



الرياضيات

الصف الثاني عشر - الفرع العلمي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

12

إجابات التمارين

الناشر: المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج

يسر المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج استقبال آرائكم وملحوظاتكم على هذا الكتاب عن طريق العناوين الآتية:



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إجابات كتاب التمارين للصف الثاني عشر العلمي / الفصل الدراسي الثاني
الوحدة الرابعة: التكامل

أستعد لدراسة الوحدة

إيجاد تكاملات غير محدودة لاقترانات القوة صفة 6

1	$\int 3x^2 \, dx = x^3 + C$
2	$\int (2 + x^3 + 5x^{-2}) \, dx = 2x + \frac{1}{4}x^4 - 5x^{-1} + C = 2x + \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{5}{x} + C$
3	$\int (2x^7 - 4x^{-4}) \, dx = \frac{1}{4}x^8 + \frac{4}{3}x^{-3} + C = \frac{1}{4}x^8 + \frac{4}{3x^3} + C$
4	$\int \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \, dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} - 6\sqrt{x} + C$
5	$\int (4x^4 - 4x^2 + x) \, dx = \frac{4}{5}x^5 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$
6	$\int (x^2 + 7 - 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 7x - x^2 + C$
7	$\int (x^2 + 2x - 3) \, dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 - 3x + C$
8	$\int (2x + 5)^5 \, dx = \frac{1}{12}(2x + 5)^6 + C$
9	$\int \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x+1} \, dx = \int (x-1) \, dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C$

إيجاد تكاملات محدودة لاقترانات القوة صفة 7

10	$\int_{-2}^3 x^5 \, dx = \frac{1}{6}x^6 \Big _{-2}^3 = \frac{1}{6}(729 - 64) = \frac{665}{6}$
11	$\int_1^2 (2x^{-3} + 3x) \, dx = \left(-x^{-2} + \frac{3}{2}x^2\right) \Big _1^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{4} + 6\right) - \left(-1 + \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{21}{4}$



12

$$\int_1^4 \frac{2 + \sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx = \int_1^4 \left(2x^{-2} + x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx = \left(-2x^{-1} - 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Big|_1^4 \\ = \left(-\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) - (-2 - 2) = \frac{5}{2}$$

إيجاد قاعدة اقتران \bar{y} علمت مشتقته ونقطة تحققه (الشرط الأولي) صفحة 7

13

$$f(x) = \int (x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x + C \\ f(0) = 0 + 0 + C \\ 8 = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 8 \\ \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x + 8$$

إيجاد المساحة المحسورة بين منحنى اقتران x ومحور x صفحة 8

14

$$2x^2 - x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2(2-x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 2 \\ Area = \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \int_1^2 (2x^2 - x^3) dx = \left(\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_1^2 \\ = \left(\frac{16}{3} - 4 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{11}{12}$$

15

$$x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-6)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 6, x = 2 \\ f(3) = 9 - 24 + 12 = -3 \Rightarrow f(x) < 0, 2 < x < 6 \\ Area = - \int_2^6 f(x) dx = \int_2^6 (-x^2 + 8x - 12) dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 4x^2 - 12x \right) \Big|_2^6 \\ = (-72 + 144 - 72) - \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 16 - 24 \right) = \frac{32}{3}$$

ملحوظة مهمة: يرجى تعديل قاعدة الاقران المعطى كالتالي:

$$f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 - 11x - 30$$

$$x^3 + 4x^2 - 11x - 30 = 0 \Rightarrow (x - 3)(x + 2)(x + 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3, x = -2, x = -5$$

$$f(-3) = -27 + 36 + 33 - 30 = 12 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0, -5 < x < -2$$

$$f(0) = -30 \Rightarrow f(x) < 0, -2 < x < 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_{-5}^{-2} f(x) dx + \left(-\int_{-2}^3 f(x) dx \right) \\ &= \int_{-5}^{-2} (x^3 + 4x^2 - 11x - 30) dx + \int_{-2}^3 (-x^3 - 4x^2 + 11x + 30) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{11}{2}x^2 - 30x \right) \Big|_{-5}^{-2} + \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{11}{2}x^2 + 30x \right) \Big|_{-2}^3 \\ &= \frac{863}{6} \end{aligned}$$

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الدرس الأول: تكامل اقترانات خاصة

