

"وقل رب زدني علما"

مدارس جوهرة عمان

أوراق عمل في

طرائق التكامل

وتطبيقاته

عثمان حنفي

مركز مسار التفوق للتدريب

٠٧٩٥٥٦٢٤٤٤

طرق التكامل

التكامل بالتعويض :

يستخدم في الحالات التالية :

- ① دائري زاوية غير خطية
- ② $\sin$ أو $\cos$ = الزاوية
- ③ $\tan$ طبيعي الدسي غير خطي
- ④ $\sec$ = الدسي
- ⑤ المثلث :
- ⑥ $\sin$ = مابين القوسين

II جد التكاملات التالية :

$$(1) \int \sin(x+1) dx$$

$$\sin(x+1) = \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1$$

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

$$\int \sin(x+1) dx = \int \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1 dx$$

$$\int \sin(x+1) dx = \cos 1 \int \sin x dx + \sin 1 \int \cos x dx$$

$$= -\cos(x+1) + \sin(x+1) + C$$

$$\sin(x+1) = \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1$$

$$\sin(x+1) = \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1$$

$$\sin(x+1) = \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1$$

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

$$\int \sin(x+1) dx = \int \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1 dx$$

$$\int \sin(x+1) dx = \cos 1 \int \sin x dx + \sin 1 \int \cos x dx$$

$$= -\cos(x+1) + \sin(x+1) + C$$

$$\sin(x+1) = \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1$$

$$\sin(x+1) = \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1$$

$$(3) \int \sin(x+1) dx$$

$$\sin(x+1) = \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1$$

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

$$\int \sin(x+1) dx = \int \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1 dx$$

$$\int \sin(x+1) dx = \cos 1 \int \sin x dx + \sin 1 \int \cos x dx$$

$$= -\cos(x+1) + \sin(x+1) + C$$

$$\sin(x+1) = \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1$$

$$\int \sin(x+1) dx = \int \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1 dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(5) \int \sin(x+1) dx$$

$$\sin(x+1) = \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1$$

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

$$\int \sin(x+1) dx = \int \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1 dx$$

$$\int \sin(x+1) dx = \cos 1 \int \sin x dx + \sin 1 \int \cos x dx$$

$$\int \sin(x+1) dx = -\cos(x+1) + \sin(x+1) + C$$

$$\sin(x+1) = \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1$$

$$\int \sin(x+1) dx = \int \sin x \cos 1 + \cos x \sin 1 dx$$

تدريب :

II جد التكاملات التالية :

$$1) \int (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

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

$$3) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$4) \int (x^2 - 5x + 2) dx$$

$$5) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$6) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

III اذا كان :

$$0 = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 7x + \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

$$7) \int_0^1 (x^2 - 7x + \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

IV اذا كان :

$$1 = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 7x + \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

$$17 = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 7x + \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

$$8) \int_0^1 (x^2 - 7x + \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

$$7) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$8) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$9) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$10) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$11) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

V اذا كان :

$$17 = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$12) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$13) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$14) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$15) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$16) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$17) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$18) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$19) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$20) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 5x) dx$$

تكمال ضرب اقتراش أو أكثر

في هذه الحالة يجب التخلص من عملية الضرب وذلك :

بالتوزيع أو المتطابقات

وإذا تعذر ذلك

نستخدم القويض أو الأجزاء

قانون الأجزاء :

$$\int \frac{u}{v} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{u}{v} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{u}{v} - \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{u}{v} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{u}{v} - \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{u}{v}$$

وإذا كان التكمال محدود فإن :

$$\int \frac{u}{v} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{u}{v} - \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{u}{v} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{u}{v} - \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{u}{v}$$

[1] جد التكمالات التالية :

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

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

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

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

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

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

الكل :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

الكل :

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

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

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

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

(٦) جاس قياس دس

$$\frac{10}{10} = 1 \quad \frac{10}{10} \times \frac{10}{10} = 1$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

(٧) قاس نظام دس

$$\frac{10}{10} = 1 \quad \frac{10}{10} \times \frac{10}{10} = 1$$

$$\frac{10}{10} \times \frac{10}{10} = 1$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

(٨) ٩ س ٥ دس

الكل: نقدم طريقه ايجول

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 5 \\ \hline 14 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ \hline 45 \end{array}$$

$$3 = 3 \quad 5 = 5 \quad 9 = 9$$

(٩) قياس (قاس + س) دس

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

(١٠) جاس (٦ + ٣ قياس) دس

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

تدريب :

III جد التكاليف التالية :

$$(1) \int_0^3 (5 + 5x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^3 (4 + 5x - x^2) dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^2 x (x^3 + x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 (x^3 - x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 x (x^2 + 2x - 1) dx$$

$$(8) \int_0^1 (1 + 2x - x^2) dx$$

□ إذا كان : $5 = (1-1)^2$ ، $3 = (1-1)^2$ ، $2 = (1-1)^2$ ، $1 = (1-1)^2$ ، $0 = (1-1)^2$

$$(9) \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 (1-x) dx$$

$$(10) \int_0^1 x (1-x)^2 dx$$

$$(11) \int_0^3 x^2 dx$$

$$x^3 = 27$$

$$\frac{x^3}{3} = 9$$

$$\int_0^3 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^3 = 9$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{1}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \Big|_0^3 = -\frac{1}{18}$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_0^3 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{27} \leftarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{9} \leftarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \leftarrow \ln x = \ln 3$$

$$\ln x = \ln 3 \leftarrow x = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \leftarrow x = 3$$

$$(12) \int_0^3 x^3 dx$$

$$x^4 = 81$$

$$x^3 = 27$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

$$\int_0^3 x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{81}{4}$$

$$\int_0^3 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^3 = 9$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{81}{4} \\ + \\ \frac{27}{1} \\ + \\ \frac{9}{1} \\ + \\ \frac{3}{1} \\ + \\ \frac{1}{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{81}{4} + \frac{27}{1} + \frac{9}{1} + \frac{3}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{121}{4}$$

$$\frac{121}{4} = \frac{121}{4}$$

$$(13) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$

$$u = 1-x^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -2x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$\int \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{-2x} du = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = 2\sqrt{u} + C = 2\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$u = 1-x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -2x$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{u}} \Rightarrow \int \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{-2x} du = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du$$

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

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

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

$$(14) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$

$$u = 1-x^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -2x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{u}}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (-2x) \\ \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{array}$$

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

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

$$(15) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$

$$u = 1-x^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -2x$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{u}}$$

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

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

$$u = 1-x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -2x$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{u}}$$

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

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

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

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

تدريب

II. جد التكاملات التالية :

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

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

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

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

$$(5) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(7) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

(١٦) $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ الكلى

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

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

(١٧) $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$
 $\frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^4} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^4} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x^4} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{3x^4} + C$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^4} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^4} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^4} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{2x^4} + C$

(١٨) $\int \frac{1}{x^4} dx$

$\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$
 $\frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^5} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^5} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x^5} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{4x^5} + C$

$\frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^5} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^5} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x^5} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{3x^5} + C$

(١٩) $\int \frac{1}{x^5} dx$

$\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$
 $\frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{1}{5} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^5} dx = -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{5x^6} + C$

$\frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^5} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{4x^6} + C$

$\frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^5} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{3x^6} + C$

$\frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^5} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{2x^6} + C$

$\frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{1}{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^5} dx = -\frac{1}{1} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{x^6} + C$

(٢٠) $\int \frac{1}{x^6} dx$

$\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$
 $\frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^7} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^6} dx = -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^7} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{x^7} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{6x^7} + C$

$\frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{1}{5} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^7} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^6} dx = -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^7} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{x^7} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{5x^7} + C$

$\frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^7} \right)$
 $\int \frac{1}{x^6} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^7} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x^7} \right) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{4x^7} + C$

تدريج !

(٢١) $\int \frac{1}{x^7} dx$

(٢٢) $\int \frac{1}{x^8} dx$

تكامل القوس المرفوع لهو

$$\text{إذا كان قوساً وفرداً نستخدم القاعدة}$$

$$\int \frac{1+u}{p(1+u)} du = \int \frac{1}{p} du$$

وبغير ذلك ! نخلص منه (إن أمكن) والدَّ
نستخدم التكامل بالتعويض

جد التكميلات التالية:

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

$$\text{الحل: } \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2 + 1} dx$$

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

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

المبرر

$$u = x + 2 \quad \leftarrow \quad du = dx$$

$$u = x + 2 \quad \leftarrow \quad du = dx$$

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

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

$$3) \int \frac{1}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 4} dx$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$$

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

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x-4}$$

$$= \frac{A(x-2)(x-4) + B(x-1)(x-4) + C(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)}$$

$$= \frac{A(x^2 - 6x + 8) + B(x^2 - 5x + 4) + C(x^2 - 3x + 2)}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)}$$

$$= \frac{A(x^2 - 6x + 8) + B(x^2 - 5x + 4) + C(x^2 - 3x + 2)}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)}$$

$$= \frac{A(x^2 - 6x + 8) + B(x^2 - 5x + 4) + C(x^2 - 3x + 2)}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)}$$

$$4) \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$5) \int \frac{1}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x} dx$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

لكن $\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \times (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \times (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \times (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= (1 - \sqrt{3}) \sqrt{5} =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

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

$$\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}$$

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

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$$

تدريب ١ جد التكاملات التالية -

$$(1) \int \frac{x^2 (x^3 - 2)^2}{x^5} dx$$

$$(2) \int \frac{x^3}{x^5 (x^2 + 1)} dx$$

$$(3) \int \frac{x^0}{x^5 \sqrt{1 + x^3}} dx$$

$$(4) \int \frac{x^2}{x^5 \sqrt{1 + x^3}} dx$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x^3}{x^5 (1 + x^3)^2} dx$$

$$(6) \int \frac{x^2}{x^5 (x^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

$$(7) \int \frac{x^2 (1 + x^2)^2}{x^5} dx$$

$$(8) \int \frac{x^2}{x^5 \sqrt{1 + x^3}} dx$$

$$(9) \int \frac{x^2}{x^5 \sqrt{1 + x^3}} dx$$

$$(10) \int \left(\frac{x^2}{x^5 \sqrt{1 + x^3}} + \frac{x^2}{x^5 \sqrt{1 + x^3}} \right) dx$$

$$(11) \int \frac{1}{x^5} dx + \int \frac{x^2}{x^5 \sqrt{1 + x^3}} dx$$

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

$$\frac{x^2}{x^5} = x^{-3} \rightarrow x^{-3} = x^{-3} \rightarrow x^{-3} = x^{-3}$$

$$(1) \int \frac{x^2 (x^3 - 2)^2}{x^5} dx$$

$$x^3 - 2 = u$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{x^5} = x^{-3}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^5} \times \frac{1}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{x^2} (x^3 - 2)^2 dx =$$

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

$$0 - u^3 = x^3 - 2$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x^5} (x^6 - 4x^3 + 4) dx =$$

$$\int \left(\frac{x^6}{x^5} - \frac{4x^3}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5} \right) dx =$$

$$\int \left(x - \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^5} \right) dx =$$

$$(11) \int \frac{x^2}{x^5 \sqrt{1 + x^3}} dx$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^5 \sqrt{1 + x^3}} = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x = \sqrt{u}$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$x^2 = u$$

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

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

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

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

$$(13) \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) =$$

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

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} &= \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} =$$

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

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

$$(14) \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) =$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(15) \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) =$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(17) \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) =$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(19) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^3 + x^2}} dx$$

الحل

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

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

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

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

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

$$2x + 1 = 2u \frac{du}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2x + 1}{2u}$$

$$\frac{dx}{u} = \frac{2u du}{2x + 1}$$

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

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

$$(17) \quad \int \frac{x^3 - 8}{\sqrt{x^4 + 4x^2 - 9}} dx$$

الحل

$$= \int \frac{x^3 - 8}{\sqrt{x^4 + 4x^2 - 9}} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x^2 - 3 \\ \hline x^4 + 4x^2 - 9 \\ \hline x^2 - 3 \end{array}$$

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

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

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

$$= \int \frac{(x^3 - 8)(x^2 + 3)}{x^4 + 9x^2 - 9} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(x^3 - 8)(x^2 + 3)}{x^4 + 9x^2 - 9} dx$$

$$(18) \quad \int \frac{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)}{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)} dx$$

الحل

$$= \int \frac{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)}{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)}{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)}{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)}{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)}{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)}{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)}{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)}{x^2(1-x^3)(1-x^6)} dx$$

$$(20) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} dx$$

الحل

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{x^3 + 1} = u$$

$$x^3 + 1 = u^2$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{2} = 2u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dx}{u} = \frac{4u du}{3x^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{4u du}{3x^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{4u du}{3x^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{4u du}{3x^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{4u du}{3x^2}$$

$$(٢٣) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^4(x^2-3x-4)} dx$$

$$\text{الحل ١} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^4((x-4)(x+1))} dx =$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{x-4} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+1} \quad \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{C}{x+1} + \frac{D}{x-4}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-3x-4} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-3x-4} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-3x-4} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2-3x-4} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$(٢١) \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^4}}{x^5} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^4}}{x^5} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^4}}{x^5} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^4}}{x^5} dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2} \quad \frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

تدريب : جد التكاملات التالية :

$$(١) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^4(x^2-3x-4)} dx$$

$$(٢) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^4(x^2-3x-4)} dx$$

$$(٣) \int \frac{(1+x^2)^0}{x^4} dx$$

$$(٤) \int \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{x^3}{4}}}{x^4} dx$$

$$(٥) \int \frac{1}{x^4(x^2+3x+2)} dx$$

$$(٦) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^4+x}}{x^4} dx$$

$$(٧) \int \frac{x^3-x}{x^4+x^2+1} dx$$

$$(٢٢) \int \frac{(1+x)^9}{x^{11}} dx$$

$$\text{الحل ١} \int \frac{(1+x)^9}{x^{11}} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{(1+x)^9}{x^{11}} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{(1+x)^9}{x^{11}} dx =$$

$$x+1 = u$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

تكملة القسم

اولاً: $\int \frac{\text{كثير حدود}}{\text{كثير حدود}} dx$

نستخدم القاعدة اذا كان
البسط منتهى المقام

واذا تعذر ذلك فنقسم:

الكور الجزئية ٢ و القسم الطويل
حسب درجة كل من البسط والمقام .

Ⓟ التكملة بالكور الجزئية:

لـ $\int \frac{\text{كثير حدود}}{\text{كثير حدود}} dx$ نستخرج الحدود
بالطرق التالية:

- (١) درجة البسط > درجة المقام
- (٢) المقام تربيعي وتحلل الى
عاملين مختلفين

جد التكملة التالية:

$$\int \frac{x^5}{x^4 - x^3 - x^2} dx \quad (1)$$

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

$$\int \frac{A}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{B}{x-2} dx + \int \frac{C}{x+1} dx =$$

$$x = \frac{0}{0} = 2 \leftarrow x = -1$$

$$1 = \frac{0}{0} = 0 \leftarrow 1 = x$$

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

$$= \ln|x-2| + 4 \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{x} + C$$

(٤٤) أثبت أن:

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{بـ } x \text{ حدي} \\ \text{بـ } x \text{ حدي} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int \frac{(1-x)^n}{x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{(1-x)^n}{x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{(1-x)^n}{x} dx =$$

$$x = 1 - x$$

$$\int \frac{(1-x)^n}{x} dx = \int \frac{(1-x)^n}{1-x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{(1-x)^n}{1-x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{(1-x)^n}{1-x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{(1-x)^n}{1-x} dx = \int \frac{(1-x)^n}{1-x} dx =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{12}{1+s^2-6s-4} ds \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{12}{(1-s^2)(1-6s-4)} ds =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{12}{(1-s^2)(1-6s-4)} ds =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{1}{(1-s^2)} \times 12 \right] ds =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{12}{(1-s^2)(1-6s-4)} ds =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{3-s}{s^2+5s-6} ds \quad (5)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{3-s}{(s-2)(s+3)} ds =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{3-s}{(s-2)(s+3)} ds =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{3-s}{(s-2)(s+3)} ds =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{3-s}{(s-2)(s+3)} ds =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{s+3} \right) ds =$$

$$= \ln|s-2| + \ln|s+3| + C$$

$$= \ln|s-2| + \ln|s+3| + C$$

تدريب: جد التكاملات التالية.

