

أولاً:

السؤال الأول:

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

$$I = \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \int_1^2 \left( x + 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + \ln x \right]_1^2$$

$$I = [2 + 4 + \ln 2] - \left[ \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right] = 6 + \ln 2 - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{7}{2} + \ln 2$$

السؤال الثاني:

$$f(x) = \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

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

السؤال الثالث:

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

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2 - 2)^{\frac{2}{3} + 1}}{\frac{2}{3} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2 - 2)^{\frac{5}{3}}}{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot (x^2 - 2)^{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{3}{10} \sqrt[3]{(x^2 - 2)^5}$$

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

$$f(x) = ax + \frac{b}{x+1} + \frac{c}{x-2} = \frac{ax(x+1)(x-2) + b(x-2) + c(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax(x^2 - x - 2) + bx - 2b + cx + c}{x^2 - x - 2} = \frac{ax^3 - ax^2 - 2ax + bx - 2b + cx + c}{x^2 - x - 2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^3 - ax^2 + (-2a + b + c)x + (-2b + c)}{x^2 - x - 2}$$

$$a = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$-a = -1 \quad (2)$$

$$-2a + b + c = 1 \quad (3) \text{ بالمطابقة نجد}$$

$$-2b + c = -3 \quad (4)$$

من (1) أو (2) نجد  $a = 1$

نعوض في (3) فنجد  $-2 + b + c = 1$  أي  $c = 3 - b$

نعوض في (4) فنجد  $-2b + 3 - b = -3$  أي  $b = 2$  ومنه  $c = 1$  وبالتالي:

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

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left( x + \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-2} \right) dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + 2 \ln(x+1) + \ln(2-x) \right]_0^1 \quad (2)$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} + 2 \ln 2 \right] - [\ln 2] = \frac{1}{2} + \ln 2$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \quad (1)$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx = \int_0^1 f'(x) dx = [f(x)]_0^1 = [\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})]_0^1$$

$$I = [\ln(1 + \sqrt{2})] - [0] = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$K = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx, \quad J = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx \quad (2)$$

$$I + J = I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx = K$$

$$K = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx \quad (3)$$

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

$$K = \left[ x\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx = \sqrt{2} - J$$

لدينا  $I + J = K$  وبالتالي:

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

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

$$J = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})}{2}$$

$$K = \sqrt{2} - J = \sqrt{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2} - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})}{2},$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{e^x} \text{ و } D_f = \mathbb{R} = ]-\infty, +\infty[$$

$$+\infty \text{ وبالتالي } y=0 \text{ مقارب أفقي في جوار } +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x}{e^x} + \frac{1}{e^x} \right) = 0 \quad (1)$$

الوضع النسبي: ندرس إشارة الفرق  $f(x) - y_\Delta = \frac{x+1}{e^x}$  بما أن  $e^x > 0$  فإن إشارة الفرق من إشارة  $x+1$

عندما  $x > -1$  فإن  $C$  فوق المقارب

عندما  $x < -1$  فإن  $C$  تحت المقارب

$$S = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{e^x} dx = \int_0^1 (x+1)e^{-x} dx \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = x+1 & u' = 1 \\ \hline v' = e^{-x} & v = -e^{-x} \end{array}$$

$$S = \left[ -(x+1)e^{-x} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (-e^{-x}) dx = \left[ -(x+1)e^{-x} \right]_0^1 - \left[ e^{-x} \right]_0^1$$

$$S = \left[ -2e^{-1} \right] - \left[ -1 \right] - \left( \left[ e^{-1} \right] - \left[ 1 \right] \right) = -\frac{2}{e} + 1 - \frac{1}{e} + 1 = 2 - \frac{3}{e} = \frac{2e-3}{e}$$

$$G(x) = P(x)e^{-2x} = (ax^2 + bx + c)e^{-2x} \text{ وبالتالي } P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \text{ من الدرجة الثانية أي } (3)$$

$$G'(x) = (f(x))^2 \text{ تابع أصلي للتابع } (f(x))^2 \text{ أي: } G'(x)$$

$$(2ax + b)e^{-2x} - 2e^{-2x}(ax^2 + bx + c) = ((x+1)e^{-x})^2$$

$$(2ax + b - 2ax^2 - 2bx - 2c)e^{-2x} = (x^2 + 2x + 1)e^{-2x}$$

$$-2ax^2 + (2a - 2b)x + (b - 2c) = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$-2a = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ نجد (1) من } 2a - 2b = 2 \quad (2) \text{ بالمطابقة}$$

