

* النكامل بالأجزاء :

نلاحظ ان النكامل بالأجزاء عندما نزيد ايجاد تكامل حاصل ضرب أو خارج قسمة اقتراسين ولا يوجد بينهما مشتد غير ما لوف

مثال ٤ : $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx$ $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} dx$ $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} dx$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx$ حيث نختار احد الاقتراسين للاشتقاق و اعطاه الرمز (د) والاقران الآخر للنكامل اعطاه الرمز (د هـ) بحيث يكون عد اقترانا متريياً تفاضله (أي مشتقة تصل إلى الصفر) بشرط أن يكون الاقتران الآخر (دك) معروف تكامله لدينا .

* ملاحظة : في حالات خاصة جداً قد نحتاج إلى تغيير تلك التسمية

مثال ٤ : $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} dx$

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

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

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

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سؤال: جد الكسرات التالية :

$$\textcircled{1} \int \sin x \cos x \, dx \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{u} = \sin x \\ \text{du} = \cos x \, dx \end{matrix}$$

$$\int \text{u} \, \text{du} = \frac{\text{u}^2}{2} + \text{C} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + \text{C}$$

$$\int \sin x \cos x \, dx = \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + \text{C}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \sin^2 x \cos x \, dx \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{u} = \sin x \\ \text{du} = \cos x \, dx \end{matrix}$$

$$\int \text{u}^2 \, \text{du} = \frac{\text{u}^3}{3} + \text{C} = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + \text{C}$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \cos x \, dx = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + \text{C}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\text{u}^2} \, \text{du} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{u} = \sin x \\ \text{du} = \cos x \, dx \end{matrix}$$

$$\int \text{u}^{-2} \, \text{du} = \frac{\text{u}^{-1}}{-1} + \text{C} = -\frac{1}{\sin x} + \text{C}$$

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

$$\textcircled{4} \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \int \frac{-\text{du}}{\text{u}^2} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{u} = \cos x \\ \text{du} = -\sin x \, dx \end{matrix}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\text{u}^2} \, \text{du} = \frac{\text{u}^{-1}}{-1} + \text{C} = -\frac{1}{\cos x} + \text{C}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \frac{1}{\cos x} + \text{C}$$

سؤال ٤ جبر [١٦ سنه جتاه سن دس] م = ١٦ سنه
 دك = جتاه سن دس
 دس = ٣٤ سنه دس
 د = ١/٤ جتاه سن

$$I = (16 \text{ سنه}) \left(\frac{1}{4} \text{ جتاه سن} \right) - (34 \text{ سنه}) \left(\frac{1}{4} \text{ جتاه سن} \right)$$

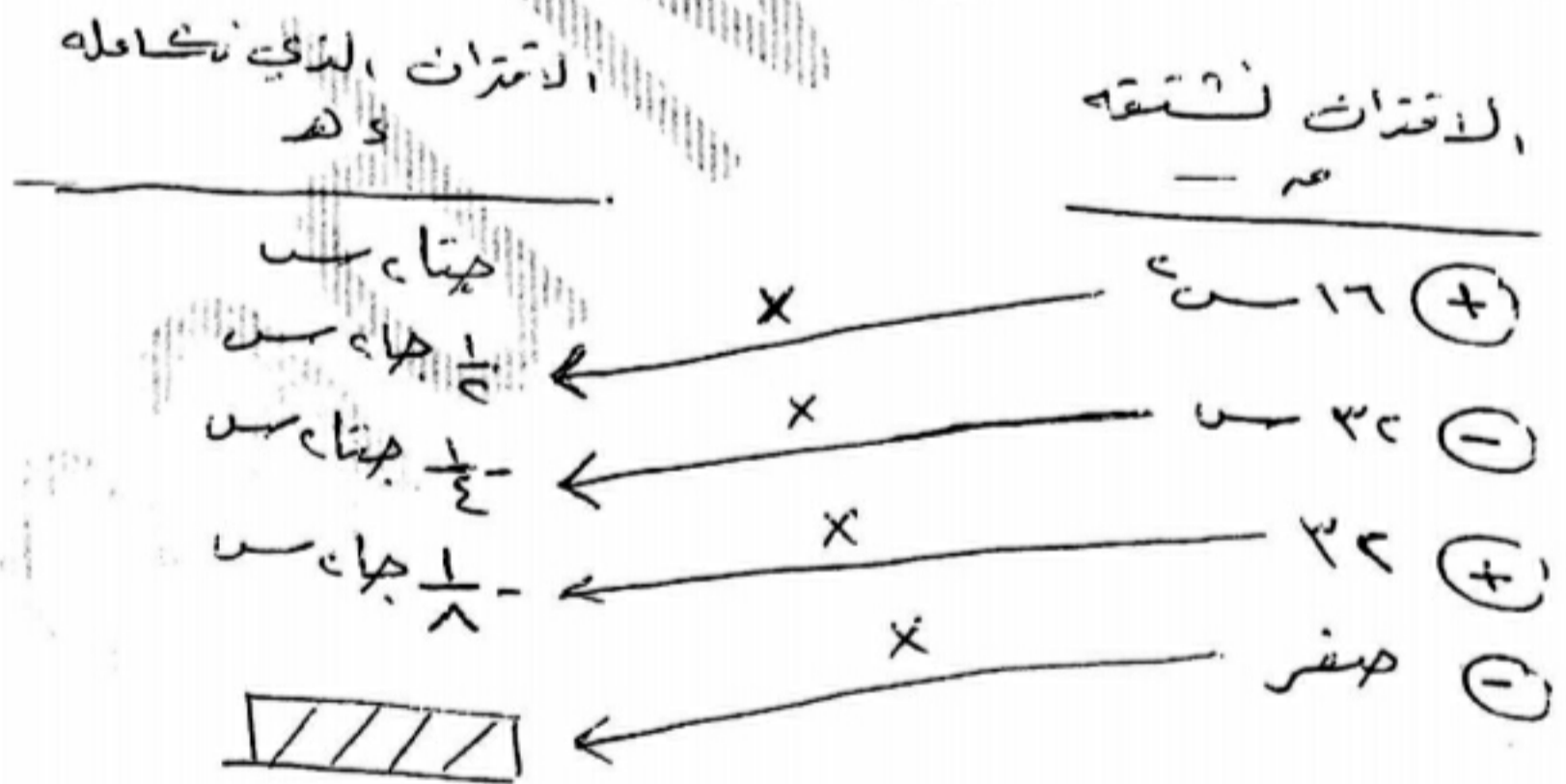
$$I = 8 \text{ سنه جتاه سن} - 16 \text{ سنه جتاه سن دس} \quad \text{اجزاء حرة اخرى}$$

م = ١٦ سنه
 دس = ٣٤ سنه
 دك = جتاه سن دس
 د = ١/٤ جتاه سن

$$I = 8 \text{ سنه جتاه سن} - (16 \text{ سنه} \times \frac{1}{4} \text{ جتاه سن}) - (34 \text{ سنه}) \left(\frac{1}{4} \text{ جتاه سن} \right)$$

$$8 \text{ سنه جتاه سن} + 8 \text{ سنه جتاه سن} + 8 \text{ سنه جتاه سن دس} = 8 \text{ سنه جتاه سن} + 8 \text{ سنه جتاه سن} - 8 \times \frac{1}{4} \text{ جتاه سن} + 8$$