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{0}{1-s^2-6s} ds \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{5+3s}{s^2-8s-3} ds \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{5+s}{s^2+5s-6} ds \quad (3)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{14-s}{12-s^2-8s} ds \quad (4)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{5-7s}{s^2-5s-6} ds \quad (5)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{3+5s}{s^2+5s-6} ds \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{3+5s}{(1-s)(s-6)} ds =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{0}{1-s} ds + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P}{s-6} ds =$$

$$0 = \frac{0}{1-s} = 0 \leftarrow 1 = s$$

$$0 = \frac{0}{1-s} = 0 \leftarrow 1 = s$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{0}{1-s} ds + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P}{s-6} ds =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{0}{1-s} + \frac{P}{s-6} \right] ds =$$

$$= \left(\frac{0}{1-s} + \frac{P}{s-6} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{0}{1-s} + \frac{P}{s-6} =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{5-s}{12-s^2-8s} ds \quad (3)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{(3+s)(s-8)} ds =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{0}{3+s} ds + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P}{s-8} ds =$$

$$\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{3+s} = P \leftarrow \frac{8}{12} = s$$

$$\frac{1}{12} = 0 \leftarrow 3 = s$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{12} ds + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P}{s-8} ds =$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \ln|s-8| - \frac{1}{12} \ln|s+3| + C$$

تذكر أولاً : ان لم يكن المقام مربعياً
فإننا نخلص ونستخدم بقولن
أو القاعدة

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3 + x} dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

طريقة أخرى :

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3 + x} dx$$

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

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

ملاحظة :

لا يمكن اعتمادها في كل المثل من هذا النوع

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + x^2 + x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + x^2 + x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + x^2 + x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + x^2 + x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + x^2 + x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + x^2 + x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + x^2 + x} dx =$$

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$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + x^2 + x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + x^2 + x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + x^2 + x} dx =$$

تدريب : جد التكاملات التالية :

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

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

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

$$s \frac{11+s-2}{1-s-2-s} \int + s-3 \int =$$

$$s \frac{11+s-2}{(2+s)(5-s)} \int + s-3 =$$

$$s \frac{0}{2+s} \int + s \frac{P}{5-s} \int + s-3 =$$

$$3 = \frac{0}{1} = P \leftarrow 0 = s$$

$$1 = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \leftarrow 2 = s$$

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

$$s-3 = 3 + s-3 - 10 + s-10 + 12 + s-12$$

$$s \frac{3-s-2}{(1+s)(3-s)} \int \quad (3)$$

$$s \frac{3-s-2}{3-s-2-s} \int =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4+s-2 \\ 3-s-2-s \quad \overline{) \quad 3-s-2} \\ 3-s-2-s \quad \overline{) \quad 3-s-2} \\ 0 \quad \overline{) \quad 0} \\ 0 \quad \overline{) \quad 0} \\ 0 \quad \overline{) \quad 0} \end{array}$$

$$s \frac{12+s-12}{(1+s)(3-s)} \int + s \frac{(4+s-2)}{(3-s)} \int =$$

$$s \frac{0}{1+s} \int + s \frac{P}{3-s} \int + s-4+s =$$

$$\frac{0}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = P \leftarrow 3 = s$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \leftarrow 1 = s$$

$$s \frac{1}{1+s} \int + s \frac{0}{3-s} \int + s-4+s =$$

$$s-4+s = \frac{1}{2} + 12 + s-12 + \frac{0}{3} + s-4+s =$$

١٦) التكاثر بالقسم الطويل
له يستخدم لإيجاد كثير الحدود

إذا كانت درجة البسط $\leq$ درجة المقام :

حيث ترتب حدود البسط والمقام تقارنيا
ثم نستخدم القسم الطويل ونطبعه لقانون :

$$\int \frac{\text{الباقى}}{\text{المقام نفسه}} \int + \int \frac{\text{الفاغ}}{\text{المقام نفسه}} \int$$

جد المقادير التالية :

$$(1) \int \frac{10-s-4}{s-2} \int$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1-s-2-s \quad \overline{) \quad 10-s-4} \\ 10-s-4+s \quad \overline{) \quad 10-s-4} \\ 0 \quad \overline{) \quad 0} \\ 0 \quad \overline{) \quad 0} \\ 0 \quad \overline{) \quad 0} \end{array}$$

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

$$s \frac{1}{s-2} \int + s \frac{1-s-2-s}{s-2} \int =$$

$$(10-s-4) - (1-s-2-s) = 9-9-9-9 =$$

$$= 12 + s-12$$

$$(3) \int \frac{19-s-7-s-3}{1-s-3-s} \int$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1-s-3-s \quad \overline{) \quad 19-s-7-s-3} \\ 19-s-7-s-3 \quad \overline{) \quad 19-s-7-s-3} \\ 0 \quad \overline{) \quad 0} \\ 0 \quad \overline{) \quad 0} \\ 0 \quad \overline{) \quad 0} \end{array}$$

تدريب : جد التكاملات التالية :

$$\int \frac{3}{2-x} dx + \int (2+x) dx =$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{1+1-x-x^2}{x^2+3} dx =$$

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

$$\int \frac{x^2-5x+4}{9-(x-5)^2} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{3x^2-5x-9}{x^2-7x-6} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{3(3-5x)(x-6)}{x^2-7x-6} dx =$$

$$\frac{3}{x} \ln |x-6| - \frac{5}{x} \ln |x-7| + \frac{3}{x} \ln |x+6| + C =$$

ثانياً : $\int \frac{\text{اقترب آخر}}{\text{اقترب آخر}} dx$ لـ نستخدم القاعدة اذا كان
البسط مشتق للمقام

وإذا تعذر ذلك :

لـ يجب التخلص من المقام

لـ بالتطابقات

أو الاختصار أو التقرب بالمرافق

والآن نستخدم القويض ليصبح كل من

المقام والبسط كثيرات حدود

* جد التكاملات التالية :

$$\int \frac{3x^2}{x^2-2x+1} dx =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 = 2x - 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{x^2-2x+1} = \frac{x^2}{x^2-2x+1} \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{x^2}{x^2-2x+1} dx =$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |x+1| + C =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |x+1| + C =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |x+1| + C =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |x+1| + C =$$

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

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

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

$$u = x^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$\frac{du}{2} = x dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} = \int x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln |u| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2 - 1|$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(11) \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(12) \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(10) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sqrt{5-4x} &= u \\ 5-4x &= u^2 \\ 2-4x &= u^2 - 5 \\ 2-4x &= u^2 - 5 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\int \frac{2-4x}{u^2} \times \frac{1}{2} du =$$

$$\int \frac{2-4x}{u^2} \times \frac{1}{2} du =$$

$$\int \frac{2-4x}{u^2} \times \frac{1}{2} du =$$

$$\int \frac{2-4x}{u^2} \times \frac{1}{2} du =$$

$$\int \frac{2-4x}{u^2} \times \frac{1}{2} du =$$

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$$\int \frac{2-4x}{u^2} \times \frac{1}{2} du =$$

$$\int \frac{2-4x}{u^2} \times \frac{1}{2} du =$$

$$\int \frac{2-4x}{u^2} \times \frac{1}{2} du =$$

تدريب! جد التكاملات التالية:

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

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx$$

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx$$

$$(5) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx$$

$$(13) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx$$

$$\sqrt{5-4x} = u$$

$$5-4x = u^2$$

$$2-4x = u^2 - 5$$

$$2-4x = u^2 - 5$$

$$2-4x = u^2 - 5$$

$$2-4x = u^2 - 5$$

$$2-4x = u^2 - 5$$

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$$2-4x = u^2 - 5$$

$$2-4x = u^2 - 5$$

$$2-4x = u^2 - 5$$

تمارين 11

11 جد التكاملات التالية :

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

$$2) \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3 - x^2 - 4x} dx$$

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

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

$$5) \int \frac{x^3}{x^3 - 5} dx$$

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

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

$$8) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$9) \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$10) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$11) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$12) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

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

$$14) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$15) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$16) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$17) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$18) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$19) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$20) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$(٢١) \int \frac{1}{s \sqrt{1+s^2}} ds$$

$$(٢٢) \int (1-s^2)^0 ds$$

$$(٢٣) \int \frac{s^3 - s}{1+s^2} ds$$

$$(٢٤) \int \left(\frac{1}{s} - s\right) (s^2 - \frac{1}{s}) ds$$

$$(٢٥) \int (1+s)^3 (s^2 + s - 2) ds$$

$$(٢٦) \int \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+s}}{1 + \sqrt{1+s}} ds$$

$$(٢٧) \int \frac{(s^2 + s) \sqrt{s}}{s^2 - 2} ds$$

$$(٢٨) \int \frac{1}{s \sqrt{1+s^2}} ds$$

$$(٢٩) \int s \left(\frac{1}{s^2 - 3} + \frac{1}{s + 5} \right) ds$$

$$(٣٠) \int \frac{1}{s^2} (1 + \frac{1}{s^2}) ds$$

$$(٣١) \int \frac{\sqrt{s^2 - 3}}{s - 3} ds$$

$$(٣٢) \int \frac{s^2 + s - 5}{s} ds$$

$$(٣٣) \int \frac{s}{\sqrt{s^2 + 3}} ds$$

$$(٣٤) \int \frac{s^2 + 2s}{s^2} ds$$

$$(٣٥) \int \frac{\sqrt{s^2 - 1}}{s} ds$$

$$(٣٦) \int \frac{1 + s + s^2 + s^3}{s^2(1+s)} ds$$

$$(٣٧) \int \left(\frac{1-s}{1+s} \right) ds$$

$$(٣٨) \int \sqrt{2 + \left(\frac{1}{s} - s \right)} ds$$

$$(٣٩) \int \frac{\sqrt{3 + s}}{s^2 - 2} ds$$

$$(٤٠) \int \frac{s^2 + s}{s^2 - 2} ds$$

[٣] إذا كان :

$$\int_0^1 (1-x)(1-x^2) dx = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 (1-x)(1-x^2+x^4) dx$$

[٣] إذا كان :

$$\int_0^1 (1-x)(1-x^2+x^4) dx = 12$$

$$\int_0^1 (1-x)(1-x^2) dx = 2$$

$$\int_0^1 (1-x)(1-x^2+x^4) dx$$

[٤] إذا كان :

$$12 = (1-x)(1-x^2+x^4) \quad , \quad 2 = (1-x)(1-x^2)$$

$$5 = (1-x)(1-x^2+x^4) \quad , \quad 1 = (1-x)(1-x^2)$$

$$\int_0^1 (1-x)(1-x^2+x^4) dx$$

تكامل اللوغاريتم الطبيعي

نستخدم التكامل بالأجزاء ونفرض

$$u = \ln x$$

وإذا كانت متطابقة في مشتقتها

نستخدم التكامل بالتعويض ونفرض

$$u = \ln x \quad \text{أو} \quad x = e^u$$

$$(1) \int \ln x \, dx$$

$$u = \ln x \quad \leftarrow \quad x = e^u$$

$$x = e^u \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = e^{-u}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = e^{-u} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = e^{-u}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = e^{-u} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = e^{-u}$$

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

$$u = \ln x \quad \leftarrow \quad x = e^u$$

$$x = e^u \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = e^{-u}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = e^{-u} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = e^{-u}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = e^{-u} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = e^{-u}$$

$$(3) \int \ln x \, dx$$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int 1 dx$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

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

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

(۴) ۲ - (لوہے) سے

$$r \frac{1}{r^2} \times (r \cos \theta)^2 = 9 \leftarrow (r \cos \theta)^2 = 9$$

$\frac{1}{c} = 0 \leftarrow 0.50 = 0.5$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ (لوسا) } - 2 \text{ سالوس دس}$$

$$9 = 9 \leftarrow 105 \leftarrow 105 = \frac{1}{5} = 5$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.7071 \quad \leftarrow \text{مقدار} = 0.7071$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} - \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{128} - \frac{1}{256} + \frac{1}{512} - \frac{1}{1024} + \frac{1}{2048} - \frac{1}{4096} + \frac{1}{8192} - \frac{1}{16384} + \frac{1}{32768} - \frac{1}{65536} + \frac{1}{131072} - \frac{1}{262144} + \frac{1}{524288} - \frac{1}{1048576} + \frac{1}{2097152} - \frac{1}{4194304} + \frac{1}{8388608} - \frac{1}{16777216} + \frac{1}{33554432} - \frac{1}{67108864} + \frac{1}{134217728} - \frac{1}{268435456} + \frac{1}{536870912} - \frac{1}{1073741824} + \frac{1}{2147483648} - \frac{1}{4294967296} + \frac{1}{8589934592} - \frac{1}{17179869184} + \frac{1}{34359738368} - \frac{1}{68719476736} + \frac{1}{137438953472} - \frac{1}{274877906944} + \frac{1}{549755813888} - \frac{1}{1099511627776} + \frac{1}{2199023255552} - \frac{1}{4398046511104} + \frac{1}{8796093022208} - \frac{1}{17592186044416} + \frac{1}{35184372088832} - \frac{1}{70368744177664} + \frac{1}{140737488355328} - \frac{1}{281474976710656} + \frac{1}{562949953421312} - \frac{1}{1125899906842624} + \frac{1}{2251799813685248} - \frac{1}{4503599627370496} + \frac{1}{9007199254740992} - \frac{1}{18014398509481984} + \frac{1}{36028797018963968} - \frac{1}{72057594037927936} + \frac{1}{144115188075855872} - \frac{1}{288230376151711744} + \frac{1}{576460752303423488} - \frac{1}{1152921504606846976} + \frac{1}{2305843009213693952} - \frac{1}{4611686018427387904} + \frac{1}{9223372036854775808} - \frac{1}{18446744073709551616} + \frac{1}{36893488147419103232} - \frac{1}{73786976294838206464} + \frac{1}{147573952589676412928} - \frac{1}{295147905179352825856} + \frac{1}{590295810358705651712} - \frac{1}{1180591620717411303424} + \frac{1}{2361183241434822606848} - \frac{1}{4722366482869645213696} + \frac{1}{9444732965739290427392} - \frac{1}{18889465931478580854784} + \frac{1}{37778931862957161709568} - \frac{1}{75557863725914323419136} + \frac{1}{151115727451828646838272} - \frac{1}{302231454903657293676544} + \frac{1}{604462909807314587353088} - \frac{1}{1208925819614629174706176} + \frac{1}{2417851639229258349412352} - \frac{1}{4835703278458516698824704} + \frac{1}{9671406556917033397649408} - \frac{1}{19342813113834066795298816} + \frac{1}{38685626227668133590597632} - \frac{1}{77371252455336267181195264} + \frac{1}{154742504910672534362390528} - \frac{1}{309485009821345068724781056} + \frac{1}{618970019642690137449562112} - \frac{1}{1237940039285380274899124224} + \frac{1}{2475880078570760549798248448} - \frac{1}{4951760157141521099596496896} + \frac{1}{9903520314283042199192993792} - \frac{1}{19807040628566084398385987584} + \frac{1}{39614081257132168796771975168} - \frac{1}{79228162514264337593543950336} + \frac{1}{158456325028528675187087900672} - \frac{1}{316912650057057350374175801344} + \frac{1}{633825300114114700748351602688} - \frac{1}{1267650600228229401496703205376} + \frac{1}{2535301200456458802993406410752} - \frac{1}{5070602400912917605986812821504} + \frac{1}{10141204801825835211973625643008} - \frac{1}{20282409603651670423947251286016} + \frac{1}{40564819207303340847894502572032} - \frac{1}{81129638414606681695789005144064} + \frac{1}{162259276829213363391578010288128} - \frac{1}{324518553658426726783156020576256} + \frac{1}{649037107316853453566312041152512} - \frac{1}{1298074214633706907132624082305024} + \frac{1}{2596148429267413814265248164610048} - \frac{1}{5192296858534827628530496329220096} + \frac{1}{10384593717069655257060992658440192} - \frac{1}{20769187434139310514121985316880384} + \frac{1}{41538374868278621028243970633760768} - \frac{1}{83076749736557242056487941267521536} + \frac{1}{166153499473114484112975882535043072} - \frac{1}{332306998946228968225951765070086144} + \frac{1}{664613997892457936451903530140172288} - \frac{1}{1329227995784915872903807060280344576} + \frac{1}{2658455991569831745807614120560689152} - \frac{1}{5316911983139663491615228241121378304} + \frac{1}{10633823966279326983230456482242756608} - \frac{1}{21267647932558653966460912964485513216} + \frac{1}{42535295865117307932921825928971026432} - \frac{1}{85070591730234615865843651857942052864} + \frac{1}{170141183460469231731687303715884105728} - \frac{1}{340282366920938463463374607431768211456} + \frac{1}{680564733841876926926749214863536422912} - \frac{1}{1361129467683753853853498429727072845824} + \frac{1}{2722258935367507707706996859454145691648} - \frac{1}{5444517870735015415413993718908291383296} + \frac{1}{10889035741470030830827987437816582766592} - \frac{1}{21778071482940061661655974875633165533184} + \frac{1}{43556142965880123323311949751266331066368} - \frac{1}{87112285931760246646623899502532662132736} + \frac{1}{174224571863520493293247799005065324265472} - \frac{1}{348449143727040986586495598010130648530944} + \frac{1}{696898287454081973172991196020261297061888} - \frac{1}{1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776} + \frac{1}{278759314981632789269196478408$$

(7) $\int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du$ $\rightarrow$ $\arctan u + C$

$$\sqrt{5} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \text{NS} \leftarrow (1+\sqrt{5}) \frac{1}{2} = \text{NS}$$

$U = 0 \leftarrow U_S = 0.5$

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

$$\frac{1+0.5\sqrt{0.5}}{0.5-0.5}$$

$$\cos \frac{1}{1+u^2} \Big| + u \sin \frac{1}{1+u^2} \Big| - (1+u^2) \frac{d}{du} u \frac{1}{1+u^2} =$$

$$2 + \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} |z| \frac{1}{z} + \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{z} - (1 + \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} |z|) \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{z} =$$

$$u-s \frac{(c+v) \frac{1}{3}}{\sqrt{c+v}} 2(v$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sqrt{s+r} &= u_p \\ s+r &= u_p^2 \\ u-s &= u_p s u_p r \end{aligned} \right\} u_p s u_p r \times \frac{u_p^2}{u_p} =$$

$$= 2 \varepsilon_{\text{Lorentz}} \text{ cm}$$

$$\cos \frac{1}{\omega} = \cos \omega \leftarrow \cos \omega = \cos \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$\omega \Sigma = 0 \leftarrow \omega \Sigma = 0.5$

$$\cdot \text{us} \in \mathcal{I} - \text{us} \text{us} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \omega_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} \omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$2 + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} =$$

$$5. \frac{1}{(1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 \theta)} =$$

$$\frac{\omega s}{1 - \omega s} = -s \left\{ \omega s \cancel{\omega} \times \frac{1}{(\cancel{\omega} - s)\cancel{\omega}} \right\} =$$

$$\text{wps } \frac{1}{(s+u)(s-u)} \Big|_{s=u} =$$

$$\text{we s } \frac{u}{s+u} \text{ } \text{ } + \text{ we s } \frac{p}{s-u} \text{ } =$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} = p \leftarrow r = \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - = 0 \leftarrow - = 40$$

$$\text{wps} \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}{c + \omega} \mathcal{Z} + \text{wps} \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}{c - \omega} \mathcal{Z} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} |c - u|_2 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} |c + u|_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \log \frac{100}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{100}{3} + 0.4$$

(٨) قاس لوطاس وس

$$\text{من} = \text{لوطاس}$$

$$\text{قاس} \times \text{من} \times \frac{\text{قاس}}{\text{قاس}} = \text{من} = \frac{\text{قاس}}{\text{قاس}}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} + \text{قاس} \text{ من قاس وس}$$

$$\text{لكن قاس} = \text{من} \text{ من} = \text{قاس} \times (\text{من} + 1) = \text{من} = \frac{\text{قاس}}{\text{قاس}}$$

$$\text{من} = (\text{من} + \text{من}) \text{ من}$$

$$\text{من} = \text{من} \leftarrow \text{من} = \text{من}$$

$$\text{من} = \text{من} + \text{من} = \text{من} \leftarrow \text{من} = \text{من} + \frac{\text{من}}{3} + \frac{\text{من}}{3}$$