$$b - 2c = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$b = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ نعوض في (2) فنجد } -1 - 2b = 2 \text{ أي } b = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$c = -\frac{5}{4} \text{ نعوض في (3) فنجد } -\frac{3}{2} - 2c = 1 \text{ أي } c = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$G(x) = \left( -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{4} \right) e^{-2x} \text{ وبالتالي يكون}$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (f(x))^2 dx = \pi [G(x)]_0^1 = \pi \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{4} \right) e^{-2x} \right]_0^1 \quad (4)$$

$$V = \pi \left( \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{4} \right) e^{-2} \right] - \left[ -\frac{5}{4} \right] \right) = \pi \left( \left[ -\frac{13}{4} e^{-2} \right] - \left[ -\frac{5}{4} \right] \right) = \pi \left( -\frac{13}{4e^2} + \frac{5}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi(5e^2 - 13)}{4e^2}$$

$$f(x) = x(1 + e^{-x}) \text{ و } D_f = \mathbb{R} = ]-\infty, +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - y_\Delta = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xe^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = 0 \quad (1)$$

وبالتالي المستقيم  $y = x$  مقارب المائل للخط  $C$  في جوار  $+\infty$

الوضع النسبي: ندرس إشارة الفرق  $f(x) - y_\Delta = xe^{-x}$  بما أن  $e^{-x} > 0$  فإن إشارة الفرق من إشارة  $x$

عندما  $x > 0$  فإن  $C$  فوق المقارب

عندما  $x < 0$  فإن  $C$  تحت المقارب

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \text{ و } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad (2)$$

$\mathbb{R}$  المعرف على  $g(x) = e^{-x} - xe^{-x} + 1$  التابع  $f'(x) = 1 + e^{-x} - xe^{-x}$  لا يمكن معرفة إشارة المشتق ، لذلك ندرس التابع

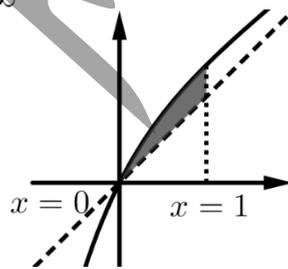
$$g'(x) = -e^{-x} - e^{-x} + xe^{-x} = (x-2)e^{-x}$$

$$g(2) = e^{-2} - 2e^{-2} + 1 = -e^{-2} + 1 = -\frac{1}{e^2} + 1 = \frac{e^2 - 1}{e^2} \text{ حيث } x = 2 \text{ فإن } g'(x) = 0 \text{ عندما}$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$2$	$+\infty$
$g'(x)$		$-$	$+$
$g(x)$		$\frac{e^2 - 1}{e^2}$	

من جدول اطراد  $g$  نجد أن  $g(x) > 0$  وبالتالي  $f'(x) > 0$  والتابع  $f$  متزايد تماماً

$x$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		$+$
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$



$$S = \int_0^1 (f(x) - y_\Delta) dx = \int_0^1 xe^{-x} dx \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = x & u' = 1 \\ v' = e^{-x} & v = -e^{-x} \end{array}$$

$$S = [-xe^{-x}]_0^1 - \int_0^1 -e^{-x} dx = [-xe^{-x}]_0^1 - [e^{-x}]_0^1$$

$$S = [-e^{-1}] - [0] - ([e^{-1}] - [1]) = -\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e} + 1 = 1 - \frac{2}{e} = \frac{e-2}{e}$$

انتهى حل النموذج الأول

التكامل والتوابع الأصلية

أولاً:

السؤال الأول:

$$I = \int_0^1 x\sqrt{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 x(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 2x(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \sqrt{(x^2+1)^3} \right]_0^1$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \left( [\sqrt{8}] - [1] \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{3}$$

السؤال الثاني:

$$f(x) = \sin 2x \cdot \cos x = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 3x + \sin x)$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x - \cos x \right) = -\frac{1}{6} \cos 3x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x$$

السؤال الثالث:

$$]1, +\infty[ \text{ على المجال } f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 1}{(x-1)^2}$$