طريقة اخرى لكل [١٦ سنه جتاه سن دس]



$$I = 8 \text{ سنه جتاه سن} + 8 \text{ سنه جتاه سن} - 8 \text{ جتاه سن} + 8$$

سؤال ٤ [٤ سنه دس] = [٤ سنه جتاه سن دس] = [٤ سنه دس] (١ + جتاه سن) دس

$$[٤ سنه دس] = [٤ سنه جتاه سن دس] + [٤ سنه دس]$$

نحل

$$[٤ سنه دس] + [٤ سنه جتاه سن دس] = [٤ سنه دس]$$

مثال ٤: $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int (x^{-2}) dx = \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

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

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

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

مثال ٥: إذا كان $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$ ، فاحسب $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx$

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

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

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

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تم نعوذت
من نكل الحل

مثال: حل المعادلات التالية:

1) حل المعادلة $\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$ باستخدام القسمة أو الجزاء

$\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$
 $\frac{1}{1+u} \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{1+u} \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$
 $\frac{1}{1+u} \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$

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

$0 = 0 - \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x}$

2) حل المعادلة $\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$ إذا كان ما داخل الجذر أو الجنا مقادير ليست جبرية

$\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$

$\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$

$\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$

الاستاذ عماد مسك
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$\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$

$\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$

$\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$
 $\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$
 $\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$

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$\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$

$\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$

$\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{1+u}$

$$\int (x+u)^c dx = \frac{(x+u)^{c+1}}{c+1} + C$$

$$\int (x+u)^c dx = \frac{(x+u)^{c+1}}{c+1} + C$$

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$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{u}{u^2} = \int \frac{1}{u} = \ln|u| + C$$

$$\frac{u}{u^2} = \frac{1}{u} \quad u = 5 \quad \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$

$$\frac{u}{u^2} = \frac{1}{u} \quad u = 10 \quad \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

$$\frac{u}{u^2} = \frac{1}{u} \quad u = 50 \quad \frac{1}{50} = 0.02$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} = \ln|u| + C = \ln|5| + C = 1.609 + C$$

$$\textcircled{11} \int (u + \ln u) = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + u \ln u - \frac{1}{2}u + C$$

$$\int (u + \ln u) = \int u + \int \ln u = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + u \ln u - \frac{1}{2}u + C$$

$$\int u = \frac{1}{2}u^2$$

$$\int \ln u = u \ln u - \frac{1}{2}u$$

$$\frac{u}{u} = 1$$

$$\frac{u}{u} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} = \ln|u| + C$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \int \left(\frac{u}{u} - \frac{u}{u} \right) = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u} \right) = u - \ln|u| + C$$

$$\frac{u}{u} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u} \right) = \int 1 - \int \frac{1}{u} = u - \ln|u| + C$$

$$\int \left(\frac{u}{u} - \frac{u}{u} \right) = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u} \right) = u - \ln|u| + C$$

سؤال: اذا كانت ص (١) = ص (٥) = ٦ ، ص (٥) = ص (١) = ٤ حير

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

الحل: $\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤}$ ، $ص = ٤$ ، $ص(٥) = ٦$ ، $ص(١) = ٤$

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤} \Rightarrow \frac{٦}{٤} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤} \Rightarrow \frac{٦}{٤} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

$$٣٢ = ٤ + ٢ - ٣ = (٦ - ٤) - (٤ - ٢) =$$

سؤال: اذا كان ص (١) = ٤ ، ص (٥) = ٦ ، ص (١) = ٤ ، حير

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

الحل: فرقنا $ص(٥) - ص(١) = ٦ - ٤ = ٢$ ، $ص(١) - ص(٥) = ٤ - ٦ = -٢$

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤} \Rightarrow \frac{٦}{٤} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤} \Rightarrow \frac{٦}{٤} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤} \Rightarrow \frac{٦}{٤} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤} \Rightarrow \frac{٦}{٤} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤} \Rightarrow \frac{٦}{٤} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤} \Rightarrow \frac{٦}{٤} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤} \Rightarrow \frac{٦}{٤} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤} \Rightarrow \frac{٦}{٤} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

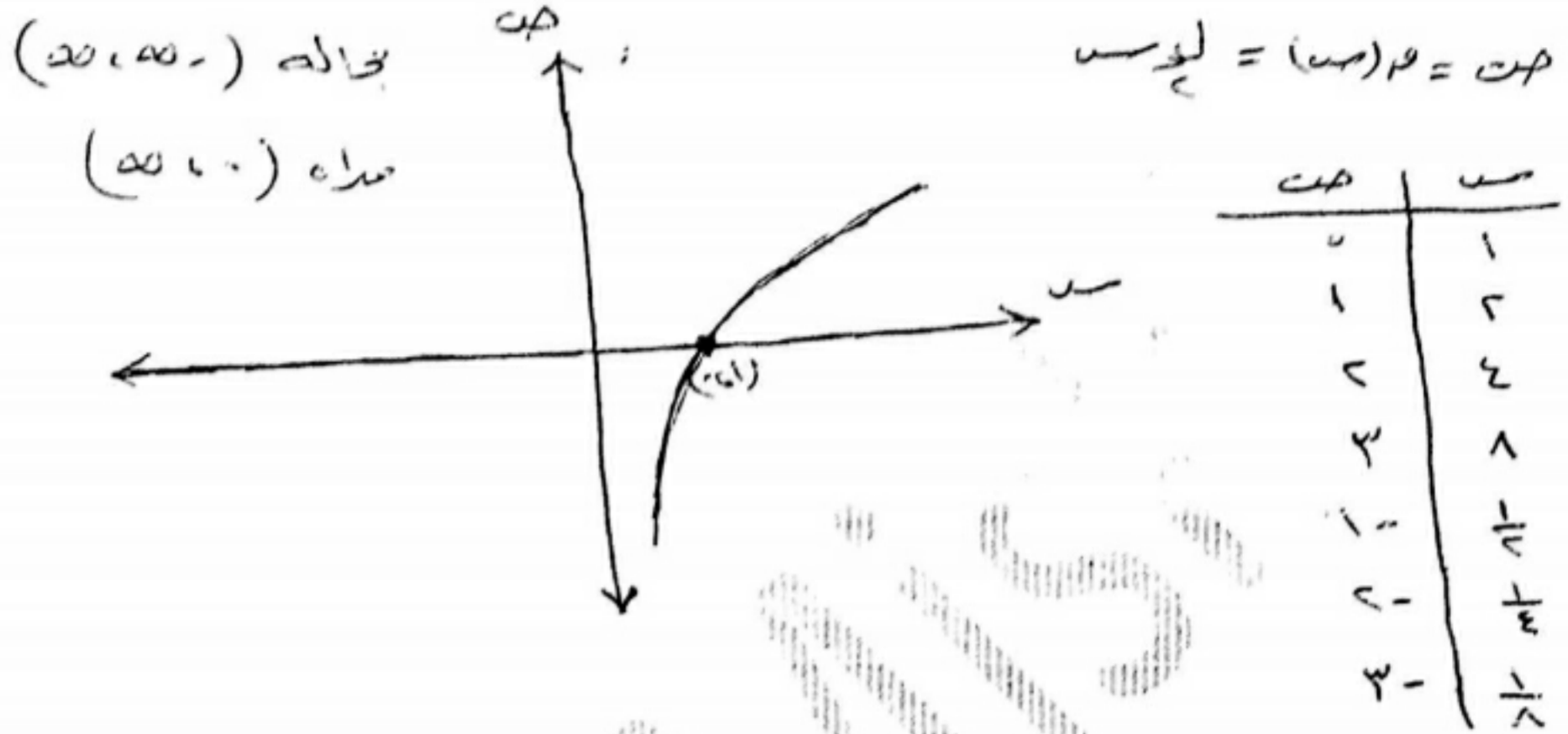
$$\frac{ص(٥)}{ص(١)} = \frac{٦}{٤} \Rightarrow \frac{٦}{٤} = \frac{٦}{٤}$$