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

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

$$\text{قاس لوطاس} + \frac{1}{3} \text{ قاس لوطاس} = \text{قاس لوطاس}$$

$$\text{قاس} - \frac{1}{3} \text{ قاس} = \text{قاس}$$

تكمالات خاصة

اولاً : التكمال الدوري

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} + \text{قاس} \text{ من قاس وس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} + \text{قاس} \text{ من قاس وس}$$

جد التكمالات التالية :

$$(١) \text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \text{ وس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \leftarrow \text{قاس} = \text{قاس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \text{ وس} \leftarrow \text{قاس} = \text{قاس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \text{ وس} = \text{قاس} + \text{قاس} \text{ من قاس وس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \leftarrow \text{قاس} = \text{قاس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \text{ وس} \leftarrow \text{قاس} = \text{قاس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \text{ وس} = \text{قاس} + \text{قاس} \text{ من قاس وس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \text{ وس} = \text{قاس} + \text{قاس} \text{ من قاس وس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \text{ وس} = \text{قاس} + \text{قاس} \text{ من قاس وس}$$

$$(٢) \text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \text{ وس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \leftarrow \text{قاس} = \text{قاس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \text{ وس} \leftarrow \text{قاس} = \text{قاس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \text{ وس} = \text{قاس} + \text{قاس} \text{ من قاس وس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \leftarrow \text{قاس} = \text{قاس}$$

$$\text{قاس} = \text{قاس} \text{ وس} \leftarrow \text{قاس} = \text{قاس}$$

$$(٣) \text{قاس} = \frac{(1-\text{قاس})}{(3+\text{قاس})}$$

$$(٤) \text{قاس} = \text{قاس}$$

$$(٥) \text{قاس} = \frac{\text{قاس}}{\text{قاس}}$$

$$(٦) \text{قاس} = \text{قاس}$$

$$(3) \int \frac{s \cdot s}{(1+s)^2} ds$$

$$\int s \cdot s \cdot (1+s)^{-2} ds =$$

$$s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s \cdot s = s^2$$

$$s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s \cdot s = s^2$$

$$s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s \cdot s = s^2$$

$$s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s \cdot s = s^2$$

$$s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s \cdot s = s^2$$

$$(2) \int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s = s \\ \frac{s}{s} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

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$$\int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$(3) \int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s = s \\ \frac{s}{s} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\text{ثالثاً: } \int (دائري) \times (دائري) ds$$

نستخدم التكامل بالتعويض

وإذا كان s ، m كلاًهما زوجياً في حالة (جاء هنا)

نستخدم مطابقات النصف

$$(1) \int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s = s \\ \frac{s}{s} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

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$$\int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^4 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$(4) \int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds$$

$$\int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s = s \\ \frac{s}{s} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{s^3 \cdot s}{s^2 \cdot s} ds =$$

$$(٥) \int \sin^2 x \, dx =$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$C = \sin x$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos x} \, dx = \int \sec x \, dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} \right| + C$$

$$(٦) \int \sin^3 x \, dx =$$

$$\int \sin^3 x \, dx = \int \sin^2 x \sin x \, dx$$

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

$$= \int (1 - \cos^2 x) (-\cos x) \, dx$$

$$(٧) \int \sin^4 x \, dx =$$

$$\int \sin^4 x \, dx = \int \sin^2 x \sin^2 x \, dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(x - \sin 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(x - \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 4x}{2} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{4} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{\cos 4x}{8} + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{4} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + \frac{\cos 4x}{8} + C$$

$$(٨) \int \cos^2 x \, dx =$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$(٩) \int \cos^3 x \, dx =$$

$$\int \cos^3 x \, dx = \int \cos^2 x \cos x \, dx$$

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

$$= \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \sin x \, dx$$

$$C = \cos x$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x} \, dx = \int \csc x \, dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \right| + C$$

$$(١٠) \int \sin^5 x \, dx =$$

$$\int \sin^5 x \, dx = \int \sin^4 x \sin x \, dx$$

$$= \int \sin^3 x \sin^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \int \sin^3 x (1 - \cos^2 x) \, dx$$

$$= \int \sin^3 x \, dx - \int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x \, dx$$

تمريض [٢]

[١] جد التكميلات التالية :

$$(١) \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$(٢) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٣) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٤) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٥) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٦) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٧) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٨) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$[٢] \text{ ازلناه عن } = \int (x^2 - 1) dx$$

$$\text{فأنت أن : } \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int (x^2 - 1) dx$$

تمريض عام

جد التكميلات التالية :

$$(١) \int \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1} dx$$

$$(٢) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٣) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٤) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٥) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٦) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٧) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٨) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(٩) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(١٠) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(١١) \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$(1) \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} \, dx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sqrt{1-x} &= u \\ 1-x &= u^2 \\ 1-2x &= 2u \, du \\ \frac{1-2x}{2} &= u \end{aligned} \right\} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} \, dx = \int_{1}^0 u \cdot (-2u) \, du = \int_1^0 -2u^2 \, du = -\frac{2}{3} u^3 \Big|_1^0 = -\frac{2}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(7) \int_0^{\pi} (1+\cos x) \, dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} (1+\cos x) \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} 1 \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \, dx = x + \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi + \sin \pi - (0 + \sin 0) = \pi$$

طريقة أخرى:

$$(11) \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x-x^2} \, dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x-x^2} \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (x+\frac{1}{2})^2} \, dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos x \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \, dx = \sin x + \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2 \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2(\sin \pi - \sin 0) = 0$$

تقويض: $u = \cos x$ مطابقة

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x-x^2} \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (x+\frac{1}{2})^2} \, dx$$

$$(1) \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} \, dx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sqrt{1-x} &= u \\ 1-x &= u^2 \\ 1-2x &= 2u \, du \\ \frac{1-2x}{2} &= u \end{aligned} \right\} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} \, dx = \int_{1}^0 u \cdot (-2u) \, du = \int_1^0 -2u^2 \, du = -\frac{2}{3} u^3 \Big|_1^0 = -\frac{2}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} \, dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} \, dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} \, dx$$

$$(9) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \, dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \, dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)^{-1/2} \, dx = -2(1-x)^{1/2} \Big|_0^1 = -2(0 - 1) = 2$$

$$\frac{302}{10} = \frac{17}{10} \times 2 = \left(\frac{17}{3} + \frac{32}{5} \right) \times 2 = \frac{302}{10}$$

$$(14) \quad \sqrt{s+1} - s$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sqrt{s+1} &= u \\ \sqrt{s+1} &= u \\ \sqrt{s+1} &= u \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \sqrt{s+1} &= u \\ \sqrt{s+1} &= u \\ \sqrt{s+1} &= u \end{aligned}$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$(15) \quad \sqrt{s+1} - s$$

$$\sqrt{s+1} - s$$

$$\sqrt{s+1} - s$$

$$\sqrt{s+1} - s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$\sqrt{s+1} - s$$

$$\sqrt{s+1} - s$$

$$(12) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} - s$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} &= u \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} &= u \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} &= u \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} &= u \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} &= u \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} &= u \end{aligned}$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$(13) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} - s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$u = s \quad \leftarrow \quad u = s$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \text{ لو } (1+u) - \frac{1}{3} \text{ لو } (1-u) \quad \text{ج 7}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \text{ لو } (1+u) - \frac{1}{3} \text{ لو } (1-u) \quad \text{ج 7}$$

$$(14) \int \frac{(1+u)^3}{1-u} du$$

$$= \int \frac{(1+u)^3}{1-u} du$$

$$= \int (1+u)^3 du$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u+1 = w \\ \frac{dw}{du} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{w^3}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} du = \int w^3 du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1+u)^4 + C$$

$$(15) \int \frac{\sqrt{3+u}}{1-u} du$$

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

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

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{3+u}}{(1-u)u} du + \int \frac{1}{1-u} du$$

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

$$u = 1 - p \quad \leftarrow \quad u = 1 - p$$

$$u = 1 - p \quad \leftarrow \quad u = 1 - p$$

$$= \int \frac{1-p}{1-p} du + \int \frac{1}{1-p} du + \int \frac{1}{1-p} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1-p}{1-p} du + \int \frac{1}{1-p} du + \int \frac{1}{1-p} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1-p}{1-p} du + \int \frac{1}{1-p} du + \int \frac{1}{1-p} du$$

$$(16) \int \frac{u^2}{(1-u)^2} du$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u^2 = w \\ \frac{dw}{du} = 2u \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{w}{(1-u)^2} \times \frac{1}{2} du = \int \frac{w}{2(1-u)^2} du$$

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

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

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

$$(17) \int \frac{\sqrt{1-u}}{1-u} du$$

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

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1-u} = w \\ 1-u = w^2 \\ \frac{dw}{du} = -\frac{1}{2w} \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{w}{w^2} \times \frac{1}{-2w} du = \int \frac{1}{-2w^2} du$$

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

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

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

$$(18) \int \frac{u^2}{(1-u)^2} du$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u^2 = w \\ \frac{dw}{du} = 2u \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{w}{(1-u)^2} \times \frac{1}{2} du = \int \frac{w}{2(1-u)^2} du$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{3} = u \leftarrow 1 = u, \quad \frac{0}{3} = p \leftarrow u = u$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (23) \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} 1+\sqrt{x} &= u \\ 1+\sqrt{x} &= u^2 \\ 1+\sqrt{x}-1 &= u^2-u \\ \frac{1}{u} &= u-u \end{aligned} \right\} \int \frac{1}{u} \times \frac{(u^2-u)}{u} du = \\ & \int \frac{u^2-u}{u^2} du = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u} \right) du = \\ & u - \ln|u| + C = 1 + \sqrt{x} - \ln|1 + \sqrt{x}| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (24) \\ & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{(1-\sqrt{x})}{(1-\sqrt{x})} dx = \\ & \int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x} dx = \\ & \int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{(1-\sqrt{x})(1+\sqrt{x})} dx = \\ & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = -\frac{1}{u} + C = -\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (25) \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} 1+\sqrt{x} &= u \\ \frac{1}{u} &= u-u \\ \frac{1}{u} &= u-u \end{aligned} \right\} \int \frac{1}{u} \times \frac{(u-u)}{u} du = \\ & \int \frac{u-u}{u^2} du = \int \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u} \right) du = \\ & \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C = \ln|1+\sqrt{x}| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (26) \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} 1+\sqrt{x} &= u \\ 1+\sqrt{x} &= u^2 \\ 1+\sqrt{x}-1 &= u^2-u \\ \frac{1}{u} &= u-u \end{aligned} \right\} \int \frac{1}{u} \times \frac{(u^2-u)}{u} du = \\ & \int \frac{u^2-u}{u^2} du = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u} \right) du = \\ & u - \ln|u| + C = 1 + \sqrt{x} - \ln|1 + \sqrt{x}| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (27) \\ & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{(1-\sqrt{x})}{(1-\sqrt{x})} dx = \\ & \int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x} dx = \\ & \int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{(1-\sqrt{x})(1+\sqrt{x})} dx = \\ & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = -\frac{1}{u} + C = -\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (28) \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} 1+\sqrt{x} &= u \\ \frac{1}{u} &= u-u \\ \frac{1}{u} &= u-u \end{aligned} \right\} \int \frac{1}{u} \times \frac{(u-u)}{u} du = \\ & \int \frac{u-u}{u^2} du = \int \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u} \right) du = \\ & \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C = \ln|1+\sqrt{x}| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (29) \\ & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{(1-\sqrt{x})}{(1-\sqrt{x})} dx = \\ & \int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x} dx = \\ & \int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{(1-\sqrt{x})(1+\sqrt{x})} dx = \\ & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = -\frac{1}{u} + C = -\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(28) \quad \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1+\sqrt{x} &= u \\ 1+\frac{x}{u} &= u \\ \frac{x}{u} &= u-1 \end{aligned} \right\} \int \frac{u-1}{u} \times \frac{1}{2u} du =$$

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

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

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

$$1-u = u \leftarrow 1-u, \quad 1 = p \leftarrow 1-u$$

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

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

$$(29) \quad \int \left(\frac{u}{u^2-3} + \frac{u}{u^2+5} \right) du$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{(u^2-3)} du + \frac{1}{2} \ln|u^2+5| =$$

$$\int \frac{u}{u^2-3} du + \int \frac{u}{u^2+5} du + \frac{1}{2} \ln|u^2+5| =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = u \leftarrow u-3, \quad \frac{1}{2} = p \leftarrow u+5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|u+5| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|u-3| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|u^2+5| + C$$

$$(30) \quad \int \frac{1-\sqrt{1+u}}{1+\sqrt{1+u}} du$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1+\sqrt{1+u} &= u \\ 1+u &= u^2 \\ u &= u^2-1 \end{aligned} \right\} \int \frac{u^2-1}{u^2} du =$$

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

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

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

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

$$u - \left(-\frac{1}{u} \right) + C =$$

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

$$(31) \quad \int \frac{((1+\sqrt{u})\sqrt{u})^3}{u^2} du$$

$$\int \frac{(1+\sqrt{u})^3 (\sqrt{u})^3}{u^2} du =$$

$$\int \frac{(1+\sqrt{u})^3}{u^{3/2}} du =$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1+\sqrt{u} &= u \\ \sqrt{u} &= 1-u \\ u &= (1-u)^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \int \frac{(1-u)^3}{(1-u)^3} du =$$

$$\int 1 du =$$

$$\int 1 du =$$

$$u + \frac{1}{2} =$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ص} = \text{ص} &\leftarrow \text{ص} = \text{ص} \\ \text{ص} &\leftarrow \text{ص} = \text{ص} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ص} - \text{ص} &= \text{ص} \\ \text{ص} - \text{ص} &= \text{ص} \\ \text{ص} - \text{ص} &= \text{ص} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\text{ص}} + 1 \right) \frac{1}{\text{ص}} = \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{\text{ص}}{\frac{1}{\text{ص}} + 1} = \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{\text{ص} - \text{ص}}{1 - \text{ص}} = \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{1 - \text{ص} - \text{ص}}{1 - \text{ص}} = \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{1 - \text{ص}}{1 - \text{ص}} = \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{ص} - \sqrt{1 + \text{ص}}} = \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 + \text{ص}}} = \text{ص}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1 + \text{ص}} + \frac{1}{1 - \text{ص}} = \text{ص}$$

$$1 - \text{ص} = 1 - \text{ص}, 1 = 1 - \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \text{ص}} - \frac{1}{1 - \text{ص}} = \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{1 - \text{ص}}{1 - \text{ص}} = \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{1 - \text{ص}}{1 - \text{ص}} = \text{ص}$$

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$$\frac{1 - \text{ص}}{1 - \text{ص}} = \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{1 - \text{ص}}{1 - \text{ص}} = \text{ص}$$

$$u - \frac{u-1}{1+u} \cdot 2 + u-1 \cdot 2 =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$1+u = u$$

$$u-1 = u-1$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

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

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

$$u - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{u} + u\right)} \cdot 2 =$$

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

$$\left[\frac{1}{u} + u \right] =$$

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

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

$$u - \frac{u-1}{1+u} \cdot 2 + u-1 \cdot 2 =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$\left\{ \frac{u-1}{1+u} \cdot 2 + u-1 \cdot 2 = \right.$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - \frac{u-1}{1+u} \cdot 2 + u-1 \cdot 2 =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

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$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$\left\{ \frac{u-1}{1+u} \cdot 2 + u-1 \cdot 2 = \right.$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - \frac{u-1}{1+u} \cdot 2 + u-1 \cdot 2 =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - \frac{u-1}{1+u} \cdot 2 + u-1 \cdot 2 =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$u - \frac{u-1}{1+u} \cdot 2 + u-1 \cdot 2 =$$

$$u - (1+u)(u-1) \cdot 2 - u =$$

$$\boxed{4} \int_1^2 \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 1} dx$$

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

$$1 \leftarrow 1 -$$

$$2 \leftarrow 2$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 1} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{x - 2x}{x^2 - 1} dx =$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 1} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3x(x - 1)}{(x - 1)(x + 1)} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3x}{x + 1} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3x}{x + 1} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3(x + 1 - 1)}{x + 1} dx = \int_1^2 \left(3 - \frac{3}{x + 1} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[3x - 3 \ln|x + 1| \right]_1^2 = (6 - 3 \ln 3) - (3 - 3 \ln 2) = 3 - 3 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$(2) \int \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 1} dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{3x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 1} dx + \int \frac{x - 2x}{x^2 - 1} dx =$$

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

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

$$= \left[3x - 3 \ln|x + 1| \right]_1^2 = (6 - 3 \ln 3) - (3 - 3 \ln 2) = 3 - 3 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\boxed{7} \int_1^2 \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 1} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 1} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3x^2 - 3x + 3x - 2x}{x^2 - 1} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 1} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{x - 2x}{x^2 - 1} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 1} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3x(x - 1)}{(x - 1)(x + 1)} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3x}{x + 1} dx$$

$$1 - 3 = -2$$

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

$$\int_1^2 \left(3 - \frac{3}{x + 1} \right) dx = \left[3x - 3 \ln|x + 1| \right]_1^2 = (6 - 3 \ln 3) - (3 - 3 \ln 2) = 3 - 3 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\boxed{3} \int_1^2 \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 1} dx$$

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

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 1} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{x - 2x}{x^2 - 1} dx =$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 1} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3x(x - 1)}{(x - 1)(x + 1)} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3x}{x + 1} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3x}{x + 1} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3(x + 1 - 1)}{x + 1} dx = \int_1^2 \left(3 - \frac{3}{x + 1} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[3x - 3 \ln|x + 1| \right]_1^2 = (6 - 3 \ln 3) - (3 - 3 \ln 2) = 3 - 3 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

حل تمرين ٤

$$I(1) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$I(2) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

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$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$I(3) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$\frac{3-x}{7+x}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{3-x}{7+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{7+x} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{7+x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{3}{7+x} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{7+x} dx = 3 \ln(8) - \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(7+x) - \frac{7}{2(7+x)} \right]_0^1$$

$$= 3 \ln(8) - \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(8) - \frac{7}{16} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(7) - \frac{7}{14} \right]$$

$$= 3 \ln(8) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(8) + \frac{7}{16} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(7) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 2 \ln(8) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(7) - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= 2 \ln(8) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(7) - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= 2 \ln(8) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(7) - \frac{1}{16}$$

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$$= 2 \ln(8) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(7) - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$I(5) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$(٨) \quad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$u = \ln|x| \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{e^u} = e^{-u}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \leftarrow \quad dx = x du = e^u du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int e^{-u} e^u du = \int 1 du = u + C = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$u = \ln|x| \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{e^u} = e^{-u}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \leftarrow \quad dx = x du = e^u du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$(٦) \quad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$u = \ln|x|$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{e^u} = e^{-u}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \leftarrow \quad dx = x du = e^u du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int e^{-u} e^u du = \int 1 du = u + C = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$u = \ln|x| \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{e^u} = e^{-u}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{e^u} = e^{-u}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \leftarrow \quad dx = x du = e^u du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int e^{-u} e^u du = \int 1 du = u + C = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

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$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

حل التمرين العام .