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

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

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

$g(x) = e^x \cos x$  تابع أصلي للتابع  $G(x)$  و  $f(x) = e^x \sin x$  تابع أصلي للتابع  $F(x)$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^x e^x \sin x dx \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = e^x & u' = e^x \\ v' = \sin x & v = -\cos x \end{array}$$

$$F(x) = \left[ -e^x \cos x \right]_0^x + \int_0^x e^x \cos x dx$$

$$(1) \dots F(x) = -e^x \cos x + 1 + G(x)$$

$$G(x) = \int_0^x g(x) dx = \int_0^x e^x \cos x dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = e^x & u' = e^x \\ v' = \cos x & v = \sin x \end{array}$$

$$G(x) = \left[ e^x \sin x \right]_0^x - \int_0^x e^x \sin x dx$$

$$(2) \dots G(x) = e^x \sin x - F(x)$$

نعوض (1) في (2) فنجد:

$$G(x) = e^x \sin x - (-e^x \cos x + 1 + G(x))$$

$$G(x) = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - 1 - G(x)$$

$$2G(x) = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - 1$$

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{2} (e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - 1)$$

نعوض (2) في (1) فنجد:

$$F(x) = -e^x \cos x + 1 + (e^x \sin x - F(x))$$

$$F(x) = -e^x \cos x + 1 + e^x \sin x - F(x)$$

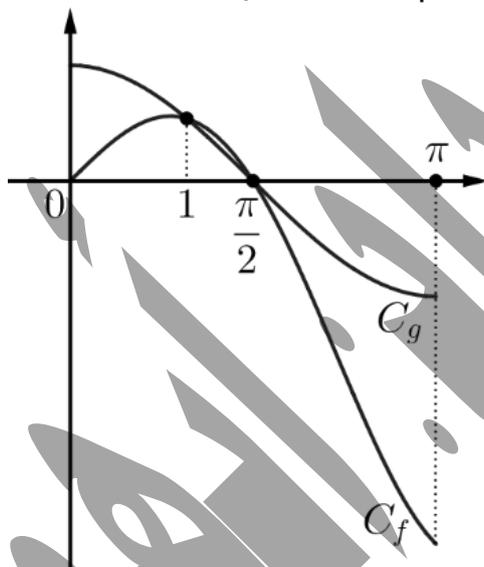
$$2F(x) = -e^x \cos x + 1 + e^x \sin x$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} (-e^x \cos x + 1 + e^x \sin x)$$

$C_g$  خطه البياني  $g(x) = \cos x$  و  $C_f$  خطه البياني  $f(x) = x \cos x$

$$f(x) - g(x) = x \cos x - \cos x = (x-1) \cos x \quad (1)$$

$x$	0	1	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\pi$
$x-1$	-	0	+	+
$\cos x$	+	+	0	-
$f(x) - g(x)$	-	0	+	-
الوضع النسبي	$C_g$ تحت $C_f$		$C_g$ فوق $C_f$	



$$S = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (f(x) - g(x)) dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (x-1) \cos x dx \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = x-1 & u' = 1 \\ \hline v' = \cos x & v = \sin x \end{array}$$

$$S = -\left( \left[ (x-1) \sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin x dx \right) = -\left( \left[ (x-1) \sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} - \left[ -\cos x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \right)$$

$$S = -\left( \left[ (\pi-1) \sin \pi \right] - \left[ \left( \frac{\pi}{2}-1 \right) \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right] - \left[ -\cos \pi \right] + \left[ -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \right)$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x} \text{ و } D_f = ]1, +\infty[$$

$$+\infty \text{ مقارب شاقولي عند } x=0 \text{ وبالتالي } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \quad (1)$$

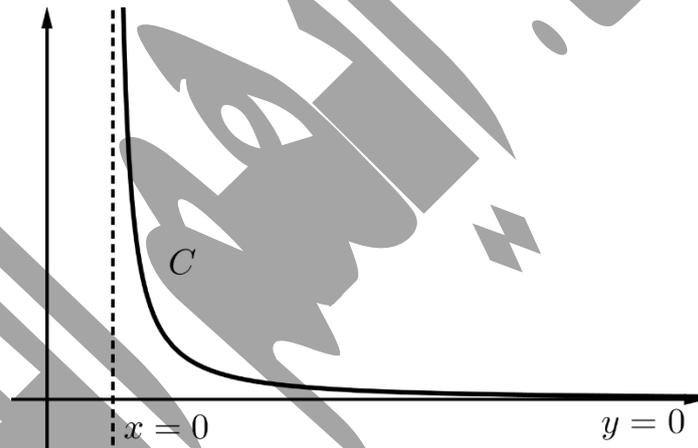
$$+\infty \text{ مقارب أفقي في جوار } y=0 \text{ وبالتالي } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\left(\ln x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot x\right)}{(x \ln x)^2} = \frac{-(\ln x + 1)}{(x \ln x)^2}$$

