

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

$$(1) F'(x) = 5(3x+2)^4 \times 3 = 15(3x+2)^4 = f(x)$$

إذاً F هي مشتقة عكسية للدالة f .

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

إذاً F هي مشتقة عكسية للدالة f .

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

إذاً F هي مشتقة عكسية للدالة f .

$$(4) \int (x^5 - 6x + 3) dx = \frac{x^6}{6} - 3x^2 + 3x + C$$

$$(5) \int (3 - 6x^2) dx = 3x - 2x^3 + C$$

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

$$(7) \int \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right) dx = \int (x^3 - x^{-3}) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^{-2}}{2} + C = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

$$(8) \int \frac{x^4 - 27x}{x^2 - 3x} dx = \int \frac{x^3 - 27}{x - 3} dx = \int (x^2 + 3x + 9) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 9x + C$$

$$(9) \int (x-2)(2x+3) dx = \int (2x^2 - x - 6) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} - 6x + C$$

$$(10) \int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int (\sqrt{x}-1) dx = \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} - x + C$$

$$(11) \int \frac{x-\sqrt{x}}{x} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx = x - 2\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$(12) \int \frac{5+2x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{5}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int 2\sqrt{x} dx = 10\sqrt{x} + \frac{4}{3}x\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$(13) \int \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 dx = \int \left(x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x} + 2x + C$$

$$(14) \int (3\sqrt{x^2} + 4\sqrt{x^3}) dx = \frac{3}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{4}{7}x^{\frac{7}{4}} + C = \frac{3}{5}x^3\sqrt{x^2} + \frac{4}{7}x^4\sqrt{x^3} + C$$

$$(15) F(x) = x^3 - 5x + C$$

$$F(2) = 3 \quad \therefore \quad C = 5 \quad \therefore \quad F(x) = x^3 - 5x + 5$$

$$(16) F(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x + C$$

$$F(-1) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad C = 10 \quad \therefore \quad F(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x + 10$$

$$(17) r(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 12x + C$$

$$r(0) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad r(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 12x$$

(18) ليكن s ارتفاع الكرة فوق سطح الأرض عند الزمن t . نفرض أن s دالة في t قابلة للاشتقاق مرتين، ونرمز إلى سرعة القذيفة بالرمز v وإلى عجلتها بالرمز a : $v = \frac{ds}{dt}$, $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$

(a) $a = -9.8$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} \implies -9.8 = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$v(t) = - \int 9.8 dt = -9.8t + C_1$$

$$16 = -9.8(0) + C_1$$

$$v(t) = -9.8t + 16$$

عندما تصل الكرة إلى أعلى ارتفاع، تكون $v(t) = 0$ ، أي أن:

$$-9.8t + 16 = 0 \quad \therefore \quad t = 1.63s$$

(b) $s(t) = \int v(t) dt = \int (-9.8t + 16) dt = -4.9t^2 + 16t + C_2$

$$s(0) = 115 \quad \therefore \quad C_2 = 115$$

$$s(t) = -4.9t^2 + 16t + 115$$

عندما تصل الكرة إلى الأرض يكون ارتفاعها $s(t) = 0$ ، أي أن:

$$-4.9t^2 + 16t + 115 = 0 \quad \therefore \quad t = 6.74s$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) (a) | (2) (a) | (3) (b) | (4) (b) |
| (5) (b) | (6) (b) | (7) (a) | (8) (c) |
| (9) (c) | (10) (a) | (11) (b) | (12) (d) |

تمرن 2-5

التكامل بالتعويض

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

(1) $u = x^2 - 3x + 5$, $du = (2x - 3)dx$

$$\int (2x - 3)\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 5} dx = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{2}{3}u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}(x^2 - 3x + 5)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

(2) $u = 4x - 5$, $du = 4dx$

$$\int (4x - 5)^8 dx = \int \frac{1}{4}u^8 du = \frac{u^9}{36} + C = \frac{(4x - 5)^9}{36} + C$$

(3) $u = x^2 + 4x - 1$, $du = (2x + 4)dx = 2(x + 2)dx$

$$\int (x + 2)^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{2}u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{3}{8}u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{3}{8}(x^2 + 4x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

(4) $u = x^3 - 3x + 5$, $du = (3x^2 - 3)dx = 3(x^2 - 1)dx$

$$\int (x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x^3 - 3x + 5} dx = \int \frac{1}{3}u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{2}{9}u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{9}(x^3 - 3x + 5)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

(5) $u = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$, $du = (3x^2 - 6x)dx = 3(x^2 - 2x)dx$

$$\int (x^2 - 2x)(x^3 - 3x^2 + 4)^5 dx = \int \frac{1}{3}u^5 du = \frac{u^6}{18} + C = \frac{(x^3 - 3x^2 + 4)^6}{18} + C$$

(6) $u = 4 + x^3$, $du = 3x^2 dx$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{4 + x^3}} dx = \int x^2 (4 + x^3)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int \frac{1}{3}u^{-\frac{1}{3}} du = \frac{u^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{2}{3}} + C = \frac{(4 + x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2} + C$$

(7) $u = 2 - 3x$, $du = -3dx$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{2 - 3x}} = \int (2 - 3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int -\frac{1}{3}u^{-\frac{1}{3}} du = -\frac{u^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{2}{3}} + C = -\frac{(2 - 3x)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2} + C$$

(8) $u = 3x + 2$, $du = 3dx$, $x = \frac{u}{3} - \frac{2}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x(3x + 2)^6 dx &= \int \left(\frac{u}{3} - \frac{2}{3}\right)u^6 \times \frac{1}{3} du = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{u^8}{24} - \frac{2u^7}{21} \right] + C \\ &= \frac{u^8}{72} - \frac{2u^7}{63} + C = \frac{(3x + 2)^8}{72} - \frac{2(3x + 2)^7}{63} + C \end{aligned}$$

(9) $u = 1 + 3x$, $du = 3dx$, $x = \frac{u}{3} - \frac{1}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + 3x}} dx &= \int x(1 + 3x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int \left(\frac{u}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right)u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{1}{3} du = \frac{1}{9} \int (u^{\frac{1}{2}} - u^{-\frac{1}{2}}) du \\ &= \frac{2}{27}u^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{9}u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{27}(1 + 3x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{9}(1 + 3x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

(10) $u = x - 1$, $du = dx$, $x^2 = (u + 1)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 \sqrt{x - 1} dx &= \int (u + 1)^2 \times u^{\frac{1}{2}} \times du = \int (u^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2u^{\frac{3}{2}} + u^{\frac{1}{2}}) du \\ &= \frac{2}{7}u^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{4}{5}u^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{7}(x - 1)^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{4}{5}(x - 1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}(x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

(11) $u = x^2 - 2$, $du = 2x dx$, $x^2 = u + 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 \cdot x \sqrt{x^2 - 2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (u + 2)u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{\frac{3}{2}} du + \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du \\ &= \frac{1}{5}(x^2 - 2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}(x^2 - 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

(12) $u = x^3 + 1$, $du = 3x^2 dx$, $x^3 = u - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^3 \cdot x^2 (x^3 + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int (u - 1) \times u^{\frac{1}{3}} du = \frac{1}{3} \int u^{\frac{4}{3}} du - \frac{1}{3} \int u^{\frac{1}{3}} du \\ &= \frac{1}{7}(x^3 + 1)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{1}{4}(x^3 + 1)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C \end{aligned}$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

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|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) (b) | (2) (a) | (3) (b) | (4) (a) |
| (5) (a) | (6) (a) | (7) (b) | (8) (d) |
| (9) (b) | (10) (a) | (11) (c) | (12) (b) |

تمرّن 3-5

تكامل الدوال المثلثية

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

- (1) $\int (\sec x \tan x + \sin x) dx = \sec x - \cos x + C$
- (2) $\int (\csc x \cot x + \sec^2 x) dx = -\int -\csc x \cot x dx + \int \sec^2 x dx = -\csc x + \tan x + C$
- (3) $\int \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} + 5 \sin 3x\right) dx = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{5}{3} \cos 3x + C$
- (4) $\int \sin^4 x \cos x dx = \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + C$
- (5) $\int \cos^5 x \sin x dx = -\frac{\cos^6 x}{6} + C$
- (6) $\int x^2 \sin(x^3 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int 3x^2 \sin(x^3 + 1) dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos(x^3 + 1) + C$
- (7) $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \sin x (\cos x)^{-3} dx = -\frac{(\cos x)^{-2}}{-2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x + C$
- (8) $\int \sec^3 x \tan x dx = \int \sin x \times (\cos x)^{-4} dx = -\frac{(\cos x)^{-3}}{-3} + C = \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x + C$
- (9) $\int \csc^3 x \cot x dx = \int \cos x \times (\sin x)^{-4} dx = \frac{(\sin x)^{-3}}{-3} + C = -\frac{1}{3} \csc^3 x + C$
- (10) $\int \sqrt{\cot x} \csc^2 x dx = -\int \sqrt{\cot x} (-\csc^2 x) dx = -\frac{2}{3} \cot^{\frac{3}{2}} x + C$
- (11) $\int \sqrt{\tan x} \sec^2 x dx = \frac{2}{3} \tan^{\frac{3}{2}} x + C$
- (12) $\int \sqrt{1 + \sin x} \cos x dx = \frac{2}{3} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$
- (13) $\int \frac{1}{(\sin^2 x) \sqrt{1 + \cot x}} dx = -\int \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x} (1 + \cot x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = -2\sqrt{1 + \cot x} + C$
- (14) $\int \frac{1}{(\cos^2 x) \sqrt{1 + \tan x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} (1 + \tan x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + C$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

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|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) (a) | (2) (b) | (3) (b) | (4) (a) |
| (5) (a) | (6) (c) | (7) (d) | (8) (b) |
| (9) (c) | (10) (c) | (11) (b) | (12) (b) |

تمرّن 4-5

الدوال الأسية واللوغاريتمية

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

- (1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = (\ln 7) \times 7^x$
- (2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\ln 5}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \times 5^{\sqrt{x+1}}$
- (3) $\frac{dy}{dx} = (\ln 8)(\sec^2 x) \times 8^{\tan x}$
- (4) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^x$
- (5) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -e^{-x}$
- (6) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{5} e^{\frac{x}{5}}$
- (7) $\frac{dy}{dx} = (2x-1)e^{x^2-x+1}$
- (8) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{2\sqrt{x}+3}$
- (9) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\csc x \cot x \cdot e^{\csc x}$
- (10) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x^3 e^{x^4-5}$
- (11) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{x}$
- (12) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{x}$
- (13) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+2}$
- (14) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin x}{2-\cos x}$
- (15) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$
- (16) $\frac{e^{0.1x}}{0.1} + C = 10e^{0.1x} + C$

- (17) $-e^{\frac{1}{x}} + C$
 (18) $e^{x^2+x+4} + C$
 (19) $\frac{1}{3}e^{x^3-6x} + C$
 (20) $\frac{1}{0.5}e^{0.5x} + 0.5\ln|x| + C$
 (21) $\ln(e^x + 1) + C$
 (22) $\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + 2x + 5) + C$
 (23) $\frac{1}{4}\ln|x^4 - 2x^2| + C$
 (24) $\frac{x^2}{2} + \ln|x| + C$
 (25) $\frac{2}{3}\ln|3x + 1| + C$
 (26) $-2\ln|\cos x| + \cot x + C$
 (27) $\ln|\sin x| + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- (1) (b) (2) (b) (3) (b) (4) (a)
 (5) (b) (6) (b) (7) (c) (8) (a)
 (9) (b) (10) (d) (11) (c) (12) (b)
 (13) (a) (14) (b)

تمرن 5-5

التكامل بالتجزئ

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

- (1) $u = x$ $dv = \cos(3x)dx$
 $du = dx$ $v = \frac{\sin(3x)}{3}$
 $\int x \cos(3x) dx = \frac{x}{3} \sin(3x) - \frac{1}{3} \int \sin(3x) dx$
 $= \frac{x}{3} \sin(3x) + \frac{1}{9} \cos(3x) + C$
- (2) $u = x$ $dv = \sin(5x)dx$
 $du = dx$ $v = -\frac{1}{5} \cos(5x)$
 $\int x \sin(5x) dx = -\frac{x}{5} \cos(5x) + \frac{1}{5} \int \cos(5x) dx$
 $= -\frac{x}{5} \cos(5x) + \frac{1}{25} \sin(5x) + C$

$$(3) \quad u = x^3, \quad du = 3x^2 dx$$

$$dv = e^{x-3} dx \quad v = e^{x-3}$$

$$\int x e^{x-3} dx = x e^{x-3} - \int e^{x-3} dx = x e^{x-3} - e^{x-3} + C$$

$$(4) \quad \int (x-5)e^{x-5} dx = (x-6)e^{x-5} + C \quad (u = x-5, \quad dv = e^{x-5} dx \text{ : إرشاد})$$

$$(5) \quad u = \ln^4 \sqrt{x} = \ln x^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{4x} dx$$

$$dv = dx \quad v = x$$

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

$$(6) \quad u = \ln(2x-1) \quad du = \frac{2}{2x-1} dx$$

$$dv = dx \quad v = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln(2x-1) dx &= x \ln(2x-1) - \int \frac{2x}{2x-1} dx = x \ln(2x-1) - \int \frac{2x-1+1}{2x-1} dx \\ &= x \ln(2x-1) - \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x-1}\right) dx \\ &= x \ln(2x-1) - x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x-1) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \quad \int (2x+1) \ln(x+1) dx = (x^2+x) \ln(x+1) - \frac{x^2}{2} + C \quad (u = \ln(x+1), \quad dv = (2x+1) dx \text{ : إرشاد})$$

$$(8) \quad u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$(9) \quad u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$dv = x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx \quad v = \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \ln x dx &= \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \ln x - \frac{3}{2} \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} \left(\ln x - \frac{3}{2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \quad u = \ln x^2 = 2 \ln x \quad du = \frac{2}{x} dx$$

$$dv = x^2 dx \quad v = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$\int x^2 \ln x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x^2 - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{x} \times x^3 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x^2 - \frac{2}{9} x^3 + C$$

$$(11) \quad u = x^2 - 2x \quad du = 2(x-1) dx$$

$$dv = \cos x dx \quad v = \sin x$$

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

نستخدم القاعدة مرّة ثانية لإيجاد $\int (x - 1) \sin x \, dx$

$$u = x - 1 \quad du = dx$$

$$dv = \sin x \, dx \quad v = -\cos x$$

$$\int (x^2 - 2x) \cos x \, dx = (x^2 - 2x) \sin x - 2 \left[-(x - 1) \cos x + \int \cos x \, dx \right]$$

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

$$(12) \quad u = x^2 + 3x \quad du = (2x + 3) dx$$

$$dv = \sin x \, dx \quad v = -\cos x$$

$$\int (x^2 + 3x) \sin x \, dx = -(x^2 + 3x) \cos x + \int (2x + 3) \cos x \, dx$$

نستخدم القاعدة مرّة ثانية لإيجاد $\int (2x + 3) \cos x \, dx$

$$u = 2x + 3 \quad du = 2 dx$$

$$dv = \cos x \, dx \quad v = \sin x$$

$$\int (x^2 + 3x) \sin x \, dx = -(x^2 + 3x) \cos x + (2x + 3) \sin x - 2 \int \sin x \, dx$$

$$= -(x^2 + 3x - 2) \cos x + (2x + 3) \sin x + C$$

$$(13) \quad u = x^2 \quad du = 2x \, dx$$

$$dv = e^{x+1} \, dx \quad v = e^{x+1}$$

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

نستخدم القاعدة مرّة ثانية لإيجاد $\int x e^{x+1} \, dx$

$$u = x \quad du = dx$$

$$dv = e^{x+1} \, dx \quad v = e^{x+1}$$

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

$$(14) \quad u = x^2 \quad du = 2x \, dx$$

$$dv = e^{2x-3} \, dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-3}$$

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

نستخدم القاعدة مرّة ثانية لإيجاد $\int x e^{2x-3} \, dx$

$$u = x \quad du = dx$$

$$dv = e^{2x-3} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 e^{2x-3} dx &= \frac{x^2}{2} e^{2x-3} - \left[\frac{x}{2} e^{2x-3} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-3} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} e^{2x-3} - \frac{x}{2} e^{2x-3} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x-3} + C = e^{2x-3} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(15) \quad u = (\ln(x))^2 \quad du = 2 \frac{\ln(x)}{x} dx$$

$$dv = dx \quad v = x$$

$$\int (\ln(x))^2 dx = x(\ln(x))^2 - 2 \int \ln x dx$$

نستخدم القاعدة مرّة ثانية لإيجاد $\int \ln x dx$

$$u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$dv = dx \quad v = x$$

$$\int (\ln(x))^2 dx = x(\ln(x))^2 - 2 \left[x \ln x - \int dx \right] = x(\ln(x))^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x + C$$

$$(16) \quad u = \sin x \quad dv = e^{2x} dx$$

$$du = \cos x dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

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

نستخدم القاعدة مرّة ثانية فنحصل على:

$$u = \cos x \quad dv = e^{2x} dx$$

$$du = -\sin x dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$\int e^{2x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos x e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \sin x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} \cos x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{2x} \sin x dx$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \int e^{2x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} \cos x e^{2x} \implies \int e^{2x} \sin x dx = \frac{2}{5} e^{2x} \sin x - \frac{1}{5} e^{2x} \cos x + C$$

$$(17) \quad u = \sin(\ln x) \quad du = \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} dx$$

$$dv = dx \quad v = x$$

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

نستخدم القاعدة مرّة ثانية لإيجاد $\int \cos(\ln x) dx$

$$u = \cos(\ln x) \quad du = -\frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} dx$$

$$dv = dx \quad v = x$$

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - [x \cos(\ln x)] + \int x \cdot \frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} dx = x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) - \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

$$\implies 2 \int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x)$$

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- (1) (a) (2) (a) (3) (a) (4) (b)
 (5) (a) (6) (b) (7) (b) (8) (d)
 (9) (b) (10) (b) (11) (c)