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

$$= \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3}$$

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

$$1 = A(x-3) + B(x-2)$$

$$1 = Ax - 3A + Bx - 2B$$

$$1 = (A+B)x - 3A - 2B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -3A-2B=1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{5}, B = \frac{1}{5}$$

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

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1}$$

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

$$1 = A(x^2+x+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1)$$

$$1 = Ax^2 + Ax + A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx - C$$

$$1 = (A+B)x^2 + (A-B+C)x + (A-C)$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B+C=0 \\ A-C=1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$= \frac{A}{x-i} + \frac{B}{x+i}$$

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

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

$$1 = Ax + Ai + Bx - Bi$$

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

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B=i \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{i}{2}, B = -\frac{i}{2}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x-2)(x-3)$$

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

$$= \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3}$$

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

$$1 = A(x-3) + B(x-2)$$

$$1 = Ax - 3A + Bx - 2B$$

$$1 = (A+B)x - 3A - 2B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -3A-2B=1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{5}, B = \frac{1}{5}$$

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

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1}$$

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

$$1 = A(x^2+x+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1)$$

$$1 = Ax^2 + Ax + A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx - C$$

$$1 = (A+B)x^2 + (A-B+C)x + (A-C)$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B+C=0 \\ A-C=1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$= \frac{A}{x-i} + \frac{B}{x+i}$$

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

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

$$1 = Ax + Ai + Bx - Bi$$

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

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B=i \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{i}{2}, B = -\frac{i}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{A}{x-i} + \frac{B}{x+i}$$

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

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

$$1 = Ax + Ai + Bx - Bi$$

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

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B=i \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{i}{2}, B = -\frac{i}{2}$$

$$(6) \int \frac{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}{\text{جاس} + \frac{1}{\text{قياس}}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}{\frac{1}{\text{قياس}} + \text{جاس}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}} \text{دس}$$

$$= \int \frac{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}} \text{دس} = \int 1 \text{دس} = \text{لو} \frac{1}{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}} + \text{د}$$

$$(7) \int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} + \frac{1}{\text{جاس}}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} + \frac{1}{\text{جاس}}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{\text{جاس}}{\text{جاس} + \frac{1}{\text{جاس}}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{\text{جاس}}{\text{جاس} + \frac{1}{\text{جاس}}} \text{دس}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جاس} = \text{قياس} \\ \text{دس} = \frac{\text{قياس}}{\text{جاس}} \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{\text{جاس}}{\text{جاس} + \frac{1}{\text{جاس}}} \text{دس} = \int \frac{\text{جاس}}{\text{جاس} + \frac{1}{\text{جاس}}} \times \frac{\text{جاس}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} + \frac{1}{\text{جاس}}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(\text{جاس} + \frac{1}{\text{جاس}})(\text{جاس} - \frac{1}{\text{جاس}})} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} + \frac{1}{\text{جاس}}} \text{دس} + \int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} - \frac{1}{\text{جاس}}} \text{دس} = \frac{1}{7} = \text{د} \leftarrow \text{جاس} = \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{7} = \text{قياس} \leftarrow \text{جاس} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \text{لو} \frac{1}{\text{جاس} + \frac{1}{\text{جاس}}} - \frac{1}{7} \text{لو} \frac{1}{\text{جاس} - \frac{1}{\text{جاس}}} + \text{د}$$

$$(8) \int \frac{\sqrt{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}} = \text{قياس} \\ \text{جاس} - \text{قياس} = \text{قياس}^2 \\ \text{جاس} - \text{قياس} = \text{قياس}^2 \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{\sqrt{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس} = \int \frac{\text{قياس}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس} = \int \frac{\text{قياس}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}} \text{دس} = \int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}} \text{دس} = \int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}} \text{دس}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}} \text{دس} + \text{د}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}} \text{دس} + \int \frac{1}{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}} \text{دس} =$$

$$1 = \text{د} \leftarrow \text{جاس} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} = \text{قياس} \leftarrow \text{جاس} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{لو} \frac{1}{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}} - \frac{1}{2} \text{لو} \frac{1}{\text{جاس} - \text{قياس}} + \text{د}$$

$$(9) \int \frac{\sqrt{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس} = \int \frac{\sqrt{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس} = \int \frac{\sqrt{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس} = \int \frac{\sqrt{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جاس} = \text{قياس} \\ \text{دس} = \frac{\text{قياس}}{\text{جاس}} \end{array} \right\} \int \frac{\sqrt{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس} = \int \frac{\sqrt{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}}}{\text{جاس}} \text{دس}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \text{لو} \frac{1}{\text{جاس} + \text{قياس}} + \text{د}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \text{د} \leftarrow \text{جاس} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} = \text{قياس} \leftarrow \text{جاس} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(١) فلان $\sqrt{r} = s$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{r} = s \\ r = s^2 \\ s = \sqrt{r} \end{array} \right\} \text{ فلان } s \times \sqrt{r} =$$

$$s \times \sqrt{r} = s \times s \leftarrow r = s^2$$

$$\sqrt{r} = s$$

$$s(1 - \sqrt{r}) = 0 \leftarrow s - \sqrt{r} = 0$$

$$s(\sqrt{r} - \sqrt{r}) = 0 \leftarrow s - \sqrt{r} = 0$$

$$s - \sqrt{r} = 0 \leftarrow s = \sqrt{r}$$

$$s = \sqrt{r} \leftarrow s^2 = r$$

(١١) فلان $\frac{1 - \sqrt{r}}{s - \sqrt{r}}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{r} = s \\ r = s^2 \\ s = \sqrt{r} \end{array} \right\} s \times \frac{1 - \sqrt{r}}{s - \sqrt{r}} =$$

$$s \times \frac{1 - \sqrt{r}}{s - \sqrt{r}} =$$

$$\frac{s(1 - \sqrt{r})}{s - \sqrt{r}}$$

$$\frac{s(1 - \sqrt{r})}{s - \sqrt{r}}$$

$$s(1 - \sqrt{r})$$

$$s \times \frac{1 - \sqrt{r}}{(s + \sqrt{r})(s - \sqrt{r})} + s(1 - \sqrt{r}) =$$

$$s \times \frac{1 - \sqrt{r}}{(s + \sqrt{r})(s - \sqrt{r})} + s(1 - \sqrt{r}) =$$

$$1 = 0 \leftarrow s = \sqrt{r}, \quad 1 = 0 \leftarrow s = \sqrt{r}$$

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

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

$$s +$$

المسام

اولاً : المسام بين اقترانين

اذا كان (u, v) و (u, w) اقترانين فإن
مسام المنطق المحصورة بينهما هي :

$$\int_P^u (u, v) - (u, w) \, d u = 3$$

مع مراعاة أن المسام موجب دائماً .

ملاحظات هام :

(1) المستقيم الذي معادلتها : $P = u$
يمثل اقتران .بينما المستقيم الذي معادلتها : $P = u$
يمثل عمود ويكون بداية للمنطق
أو نهايته .(2) يُعتبر محور السينات اقتراناً ومعادلتها
 $u = 0$ لكنه محور الصادات عمود ومعادلتها
 $u = 0$ (3) لإيجاد المسام بين اقترانين
خذ نقط تقاطعهما ووجدهما
للمرسم(4) لإيجاد المسام بين 3 اقترانات
يجب المرسم

□ جد مسام المنطق المحصورة بين :

$$(1) \quad (u, v) = (u, w) \quad , \quad (u, v) = (u, w) \quad , \quad (u, v) = (u, w)$$

الحل :

$$(u, v) = (u, w) \quad (u, v) = (u, w)$$

$$u - v = u - w$$

$$= 3 - u - v - w$$

$$(1 - u) = (1 - v) = (1 - w) \quad \leftarrow \quad u = 3 - u - v - w$$

$$\int_{1-}^u (u - v) - (u - w) \, d u =$$

$$\int_{1-}^u (3 - u - v - w) \, d u =$$

$$= \left[\frac{3}{2}u - \frac{1}{2}u^2 - \frac{1}{2}uv - \frac{1}{2}uw \right]_{1-}^u =$$

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

$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 11 = \frac{1}{2} - 2 + 9 =$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = 3 \quad \therefore$$

$$(2) \quad (u, v) = (u, w) \quad , \quad (u, v) = (u, w) \quad , \quad (u, v) = (u, w)$$

$$(u, v) = (u, w) \quad (u, v) = (u, w)$$

$$u - v = u - w \quad \leftarrow \quad u = 3 - u - v - w$$

$$(1 - u) = (1 - v) = (1 - w) \quad \leftarrow \quad u = 3 - u - v - w$$



$$\int_{1-}^u (u - v) - (u - w) \, d u =$$

$$\int_{1-}^u (3 - u - v - w) \, d u =$$

$$= \left[\frac{3}{2}u - \frac{1}{2}u^2 - \frac{1}{2}uv - \frac{1}{2}uw \right]_{1-}^u =$$

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

$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 11 = \frac{1}{2} - 2 + 9 =$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = 3 \quad \therefore$$

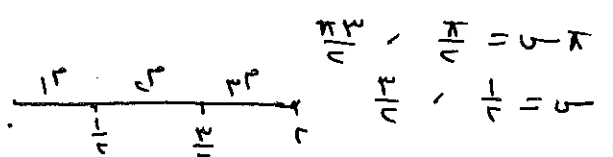
$$3 + 1 = 4 \quad \therefore$$

$$8 = 4 + 4 = 8$$

(٣) $\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$ ومحاور السينات
والعاقص في الفترة [٢٠٠]

الحل:

$\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$, $\sin(200) \in [200]$



$\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$, $\sin(200) = \sin(\pi - 200)$

$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} (1 - 1) = 0$

$\frac{1}{\pi} = 0$

$\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$, $\sin(200) = \sin(\pi - 200)$

$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} (1 - 1) = 0$

$\frac{1}{\pi} = 0$

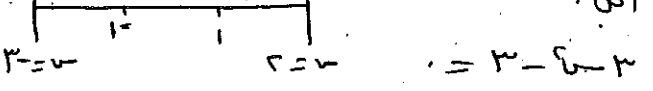
$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} (1 + 0) = \frac{1}{\pi}$

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

$\frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{3}{\pi} = 1$

(٤) $\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$ ومحاور السينات
والعاقصان : $\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$, $\sin(200) = \sin(\pi - 200)$

الحل:



$\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$, $\sin(200) = \sin(\pi - 200)$

$\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$, $\sin(200) = \sin(\pi - 200)$

$\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$, $\sin(200) = \sin(\pi - 200)$

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$\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$, $\sin(200) = \sin(\pi - 200)$

(٥) $\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$, $\sin(200) = \sin(\pi - 200)$
الواقع في الفترة [٢٠٠]

الحل:



$\sin(x) = \sin(\pi - x)$, $\sin(200) = \sin(\pi - 200)$

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ثانياً : الماس بين ثلاث اقترانات

في هذه الحالة يجب الرسم وذلك كما يلي :

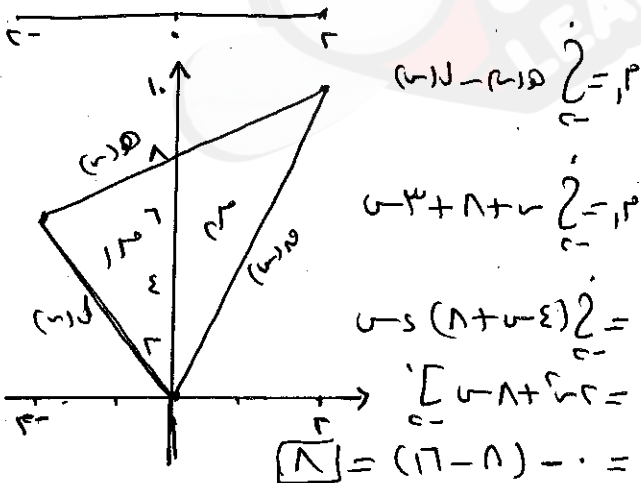
- (1) جـد نقط تقاطع كل اقترانين
 - (2) حدد نقط كل اقتران
 - (3) تعيين النقط في المستوى ونصل بينها
 - (4) يجب تجزئة المنطق الى منطقتين
- أو أكثر عند احدى نقط التقاطع .

1 جـد ماس المنطق المحصورة بين :

$$(1) \quad 1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5) \\ 1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

اكثر :

$(5) = (5)$	$(5) = (5)$	$(5) = (5)$
$5 + 5 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$
$5 + 5 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$
$5 + 5 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$
$5 + 5 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$
$5 + 5 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{جـد ماس المنطق المحصورة بين :} \\ & (1) \quad 1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5) \\ & (2) \quad 1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5) \\ & (3) \quad 1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5) \\ & (4) \quad 1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5) \end{aligned}$$

3 ماسه الثابت $P < 0$. حيث أن :

$$1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

$$1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

$$1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

$$1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

$$1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

تدريب :

1 جـد ماس المنطق المحصورة بين :

$$(1) \quad 1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

$$(2) \quad 1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

$$(3) \quad 1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

$$(4) \quad 1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

$$(5) \quad 1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

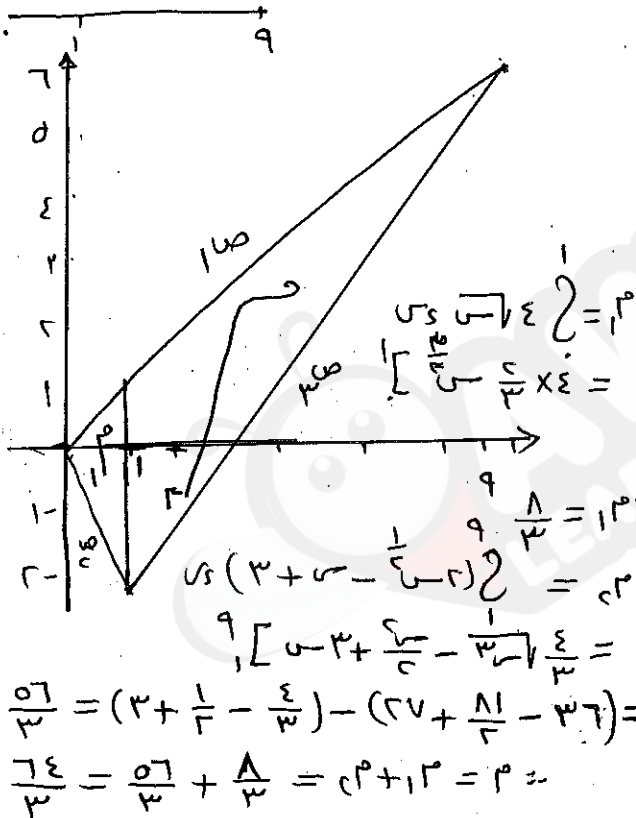
3 جـد الثابت $P < 0$ ، إذا كانت ماس المنطق

$$1 + 5 = (5) \quad 3 + 5 = (5) \quad 5 + 5 = (5)$$

(١) $u = 3 - v$, $u - 2 = v$
 اكل!

$u - 3 = v$, $u - 2 = v$, $u - 1 = v$

$u = 3$	$u = 2$	$u = 1$
$3 - v = 3$	$3 - v = 2$	$3 - v = 1$
$(3 - v) = 3$	$(3 - v) = 2$	$(3 - v) = 1$
$1 = v$, $9 = v$	$9 + 3 - 2 = 3$	$9 + 3 - 1 = 3$
X	$12 = 3$	$12 = 3$
	$1 = v$	$1 = v$



تدريب: جد مساحة المنطق المحصورة بين:

(١) $u = 3$, $u + 6 = v$, $u = 3$

(٢) $u = 5$, $u - 2 = v$, $u = 3$

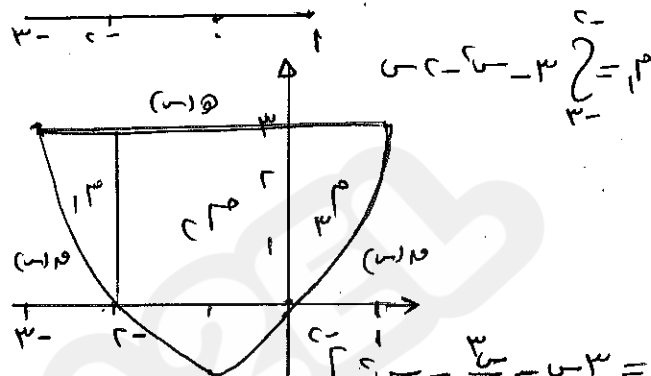
و محور السينات

(٣) $u = 3$, $u - 2 = v$, $u = 3$
 الواقع في الربع الاول

(٧) $u = 3$, $u - 2 = v$, $u = 3$
 و محور السينات

الحل!

$u = 3$	$u = 2$	$u = 1$
$3 - v = 3$	$3 - v = 2$	$3 - v = 1$
$(3 - v) = 3$	$(3 - v) = 2$	$(3 - v) = 1$
$1 = v$, $9 = v$	$9 + 3 - 2 = 3$	$9 + 3 - 1 = 3$
X	$12 = 3$	$12 = 3$
	$1 = v$	$1 = v$



$0/3 = (9 - 9 + 9) - (3 - 1 + 7) =$

$7 = 3 - 1 = 2$

$0/3 = 12 = 3 - 1 = 2$

$12/3 = 0/3 + 7 + 0/3 = 12 + 12 + 12 = 36$
 طريقه اخرى!