عندما  $f'(x) = 0$  فإن  $\ln x = -1$  أي  $x = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} \notin D_f$  مرفوض

وبالتالي التابع  $f$  متناقص تماماً

$x$	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		-
$f(x)$	$+\infty$	0



$$S = \int_e^{e^2} f(x) dx = \int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int_e^{e^2} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\ln x} dx = [\ln(\ln x)]_e^{e^2} \quad (2)$$

$$S = [\ln(\ln e^2)] - [\ln(\ln e)] = \ln 2 - \ln 1 = \ln 2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\ln x - 1}{x \ln x} \quad (3)$$

$$\int_e^{e^2} (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_e^{e^2} \left( \frac{1}{x \ln x} + \frac{\ln x - 1}{x \ln x} \right) dx = \int_e^{e^2} \left( \frac{1 + \ln x - 1}{x \ln x} \right) dx = \int_e^{e^2} \left( \frac{\ln x}{x \ln x} \right) dx = \int_e^{e^2} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$\int_e^{e^2} (f(x) + g(x)) dx = [\ln x]_e^{e^2} = \ln e^2 - \ln e = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\int_e^{e^2} f(x) dx + \int_e^{e^2} g(x) dx = 1$$

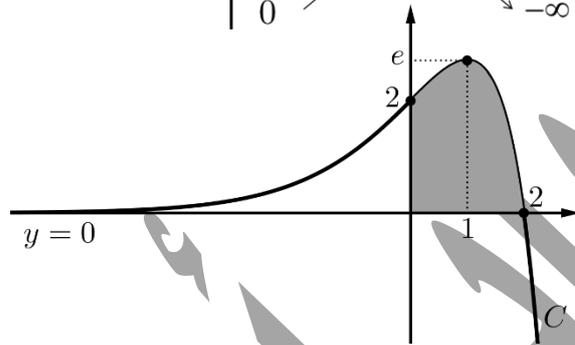
$$\int_e^{e^2} g(x) dx = 1 - \int_e^{e^2} f(x) dx = 1 - \ln 2 \text{ أي}$$

$$f(x) = (2-x)e^x \text{ و } D_f = \mathbb{R} = ]-\infty, +\infty[$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2e^x - xe^x) = 0$  و  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$  (1) وبالتالي المستقيم  $y=0$  مقارب أفقي للخط  $C$  في جوار  $-\infty$

$$f'(x) = -e^x + (2-x)e^x = (-1+2-x)e^x = (1-x)e^x \text{ عندما } f'(x) = 0 \text{ فإن } x=1 \text{ حيث } f(1) = e$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$1$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$+$	$0$	$-$
$f(x)$	$0$	$e$	$-\infty$



$$S = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 (2-x)e^x dx \quad (2)$$

$u = 2-x$	$u' = -1$
$v' = e^x$	$v = e^x$

$$S = \left[ (2-x)e^x \right]_0^2 + \int_0^2 e^x dx = \left[ (2-x)e^x \right]_0^2 + \left[ e^x \right]_0^2 = [0] - [2] + [e^2] - [1] = e^2 - 3$$

$$G(x) = (f(x))^2 \text{ التابع } G(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c)e^{2x} \text{ تابعاً أصلياً للتابع } (f(x))^2 \text{ أي: } G'(x) = (f(x))^2 \quad (3)$$

$$(2ax + b)e^{2x} + 2e^{2x}(ax^2 + bx + c) = (2-x)^2 e^{2x}$$

$$2ax + b + 2ax^2 + 2bx + 2c = 4 - 4x + x^2$$

$$2ax^2 + (2a + 2b)x + (b + 2c) = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$2a = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ نجد (1) من } 2a + 2b = -4 \quad (2) \text{ بالمطابقة نجد}$$

$$b + 2c = 4 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{نعوض في (2) فنجد } 1 + 2b = -4 \text{ أي } b = -\frac{5}{2} \text{ نعوض في (3) فنجد } -\frac{5}{2} + 2c = 4 \text{ أي } c = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$G(x) = \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{13}{4} \right) e^{2x} \text{ وبالتالي}$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^2 (f(x))^2 dx = \pi [G(x)]_0^2 = \pi \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{21}{8} \right) e^{2x} \right]_0^2 \quad (4)$$

$$V = \pi \left( \left[ \left( 2 - 5 + \frac{13}{4} \right) e^4 \right] - \left[ \frac{13}{4} \right] \right) = \frac{\pi(e^4 - 13)}{4}$$