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نظرية (١) : إذا كانت $ص = لو$ حيث $ص = \frac{ص}{و}$ و $و = \frac{و}{ص}$

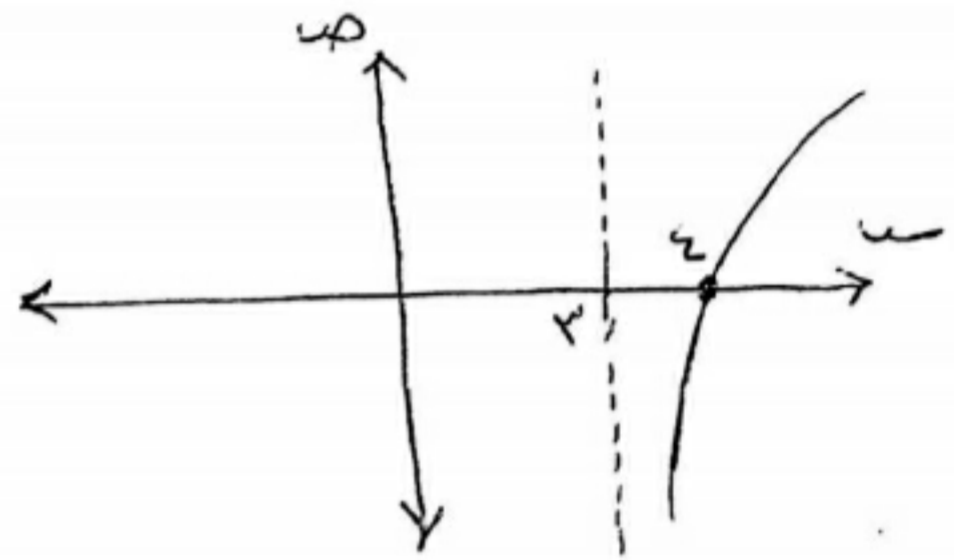
(٢) : إذا كانت $ص = لو$ أو $و = لو$ حيث $و = \frac{و}{ص}$ أو $ص = \frac{ص}{و}$

التحليل البياني للاعتراف اللوغاريتم:

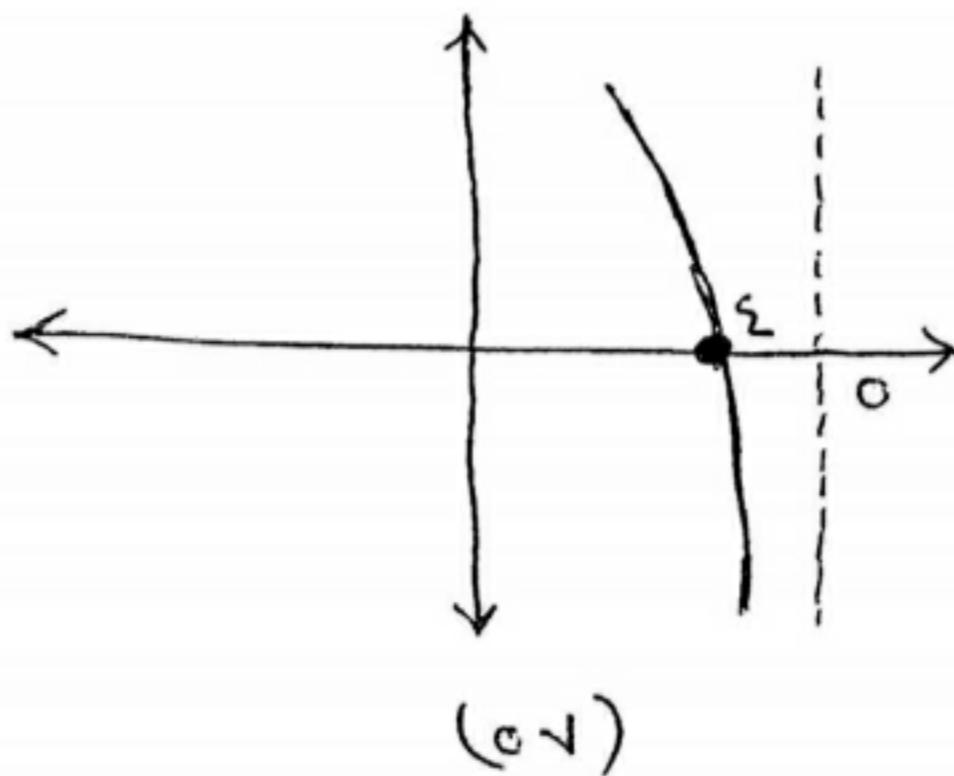


ص = لو = (٣-و) = لو (٣-و) < ٣-و < و < ٣ < ٣-و < ٣-و = و = ١

نقطة تقاطع المنحنيين هي محور السينات



ص = لو = (٥-و) = لو (٥-و) < ٥-و < و < ٥ < ٥-و < ٥-و = و = ٤



سؤال: جبر $\frac{دس}{دس}$ لكل $د$:

١) $د = د = \frac{دس}{دس}$

الحل: $د = د = \frac{دس}{دس} = ٣ \frac{دس}{دس} = \frac{دس}{دس} \times ٣ = \frac{٣}{دس}$

٢) $د = د = \frac{دس}{دس} = ٣ \frac{دس}{دس} = \frac{دس}{دس} \times ٣ = \frac{٣}{دس} (\frac{دس}{دس})$

$\frac{٣}{دس} + \frac{١}{دس} = د$

سؤال: جبر $\frac{دس}{دس}$ لكل $د$:

١) $\frac{دس}{دس} = د = د - د = د - د = ١$

٢) $\frac{دس}{دس} = د = ٥ - د = ٥ - (د - د) = ٥ - (١ - ٣) = ١٥$

٣) $\frac{دس}{دس} = د = ١٥ - د = ١٥ - (د - د) = ١٥ - (\frac{٤٥}{١٥} - \frac{٤٥}{١٥}) = ٣$

٤) $\frac{٥ + ٣ + ٣}{دس} = د = \frac{١١}{دس} + \frac{٣}{دس} + \frac{٣}{دس} = د$

٥) $\frac{١}{د + د + د} = د \iff د + د + د = \frac{دس}{دس} \iff د + د + د = \frac{دس}{دس}$

$\frac{١}{د} = \frac{دس}{دس} = \frac{١}{د} \iff \frac{١}{د} = \frac{دس}{دس} = \frac{١}{د} + \frac{١}{د} + \frac{١}{د} = \frac{٣}{د} \iff \frac{١}{د} = \frac{٣}{د}$