$12/3 = 0/3 + 7 + 0/3 = 12 + 12 + 12 = 36$

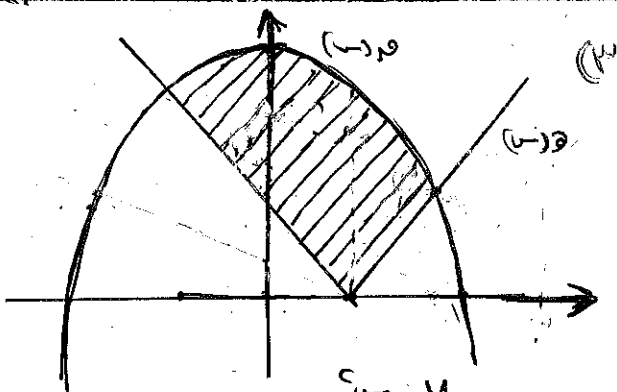
$12/3 = 0/3 + 7 + 0/3 = 12 + 12 + 12 = 36$

$(9 - 9 + 9) - (1 - 1 - 3) =$

$(2 + 1/3) - \dots +$

$12/3 - 12/3 =$

$12/3 =$



$$y = x^2 - 7x + 12$$

$$y = |1 - x|$$

إكل: $y = x^2 - 7x + 12$

$$|1 - x| = \frac{x^2 - 7x + 12}{3}$$

$$x - 1 = \frac{x^2 - 7x + 12}{3}$$

$$3x - 3 = x^2 - 7x + 12$$

$$0 = x^2 - 10x + 15$$

$$0 = (x - 5)(x - 3)$$

$$\boxed{x = 5} \text{ , } x = 3$$

$$1 - x = \frac{x^2 - 7x + 12}{3}$$

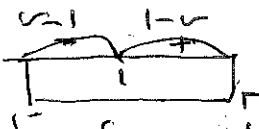
$$3 - x - 3 = x^2 - 7x + 12$$

$$0 = x^2 - 6x + 12$$

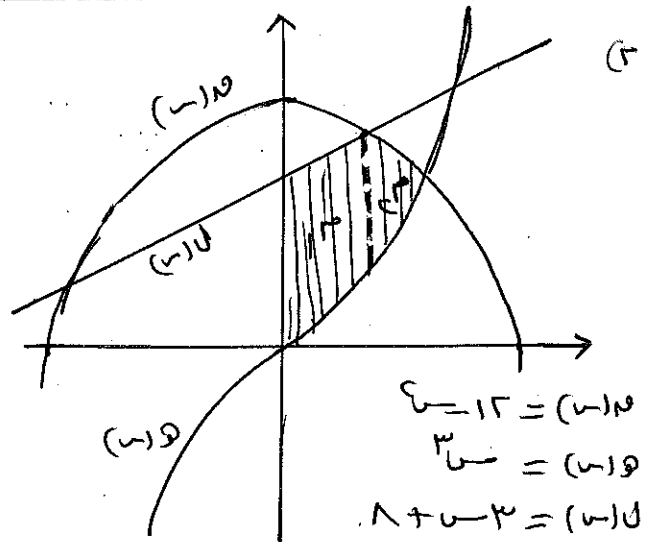
$$0 = (x - 3)(x - 4)$$

$$\boxed{x = 3} \text{ , } x = 4$$

$$\int_3^4 |1 - x| - (x^2 - 7x + 12) \frac{1}{3} dx = 13$$



$$\left(\int_3^4 |1 - x| dx + \int_3^4 x^2 dx \right) - \int_3^4 (x^2 - 7x + 12) \frac{1}{3} dx =$$



$$y = x^2 - 12x + 18$$

$$y = 8 + 3x$$

$$y = 8 + 3x$$

إكل:

$$y = x^2 - 12x + 18$$

$$y = 8 + 3x$$

$$= 12 - 6x + 3x^2$$

بالبحر:

$$\boxed{x = 5}$$

$$y = x^2 - 12x + 18$$

$$y = 8 + 3x$$

$$= 8 - 9x + 3x^2$$

$$= (1 - x)(8 + 3x)$$

$$\boxed{x = 1} \text{ , } x = 8$$

$$\int_1^8 (x^2 - 12x + 18) - (8 + 3x) dx = 13$$

$$\left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 6x^2 + 18x - 8x - \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_1^8 =$$

$$\frac{512}{3} - 384 + 144 - 4 - \frac{3}{2} =$$

$$\int_1^8 (x^2 - 12x + 18) - (8 + 3x) dx = 13$$

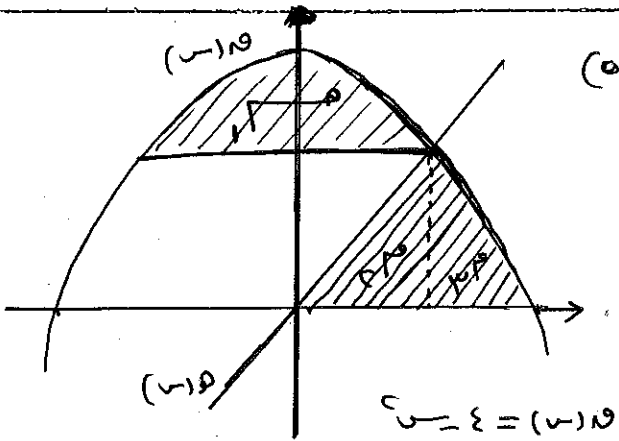
$$\left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 6x^2 + 18x - 8x - \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_1^8 =$$

$$= \left(\frac{512}{3} - 384 + 144 - 4 - \frac{3}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 6 + 18 - 8 - \frac{3}{2} \right) =$$

$$\frac{51}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - 1 =$$

$$13 + 13 = 26$$

$$\frac{91}{2} = \frac{51}{2} + \frac{37}{2} =$$



$$f(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 3$$

$$g(x) = x - 3$$

الحل:

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

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

$$x = 3$$

$$x = 1$$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

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

$$-x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$x(x - 3) = 0$$

$$x = 0, x = 3$$

$$x = 1, x = 3$$

نقطة تقاطع الخط الأفقي هي: $x = 3$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

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

$$x = 1, x = 3$$

$$\int_1^3 (-x^2 + 4x - 3 - (x - 3)) dx = \int_1^3 (-x^2 + 3x) dx$$

$$\int_1^3 (-x^2 + 3x) dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_1^3$$

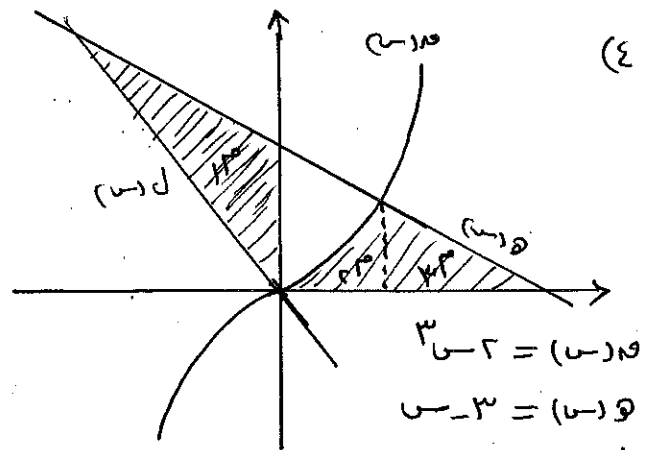
$$= \left(-\frac{27}{3} + \frac{27}{2} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\int_1^3 (-x^2 + 3x) dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_1^3$$

$$= \left(-\frac{27}{3} + \frac{27}{2} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$



$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$$

$$g(x) = x - 3$$

$$h(x) = x^2 - 3x$$

الحل:

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 3 = x - 3$$

$$x = 3$$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 3 = x - 3$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = 1$$

$$h(x) = g(x)$$

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

$$x = 3$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\int_1^3 (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \int_1^3 (x^2 - 2x + 3 - (x - 3)) dx$$

$$= \int_1^3 (x^2 - 3x + 6) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 6x \right]_1^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{27}{3} - \frac{27}{2} + 18 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 6 \right) = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\int_1^3 (h(x) - g(x)) dx = \int_1^3 (x^2 - 3x - (x - 3)) dx$$

$$= \int_1^3 (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x \right]_1^3$$

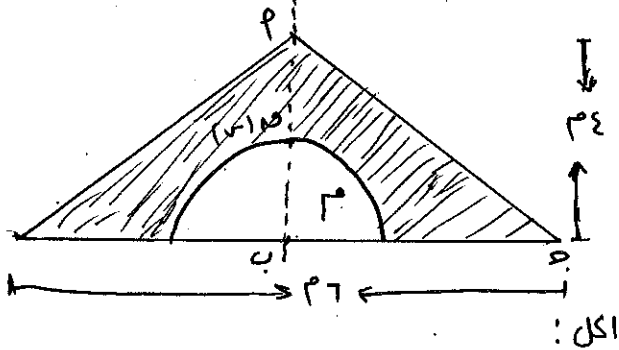
$$= \left(\frac{27}{3} - 18 + 9 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 2 + 3 \right) = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = 9$$

$$9 = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = 9$$

$$9 = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = 9$$

٣ الشكل المجاور يمثل الواح المصنوعة من الحديد المجلفن ، مدخل هذا المبنى على شكل منحنى الوترية $هـ(س) = ٢ - \frac{1}{3}س^٢$ ما التكلفة الكلية لهذه المنطقة المطلوبة إذا علمت أنه سعر هذه الوحدة المربعة $\frac{1}{3}$ دينار



$$هـ(س) = ٢ - \frac{1}{3}س^٢ \quad \leftarrow \quad س = ٠ \quad \leftarrow \quad س = ٢$$

منه $س = ٤$ ← $س = ٢$ ، $س = ٠$

مساحة المنطقة المطلوبة =

$$٢ \times (\text{مساحة } \triangle ق ب د - \text{مساحة المنطقة هـ})$$

$$\text{مساحة } \triangle ق ب د = ٤ \times ٣ \times \frac{1}{2} = ٦$$

$$\text{مساحة هـ} = \int_0^2 \left(٢ - \frac{1}{3}س^٢ \right) دس$$

$$= \left[٢س - \frac{1}{9}س^٣ \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{٨}{٣} - ٤ = -\frac{٤}{٣}$$

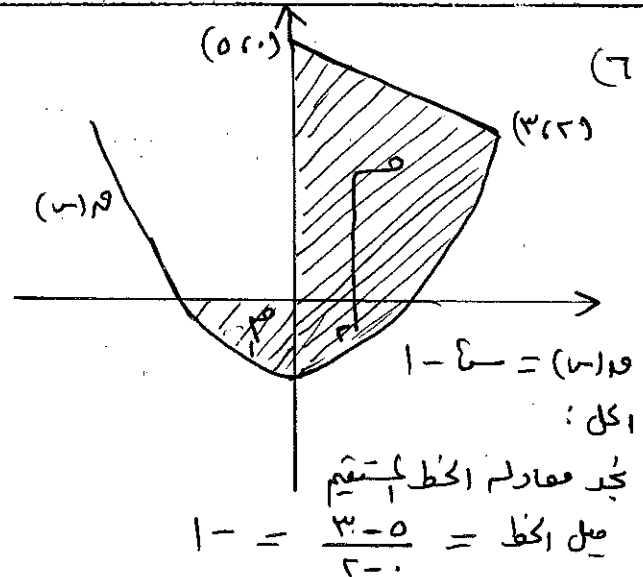
$$\therefore \text{مساحة المنطقة المطلوبة} = ٢ \times \left(\frac{٨}{٣} - ٦ \right)$$

$$= \frac{٢٠}{٣} \text{ وحدة مربعة}$$

$$\therefore \text{التكلفة} = \text{المساحة} \times \text{السعر}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{٢٠}{٣}$$

$$= \frac{٢٠}{٩} \text{ دينار}$$



$$\text{معادلته : } هـ - س = ٠ - ١ \quad (٠ - ٢)$$

$$\therefore هـ - س = ٠ - ١$$

$$هـ(س) = ٠ \quad \leftarrow \quad س = ١ - س$$

$$\text{منه } [س = ١] , [س = -١]$$

$$١٢ = \int_{-1}^1 (١ - س) دس$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (١ - س) دس = س - \frac{1}{2}س^٢$$

$$= \left[س - \frac{1}{2}س^٢ \right]_{-1}^1 = \left(١ - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(-١ - \frac{1}{2} \right) = ٢$$

$$٢٢ = \int_{-1}^1 (١ - س) دس = (١ - س) دس$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (١ - س) دس = \left[س - \frac{1}{2}س^٢ \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \left[س - \frac{1}{2}س^٢ \right]_{-1}^1 = \left(١ - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(-١ - \frac{1}{2} \right) = ٢$$

$$\therefore ٢٢ + ١٢ = ٣٤$$

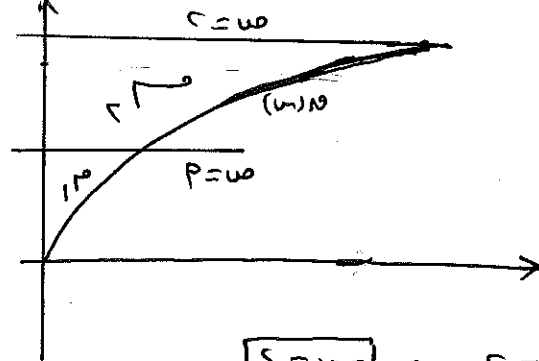
$$= \frac{٢٢}{٣} + \frac{١٢}{٣} = ١٠$$

٤] لي الشكل المرسوم اذا علمت ان:

$$r = \sqrt{u}$$

مما فيه الناتج P التي تجعل:

$$u = 1, \frac{1}{r} = u = 1$$



الحل:

$$\boxed{r = u} \leftarrow r = \sqrt{u}$$

$$\boxed{P = u} \leftarrow P = u$$

$$u = 1, r = 1 \text{ لكن } u = 1, r = 1$$

$$u = 1, r = 1 \text{ لكن } u = 1, r = 1$$

$$u = 1, r = 1 \text{ لكن } u = 1, r = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{u}) du = \int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{u}) du = \left[u - \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} - P \right) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{3} - 8$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times 3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = P$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = P$$

ايضا التكامل المحدود من الرسم
لـ باستخدام الماس

$$\int_P^u (1 - \sqrt{u}) du = \left[u - \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_P^u = u - \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} - \left(P - \frac{2}{3} P^{3/2} \right)$$

م : الماس بين u و u وهو u
بشرط $P < u$

$$\int_P^u (1 - \sqrt{u}) du = \left[u - \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_P^u = u - \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} - \left(P - \frac{2}{3} P^{3/2} \right)$$

$$\int_P^u (1 - \sqrt{u}) du = \left[u - \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_P^u = u - \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} - \left(P - \frac{2}{3} P^{3/2} \right)$$

$$u = 1, r = 1 \text{ لكن } u = 1, r = 1$$

$$u = 1, r = 1 \text{ لكن } u = 1, r = 1$$

$$u = 1, r = 1 \text{ لكن } u = 1, r = 1$$

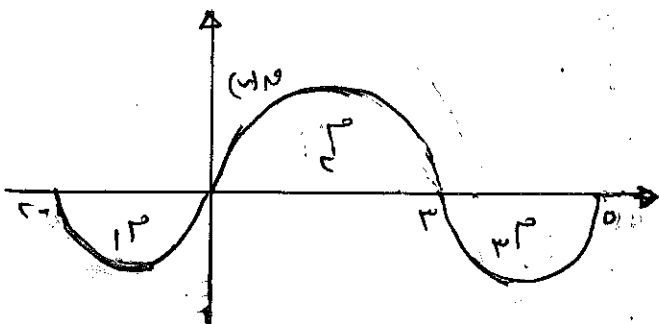
$$u = 1, r = 1 \text{ لكن } u = 1, r = 1$$

١] لي الشكل المرسوم حقي u

$$u = 1, r = 1 \text{ لكن } u = 1, r = 1$$

$$u = 1, r = 1 \text{ لكن } u = 1, r = 1$$

$$u = 1, r = 1 \text{ لكن } u = 1, r = 1$$



$$\int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{u}) du = \left[u - \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(1) \int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$3^2 + 0^2 - 1^2 =$$

$$2 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$(2) \int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$0 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$(3) \int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$\int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$\int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$17 = 2 \times 9 - 12 =$$

$$(5) \int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

$$1 \leftarrow 1$$

$$2 \leftarrow 3$$

$$\int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

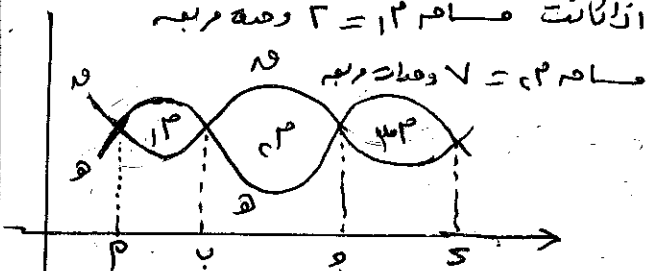
$$\int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$3 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1^2 - x \frac{1}{2} =$$

[3] الشكل المرسوم مفتي كل من (3) و (4) و (5)