تمرن 5-6

التكامل باستخدام الكسور الجزئية

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{A_1}{x-5} + \frac{A_2}{x-3}$$

$$2 = A_1(x-3) + A_2(x-5)$$

$$A_2 = -1 \quad \therefore \text{عوّض عن } x \text{ بـ } 3$$

$$A_1 = 1 \quad \therefore \text{عوّض عن } x \text{ بـ } 5$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \ln|x-5| - \ln|x-3| + C$$

$$(2) x^2 + 2x = x(x+2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{(x+2)}$$

$$1 = A_1(x+2) + A_2x$$

$$A_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{عوّض عن } x \text{ بـ } -2$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{عوّض عن } x \text{ بـ } 0$$

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

$$\int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+2| + C$$

$$(3) x^2 + x + 12 = (x-3)(x+4)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{A_1}{x-3} + \frac{A_2}{x+4}$$

$$-x + 10 = A_1(x+4) + A_2(x-3)$$

$$A_2 = -2 \quad \therefore \text{عوّض عن } x \text{ بـ } -4$$

$$A_1 = 1 \quad \therefore \text{عوّض عن } x \text{ بـ } 3$$

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

$$\int f(x) dx = \ln|x-3| - 2\ln|x+4| + C$$

$$(4) f(x) = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{x-1} + \frac{A_3}{x+3}$$

$$12 = A_1(x-1)(x+3) + A_2(x)(x+3) + A_3(x)(x-1)$$

$$A_1 = -4 \quad \therefore \quad 0 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

$$A_2 = 3 \quad \therefore \quad 1 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

$$A_3 = 1 \quad \therefore \quad -3 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

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

$$\int f(x) dx = -4\ln|x| + 3\ln|x-1| + \ln|x+3| + C$$

$$(5) 2x^2 + 5x - 3 = (2x-1)(x+3)$$

$$\frac{x+17}{(2x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{A_1}{2x-1} + \frac{A_2}{x+3}$$

$$x+17 = A_1(x+3) + A_2(2x-1)$$

$$A_1 = 5 \quad \therefore \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

$$A_2 = -2 \quad \therefore \quad -3 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

$$\int \frac{x+17}{2x^2+5x-3} dx = \int \left(\frac{5}{2x-1} - \frac{2}{x+3} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \ln|2x-1| - 2\ln|x+3| + C$$

$$(6) x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x = x(x^2 - 6x + 9) = x(x-3)^2$$

$$\frac{-6x+25}{x^3-6x^2+9x} = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{(x-3)} + \frac{A_3}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$\therefore -6x+25 = A_1(x-3)^2 + A_2x(x-3) + A_3x$$

$$A_3 = \frac{7}{3} \quad \therefore \quad 3 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{25}{9} \quad \therefore \quad 0 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

عوّض في المعادلة عن $A_1 = \frac{25}{9}$ و $A_3 = \frac{7}{3}$ ولتكن $x = 1$ لإيجاد قيمة A_2 .

$$\therefore A_2 = -\frac{25}{9}$$

$$\frac{-6x+25}{x^3-6x^2+9x} = \frac{25}{9x} - \frac{25}{9(x-3)} + \frac{7}{3(x-3)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{-6x+25}{x^3-6x^2+9x} dx = \frac{25}{9} \ln|x| - \frac{25}{9} \ln|x-3| - \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{1}{(x-3)} + C$$

$$(7) \quad x^3 - 3x^2 = x^2(x-3)$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^3 - 3x^2} = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{x^2} + \frac{A_3}{x-3}$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 - 4x + 3 = A_1x(x-3) + A_2(x-3) + A_3x^2$$

$$A_2 = -1 \quad \therefore \quad 0 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض عن}$$

$$A_3 = 2 \quad \therefore \quad 3 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض عن}$$

عوّض في المعادلة عن $A_2 = -1$ و $A_3 = 2$ ولتكن $x = 1$ لإيجاد قيمة A_1 .

$$\therefore A_1 = 1$$

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

$$\int \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^3 - 3x^2} dx = \ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} + 2 \ln|x-3| + C$$

$$(8) \quad \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{(x-3)^2} = 1 + \frac{9x-7}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$\frac{9x-7}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x-3} + \frac{A_2}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$9x-7 = A_1(x-3) + A_2$$

$$A_2 = 20 \quad \therefore \quad 3 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض عن}$$

عوّض عن A_2 بـ 20 ولتكن $x = 1$ لإيجاد قيمة A_1 .

$$\therefore A_1 = 9$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{(x-3)^2} = 1 + \frac{9}{x-3} + \frac{20}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{(x-3)^2} dx = x + 9 \ln|x-3| - \frac{20}{x-3} + C$$

$$(9) \quad \frac{2x^2 + x + 3}{x^2 - 1} = 2 + \frac{x+5}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{x+5}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{A_1}{x-1} + \frac{A_2}{x+1}$$

$$x+5 = A_1(x+1) + A_2(x-1)$$

$$A_1 = 3 \quad \therefore \quad 1 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض عن}$$

$$A_2 = -2 \quad \therefore \quad -1 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض عن}$$

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

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

$$= 2x + 3 \ln|x-1| - 2 \ln|x+1| + C$$

$$(10) \frac{x^3 - 2}{x^2 + x} = x - 1 + \frac{x - 2}{x^2 + x}$$

$$\frac{x - 2}{x^2 + x} = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{x + 1}$$

$$x - 2 = A_1(x + 1) + A_2x$$

$A_1 = -2 \quad \therefore \quad 0 \rightarrow x$ عوّض عن

$A_2 = 3 \quad \therefore \quad -1 \rightarrow x$ عوّض عن

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

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

$$(11) \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = x^2 + \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

$$\frac{2x - 1}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x - 1} + \frac{A_2}{(x - 1)^2}$$

$$2x - 1 = A_1(x - 1) + A_2$$

$A_2 = 1 \quad \therefore \quad 1 \rightarrow x$ عوّض عن

$A_1 = 2 \quad \therefore \quad x = 0$ ولتكن

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

$$\int \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \ln|x - 1| - \frac{1}{(x - 1)} + C$$

$$(12) (a) f(x) = \frac{(x - 2)(2x^3 - x^2 - 9x + 14)}{(x - 2)^2(x + 2)} = \frac{2x^3 - x^2 - 9x + 14}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$= 2x - 1 + \frac{-x + 10}{(x - 2)(x + 2)}$$

$$(b) \frac{-x + 10}{(x - 2)(x + 2)} = \frac{A_1}{x - 2} + \frac{A_2}{x + 2} = \frac{2}{x - 2} - \frac{3}{x + 2}$$

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

$$\int f(x) dx = x^2 - x + 2 \ln|x - 2| - 3 \ln|x + 2| + C$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

(1) (b)

(2) (b)

(3) (a)

(4) (a)

(5) (d)

(6) (c)

(7) (b)

(8) (c)

(9) (c)

(10) (d)

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

- (1) $\int_{-1}^1 (3x^2 - 12x)dx = [x^3 - 6x^2]_{-1}^1 = 2$
- (2) $\int_0^2 (x^2 + 2x + 1)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + x\right]_0^2 = \frac{26}{3}$
- (3) $\int_0^4 \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)}dx = \int_0^4 (x-1)dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x\right]_0^4 = 4$
- (4) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} [\sin \pi - \sin 0] = 0$
- (5) $\int_1^4 \left(\frac{4}{x^2} - \frac{x^2}{2}\right)dx = \left(-\frac{4}{x}\right)_1^4 - \left(\frac{x^3}{6}\right)_1^4 = -\frac{15}{2}$
- (6) $\int_0^1 x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_0^1 x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \left[\frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}}\right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{5}$
- (7) $[3e^x + 5 \ln|x|]_1^2 = 3(e^2 - e) + 5 \ln 2$
- (8) $\int_{-1}^2 (-x+2)dx + \int_2^3 (x-2)dx = \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x\right]_{-1}^2 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x\right]_2^3 = 5$
- (9) $\int_{-1}^0 -x^3 dx + \int_0^1 x^3 dx = -\left[\frac{x^4}{4}\right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{x^4}{4}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$
- (10) $\int_{-2}^0 (-x^2 + 3)dx + \int_0^3 (x^2 + 3)dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 3x\right]_{-2}^0 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 3x\right]_0^3 = \frac{64}{3}$
- (11) $x^2 + 2x - 8 = (x-2)(x+4)$

$$x_1 = -4, \quad x_2 = 2$$

x		-4		2	
$x^2 + 2x - 8$	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$

$$\therefore x^2 + 2x - 8 \leq 0 \quad \therefore \forall x \in [-4, 2]$$

$$\int_{-4}^2 (x^2 + 2x - 8)dx \leq 0$$

- (12) $x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x = x(x^2 - 5x - 6) = x(x+1)(x-6)$

\leftarrow	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$	\rightarrow
	-1	0	6		

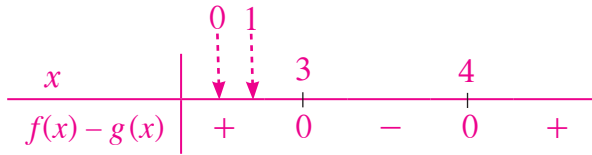
$$x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [-1, 0]$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x)dx \geq 0$$

$$(13) f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 7$$

$$g(x) = 4x - 5$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - 7x + 12 = (x - 3)(x - 4)$$



$$f(x) - g(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

$$\int_0^1 (f(x) - g(x)) dx \geq 0 \implies \int_0^1 f(x) dx \geq \int_0^1 g(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^1 (x^2 - 3x + 7) dx \geq \int_0^1 (4x - 5) dx$$

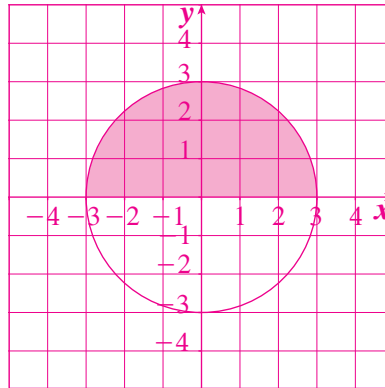
$$(14) y = \sqrt{9 - x^2} \quad \therefore y^2 = 9 - x^2 \quad \therefore y^2 + x^2 = 9$$

وهي معادلة دائرة مركزها نقطة الأصل ونصف قطرها 3 وحدات.

والدالة $y = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$ تمثل معادلة النصف العلوي للدائرة.

\therefore مساحة المنطقة المظللة تساوي:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \pi (3)^2 = \frac{9}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

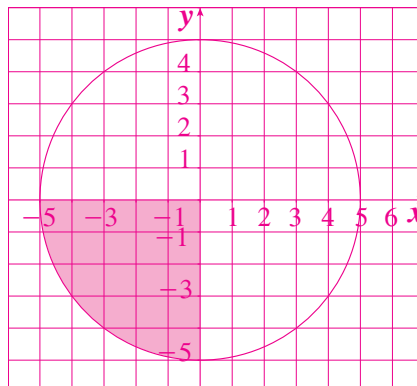


$$(15) y = -\sqrt{25 - x^2} \quad \therefore y^2 = 25 - x^2 \quad \therefore y^2 + x^2 = 25$$

وهي معادلة دائرة مركزها نقطة الأصل ونصف قطرها 5 وحدات.

والدالة $y = -\sqrt{25 - x^2}$ تمثل معادلة النصف السفلي للدائرة.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-5}^0 -\sqrt{25 - x^2} dx = -A \\ = -\frac{1}{4} \pi (5)^2 = -\frac{25}{4} \pi \end{aligned}$$



(16) $u = 1 + x$, $du = dx$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} = \int_1^4 \frac{1}{u^2} du = -\frac{1}{u} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{3}{4}$$

(17) $u = \ln x$, $du = \frac{dx}{x}$

$$x = e \quad , \quad u = 1$$

$$x = 6 \quad , \quad u = \ln 6$$

$$\int_1^{\ln 6} \frac{du}{u} = [\ln|u|]_1^{\ln 6} = \ln(\ln 6)$$

(18) $u = \ln x$, $du = \frac{dx}{x}$

$$\int_1^e \frac{(\ln x)^6}{x} dx = \int_0^1 u^6 du = \left[\frac{u^7}{7} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{7}$$

(19) $u = x^2 + 1$, $du = 2x dx$

$$x = -1 \implies u = 2 \quad , \quad x = 3 \implies u = 10$$

$$\int_{-1}^3 \frac{x dx}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^{10} \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{2} [\ln|u|]_2^{10} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 5$$

(20) $u = x$, $du = dx$

$$dv = \sin x dx \quad , \quad v = -\cos x$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = -x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = [\sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

(21) $u = x$, $du = dx$

$$dv = \cos 3x dx \quad , \quad v = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos 3x dx = \frac{x}{3} \sin 3x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x dx = \left[\frac{1}{9} \cos 3x \right]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{2}{9}$$

(22) $u = \ln x$, $du = \frac{dx}{x}$

$$dv = x^3 \quad , \quad v = \frac{x^4}{4}$$

$$\int_1^3 x^3 \ln x dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x \Big|_1^3 - \int_1^3 \frac{x^3}{4} dx = \frac{81}{4} \ln 3 - \left[\frac{x^4}{16} \right]_1^3 = \frac{81}{4} \ln 3 - 5$$

(23) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx$

$$u = \cos x \quad \quad dv = e^{2x} dx$$

$$du = -\sin x dx \quad \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} [e^{2x} \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin x dx$$

نطبق القاعدة مرّة ثانية على التكامل المحدد:

$$u = \sin x \quad \quad dv = e^{2x} dx$$

$$du = \cos x \, dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} \quad \text{فيكون:}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \sin x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x \, dx \right]$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} e^{\pi} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x \, dx \implies \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x \, dx = \frac{e^{\pi}}{5} - \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(24) \quad \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{A_1}{(x-2)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+2)}$$

$$4 = A_1(x+2) + A_2(x-2)$$

$$A_2 = -1 \quad \therefore \quad -2 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

$$A_1 = 1 \quad \therefore \quad 2 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

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

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} \, dx = [\ln|x-2| - \ln|x+2|]_{-1}^1 = -2 \ln 3$$

$$(25) \quad x^2 + 2x - 3 = (x-1)(x+3)$$

$$\frac{5x-1}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \frac{A_1}{x-1} + \frac{A_2}{x+3}$$

$$5x - 1 = A_1(x+3) + A_2(x-1)$$

$$A_2 = 4 \quad \therefore \quad -3 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

$$A_1 = 1 \quad \therefore \quad 1 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

$$\frac{5x-1}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{4}{x+3}$$

$$\int_{-2}^0 \frac{5x-1}{x^2 + 2x - 3} \, dx = [\ln|x-1| + 4 \ln|x+3|]_{-2}^0 = 3 \ln 3$$

$$(26) \quad \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2x + 1} - \frac{-2x - 1}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$$

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

$$\frac{-2x-1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$-2x - 1 = A_1(x+1) + A_2$$

$$A_2 = +1 \quad , \quad -1 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عوّض}$$

$$A_1 = -2 \quad \text{عوّض عن } x \text{ بـ } 0 \text{ مع قيمة } A_2 \text{ نجد } -2$$