٦) $\frac{٥}{٣ + د + د} = د = \frac{٥}{٣ + د + د}$

٧) $\frac{١}{د - ٣} = د = \frac{١}{د - ٣} = \frac{١}{د - ٣} = \frac{١}{د - ٣} = \frac{١}{د - ٣}$

سؤال: اذا كان ميل الخط $م$ عند أي نقطة يوصل بالعلامة $\frac{٧}{٣ - د}$

وكان محض ٣ يمر بالنقطة $(٥, ٣)$ اكتب قاعدة الاختلاف $م$

الحل: عند $م = ٣$ $\frac{٧}{٣ - د} = ٣ \iff \frac{٧}{٣ - د} = ٣$

نلاحظ: $٣ = ٣ \iff ٥ = ٣ + ٢ \iff ٥ = ٣ + ٢ \iff ٥ = ٣ + ٢$

$\therefore م = ٣ = \frac{٧}{٣ - د} = ٣$

$$A + \frac{1}{D} = \frac{(u^2)^0}{(u^2)^0} \quad \text{نظرية ٤}$$

$$A + \frac{1}{7+u^0+u^2} = \frac{0+0+0}{7+u^0+u^2} \quad \text{مثال ٤}$$

$$A + \frac{1}{D} - \frac{1}{D} = \frac{u^2}{u^2} + \frac{u^2}{u^2} = u^2 + u^2 \quad \text{٢}$$

$$A + \frac{1}{D} = \frac{u^2}{u^2} = u^2 \quad \text{٣}$$

$$A + \frac{1}{D} = \frac{u^2}{u^2} + \frac{0}{u^2} = u^2 + 0 = u^2 \quad \text{٤}$$

$$A + \frac{1}{D} = \frac{(0+0+0)}{(u^2+0+0)} = \frac{0+0+0}{u^2+0+0} \quad \text{٥}$$

$$A + \frac{1}{D} = \frac{u^2}{u^2} = u^2 \quad \text{٦}$$

$$\frac{1}{D} = \frac{u^2}{u^2} \quad \text{٧}$$

فرض $u^2 = 0 - 0 = -0 = 0$
 عند $u = 0$ فإن $u^2 = 0$
 عند $u = 0$ فإن $u^2 = 0$

$$\frac{1}{D} = \frac{u^2}{u^2} = \frac{0}{0} = 0 \quad \text{٨}$$

$$\frac{1}{D} = \frac{1}{D} = \frac{1}{D} \quad \text{٩}$$

$\sqrt{v} = \sqrt{4p}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4p}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = \frac{\sqrt{4p}}{v}$
 $\sqrt{4p} \sqrt{4p} = v$

(فرضنا في)

$$\sqrt{4p} \sqrt{4p} \times \frac{\sqrt{4p}}{1 + \sqrt{4p}} = \sqrt{4p} \frac{\sqrt{4p}}{1 + \sqrt{4p}}$$

$$\sqrt{4p} \sqrt{4p} \times \frac{\sqrt{4p}}{1 + \sqrt{4p}} = \sqrt{4p} \frac{\sqrt{4p}}{1 + \sqrt{4p}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4p}}{1 + \sqrt{4p}} = \frac{\sqrt{4p}}{1 + \sqrt{4p}}$$

$\sqrt[3]{v} = \sqrt[3]{4p}$
 $\sqrt[3]{4p} = \sqrt[3]{v}$
 $\sqrt[3]{4p} \sqrt[3]{4p} \sqrt[3]{4p} = v$

$$\sqrt[3]{4p} \sqrt[3]{4p} \sqrt[3]{4p} \times \frac{\sqrt[3]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{4p}} = \sqrt[3]{4p} \frac{\sqrt[3]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{4p}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{4p} \sqrt[3]{4p} \sqrt[3]{4p} \times \frac{\sqrt[3]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{4p}} = \sqrt[3]{4p} \frac{\sqrt[3]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{4p}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{4p}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{4p}}$$

$\sqrt[4]{v} = \sqrt[4]{4p}$
 $\sqrt[4]{4p} = \sqrt[4]{v}$
 $\sqrt[4]{4p} \sqrt[4]{4p} \sqrt[4]{4p} \sqrt[4]{4p} = v$

$$\sqrt[4]{4p} \sqrt[4]{4p} \sqrt[4]{4p} \sqrt[4]{4p} \times \frac{\sqrt[4]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{4p}} = \sqrt[4]{4p} \frac{\sqrt[4]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{4p}}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{4p} \sqrt[4]{4p} \sqrt[4]{4p} \sqrt[4]{4p} \times \frac{\sqrt[4]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{4p}} = \sqrt[4]{4p} \frac{\sqrt[4]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{4p}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{4p}} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{4p}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{4p}}$$

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فرضت $\sqrt[4]{v} = \sqrt[4]{4p}$ ثم تكمل

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{v}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4p}}$$

لو س د س بالأجزاء $\sqrt[4]{v} = \sqrt[4]{4p}$
 $\sqrt[4]{v} = \sqrt[4]{4p}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{v}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4p}}$

$I = \sqrt[4]{v} \times \sqrt[4]{v} - \sqrt[4]{v} \times \sqrt[4]{v} = \sqrt[4]{v} \sqrt[4]{v} - \sqrt[4]{v} \sqrt[4]{v}$

ملاحظة: إذا وجد لو س داخل التكامل نخدم التعويض إذا وجدت
 المستوية وإذا لم توجد نخدم الأجزاء ويكون لو س هو ص

$\sqrt[3]{v} = \sqrt[3]{4p}$
 $\sqrt[3]{4p} = \sqrt[3]{v}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{v}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4p}}$

ثم تكمل

١٠) قانس لوطا س د س ب

$$\frac{د س ب}{قانس} = قانس \iff د س ب = قانس$$

$$= \left[\frac{قانس لوطا س د س ب}{قانس} \right] = \left[\frac{قانس لوطا س د س ب}{قانس} \right] = \left[\frac{قانس لوطا س د س ب}{قانس} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{لوطا س} &= ١ \\ \text{د س ب} &= ١ + \text{لوطا س} = ١ + ١ = ٢ \\ \text{د س ب} &= \frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} = \frac{١}{٣} + ١ = \frac{٤}{٣} \end{aligned}$$

$$= ١ = \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] - \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] \times \frac{١}{٣} \times \text{د س ب}$$

$$= \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] - \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] \times \frac{١}{٣} \times \text{د س ب}$$

$$= \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] - \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] \times \frac{١}{٣} \times \text{د س ب}$$

$$= \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] - \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] \times \frac{١}{٣} \times \text{د س ب}$$

١١) قانس لوطا س د س ب
لوطا س = ١
د س ب = ١ + لوطا س = ٢

$$\begin{aligned} \text{لوطا س} &= ١ \\ \text{د س ب} &= ١ + \text{لوطا س} = ٢ \\ \text{د س ب} &= \frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} = \frac{٤}{٣} \end{aligned}$$

$$= ١ = \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] - \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] \times \frac{١}{٣} \times \text{د س ب}$$

$$= \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] - \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] \times \frac{١}{٣} \times \text{د س ب}$$

$$\iff \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] - \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] \times \frac{١}{٣} \times \text{د س ب}$$

$$\iff \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] - \left[\frac{١}{٣} + \text{لوطا س} \right] \times \frac{١}{٣} \times \text{د س ب}$$

