

Integration

التكامل

Indefinite integration
التكامل غير المحدود

definite integration
التكامل المحدود

① Indefinite integration: التكامل غير المحدود

Rules of indefinite integration

قوانين التكامل غير المحدود

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

$$\textcircled{2} \int x^n = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}, n \neq -1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int (f(x))^n \cdot \bar{f}(x) dx = \frac{(f(x))^{n+1}}{n+1}, n \neq -1$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int k \cdot f(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx, k \text{ is constant.}$$

* في القاعدة رقم (3) هي تكامل دالة الدالة والتي تعني انها

كل اس ما اذا $[f(x)]^{(-1)}$ فهي تكاملها يجب توفر صيغة

دالة القوس وبعدها تحذف المصنفة وتكامل بالهنا (1)
للأس والقسمة عن الأس الجديد

ex 1 find $\int 3x^2 dx$

Sol $= 3 \int x^2 dx = 3 \times \frac{x^3}{3} + C$
 $= x^3 + C$

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

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

ex. 3 $\int x \cdot \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$

Sol $= \int (x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x dx \quad * \frac{2}{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} * \frac{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{2} * \frac{2}{3} (x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 $= \frac{1}{3} (x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

ex. 4 $\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx$

Sol $\int (1+\sqrt{x}) * \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad * \frac{2}{2} = \int (1+\sqrt{x}) \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx$
 $= 2 \int (1+\sqrt{x}) * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$
 $= 2 * \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})^2}{2} + C = (1+\sqrt{x})^2 + C$

ex. 5 $\int (3t + t^{-3})^2 dt$

Sol $\int (9t^2 + 6t^{-2} + t^{-6}) dt$

$$= 9 \int t^2 dt + 6 \int t^{-2} dt + \int t^{-6} dt$$

$$= 9 \times \frac{t^3}{3} + 6 \times \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{t^{-5}}{-5} + c$$

$$= 3t^3 - \frac{6}{t} - \frac{t^{-5}}{5} + c$$

ex. 6 $\int \left(\frac{x}{3x^2+4} \right)^2 \frac{dx}{x}$

Sol $\int \frac{x^{2^x}}{(3x^2+4)^2} \times \frac{dx}{x} = \int (3x^2+4)^{-2} \cdot x dx + \frac{6}{6}$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int (3x^2+4)^{-2} 6x dx = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{(3x^2+4)^{-1}}{-1} + c$$

[aljabar al-jabr]

$$= \frac{-1}{6(3x^2+4)} + c$$

ex. 7

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

Sol $\int \sqrt{x^2(1-x^2)} dx = \int x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$

$$= \int (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x dx \quad \times \frac{-2}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (-2x) dx$$

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

fw



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

تكملة الدوال المثلثية

$$\textcircled{1} \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + c$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \sec x \cdot \tan x dx = \sec x + c$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \csc x \cdot \cot x dx = -\csc x + c$$

ملاحظة: في جميع الدوال المثلثية يجب توفر مسبقاً زاوية
تامة

ex. 1

$$\int \cos(7x+1) dx$$

sol

$$\int \cos(7x+1) dx \times \frac{7}{7}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \int \cos(7x+1) \cdot 7 dx = \frac{1}{7} \sin(7x+1) + c$$

ex. 2

$$\int x \cdot \sin(2x^2) dx$$

sol

$$\int \sin(2x^2) \cdot x \times \frac{4}{4} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \sin(2x^2) \cdot 4x dx$$

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

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ex. 3

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^3 \theta}$$

$$\sec^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

Sol $\int \sec^2 \theta d\theta = \tan \theta + C$

$$\sec^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

ex. 4

$$\int \cos^2 2x \cdot \sin 2x dx$$

Sol $\int \cos^2 2x \cdot \sin 2x dx \times \frac{-2}{-2} \quad [\text{algebra}]$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \cos^3 2x + C$$

ex. 5

$$\int \sec^3 x \cdot \tan x dx$$

Sol $\int \sec^2 x \cdot \sec x \cdot \tan x dx$
algebra

$$= \frac{\sec^3 x}{3} + C$$

ex. 6

$$\int \sqrt{2 + \sin 3t} \cdot \cos 3t dt$$

Sol $\int (2 + \sin 3t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \cos 3t dt \times \frac{3}{3}$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int (2 + \sin 3t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3 \cos 3t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{(2 + \sin 3t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} (2 + \sin 3t)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} (2 + \sin 3t)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

0

