

قسم التكامل (ج)

المحاورة الأولى : $c < 10$

$$\int F'(x) dx = \int f(x) dx$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx}$$

$$\int F'(x) dx = \int dF(x) \quad \text{تبادل متقابل}$$

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x)$$

$$(\ f(x) + g(x) \) dx \quad \text{خاصية التراكب}$$

$$= \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

$$= \int \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \int f_i(x) dx$$

خاصية أخرى

$$\int a f(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$$

يجب حفظ هذه الخواص والبرهان عن طلب

$$\textcircled{1} \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\ln a} \int dy = \int a^x dx$$

$$\frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c = \int a^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c = \int a^x dx$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln(x) + c$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + c$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + c$$

$$\textcircled{9} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + c$$

كيف البرهان؟

$$y = a^x$$

فرض

$$\ln y = x \ln a$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \ln a + 0 \Rightarrow \dot{y} = \ln a y$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = a^x \ln a$$

$$dy = a^x \ln a dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{\ln a} = a^x dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\ln a} = \int a^x dx$$

$$(10) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + c$$

$$(18) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + c$$

دالة عكسية

$$(11) \int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + c$$

$$-\arcsin x + c$$

تكامل الجيب القطبي

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

$$(12) \int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + c$$

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

$$(13) \int \operatorname{th} x dx = \ln |\operatorname{ch} x| + c$$

$$\frac{x}{a} = y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{a} = dy$$

$$(14) \int \operatorname{cth} x dx = \ln |\operatorname{sh} x| + c$$

$$(19) \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right| + c$$

$$(15) \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \operatorname{th} x + c$$

$$(20) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}| + c$$

$$(16) \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = -\operatorname{cth} x + c$$

طرق التكامل: كتاب التكامل
الطريقة الثانية

$$(17) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + c$$

المحاولة الثانية: $c = \frac{1}{a^2}$

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

طرق التكامل:

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

1- طريقة تغير المتكامل:

$$I = \int f(x) \cdot dx \Rightarrow dI = d(f(x) \cdot dx) = f(x) \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dy}{y^2+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dI}{dx} = f(x(t)) \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \arctan y + c = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$\frac{dI}{dx} = \frac{dI}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{x}{a} = y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{a} = dy$$

نوعون (1) في (2)

$$\frac{dI}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = f(x(t))$$

$$x' = \varphi'(t) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \varphi'(t)$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \sin t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{1}{\varphi'(t)} = f(\varphi(t))$$

$$k = -\int a^2 \sin^2 t \, dt = -a^2 \int \sin^2 t \, dt$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)$$

$$k = -a^2 \int \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} \, dt =$$

$$dI = f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) \, dt$$

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

$$I = \int f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) \, dt \quad \text{الطريق}$$

$$= -\frac{a^2}{2} \left[t - \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right] + c$$

$$I = \int \underbrace{f(\varphi(t))}_{\text{الـ } f} \cdot \underbrace{\varphi'(t)}_{\text{الـ } \varphi'} \, dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(-t + \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right) + c$$

$$I = \int \sin 3x \, dx$$

$$3x = t$$



$$I = \frac{1}{3} \int \sin t \, dt$$

$$3 \cdot dx = dt$$

$$x = a \cos t \Rightarrow \frac{x}{a} = \cos t$$

$$= -\frac{\cos t}{3} + c$$

$$dx = \frac{dt}{3}$$

$$\arccos \frac{x}{a} = t$$

$$= -\cos \frac{3x}{3} + c$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{ax+b}$$

$$ax+b=t$$



$$\Rightarrow a \, dx = dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 10}$$



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

الطريق الثاني

$$I = \int \frac{\frac{dt}{a}}{t} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dt}{t} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{a}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{a} \ln |t| + c = \frac{1}{a} \ln |ax+b| + c$$

$$x-1=t \Rightarrow dx=dt$$

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



$$x = a \cos t \Rightarrow dx = -a \sin t \, dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 3^2} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{3} + c$$

$$\text{أو } x = a \sin t$$

$$a^2 - x^2 = a^2 - a^2 \cos^2 t$$

$$= a^2 (1 - \cos^2 t)$$

$$= a^2 \sin^2 t$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{(x-1)}{3} + c$$

$$\int \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{\tan^2 x}{\cos^4 x} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 10}$$

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و طبقاً

$$\int \cos^3 x \cdot \sin^4 x dx$$

$\sin x = t$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 10}$$

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$\tan x = t$

مفروض

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x}, \int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx$$

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\int x \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx$$

نفساً

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\frac{dx}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}} \quad \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \text{ نفرض}$$

$a^2 - x^2 = t^2$ نفرض، $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ نفرض

المخاطبة لثلاثة ك.ا. ك.ك

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\tan \frac{x}{2}}} \quad \tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$