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

$$\int_1^3 \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2} \, dx = \int_1^3 \left[1 - \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right] \, dx = \left[x - 2 \ln|x+1| + \frac{-1}{x+1} \right]_1^3 = \frac{9}{4} - 2 \ln 2$$

$$\int_1^3 \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$u = x + 1 \implies du = dx$$

$$x = u - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^3 \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2} dx &= \int_2^4 \frac{(u-1)^2}{u^2} du \\ &= \int_2^4 \frac{(u^2 - 2u + 1)}{u^2} du \\ &= \int_2^4 \left(1 - \frac{2}{u} + \frac{1}{u^2}\right) du \\ &= \left[u - 2 \ln |u| - \frac{1}{u} \right]_2^4 \\ &= \left(4 - 2 \ln 4 - \frac{1}{4}\right) - \left(2 - 2 \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{9}{4} - 2 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) (a) | (2) (b) | (3) (b) | (4) (a) |
| (5) (b) | (6) (b) | (7) (b) | (8) (c) |
| (9) (c) | (10) (a) | (11) (b) | (12) (d) |
| (13) (d) | (14) (b) | (15) (c) | |

اختبار الوحدة الخامسة

$$(1) F'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} (2x^2 + 6x + 5)^{\frac{1}{2}} (4x + 6) = (2x + 3) \sqrt{2x^2 + 6x + 5} = f(x)$$

$$(2) F(x) = x^3 - x^2 + C$$

$$F(2) = 6 \quad ; \quad C = 2$$

$$F(x) = x^3 - x^2 + 2$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+4)(x^2+4x+7)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{(x^2+4x+7)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + C$$

$$(4) \int (2x-1)(x^2-x+7)^{-5} dx = \frac{(x^2-x+7)^{-4}}{-4} + C = \frac{-1}{4(x^2-x+7)^4} + C$$

$$(5) u = x - 3 \quad , \quad x^2 = (u+3)^2 \quad , \quad du = dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 \sqrt[3]{x-3} dx &= \int (u+3)^2 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{3}} du = \int (u^{\frac{5}{3}} + 6u^{\frac{4}{3}} + 9u^{\frac{1}{3}}) du \\ &= \frac{3u^{\frac{8}{3}}}{8} + \frac{18u^{\frac{7}{3}}}{7} + \frac{27}{4} u^{\frac{4}{3}} + C = \frac{3(x-3)^{\frac{8}{3}}}{8} + \frac{18(x-3)^{\frac{7}{3}}}{7} + \frac{27}{4} (x-3)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad u = x^2 - 8, \quad x^2 = u + 8, \quad du = 2x dx \implies x dx = \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 8} dx &= \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 8} (x dx) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (u + 8) u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int (u^{\frac{3}{2}} + 8u^{\frac{1}{2}}) du = \frac{u^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{8u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{(x^2 - 8)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} + \frac{8(x^2 - 8)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \quad \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx = \int \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x+1})(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x+1})}{(\sqrt[3]{x+1})} dx$$

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

$$(8) \quad \int \cos x (\sin x)^{-3} dx = \frac{(\sin x)^{-2}}{-2} + C = -\frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} + C$$

$$(9) \quad -\int -\sin x (\cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = -\frac{3 \cos x^{\frac{5}{3}}}{5} + C$$

$$(10) \quad \int \sec^7 x \tan x dx = \int \sec^6 x (\tan x \cdot \sec x dx)$$

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

$$\int \sec^6 x (\tan x \sec x dx) = \int u^6 du = \frac{\sec^7 x}{7} + C$$

$$(11) \quad \frac{1}{3} \int 3e^{3x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2}{2x-1} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x-1| + C$$

$$(12) \quad 2 \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$(13) \quad \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3x^2 - 12}{x^3 - 6x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x^3 - 6x^2 + 1| + C$$

$$(14) \quad \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2e^{2x} + 2x}{e^{2x} + x^2 + 3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|e^{2x} + x^2 + 3| + C$$

$$(15) \quad \int (x^2 - 4) \cos x dx = \int x^2 \cos x dx - 4 \int \cos x dx = \int x^2 \cos x dx - 4 \sin x + C_1$$

في التكامل: $\int x^2 \cos x dx$

نأخذ:

$$u = x^2 \quad dv = \cos x dx$$

$$du = 2x dx \quad v = \sin x$$

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

نستخدم القاعدة مرة ثانية لنجد $\int x \sin x dx$

$$\int x^2 \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C_2$$

$$\int (x^2 - 4) \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 6 \sin x + C$$

$$(16) \quad u = \ln(3x+2) \implies du = \frac{3}{3x+2} dx$$

$$dv = dx \implies v = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln(3x+2) dx &= x \ln(3x+2) - \int \frac{3x}{3x+2} dx = x \ln(3x+2) - \int \frac{3x+2-2}{3x+2} dx \\ &= x \ln(3x+2) - x + \frac{2}{3} \ln|3x+2| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(17) \quad u = 3x \quad dv = e^{2x+1} dx$$

$$du = 3dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x+1}$$

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

$$\int 3x e^{2x+1} dx = \frac{3}{2} x e^{2x+1} - \frac{3}{4} e^{2x+1} + C$$

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

$$(18) \quad u = x^2 \quad du = 2x dx$$

$$dv = e^{2x-1} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-1}$$

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

نستخدم القاعدة مرة ثانية

$$u = x \quad du = dx$$

$$dv = e^{2x-1} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-1}$$

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

$$(19) \quad \frac{x^2 - 3x - 28 + 28}{x^2 - 3x - 28} = 1 + \frac{28}{x^2 - 3x - 28}$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 28 = (x-7)(x+4)$$

$$\frac{28}{x^2 - 3x - 28} = \frac{A_1}{x-7} + \frac{A_2}{x+4}$$

$$28 = A_1(x+4) + A_2(x-7)$$

$$A_2 = -\frac{28}{11} \quad \therefore \quad -4 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عن عوّض}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{28}{11} \quad \therefore \quad 7 \text{ بـ } x \text{ عن عوّض}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 3x - 28} = 1 + \frac{28}{11(x-7)} - \frac{28}{11(x+4)}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 3x - 28} dx = x + \frac{28}{11} \ln|x-7| - \frac{28}{11} \ln|x+4| + C$$

$$(20) \frac{x^4 + 2x^2 + 6x}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x} = \frac{x(x^3 + 2x + 6)}{x(x^2 + 4x + 4)} = \frac{x^3 + 2x + 6}{x^2 + 4x + 4}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 2x + 6}{x^2 + 4x + 4} = x - 4 + \frac{14x + 22}{(x + 2)^2}$$

(باستخدام القسمة المطولة)

$$\frac{14x + 22}{(x + 2)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x + 2} + \frac{A_2}{(x + 2)^2}$$

$$14x + 22 = A_1(x + 2) + A_2$$

عوض عن x بـ -2 نحصل على $A_2 = -6$ نضع $A_2 = -6$ ونأخذ $x = 0$ نحصل على $A_1 = 14$

$$\int \frac{x^4 + 2x^2 + 6x}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - 4x + 14 \ln|x + 2| + \frac{6}{x + 2} + C$$

$$(21) [\ln|x|]_1^e = \ln e - \ln 1 = 1$$

$$(22) -\int_{-1}^1 -2x \sin(1 - x^2) dx = [\cos(1 - x^2)]_{-1}^1 = 0$$

$$(23) \int_0^{\frac{5}{2}} (-2x + 5) dx + \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^5 (2x - 5) dx = [-x^2 + 5x]_0^{\frac{5}{2}} + [x^2 - 5x]_{\frac{5}{2}}^5 = \frac{25}{2}$$

$$(24) y = -\sqrt{36 - x^2} \quad \therefore y^2 = 36 - x^2 \quad \therefore y^2 + x^2 = 36$$

وهي معادلة دائرة مركزها نقطة الأصل ونصف قطرها 6 وحدات.

والدالة $y = -\sqrt{36 - x^2}$ تمثل النصف السفلي للدائرة.

$$\int_{-6}^0 -\sqrt{36 - x^2} dx$$

∴ مساحة المنطقة المظللة تساوي:

$$= \frac{1}{4} \pi (6)^2 = 9\pi \text{ units}^2$$

$$(25) \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = 1 + \frac{3x - 5}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

(باستخدام القسمة المطولة)

$$\frac{3x - 5}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{A_1}{(x - 2)} + \frac{A_2}{(x - 1)}$$

$$3x - 5 = A_1(x - 1) + A_2(x - 2)$$

عوض عن x بـ 1 ∴ $A_2 = 2$ عوض عن x بـ 2 ∴ $A_1 = 1$

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

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} dx = [x + \ln|x - 2| + 2 \ln|x - 1|]_3^5 = 2 + \ln 3 + 2 \ln 2$$

$$(26) \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2}{x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x} = 1 + \frac{-8x^2 - 9x + 2}{x(x + 3)^2}$$

(باستخدام القسمة المطولة)

$$\frac{-8x^2 - 9x + 2}{x(x + 3)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{x + 3} + \frac{A_3}{(x + 3)^2}$$

$$-8x^2 - 9x + 2 = A_1(x + 3)^2 + A_2x(x + 3) + A_3x$$

$A_1 = \frac{2}{9}$ \therefore عوّض عن x بـ 0

$A_3 = \frac{43}{3}$ \therefore عوّض عن x بـ -3

$A_2 = -\frac{74}{9}$ \therefore ولتكن $x = 1$ وعن A_3 بـ $\frac{43}{3}$ وعن A_1 بـ $\frac{2}{9}$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2}{x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x} &= 1 + \frac{2}{9x} - \frac{74}{9(x+3)} + \frac{43}{3(x+3)^2} \\ \int_1^3 \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2}{x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x} dx &= \left[x + \frac{2}{9} \ln|x| - \frac{74}{9} \ln|x+3| - \frac{43}{3(x+3)} \right]_1^3 \\ &= 2 + \frac{2}{9} \ln 3 + \frac{43}{36} - \frac{74}{9} (\ln 6 - \ln 4) \\ &= \frac{115}{36} + \frac{2}{9} \ln 3 - \frac{74}{9} (\ln 6 - \ln 4)\end{aligned}$$

(27) $-x^2 + 7x + 8 = (x+1)(-x+8)$

x					
$-x^2 + 7x + 8$	-	0	+	0	-

$-x^2 + 7x + 8 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [2, 5]$

$$\therefore \int_2^5 (-x^2 + 7x + 8) dx \geq 0$$

(28) $x^2 + 7x + 10 = (x+2)(x+5)$

x					
$x^2 + 7x + 10$	+	0	-	0	+

$$x^2 + 7x + 10 \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in [-4, -2]$$

$$\therefore \int_{-4}^{-2} (x^2 + 7x + 10) dx \leq 0$$

(29) $f(x) = x^2 + 13x + 9$

$$g(x) = 5x - 6$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = x^2 + 8x + 15$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = (x+3)(x+5)$$

x					
$f(x) - g(x)$	+	0	-	0	+

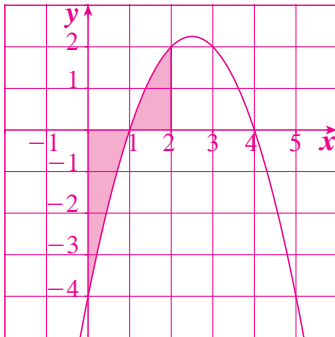
$$f(x) - g(x) \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in [-5, -4]$$

$$\therefore \int_{-5}^{-4} (f(x) - g(x)) dx \leq 0 \implies \int_{-5}^{-4} f(x) dx \leq \int_{-5}^{-4} g(x) dx$$

$$\implies \int_{-5}^{-4} (x^2 + 13x + 9) dx \leq \int_{-5}^{-4} (5x - 6) dx$$

تمارين إثرائية

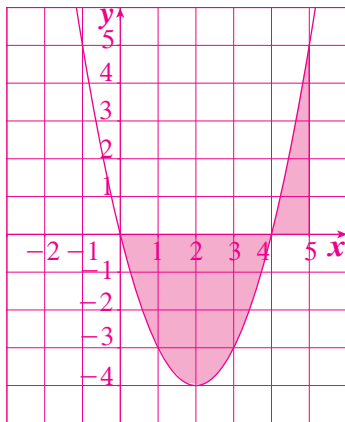
$$(1) (a) \int_0^2 (-x^2 + 5x - 4) dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{5x^2}{2} - 4x \right]_0^2 = -\frac{2}{3}$$



$$(b) A = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 5x + 4) dx + \int_1^2 (-x^2 + 5x - 4) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 4x \right]_0^1 + \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{5}{2}x^2 - 4x \right]_1^2 = 3 \text{ units square}$$

$$(2) (a) \int_0^5 (x^2 - 4x) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 \right]_0^5 = -\frac{25}{3}$$



$$(b) A = \int_0^4 (-x^2 + 4x) dx + \int_4^5 (x^2 - 4x) dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 2x^2 \right]_0^4 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 \right]_4^5 = 13 \text{ units square}$$

$$(3) u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$dv = x^2 dx \quad v = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$\int x^2 \ln x dx = \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right) \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{3} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} + C$$

$$(4) \int \cos \theta \cdot (\sin \theta)^{-2} d\theta = -\frac{1}{\sin \theta} + C$$

$$(5) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - 3x^2 + C_1$$

$$y'(0) = 4 \quad \therefore C_1 = 4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - 3x^2 + 4$$

$$y = x^2 - x^3 + 4x + C_2$$

$$y(0) = 1 \quad \therefore C_2 = 1$$

$$y = x^2 - x^3 + 4x + 1$$

$$(6) \quad C(x) = \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 4\sqrt{x} + C_1$$

$$C(x) = \text{التكلفة}$$

$$x = \text{عدد النسخات}$$

$$\therefore C(25) = 50 \implies 50 = 4\sqrt{25} + C_1 \implies C_1 = 30$$

$$C(x) = 4\sqrt{x} + 30$$

$$C(2500) = 4\sqrt{2500} + 30 = 230$$

التكلفة: 230 دينارًا

$$(7) \quad u = x^3 \quad du = 3x^2 dx$$

$$dv = e^x dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$\int x^3 e^x dx = x^3 e^x - 3 \int x^2 e^x dx$$

نستخدم القاعدة مرّة ثانية

$$u = x^2 \quad du = 2x dx$$

$$dv = e^x dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$\int x^3 e^x dx = x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6 \int x e^x dx$$

نستخدم القاعدة مرّة ثالثة

$$u = x \quad du = dx$$

$$dv = e^x dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^3 e^x dx &= x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6x e^x - 6 \int e^x dx \\ &= e^x (x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 6) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \quad u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$dv = x^3 dx \quad v = \frac{x^4}{4}$$

$$\int x^3 \ln x dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{x^3}{4} dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{x^4}{16} + C$$

$$(9) \quad (a) \quad 2x^2 - 5x + 3 = (2x - 3)(x - 1)$$

$$\frac{x - 2}{2x^2 - 5x + 3} = \frac{A_1}{2x - 3} + \frac{A_2}{x - 1}$$

$$x - 2 = A_1(x - 1) + A_2(2x - 3)$$

عوّض عن x بـ 1 $\therefore A_2 = 1$

عوّض عن x بـ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\therefore A_1 = -1$

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

$$\int \frac{x-2}{2x^2-5x+3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|2x-3| + \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$(b) \quad x^2 + 10x + 25 = (x+5)^2$$

$$\frac{x^2-9}{(2x+1)(x^2+10x+25)} = \frac{A_1}{2x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x+5} + \frac{A_3}{(x+5)^2}$$

$$x^2-9 = A_1(x+5)^2 + A_2(2x+1)(x+5) + A_3(2x+1)$$

$$A_3 = -\frac{16}{9} \quad \therefore \text{عوض عن } x \text{ بـ } -5$$

$$A_1 = -\frac{35}{81} \quad \therefore \text{عوض عن } x \text{ بـ } -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{58}{81} \quad \therefore \text{ولتكن } x=0 \text{ و } -\frac{35}{81} \text{ بـ } A_2 \text{ و } -\frac{16}{9} \text{ بـ } A_3$$

$$\frac{x^2-9}{(2x+1)(x+5)^2} = \frac{-35}{81(2x+1)} + \frac{58}{81(x+5)} - \frac{16}{9(x+5)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2-9}{(2x+1)(x+5)^2} dx = \frac{-35}{162} \ln|2x+1| + \frac{58}{81} \ln|x-5| + \frac{16}{9(x+5)} + C$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{x^4+3x^2-7}{(x-1)(x^2+5x-6)} = x-4 + \frac{30x^2-50x+17}{(x-1)^2(x+6)} \quad (\text{باستخدام القسمة المطولة})$$

$$\frac{30x^2-50x+17}{(x+6)(x-1)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x+6} + \frac{A_2}{x-1} + \frac{A_3}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$30x^2-50x+17 = A_1(x-1)^2 + A_2(x-1)(x+6) + A_3(x+6)$$

$$A_3 = -\frac{3}{7} \quad \therefore \text{عوض عن } x \text{ بـ } 1$$

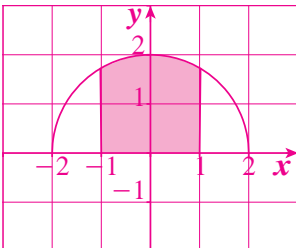
$$A_1 = \frac{1397}{49} \quad \therefore \text{عوض عن } x \text{ بـ } -6$$

$$A_2 = \frac{73}{49} \quad \therefore \text{ولتكن } x=0 \text{ و } -\frac{3}{7} \text{ بـ } A_2 \text{ و } \frac{1397}{49} \text{ بـ } A_1$$

$$\frac{x^4+3x^2-7}{(x-1)(x^2+5x-6)} = x-4 + \frac{1397}{49(x+6)} + \frac{73}{49(x-1)} - \frac{3}{7(x-1)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{x^4+3x^2-7}{(x-1)(x^2+5x-6)} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - 4x + \frac{1397}{49} \ln|x+6| + \frac{73}{49} \ln|x-1| + \frac{3}{7(x-1)} + C$$