انتهى حل النموذج الثاني

التكامل والتوابع الأصلية

أولاً:

السؤال الأول:

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} dx$$

$$\frac{4}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{a}{x - 2} + \frac{b}{x + 2} = \frac{a(x + 2) + b(x - 2)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)} = \frac{(a + b)x + (2a - 2b)}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$a + b = 0 \quad a + b = 0$$

$$a - b = 2 \quad 2a - 2b = 4$$

وتكافئ بالمطابقة نجد

$$\frac{4}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{x - 2} - \frac{1}{x + 2} \quad \text{بالتالي: } b = -1 \text{ ومنه } a = 1$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x - 2} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x + 2} dx = [\ln(2 - x)]_0^1 - [\ln(x + 2)]_0^1$$

$$I = [\ln 1] - [\ln 2] - [\ln 3] + [\ln 2] = -\ln 3$$

السؤال الثاني:

$$f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x = -(-\sin x)(\cos x)^2$$

$$F(x) = -\frac{(\cos x)^3}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x$$

السؤال الثالث:

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

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

$$f(x) = e^{2x} \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 2e^{2x} \sin x + e^{2x} \cos x = 2f(x) + e^{2x} \cos x \quad (1)$$

$$f''(x) = 2f'(x) + 2e^{2x} \cos x - e^{2x} \sin x = 2f'(x) + 2e^{2x} \cos x - f(x)$$

$$f''(x) = 2f'(x) + 2(f'(x) - 2f(x)) - f(x) \quad (2)$$

$$f''(x) = 2f'(x) + 2f'(x) - 4f(x) - f(x)$$

$$f''(x) = 4f'(x) - 5f(x)$$

$$5f(x) = 4f'(x) - f''(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{5}f'(x) - \frac{1}{5}f''(x)$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^x \left( \frac{4}{5}f'(x) - \frac{1}{5}f''(x) \right) dx = \left[ \frac{4}{5}f(x) - \frac{1}{5}f'(x) \right]_0^x \quad (3)$$

$$F(x) = \left[ \frac{4}{5}e^{2x} \sin x - \frac{1}{5}(2e^{2x} \sin x + e^{2x} \cos x) \right]_0^x = \left[ \frac{4}{5}e^{2x} \sin x - \frac{2}{5}e^{2x} \sin x - \frac{1}{5}e^{2x} \cos x \right]_0^x$$

$$F(x) = \left[ \frac{2}{5}e^{2x} \sin x - \frac{1}{5}e^{2x} \cos x \right]_0^x$$

$$F(x) = \left[ \frac{2}{5}e^{2x} \sin x - \frac{1}{5}e^{2x} \cos x \right] - \left[ \frac{2}{5}e^0 \sin 0 - \frac{1}{5}e^0 \cos 0 \right]$$

$$F(x) = \frac{2}{5}e^{2x} \sin x - \frac{1}{5}e^{2x} \cos x + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$f(x) = \min\left(4 - (x-1)^2, \frac{3}{2}x\right) \text{ و } [0, 3]$$

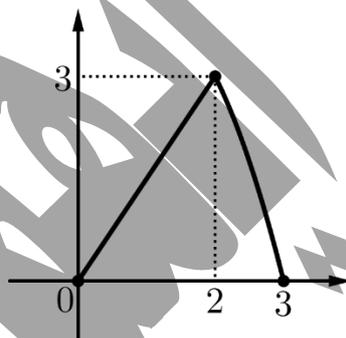
$$4 - (x-1)^2 - \frac{3}{2}x = 4 - x^2 + 2x - 1 - \frac{3}{2}x = -x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3 \text{ ندرس إشارة الفرق} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{4} - 4(-1)(3) = \frac{1}{4} + 12 = \frac{49}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{2}}{-2} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2, \quad x_1 = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{2}}{-2} = \frac{3}{-2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$2$	$+\infty$		
$-x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3$		-	0	+	0	-