التكامل بالعزلة

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \right) dx = dt$$

$$I = \int f(x) dx$$

$$I = \int u(x) \cdot v(x) dx$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 dt}{t} = \ln(t) + c$$

$$d(u \cdot v) = u \cdot dv + v \cdot du$$

$$u \cdot dv = d(u \cdot v) - v \cdot du$$

$$\int u \cdot dv = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 13}}$$

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نقوم هذا القاعد عند ما يكون لدى كثير الحدود

أولاً نضعه مربعاً - أسيماً كثير الحدود

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4 - 4 + 13}}$$

$$I = \int x^m \ln x dx \quad (1)$$

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

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

$$dv = x^n dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + (3)^2}} = \ln |t + \sqrt{t^2 + 9}| + c$$

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

$$= \ln |(x-2) + \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 9}| + c$$

$$I = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln|x| - \int \frac{x^n}{n+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)} + c$$

$$I = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln|x| - \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} + c$$

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

$$u = (x+1)^2 \Rightarrow du = 2(x+1) dx$$

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

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

$$J = -(x+1)^2 e^{-x} + 2 \left[(x+1) e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx \right]$$

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

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

$$k = \int x \operatorname{sh} x dx \quad (c)$$

$$u = x \Rightarrow du = dx$$

$$\operatorname{sh} x dx \Rightarrow dv = dx \Rightarrow v = \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$k = x \operatorname{ch} x - \int \operatorname{ch} x dx$$

$$= x \operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x + c$$

$$I = \int e^x \sin 2x dx \quad (c)$$

هذا تكامل بجزء واحد ولا نعتمد على طريقة التفاضل والتكامل في بعض الحالات

$$u = \sin 2x \Rightarrow du = 2 \cos 2x dx$$

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

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

$$\cos 2x = u \Rightarrow du = -2 \sin 2x dx$$

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

$$I = e^x \sin 2x - 2 \left[e^x \cos 2x + 2 \int e^x \sin 2x dx \right]$$

$$I = e^x \sin 2x - 2 e^x \cos 2x - 4 I$$

$$5 I = e^x \sin 2x - 2 e^x \cos 2x$$

$$I = \frac{1}{5} \left[e^x \sin 2x - 2 e^x \cos 2x \right] + c$$

$$I = \int 18x^3 \cos 3x^2 dx \quad (c)$$

$$3x^2 = t \Rightarrow 6x dx = dt$$

$$18x^3 = 6 \cdot 3x^2 \cdot x = 6tx, \quad dx = \frac{dt}{6x}$$

$$18x^3 dx = 6tx \cdot \frac{dt}{6x} = t \cdot dt$$

$$= \int 6t \cos t dt$$

$$= \int \underbrace{t}_{u} \underbrace{\cos t}_{dv} dt$$

$$I = t \sin t - \int \sin t \cdot dt$$

$$= t \sin t + \cos t + C$$

توضيح

$$= 3x^2 \sin 3x^2 + \cos 3x^2 + C$$

طريقة التكامل

$$\int \arcsin x \, dx \quad , \quad \int \sin(\ln x) \, dx$$

$$\int \cos(\ln x) \, dx \quad , \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos x} \tan^2 x \quad , \quad \int x^2 \cos x \, dx$$

3- التكامل بالتدريج:

$$I_n = \frac{1}{(x^2-a^2)^n} + \dots$$

نلاحظ ان في بعض التكاملات
وذلك يختلف باليد

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-a^2)^n}$$

$$I_{n-1} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-a^2)^{n-1}}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{(x^2-a^2)^{n-1}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow du = \frac{-(n-1)(2x)(x^2-a^2)^{n-2}}{(x^2-a^2)^{2n-2}} dx$$

$$dx = dx \Rightarrow u = x$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x}{(x^2-a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1) \left[\int \frac{x^2-a^2}{(x^2-a^2)^n} + \frac{a^2}{(x^2-a^2)^n} dx \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{x}{(x^2-a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1) \left[\int \frac{x^2-a^2}{(x^2-a^2)^n} dx + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-a^2)^n} \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{x}{(x^2-a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1) I_{n-1} + 2a^2(n-1) I_n$$

$$I_{n-1} = \dots I_n$$

$$I_n = \frac{1}{2a^2(n-1)} \left[\frac{-x}{(x^2-a^2)^{n-1}} + (-2n+3) \frac{I}{n-1} \right]$$

هذا القريب هو ما نريه
في الامتحان

إعادة الترتيب السابق: الشكل بالتدريج

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} \Rightarrow I_{n-1} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} \Rightarrow du = \frac{-(n-1)(2x)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}}{(x^2 - a^2)^{2n-2}}$$

$$du = dx \Rightarrow u = x$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1) \left[\int \frac{x^2 - a^2}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} dx + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} \right]$$

$$I_{n-1} = \frac{x}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1) \left[\frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} + 2a^2(n-1) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{x}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1) I_{n-1} + 2a^2(n-1) I_n$$

$$I_{n-1} = \frac{x}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1) I_{n-1} + 2a^2(n-1) I_n$$

$$I_n = \frac{1}{2a^2(n-1)} \left[-\frac{x}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} + (2n+3) I_{n-1} \right]$$