1	$\int 4e^{-5x} dx = -\frac{4}{5}e^{-5x} + C$
2	$\int (\sin 2x - \cos 2x) dx = -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + C$
3	$\int \cos^2 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}\sin 4x + C$
4	$\int \frac{e^x + 4}{e^{2x}} dx = \int (e^{-x} + 4e^{-2x}) dx = -e^{-x} - 2e^{-2x} + C$
5	$\int (\cot x \csc x - 2e^x) dx = -\csc x - 2e^x + C$
6	$\begin{aligned} \int (3 \cos 3x - \tan^2 x) dx &= \int (3 \cos 3x - (\sec^2 x - 1)) dx \\ &= \sin 3x - \tan x + x + C \end{aligned}$



7	$\int \cos 3x (1 + \csc^2 x) dx = \int \cos x \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right) dx$ $= \int \cos x + \cot x \csc x dx = \sin x - \csc x + C$
8	$\int \frac{x^2 + x - 4}{x + 2} dx = \int \left(x - 1 - \frac{2}{x + 2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x - 2 \ln x + 2 + C$
9	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx = \int e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} dx = -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + C$
10	$\int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx = \int (\sec^2 x + x^{-2}) dx = \tan x - \frac{1}{x} + C$
11	$\int \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^3 - 3x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3x^2 - 6x}{x^3 - 3x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln x^3 - 3x^2 + C$
12	$\int \ln e^{\cos x} dx = \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$
13	$\int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2}(x - \sin x) + C$
14	$\int \frac{3}{2x-1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2}{2x-1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln 2x-1 + C$
15	$\int \frac{3 - 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}x}{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x} dx = \int \left(3 \csc^2 \frac{1}{2}x - 2 \cot \frac{1}{2}x \csc \frac{1}{2}x\right) dx$ $= -6 \cot \frac{1}{2}x + 4 \csc \frac{1}{2}x + C$
16	$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^x + 4} dx = \ln e^x + 4 _0^1 = \ln(e + 4) - \ln 5 = \ln \frac{e + 4}{5}$
17	$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{3x-2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 \frac{3}{3x-2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln 3x-2 \Big _1^2 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 4 - 0 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 4$
18	$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$



19

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

$$= \left(2x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_{-1}^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2x \right) \Big|_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 = \frac{13}{3}$$



20

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + 3 \sin x)^2 dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^2 x + 6 \sin x \cos x + 9 \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin^2 x + 6 \sin x \cos x + 9 \sin^2 x) dx$$

21

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx = - \ln |\cos x| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 0 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

22

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} (\cos^2 2x - 4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} (\cos^2 2x - (2 \sin x \cos x)^2) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} (\cos^2 2x - \sin^2 2x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}$$



23

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(1 + \sin x)^2}{\cos^2 x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + 2 \sin x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x + 2 \tan x \sec x + \tan^2 x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x + 2 \tan x \sec x + \sec^2 x - 1) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2 \sec^2 x + 2 \tan x \sec x - 1) dx \\
 &= (2 \tan x + 2 \sec x - x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2 + 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 = 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

24

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \frac{6x}{3x+2} dx &= \int_0^1 \left(2 - \frac{4}{3x+2} \right) dx = \left(2x - \frac{4}{3} \ln |3x+2| \right) \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= 2 - \frac{4}{3} \ln 5 + \frac{4}{3} \ln 2 = 2 + \frac{4}{3} \ln \frac{2}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

25

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_1^5 f(x) dx &= \int_1^3 (2x+1) dx + \int_3^5 (10-x) dx \\
 &= (x^2 + x) \Big|_1^3 + \left(10x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_3^5 \\
 &= 12 - 2 + 50 - \frac{25}{2} - 30 + \frac{9}{2} = 22
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\int_1^k \frac{4}{2x-1} dx = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \ln|2x-1| \Big|_1^k = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \ln|2k-1| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \ln(2k-1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(2k-1) = \frac{1}{2}, k > \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{لأن}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2k-1 = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{2}$$

26

$$\int_0^{\ln a} (e^x + e^{-x}) dx = \frac{48}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^x - e^{-x}) \Big|_0^{\ln a} = \frac{48}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right) - (1 - 1) = \frac{48}{7}$$

27

$$\Rightarrow a - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{48}{7} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 7a^2 - 48a - 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (7a+1)(a-7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{7} (\text{نُرْفَض}), \quad a = 7$$

28

$$A = \int_0^{\pi} 2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} x dx = \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos x) dx = (x + \sin x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi$$