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x & : x \in [0, 2] \\ 4 - (x-1)^2 & : x \in [2, 3] \end{cases}$$



$$\int_0^3 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 \frac{3}{2}x dx + \int_2^3 (4 - (x-1)^2) dx \quad (2)$$

$$\int_0^3 f(x) dx = \left[ \frac{3}{4}x^2 \right]_0^2 + \left[ 4x - \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} \right]_2^3$$

$$\int_0^3 f(x) dx = [3] - [0] + \left[ 12 - \frac{8}{3} \right] - \left[ 8 - \frac{1}{3} \right] = 3 + 12 - \frac{8}{3} - 8 + \frac{1}{3} = 7 - \frac{7}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}, \text{ و } D_f = ]0, +\infty[$$

$x$	0	1	$+\infty$
$\ln x$	-	0	+
$x$	+		+
$\frac{\ln x}{x}$	-	0	+

$$S = \int_1^e f(x) dx = \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = \ln x & u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ \hline v' = \frac{1}{x} & v = -\frac{1}{x^2} \end{array}$$

$$S = \left[ -\frac{\ln x}{x^2} \right]_1^e + \int_1^e \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \left[ -\frac{\ln x}{x^2} \right]_1^e + \int_1^e x^{-3} dx = \left[ -\frac{\ln x}{x^2} \right]_1^e + \left[ \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} \right]_1^e = \left[ -\frac{\ln x}{x^2} \right]_1^e + \left[ -\frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_1^e$$

$$S = \left[ -\frac{\ln e}{e^2} \right] - \left[ -\frac{\ln 1}{1} \right] + \left[ -\frac{1}{2e^2} \right] - \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \right] = \left[ -\frac{1}{e^2} \right] - [0] + \left[ -\frac{1}{2e^2} \right] - \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$S = -\frac{1}{e^2} - \frac{1}{2e^2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e^2 - 3}{2e^2}$$

$$\text{نوجد مشتق التابع } G(x) = \frac{-(\ln x)^2 - 2\ln x - 2}{x} \text{ فنجد:} \quad (3)$$

$$G'(x) = \frac{\left( -\frac{2}{x} \ln x - \frac{2}{x} \right) x - \left( -(\ln x)^2 - 2\ln x - 2 \right)}{x^2} = \frac{-2\ln x - 2 + (\ln x)^2 + 2\ln x + 2}{x^2} = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^2} = (f(x))^2$$

أي أن  $G(x)$  تابع أصلي للتابع  $(f(x))^2$  على المجال  $]0, +\infty[$

$$V = \pi \int_1^e (f(x))^2 dx = \pi [G(x)]_1^e = \pi \left[ \frac{-(\ln x)^2 - 2\ln x - 2}{x} \right]_1^e \quad (4)$$

$$V = \pi \left( \left[ \frac{-(\ln e)^2 - 2\ln e - 2}{e} \right] - \left[ \frac{-(\ln 1)^2 - 2\ln 1 - 2}{1} \right] \right)$$

$$V = \pi \left( \left[ \frac{-1 - 2 - 2}{e} \right] - [-2] \right) = \pi \left( -\frac{5}{e} + 2 \right) = \frac{\pi(2e - 5)}{e}$$

$$f(x) = x + 2^x = x + e^{x \ln 2} \text{ و } D_f = \mathbb{R} = ]-\infty, +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) - y_{\Delta} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{x \ln 2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

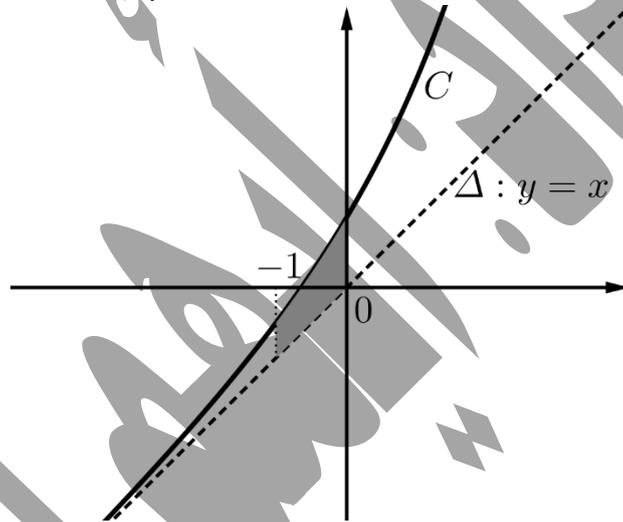
وبالتالي المستقيم  $\Delta: y = x$  مقارب المائل للخط  $C$  في جوار  $-\infty$