٢

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{دين} &= \text{جهايد} \\ \text{دين} &= \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين}} \\ \text{دين} &= \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{جهايد}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{⑤} \left[\text{جهايد} \text{ لوحد} \text{ جهايد} \text{ دين} \right] = \left[\text{جهايد} \text{ لوحد} \text{ دين} \right] \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{جهايد}}$$

$$\left[\text{جهايد} \text{ لوحد} \text{ دين} \right] = \left[(1 - \text{جهايد}) \text{ لوحد} \text{ دين} \right]$$

$$\left[(1 - \text{دين}) \text{ لوحد} \text{ دين} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{دين} &= \text{لوحد} \\ \text{دين} &= \frac{1}{\text{دين}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \text{لوحد} \left(\frac{\text{دين} - \text{دين}}{\text{دين}} \right) - \left(\frac{\text{دين} - \text{دين}}{\text{دين}} \right) \times \frac{1}{\text{دين}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\text{دين} - \text{دين}}{\text{دين}} \right) \text{ لوحد} - \left(\frac{\text{دين} - \text{دين}}{\text{دين}} \right) \text{ دين} \\ &= \left(\frac{\text{جهايد} - \text{جهايد}}{\text{دين}} \right) \text{ لوحد} - \left(\frac{\text{جهايد} - \text{جهايد}}{\text{دين}} \right) \text{ دين} \end{aligned}$$

سؤال: بعد الكسرات التالية:

$$\text{①} \left[\frac{\text{دين} - \text{دين}}{\text{دين}} - \frac{\text{دين} - \text{دين}}{\text{دين}} \right] = \left[\frac{\text{دين} - \text{دين}}{\text{دين}} - \frac{\text{دين} - \text{دين}}{\text{دين}} \right] \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين}}$$

نصف دين = جهايد ثم نكمل باقي الجزاء

$$\text{②} \left[\frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين}} + \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين}} \right] = \left[\frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين}} + \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين}} \right] \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين}}$$

$$\text{③} \left[\frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين} + 1} + \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين} + 1} \right] = \left[\frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين} + 1} + \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين} + 1} \right] \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين}}$$

$$\text{④} \left[\frac{\text{دين} + \text{دين}}{\text{دين} + \text{دين}} \right] = \left[\frac{\text{دين} + \text{دين}}{\text{دين} + \text{دين}} \right] \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين}}$$

$$\text{دين} = \text{لوحد}$$

بغير الحدود

ثم نكمل - - -

$$\text{⑤} \left[\frac{\text{دين} - 1}{\text{دين}} - \frac{1}{\text{دين}} \right] = \left[\frac{\text{دين} - 1}{\text{دين}} - \frac{1}{\text{دين}} \right] \frac{\text{دين}}{\text{دين}}$$

نفرض $u = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ نفرض $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(5+1) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} &= \frac{u}{5+1} \\ u(5+1) &= \sqrt{5} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(5+1) \right] &= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(5+1) \right] \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

نفرض $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ نفرض $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(5+1) \right] = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(5+1) \right] = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(5+1) \right]$$

نفرض $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ نفرض $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

مثال: اذا كانت $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ و $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ وكان $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ احس $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

* نظرية: اذا كان $h = \frac{d}{r}$ فان $d = hr$

البرهان: $h = \frac{d}{r} \iff d = hr$ لوعد = لوعد = لوعد

$\iff \frac{1}{h} = \frac{r}{d} \iff 1 = \frac{d}{r} \iff \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$

نتيجة: اذا كانت $h = \frac{d}{r}$ فان $d = hr$ (مسا)

مثال: $\frac{d}{r} = 1$ حل ما يلي:

(1) $h = \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$ لوعد = لوعد = لوعد

(2) $h = \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$

(3) $h = \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$

(4) $h = \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$ لوعد = لوعد = لوعد

الحل: $h = \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$

(5) $h = \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$

الحل: $h = \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$

ن: $\frac{1}{h} = \frac{r}{d} = 1 \iff \frac{1}{1} = \frac{r}{d} \iff r = d$

مثال: اذا كان $h = \frac{d}{r}$ فان $d = hr$ (مسا)

الحل: $h = \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$

مثال: اذا كان $h = \frac{d}{r}$ فان $d = hr$ (مسا)

الحل: $h = \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$

ن: $h = \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$

$h = \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff \frac{d}{r} = 1 \iff d = r$

سؤال: اذا كانت $h = c + 3d - 4e$ وكانت $h = 0$ جرد P

الحل: $h = c + 3d - 4e = 0 \iff c = 4e - 3d$

$0 = c + 3d - 4e \iff 0 = 4e - 3d + 3d - 4e = 0$

$0 = (c + 3d - 4e) \iff 0 = (1 - P)(c - P) \iff$
عبارة رياضية

سؤال: اذا كانت $h = 0$ جرد $\frac{d}{e} = 2$ عنما $h = 0$

نستنتج

الحل: نأخذ اللوغاريتم للطرفين: $h = 0 \iff \log h = \log 0$
 $\log h = \log 0 = 3 \iff \log h = 3$

$\log h = 3 \iff \frac{d}{e} = \frac{1}{3} \iff \log \frac{d}{e} = \log \frac{1}{3}$

$\log \frac{d}{e} = \log \frac{1}{3} \iff \frac{d}{e} = \frac{1}{3}$
وعنما $h = 0 \iff \frac{d}{e} = \frac{1}{3}$

سؤال: اذا كانت $h = 0$ جرد $\frac{d}{e} = 2$ عنما $h = 0$

الحل: عند $h = 0 \iff \log h = \log 0 \iff 1 = \log h$ نستنتج

$1 = \log h \iff 1 = \log \left(\frac{d}{e} + 1 \right) \iff \frac{d}{e} + 1 = 10$

$\frac{d}{e} + 1 = 10 \iff \frac{d}{e} = 9$

سؤال: اذا كان $m = (a + \frac{1}{a})^n$ وكان $m = 1$ جرد $\frac{d}{e} = 2$

الحل: $m = (a + \frac{1}{a})^n = 1 \iff (a + \frac{1}{a})^n = 1$

الحل: $m = (a + \frac{1}{a})^n = 1 \iff (a + \frac{1}{a})^n = 1$
 $\log m = \log \left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right)^n = \log 1 = 0$
 $n \log \left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right) = 0$

$n \log \left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right) = 0 \iff \log \left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right) = 0$
 $a + \frac{1}{a} = 1$

مثال: إذا كانت $x^2 = 1 + (x^2) + (x^2) + 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$
 الكسر: $x^2 = 1 + (x^2) + (x^2) + 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

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

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

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

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

$$A + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + A$$

$$A + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + A$$

$$A + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + A$$

$$A + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + A$$

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$$A + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + A$$

$$A + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + A$$

$$A + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + A$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$$

$$A + \frac{1}{c+u} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$$

سؤال: اذا كان $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$

سؤال ١: $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$$

سؤال ٢: $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+u}}$$

سؤال ٤ (١) $\int (x^2 + 1)^{-1/2} dx$

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

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

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

سؤال ٤ (٢) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$

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

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

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

سؤال ٤ (٣) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$

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

نقطة ص = جاب = تغير الحدود ثم تكمل

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

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

(دوري)

