

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

$$= \ln |e^x + e^{-x}| + \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} x} dx$$

$$= \ln |e^x + e^{-x}| + \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1-t}}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \ln |e^x + e^{-x}| + \int \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \ln |e^x + e^{-x}| + 2 \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \ln |e^x + e^{-x}| + 2 \operatorname{arctg} t + c$$

$$= \ln |e^x + e^{-x}| + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2} + c$$

or

$$\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \int \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \int \frac{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x}{\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} x}} dx = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\operatorname{th}(x) = t \Rightarrow (1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x) dx = dt$$

$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = (1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x) = 1 - t^2$$

$$* \int \frac{e^x \operatorname{ch} x - e^{-x}}{e^{2x} - 1} = \int \frac{e^x \left[\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right] - e^{-x}}{e^{2x} - 1}$$

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

$$e^x = t \Rightarrow e^x dx = dt$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2 + 1 - 2t}{t^2 - 1} \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^3 + t - 2}{t^2(t^2 - 1)} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{A}{t-1} dt + \int \frac{B}{t+1} dt + c \int \frac{dt}{t} + d \int \frac{dt}{t^2} \right]$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \quad \text{أولاً، قسمة على الجذر}$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \quad \text{أولاً، القسمة والتكامل}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \quad \text{أولاً، القسمة والتكامل}$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int \frac{a^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= (Ax + b) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + h \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\frac{a^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = A \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + (Ax + B) \left(\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right) + \frac{h}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$a^2 - x^2 = A(a^2 - x^2) + (Ax^2 + Bx) + h$$

$$-1 = 2A \rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 = -B \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$a^2 = a^2 A + h$$

$$a^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} + h \Rightarrow h = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

المحاورة الثانية: $\int u^p / \sqrt{u} \, du$:
 تكامل منتهي الحد القابل:

النوع العام: $I = \int x^m (ax^n + b)^p \, dx$: $m, n \in \mathbb{Q}$

نوع $(ax^n + b)^p$ حيث $p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ -P ①

$$(x+y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^{n-2}y^2 + \dots + y^n$$

$x = t^q$

$p \in \mathbb{Z}^-$ -U

حيث q المقام المشترك m, n

: حل

$$I = \int x^{-\frac{3}{10}} (-1 + \sqrt[5]{x})^{-2} \, dx$$

$p = -2$ $m = -\frac{3}{10}$ $n = \frac{1}{5}$

$$x = t^6 \Rightarrow dx = 6t^5 \, dt$$

$$I = 6 \int t^3 (-1 + t^2)^{-2} t^5 \, dt$$

$$= 6 \int t^8 (-1 + t^2)^{-2} \, dt$$

$$= 6 \int \frac{t^8}{(t^2-1)^2} \, dt$$

المقام $< 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{t^4 - 2t^2 + 1}{t^2 + 2} \cdot \frac{t^2}{t^6}$$

$$\frac{t^6 - 2t^4 + t^2}{2t^4 + t^2}$$

$$\frac{2t^4 - 4t^2 + 2}{3t^2 - 2}$$

$$I = 10 \int t^2 + 2 \, dt + 10 \int \frac{3t^2 - 2}{(t^2 - 2)^2} \, dt$$

$$= 10 \frac{t^3}{3} + 20t + 10 \left[\int \frac{A}{t-1} \, dt + \int \frac{B \, dt}{(t-1)^2} + \int \frac{C \, dt}{t+1} + \int \frac{D \, dt}{(t+1)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{m+1}{n} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$p \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

⑤

q المصنف المشترك لقطعتين (m, n, p)

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

$$m = \frac{5}{2}, \quad n = \frac{1}{2}, \quad p = \frac{1}{4} \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{n} = \frac{\frac{7}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 7 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$1 - x^{\frac{1}{2}} = t^4 \Rightarrow 1 - t^4 = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow x = (1 - t^4)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = 2(1 - t^4)(-4t^3) \, dt$$

$$I = -8 \int (1 - t^4)^5 + t^3 (1 - t^4) \, dt$$

$$= -8 \int t^4 (1-t^4)^6 dt$$

لعود التمرين للحالة الأولى.

$$p \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{n} \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

(3)

$$\frac{m+1}{n} + p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(ax^n + b) = x^n \underbrace{(a + bx^{-n})}_{t^q}$$