الزائفة ماض 12 = 2 وحدة مربعة

ماض 12 = 7 وحدات مربعة



ماض 12 = 3 وحدات مربعة . فجد :

$$3^2 + 0^2 - 1^2 = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$2 = 3 + 1 - 2 =$$

$$(2) \int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$2 = (2-1) = (3^2 - 1^2) =$$

$$(3) \int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$1 = 2 - 1 + 3 =$$

$$(4) \int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$13 = 2 + 1 + 3 =$$

$$(5) \int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$1 = 1 - 1 =$$

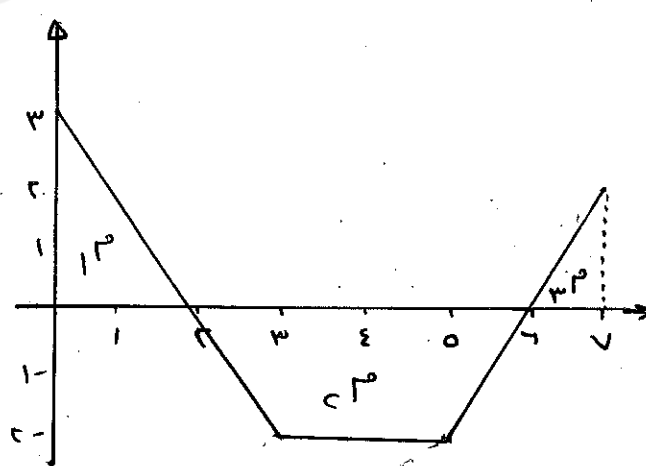
$$(6) \int_0^3 (3-x) dx = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$0 = \int_0^3 (3-x) dx + \int_0^3 (3-x) dx =$$

$$0 = (3^2 + 1^2) \times 2 + 0 =$$

$$1 = 3 \times 2 + 0 =$$

[4] إذا كان (3) ماض 12 الشكل



الحل :

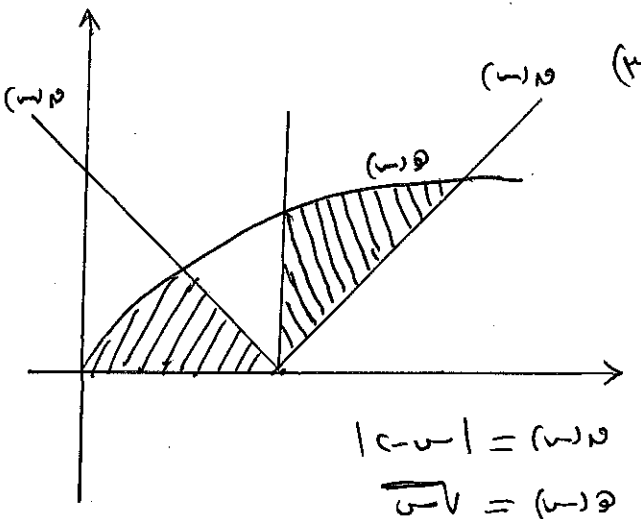
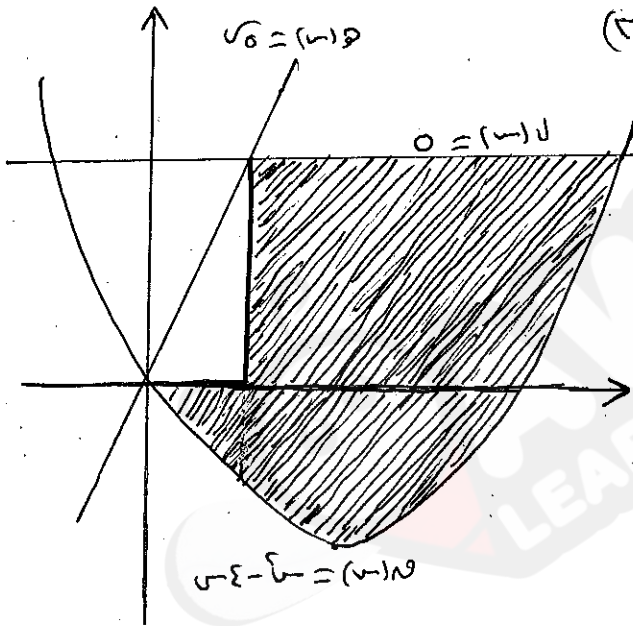
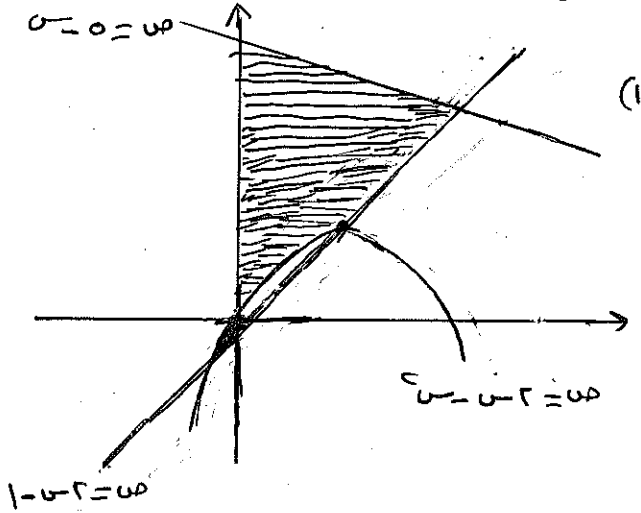
$$3 = 3 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1^2$$

$$7 = 2 \times (2 + 4) \times \frac{1}{2} = 1^2$$

$$1 = 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1^2$$

تمارين ٣

٣ تحديد المنطقة المظلمة في الشكل



١ تحديد المنطقة المحصورة بين:

$$(1) \quad y = (x-3)^3, \quad y = x^2 + 2x$$

$$(2) \quad y = (x-1)^2, \quad y = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

والواقعة في الفترة $[0, \pi]$

$$(3) \quad y = 9 - x^2, \quad y = 8 - x$$

ومحور السينات والواقعة في الربع الأول.

$$(4) \quad y = 9 - x^2, \quad y = x^2 + 1$$

$y = 1$

$$(5) \quad y = (x-2)^2, \quad y = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

ومحور السينات والصادات والواقعة في الربع الأول.

$$(6) \quad y = (x+1)^2, \quad y = 7 - x$$

$y = 0$ والمستقيم $x = 1$

$$(7) \quad y = (x-4)^2, \quad y = x^2 - 8x + 16$$

ومحور الصادات

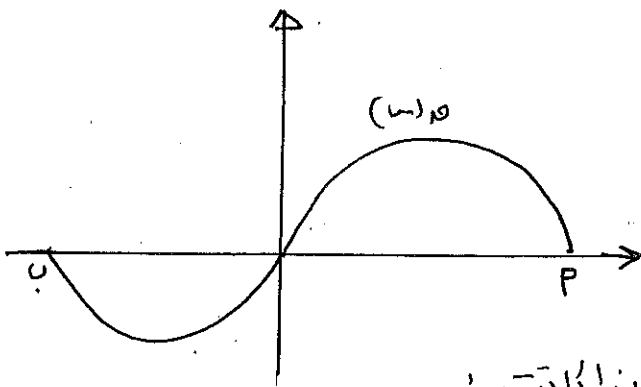
$$(8) \quad y = (1-x)^2, \quad y = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

والواقعة في الربع الأول و $y = 0 + x$

$$(9) \quad y = \sqrt{x-3}, \quad y = x - 3$$

$y = 0$ والمستقيم $x = 1$

٣] الشكل المرسوم



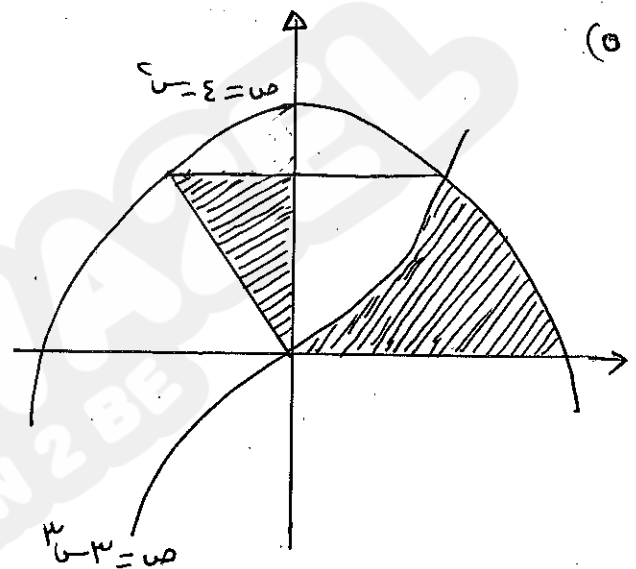
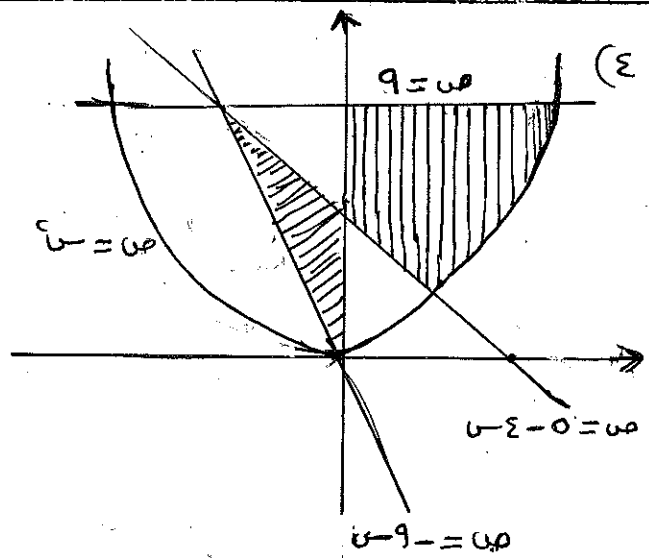
إذا كانت:

مساحة المنطقة المحصورة بين منحنى $f(x)$

ومحور السينات = ١٤ وحدة مربعة

وكانه: $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = 7$

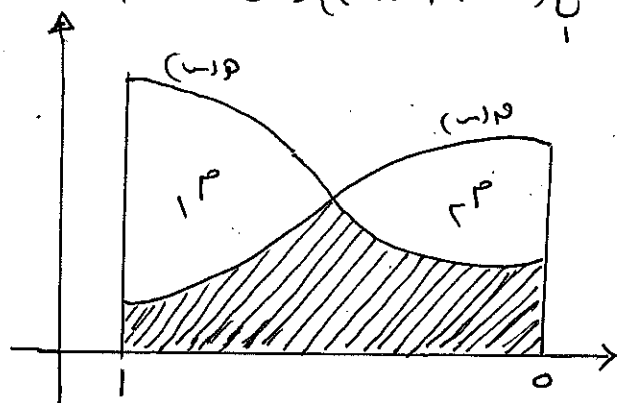
فجد $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx$



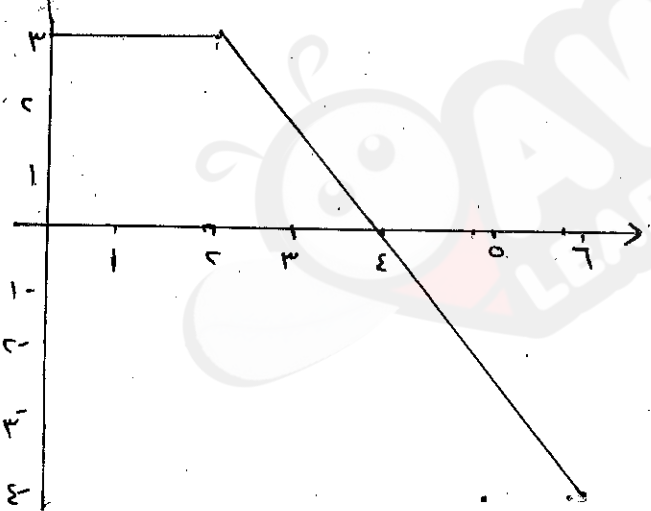
(٦) مساحة $1^2 = 6$ وحدات مربعة

مساحة $2^2 = 4$ وحدات مربعة

$$\int_1^2 (f(x) + g(x)) dx = 34$$



٤] الشكل المرسوم منحنى $f(x)$

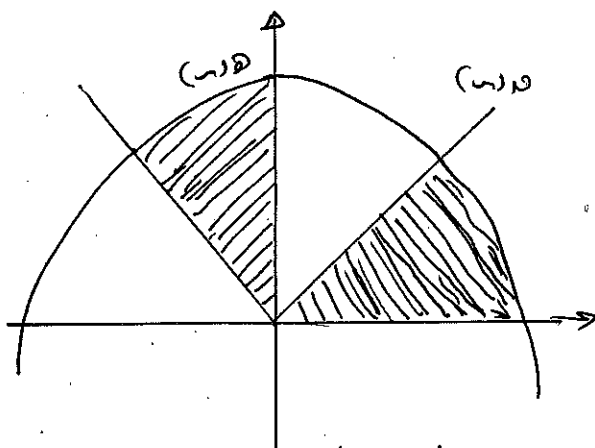


جد: (١) $\int_0^7 f(x) dx$

(٢) $\int_0^7 |f(x)| dx$

(٣) $\int_0^7 f(x) (1+x) dx$

٧] حدد مساحة المنطقه المظلمة في الشكل



$$f(x) = |x - 3|$$

$$f(x) = x - 4$$

٥] الشكل المرسوم الذي يمثل صفته

كل من $f(x)$ و $g(x)$

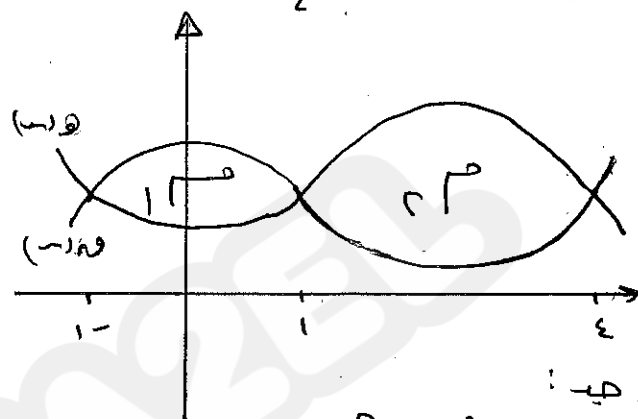
إذا علمت أن:

$$\text{مساحة } 12 = 4 \text{ وحدات مربعة}$$

$$\text{مساحة } 24 = 6 \text{ وحدات مربعة}$$

وفاً

$$12 = \int_{-4}^{-1} \frac{f(x)}{P} dx + \int_{-1}^4 \frac{g(x)}{P} dx$$



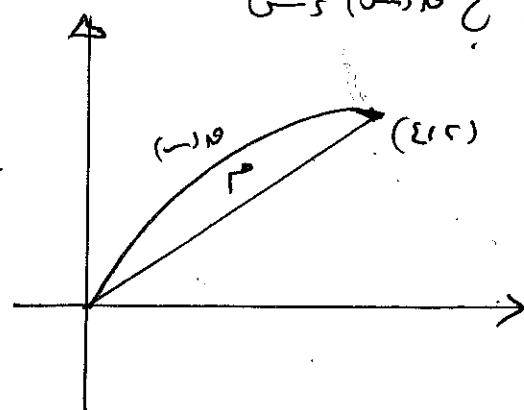
١] قيمة الثابت P

$$2] \int_{-4}^{-1} (f(x) - g(x)) dx$$

٦] الشكل المرسوم إذا كانت

مساحة المنطقه م تساوي 9 وحدات مربعة

$$\text{حدد } \int_0^2 f(x) dx$$



المعادلات التفاضلية

المعادلة التفاضلية : هي المعادلة التي

تحتوي على مشتقات مثل :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = x - y$$

حل المعادلة التفاضلية :

يعني التخلص من المشتقات في المعادلة

وذلك بفصل المتغيرات ثم تكامل الطرفين .

□ حل المعادلات التفاضلية التالية :

$$(1) \quad \frac{(1+y^3)(1-y)}{1-y^2} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

الحل :

بالفصل المتغيرات :

$$(1-y^2) dy = (1+y^3)(1-y) dx$$

$$(1-y^2) dy = (1-y^3-y^4) dx$$

$$\int (1-y^2) dy = \int (1-y^3-y^4) dx$$

$$y - \frac{y^3}{3} = x - \frac{y^4}{4} + C$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\sqrt{y}}{y^2} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

الحل :

$$y^{-\frac{3}{2}} dy = dx$$

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

$$-\frac{2}{y^{\frac{1}{2}}} = x + C$$

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

$$-4\sqrt{y} = \frac{x^2}{2} + Cx$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y^2}{x^2}$$

الحل :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y^2}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y^2}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2}$$

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

$$\ln y = \ln x - \frac{y}{x} + C$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y^2}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y^2}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2}$$

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

$$\ln y = \ln x - \frac{y}{x} + C$$

$$(٧) \frac{٥س}{س} = ١ - س + س - س = ١ - س$$

اكن :

$$س(١ - س + س - س) = ٥س$$

$$س(١ - س + س - س) = ٥س$$

$$س(١ - س + س - س) = ٥س$$

$$\frac{١}{١ - س} = س$$

$$\frac{١}{١ - س} = س$$

$$- \text{لواصلا} = س + \frac{٣}{٣} + ج$$

$$(٥) \frac{٥س}{س} = (١ + س)(١ - س) = ١ - س^٢$$

اكن :

$$س(١ - س^٢) = ٥س$$

$$\frac{١}{١ - س^٢} = س$$

$$\frac{١}{١ - س^٢} = س$$

$$\frac{١}{١ - س^٢} = س$$

$$\frac{١}{١ - س^٢} = س$$

$$\frac{١}{١ - س^٢} = س$$

تدريب : حل المعادلات التفاضلية التالية

$$(١) س = س(١ - س)$$

$$(٢) س = س(١ - س)$$

$$(٣) \frac{٥س}{س} = (١ + س)(١ - س)$$

$$(٤) س = س(١ - س)$$

$$(٥) \frac{٥س}{س} = س(١ + س)$$

$$(٦) س = س(١ - س)$$

$$(٦) س = س + س = س$$

أثبت أن : $س = س$ هو الحل

$$س = س - س = س$$

$$(س - ١) س = س - س$$

$$\frac{١}{١ - س} = س$$

$$\frac{١}{١ - س} = س$$

$$\frac{١}{١ - س} = س$$

$$\text{لواصلا} = س - س + ج$$

$$- س + ج$$

$$= س$$

$$= س$$

$$= س$$

$$= س$$

تذكر أن !

$$① \text{ ميل المماس } = \frac{y_1}{x_1}$$

$$② \text{ ميل العمودي على المماس } = -\frac{x_1}{y_1}$$

$$③ \text{ الرسم ع } = \frac{y_1}{x_1} \text{ ق : المماس}$$

$$④ \text{ السارح ت } = \frac{y_1}{x_1} \text{ ع : الرسم}$$

$$⑤ \text{ الرسم الابتدائي } = \text{ع} (0)$$

③ إذا كان ميل المماس لمبنى علقه
عند النقطه (س، ص) يساوي :

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

وكانه مبنى العلقه يمر بالنقطه (٠، ١)

فجد قيمه ص عندما س = -١
الكل !