(10)



لايجاد التكامل المحدد: $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$

نفترض: $x = 2 \cos \theta \implies dx = -2 \sin \theta d\theta$

عند $x = -1$ تكون $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ؛ عند $x = 1$ تكون $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

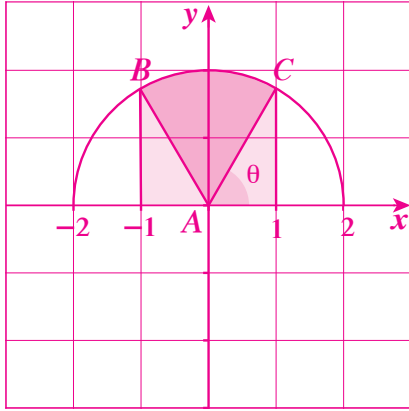
$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} (\sqrt{4-4\cos^2\theta})(2\sin\theta d\theta)$$

لذا:

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} 4\sin^2\theta d\theta = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3}$$

حل آخر

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} \implies \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$



قياس زاوية القطاع الدائري (ABC) هو أيضًا $\frac{\pi}{3}$

فتكون مساحته تساوي $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{3} (2)^2$

أي أن مساحة $(ABC) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

مساحة كل مثلث $= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

مساحة المثلثين $= 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$

المساحة الإجمالية $= \frac{2\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3}$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$(11) \int_{-4}^4 \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{16-x^2} dx - \int_{-4}^4 x \sqrt{16-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-4}^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-4}^4 -2x \sqrt{16-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (\pi) (4)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} [(16-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}]_{-4}^4 = 8 + \frac{1}{3} (0) = 8$$

$$(12) x^2 + 5x + 4 = (x+1)(x+4)$$

$$\frac{2x+3}{x^2+5x+4} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x+4}$$

$$2x+3 = A_1(x+4) + A_2(x+1)$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{3} \therefore -1 \text{ بـ } x$$

$$A_2 = \frac{5}{3} \therefore -4 \text{ بـ } x$$

$$\frac{2x+3}{x^2+5x+4} = \frac{1}{3(x+1)} + \frac{5}{3(x+4)}$$

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+5x+4} dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{5}{3} \ln|x+4| \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 3 + \frac{5}{3} \ln 6 - \frac{5}{3} \ln 4 = 2 \ln 3 - \frac{5}{3} \ln 2$$

$$(13) \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 3}{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x} = 1 + \frac{-9x+3}{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x}$$

(باستخدام القسمة المطولة)

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x = x(x-3)^2$$

$$\frac{-9x+3}{x(x-3)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{x-3} + \frac{A_3}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$-9x+3 = A_1(x-3)^2 + A_2x(x-3) + A_3x$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore \text{عوض عن } x \text{ بـ } 0$$

$$A_3 = -8 \quad \therefore \text{عوض عن } x \text{ بـ } 3$$

$$A_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore \text{ولتكن } x = 1 \text{ وعن } A_3 \text{ بـ } -8 \text{ وعن } A_1 \text{ بـ } \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 3}{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x} = 1 + \frac{1}{3x} - \frac{1}{3(x-3)} - \frac{8}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 3}{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x} dx = \left[x + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-3| + \frac{8}{x-3} \right]_1^2 = -3 + \frac{2}{3} \ln 2$$

$$(14) \int_3^5 x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 4} dx = \int_3^5 x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 4} (x dx)$$

$$u = x^2 - 4 \implies du = 2x dx$$

$$x^2 = u + 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_5^{21} (u+4)u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_5^{21} u^{\frac{3}{2}} du + 2 \int_5^{21} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{5} [u^{\frac{5}{2}}]_5^{21} + \frac{4}{3} [u^{\frac{3}{2}}]_5^{21} = \frac{581}{5} \sqrt{21} - \frac{35}{3} \sqrt{5}$$

$$(15) -x^2 + 9x - 18 = (-x+6)(x-3)$$

x					
$-x^2 + 9x - 18$	0	2	3	6	
	-	0	+	0	-

$$-x^2 + 9x - 18 \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 2]$$

$$\therefore \int_0^2 (-x^2 + 9x - 18) \leq 0$$

$$(16) f(x) - g(x) = x^2 + 13x + 15 - 3x + 6 = x^2 + 10x + 21$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = (x+3)(x+7)$$

x					
$f(x) - g(x)$	-7	-3	-1	2	
	+	0	-	0	+

$$f(x) - g(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [-1, 2]$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 (f(x) - g(x)) dx \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx \geq \int_{-1}^2 g(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^2 (x^2 + 13x + 15) dx \geq \int_{-1}^2 (3x - 6) dx$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx \geq \int_{-1}^2 g(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^2 (x^2 + 13x + 15) dx \geq \int_{-1}^2 (3x - 6) dx$$

تمرن 1-6

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

$$(1) A = \int_1^3 8x^3 dx = 2x^4 \Big|_1^3 = 160 \text{ units square}$$

$$(2) A = \int_0^5 (-x^2 + 5x) dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{5}{2}x^2 \right]_0^5 = \frac{125}{6} \text{ units square}$$

$$(3) A = \int_{-2\sqrt{3}}^{2\sqrt{3}} (12 - x^2) dx = \left[12x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2\sqrt{3}}^{2\sqrt{3}} = 32\sqrt{3} \text{ units square}$$

$$(4) A = \int_{-3}^{-2} (x^2 - x - 6) dx + \int_{-2}^2 (-x^2 + x + 6) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 6x \right]_{-3}^{-2} + \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 6x \right]_{-2}^2 = \frac{43}{2} \text{ units square}$$

$$(5) f(x) = 0 \quad \text{يتقاطع منحنى الدالة مع محور السينات إذا كان:}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x^2 - 6) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt{6}, x = 0, x = \sqrt{6} \quad \text{فيكون:}$$

$$A = \int_0^{\sqrt{6}} (-x^3 + 6x) dx + \int_{\sqrt{6}}^3 (x^3 - 6x) dx = \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x^2 \right]_0^{\sqrt{6}} + \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - 3x^2 \right]_{\sqrt{6}}^3 = \frac{45}{4} \text{ units square}$$

$$(6) A = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ units square}$$

$$(7) A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + x^2 - 4x + 5) dx = \int_0^2 (2x^2 - 4x + 5) dx = \left[2\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 5x \right]_0^2 = \frac{22}{3} \text{ units square}$$

$$(8) A = \int_1^8 (x - \sqrt[3]{x}) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{4}{3}} \right]_1^8 = \frac{81}{4} \text{ units square}$$

$$(9) \text{ حل } 3 - x = 2x^2, \text{ إذا تقاطع المنحنيات عند } x = 1$$

$$A = \int_0^1 (3 - x - 2x^2) dx + \int_1^3 (2x^2 - 3 + x) dx$$

$$= \left[3x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 - 3x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^3 = \frac{103}{6} \text{ units square}$$

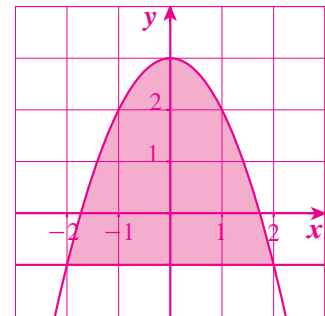
$$(10) \text{ تقاطع المنحنيات عند } x = \pm 2$$

استخدم التناظر:

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

$$= 2 \left[4x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^2 = 2 \left[\left(8 - \frac{8}{3} \right) - 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} \text{ units square}$$



حل آخر

$$f(x) > g(x)$$

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

$$= \left[3x - \frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_{-2}^2 = \left(6 - \frac{8}{3} + 2 \right) - \left(-6 + \frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) = \frac{32}{3} \text{ units square}$$

(11) حل $x^2 - 2 = 2$ ؛ $x^2 = 4$ ، إذا تقاطع المنحنيات عند $x = \pm 2$

$$A = \int_{-2}^2 [2 - (x^2 - 2)] dx = \int_{-2}^2 (4 - x^2) dx = \left[4x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_{-2}^2 = \left(8 - \frac{8}{3} \right) - \left(-8 + \frac{8}{3} \right) = \frac{32}{3} \text{ units square}$$

(12) حل $2x - x^2 = -2x$ ؛ $4x - x^2 = 0$

إذاً، تقاطع المنحنيات عند $x = 0$ ، $x = 4$

$$A = \int_0^4 (4x - x^2) dx = \left[2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^4 = \frac{32}{3} \text{ units square}$$

(13) حل $x^2 = 1$ ؛ $7 - 2x^2 = x^2 + 4$ ، إذاً تقاطع المنحنيات عند $x = \pm 1$

$$A = \int_{-1}^1 [(7 - 2x^2) - (x^2 + 4)] dx = \int_{-1}^1 (-3x^2 + 3) dx = 3 \int_{-1}^1 (1 - x^2) dx$$

$$= 3 \left[x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_{-1}^1 = 3 \left[\frac{2}{3} - \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) \right] = 4 \text{ units square}$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- (1) (b) (2) (a) (3) (a) (4) (b) (5) (b) (6) (d)
 (7) (b) (8) (c) (9) (a) (10) (a)

تمرن 2-6

حجوم الأجسام الدورانية

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

$$V = \int_0^2 \pi x^4 dx = \left[\pi \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_0^2 = \frac{32\pi}{5} \text{ units cube} \quad (1) \text{ الحجم:}$$

$$V = \pi \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \pi \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^4 = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ units cube} \quad (2) \text{ الحجم:}$$

$$(3) V = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (1 - x^2) dx = 2\pi \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3} \pi \text{ units cube}$$

(4) نقاط التقاطع عند $x = -1$ ، $x = 2$

$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^2 [(x+3)^2 - (x^2+1)^2] dx = \pi \int_{-1}^2 (-x^4 - x^2 + 6x + 8) dx$$

$$= \pi \left[-\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^3}{3} + 3x^2 + 8x \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{117\pi}{5} \text{ units cube}$$

(5) تمتد المنطقة المظللة من $x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ إلى $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$V = \pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2 - \sec^2 x) dx = \pi \left[2x - \tan x \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \pi^2 - 2\pi \text{ units cube}$$

(6) تمتد المنطقة المظللة من $x = 1$ إلى $x = 4$

$$V = \pi \int_1^4 ((x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2) dx = \pi \int_1^4 4x dx = \left[2\pi x^2 \right]_1^4 = 30\pi \text{ units cube}$$

(7) تمتد المنطقة المظللة من $x = 0$ إلى $x = 1$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx = \pi \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = 2 \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ units cube}$$

(8) تمتد المنطقة المظللة من $x = 0$ إلى $x = 4$

$$V = \pi \int_0^4 x dx \implies V = \pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^4 = 8\pi \text{ units cube}$$

$$(9) V = \pi \int_0^h \left(\frac{r}{h} x \right)^2 dx = \pi \frac{r^2}{h^2} \int_0^h x^2 dx = \pi \frac{r^2}{h^2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^h$$

$$V = \pi \frac{r^2}{h^2} \times \frac{h^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \text{ units cube}$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- (1) (b) (2) (a) (3) (b) (4) (a) (5) (c) (6) (d)
 (7) (d) (8) (c) (9) (a) (10) (c) (11) (d) (12) (d)

تمرن 3-6

طول قوس ومعادلة منحنى دالة

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

$$(1) f'(x) = 3x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$L = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{1 + (3x^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{1 + 9x} dx = \frac{2}{27} \left[(1 + 9x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{14}{27} \text{ units}$$

$$(2) f'(x) = 2(7 + 4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$L = \int_1^{\frac{5}{4}} \sqrt{1 + 4(7 + 4x)} dx = \int_1^{\frac{5}{4}} \sqrt{29 + 16x} dx = \left[\frac{(29 + 16x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{24} \right]_1^{\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$L = \frac{343 - 135\sqrt{5}}{24} \approx 1.714 \text{ units}$$

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

$$L = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2x^2} \right)^2} dx = \int_1^2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2x^2} \right)^2} dx = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2x^2} \right) dx$$

$$L = \left[\frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{2x} \right]_1^2 = \frac{17}{12} \text{ units}$$

$$(4) f(x) = -\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 - 4x + 19$$

$$(5) f(x) = -x^4 + x^2 + 5x - 2$$

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

$$(7) f(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + 1$$

$$(8) f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|2x+5| + 3$$

$$(9) f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 - x + C_1$$

$$f'\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \implies C_1 = 3$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x + C_2$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{15}{16} \implies C_2 = 2$$

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

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- (1) (b) (2) (b) (3) (b) (4) (a) (5) (c) (6) (b)
 (7) (b) (8) (c) (9) (d)

تمرن 4-6

المعادلات التفاضلية

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

$$(1) y' = y'' = 3e^x \implies 3e^x - 3e^x + 2x = 2x \implies 2x = 2x$$

إذا الدالة $y = 3e^x$ هي حل للمعادلة التفاضلية $y'' - y' + 2x = 2x$

$$(2) y' = y'' = e^x \implies e^x + e^x = 2e^x$$

إذا الدالة $y = e^x$ هي حل للمعادلة التفاضلية $y + y'' = 2e^x$

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

$$y(1) = 4$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + \frac{7}{6}$$

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

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

$$(5) y = 4 \ln|x| + C$$

$$\therefore C = 1$$

$$\therefore y = 4 \ln|x| + 1$$

$$(6) \quad y(x) = ke^{3x}$$

$$(7) \quad y = ke^{5x}$$

$$(8) \quad y = ke^{\frac{5}{2}x}$$

$$\therefore k = 4e^{-5}$$

$$\therefore y = 4e^{\frac{5}{2}x-5}$$

$$(9) \quad y = ke^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x}$$

$$y(0) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore k = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore y = \sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x}$$

$$(10) \quad y = ke^x - 1$$

$$(11) \quad y = ke^{-8x} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$ke^{-8x} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$k = \frac{e^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2-8x} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(12) \quad y = ke^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + 4$$

$$y(0) = 2$$

$$\therefore k = -2$$

$$\therefore y = -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + 4$$

$$(13) \quad y' = \cos 4x + C_1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x + C_1x + C_2$$

$$(14) \quad y' = 3x^2 - 8x + C_1$$

$$y = x^3 - 4x^2 + C_1x + C_2$$

$$(15) \quad y = C_1e^{\frac{5}{2}x} + C_2e^{-3x}$$

$$(16) \quad y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{3x}$$

$$(17) \quad y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x$$

$$(18) \quad y = (C_1x + C_2)e^x$$

$$(19) \quad y = e^{-x} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x \right)$$

(20) (a) $y = ke^{-2x}$

(b) $k = \frac{1}{2} \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- (1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (b) (4) (b) (5) (a) (6) (a)
 (7) (a) (8) (c) (9) (b) (10) (c) (11) (c) (12) (d)
 (13) (a) (14) (d)

اختبار الوحدة السادسة

(1) تمتد المنطقة المظللة من $x = 0$ إلى $x = 1$.

$$A = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 4x + 3)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3} \text{ units square}$$

(2) تمتد المنطقة المظللة من $x = 1$ إلى $x = 5$.

$$A = \int_1^5 (-x^2 + 6x - 5)dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 3x^2 - 5x \right]_1^5 = \frac{32}{3} \text{ units square}$$

(3) $A = \int_{-2}^0 (x^3 - 4x)dx + \left| \int_0^2 (x^3 - 4x)dx \right| = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - 2x^2 \right]_{-2}^0 - \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - 2x^2 \right]_0^2 = 4 + 4 = 8 \text{ units square}$

(4) $A = \int_1^2 (x^2 + 1 - \sqrt{x})dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x - \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} \right]_1^2 = 4 - \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} \text{ units square}$

(5) يتقاطع المنحنيات عند النقطة: $x = -1$ ، $x = 0$ و $x = 1$.

$$A = \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 + 1 - x - 1)dx + \int_0^1 (x + 1 - x^3 - 1)dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ units square}$$

(6) يتقاطع المنحنيات عند $x = 2$ و $x = -2$.

