



لا يكتب في هذا المكان

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

$$u = \ln x$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

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

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

$$x + C$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \int (x^2 + 2x + 3) e^x \, dx$$

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

$$dv = e^x$$

$$du = (2x + 2) dx$$

$$v = e^x$$

$$I = (x^2 + 2x + 3) e^x - \int (2x + 2) e^x \, dx$$

$$u = 2x + 2$$

$$dv = e^x$$

$$du = 2 dx$$

$$v = e^x$$

$$I = (2x + 2) e^x - \int 2 e^x dx = (2x + 2) e^x - 2e^x + C$$

$$I = (x^2 + 2x + 3) e^x - (2x + 2) e^x + 2e^x + C$$

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

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

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

$$u = \sin x \quad du = \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \int u^2 (1 - u^2) \, du$$

$$= \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} - \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 x}{\sqrt{1 + \tanh^2 x}} \, dx$$

$$u = \tanh x$$

$$du = \operatorname{sech}^2 x \, dx$$

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

$$= \sinh^{-1}(u) + C = \sinh^{-1}(\tanh x) + C$$

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$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx \quad u = e^x$$

$$du = e^x dx$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} = -\frac{\operatorname{csch}^{-1}(e^x)}{\sinh^{-1}(e^x)} + C$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int_1^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{36x^2-1}} dx$$

$$u = 6x$$

$$du = 6 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_1^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2-1}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[ \cosh^{-1}(u) \right]_1^3$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \frac{1}{6} \left[ \cosh^{-1}(6x) \right]_1^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[ \cosh^{-1} 18 - \cosh^{-1}(6) \right]$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x^4} dx$$

$$x = 2 \sec \theta$$

$$dx = 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$4 \sec^2 \theta - 4$$

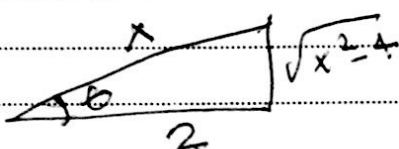
$$4(\sec^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$4(\tan^2 \theta)$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x^4} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{4 \sec^2 \theta - 4}}{16 \sec^4 \theta} \cdot 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{16 \sec^3 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{\cos^4 \theta} d\theta$$

$$\textcircled{3} = \int \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} + C$$



$$= \frac{1}{24} \frac{(x^2-4)^{3/2}}{x^3} + C$$



$$\textcircled{8} \int \cos(5x) \sin(2x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} [\sin 3x + \sin 7x] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{\cos 3x}{3} - \frac{\cos 7x}{7} \right] + C$$

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$$= -\frac{\cos 3x}{6} - \frac{\cos 7x}{14} + C$$

1436 / 1435 الفصل الصيفي 1436/10/11 هـ	الاختبار الفصلي الثاني المقرر 111 رياض	جامعة الملك سعود / كلية العلوم قسم الرياضيات
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## لا يسمح باستخدام الآلة الحاسبة

السؤال الأول : [ 3 درجات ]

احسب  $\int \ln x dx$

السؤال الثاني : [ 4 درجات ]

احسب  $\int (x^2 + 2x + 3)e^x dx$

السؤال الثالث : [ 3 درجات ]

احسب  $\int \cos^3(x) \sin^2(x) dx$

السؤال الرابع : [ 3 درجات ]

احسب  $\int \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2(x)}{\sqrt{1 + \tanh^2(x)}} dx$

السؤال الخامس : [ 3 درجات ]

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

السؤال السادس : [ 3 درجات ]

احسب  $\int_1^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{36x^2 - 1}} dx$

السؤال السابع : [ 3 درجات ]

احسب  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{x^4} dx$

السؤال الثامن : [ 3 درجات ]

احسب  $\int \cos(5x) \sin(2x) dx$  (  $\sin(a) \cos(b) = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a - b) + \sin(a + b)]$  )