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{y_1}{-1} \Rightarrow y_1 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{y_1}{-1} \Rightarrow y_1 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$-2 = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{y_1}{-1} \Rightarrow y_1 = 2$$

(٠، ١)

$$-2 = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{y_1}{-1} \Rightarrow y_1 = 2$$

$$1 = 2$$

$$-2 = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{y_1}{-1} \Rightarrow y_1 = 2$$

عندما س = -١

$$-2 = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{y_1}{-1} \Rightarrow y_1 = 2$$

$$18 = 2$$

$$9 = 2$$

$$9 = 2$$

$$9 = 2$$

$$9 = 2$$

④ إذا كان ميل المماس لمبنى علقه

عند النقطه (س، ص) يساوي :

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{3}{3+5\sqrt{2}}$$

فجد قاعدة هذه العلقه عما بأن معناه

يمر بالنقطه (٠، ١)

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{3}{3+5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{3}{3+5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{3}{3+5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{3}{3+5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{3}{3+5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{3}{3+5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{3}{3+5\sqrt{2}}$$

(٠، ١)

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{3}{3+5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2 = 2$$

$$2 = 2$$

[٤] إذا كان ميل العمود على المماس لخطي
العلاقة من عند النقطه (س، ص) يساوي

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

فجد قاعدة العلاقة ص علماً بأن مقياسها
يمر بالنقطه (٤، ٤) هـ : اعود لبيروت
الكل :

$$- \frac{3}{\sqrt{3+3s}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3+3s}}$$

$$- \frac{3}{\sqrt{3+3s}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3+3s}}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3+3s}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+3s}} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+3s}}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3+3s}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+3s}} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+3s}}$$

$$\sqrt{3+3s} = 4$$

$$3+3s = 16$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 4 \text{ و } 4 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$4 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ و } 4 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16} \right] = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$4 + 4 = 8$$

$$4 + \sqrt{3+3s} = 8$$

(٤، ٤)

$$4 + 4 = 8$$

$$8 = 8$$

$$8 + \sqrt{3+3s} = 8$$

تدريب :

(١) إذا كان ميل المماس لخطي
علاقة من عند النقطه (س، ص) يساوي

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

فجد قاعدة هذه العلاقة اذا علمت أن
مقياسها يمر بالنقطه (٤، ٤)

(٢) إذا كان ميل العمود على المماس لخطي
علاقة من عند النقطه (س، ص) يساوي

$$3 \text{ مقياس } \left(\frac{1}{3} - 3 \right)$$

فجد قاعدة هذه العلاقة اذا كان مقياسها
يمر بالنقطه (٤، ٤)

(٣) إذا كان ميل المماس لخطي علاقة من
النقطه (س، ص) يساوي

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

وكان مقياس العلاقة يمر بالنقطه (٤، ٤)
فجد قيمه ص عندما س = ١

[٦] بدأ جيم الحركة من نقطة الأصل
على محور السينات وفقاً للعلاقة !

$$t = -\frac{3}{4}x \quad , \quad x < 0$$

ت : سارع الجسيم ، x : سرعة الجسيم
إذا كانت سرعة الجسيم الابتدائية 5 م/ث
فجد المسافة التي يقطعها الجسيم بعد ١١
ثانية من بدء حركته علماً بأنه قطع مسافة
٣٦ بعد ٤ ثواني من حركته .

$$\frac{5}{4}x = -\frac{3}{4}x$$

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

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

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

لكن !

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

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

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

$$\frac{x}{(1+0.4)} = \frac{5}{4}x \quad \leftarrow \quad 1 + 0.4 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{4}x = \frac{5}{4}x$$

$$x + \frac{1}{4}x = \frac{5}{4}x$$

$$x = \frac{5}{4}x$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} = 1 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} = 1 + \frac{1}{4}$$

[٥] سير جيم في فضاء مستقيم

حيث العلاقة $t = \frac{1}{4}x$ ، $x < 0$.

ت : سارع الجسيم ، x : سرعة الجسيم

إذا كانت سرعة الجسيم الابتدائية 5 م/ث
فجد المسافة التي يقطعها الجسيم بعد ١١
ثانية من بدء حركته علماً بأنه قطع مسافة
٣٦ بعد ٤ ثواني من حركته .

اكن !

$$\frac{1}{4}x = \frac{5}{4}x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

لكن

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

$$x = 5x$$

١٤ قذفت كرة من قمة برج ارتفاعه

٤٥ م عن الأرض لأعلى بسرعة ابتدائية

مقدارها ٤٠ م/ث وبسارع مقداره ١٠ م/ث^٢

جد الزمن الذي استغرقت الكرة للعود إلى

سطح الأرض .

الحل :

$$v = 10$$

$$\frac{v}{u} = \frac{10}{40} \leftarrow \frac{10}{40} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$v = u + at$$

$$10 = 40 + 10t$$

$$10 - 40 = 10t \leftarrow -30 = 10t$$

$$-30 = 10t$$

$$\frac{-30}{10} = \frac{10t}{10}$$

$$-3 = t \leftarrow \frac{-30}{10} = t$$

$$-3 = t$$

لكنه

$$t = 3$$

$$-3 = t \leftarrow -3 = t$$

$$3 = t$$

$$-3 = t \leftarrow -3 = t$$

وعندما تعود الكرة إلى سطح الأرض

لها $v = 0$

$$0 = 40 + 10t$$

$$-40 = 10t$$

$$-4 = t$$

$$-4 = t \leftarrow -4 = t$$

x

$$t = 9$$

١٥ قذف جسم رأسيا للأسفل من قمة

برج ارتفاعه ٣٠ م عن الأرض فتركه

يسارع مقداره ١٠ م/ث^٢ ، إذا علمت

أنه اصطدم بالأرض بعد ٢ ثانية من

حركته فجد سرعته الابتدائية .

الحل :

$$\frac{v}{u} = \frac{10}{30}$$

$$\frac{v}{u} = \frac{10}{30} \leftarrow \frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$v = u + at$$

$$10 = u + 10 \times 2$$

$$10 = u + 20$$

$$10 - 20 = u$$

لكنه

$$t = 2$$

$$10 = u + 10 \times 2$$

$$10 = u + 20$$

$$10 = u + 20$$

$$t = 2$$

$$10 = u + 10 \times 2$$

$$10 = u + 20$$

$$10 = u + 10 \times 2$$

لتدريب :

قذف جسم رأسيا لأعلى من سطح بناية

بسرعة ابتدائية ٣٠ م/ث وبسارع

مقداره ١٠ م/ث^٢ ، إذا كان ارتفاعه

عن سطح الأرض بعد ثانية واحدة من حركته

يكون ٦٠ م فجد أقصى ارتفاع يصل

إليه عن سطح الأرض .

١٠. يُفَعَّ إِعَارَ فِي بَالُون فِيزَاد

مجھے وقفہ العداقتے !

$$\sigma / \mu = \sigma_{\varepsilon} = \frac{\sigma_S}{\sigma_S}$$

جسے ۲: حجم ابالون بعد ن دقیقے

من يبد فتح القارضة

اذا علمت ان حجم البالون عند بداية فتح

الفَارَ فِيهِ ٣٣ - ٣٤ ٥: اِئْتِدِ الْبُيُوتِ

عبد مجيم البالون بعد ٥ دقائقه صد صخ

العَارُ مَبِي

اکل !

$$\dot{U}S \quad \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}S$$

$$\{s, \omega\} = \frac{1}{2} \omega$$

لوع = ٤ و.ن ٤

والله

$$F = 2$$

$\sigma + \cdot = \pi \leftarrow \cdot = 0$

$\rho = 1.2$

$$2 \log 2 + 0.6 = 1.9$$

ويعبرها ن = ٥

$$30 + 0.8 = 30.8$$

$$\nabla = \psi - 2\phi$$

$$V = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\phi = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\mu_{\mathcal{L}} = \sum \omega$$

[۹] آلہ صنایعہ قحطیہ عند اشرار

۲۵۱۰ دینار . ازانکانت عقیقہ و

تتأقفا بمرور الزمن وفقه العرف!

$$\frac{0.1}{(1+0)} = \frac{25}{100}$$

ہیث ۱۹: مَیْلَ اِلَیْہِ یَعْدُنْ سَمِیْ

من شرائها .

احب في الاله بعد ٣ سنوات

عن شريكها .

اکل :

$$\frac{1}{(1+0.05)^{10}} = \frac{0.68}{0.05}$$

$$\text{us } \{ (1+\epsilon) 0 \dots - \} = \text{us } \{ \}$$

$$s + \frac{1}{(1+0)} 0 \dots = 9$$

$$9 + \frac{0.1}{1+0} = 9$$

۱۲۸

501129

$$9 + 0'' = 90'' \quad \leftarrow \quad \therefore = 0$$

$$r_{\dots} = p$$

$$r_{\infty} + \frac{0.1}{1+0} = 9.1$$

۳ = ۰

$$r_{111} + \frac{r_{11}}{2} = 2 \therefore$$

$$r_{11} + 150 = 19$$

۹ = ۲۱۲۵ دیک

تمرين [٤]

[١] حل المعادلات التفاضلية التالية

$$(1) \text{ فُتَّاس } x \text{ ص } - (3 - x) \text{ قَاس } x = 0$$

$$(2) x \text{ ص} - x \text{ ص}^2 = 3x \text{ ص}^2 - 2x \text{ ص}^3$$

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

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

$$(5) x^2 \text{ ص} - x \text{ ص}^2 = 3x^2 \text{ ص} + x \text{ ص}$$

[٢] إذا كان ميل المماس لمنحنى عرفة عند

النقطة (س، ص) يساوي $(3x^2 - 1)$ فجد قاعدة العلاقة علماً بأن مماسها يمر بالنقطة (٤، ٠)

[٣] إذا كان ميل المماس على المماس لمنحنى

العلاقة ص عند النقطة (س، ص)

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{x}$$

فجد قيمة ص عندما $x = \frac{3}{7}$ علماً بأن مماسها يمر بالنقطة $(\frac{1}{4}, 1)$

[٤] إذا كان ميل المماس لمنحنى عرفة عند

النقطة (س، ص) يساوي $2x - 3$ فجد

قاعدة هذه العلاقة إذا علمت أن مماسها يمر بالنقطة (٣، ٠)

[١١] قرآن ماد فارغ سنة ٢١ دسم

يُصب في الماء بحيث يزداد حجمه حسب العلاقة:

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

مث

ع! حجم الماء في الخزان بعد ن دقيقة

من بدء صب الماء فيه

احس الزمن اللازم ليمتلئ الخزان بالماء

اكثر

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

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

ن

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

$$\frac{1}{3} = 2 - x$$

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

وعندما يمتلئ الخزان بالماء $21 = x$

$$\frac{1 + (1-x)^3}{3} = 21$$

$$1 + (1-x)^3 = 63$$

$$(1-x)^3 = 62$$

$$1 - x = \sqrt[3]{62} \Rightarrow x = 1 - \sqrt[3]{62}$$

لدرج: يتناقص سر جهاز قلوي

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{8}{9+x^2}$$

ع! سر الجهاز بالديار

ن: الزمن بالسنوات

إذا علمت أنه سر الجهاز ١٥٠ ديار

ع ٢٠١٦، ففي أي عام يصبح سر الجهاز

١٣ ديار

٥] يتحرك جسم في خط مستقيم حسب العلاقة $t = \frac{1}{g}$

ت : سرعة ، ع : سرعة
إذا كانت سرعة الابتدائية u م/ث
تجد المسافة المقطوعة بعد t ثانية
من بدء حركته علماً بأن قطع مسافة u
بعد ثانية واحدة من بدء حركته .

٦] يتحرك جسم في خط مستقيم حسب العلاقة $g = \frac{1}{K} \text{ جاذبية}$

ع : سرعة ، ف : المسافة المقطوعة
إذا علمت أن الجسم قطع مسافة u م بعد
ثانية واحدة من حركته تجد الزمن اللازم
لقطع الجسم مسافة $\frac{1}{g}$ م .

٧] قد قوت كرة رأسياً لأعلى من سطح
يخرج بسرعة ابتدائية u قدم/ث

وبسارع -32 قدم/ث^٢ فإذا علمت أن
ارتفاع الكرة عن الأرض بعد t ثانية من
قذفها يساوي u قدم تجد ارتفاع الكرة

٨] أطلقت رصاصة على كوكب رمل مكان
تسارعها داخل الرمل يعطى بالعلاقة
 $t = \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}}$ ، $g < 8$

ع : سرعة الرصاصة داخل الرمل .
إذا علمت أن سرعتها لحظة ملاستها للرمل
هي u م/ث وأنها قطعت مسافة u م
داخل الرمل بعد t ثواني من ملاستها
لرمل تجد أكبر مسافة أفقية تقطعها
الرصاصة داخل الرمل .

٩] في يوم السبت بدأت صام خرج
تتأقص حسب العلاقة :

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{(n+3)}$$

٢ : صام يخرج بعد n يوماً من بدء
نقصاتها .

إذا علمت أن صام يخرج يوم الأحد هي
٢ سم

(١) جد صام يخرج يوم الاثنين
(٢) في أي يوم تكون صام يخرج هـ راسم

١٠] يزداد وزن طفل مولود حسب العلاقة
 $\frac{9}{5} = 2.7$

حيث : و : وزن الطفل بعد n اسبوع
من ولادته .

فإذا علمت أنه وزن الطفل عند ولادته 3.24 كغم
فأصب وزنه بعد اسبوعين من ولادته

١١] اشترى تاجر قطع أرض بمبلغ 5000 دينار
وكانه سعرها يزداد بمعدل 10% حسب العلاقة
 $\frac{5}{5} = 6.0 \sqrt{1 + 0.1}$

حيث : س : سعر القطعة بعد n سنة من
شراؤها .

بعد كم سنة يربح التاجر 5000 دينار

١٢] حسب حريقه في مخاضه وكانت صام
المنطقة التي أصابها الحريق تزداد حسب العلاقة
 $\frac{3}{5} = 2.0$ ، u : دوئم / صام .
م : مساح المنطقة المحروقة
ن : الزمن بالساعات

إذا علمت أنه المساحة التي أصابها الحريق عند اكتشافه
هي 3 دوئم فما المساحة المحروقة بعد ساعتين من اكتشاف الحريق

حل تمرين 3

1

$$(1) \quad 1 - x + x^2 = x^3$$

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

$$= (x^3 - x^2) + (x - 1)$$

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

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

$$1 = x, \quad x^2 = 1, \quad x^3 = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 (x^3 - x^2 + x - 1) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_0^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) - 0 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\int_0^1 (x^3 - x^2 + x - 1) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_0^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) - 0 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{0}{12} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{0}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{جاس} = \text{جاس}$$

$$\text{جاس} = \text{جاس}$$

$$= \text{جاس} - \text{جاس}$$

$$= (1 - \text{جاس})$$

$$\int_0^1 (1 - x) dx$$

$$= \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1$$

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

$$\int_0^1 (1 - x) dx$$

$$= \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1$$

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

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

$$\int_0^1 (1 - x) dx$$

$$= \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$1 = 1, \quad x = 1, \quad x^2 = 1, \quad x^3 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$= 1 - 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$= 1 - 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

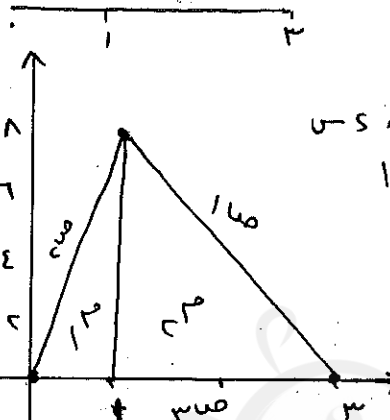
$$1 = 1$$

$$= 1 - 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$= 1 - 1$$

$$1 = 1$$



$$\int_0^1 (1 - x) dx$$

$$= \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1$$

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

$$\int_0^1 (1 - x) dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$(1) = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$(1) = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

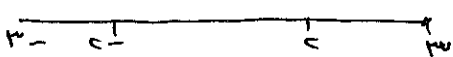
$$(1) = 1$$

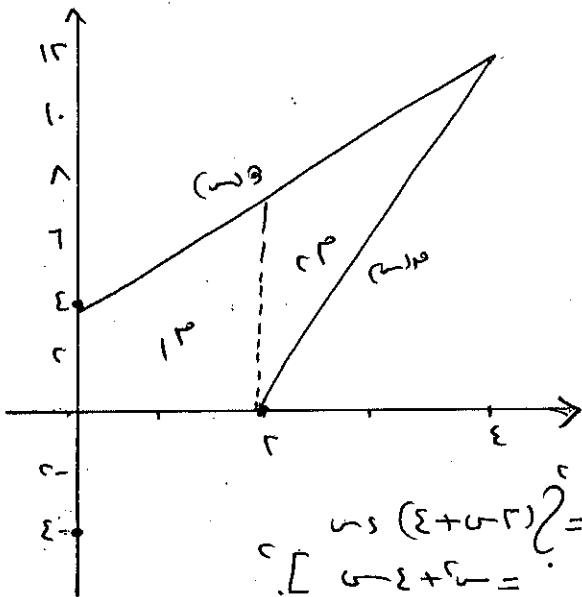
$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$





$$\int_2^3 (x+2) dx = 13$$

$$\int_2^3 (x+2) dx = 13$$

$$13 = 11 + 2 =$$

$$\int_2^3 (x+2) dx = 13$$

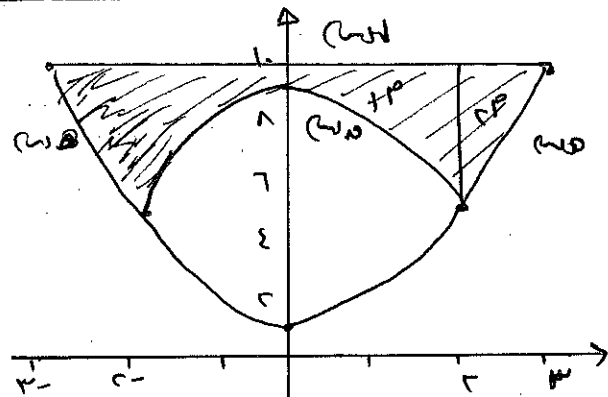
$$\int_2^3 (x+2) dx = 13$$

$$\int_2^3 (x+2) dx = 13$$

$$(11 + \frac{1}{3} - 2) - (3 + \frac{7}{3} - 11) =$$

$$\frac{11}{3} = \frac{10}{3} - 21 =$$

$$\frac{7}{3} = \frac{11}{3} + 12 = 13 + 13 = 26$$



$$\int_0^4 (x^2 - 4x + 4) dx = 13$$

$$\int_0^4 \frac{x^2}{3} + x = \int_0^4 (x^2 - 4x + 4) dx =$$

$$\frac{11}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + 11 =$$

$$\int_0^4 (x^2 - 4x + 4) dx = 13$$

$$\int_0^4 \frac{x^2}{3} - 4x = \int_0^4 (x^2 - 4x) dx =$$

$$\frac{11}{3} = (\frac{1}{3} - 11) - (9 - 11) =$$

$$\frac{11}{3} = (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{11}{3}) 12 = (13 + 13) 12 = 26$$