حيث q الضابط المشترك للقوتان p, m, n

$$t^q = (a + bx^{-n})$$

نعرّف

$$I = \int x^m [x^n (a + bx^{-n})^p] dx$$

$$= \int x^{m+n} (a + bx^{-n})^p dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x^{2/3} \sqrt{(1+x^3)^5}} = \int x^{-2} (1+x^3)^{-5/3} dx \quad : \text{التعويض}$$

$$m = -2, \quad n = 3, \quad p = -\frac{5}{3} \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{n} + p = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{3} = -2 \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$I = \int x^{-2} [x^3 (x^{-3} + 1)]^{-5/3} dx$$

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

$$x^3 + 1 = t^3 \Rightarrow x^3 = t^3 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (t^3 - 1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{3}(3t^2)(t^3 - 1)^{-\frac{4}{3}} dt$$

$$I = -\int (t^3 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{3}} (t^3 - 1)^{-\frac{4}{3}} t^{-5} t^2 (t^3 - 1)^{-\frac{4}{3}} dt$$

$$= -\int (t^3 - 1) t^{-3} dt =$$

$$= -\int (1 - t^{-3}) dt = -t - \frac{t^{-2}}{2} + C$$

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

$$J = \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[4]{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

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

$$p = \frac{1}{3} \notin \mathbb{Z} \quad \frac{m+1}{n} = 2 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

إذاً الحالة الثانية

$$1 + x^{\frac{1}{4}} = t^{12} \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{4}} = t^{12} - 1 \Rightarrow x = (t^{12} - 1)^4$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = 48 t^{11} (t^{12} - 1)^3 dt$$

$$J = 48 \int (t^{12} - 1)^{12} t^4 t^{11} (t^{12} - 1)^3 dt$$

$$= 48 \int (t^{12} - 1) t^{15} dt$$

$$= 48 \int (t^{27} - t^{15}) dt$$

$$= 48 \left(\frac{t^{28}}{28} - \frac{t^{16}}{16} \right) + C$$

$$= 48 \frac{(1 - x^{\frac{1}{4}})^{\frac{28}{12}}}{28} - 3 (1 - x^{\frac{1}{4}})^{\frac{16}{12}} + C$$

$$K = \int x^{-11} (1 + x^4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \quad : \textcircled{4} \text{ J12}$$

$$m = -11, \quad n = 4, \quad p = -\frac{1}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{m+n}{n} = \frac{-10}{4} \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{n} + p = \frac{-10}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = -3 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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

$$K = \int x^{-13} (x^{-4} + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

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

$$t = \sqrt{x^{-4} + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{4} (t^2 - 1)^{-\frac{5}{4}} (2t) dt$$

$$K = -\frac{1}{2} \int (t^2 - 1)^{\frac{13}{4}} t^{-1} t (t^2 - 1)^{-\frac{5}{2}} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int (t^2 - 1)^2 dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int (t^4 - 2t^2 + 1) dt$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{10} \sqrt{(x^{-4} + 1)^5} + \frac{\sqrt{(x^{-4} + 1)^3}}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^{-4} + 1} + C$$

التكاملات المتكاملة:

$$\int f(x) \ln x dx \quad \text{أو} \quad \int (\arcsin x) f(x) dx$$

كوي تابع عكسي مكعب أو مضروب أو لغاريتم فيكامل بالجزء الآخر

$$\ln x = u$$

$$\arcsin x = u$$

$$\arccos x = u$$

$$\operatorname{arcc} h = u$$

فرض:

أي التفاضل

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

حل

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

$$\frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^3} = dx u \Rightarrow \int \frac{dt}{2+t^3} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-3} dt$$

$$1+x^2 = t \quad \text{تفرض}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x dx = dt$$

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

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

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

تفرض J

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)^2} = \int \frac{A}{x} dx + \int \frac{(bx+c)}{1+x^2} dx + \int \frac{dx+e}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

تفرض J \Rightarrow 2 و تقسم على 2 نبقى لتفرض

$$A=1, \quad B=1, \quad c=0, \quad e=0$$

هذا يبقى D طرقة

نبقى حل الأصل تقريباً

و يمكن القصة (2) ونكمل بالبرهان

ثم نكتب مع الحل



$$\int \frac{dx}{2\sin x - \cos x + 5}$$

: مقسوم

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

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