	$f(x) = \int (e^{-x} + x^2) dx = -e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$ $f(x) = -e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$ $f(0) = -1 + C$ $4 = -1 + C \Rightarrow C = 5$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = -e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5$	
29	$f(x) = \int \left(\frac{3}{x} - 4\right) dx = 3 \ln x - 4x + C$ $f(x) = 3 \ln x - 4x + C$ $f(1) = -4 + C$ $0 = -4 + C \Rightarrow C = 4$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = 3 \ln x - 4x + 4$	
30	$s(3) - s(0) = \int_0^3 v(t) dt = \int_0^3 \frac{-t}{1+t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \Big _0^3 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 10 \text{ m}$	
31	$d = \int_0^3 v(t) dt = \int_0^3 \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \Big _0^3 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 10 \text{ m}$	
32	$s\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - s(0) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} v(t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 6 \sin 3t dt = -2 \cos 3t \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \text{ m}$	
33	$6 \sin 3t = 0 \Rightarrow 3t = 0, \pi \Rightarrow t = 0, \frac{\pi}{3}$ $d = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} v(t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 6 \sin 3t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 6 \sin 3t dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -6 \sin 3t dt$ $= -2 \cos 3t \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + 2 \cos 3t \Big _{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 + 2 + 0 - 2(-1) = 6 \text{ m}$	
34		



$0 \leq t \leq 6$ عندما

$$s(t) = \int (8t - t^2) dt = 4t^2 - \frac{1}{3}t^3 + C_1$$

$$s(0) = 0 - 0 + C_1$$

$$0 = 0 + C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s(t) = 4t^2 - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \text{ when } 0 \leq t \leq 6$$

$t > 6$ عندما

$$35 \quad s(t) = \int \left(15 - \frac{1}{2}t \right) dt = 15t - \frac{1}{4}t^2 + C_2$$

الموقع الابتدائي للجسم في هذه الفترة هو موقعه في نهاية الفترة الأولى أي $s(6)$

$$s(6) = 144 - \frac{216}{3} = 72$$

$$s(6) = 90 - 9 + C_2$$

$$72 = 81 + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = -9$$

$$\Rightarrow s(t) = 15t - \frac{1}{4}t^2 - 9 \quad , t > 6$$

$$\Rightarrow s(40) = 15(40) - \frac{1}{4}(1600) - 9 = 191 \text{ m}$$



الدرس الثاني: التكامل بالتعويض

1	$u = x^2 + 4 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x}$ $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{u}} \frac{du}{2x} = \int \frac{1}{2} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} + C$
2	$u = 1 - \cos \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} du$ $\int \left(1 - \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = \int u^2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \frac{2}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} du = \int 2u^2 du = \frac{2}{3} u^3 + C$ $= \frac{2}{3} \left(1 - \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + C$
3	$\int \csc^5 x \cos^3 x dx = \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^5 x} x dx = \int \cot^3 x \csc^2 x x dx$ $u = \cot x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -\csc^2 x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-\csc^2 x}$ $\int \csc^5 x \cos^3 x dx = \int \cot^3 x \csc^2 x x dx$ $= \int u^3 \csc^2 x \frac{du}{-\csc^2 x} = \int -u^3 du = -\frac{1}{4} u^4 + C$ $= -\frac{1}{4} \cot^4 x + C$
4	$u = x^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x}$ $\int x \sin x^2 dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \sin u du = -\frac{1}{2} \cos u + C = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 + C$

	$u = x + 2 \Rightarrow dx = du , \quad x = u - 2$ $\int x^3(x+2)^7 dx = \int (u-2)^3 u^7 du = \int (u^{10} - 6u^9 + 12u^8 - 8u^7) du$ $= \frac{1}{11}u^{11} - \frac{3}{5}u^{10} + \frac{4}{3}u^9 - u^8 + C$ $= \frac{1}{11}(x+2)^{11} - \frac{3}{5}(x+2)^{10} + \frac{4}{3}(x+2)^9 - (x+2)^8 + C$
5	$\int \frac{\ln \sqrt{x}}{x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} \ln x}{x} dx$ $u = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x du$ $\int \frac{\ln \sqrt{x}}{x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} \ln x}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} u du = \frac{1}{4} u^2 + C = \frac{1}{4} (\ln x)^2 + C$
6	$u = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow dx = 2\sqrt{x} du$ $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{e^u}{\sqrt{x}} \times 2\sqrt{x} du = 2 \int e^u du = 2e^u + C = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$
7	$\int \frac{\sin(\ln 4x^2)}{x} dx = \int \frac{\sin(2 \ln 2x)}{x} dx$ $u = 2 \ln 2x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{x}{2} du$ $\int \frac{\sin(\ln 4x^2)}{x} dx = \int \frac{\sin u}{x} \times \frac{x}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin u du = -\frac{1}{2} \cos u + C$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2 \ln 2x) + C = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(\ln 4x^2) + C$
8	