$$V = \pi \int_{-2}^2 \left(4 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) dx = \pi \left[4x - \frac{1}{20}x^5 \right]_{-2}^2 = \frac{64}{5}\pi \text{ units cube}$$

(7) تمتد المنطقة المظللة من $x = -1$ إلى $x = 2$ ويتقاطعا عند النقطة $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} [(-x+3)^2 - (x+2)^2] dx + \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 [(x+2)^2 - (-x+3)^2] dx = \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} (5-10x) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (-5+10x) dx$$

$$= [5x - 5x^2]_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} + [-5x + 5x^2]_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 = \frac{135}{4}\pi \text{ units cube}$$

(8) $V = \pi \int_{-2}^1 [(-x^2+4)^2 - (x+2)^2] dx = \pi \int_{-2}^1 (x^4 - 9x^2 - 4x + 12) dx$

$$V = \pi \left[\frac{x^5}{5} - 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 12x \right]_{-2}^1 = \frac{108}{5}\pi \text{ units cube}$$

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

$$L = \int_0^{12} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}x} dx = \frac{8}{3} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{4}x \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{12} = \frac{56}{3} \text{ units}$$

$$(10) f'(x) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$L = \int_{-3}^1 \sqrt{1+3} dx = \int_{-3}^1 2 dx = 8 \text{ units}$$

$$(11) f'(x) = (-1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$L = \int_2^8 \sqrt{1+(-1+2x)} dx = \int_2^8 \sqrt{2x} dx = \frac{56}{3} \text{ units}$$

$$(12) f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad \therefore f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x + C$$

يمر بالنقطة $A(-1, -5)$ $C = -2$ \therefore

$$\therefore f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x - 2$$

$$(13) f'(x) = \frac{-1}{3x-2} \quad \therefore f(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \ln|3x-2| + C$$

يمر بالنقطة $A(1, -1)$ $C = -1$ \therefore

$$\therefore f(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \ln|3x-2| - 1$$

(14) $A(-1, 3)$ نقطة صغرى محلية إذا:

$$f'(-1) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x + C_1 \quad \therefore C_1 = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + C_2$$

منحنى f يمر بالنقطة $A(-1, 3)$ إذا:

$$C_2 = 4$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 4$$

$$(15) y = ke^{-\frac{5}{3}x} + \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(16) y = k|x|^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$(17) y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{4x}$$

$$(18) y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{3x}$$

$$(19) y = e^{-2x}(C_1 \cos 4x + C_2 \sin 4x)$$

$$(20) y = C_1 \cos 4x + C_2 \sin 4x$$

تمارين إثرائية

(1) $A = \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos^2 x) dx = \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x \right]_0^\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ units square $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$
 (2) استخدم التناظر:

$$2 \int_0^2 [2x^2 - (x^4 - 2x^2)] dx = 2 \int_0^2 (-x^4 + 4x^2) dx = 2 \left[-\frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right]_0^2 = 2 \left[\left(-\frac{32}{5} + \frac{32}{3} \right) - 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{128}{15} \text{ units square}$$

(3) استخدم التناظر:

$$2 \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x^4) dx = 2 \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{5}x^5 \right]_0^1 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5} \right) = \frac{22}{15} \text{ units square}$$

(4) $A = \int_{-2}^2 (8 + 2x^2 - x^4) dx = \frac{448}{15} \approx 32.5\bar{3}$ units square

(5) $A(x) = \int_{-3}^5 (15 + 2x - x^2) dx = \frac{256}{3}$ units square

(6) يتقاطع منحنيا x ، $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ عند $x = 1$ ومنه تكون:

$$A = \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1 + \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \left[-\frac{1}{2} - (-1) \right] = 1 \text{ units square}$$

(7) $V = \pi \int_0^2 \left(\frac{2-x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) [(2-x)^3]_0^2 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ units cube

(8) $V = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 \cos^2 x) dx$
 $= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2(2x) dx$
 $= \frac{\pi}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 4x) dx$
 $= \frac{\pi}{8} \left[x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
 $= \frac{\pi^2}{16}$ units cube

(9) $f(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + C$

$$\frac{4}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3 \times \frac{\pi}{3} + C$$

$$\therefore C = 1$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + 1$$

(10) $f'(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$L = \int_0^{27} \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{16}x} dx = \frac{32}{27} \left[\frac{259}{64} \sqrt{259} - 1 \right] \approx 76 \text{ units}$$

(11) $y(x) = Ae^{-\frac{3}{2}x} + \frac{4}{3}$

(12) $y(x) = A \sin(x) + B \cos(x)$

$$(13) \quad y(x) = Ae^x + Be^{-x}$$

$$(14) \quad (a) \quad y = ke^{ax} + 2$$

$$(b) \quad k = 168 \quad \therefore \quad y = 168e^{ax} + 2$$

$$(c) \quad 7 = 168e^{6a} \implies a = -\frac{\ln 24}{6}$$

$$(15) \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + C_1$$

نقطة حرجة لمنحنى الدالة f إذاً: $A(3, -2)$

$$f'(3) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad C_1 = -9$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + C_2$$

هي نقطة على منحنى الدالة f إذاً: $A(3, -2)$

$$f(3) = -2 \quad \therefore \quad C_2 = 25$$

$$\therefore \quad f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 25$$

القطوع المخروطية - القطع المكافئ

تمرّن 1-7

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

(1) $y^2 = -12x$

(2) $x^2 = -8y$

(3) $x^2 = 8y$

(5) البؤرة $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ $y^2 = 2x$

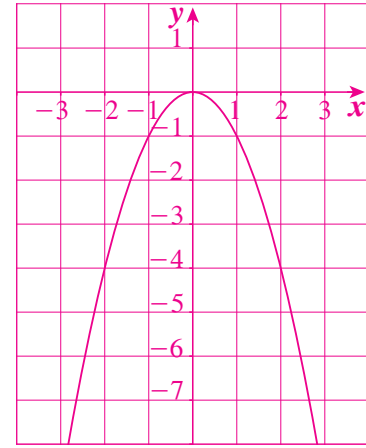
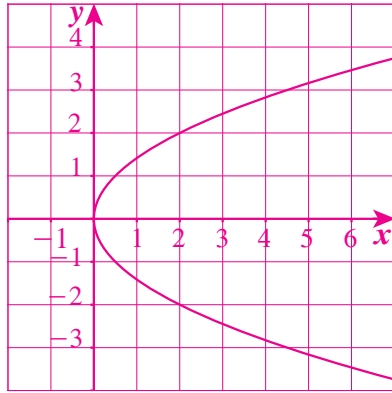
(4) البؤرة $(0, \frac{-1}{4})$ $x^2 = -y$

الدليل: $x = \frac{-1}{2}$

الدليل: $y = \frac{1}{4}$

خطّ التماثل محور السينات

خطّ التماثل محور الصادات



(7) البؤرة $(\frac{-1}{32}, 0)$ $y^2 = \frac{-x}{8}$ $x = -8y^2$

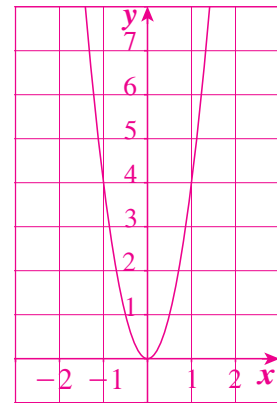
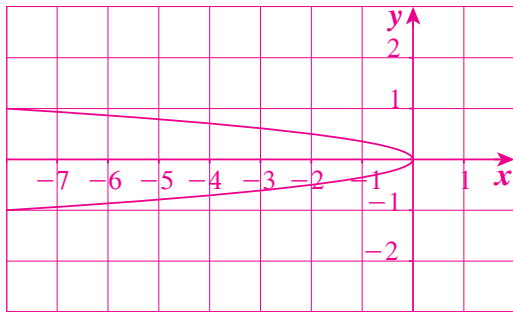
(6) البؤرة $(0, \frac{1}{16})$ $x^2 = \frac{1}{4}y$ $y = 4x^2$

الدليل: $x = \frac{1}{32}$

الدليل: $y = \frac{-1}{16}$

خطّ التماثل محور السينات

خطّ التماثل محور الصادات



(8) معادلة القطع المكافئ هي: $y^2 = 4px$

وبالتعويض عن (x, y) بإحداثيات A نحصل على:

$$(2^2) = 4p(-1)$$

$$4 = -4p$$

$$p = -1$$

$$y^2 = -4x$$

المعادلة:

(9) النقطتان $A(-3, 4)$, $B(3, 4)$ متمائلتان في محور الصادات

$$x^2 = 4py \text{ معادلة القطع المكافئ هي:}$$

وبالتعويض عن (x, y) بإحداثيات A (أو بإحداثيات B) نحصل على:

$$(-3)^2 = 4p(4)$$

$$9 = 16p \implies p = \frac{9}{16}$$

المعادلة:

$$x^2 = 4 \times \frac{9}{16}y$$

$$x^2 = \frac{9}{4}y$$

(10) البؤرة $(-4 ; 0)$ إذا المعادلة هي: $x^2 = -16y$

(11) البؤرة $(0 ; 5)$ إذا المعادلة هي: $y^2 = 20x$

$$(12) \quad x^2 = 10y \quad p = \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \text{إذا البؤرة } \left(0, \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

(13) معادلة القطع المكافئ هي على الصورة: $x^2 = 4py$

لنأخذ النقطة $A(50, 15)$ وبالتعويض عن (x, y) بإحداثيات A نحصل على:

$$(50)^2 = 4p(15)$$

$$2500 = 60p$$

$$p = \frac{125}{3}$$

المعادلة:

$$x^2 = \frac{500}{3}y$$

الإحداثي السيني للدعامة: $50 - 8 = 42$

بالتعويض في المعادلة نوجد y : $(42)^2 = \frac{500}{3}y$ ومنه $y \approx 10.6$

طول الدعامة يكون: $10.6 + 5 = 15.6 \text{ m}$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

(1) (a)

(2) (b)

(3) (a)

(4) (b)

(5) (a)

(6) (b)

(7) (a)

(8) (d)

(9) (c)

(10) (d)

(11) (a)

(12) (b)

(13) (c)

(14) (a)

(15) (b)

(16) (c)

(17) (b)

(18) (d)

تمرّن 2-7

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

(1) $\frac{x^2}{8^2} + \frac{y^2}{6^2} = 1$

$a^2 = 8^2 \Rightarrow a = 8$

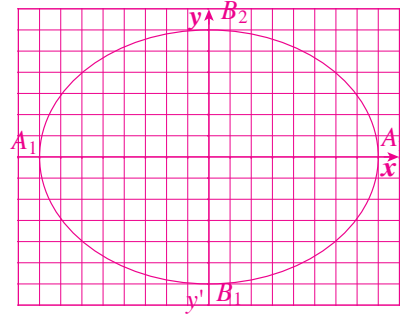
رأسا القطع: $A_1(-8, 0)$, $A_2(8, 0)$

$b^2 = 6^2 \Rightarrow b = 6$

النقطتان الطرفيتان للمحور الأصغر: $B_1(0, -6)$, $B_2(0, 6)$

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \Rightarrow c^2 = a^2 - b^2$

$c^2 = 8^2 - 6^2 = 28 \Rightarrow c = 2\sqrt{7}$

البؤرتان: $F_1(-2\sqrt{7}, 0)$, $F_2(2\sqrt{7}, 0)$ 

معادلتنا دليلي القطع الناقص: $x = \frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{64}{2\sqrt{7}} = \frac{32\sqrt{7}}{7}$, $x = -\frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{-64}{2\sqrt{7}} = \frac{-32\sqrt{7}}{7}$

طول المحور الأكبر: $2a = 2 \times 8 = 16$

طول المحور الأصغر: $2b = 2 \times 6 = 12$

(2) $\frac{x^2}{4^2} + \frac{y^2}{6^2} = 1$

$a^2 = 6^2 \Rightarrow a = 6$

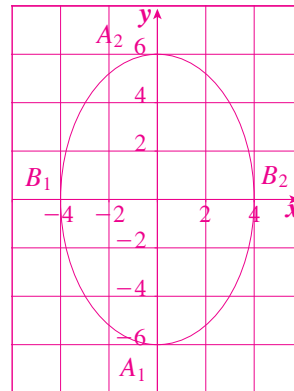
رأسا القطع: $A_1(0, -6)$, $A_2(0, 6)$

$b^2 = 4^2 \Rightarrow b = 4$

النقطتان الطرفيتان للمحور الأصغر: $B_1(-4, 0)$, $B_2(4, 0)$

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \Rightarrow c^2 = a^2 - b^2$

$c^2 = 6^2 - 4^2 = 20 \Rightarrow c = 2\sqrt{5}$

البؤرتان: $F_1(0, -2\sqrt{5})$, $F_2(0, 2\sqrt{5})$ 

$$y = \frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{36}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{18\sqrt{5}}{5} \quad y = -\frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{-36}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-18\sqrt{5}}{5} \quad \text{معادلنا دليلي القطع الناقص:}$$

$$2a = 12 \quad \text{طول المحور الأكبر:}$$

$$2b = 8 \quad \text{طول المحور الأصغر:}$$

$$(3) \quad 3x^2 + 5y^2 - 225 = 0$$

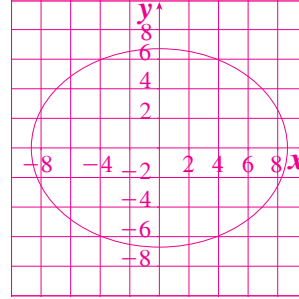
$$\frac{3x^2}{225} + \frac{5y^2}{225} = \frac{225}{225}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{75} + \frac{y^2}{45} = 1 \quad \text{معادلة القطع الناقص:}$$

$$a^2 = 75 \implies a = 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$A_1(5\sqrt{3}, 0), A_2(-5\sqrt{3}, 0) \quad \text{رأسا القطع:}$$

$$b^2 = 45 \implies b = 3\sqrt{5}$$



$$B_1(0, -3\sqrt{5}), B_2(0, 3\sqrt{5}) \quad \text{النقطتان الطرفيتان للمحور الأصغر:}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \implies c^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$c^2 = 75 - 45 = 30 \implies c = \sqrt{30}$$

$$F_1(-\sqrt{30}, 0), F_2(\sqrt{30}, 0) \quad \text{البؤرتان:}$$

$$x = \frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{75}{\sqrt{30}} = \frac{5\sqrt{30}}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{-75}{\sqrt{30}} = \frac{-5\sqrt{30}}{2} \quad \text{معادلنا دليلي القطع:}$$

$$2a = 10\sqrt{3} \quad \text{طول المحور الأكبر:}$$

$$2b = 6\sqrt{5} \quad \text{طول المحور الأصغر:}$$

$$(4) \quad 4x^2 + y^2 - 28 = 0$$

$$\frac{4x^2}{28} + \frac{y^2}{28} = \frac{28}{28}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{7} + \frac{y^2}{28} = 1 \quad \text{معادلة القطع الناقص:}$$

$$a^2 = 28 \implies a = 2\sqrt{7}$$

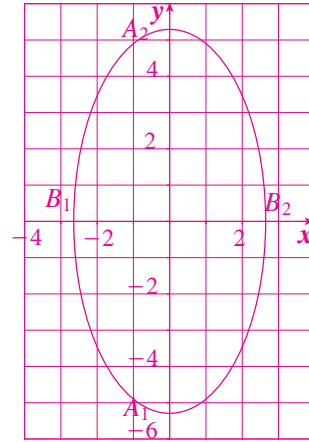
$$A_1(0, -2\sqrt{7}), A_2(0, 2\sqrt{7}) \quad \text{رأسا القطع:}$$

النقطتان الطرفيتان للمحور الأصغر: $B_1(-\sqrt{7}, 0)$, $B_2(\sqrt{7}, 0)$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \implies c^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$c^2 = 28 - 7 = 21 \implies c = \sqrt{21}$$

البؤرتان: $F_1(0, -\sqrt{21})$, $F_2(0, \sqrt{21})$



معادلتنا دليلي القطع الناقص:

$$y = \frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{28}{\sqrt{21}} = \frac{28\sqrt{21}}{21} = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{21}$$

$$y = -\frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{-28}{\sqrt{21}} = \frac{-28\sqrt{21}}{21} = -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{21}$$

طول المحور الأكبر: $2a = 4\sqrt{7}$

طول المحور الأصغر: $2b = 2\sqrt{7}$

(5) $c = 2$, $b = 3$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 = 3^2 + 2^2 = 13$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \therefore \quad \frac{x^2}{13} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

(6) $2a = 10 \implies a = 5$; $c = 3$

$$b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = 25 - 9 = 16 \implies b = 4$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

(7) $a = 5$, $2b = 4 \implies b = 2$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \quad \text{فتكون معادلة القطع الناقص:}$$

(8) $b = 4$

$$2a = 10 \implies a = 5$$

$$\frac{x^2}{5^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1 \implies \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