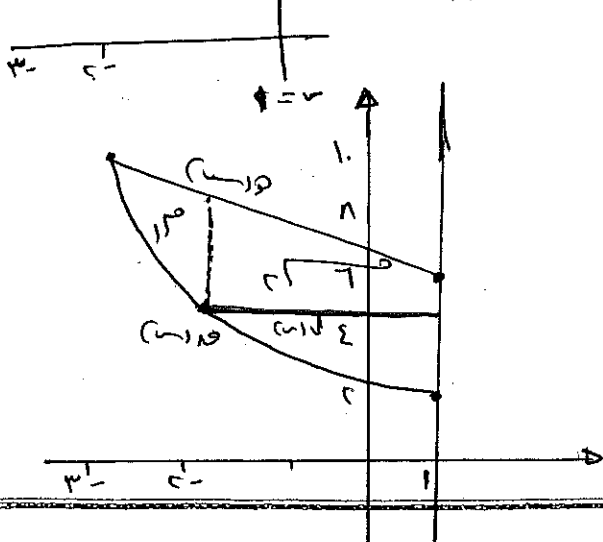
طريقه اخرى

$$\int_0^4 (1+x) - 4x = \int_0^4 (1+x) - 11 dx = 13$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} 0 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \end{cases}$$

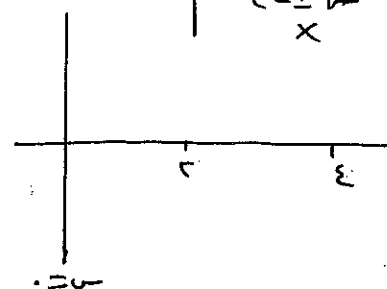
$$\begin{cases} 0 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \end{cases}$$

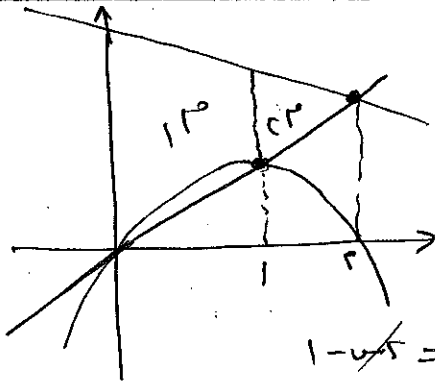


$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} 0 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \\ 11 = 11 \end{cases}$$





٢

(1)

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

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

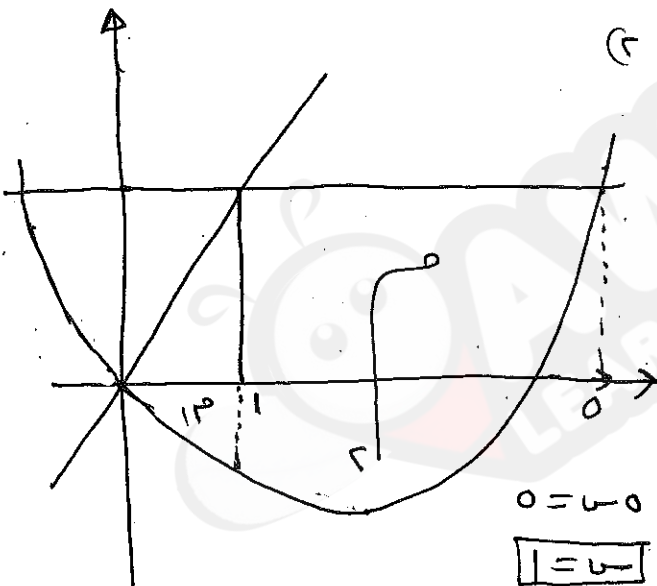
$$1 - u - 2 = u - 0$$

$$1 = u \leftarrow u - 3 = 7$$

$$u - (u - u^2) - (u - 0) \int_1^2 = 1^2$$

$$u - (1 - u^2) - (u - 0) \int_1^2 = 1^2$$

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



$$0 = u - 0$$

$$1 = u$$

$$0 = u - 3 - u$$

$$-3 = u - 3 - u$$

$$-3 = (1 + u)(0 - u)$$

$$1 = u, \quad 0 = u$$

$$\frac{0}{2} = u - (u - 3 - u) - 0 \int_0^1 = 1^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = u - (u - 3 - u) - 0 \int_1^2 = 1^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{0}{2} = 1^2 + 1^2 = 2$$

$$(9) \quad u - 3 = u, \quad u - 0 = u, \quad u - 3 = u$$

$$u - 3 = u$$

$$u - 3 = u$$

$$u - 3 = u$$

$$1 - u = u - 0$$

$$1 - u = u - 3$$

$$u - 0 = u - 3$$

$$u = 1$$

$$1 + u - 3 = u - 3$$

$$u + u - 3 = u - 3$$

$$1 = u - 3$$

$$1 = u - 3$$

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

$$1 = u - 3$$

$$1 = u$$

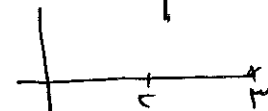
$$1 = u$$

$$1 = u$$

$$1 = u$$

$$1 = u$$

$$1 = u$$



$$1 = u$$

$$1 = u$$

$$1 = u$$

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$$1 = u$$

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$$1 = u$$

$$1 = u$$

$$1 = u$$

$$12 = 3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ وحدة مربعة.}$$

$$6 = 3 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3 \text{ وحدة مربعة}$$

$$3 = 3 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1.5 \text{ وحدة مربعة}$$

$$(1) \int_1^7 f(x) dx = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$= (12 - 6 + 3) = 9$$

$$= (12 - 6 + 3) = 9$$

$$(2) \int_1^7 f(x) dx = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$(3) \int_1^7 f(x) dx = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$\frac{12}{2} = 6$$

$$6 \leftarrow 1$$

$$0 \leftarrow 2$$

$$\int_1^7 f(x) dx = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$\int_1^7 f(x) dx = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$(1-3) \frac{1}{2} = (2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} - 6) \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$(4) \int_1^7 f(x) dx = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$12 = \int_1^7 f(x) dx - \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$12 = (12 - 6) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

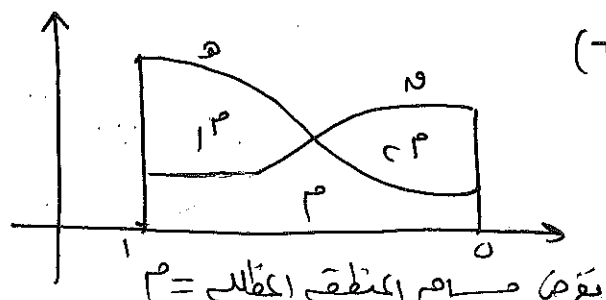
$$12 = (12 - 6) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 6 \leftarrow 12 = \frac{12}{2}$$

$$(5) \int_1^7 f(x) dx = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$\int_1^7 f(x) dx = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$12 = (12 + 6) = 18$$

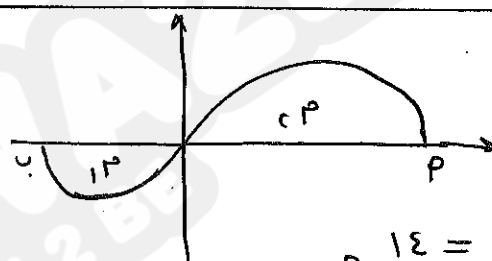


$$7 + 12 = 19 = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$12 + 6 = 18 = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$1 + 12 = 13 = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$12 = 6 \leftarrow 12 = 6$$

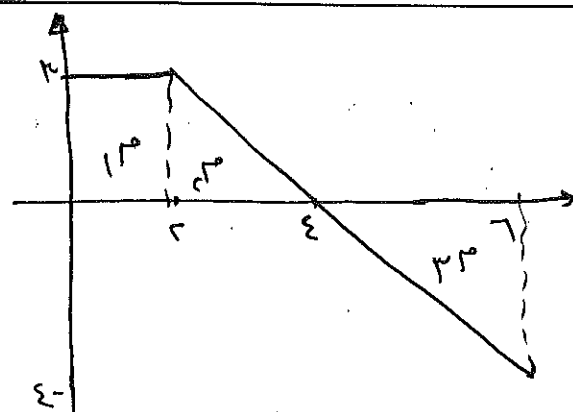


$$12 = \int_1^7 f(x) dx + \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$12 = \int_1^7 f(x) dx + 6$$

$$12 = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$

$$12 = \int_1^7 f(x) dx$$



$$\boxed{7} \text{ حل الخواص } c = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$$

معادلة 1: $u - v = 0$

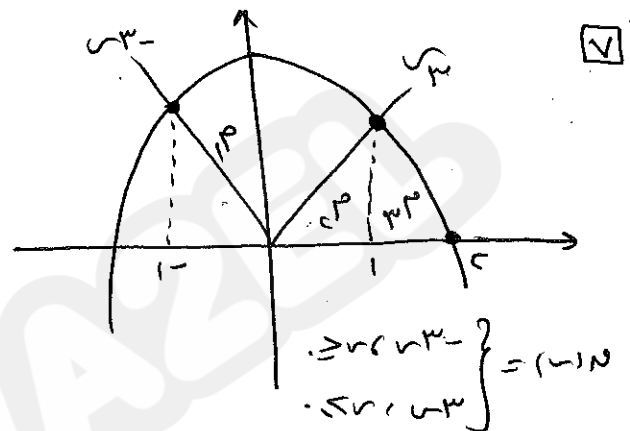
$$u - v = 0$$

$$u^2 - v^2 = 9$$

$$[u^2 - v^2] = 9$$

$$2 - v^2 = 9$$

$$13 = v^2$$



$$u^2 + v^2 = 13$$

$$(1+v)(2-v) = 2 - v^2 - v$$

$$\boxed{1=v} \quad \Sigma = v$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 13$$

$$(1+v)(2+v) = 2 + v^2 + v$$

$$\boxed{1=v} \quad \Sigma = v$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 13 \rightarrow \Sigma = v \rightarrow u^2 = 13 - v^2$$

$$u^2 + v^2 + v^2 = 13$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 13$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 13$$

$$13 + 13 + 13 = 39$$

حل تمرين [4]

II

$$(1) \text{ فكتا س دص} = (3 - \text{ص}) \text{ قاس دس}$$

$$\frac{1}{(3 - \text{ص})} \text{ دص} = \frac{\text{قاس دس}}{\text{فكتا س}}$$

$$(3 - \text{ص}) \text{ دص} = \text{قاس دس فكتا س دس}$$

$$- (3 - \text{ص}) = \text{قاس دس} + \text{ج}$$

$$(2) \text{ دص} = 2 - \text{ص دس} + \text{ص دس}$$

$$\text{دص} = \text{ص دس} (2 + \text{ص})$$

$$\text{ص دس} = (2 + \text{ص}) \text{ دس}$$

$$- \text{ص} = \frac{2}{3} + \text{ص} + \text{ج}$$

$$(3) \frac{1 + \text{ص}}{\text{لوص}} \text{ دس} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

$$\text{ص لوص دس} = \frac{1 + \text{ص}}{1 - \text{ص}}$$

$$\text{ص لوص دس} = \frac{1}{1 - \text{ص}}$$

$$\text{ص لوص دس} = \frac{1}{1 - \text{ص}}$$

$$\text{ص لوص دس} = \frac{1}{1 - \text{ص}}$$

$$\text{لوا س} = 1 - \frac{\text{ص لوص دس}}{\frac{1}{1 - \text{ص}}}$$

$$\text{لوا س} = 1 - \frac{\text{ص لوص دس}}{\frac{1}{1 - \text{ص}}} + \text{ج}$$

$$(4) \frac{\text{ص}}{\text{قو}} \text{ دص} = (3 + \text{ص}) \text{ دص}$$

$$\frac{\text{ص}}{3 + \text{ص}} \text{ دص} = \text{ص دص}$$

$$\text{ص} = \text{لوا ه} + 3 + \text{ج}$$

$$(5) \text{ دص} 2 - \text{قاس دس} 3 = \text{ص} + \text{ظا دص دس}$$

$$\text{دص} 2 - \text{قاس دس} 3 = (\text{ص} + 1) \text{ دس}$$

$$2 - \text{ظا دص دس} = \text{قاس دس دس}$$

$$\frac{1}{2 - \text{ظا دص دس}} \text{ دص} = \frac{1}{\text{قاس دس}}$$

$$2 - \text{ظا دص دس} = \text{قاس دس دس}$$

$$-(1 + \text{قاس دس}) = \text{ص} (1 - \text{قاس دس})$$

$$-(\frac{1}{3} + \text{ص}) = \text{ص} (\frac{1}{3} - \text{قاس دس})$$

$$(6) \frac{\text{دص}}{\text{ص}} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

$$\text{ص} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

$$\text{ص} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

$$4 - \text{ص} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

$$4 - \text{ص} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

$$7 = 2 - 2 + 2 = 2$$

$$7 + \text{ص} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

$$(7) \frac{\text{ص}}{\text{ص} - \text{ص} 2} = \frac{\text{ص}}{\text{ص}}$$

$$\text{ص} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

$$\text{ص} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

$$\text{ص} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

$$\text{ص} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

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

$$\frac{5}{3} + \text{ص} = \text{ص} (1 - \text{ص})$$

$$\frac{5}{3} = \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} = \text{ص}$$

$$17 = \text{ص}$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad \frac{55}{55} = \frac{55}{55} \quad \sqrt{55}$$

$$\{55 = 55\}$$

$$55 = 55 \quad 55 = 55 \quad 55 = 55$$

$$55 = 55 \quad 55 = 55 \quad 55 = 55$$

$$55 = 55 \quad 55 = 55 \quad 55 = 55 \quad (32)$$

$$11 = 3 \leftarrow 55 = 55 + 11 - 0$$

$$11 + 55 = 55 + 11 - 0$$

$$\boxed{6} \quad \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{55}{55} \quad \pi$$

$$\{ \pi = 55 \}$$

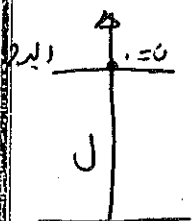
$$\pi + 0 = 55$$

$$1 = 0 \leftarrow 55 = 55 + 1 = 0 \leftarrow 55$$

$$\pi + 0 = 55$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = 55$$

$$0 = 55 \leftarrow 1 - 0 = \frac{\pi}{\pi}$$



$$\boxed{7} \quad \frac{55}{55} = \frac{55}{55}$$

$$\{55 = 55\}$$

$$55 + 0 = 55$$

$$0 = 55$$

$$0 = 55 \leftarrow 55 = 55 + 0 = 0 \leftarrow 55$$

$$0 + 55 = 55$$

$$\{55 = 55\}$$

$$55 + 0 = 55$$

$$0 = 55 \leftarrow 55 = 55 + 0 = 0 \leftarrow 55$$

$$55 = 55$$

$$55 + 0 = 55$$

$$0 = 55$$

$$0 = 55 \leftarrow 55 = 55 + 0 = 0 \leftarrow 55$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad \frac{55}{55} = \frac{55}{55}$$

$$\{55 = 55\}$$

$$\{55 = 55\}$$

$$55 + 0 = 55$$

$$55 + 0 = 55$$

$$55 = 55 \leftarrow 55 = 55 + 0 = 0 \leftarrow 55$$

$$\frac{1}{55} = 55$$

$$1 - 0 = \frac{55}{55}$$

$$\frac{55}{1-0} = 55$$

$$\frac{55}{1-0} = \frac{55}{55}$$

$$\{55 = 55\}$$

$$55 + 0 = 55$$

$$0 = 55$$

$$0 = 55 \leftarrow 55 = 55 + 0 = 0 \leftarrow 55$$

$$0 + 55 = 55$$

$$0 = 55$$

$$0 + 55 = 55$$

$$\boxed{8} \quad \frac{55}{55} = \frac{55}{55}$$

$$\{55 = 55\}$$

$$55 + 0 = 55$$

$$55 + 0 = 55$$

$$0 = 55$$

$$0 = 55 \leftarrow 55 = 55 + 0 = 0 \leftarrow 55$$

$$0 - 0 = 55$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95} \quad [11]$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95} \quad [11]$$

$$9 + 95 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$9 + 95 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$3,7 = 9 \leftarrow 9 = 18 \times 2 \leftarrow 3,7 = 9$$

$$3,7 + 95 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$3,7 + 95 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$3,7 + 95 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$3,7 + 95 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} - 0 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} - 0 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} - 0 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} - 0 = \frac{1}{9}$$

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$$\frac{1}{9} - 0 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} - 0 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} - 0 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95} \quad [11]$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

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$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

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$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95} \quad [9]$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

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$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

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$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95} \quad [13]$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{95}{95}$$

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