1} + \binom{\circ}{\tau}(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{\tau}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\tau} + \binom{\circ}{\varepsilon}(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{\varepsilon}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{1} + \binom{\circ}{\circ}(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{\circ}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\circ}\right]$

$= 1 - \left[(1)(1)(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\circ} + (\circ)(1)(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{1} + (1)(1)(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{\tau}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\tau} + (\circ)(1)(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{\varepsilon}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{1} + (1)(1)(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{\circ}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\circ}\right]$

هـ) $\cup(\nu\leq\tau) = \cup(\nu=\cdot) + \cup(\nu=1) + \cup(\nu=\tau)$

$= \left[\cup(\nu=\cdot) + \cup(\nu=1) + \cup(\nu=\tau)\right] - 1$

$= \left[(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\circ}(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{\circ}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\circ} + (\circ)(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{1}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{1} + (1)(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{\tau}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\tau}\right] - 1$

$= \left[(1)(1)(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\circ} + (\circ)(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{1}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{1} + (1)(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{\tau}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\tau}\right] - 1$

$= 1 - \left[(1)(1)(1) + (\circ)(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{1}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{1} + (1)(\frac{\tau}{\tau\cdot})^{\tau}(\frac{\vee}{\tau\cdot})^{\tau}\right]$

$= 1 - \left[1 + \circ + \frac{\tau\vee}{\tau\cdot\cdot}\right] = \frac{\tau\cdot\cdot - \tau\vee}{\tau\cdot\cdot} = \frac{\tau\vee}{\tau\cdot\cdot}$

و) $\cup(\nu=\varepsilon) = (\frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon})(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\tau}(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon})^{\varepsilon}$

ز) $\nu = \lambda$ ، $p = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

$= 1 - \left[\cup(\nu=\cdot) + \cup(\nu=1) + \cup(\nu=\tau) + \cup(\nu=\varepsilon)\right]$

$= 1 - \left[(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon})^{\circ}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\lambda} + (\lambda)(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon})^{1}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\vee} + (\frac{\lambda\cdot}{\tau})(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon})^{\tau}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\circ} + (\frac{\lambda\cdot}{\tau})(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon})^{\varepsilon}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\tau}\right]$

ح) $\nu = \lambda$ ، $p = \frac{1}{\tau}$

$\cup(\nu\leq\tau) = \cup(\nu=\cdot) + \cup(\nu=1) + \cup(\nu=\tau)$

$= \left[\cup(\nu=\cdot) + \cup(\nu=1) + \cup(\nu=\tau)\right] - 1$

$= \left[(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\circ}(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\lambda} + (\lambda)(\frac{1}{\tau})^{1}(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\vee} + (\frac{\lambda\cdot}{\tau})(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\tau}(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\circ}\right] - 1$

$= \left[(1)(1)(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\circ} + (\lambda)(\frac{1}{\tau})^{1}(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\vee} + (\frac{\lambda\cdot}{\tau})(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\tau}(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\circ}\right] - 1$

$= 1 - \left[\frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{\lambda}{\tau} + \frac{\lambda\cdot}{\tau}\right] = \frac{\tau - \varepsilon\vee}{\tau} = \frac{\vee}{\tau}$

ط) $\nu = \lambda$ ، $p = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

$\cup(\nu\leq\tau) = \cup(\nu=\cdot) + \cup(\nu=1) + \cup(\nu=\tau)$

$= \left[\cup(\nu=\cdot) + \cup(\nu=1) + \cup(\nu=\tau)\right] - 1$

$= \left[(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon})^{\circ}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\lambda} + (\lambda)(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon})^{1}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\vee} + (\frac{\lambda\cdot}{\tau})(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon})^{\tau}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\circ}\right] - 1$

$= \left[(1)(1)(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\lambda} + (\lambda)(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon})^{1}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\vee} + (\frac{\lambda\cdot}{\tau})(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon})^{\tau}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\circ}\right] - 1$

$= 1 - \left[\frac{1}{\tau\tau\tau\varepsilon} + \frac{\lambda}{\tau\tau\tau} + \frac{\lambda\cdot}{\tau\tau}\right] = \frac{\tau\tau\tau\varepsilon - \tau\tau\tau - \lambda - \lambda\cdot\cdot}{\tau\tau\tau\varepsilon} = \frac{\tau\tau\tau\varepsilon - \tau\tau\tau - \tau\tau\tau}{\tau\tau\tau\varepsilon} = \frac{\tau\tau\tau\varepsilon - \tau\tau\tau\tau}{\tau\tau\tau\varepsilon} = \frac{\tau\tau\tau\varepsilon - \tau\tau\tau\tau}{\tau\tau\tau\varepsilon}$

ي) $\nu = \lambda$ ، $p = \frac{1}{\tau}$

$\cup(\nu\leq\tau) = \cup(\nu=\cdot) + \cup(\nu=1) + \cup(\nu=\tau)$

$= \left[\cup(\nu=\cdot) + \cup(\nu=1) + \cup(\nu=\tau)\right] - 1$

$= \left[(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\circ}(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\lambda} + (\lambda)(\frac{1}{\tau})^{1}(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\vee} + (\frac{\lambda\cdot}{\tau})(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\tau}(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\circ}\right] - 1$