(9) $c = 5$

$$a^2 = b^2 + 5^2 \implies a^2 = b^2 + 25$$

$$\frac{2^2}{a^2} + \frac{3^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 b^2 = 4b^2 + 9a^2 \Rightarrow (b^2 + 25)b^2 = 4b^2 + 9(b^2 + 25) \Rightarrow b^4 + 25b^2 = 4b^2 + 9b^2 + 225$$

$$\Rightarrow b^4 + 12b^2 - 225 = 0 \Rightarrow b^2 = -6 + 3\sqrt{29}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = 19 + 3\sqrt{29}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(19+3\sqrt{29})} + \frac{y^2}{(-6+3\sqrt{29})} = 1$$

$$(10) \quad a = 6 ; b = 4$$

$$\frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \text{ : معادلة القطع الناقص}$$

$$(11) \quad c = 5 ; 2b = 6 \Rightarrow b = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$a^2 = c^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 5^2 + 3^2 = 25 + 9 = 34$$

$$\frac{x^2}{34} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

$$(12) \quad 2a = 10 \Rightarrow a = 5 ; 2c = 6 \Rightarrow c = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = 25 - 9 = 16$$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) (a) | (2) (a) | (3) (a) | (4) (b) | (5) (a) | (6) (c) |
| (7) (a) | (8) (b) | (9) (d) | (10) (d) | (11) (b) | (12) (c) |
| (13) (b) | (14) (c) | (15) (d) | | | |

تمرن 3-7

القطع الزائد

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

$$(1) \quad \frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{x^2}{16} = 1$$

$$A_1(0, 5) , A_2(0, -5)$$

$$a = 5 \therefore a^2 = 25 \therefore \text{رأسا القطع الزائد:}$$

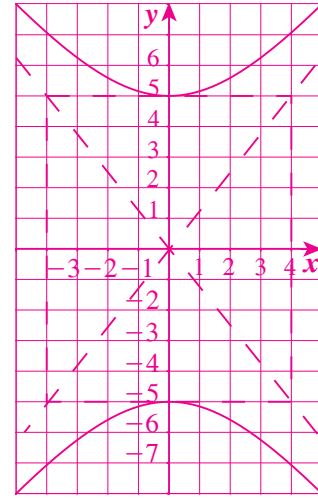
$$b^2 = 16 \Rightarrow b = 4$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 25 + 16 = 41 \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{41}$$

البؤرتان: $F_1(0, \sqrt{41})$, $F_2(0, -\sqrt{41})$

معادلتا الخطين المقاربتين: $y = \pm \frac{a}{b}x = \pm \frac{5}{4}x$

معادلتا الدليلين: $y = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{25\sqrt{41}}{41}$



طول المحور الأكبر: $2a = 4 \times 5 = 10$

طول المحور المرافق: $2b = 2 \times 4 = 8$

(2) $24x^2 - 12y^2 - 192 = 0$

$$\frac{24x^2}{192} - \frac{12y^2}{192} = \frac{192}{192}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

$$a^2 = 8 \implies a = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

رأسا القطع: $A_1(2\sqrt{2}, 0)$, $A_2(-2\sqrt{2}, 0)$

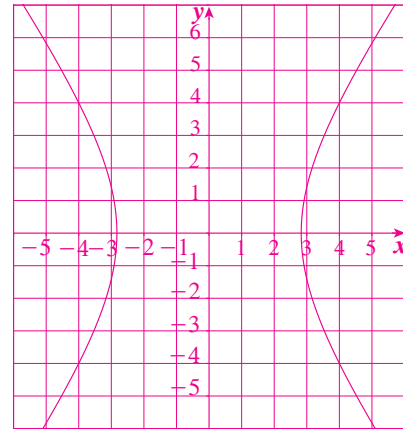
$$b^2 = 16 \implies b = 4$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 8 + 16 = 24 \implies c = 2\sqrt{6}$$

البؤرتان: $F_1(2\sqrt{6}, 0)$, $F_2(-2\sqrt{6}, 0)$

معادلتا الخطين المقاربتين: $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x = \pm \frac{4x}{2\sqrt{2}} = \pm \sqrt{2}x$

معادلتا الدليلين: $x = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{8}{2\sqrt{6}} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$



طول المحور الأكبر: $2a = 4\sqrt{2}$

طول المحور المرافق: $2b = 2 \times 4 = 8$

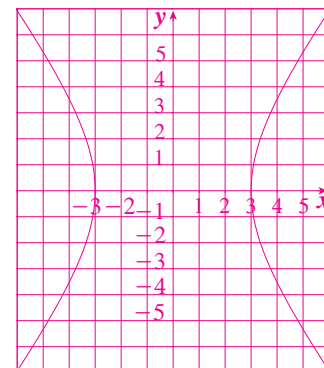
(3) $c = 5$, $a = 3$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = b^2 = c^2 - a^2$$

$$b^2 = 25 - 9 = 16 \implies b = 4$$

معادلة القطع الزائد: $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$

معادلتا الخطين المقاربتين: $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x = \pm \frac{4x}{3}$



$$(4) \frac{a}{b} = 2 \implies a = 2b$$

$$c = \sqrt{5}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \implies (2b^2) + b^2 = 5 \implies 5b^2 = 5$$

$$\implies b^2 = 1 \implies b = 1$$

$$\therefore a = 2$$

$$\implies \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{1} = 1, \frac{y^2}{4} - x^2 = 1 \quad \text{معادلة القطع الزائد.}$$

$$(5) a = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \implies \frac{x^2}{\frac{4}{9}} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{4}{9}} - \frac{1}{b^2} = 1 \implies b^2 = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\implies \frac{x^2}{\frac{4}{9}} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{4}{5}} = 1 \quad \text{معادلة القطع الزائد.}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{(6) بما أن محوره الأساسي هو جزء من محور السينات فالمعادلة هي:}$$

لنضع إحداثيات النقطة (1, 1) في المعادلة:

$$\frac{4}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{4}{a^2} = \frac{1}{b^2} + 1 \implies \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{1}{4b^2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

لنضع إحداثيات B في المعادلة:

$$\frac{16}{a^2} - \frac{9}{b^2} = 1$$

بالتعويض نوجد المعادلة التالية:

$$16\left(\frac{1}{4b^2} + \frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{9}{b^2} = 1$$

$$4 + \frac{4}{b^2} - \frac{9}{b^2} = 1 \implies \frac{5}{b^2} = 3 \implies b^2 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{4}{a^2} - \frac{1}{\frac{5}{3}} = 1 \implies \frac{4}{a^2} = \frac{8}{5} \implies a^2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{5}{3}} = 1 \quad \text{المعادلة هي:}$$

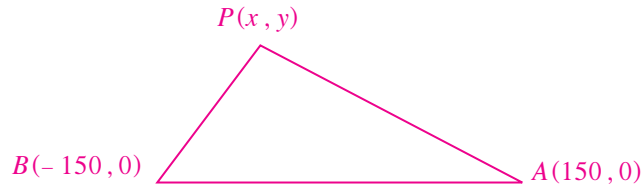
(7) نستخدم قاعدة المسافة بدلالة الزمن والسرعة:

$$d = vt \iff t = \frac{d}{v}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{PA}{50}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{PB}{50}$$

$$t_1 - t_2 = \frac{PA}{50} - \frac{PB}{50}$$



ولكن: $t_1 - t_2 = 2$

$$2 = \frac{PA}{50} - \frac{PB}{50} \implies PA - PB = 100$$

بما أن A, B نقطتان ثابتتان فيكون منحنى النقاط المتغيرة P هي قطع زائد بؤرتاه هما A, B حيث: $2a = 100$

$$c = 150, a = 50$$

$$b^2 = (150)^2 - (50)^2 = 20000$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2500} - \frac{y^2}{20000} = 1 \quad \text{معادلة القطع الزائد:}$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) (a) | (2) (a) | (3) (b) | (4) (b) | (5) (c) |
| (6) (a) | (7) (d) | (8) (b) | (9) (c) | (10) (b) |
| (11) (a) | (12) (c) | (13) (a) | (14) (d) | |

تمرن 4-7

الاختلاف المركزي

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

$$(1) e = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} > 1$$

إذا القطع المخروطي هو قطع زائد

$$c = 3, e = \frac{c}{a} \implies \frac{3}{a} = \frac{3}{2} \implies a = 2$$

ولكن في القطع الزائد:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \implies b^2 = 9 - 4$$

$$b^2 = 5$$

$$\frac{y^2}{5} - \frac{x^2}{4} = 1 \quad \text{معادلة القطع الزائد هي:}$$

$$(2) e = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} < 1$$

إذا القطع المخروطي هو قطع ناقص

$$c = \sqrt{7}, e = \frac{c}{a} \implies \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{a} \implies a = 4$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \implies b^2 = a^2 - c^2$$

$$b^2 = 16 - 7 \implies b^2 = 9$$

معادلة القطع الناقص هي: $\frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{x^2}{9} = 1$

$$(3) e = \frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{3} > 1$$

إذاً القطع المخروطي هو قطع زائد

$$a = 4, e = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\frac{c}{4} = \frac{5}{3} \implies c = \frac{5 \times 4}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \implies b^2 = c^2 - a^2 \quad \text{في القطع الزائد:}$$

$$b^2 = \frac{400}{9} - 16 = \frac{256}{9}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{256}{9}} = 1 \quad \text{المعادلة هي:}$$

$$(4) e = \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4} < 1$$

إذاً القطع المخروطي هو قطع ناقص

$$8 = \frac{a^2}{c} \implies c = \frac{a^2}{8} \quad \text{معادلة الدليل:}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\frac{a^2}{8}}{a} \implies \frac{3}{4} = \frac{a}{8} \implies a = 6$$

$$c = e \cdot a = \frac{3}{4} \times 6 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \implies b^2 = a^2 - c^2 \quad \text{في القطع الناقص:}$$

$$b^2 = 36 - \frac{81}{4} = \frac{63}{4}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{63}{4}} = 1 \quad \text{المعادلة هي:}$$

$$(5) (a^2 = 9, b^2 = 4) \implies (a = 3, b = 2)$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \quad \text{في القطع الناقص:}$$

$$c^2 = 9 - 4 = 5 \implies c = \sqrt{5}$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي للقطع الناقص:}$$

$$(6) 4y^2 - 9x^2 = 36$$

$$\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{على الصورة } \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{4} = 1$$

$$a^2 = 9 \implies a = 3 \quad \text{بالمقارنة}$$

$$b^2 = 4 \implies b = 2$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 9 + 4 = 13 \implies c = \sqrt{13}$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3} > 1$$

$$(7) \quad a^2 = 7 \implies a = \sqrt{7}$$

$$b^2 = 16 \implies b = 4$$

الرأسان: $A_1(-\sqrt{7}, 0)$, $A_2(\sqrt{7}, 0)$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 7 + 16 \implies c = \sqrt{23}$$

البؤرتان: $F_1(-\sqrt{23}, 0)$, $F_2(\sqrt{23}, 0)$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{23}}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{161}}{7} \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي:}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{7}{\sqrt{23}} = \pm \frac{7\sqrt{23}}{23} \quad \text{معادلتنا الدليلين:}$$

$$(8) \quad a^2 = 16 \implies a = 4$$

$$b^2 = 4 \implies b = 2$$

الرأسان: $A_1(0, -4)$, $A_2(0, 4)$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 16 + 4 = 20 \implies c = 2\sqrt{5}$$

البؤرتان: $F_1(0, -2\sqrt{5})$, $F_2(0, 2\sqrt{5})$

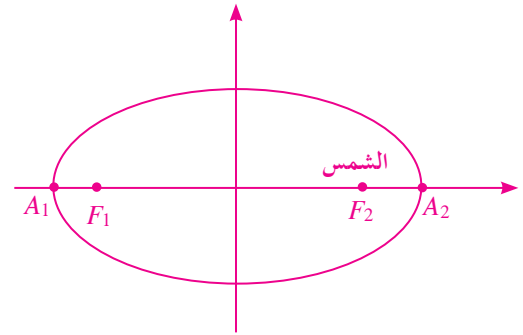
$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{16}{2\sqrt{5}} = \pm \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5} \quad \text{معادلتنا الدليلين:}$$

$$(9) \quad 2a = 3\,000\,000 \implies a = 1\,500\,000$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} \implies c = e \cdot a = 0.017 \times 1\,500\,000 = 2\,550$$

$$c = 2\,550$$



أصغر بعد للأرض عن الشمس هو: $F_2 A_2$ فيكون:

$$F_2 A_2 = 1\,500\,000 - 2\,550 = 147\,450 \text{ km}$$

أكبر بعد للأرض عن الشمس هو: $F_2 A_1$ فيكون:

$$F_2 A_1 = 1\,500\,000 + 2\,550 = 152\,550 \text{ km}$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) (a) | (2) (b) | (3) (a) | (4) (b) | (5) (a) | (6) (a) |
| (7) (b) | (8) (b) | (9) (c) | (10) (d) | (11) (a) | (12) (c) |
| (13) (a) | (14) (b) | (15) (d) | (16) (a) | | |

اختبار الوحدة السابعة

$$(1) \quad 4y^2 - 9x^2 = 36 \implies \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{4} = 1$$

إذا هي معادلة قطع زائد مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$a^2 = 9, \quad b^2 = 4$$

$$\implies c^2 = 13 \implies c = \sqrt{13}$$

$$F_1(0, -\sqrt{13}), \quad F_2(0, \sqrt{13}) \quad \text{البؤرتان:}$$

$$(2) \quad -2x^2 + 3y^2 + 10 = 0 \implies -2x^2 + 3y^2 = -10 \implies 2x^2 - 3y^2 = 10$$

$$\frac{x^2}{5} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{10}{3}} = 1$$

إذا هي معادلة قطع زائد مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$a^2 = 5, \quad b^2 = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\implies c^2 = \frac{25}{3} \implies c = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$F_1\left(-\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}, 0\right), \quad F_2\left(\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}, 0\right) \quad \text{البؤرتان:}$$

$$(3) \quad 2x^2 + y^2 = 9$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{9}{2}} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

إذا هي معادلة قطع ناقص مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$a^2 = \frac{9}{2}, \quad b^2 = 9$$

$$c^2 = 9 - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$F_1\left(0, -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right), \quad F_2\left(0, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \quad \text{البؤرتان:}$$

$$(4) \quad 2x^2 - y^2 + 6 = 0 \implies 2x^2 - y^2 = -6 \implies y^2 - 2x^2 = 6$$

$$\frac{y^2}{6} - \frac{x^2}{3} = 1$$

إذا هي معادلة قطع زائد مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$a^2 = 6, \quad b^2 = 3 \implies c^2 = 9$$

$$F_1(0, -3), \quad F_2(0, 3) \quad \text{البؤرتان:}$$

$$(5) \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{y^2}{5^2} = 1.$$

هي معادلة قطع ناقص مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$a^2 = 5^2 \implies a = 5$$

$$b^2 = 2^2 \implies b = 2$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \implies c^2 = a^2 - b^2 \quad \text{في القطع الناقص:}$$

$$c^2 = 5^2 - 2^2 = 21 \implies c = \sqrt{21}$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5} \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي:}$$

$$F_1(0, -\sqrt{21}); F_2(0, \sqrt{21}) \quad \text{البؤرتان:}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{25}{\sqrt{21}} = \pm \frac{25\sqrt{21}}{21} \quad \text{معادلتا الدليلين:}$$

$$(6) y^2 = 5x.$$

هي معادلة قطع مكافئ مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$4p = 5 \implies p = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e = 1 \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي:}$$

$$F\left(\frac{5}{4}, 0\right) \quad \text{البؤرة:}$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{4} \quad \text{معادلة الدليل:}$$

$$(7) \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

هي معادلة قطع زائد مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$a^2 = 4 \implies a = 2$$

$$b^2 = 9 \implies b = 3$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 13 \implies c = \sqrt{13} \quad \text{في القطع الزائد:}$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2} \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي:}$$

$$F_1(-\sqrt{13}, 0); F_2(\sqrt{13}, 0) \quad \text{البؤرتان:}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}} = \pm \frac{4\sqrt{13}}{13} \quad \text{معادلتا الدليلين:}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x = \pm \frac{3}{2}x \quad \text{معادلتا الخططين المقاربين:}$$

$$(8) \frac{x^2}{18^2} + \frac{y^2}{10^2} = 1$$

هي معادلة قطع ناقص مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$a^2 = 18^2 \implies a = 18$$

$$b^2 = 10^2 \implies b = 10$$

في القطع الناقص: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 = c^2 = a^2 - b^2$

$$c^2 = 18^2 - 10^2 = 224 \implies c = \sqrt{224} = 4\sqrt{14}$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{4\sqrt{14}}{18} = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{9} \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي:}$$