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} \quad : \text{a\u00e9ip\u00e9, \u00e9, \u00c9}$$

$$I_n = \int \operatorname{tg}^n x \, dx \quad \textcircled{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx \quad \text{c\u00e9s\u00e9} \\ &= \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \cdot (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 1) \, dx \\ &= \int \operatorname{tg} x = t \Rightarrow (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) \, dx = dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \int t^{n-2} \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx \\ &= \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 1) \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = t \Rightarrow (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) \, dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) \, dx = \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \, dx$$

$$I_n = \int t^{n-2} \, dt - I_{n-2}$$

$$I_n = \frac{t^{n-1}}{n-1} - I_{n-2}$$

$$I_n = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2}$$

$$I_n = \int \cos^n x \, dx \quad \textcircled{p}$$

$$= \int \underbrace{\cos^{n-1} x}_u \cdot \underbrace{\cos x \, dx}_{du}$$

$$u = \cos^{n-1} x \Rightarrow -(n-1) \sin x \cos^{n-2} x \, dx = du$$

$$du = \sin x \, dx \Rightarrow u = \sin x$$

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

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

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

$$= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n$$

$$I_n = \frac{\sin x \cos^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

$$I_n = \int x^m (\ln x)^n \, dx \quad \textcircled{f}$$

$$I_{n-1} = \int x^m (\ln x)^{n-1} \, dx$$

$$(\ln x)^n = u \Rightarrow \frac{n(\ln x)^{n-1}}{x} \, dx = du$$

$$x^m \, dx = du \Rightarrow u = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1}$$

$$I_n = \frac{(\ln x)^m x^{m+1}}{m+1} - \frac{n}{m+1} \int \frac{x^{m+1} (\ln x)^{n-1}}{x} dx$$

$$I_n = \frac{(\ln x)^n x^{m+1}}{m+1} - \frac{n}{m+1} \int \frac{x^m (\ln x)^{n-1}}{I_{n-1}} dx$$

$$I_n = \frac{(\ln x)^n x^{m+1}}{m+1} - \frac{n}{m+1} I_{n-1}$$

$$I_n = \int (x^2 + a^2)^n dx \quad \text{تمارين العطفية}$$

الحاضرة الزابعة ... 11 / 11 / 11

بداية التمرين
التمارين

$$Q_{n,m} = \int \frac{(2ax+b)^m}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} dx \quad 1 \leq m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$Q_{n-1, m-2} = \int \frac{(2ax+b)^{m-2}}{(ax^2+bx+c)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$u = \frac{1}{(ax^2+bx+c)^{n-1}} \Rightarrow du = -\frac{(n-1)(2ax+b)(ax^2+bx+c)^{n-2}}{(ax^2+bx+c)^{2n-2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{-(n-1)(2ax+b)}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} dx \quad \int (y)^m = \frac{y^{m+1}}{m+1}$$

$$du = (2ax+b)^{m-2} dx \Rightarrow u = \frac{(2ax+b)^{m-1}}{2a(m-1)} \quad \int (2ax)^m = \frac{(2ax)^{m+1}}{2a(m+1)}$$

$$Q_{n-1, m-2} = \frac{(2ax+b)^{m-1}}{(ax^2+bx+c)^{n-1} (2a(m-1))} + \frac{(n-1)}{2a(m-1)} \int \frac{(2ax+b)^{m-1} (2ax+b)}{(ax^2+bx+c)} dx$$

$$= \frac{(2ax+b)^{m-1}}{2a(m-1)(ax^2+bx+c)^{n-1}} + \frac{n-1}{2a(m-1)} Q_{n,m}$$

$$Q_{n,m} = \frac{2a(m-1)}{n-1} Q_{n-1,m-2} - \frac{(2ax+b)^{m-1}}{(n-1)(ax^2+bx+c)^{n-1}} *$$

$$(2) \int \frac{x^4}{(x^2+3)^3} dx = \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{(2x)^4}{(x^2+3)^3} dx$$

المركبة \uparrow \rightarrow $\frac{1}{16}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{16}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{16}$

$$Q_{4,3} = \frac{1}{16} \int 2(3)$$

$m=4, n=3$
 $c=3, a=1, b=0$ * \rightarrow $\frac{1}{16}$

$$Q_{4,3} = \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{(2x)^4}{(x^2+3)^3} = \frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{2(3)}{2} Q_{2,2} - \frac{(2x)^3}{2(x^2+3)^2} \right]$$

$$Q_{4,3} = \frac{1}{16} \left[3 Q_{2,2} - \frac{(2x)^3}{2(x^2+3)^2} \right] \quad m=2 \quad n=2$$

$$Q_{4,3} = \frac{1}{16} \left[3 \left[2 Q_{1,0} - \frac{(2x)}{(x^2+3)} \right] - \frac{(2x)^3}{2(x^2+3)^2} \right]$$

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

هذا هو الشكل الذي نحتاجه
 ① $n=1, m=0$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$$