$$u = \tan x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \sec^2 x \Rightarrow \sec^2 x dx = du$$

$$\int \sec^2 x \cos^3(\tan x) dx = \int \cos^3 u du = \int \cos u \cos^2 u du \\ = \int \cos u (1 - \sin^2 u) du$$

$$v = \sin u \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = \cos u \Rightarrow \cos u dx = dv$$

$$9 \quad \int \cos u (1 - \sin^2 u) du = \int (1 - v^2) dv = v - \frac{1}{3} v^3 + C$$

$$= \sin u - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 u + C$$

$$= \sin(\tan x) - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3(\tan x) + C$$

ملحوظة: يمكن إيجاد هذا التكامل بإعادة كتابته على الصورة:

$$\int \sec^2 x \cos(\tan x) (1 - \sin^2(\tan x)) dx$$

. $u = \sin(\tan x)$

$$u = 4x + 1 \Rightarrow 4dx = du , \quad 4x = u - 1$$

$$x = 20 \Rightarrow u = 81$$

$$x = 6 \Rightarrow u = 25$$

$$10 \quad \int_6^{20} \frac{8x}{\sqrt{4x+1}} dx = \int_{25}^{81} \frac{u-1}{2\sqrt{u}} du = \int_{25}^{81} \left(\frac{1}{2}u^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) du \\ = \left(\frac{1}{3}u^{\frac{3}{2}} - u^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Big|_{25}^{81} = (243 - 9) - \left(\frac{125}{3} - 5 \right) = \frac{592}{3}$$



	$u = \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow u^2 = x-1 \Rightarrow 2udu = dx$ $x = 5 \Rightarrow u = 2$ $x = 2 \Rightarrow u = 1$ 11 $\int_2^5 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{2u}{1+u} du = \int_1^2 \left(2 - \frac{2}{u+1}\right) du$ $= (2u - 2\ln u+1) _1^2 = (4 - 2\ln 3) - (2 - 2\ln 2) = 2 - 2\ln\frac{2}{3}$
	$u = 1 + \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-\sin x}$ $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u = 1$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 2$ 12 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\cos x} dx = \int_2^1 \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{u} \times \frac{du}{-\sin x} = \int_2^1 \frac{2(u-1)}{u} du$ $= \int_2^1 \frac{2-2u}{u} du = \int_1^2 \frac{2u-2}{u} du = \int_1^2 \left(2 - \frac{2}{u}\right) du$ $= (2u - 2\ln u) _1^2 = (4 - 2\ln 2) - (2 - 0) = 2 - 2\ln 2$
	$u = 1 + \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow dx = 2\sqrt{x}du$ $x = 4 \Rightarrow u = 3$ 13 $x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 2$ $\int_1^4 \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{u^3}{\sqrt{x}} \times 2\sqrt{x}du = \int_2^3 2u^3 du = \frac{1}{2}u^4 \Big _2^3 = \frac{81}{2} - \frac{16}{2} = \frac{65}{2}$
	$u = \tan x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \sec^2 x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{\sec^2 x} = \cos^2 x du$ $x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow u = 1$ 14 $x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0$ $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{e^{\tan x}}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{e^u}{\cos^2 x} \times \cos^2 x du = \int_0^1 e^u du = e^u \Big _0^1 = e - 1$



$$u = \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-\sin x}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^2 x \sin^3 x \, dx = \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} u^2 \sin^3 x \times \frac{du}{-\sin x} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 u^2 (1 - u^2) \, du \\ = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (u^2 - u^4) \, du = \left(\frac{1}{3}u^3 - \frac{1}{5}u^5 \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{160} \right) = \frac{47}{480}$$

$$x\sqrt{1+x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = -1$$

$$A = - \int_{-1}^0 f(x) \, dx = \int_{-1}^0 -x\sqrt{1+x} \, dx$$

$$u = 1 + x \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u - 1$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