مثال: جد التكاملات التالية:

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

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

$$= x - 3 \arctan(x) + C$$

2) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \arctan(x) + C$ نقطة $x = 1$ = $\frac{\pi}{4}$

في شكل بالذات

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

في شكل بالذات

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$= \arctan(x) + C$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x = 1 &\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \\ x = 0 &\Rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \arctan(x) + C$$

$$I = \arctan(x) + C$$

$$I = \arctan(x) + C$$

نقطة $x = 1$ = $\frac{\pi}{4}$ \leftarrow $x = 0$ = 0 \leftarrow $x = 1$ = $\frac{\pi}{4}$

5) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \arctan(x) + C$ نقطة $x = 1$ = $\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ص} &= \text{د} \\ \text{د} &= \frac{\text{د} \times \text{د}}{\text{د}} \\ \text{د} &= \frac{\text{د} \times \text{د}}{\text{د}} \\ \text{د} &= \frac{\text{د} \times \text{د}}{\text{د}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{①} \left[\frac{\text{د} \times \text{د}}{\text{د}} = \text{د} \right]$$

$$\left[\text{د} \times \text{د} = \text{د} \right]$$

$$\left[\text{د} (1 - \text{د}) = \text{د} \right]$$

$$\text{د} - \text{د} \times \text{د} = \text{د}$$

$$\text{د} - \text{د} \times \text{د} = \text{د}$$

$$\text{د} - \text{د} \times \text{د} = \text{د}$$

$$\text{د} - \text{د} \times \text{د} = \text{د}$$

$$\text{②} \left[\frac{\text{د} \times \text{د}}{\text{د}} = \text{د} \right]$$

$$\left[\text{د} \times \text{د} = \text{د} \right]$$

$$\text{د} - \text{د} \times \text{د} = \text{د}$$

$$\text{③} \left[\frac{\text{د} \times \text{د}}{\text{د}} = \text{د} \right]$$

$$\text{④} \left[\frac{\text{د} \times \text{د}}{\text{د}} = \text{د} \right]$$

$$\left[\text{د} \times \text{د} = \text{د} \right]$$

$$\left[\text{د} \times \text{د} = \text{د} \right]$$

شكلاً أوجد التكاملات التالية :

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

$$\text{نفرقت من } = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{u^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(u) + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$$

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

$$\text{نفرقت من } = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{u^2 + 1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \arctan(x+2) + C$$

$$= \arctan(x+2) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 5} = \arctan(x+2) + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 5} = \arctan(x+2) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x+1 \\ du &= dx \\ \frac{du}{\sqrt{2}} &= dx \end{aligned}$$

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

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

سؤال: إذا كانت ميل المماس لمخني حـ (س) عند أي نقطة (س، ص) يوازي بالعمودية عمود مسك، حدد معادلة هذا المماس علماً أنه يمر بـ (٣، ١).

الحل: $\frac{y - 1}{x - 3} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow y - 1 = -\frac{x - 3}{3} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{x}{3} + 2$

معادلة تفاضلية $y' = -\frac{1}{3}$ عند $(3, 1)$
 $y' = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 3dy = -dx \Rightarrow 3y = -x + C$

عند $(3, 1)$ $3(1) = -3 + C \Rightarrow C = 6$
المعادلة: $3y = -x + 6 \Rightarrow x + 3y = 6$

عند $(3, 1)$ $3 + 3 = 6$ $\Rightarrow 6 = 6$ $\Rightarrow 1 = 1$

$\therefore x + 3y = 6$

سؤال: يتناقص حجم الماء في بركة بعد كل $\frac{1}{10}$ حجراً سنوياً، فإذا كانت حجم الماء الآن ٢٥ لتر فما هو حجم الماء بعد مرور ٥ سنوات.

الحل: $\frac{25}{10} = \frac{20}{10} \Rightarrow 25 = 20 \Rightarrow 25 = 20$

عند $(5, 20)$ $\frac{20}{5} = \frac{25}{10} \Rightarrow 4 = 2.5 \Rightarrow 4 = 2.5$

عند $(5, 20)$ $20 + 0 = 20$ $\Rightarrow 20 = 20$

عند $(5, 20)$ $20 + 5 = 25$ $\Rightarrow 25 = 25$

عند $(5, 20)$ $25 = 20 + 5$ $\Rightarrow 25 = 25$

$\therefore x = 5$

سؤال: تبعا لث نوع من الحشرات في مزرعة مرفق المعادلة $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5}$ لكل ساعة حيث k تدل على عدد الحشرات. اذا كانت $k = 100$ ففي البداية $(n = 1)$ ، ما عدد الحشرات بعد ٨ ساعات ، (اعتبر $h = 1/4$)

الحل: $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5}$

$\left[\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5}$

سؤال: حل المعادلة التفاضلية $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y}$

الحل: $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y}$

سؤال: نمو البكتيريا بمعدل $\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$ في الساعة حيث n الزمن ، او بعد عدة

البكتيريا بعد مرور ٤ ساعات على ما كانت الاعداد الاصلية هو ...

الحل: $\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$

$\left[\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$

سؤال: يتحرك جسم بحيث أن قارعه ت بعد ث من الزمن يرتبط بسرعة c بالعمودية $c = 0$ و $c = 0$ هبط $c < 0$ أو بعد المسافة التي يتقطعها الجسم بعد c ثانية من بدء الحركة إذا علمت أن سرعته عند بدء الحركة 3 م/ث وأن $c = 18$ عند $c = 0$.

الحل: $c = 0 = 0 \iff c = 0 \iff \frac{c}{3} = \frac{c}{3} \iff c = 0 = 0 = 0$

$c = 18 \iff c = 18 \iff \frac{c}{3} = 6 \iff \frac{c}{3} = 6 \iff c = 18$

$c = 0 \iff c = 0 \iff \frac{c}{3} = 0 \iff \frac{c}{3} = 0 \iff c = 0$

$c = 18 \iff c = 18 \iff \frac{c}{3} = 6 \iff \frac{c}{3} = 6 \iff c = 18$

$c = 0 \iff c = 0 \iff \frac{c}{3} = 0 \iff \frac{c}{3} = 0 \iff c = 0$

سؤال: حل المعادلة المتفاضلية التالية:

$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - 2y$

الحل: $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - 2y \iff \frac{dy}{y^2 - 2y} = dx$

لوحده $y^2 - 2y = y(y - 2)$

$\frac{dy}{y(y-2)} = dx$

سؤال: حل المعادلة $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 + 2y + 1}{y^2 - 2y + 1}$

الحل: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 + 2y + 1}{y^2 - 2y + 1} \iff \frac{dy}{\frac{y^2 + 2y + 1}{y^2 - 2y + 1}} = dx$

سؤال: إذا كانت $y = 1$ عند $x = 0$ وكان $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 + 2y + 1}{y^2 - 2y + 1}$ فاحسب y عند $x = 1$