البؤرتان: $F_1(-4\sqrt{14}, 0)$; $F_2(4\sqrt{14}, 0)$

$$x = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{18^2}{4\sqrt{14}} = \pm \frac{81\sqrt{14}}{14} \quad \text{معادلتا الدليلين:}$$

$$(9) \quad y^2 = -3x$$

هي معادلة قطع مكافئ مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$4p = -3 \implies p = -\frac{3}{4}$$

الاختلاف المركزي: $e = 1$

البؤرة: $F(-\frac{3}{4}, 0)$

$$x = \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{معادلة الدليل:}$$

$$(10) \quad \frac{y^2}{16} - \frac{x^2}{9} = 1$$

هي معادلة قطع زائد مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$a^2 = 16 \implies a = 4$$

$$b^2 = 9 \implies b = 3$$

في القطع الزائد: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 16 + 9 = 25 \implies c = 5$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{5}{4} \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي:}$$

البؤرتان: $F_1(0, -5)$; $F_2(0, 5)$

$$x = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{16}{5} \quad \text{معادلتا الدليلين:}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{a}{b}x = \pm \frac{4}{3}x \quad \text{معادلتا الخطين المقاربتين:}$$

$$(11) \quad x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} = 1$$

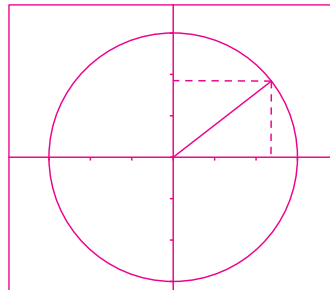
لتكن $M(x, y)$ نقطة على دائرة؛ لنذكر أنّ $OM = r$.

$$OM = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\implies \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r$$

$$\implies (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 = r^2$$

$$\implies x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$



$$(12) \quad e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{213125.9}{107124} \approx 1.99$$

$e = 1.99 > 1$ إذاً هي معادلة قطع زائد مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2 \implies b^2 = 3.39 \times 10^{10}$$

بفرض أن مركز القطع الزائد هو نقطة الأصل وأن المحور أفقي.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{تكون المعادلة:}$$

$$\implies \frac{x^2}{1.15 \times 10^{10}} - \frac{y^2}{3.39 \times 10^{10}} = 1$$

(13) لتكن $M(x, y)$ نقطة على القطع الزائد و $F_1(-155, 0)$ ، $F_2(155, 0)$ البؤرتين.

$$|MF_1 - MF_2| = 80$$

$$2a = 80 \implies a = 40 \implies a^2 = 1600$$

$$\therefore c = 155$$

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2 \quad \text{في القطع الزائد:}$$

$$b^2 = 22425$$

$$\implies \frac{x^2}{1600} - \frac{y^2}{22425} = 1$$

$$(14) \quad (a) \quad e = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < 1$$

إذاً هي معادلة قطع ناقص.

$$(b) \quad e = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{c}{a} \implies 2c = \sqrt{2}a \implies a = \sqrt{2}c$$

$$x = 4 = \frac{a^2}{c} \implies 4 = \frac{(\sqrt{2}c)^2}{c} = 2c \implies c = 2 \implies a = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \implies (2\sqrt{2})^2 = b^2 + 4 \implies b^2 = 4 \implies b = 2 \quad \text{في القطع الناقص:}$$

(c) الصورة العامة للقطع الناقص حيث أن المحور القاطع ينطبق على محور السينات هي:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \implies \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

$$(15) \quad e = \frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{4} > 1 \quad \text{إذاً هي معادلة قطع زائد.}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{c}{a} \implies 4c = 5a \implies a = \frac{4}{5}c$$

$$c = 5 \implies a = \frac{4}{5} \times 5 = 4$$

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 25 - 16 = 9 \quad \text{في القطع الزائد:}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{16} - \frac{x^2}{9} = 1 \quad \text{إذاً الصورة العامة للقطع الزائد هي:}$$

$$(16) \quad x^2 = -4y$$

$$(17) \quad y^2 = 8x$$

$$(18) \quad \frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

$$(19) \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

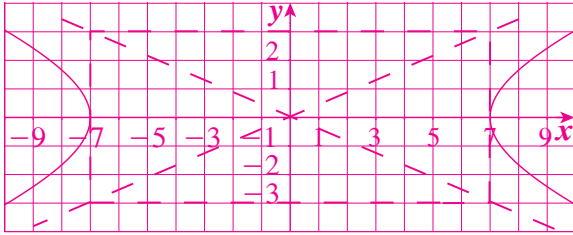
$$(20) 2a = 12 \implies a = 6$$

$$2c = 20 \implies c = 10$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \implies b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 100 - 36 = 64 \implies b = 8$$

$$\frac{y^2}{36} - \frac{x^2}{64} = 1 \quad \text{المعادلة:}$$

تمارين إثرائية



$$(1) \text{ معادلات الخطوط المقاربة للقطع الزائد: } \frac{x^2}{49} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

$$y = \pm \frac{3}{7}x \quad \therefore y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$$

$$(2) a = 10 \quad b = 7$$

$$c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 100 - 49 = 51 \implies c = \sqrt{51}$$

$$\therefore F_1(-\sqrt{51}, 0), F_2(\sqrt{51}, 0)$$

$$(3) m = 0 \implies y^2 - x = 0$$

$$y^2 = x$$

معادلة قطع مكافئ رأسه نقطة الأصل

$$4p = 1 \implies p = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$F\left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right) \quad \text{البؤرة:}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{معادلة الدليل}$$

$$(4) x^2 - 5y^2 + 7 = 0 \implies x^2 - 5y^2 = -7 \implies 5y^2 - x^2 = 7$$

$$\frac{y^2}{7} - \frac{x^2}{5} = 1$$

إذاً هي معادلة قطع زائد مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$a^2 = \frac{7}{5} \implies a = \sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}$$

$$b^2 = 7 \implies b = \sqrt{7}$$

$$A_1\left(0, -\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}\right); A_2\left(0, \sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}\right) \quad \text{الرأسان:}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}}{\sqrt{7}}x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{7}}x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}x \quad \text{معادلتا الخطين المقاربتين:}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow c^2 = \frac{7}{5} + 7 = \frac{42}{5} \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{\frac{42}{5}}$$

$$F_1\left(0, -\sqrt{\frac{42}{5}}\right); F_2\left(0, \sqrt{\frac{42}{5}}\right)$$

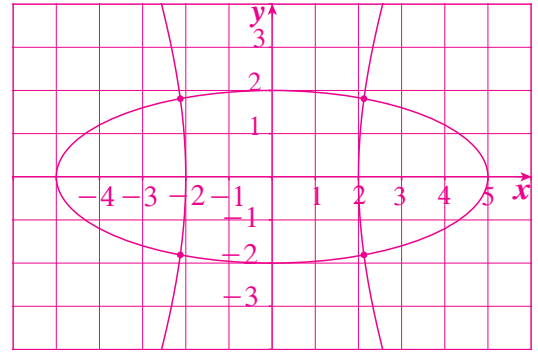
$$y = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{7}{\frac{5\sqrt{42}}{\sqrt{5}}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{210}}{30} \quad \text{معادلتنا الدليلين:}$$

$$(5) \text{ (a) } \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

إذاً هي معادلة قطع زائد مركزه نقطة الأصل.

$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

إذاً هي معادلة قطع ناقص مركزه نقطة الأصل.



(b)

يبين الشكل وجود 4 نقاط تقاطع بين المنحنيين.

$$(c) \frac{x^2}{4} = 1 + \frac{y^2}{25}$$

$$x^2 = 4\left(1 + \frac{y^2}{25}\right)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} = 1 - \frac{y^2}{4}$$

$$x^2 = 25\left(1 - \frac{y^2}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\left(1 + \frac{y^2}{25}\right) = 25\left(1 - \frac{y^2}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + \frac{4}{25}y^2 = 25 - \frac{25}{4}y^2 \Rightarrow y^2\left(\frac{4}{25} + \frac{25}{4}\right) = 25 - 4$$

$$\frac{641}{100}y^2 = 21$$

$$y^2 = \frac{2100}{641}$$

$$y = \pm 10\sqrt{\frac{21}{641}}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{2900}{641}$$

$$x = \pm 10\sqrt{\frac{29}{641}}$$

يوجد 4 نقاط تقاطع بين المنحنيين.

$$(6) e = \frac{7}{5}, \frac{7}{5} > 1$$

إذا قطع زائد.

$$\frac{7}{5} = \frac{c}{a} \implies 7a = 5c \implies a = \frac{5}{7}c$$

$$\frac{25}{7} = \frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{\frac{25}{49}c^2}{c} = \frac{25}{49}c \implies c = 7 \implies a = 5$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \implies b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 7^2 - 5^2 = 24$$

$$\frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{x^2}{24} = 1 \quad \text{معادلة القطع الزائد:}$$

$$(7) e = \frac{5}{7}, \frac{5}{7} < 1$$

إذا إنه قطع ناقص

$$c = 5$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{5}{7}; \frac{5}{a} = \frac{5}{7} \implies a = 7$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \implies b^2 = a^2 - c^2 \implies b^2 = 49 - 25 \implies b^2 = 24$$

$$\frac{x^2}{49} + \frac{y^2}{24} = 1 \quad \text{المعادلة:}$$

(8) الخط المقارب $y = \frac{b}{a}x$ يمر بالنقطة $A(3, 5)$ فيكون:

$$5 = \frac{b}{a}(3) \implies \frac{b}{a} = \frac{5}{3} \implies a = \frac{3}{5}b$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \implies 34 = \frac{9b^2}{25} + b^2 \implies 34 = \frac{34b^2}{25} \implies b^2 = 25 \implies b = 5$$

$$a = \frac{3}{5}(5) = 3$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1 \quad \text{فتكون معادلة القطع الزائد:}$$

$$(9) \frac{a}{b} = 2, c = \sqrt{5}, a = 2b$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \implies 5 = b^2 + 4b^2 \implies 5 = 5b^2 \implies b^2 = 1 \implies b = 1$$

$$a = 2b \implies a = 2 \quad \text{ولكن:}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{4} - x^2 = 1 \quad \text{لذا معادلة القطع الزائد هي:}$$

$$(10) a^2 = 25 \implies a = 5$$

$$b^2 = 9 \implies b = 3$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \implies c^2 = b^2 - a^2 = 25 - 9 = 16 \implies c = 4$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{4}{5} \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي:}$$

$$F_1(0, -4), F_2(0, 4) \quad \text{البؤرتان:}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{25}{4} \quad \text{معادلتنا الدليلين:}$$

$$(11) \quad 8y^2 - 25x^2 = 200 \implies \frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{x^2}{8} = 1$$

$$a^2 = 25 \implies a = 5$$

$$b^2 = 8 \implies b = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 25 + 8 = 33 \implies c = \sqrt{33}$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{33}}{5} \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي:}$$

$$F_1(0, -\sqrt{33}) ; F_2(0, \sqrt{33}) \quad \text{البؤرتان:}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{25}{\sqrt{33}} = \pm \frac{25\sqrt{33}}{33} \quad \text{معادلتا الدليلين:}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{a}{b}x = \pm \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}x \quad \text{معادلتا الخططين المقاربتين:}$$

$$(12) \quad x^2 = -2y$$

$$4p = -2 \implies p = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$e = 1 \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي:}$$

$$F\left(0, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \text{البؤرة:}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{معادلة الدليل:}$$

$$(13) \quad y^2 = -x$$

$$4p = -1 \implies p = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$e = 1 \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي:}$$

$$F\left(-\frac{1}{4}, 0\right) \quad \text{البؤرة:}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{معادلة الدليل:}$$

$$(14) \quad 5x^2 - 9y^2 = 45 \implies \frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$$

$$a^2 = 9 \implies a = 3$$

$$b^2 = 5 \implies b = \sqrt{5}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 9 + 5 = 14 \implies c = \sqrt{14}$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3} \quad \text{الاختلاف المركزي:}$$

$$F_1(-\sqrt{14}, 0) ; F_2(\sqrt{14}, 0) \quad \text{البؤرتان:}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} = \pm \frac{9\sqrt{14}}{14} \quad \text{معادلتا الدليلين:}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}x \quad \text{معادلتا الخططين المقاربتين:}$$

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

(a) (1) فضاء العينة: $(S) = \{(H, T), (T, T), (T, H), (H, H)\}$ عدد عناصره: $n(S) = 4$

(b) $X \in \{0, 1, 2\}$

(c) $P(X = 0) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X = 2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

(d) دالة التوزيع الاحتمالي للمتغير العشوائي X :

x	0	1	2
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

(2) (a) $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

 X متغير عشوائي متقطع.

(b) $Y = \{0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\}$

 Y متغير عشوائي متقطع.

(c) $Z = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

 Z متغير عشوائي متقطع.

(3) $k = 1 - (0.1 + 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.3) = 0.1$

(4) $f(2) = 1 - (0.1 + 0.4 + 0.2) = 0.3$

دالة التوزيع الاحتمالي f للمتغير العشوائي X :

x	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2

(a) (5) عدد عناصر فضاء العينة: $n(S) = {}_{10}C_5 = 252$

(b) $X \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

(c) $P(X = 0) = \frac{{}_6C_5 \times {}_4C_0}{252} = \frac{1}{42}$

$$P(X = 1) = \frac{{}_6C_4 \times {}_4C_1}{252} = \frac{5}{21}$$

$$P(X = 2) = \frac{{}_6C_3 \times {}_4C_2}{252} = \frac{10}{21}$$

$$P(X = 3) = \frac{{}_6C_2 \times {}_4C_3}{252} = \frac{5}{21}$$

$$P(X = 4) = \frac{{}_6C_1 \times {}_4C_4}{252} = \frac{1}{42}$$

(d) دالة التوزيع الاحتمالي f للمتغير العشوائي X :

x	0	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{42}$	$\frac{5}{21}$	$\frac{10}{21}$	$\frac{5}{21}$	$\frac{1}{42}$

(6) $\mu = 0 \times 0.2 + 1 \times 0.3 + 2 \times 0.4 + 3 \times 0.1 = 1.4$

إذًا، التوقع: $(\mu) = 1.4$

(7) (a) $\mu = 7 \times \frac{1}{8} + 8 \times \frac{3}{8} + 9 \times \frac{3}{8} + 10 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{17}{2}$

إذًا، التوقع: $(\mu) = \frac{17}{2}$

(b) $\sigma^2 = 49 \times \frac{1}{8} + 64 \times \frac{3}{8} + 81 \times \frac{3}{8} + 100 \times \frac{1}{8} - \left(\frac{17}{2}\right)^2 = 0.75$

إذًا، التباين: $(\sigma^2) = 0.75$

(c) $\sigma = \sqrt{0.75} = 0.866$

إذًا، الانحراف المعياري: $(\sigma) = 0.866$

(8) $F(0) = P(X \leq 0) = 0.2$

$$F(1) = P(X \leq 1) = P(X < 1) + P(X = 1) = 0.2 + 0.15 = 0.35$$

$$F(2) = P(X \leq 2) = P(X < 2) + P(X = 2) = 0.2 + 0.15 + 0.1 = 0.45$$

$$F(3) = P(X \leq 3) = P(X < 3) + P(X = 3) = 0.2 + 0.15 + 0.1 + 0.25 = 0.7$$

$$F(3.5) = P(X \leq 3.5) = P(X < 3) + P(X = 3) = 0.2 + 0.15 + 0.1 + 0.25 = 0.7$$

$$F(4) = P(X \leq 4) = P(X < 4) + P(X = 4) = 0.2 + 0.15 + 0.1 + 0.25 + 0.3 = 1$$

$$F(5) = P(X \leq 5) = P(X < 5) + P(X = 5) = 1$$

(9) (a) $P(-1 < X < 5) = F(5) - F(-1) = 0.7 - 0.1 = 0.6$

(b) $P(3 \leq X < 7) = F(7) - F(3) = 1 - 0.45 = 0.55$

(c) $P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - F(3) = 1 - 0.45 = 0.55$

(10) (a) $P(X = 0) = {}_8C_0 \times 0.3^0 \times (1 - 0.3)^8 = 0.0576$

(b) $P(2 < X \leq 5) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5)$

$$= {}_8C_3 \times 0.3^3 \times 0.7^5 + {}_8C_4 \times 0.3^4 \times 0.7^4 + {}_8C_5 \times 0.3^5 \times 0.7^3 = 0.437$$

(11) (a) $P(X = 0) = {}_{10}C_0 \times 0.5^0 \times 0.5^{10} = 9.766 \cdot 10^{-4}$

(b) $P(2 < X \leq 4) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4)$

$$= {}_{10}C_3 \times 0.5^3 \times 0.5^7 + {}_{10}C_4 \times 0.5^4 \times 0.5^6 = 0.322$$

(12) $n = 100$, $p = 0.03$

$$\mu = n p = 100 \times 0.03 = 3$$

إذاً، التوقع: $(\mu) = 3$

$$\sigma^2 = n p(1 - p) = 100 \times 0.03 \times 0.97 = 2.91$$

إذاً، التباين: $(\sigma^2) = 2.91$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{2.91} = 1.7059$$

إذاً، الانحراف المعياري: $(\sigma) = 1.7059$

(13) $n = 12$, $p = 0.5$

$$\mu = n p = 12 \times 0.5 = 6$$

إذاً، التوقع: $(\mu) = 6$

$$\sigma^2 = n p(1 - p) = 12 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 = 3$$

إذاً، التباين: $(\sigma^2) = 3$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{3} = 1.732$$

إذاً، الانحراف المعياري: $(\sigma) = 1.732$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) (b) | (2) (b) | (3) (a) | (4) (b) | (5) (b) | (6) (a) |
| (7) (b) | (8) (b) | (9) (b) | (10) (c) | (11) (b) | (12) (a) |
| (13) (d) | (14) (d) | (15) (a) | (16) (b) | (17) (c) | (18) (c) |
| (19) (b) | (20) (c) | (21) (b) | | | |

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

(1) (a) $P(0 \leq X \leq 5) = 5 \times \frac{1}{5} = 1$

(b) $P(X = 3) = 0$

(c) $P(X \leq 2) = 2 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$

(d) $P(X > 2) = 3 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

(2) (a) $P(2 \leq X \leq 4) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$

(b) $P(X \geq 2.5) = (4 - 2.5) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$

(3) (a) $x = 3 \quad \therefore y = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$P(0 \leq X \leq 3) = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{2}{3} = 1$$

(b) $x = 1 \quad \therefore y = \frac{2}{9}$

$$P(X < 1) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

(c) $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X < 1) = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$



(4) (a) المساحة تحت المنحنى (وهو منطقة مستطيلة)

$$\frac{1}{6} \times (5 - (-1)) = 6 \times \frac{1}{6} = 1$$

∴ الدالة هي كثافة احتمال.