16

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow u = 0$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^0 -x\sqrt{1+x} \, dx = \int_0^1 -x\sqrt{u} \, du = \int_0^1 (1-u)\sqrt{u} \, du$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(u^{\frac{1}{2}} - u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \, du = \left(\frac{2}{3}u^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}u^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{15}$$



17

$$f(x) = \int 16 \sin x \cos^3 x dx$$

$$u = \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-\sin x}$$

$$f(x) = \int 16 \sin x u^3 \times \frac{du}{-\sin x} = \int -16 u^3 du = -4u^4 + C$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -4\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^4 + C$$

$$0 = -1 + C \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -4\cos^4 x + 1$$

18

$$f(x) = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}} dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 5 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x}$$

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

$$f(2) = 3 + C$$

$$1 = 3 + C \Rightarrow C = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 5} - 2$$



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

$$u = 1+t^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = 2t \Rightarrow dt = \frac{du}{2t}$$

$$s(t) = \int \frac{-2t}{u^{\frac{3}{2}}} \times \frac{du}{2t} = \int -u^{-\frac{3}{2}} du = 2u^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} + C$$

$$s(0) = 2 + C =$$

$$4 = 2 + C \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow s(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} + 2$$

الدرس الثالث: التكامل بالكسور الجزئية

$$\frac{4}{x^2 + 4x} = \frac{4}{x(x+4)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+4}$$

$$A(x+4) + B(x) = 4$$

$$1 \quad x=0 \Rightarrow A=1$$

$$x=-4 \Rightarrow B=-1$$

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

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

$$A(x+3) + B(x-3) = 6$$

$$2 \quad x=3 \Rightarrow A=1$$

$$x=-3 \Rightarrow B=-1$$

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



$$\frac{x^2 - 3x + 8}{x^3 - 3x - 2} = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 8}{(x-2)(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$A(x+1)^2 + B(x-2)(x+1) + C(x-2) = x^2 - 3x + 8$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow C = -4$$

3

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow A - 2B - 2C = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} - 2B + 8 = 8 \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 - 3x + 8}{x^3 - 3x - 2} dx &= \int \left(\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{x-2} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x+1} - \frac{4}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{4}{x+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x-10}{x^2 - 2x - 8} = \frac{x-10}{(x-4)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$A(x+2) + B(x-4) = x-10$$

4

$$x = 4 \Rightarrow A = -1$$

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow B = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x-10}{x^2 - 2x - 8} dx &= \int \left(-\frac{1}{x-4} + \frac{2}{x+2} \right) dx \\ &= -\ln|x-4| + 2 \ln|x+2| + C \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{2x^2 + 6x - 2}{2x^2 + x - 1} = 1 + \frac{5x - 1}{2x^2 + x - 1} = 1 + \frac{5x - 1}{(x + 1)(2x - 1)}$$

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

$$A(2x - 1) + B(x + 1) = 5x - 1$$

5

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow A = 2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow B = 1$$

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

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

$$\frac{2x^2 - x + 6}{(x^2 + 2)(x + 1)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 2}$$

$$A(x^2 + 2) + (Bx + C)(x + 1) = 2x^2 - x + 6$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow A = 3$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow 2A + C = 6 \Rightarrow 6 + C = 6 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow 3A + 2B + 2C = 7 \Rightarrow 9 + 2B = 7 \Rightarrow B = -1$$

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

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

$$\frac{2x^2 - x + 6}{(x^2 + 2)(x + 1)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 2}$$

6

$$A(x^2 + 2) + (Bx + C)(x + 1) = 2x^2 - x + 6$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow A = 3$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow 2A + C = 6 \Rightarrow 6 + C = 6 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow 3A + 2B + 2C = 7 \Rightarrow 9 + 2B = 7 \Rightarrow B = -1$$

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

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

$$\frac{2x^2 - x + 6}{(x^2 + 2)(x + 1)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 2}$$



$$\frac{8x + 24}{(x+1)(x-3)^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-3} + \frac{C}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$A(x-3)^2 + B(x+1)(x-3) + C(x+1) = 8x + 24$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$x = 3 \Rightarrow C = 12$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow 9A - 3B + C = 24 \Rightarrow 9 - 3B + 12 = 24 \Rightarrow B = -1$$

$$\int \frac{8x + 24}{(x+1)(x-3)^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-1}{x-3} + \frac{12}{(x-3)^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \ln|x+1| - \ln|x-3| - \frac{12}{x-3} + C$$