الحل: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 + 2y + 1}{y^2 - 2y + 1} \iff \frac{dy}{\frac{y^2 + 2y + 1}{y^2 - 2y + 1}} = dx$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 + 2y + 1}{y^2 - 2y + 1} \iff \frac{dy}{\frac{y^2 + 2y + 1}{y^2 - 2y + 1}} = dx$

$$\frac{(3+s)^{2c}}{s^2 - c^2} = \frac{1}{s-c} \times \frac{cs}{s} \quad \text{مثال: حل المعادلة التفاضلية}$$

$$\frac{(3+s)^{2c}}{s^2 - c^2} = \frac{cs}{s-c} \quad \text{الحل:}$$

$$\frac{(3+s)(c-s)(3+s)}{s^2 - c^2} = \frac{cs}{s-c} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$s \left(\frac{7+cs+s^2}{s} \right) = cs^{2c} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$s \left(\frac{7}{s} + \frac{cs}{s} + \frac{s^2}{s} \right) = cs^{2c} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$s \left(\frac{7}{s} + 0 + s \right) = cs^{2c} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$s \left(\frac{7}{s} + 0 + s \right) = cs^{2c} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \left(7 + cs + \frac{cs^2}{c} \right) = cs^{2c} \quad \leftarrow$$

* التكامل بالكسور الجزئية

وهو تقسيم الكسر الواحد إلى عدة كسور
 نجا إلى التكامل بالكسور الجزئية إذا أردنا إيجاد التكامل لقران نسبي
 مقامه محللاً إلى عوامل أو قابلاً للتفكيك

$$\frac{9}{s^2 - c^2} \quad \leftarrow \text{ (بجمل)}$$

$$\frac{0 + cs + c^2}{(s+c)(s-c)} \quad \leftarrow \text{ مثال:}$$

$$\frac{7+s}{s^2 - c^2 - 7} \quad \leftarrow \text{ (بجمل)}$$

سؤال ٤ جيب $\left[\frac{5-3x}{c^2-2c+3} \right] = \frac{5-3x}{(c-1)(c-2)}$

فكرة الكسور الجزئية $\left[\frac{5-3x}{(c-1)(c-2)} \right] =$

لنفرض:

$\frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{3-xc} + \frac{P}{x} = \frac{5-3x}{(1-x)(3-xc)}$

$(3-xc)(x)A + (1-x)(x)B + (1-x)(3-xc)P = 5-3x$

بوضع $x=0$

$\frac{5}{3} = P \leftarrow \frac{5}{3} = P$

بوضع $c=3$ $\frac{2}{3} = B \leftarrow \frac{2}{3} = B$

$\frac{1}{3} = B \leftarrow \frac{1}{3} = B$

بوضع $x=1$ $1 = A \leftarrow 1 = A$

$1 = A \leftarrow 1 = A$

$\left[\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1/3}{3-xc} + \frac{5/3}{x} \right] = I$

$\frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{1-x}$

سؤال ٤ $\left[\frac{7}{c^2-3c} \right] = \frac{7}{c(c-3)}$

بالفرض في $c=3$ $7 = 7 \leftarrow 7 = 7$

بوضع $x=0$ $7 = 7 \leftarrow 7 = 7$

بوضع $c=3$ $7 = 7 \leftarrow 7 = 7$

$\frac{7}{c^2-3c} = \frac{7}{c(c-3)}$

سؤال ٤ : $\int \frac{5 - 4x - 5x^2}{3 - 5x} dx$

طريقة : إذا كانت درجة البسط \leq درجة المقام يجب إكمال أولاً

سؤال ٤ أوجد $\int \frac{5 - 4x - 5x^2}{(1+3x)(3-x)} dx$ (درجة البسط = درجة المقام)

$$\frac{5 - 4x - 5x^2}{(1+3x)(3-x)} = \frac{5 - 4x - 5x^2}{3 - x^2 - 8x + 3x^2}$$

سؤال ٤ = $\int \frac{5 - 4x - 5x^2}{3 - 8x - x^2} dx$

$\int \frac{5 - 4x - 5x^2}{(1+3x)(3-x)} dx = \int \frac{1+14x}{(1+3x)(3-x)} dx + C = I$

$\frac{1+14x}{(1+3x)(3-x)} = \frac{Q}{1+3x} + \frac{P}{3-x} = \frac{1+14x}{(1-3x)(3-x)}$

بوضع $0 = 3 - x$ $\Rightarrow x = 3$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = Q$

$1 + 14x = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)14x$

$\frac{1}{2} = P \Rightarrow P \cdot \frac{11}{2} = 11 \Rightarrow P = 2$

بوضع $1 + 3x = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = Q$

$\int \frac{1}{1+3x} + \frac{2}{3-x} dx + C = I$

$\int \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3-x} dx + C = I$

سؤال ٤ : $\int \frac{x^2}{3+x} dx$ (درجة البسط < درجة المقام)

سؤال ٤ : $\int \frac{x^2 + 3x}{1-x} dx$ (درجة البسط < درجة المقام)

تمثيل جبر الكسوفات التالية :

الصواعل غير مختلفة (بالجزء)

$$1) \left[\frac{u^2}{1-u^2} \right] = \frac{u^2}{1-u^2}$$

$$\left[\frac{u^2}{1-u^2} \right] - \frac{1}{1-u} \times u = \frac{u^2}{1-u^2} - \frac{u}{1-u} = \frac{u^2 - u(1+u)}{1-u^2} = \frac{u^2 - u - u^2}{1-u^2} = \frac{-u}{1-u^2}$$

$$2) \left[\frac{1+u^2}{1-u^2} \right] = \frac{1+u^2}{1-u^2}$$

درجة البسط = درجة المقام

$$\left[\frac{1+u^2}{1-u^2} \right] = \frac{1+u^2}{1-u^2}$$

$$\left[\frac{1+u^2}{1-u^2} \right] + u = \frac{1+u^2}{1-u^2} + \frac{u(1-u^2)}{1-u^2} = \frac{1+u^2+u-u^3}{1-u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{p}{u} = \frac{1+u}{(1-u)u}$$

بوضع $u=1$ = صفر \leftarrow $1-u=0$

$$\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{p}{u} = \frac{1+u}{(1-u)u}$$

$1+1 = 1+1$ \leftarrow $1 = 1$

بوضع $u=0$ = صفر \leftarrow $1-u=1$

$$1 = 1 + 0 = p - \leftarrow p = 1$$

$$3) \left[\frac{1}{1-u} \right] + u = \frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{u(1-u)}{1-u} = \frac{1+u-u^2}{1-u}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1-u} \right] = \frac{1}{1-u}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{p}{u} = \frac{1}{(1+u)u}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{p}{u} = \frac{1}{(1+u)u}$$

بوضع $u=1$ = صفر \leftarrow $1+u=2$

$$1 = 1 + p = 2 \leftarrow p = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \text{ س} &= \text{س}^2 \\ \frac{2 \text{ س}}{\text{س}^2} &= \frac{2}{\text{س}} \\ \frac{2 \text{ س}}{\text{س}^2} &= \frac{2}{\text{س}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \left[\frac{\text{س}^2}{\text{س}^2 + \text{س}^4} \right] &= \text{س}^2 \frac{\text{س}^2}{(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)^2} \\ 4 \left[\frac{1}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)} \right] &= \frac{2 \text{ س}}{\text{س}^2(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)} \end{aligned}$$