$= \left[(1)(1)(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\lambda} + (\lambda)(\frac{1}{\tau})^{1}(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\vee} + (\frac{\lambda\cdot}{\tau})(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\tau}(\frac{1}{\tau})^{\circ}\right] - 1$

$= 1 - \left[\frac{1}{\tau\tau\tau} + \frac{\lambda}{\tau\tau\tau} + \frac{\lambda\cdot}{\tau\tau}\right] = \frac{\tau\tau\tau - \tau\tau\tau}{\tau\tau\tau} = \frac{\tau\tau\tau - \tau\tau\tau}{\tau\tau\tau} = \frac{\tau\tau\tau - \tau\tau\tau}{\tau\tau\tau}$

ثالثاً: العلامة المعيارية

تدريب (١) ن = ٢٠ ، ع = ٢ ، ٤٤,٥ ، ٣٧

تدريب (٢) مستوى التحصيل في الفيزياء أفضل ؛ لأن له العلامة المعيارية في الفيزياء أكبر منها في الرياضيات.

تدريب (٣) ن = ٢٠ ، ع = ٤

س = ٧٢

٨٥

تمارين ومسائل

١) س = ٥٨

٢) ٥ ف ، ٥ ف

٣) ع = ٤ ف ، ٤ ف ، ٧١٦٧٢٦٨٠ ف ، ٦٤ ف

٤) ع = ٦

٥) $\bar{س} = \frac{\sum_{ر=١}^{ن} س_ر}{ن}$ ⇐ $ن\bar{س} = \sum_{ر=١}^{ن} س_ر$

الوسط الحسابي للعلامات المعيارية $= \frac{\sum_{ر=١}^{ن} ز_ر}{ن}$

$$= \frac{\frac{س_٣ - \bar{س}}{ع} + \frac{س_٢ - \bar{س}}{ع} + \cdots + \frac{س_ن - \bar{س}}{ع}}{ن}$$

$$= \frac{(س_١ + س_٢ + \cdots + س_ن) - (\underbrace{\bar{س} + \bar{س} + \cdots + \bar{س}}_{\text{ن من المرات}})}{ن ع}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{ر=١}^{ن} س_ر - ن\bar{س}}{ن ع} = \frac{ن\bar{س} - ن\bar{س}}{ن ع} = \frac{صفر}{ن ع}$$

صفر =

وهو المطلوب.

ج) $\frac{14}{150} = \frac{28}{200} = \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{4}{11} = (x=y)L$

د) $\sum_{y=0}^{2} \binom{9}{y} (0.1)^y (0.9)^{9-y} = (y=y)L$ ، حيث $L(y=0) + L(y=1) + L(y=2)$ $= 1 - L(x \leq y)$ (11

ب) $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{9}$ جـ) $\sigma^2 = 0$ (12

(13

(14

ج) $L(x=4) = \binom{5}{4} (0.4)^4 (0.6)^1 = 0.1536$

و) $L(x=3) = L(x=0) + L(x=1) + L(x=2) = \cdots$

ز) $L(x \geq 1) = 1 - L(x=0) = \cdots$

ح) $\mu = np = 8 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2$

ط) $\sigma^2 = npq = 8 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = 1.5$

ك) $\sigma = \sqrt{1.5} = 1.225$

ل) $\mu = 2$ ، $\sigma^2 = 1.5$

م) $\mu = \frac{5}{11} \times 8 + \frac{3}{11}$

ن) $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{5}{11} \times 8 + \frac{3}{11}}$