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

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

$$A(x+1)(x-1) + B(x-1) + C(x+1)^2 = 8x$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow B = 4$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow -A - B + C = 0 \Rightarrow -A - 4 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow A = -2$$

$$\int \frac{8x}{x^3 + x^2 - x - 1} dx = \int \left(\frac{-2}{x+1} + \frac{4}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{2}{x-1} \right) dx$$

$$= -2 \ln|x+1| - \frac{4}{x+1} + 2 \ln|x-1| + C = 2 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{4}{x+1} + C$$



$$\frac{4}{x^3 - 2x^2} = \frac{4}{x^2(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x-2}$$

$$A(x)(x-2) + B(x-2) + C(x^2) = 4$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow B = -2$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow -A - B + C = 4 \Rightarrow -A + 2 + 1 = 4 \Rightarrow A = -1$$

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

$$= -\ln|x| + \frac{2}{x} + \ln|x-2| + C = \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x} \right| + \frac{2}{x} + C$$

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

$$A(x)(x+1) + B(x+1) + C(x^2) = x-1$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow B = -1$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow C = -2$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow 2A + 2B + C = 0 \Rightarrow 2A - 2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow A = 2$$

$$\int_1^5 \frac{x-1}{x^2(x+1)} dx = \int_1^5 \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{-1}{x^2} + \frac{-2}{x+1} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(2 \ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} - 2 \ln|x-2| \right) \Big|_1^5 = \left(\frac{1}{x} + 2 \ln \left| \frac{x}{x-2} \right| \right) \Big|_1^5 = 2 \ln \frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{5}$$



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

$$A(x-2) + B = 4 - x$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow B = 2$$

11

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow -2A + B = 4 \Rightarrow -2A + 2 = 4 \Rightarrow A = -1$$

$$\int_7^{12} \frac{4-x}{(x-2)^2} dx = \int_7^{12} \left(\frac{-1}{x-2} + \frac{2}{(x-2)^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(-\ln|x-2| - \frac{2}{x-2} \right) \Big|_7^{12} = -\ln 10 - \frac{1}{5} + \ln 5 + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{5} + \ln \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{4}{x^2 + 8x + 15} = \frac{4}{(x+5)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+5} + \frac{B}{x+3}$$

$$A(x+3) + B(x+5) = 4$$

$$x = -5 \Rightarrow A = -2$$

$$x = -3 \Rightarrow B = 2$$

12

$$\int_1^2 \frac{4}{x^2 + 8x + 15} dx = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{-2}{x+5} + \frac{2}{x+3} \right) dx$$

$$= (-2 \ln|x+5| + 2 \ln|x+3|) \Big|_1^2 = \left(2 \ln \left| \frac{x+3}{x+5} \right| \right) \Big|_1^2$$

$$= 2 \ln \frac{5}{7} - 2 \ln \frac{2}{3} = 2 \ln \frac{15}{14}$$



$$\frac{10x^2 - 26x + 10}{2x^2 - 5x} = 5 + \frac{-x + 10}{2x^2 - 5x} = 5 + \frac{10 - x}{x(2x - 5)} = 5 + \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{2x - 5}$$

$$A(2x - 5) + B(x) = 10 - x$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow A = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow B = 3$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{10x^2 - 26x + 10}{2x^2 - 5x} dx = \int_1^2 \left(5 + \frac{-2}{x} + \frac{3}{2x - 5} \right) dx \\ = \left(5x - 2 \ln|x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|2x - 5| \right) \Big|_1^2 = 10 - 2 \ln 2 - 5 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 = 5 - \ln 12\sqrt{3}$$

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

$$A(2x-3)^2 + B(x+1)(2x-3) + C(x+1) = 25$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow C = 10$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow 9A - 3B + C = 25 \Rightarrow 9 - 3B + 10 = 25 \Rightarrow B = -2$$

$$\int_2^5 \frac{25}{(x+1)(2x-3)^2} dx = \int_2^5 \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-2}{2x-3} + \frac{10}{(2x-3)^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\ln|x+1| - \ln|2x-3| - \frac{5}{2x-3} \right) \Big|_2^5 = \left(\ln \left| \frac{x+1}{2x-3} \right| - \frac{5}{2x-3} \right) \Big|_2^5$$