ثم نكمل بالكسور الجزئية ونعيد الفهرنت

$$\begin{aligned} \text{س} &= \text{س}^3 \\ \frac{\text{س}}{\text{س}^3} &= \frac{1}{\text{س}^2} \\ \frac{\text{س}}{\text{س}^3} &= \frac{1}{\text{س}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \left[\frac{1}{\text{س} + \text{س}^3} \right] &= \text{س} \frac{1}{(\text{س} + \text{س}^3)^2} \\ 5 \left[\frac{1}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^3)} \right] &= \frac{2 \text{ س}}{\text{س}^2(\text{س} + \text{س}^3)} \end{aligned}$$

ثم نكمل كسور جزئية ونعيد الفهرنت

$$6 \left[\frac{\text{س}^2 + \text{س}^3}{\text{س}^2 - \text{س}^3} \right] = \text{س} \frac{\text{س}^2 + \text{س}^3}{(\text{س} - \text{س}^3)(\text{س} + \text{س}^3)}$$

$$\frac{A}{1 + \text{س}} + \frac{B}{1 - \text{س}} + \frac{P}{\text{س}} = \frac{\text{س}^2 + \text{س}^3}{(\text{س} + \text{س}^3)(\text{س} - \text{س}^3)}$$

$$7 \left[\frac{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)} \right] = \text{س} \frac{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}$$

$$\text{س} = \text{س} \frac{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)} - \frac{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{س} \left(\frac{\text{س}}{\text{س} + \text{س}^4} - 1 \right) &= \text{س} \frac{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)} - \frac{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)} \\ \text{س} \left(\frac{\text{س} - \text{س} - \text{س}^4}{\text{س} + \text{س}^4} \right) &= \frac{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)} - \frac{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)} \end{aligned}$$

$$8 \left[\frac{1}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)} \right] = \text{س} \frac{1}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)} = \frac{1}{\text{س}(\text{س} + \text{س}^4)}$$

بالكسور الجزئية

$$\textcircled{9} \left[\frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{x^2}{(1-x)} + \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2} \right]$$

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

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

ثم نكمل بالتقسيم الجزئية

$\boxed{1 = P}$ $\boxed{1 = Q}$

$$\textcircled{10} \left[\frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{x^2}{x-1} - \frac{x^2}{x+2} \right]$$

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

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

ثم نكمل

$\boxed{1 = P}$ $\boxed{1 = Q}$

$$\textcircled{11} \left[\frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{x^2}{x-1} - \frac{x^2}{x+2} \right]$$

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

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

ثم نكمل كالمثال السابق ونعيد الوقت

$$\textcircled{12} \left[\frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{x^2}{x-1} - \frac{x^2}{x+2} \right]$$

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

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

ثم نكمل ونعيد الوقت

$\boxed{1 = P}$ $\boxed{1 = Q}$

(14)

$\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\cos = \cos = \cos$

$\frac{3 - \sqrt{5+u}}{3 + \sqrt{5+u}} = \cos$ (13)
 $\frac{3 - \sqrt{5+u}}{3 + \sqrt{5+u}} = \cos$
 $\frac{3 - \sqrt{5+u}}{3 + \sqrt{5+u}} = \cos$
 $\frac{3 - \sqrt{5+u}}{3 + \sqrt{5+u}} = \cos$

درجہ البط = درجہ المقام
 نفع

$A + \frac{3 - \sqrt{5+u}}{3 + \sqrt{5+u}} = \cos$
 $A + \frac{3 - \sqrt{5+u}}{3 + \sqrt{5+u}} = \cos$

$\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\cos = \cos = \cos$

$\frac{1}{(1-\cos)^3} = \cos$ (14)
 $\frac{1}{(1-\cos)^3} = \cos$
 $\frac{1}{(1-\cos)^3} = \cos$
 $\frac{1}{(1-\cos)^3} = \cos$

تم نکل کو جزئیہ
 $\boxed{3 = b}$ $\boxed{3 = p}$

$\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\cos = \cos = \cos$

$\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\cos = \cos = \cos$

$\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\cos = \cos = \cos$

$\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\cos = \cos = \cos$

درجہ البط = درجہ المقام
 نفع

تم نکل کو جزئیہ
 $\boxed{\frac{1}{3} = b}$ $\boxed{\frac{4}{3} = p}$

$\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\cos = \cos = \cos$

$\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\cos = \cos = \cos$

$\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\cos = \cos = \cos$

$\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} = \frac{\cos}{\cos}$
 $\cos = \cos = \cos$

درجہ البط = درجہ المقام
 نفع

تم نکل کو جزئیہ
 $\boxed{1 = b}$ $\boxed{1 = p}$

(15)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{5} &= \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} &= \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{17} \quad \frac{1}{x^2-6x+5} &= \frac{1}{(x-5)(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{A}{x-5} + \frac{B}{x-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(x-5)(x-1)} \end{aligned}$$

ثم نكمل كالتالي

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{18} \quad \frac{1}{x^2-6x+5} &= \frac{1}{(x-5)(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{A}{x-5} + \frac{B}{x-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(x-5)(x-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{5} &= \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} &= \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{19} \quad \frac{1}{x^2-6x+5} &= \frac{1}{(x-5)(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{A}{x-5} + \frac{B}{x-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(x-5)(x-1)} \end{aligned}$$

الدرجة البسط = درجة المقام \Rightarrow نفتح

$$\frac{1}{x^2-6x+5} = \frac{A}{x-5} + \frac{B}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-5)(x-1)} = \frac{A(x-1)}{(x-5)(x-1)} + \frac{B(x-5)}{(x-5)(x-1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-5)(x-1)} = \frac{A(x-1) + B(x-5)}{(x-5)(x-1)}$$

$$1 = A(x-1) + B(x-5)$$

$$1 = Ax - A + Bx - 5B$$

$$1 = (A+B)x - (A+5B)$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -(A+5B)=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= -B \\ -(-B) + 5B &= 1 \\ B + 5B &= 1 \\ 6B &= 1 \\ B &= \frac{1}{6} \\ A &= -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{s+1} &= s \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} &= \frac{s}{s} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} &= \\ s &= s \\ s &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$c \left[\frac{1}{s(s+1)} \right] = s \left[\frac{1}{s(s+1)} \right]$$

$$c \left[\frac{1}{(s+1)(1-s)} \right] = c \left[\frac{1}{1-s} \right]$$

$$\frac{c}{1+s} + \frac{c}{1-s} = \frac{c}{(1+s)(1-s)}$$

$$\boxed{1=c} \quad \boxed{1=c} \quad \text{تم زكحل كور جزئية}$$

مثال: حل المعادلة التفاضلية $y' = y$ عند $y=1$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int 1 dx$$

$$\ln|y| = x + C \Rightarrow y = e^{x+C} = e^x \cdot e^C$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{e^x \cdot e^C} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{1}{e^C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{بوضع } x=0, y=1 &\Rightarrow 1 = e^0 \cdot e^C \Rightarrow 1 = e^C \\ \Rightarrow e^C &= 1 \Rightarrow C = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{e^x} \Rightarrow y = e^x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{e^x} \Rightarrow y = e^x$$

مثال: اذا كانت $y' = y$ عند $y=1$ عند $x=0$ اثبت

$$y = e^x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int 1 dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{e^x} &\Rightarrow y = e^x \\ \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{e^x} &\Rightarrow y = e^x \end{aligned}$$