س) $r = -1$ ع) $r = -1$

ف) $r = 0.9876543210$ ص) $r = 1$

ق) $r = 0$

ر) $r = 1$

ش) $r = 0.9876543210$

ت) $r = 0.9876543210$

ث) $r = 0.9876543210$

خ) $r = 0.9876543210$

ذ) $r = 0.9876543210$

ض) $r = 0.9876543210$

ظ) $r = 0.9876543210$

غ) $r = 0.9876543210$

أ) $r = 1$ ب) $r = 0.9876543210$

ج) $r = 0.9876543210$

د) $r = 0.9876543210$

هـ) $r = 0.9876543210$

و) $r = 0.9876543210$

ز) $r = 0.9876543210$

ح) $r = 0.9876543210$

ط) $r = 0.9876543210$

ك) $r = 0.9876543210$

ل) $r = 0.9876543210$

م) $r = 0.9876543210$

ن) $r = 0.9876543210$

س) $r = 0.9876543210$

ع) $r = 0.9876543210$

ف) $r = 0.9876543210$

ص) $r = 0.9876543210$

ق) $r = 0.9876543210$

ر) $r = 0.9876543210$

ش) $r = 0.9876543210$

ت) $r = 0.9876543210$

ث) $r = 0.9876543210$

خ) $r = 0.9876543210$

ذ) $r = 0.9876543210$

ض) $r = 0.9876543210$

ظ) $r = 0.9876543210$

غ) $r = 0.9876543210$

أ) $r = 0.9876543210$

ب) $r = 0.9876543210$

ج) $r = 0.9876543210$

د) $r = 0.9876543210$

هـ) $r = 0.9876543210$

و) $r = 0.9876543210$

ز) $r = 0.9876543210$

ح) $r = 0.9876543210$

ط) $r = 0.9876543210$

ك) $r = 0.9876543210$

ل) $r = 0.9876543210$

م) $r = 0.9876543210$

ن) $r = 0.9876543210$

س) $r = 0.9876543210$

ع) $r = 0.9876543210$

ف) $r = 0.9876543210$

ص) $r = 0.9876543210$

ق) $r = 0.9876543210$

ر) $r = 0.9876543210$

ش) $r = 0.9876543210$

ت) $r = 0.9876543210$

ث) $r = 0.9876543210$

خ) $r = 0.9876543210$

ذ) $r = 0.9876543210$

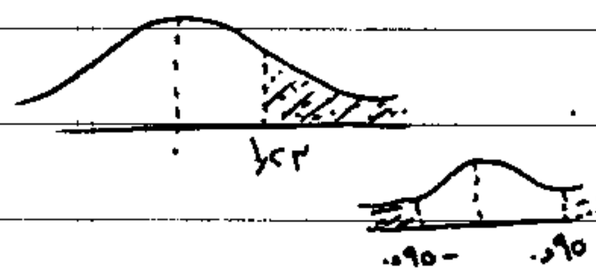
ض) $r = 0.9876543210$

ظ) $r = 0.9876543210$

غ) $r = 0.9876543210$

رابعاً : التوزيع الطبيعي

تدريب (١) ٢) ل (ز ≥ ١٫١٦) = ٠٫٨٧٧٠



٣) ل (ز ≤ ١٫٠٢) = ١ - ل (ز ≥ ١٫٠٢) ثم من الجدول مباشرة .

٣) ل (ز ≥ -٠٫٩٥) = ١ - ل (ز ≥ ٠٫٩٥) " " "

٤) ل (٠٫٣ ≤ ز ≤ ١٫٣)

= ل (ز ≤ ١٫٣) - ل (ز ≤ ٠٫٣) ثم من الجدول مباشرة .

٥) ل (-٠٫٨ ≤ ز ≤ صفر) = ل (ز ≤ صفر) - ل (ز ≤ -٠٫٨)

= ل (ز ≤ صفر) - [١ - ل (ز ≤ ٠٫٨)] ثم من الجدول مباشرة .

تدريب (٢) ١) P = ٠٫٨ ٢) P = ٠٫٤٧

تدريب (٣) ١) ل (ز ≥ (٩٥ - ١١٠)/١٠) = ل (ز ≥ -١٫٥) = ١ - ل (ز ≥ ١٫٥) ثم من الجدول مباشرة

٢) ل (ز ≤ (١٠٥ - ١١٠)/١٠) = ل (ز ≤ -٠٫٥) = ل (ز ≥ ٠٫٥) " "

٣) ل (-٢ ≤ ز ≤ ٢) = ل (ز ≤ ٢) - ل (ز ≤ -٢) = ل (ز ≤ ٢) - [١ - ل (ز ≤ ٢)]

تدريب (٤) ٢٥ يوماً .

تمارين ومسائل

١) نعم ل (|ز| ≤ ٠٫٨) = ل (-٠٫٨ ≤ ز ≤ ٠٫٨) = ل (ز ≤ ٠٫٨) - ل (ز ≤ -٠٫٨)

= ل (ز ≤ ٠٫٨) - [١ - ل (ز ≤ ٠٫٨)] ثم من الجدول .

٢) ١) P = -٠٫٢٧ ٢) P = ٠٫٩٢

٣) ل (س ≤ ٨٢) = ل (ز ≤ (٨٢ - ٧٠)/٨) = ل (ز ≤ ١٫٥) = ١ - ل (ز ≥ ١٫٥)

= ١ - ٠٫٩٣٣٢ = ٠٫٠٦٦٨

العدد = ٢٠٠٠ × ٠٫٠٦٦٨ = ١٣٣٫٦ ≈ ١٣٤ مهاجر .

ب) ل (س ≤ ٨٠) = ل (ز ≤ ١٫٥) = ١ - ل (ز ≥ ١٫٥) = ١ - ٠٫٩٤٤٨ = ٠٫٠٥٦

٤) نسبة النجاح = ٧٥٨٠/١٠٠٠ = ٠٫٧٥٨ ل (س ≤ م) = ٠٫٧٥٨

ل (ز ≤ (م - ٦٠)/٥) = ٠٫٧٥٨ لكن (م - ٦٠)/٥ = ك

ل (ز ≤ ك) = ٠٫٧٥٨

١ - ل (ز ≥ ك) = ٠٫٧٥٨٠

ل (ز ≥ ك) = ٠٫٢٤٢ ⇐ ك = -٠٫٧٠

(م - ٦٠)/٥ = -٠٫٧٠ ⇐ م = -٣٫٥ + ٦٠ = ٥٦٫٥ ≈ ٥٧