$$= \left(\ln \frac{6}{7} - \frac{5}{7} \right) - (\ln 3 - 5) = \frac{30}{7} + \ln \frac{2}{7}$$



$$\frac{x^2 - 3x + 10}{x^2 - x - 6} = 1 + \frac{16 - 2x}{x^2 - x - 6} = 1 + \frac{16 - 2x}{(x - 3)(x + 2)} = 1 + \frac{A}{x - 3} + \frac{B}{x + 2}$$

$$A(x + 2) + B(x - 3) = 16 - 2x$$

$$x = 3 \Rightarrow A = 2$$

15

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow B = -4$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^2 - 3x + 10}{x^2 - x - 6} dx = \int_0^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x - 3} + \frac{-4}{x + 2} \right) dx$$

$$= (x + 2 \ln|x - 3| - 4 \ln|x + 2|)|_0^2$$

$$= 2 - 4 \ln 4 - 2 \ln 3 + 4 \ln 2 = 2 - 2 \ln 12$$

$$A = \int_1^2 \frac{4x + 3}{(x + 2)(2x - 1)} dx$$

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

$$A(2x - 1) + B(x + 2) = 4x + 3$$

16

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow B = 2$$

$$A = \int_1^2 \frac{4x + 3}{(x + 2)(2x - 1)} dx = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x + 2} + \frac{2}{2x - 1} \right) dx$$

$$= (\ln|x + 2| + \ln|2x - 1|)|_1^2$$

$$= (\ln 4 + \ln 3) - (\ln 3 + 0) = \ln 4$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_2^3 \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 7x}{(x+2)(2x-2)^2} dx \\
 \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 7x}{(x+2)(2x-2)^2} &= \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 7x}{4x^3 - 12x + 8} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3x^2 - 4x - 2}{4x^3 - 12x + 8} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3x^2 - 4x - 2}{(x+2)(2x-2)^2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{2x-2} + \frac{C}{(2x-2)^2} \\
 A(2x-2)^2 + B(x+2)(2x-2) + C(x+2) &= 3x^2 - 4x - 2 \\
 x = -2 \Rightarrow A &= \frac{1}{2} \\
 17 \quad x = 1 \Rightarrow C &= -1 \\
 x = 0 \Rightarrow 4A - 4B + 2C &= -2 \Rightarrow 2 - 4B - 2 = -2 \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2} \\
 A &= \int_2^3 \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 7x}{(x+2)(2x-2)^2} dx = \int_2^3 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x+2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2x-2} + \frac{-1}{(2x-2)^2} \right) dx \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x+2| + \frac{1}{4}\ln|2x-2| + \frac{1}{2(2x-2)} \right) \Big|_2^3 \\
 &= \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\ln 5 + \frac{1}{4}\ln 4 + \frac{1}{8} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\ln 4 + \frac{1}{4}\ln 2 + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4}\ln \frac{25}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$u = e^x \Rightarrow du = e^x dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{e^x}$$

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

$$\frac{u + 1}{(u^2 + 1)(u - 1)} = \frac{Au + B}{u^2 + 1} + \frac{C}{u - 1}$$

$$(Au + B)(u - 1) + C(u^2 + 1) = u + 1$$

18 $u = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1$

$$u = 0 \Rightarrow -B + C = 1 \Rightarrow -B + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$u = -1 \Rightarrow 2A - 2B + 2C = 0 \Rightarrow 2A + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow A = -1$$

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

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

$$u = \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \cos x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{\cos x}$$

$$\int \frac{5 \cos x}{\sin^2 x + 3 \sin x - 4} dx = \int \frac{5 \cos x}{u^2 + 3u - 4} \times \frac{du}{\cos x} = \int \frac{5}{u^2 + 3u - 4} du$$

$$\frac{5}{u^2 + 3u - 4} = \frac{5}{(u + 4)(u - 1)} = \frac{A}{u + 4} + \frac{B}{u - 1}$$

$$A(u - 1) + B(u + 4) = 5$$

19 $u = 1 \Rightarrow B = 1$

$$u = -4 \Rightarrow A = -1$$

$$\int \frac{5}{u^2 + 3u - 4} du = \int \left(\frac{-1}{u + 4} + \frac{1}{u - 1} \right) du = -\ln|u + 4| + \ln|u - 1| + C$$