(b) لإثبات أن الدالة f تتبع التوزيع الاحتمالي المنتظم يجب أن تكون الدالة f على الصورة:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & : a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & : \text{في ما عدا ذلك} \end{cases}$$

$$a = -1, b = 5$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5 - (-1)} = \frac{1}{6} & : -1 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 0 & : \text{في ما عدا ذلك} \end{cases}$$

إذاً f هي دالة توزيع احتمالي منتظم.

(c) $P(0 < X \leq 3) = 3 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

(d) $\mu = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{5-1}{2} = 2$

إذاً، التوقع: $(\mu) = 2$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = \frac{(5-(-1))^2}{12} = \frac{36}{12} = 3$$

إذاً، التباين $(\sigma^2) = 3$

(5) (a) لإثبات أن الدالة f تتبع التوزيع الاحتمالي المنتظم يجب أن تكون الدالة f على الصورة:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & : a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & : \text{في ما عدا ذلك} \end{cases}$$

$$a = 0, b = 7$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{7-0} = \frac{1}{7} & : 0 \leq x \leq 7 \\ 0 & : \text{في ما عدا ذلك} \end{cases}$$

إذاً f هي دالة توزيع إحصائي منتظم.

$$(b) P\left(0 \leq X \leq \frac{7}{8}\right) = \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(c) \mu = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{0+7}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

إذاً، التوقع: $(\mu) = \frac{7}{2}$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = \frac{(7-0)^2}{12} = \frac{49}{12}$$

إذاً، التباين: $(\sigma^2) = \frac{49}{12}$

$$(6) (a) P(z \leq 2.16) = 0.98461$$

$$(b) P(z \geq 2.51) = 1 - P(z < 2.51) = 1 - 0.99396 = 0.00604$$

$$(c) P(1.5 \leq z \leq 2.4) = P(z \leq 2.4) - P(z \leq 1.5) = 0.99180 - 0.93319 = 0.05861$$

$$(7) (a) P(z \leq -0.64) = 0.26109$$

$$(b) P(-1.7 \leq z \leq 2.85) = P(z \leq 2.85) - P(z \leq -1.7) \\ = 0.99781 - 0.04457 = 0.95324$$

$$(c) P(-1.23 \leq z \leq 0.68) = P(z \leq 0.68) - P(z \leq -1.23) \\ = 0.75175 - 0.10935 = 0.6424$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) (a) | (2) (b) | (3) (b) | (4) (b) | (5) (a) | (6) (a) |
| (7) (a) | (8) (b) | (9) (a) | (10) (b) | (11) (d) | (12) (b) |
| (13) (a) | (14) (d) | (15) (c) | (16) (d) | (17) (c) | |

اختبار الوحدة الثامنة

(1) $f(5) = 1 - (0.3 + 0.2 + 0.1) = 0.4$

دالة التوزيع الاحتمالي f للمتغير العشوائي X :

x	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4

(2) (a) $n(S) = {}_8C_4 = 70$

(b) $X \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

(c) $P(X = 0) = \frac{{}_5C_4}{{}_7C_4} = \frac{1}{14}$

$$P(X = 1) = \frac{{}_5C_3 \times {}_3C_1}{{}_7C_4} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$P(X = 2) = \frac{{}_5C_2 \times {}_3C_2}{{}_7C_4} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$P(X = 3) = \frac{{}_5C_1 \times {}_3C_3}{{}_7C_4} = \frac{1}{14}$$

(d) دالة التوزيع الاحتمالي f للمتغير العشوائي X :

x	0	1	2	3
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{14}$

(3) (a) $\mu = 3 \times \frac{2}{11} + 4 \times \frac{5}{11} + 5 \times \frac{3}{11} + 6 \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{47}{11}$

إذًا، التوقع: $(\mu) = \frac{47}{11}$

(b) $\sigma^2 = 9 \times \frac{2}{11} + 16 \times \frac{5}{11} + 25 \times \frac{3}{11} + 36 \times \frac{1}{11} - \left(\frac{47}{11}\right)^2 = \frac{90}{121}$

إذًا، التباين: $(\sigma^2) = \frac{90}{121}$

(c) $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{90}{121}} = \frac{3}{11}\sqrt{10}$

إذًا، الانحراف المعياري: $(\sigma) = \frac{3}{11}\sqrt{10}$

(4) $F(1) = p(X \leq 1) = 0$

$$F(2) = p(X \leq 2) = p(X < 2) + p(X = 2) = 0.14$$

$$F(3) = p(X \leq 3) = p(X = 3) + p(X < 3) = p(X = 3) + p(X = 2) = 0.3$$

$$F(3.5) = p(X \leq 3.5) = p(X = 3) + p(X < 3) = p(X = 3) + p(X = 2) = 0.3$$

$$F(4) = p(X \leq 4) = p(X = 4) + p(X < 4) = p(X = 4) + p(X = 3) + p(X = 2) = 0.65$$

$$F(5) = p(X \leq 5) = p(X = 5) + p(X < 5) = p(X = 5) + p(X = 4) + p(X = 3) + p(X = 2) = 0.8$$

$$F(6) = p(X \leq 6) = p(X = 6) + p(X < 6) = p(X = 6) + p(X = 5) + p(X = 4) + p(X = 3) + p(X = 2) = 1$$

$$F(7) = p(X \leq 7) = p(X = 7) + p(X < 7) = p(X = 6) + p(X = 5) + p(X = 4) + p(X = 3) + p(X = 2) = 1$$

(5) $n = 1250$, $p = 0.04$

(a) $\mu = np = 1250 \times 0.04 = 50$

إذاً، التوقع: $(\mu) = 50$

(b) $\sigma^2 = np(1-p) = 1250 \times 0.04 \times 0.96 = 48$

إذاً، التباين: $(\sigma^2) = 48$

(c) $\sigma = \sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3}$

إذاً، الانحراف المعياري: $(\sigma) = 4\sqrt{3}$

(6) (a) $P(0 \leq X \leq 3) = 3 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

(b) $P(-2 \leq X \leq 0) = 2 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$

(c) $P(X = 2) = 0$

(d) $P(-1 \leq X \leq 2) = (2 - (-1)) \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

(7) (a) $x = \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore y = \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$

$$P\left(0 \leq X \leq \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(b) $P\left(X \geq \frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - P\left(X < \frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

(8) (a) المساحة تحت منحنى الدالة f هي: $(5 - (-3)) \times \frac{1}{8} = 8 \times \frac{1}{8} = 1$

\therefore الدالة f هي دالة كثافة احتمال.

(b) $P(-1 \leq x \leq 3) = (3 - (-1)) \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

(c) $\mu = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{-3+5}{2} = 1$

إذاً، التوقع: $(\mu) = 1$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = \frac{(5 - (-3))^2}{12} = \frac{64}{12} = \frac{16}{3}$$

إذاً، التباين: $(\sigma^2) = \frac{16}{3}$

(9) (a) $P(z \leq 2.24) = 0.98745$

(b) $P(z \geq 1.52) = 1 - P(z < 1.52) = 1 - 0.93574 = 0.06426$

(c) $P(1.4 \leq z \leq 2.6) = P(x \leq 2.6) - P(x \leq 1.4) = 0.99534 - 0.91924 = 0.0761$

(10) (a) $x_1 = 30 \quad \therefore z_1 = \frac{x_1 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{30 - 40}{8} = -\frac{5}{4} = -1.25$

$$x_2 = 65 \quad \therefore z_2 = \frac{x_2 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{65 - 40}{8} = \frac{25}{8} = 3.125$$

$$P(30 < X < 65) = P(-0.125 < z < 3.125) = P(z < 3.125) - P(z < -1.25)$$

$$= \frac{0.99910 + 0.99913}{2} - 0.10565 = 0.893465$$

$$(b) X = 45 \quad \therefore z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{45 - 40}{8} = \frac{5}{8} = 0.625$$

$$P(X \geq 45) = 1 - P(X < 45) = 1 - P(z < 0.625) = 1 - \frac{0.73237 + 0.73565}{2} \\ = 1 - 0.73401 = 0.26599$$

$$(11) K = 1 - (0.16 + 0.24 + 0.15 + 0.2) = 0.25$$

$$(12) (a) P(z \leq 1.45) = 0.92647$$

$$(b) P(z > 0.27) = 1 - P(z \leq 0.27) = 1 - 0.60642 = 0.39358$$

$$(c) P(-1.32 \leq z \leq 1.75) = P(z \leq 1.75) - P(z \leq -1.32) = 0.95994 - 0.09342 = 0.86652$$

$$(d) P(-2.87 \leq z \leq -1.42) = P(x \leq -1.42) - P(x \leq -2.87) = 0.07780 - 0.00205 = 0.07575$$

تمارين إثرائية

$$(1) \sigma^2 = 25 \quad \therefore \sigma = 5$$

$$(a) x = 55 \quad \therefore z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{55 - 55}{5} = 0$$

$$P(X > 55) = 1 - P(X \leq 55) = 1 - P(z \leq 0) = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5$$

$$(b) x = 50 \quad \therefore z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{50 - 55}{5} = -\frac{5}{5} = -1$$

$$P(X < 50) = P(z < -1) = 0.15866$$

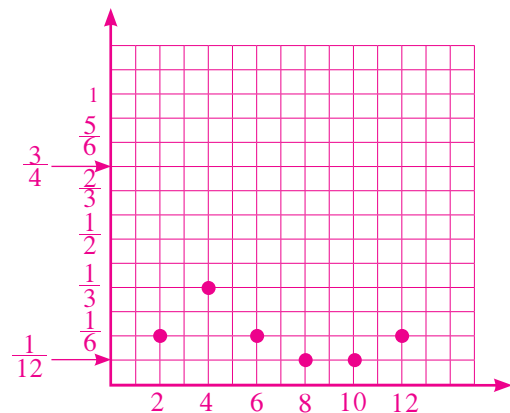
$$(c) x_1 = 30 \quad \therefore z_1 = \frac{x_1 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{30 - 55}{5} = -5$$

$$x_2 = 40 \quad \therefore z_2 = \frac{x_2 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{40 - 55}{5} = -3$$

$$P(30 < X < 40) = P(-5 < z < -3) = P(z < -3) - P(z < -5) \\ = 0.00135 - 0 = 0.00135$$

$$(2) (a) K = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

(b)



$$(c) F(2) = P(X \leq 2) = P(X = 2) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$F(4) = P(X \leq 4) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 4) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F(6) = P(X \leq 6) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 6) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$F(8) = P(X \leq 8) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 6) + P(X = 8) = \frac{3}{4}$$

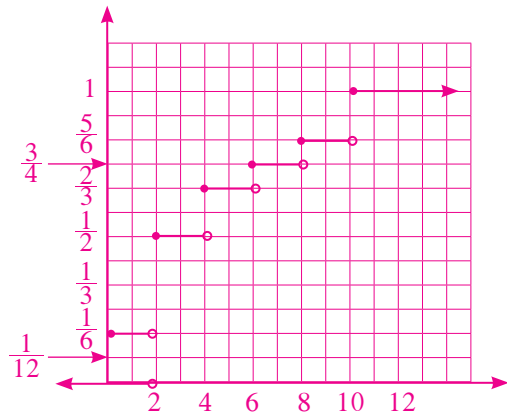
$$F(10) = P(X \leq 10) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 6) + P(X = 8) + P(X = 10) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$F(12) = P(X \leq 12) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 6) + P(X = 8) + P(X = 10) + P(X = 12) = 1$$

جدول التوزيع التراكمي F للمتغير العشوائي المتقطع X :

x	2	4	6	8	10	12
$F(x)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	1

(d)



$$(3) \mu = 14 \quad \sigma = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$(a) x = 15 \quad \therefore z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = 15 - 14 = 1$$

$$P(X > 15) = P(z > 1) = 1 - P(z \leq 1) = 1 - 0.84134 = 0.15866$$

$$(b) x = 11 \quad \therefore z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = 11 - 14 = -3$$

$$P(X < 11) = P(z < -3) = 0.00135$$

$$(c) x_1 = 13 \quad \therefore z_1 = \frac{x_1 - \mu}{\sigma} = 13 - 14 = -1$$

$$x_2 = 15 \quad \therefore z_2 = \frac{x_2 - \mu}{\sigma} = 15 - 14 = 1$$

$$P(13 < X < 15) = P(-1 < z < 1) = P(z < 1) - P(z < -1)$$

$$= 0.84134 - 0.15866 = 0.68268$$

$$(4) (a) P\left(\frac{1}{2} \leq X \leq \frac{3}{2}\right) = P\left(X \leq \frac{3}{2}\right) - P\left(X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 3$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{2} \leq X \leq \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 2$$

$$(b) P\left(X \geq \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 - P\left(X < \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1\right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(5) n = 7, p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(a) P(X = 5) = {}_7C_5 \times 0.5^5 \times 0.5^2 = 0.164$$

$$(b) P(X > 0) = 1 - P(X \leq 0) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - {}_7C_0 \times 0.5^0 \times 0.5^7 = 0.992$$

$$(c) P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) = 7.8125 \cdot 10^{-3} + {}_7C_1 \times 0.5^1 \times 0.5^6 = 0.0625$$

$$(6) (a) P(z \leq 2.65) = 0.99598$$

$$(b) P(-2.85 \leq z \leq -1.96) = P(z \leq -1.96) - P(z \leq -2.85) = 0.025 - 0.00219 = 0.02281$$

$$(c) P(z \geq 1.56) = 1 - P(z < 1.56) = 1 - 0.94062 = 0.05938$$

$$(7) (a) \mu = 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} + 4 \times \frac{1}{12} + 5 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{17}{6}$$

$$(\mu) = \frac{17}{6} \text{ إذا، التوقع}$$

$$(b) \sigma^2 = 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \frac{1}{4} + 9 \times \frac{1}{3} + 16 \times \frac{1}{12} + 25 \times \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{17}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{59}{36}$$

$$(\sigma^2) = \frac{59}{36} \text{ إذا، التباين}$$

$$(c) \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{59}{36}} = \frac{\sqrt{59}}{6}$$

$$(\sigma) = \frac{\sqrt{59}}{6} \text{ إذا، الانحراف المعياري}$$

$$(8) F(2) = P(X \leq 2) = 0$$

$$F(3) = P(X \leq 3) = P(X < 3) + P(X = 3) = P(X = 3) = 0.17$$

$$F(4) = P(X \leq 4) = P(X < 4) + P(X = 4) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) = 0.41$$

$$F(4.5) = P(X \leq 4.5) = P(X < 4) + P(X = 4) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) = 0.41$$

$$F(5) = P(X \leq 5) = P(X < 5) + P(X = 5) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5) = 0.64$$

$$F(6) = P(X \leq 6) = P(X < 6) + P(X = 6) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5) + P(X = 6) = 1$$

$$F(6.5) = P(X \leq 6.5) = P(X < 6) + P(X = 6) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5) + P(X = 6) = 1$$