الوضع النسبي: ندرس إشارة الفرق  $f(x) - y_{\Delta} = e^{x \ln 2} > 0$  وبالتالي  $C$  فوق المقارب

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \text{ و } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad (2)$$

وبالتالي التابع متزايد تماماً  $f'(x) = 1 + \ln 2 e^{x \ln 2} > 0$

$x$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$



$$S = \int_{-1}^0 (f(x) - y_{\Delta}) dx = \int_{-1}^0 e^{x \ln 2} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int_{-1}^0 (\ln 2 e^{x \ln 2}) dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} [e^{x \ln 2}]_{-1}^0 \quad (3)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\ln 2} ([1] - [e^{-\ln 2}])) = \frac{1}{\ln 2} ([1] - [e^{\ln \frac{1}{2}}])) = \frac{1}{\ln 2} (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2 \ln 2}$$

انتهى حل النموذج الثالث

التكامل والتوابع الأصلية

أولاً:

السؤال الأول:

$$I = \int_{-3}^{-1} x |x+2| dx$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-2$	$+\infty$
$x+2$	$-$	$0$	$+$
$ x+2 $	$-x-2$		$x+2$

$$I = \int_{-3}^{-2} x(-x-2) dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} x(x+2) dx = \int_{-3}^{-2} (-x^2 - 2x) dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2 + 2x) dx$$

$$I = \left[ -\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 \right]_{-3}^{-2} + \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_{-2}^{-1} = \left[ \frac{8}{3} - 4 \right] - [9 - 9] + \left[ -\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right] - \left[ -\frac{8}{3} + 4 \right]$$

$$I = \frac{8}{3} - 4 - \frac{1}{3} + 1 + \frac{8}{3} - 4 = -2$$

السؤال الثاني:

$$f(x) = (x+1) \ln x$$

$$F(x) = \int_1^x f(x) dx = \int_1^x (x+1) \ln x dx$$

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

$$F(x) = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right) \ln x \right]_1^x - \int_1^x \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right) \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right) \ln x \right]_1^x - \int_1^x \left( \frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) dx$$

$$F(x) = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right) \ln x \right]_1^x - \left[ \frac{1}{4}x^2 + x \right]_1^x$$

$$F(x) = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right) \ln x \right] - [0] - \left[ \frac{1}{4}x^2 + x \right] + \left[ \frac{1}{4} + 1 \right]$$

$$F(x) = \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right) \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - x + \frac{5}{4}$$

السؤال الثالث:

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

$$F(x) = 3x - \ln(-x-2)$$

$$f(x) = \cos^4 x$$

$$f(x) = \cos^4 x = \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{4} = \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{3}{2} + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x$$

$$F(x) = \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x \quad (2)$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{12}} f(x) dx = [F(x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{12}} = \left[ \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{12}} \quad (3)$$

$$I = \left[ \frac{3\pi}{96} + \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{32} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{4} \sin 0 + \frac{1}{32} \sin 0 \right]$$

$$I = \left[ \frac{3\pi}{96} + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right] - [0]$$

$$I = \frac{3\pi}{96} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{64}$$

$$J = \int_0^1 \frac{xe^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 1} dx \text{ و } I = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{e^{x^2} + 1} dx$$

$$J = \int_0^1 \frac{xe^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2xe^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln(e^{x^2} + 1) \right]_0^1 \quad (1)$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \left( [\ln(e+1)] - [\ln 2] \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{e+1}{2} \right) = \ln \sqrt{\frac{e+1}{2}}$$

$$I + J = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{e^{x^2} + 1} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{xe^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x + xe^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x(e^{x^2} + 1)}{e^{x^2} + 1} dx = \int_0^1 x dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} - J = \frac{1}{2} - \ln \sqrt{\frac{e+1}{2}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{e^{x^2} + 1} \quad (2)$$

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

وبالتالي التابع  $f$  فردي

بما أن التابع فردي وخطه البياني متناظر بالنسبة للمبدأ فإن مساحة السطح المحصور بين الخط البياني ومحور الفواصل

والمستقيمين  $x = -a$  و  $x = a$  متناظرة بالنسبة للمبدأ

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = -\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$f(x) = x\sqrt{2x^2 + 1} \text{ و } D_f = \mathbb{R} = ]-\infty, +\infty[$$

$$\text{بما أن } \sqrt{2x^2 + 1} > 0 \text{ إشارة } f(x) \text{ من إشارة } x \quad (1)$$

$$\text{عندما } x > 0 \text{ فإن } f(x) > 0$$

$$\text{عندما } x < 0 \text{ فإن } f(x) < 0$$

$$S = -\int_{-1}^0 x\sqrt{2x^2 + 1} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^0 4x \cdot (2x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{(2x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \right]_{-1}^0 \quad (2)$$

$$S = -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{(2x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{-1}^0 = -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{2}{3} (2x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{-1}^0 = -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(2x^2 + 1)^3} \right]_{-1}^0 = -\frac{1}{6} \left[ \sqrt{(2x^2 + 1)^3} \right]_{-1}^0$$

$$S = -\frac{1}{6} \left( [1] - [\sqrt{27}] \right) = -\frac{1}{6} (1 - 3\sqrt{3}) = \frac{3\sqrt{3} - 1}{6}$$

$$(f(x))^2 = \left( x\sqrt{2x^2 + 1} \right)^2 = x^2 \cdot (2x^2 + 1) = 2x^4 + x^2 \quad (3)$$

$$G(x) = \frac{2}{5} x^5 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \text{ تابعه الأصلي}$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^0 (f(x))^2 dx = \pi [G(x)]_{-1}^0 = \pi \left[ \frac{2}{5} x^5 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-1}^0 \quad (4)$$

$$V = \pi \left( [0] - \left[ -\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \right] \right) = \pi \left( \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{11\pi}{15}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1 \text{ و } D_f = \mathbb{R} = ]-\infty, +\infty[$$

$$\Delta: y = x + 1$$

(1)

$$f(x) - y_\Delta = x^3 - 3x + 1 - x - 1 = x^3 - 4x = x(x^2 - 4) = x(x+2)(x-2)$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-2$	$0$	$2$	$+\infty$	
$x$		-	-	0	+	+
$x+2$		-	0	+	+	+
$x-2$		-	-	-	0	+
$f(x) - y_\Delta$		-	0	+	0	+
الوضع النسبي		Δ تحت C		Δ فوق C		

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \text{ و } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

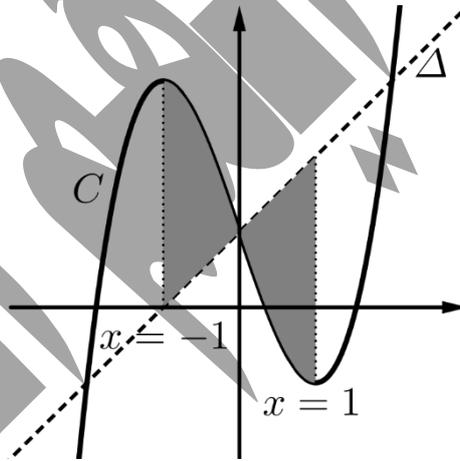
(2)

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x^2 - 1) = 3(x-1)(x+1)$$

عندما  $f'(x) = 0$  فإن  $x = 1$  حيث  $f(1) = -1$  أو  $x = -1$  حيث  $f(-1) = 3$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$+\infty$		
$f'(x)$		+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$		$-\infty$	$3$	$-1$	$+\infty$	

(3)



$$S = \int_{-1}^1 |f(x) - y_\Delta| dx = \int_{-1}^0 (f(x) - y_\Delta) dx + \int_0^1 (y_\Delta - f(x)) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - 4x) dx + \int_0^1 (-x^3 + 4x) dx \quad (3)$$

$$S = \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - 2x^2 \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[ -\frac{x^4}{4} + 2x^2 \right]_0^1 = [0] - \left[ \frac{1}{4} - 2 \right] + \left[ -\frac{1}{4} + 2 \right] - [0]$$

$$S = -\frac{1}{4} + 2 - \frac{1}{4} + 2 = 4 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

انتهى حل النموذج الرابع

التكامل والتوابع الأصلية