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

$$= \ln \left| \frac{-1 + \sin x}{4 + \sin x} \right| + C$$



$$u = \tan x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \sec^2 x \Rightarrow du = \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^2 x + 5 \tan x + 6} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 5u + 6} du$$

$$\frac{1}{u^2 + 5u + 6} = \frac{1}{(u+3)(u+2)} = \frac{A}{u+3} + \frac{B}{u+2}$$

$$A(u+2) + B(u+3) = 1$$

20

$$u = -3 \Rightarrow A = -1$$

$$u = -2 \Rightarrow B = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 5u + 6} du = \int \left(\frac{-1}{u+3} + \frac{1}{u+2} \right) du = \ln|u+2| - \ln|u+3| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^2 x + 5 \tan x + 6} dx = \ln \left| \frac{2 + \tan x}{3 + \tan x} \right| + C$$

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

$$A(x+1) + B(x-3) = 4x$$

$$x = 3 \Rightarrow A = 3$$

21

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow B = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{4x}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = (3 \ln|x-3| + \ln|x+1|)|_0^1$$

$$= (3 \ln 2 + \ln 2) - (3 \ln 3) = \ln 8 + \ln 2 - \ln 27 = \ln \frac{16}{27}$$



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

$$A(x+1) + B(2x-1) = 1$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{3}$$

22

$$\int_1^p \frac{1}{2x^2 + x - 1} dx = \int_1^p \left(\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2x-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{x+1} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln|2x-1| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| \right) \Big|_1^p = \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln|2p-1| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|p+1| \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \ln 2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{2(2p-1)}{p+1} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left(\frac{4p-2}{p+1} \right) \quad , p > 1$$





الدرس الرابع: التكامل بالأجزاء

1	$u = x$ $du = dx$	$dv = \cos 4x \, dx$ $v = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x$	$\int x \cos 4x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} x \sin 4x - \int \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} x \sin 4x + \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + C$
2	$u = x$ $du = dx$	$dv = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$ $v = \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$	$\int x \sqrt{x+1} dx = \frac{2}{3} x(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \int \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$ $= \frac{2}{3} x(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{15} (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$
3	$u = x$ $du = dx$	$dv = e^{-x} dx$ $v = -e^{-x}$	$\int x e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} - \int -e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C$
4	$u = \ln x$ $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$	$dv = (x^2 + 1) dx$ $v = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + x$	$\int (x^2 + 1) \ln x dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + x \right) \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + x \right) dx$ $= \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + x \right) \ln x - \int \left(\frac{1}{3} x^2 + 1 \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + x \right) \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 - x + C$
5	$u = 3 \ln x$ $du = \frac{3}{x} dx$	$dv = dx$ $v = x$	$\int 3 \ln x dx = \int 3 \ln x dx$ $\int 3 \ln x dx = 3x \ln x - \int 3 dx = 3x \ln x - 3x + C$



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

$$du = 2e^{2x} \, dx \quad v = -\cos x$$

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

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

$$du = 4e^{2x} \, dx \quad v = \sin x$$

$$6 \Rightarrow \int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x - \int 4e^{2x} \sin x \, dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x - 4 \int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x + C$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{5}e^{2x}(2 \sin x - \cos x) + C$$

$$7 \quad u = \ln x \quad dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x$$

$$\int_1^e \ln x \, dx = x \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e dx = x \ln x \Big|_1^e - x \Big|_1^e = e - e + 1 = 1$$

$$8 \quad u = \ln x \quad dv = x^{-2} dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = \frac{-1}{x}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \frac{-\ln x}{x} \Big|_1^2 + \int_1^2 x^{-2} dx = \frac{-\ln x}{x} \Big|_1^2 - \frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$



	$u = x$	$dv = \cos \frac{1}{4}x \, dx$
	$du = dx$	$v = 4 \sin \frac{1}{4}x$
9	$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos \frac{1}{4}x \, dx = 4x \sin \frac{1}{4}x \Big _0^{\pi} - \int_1^2 4 \sin \frac{1}{4}x \, dx$ $= 4x \sin \frac{1}{4}x \Big _0^{\pi} + 16 \cos \frac{1}{4}x \Big _0^{\pi}$ $= \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{16}{\sqrt{2}} - 16 = 2\sqrt{2}\pi + 8\sqrt{2} - 16$	
10	$u = e^{3x}$ $du = 3e^{3x} \, dx$ $\int e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{3x} \sin 2x - \int \frac{3}{2}e^{3x} \sin 2x \, dx$ $u = \frac{3}{2}e^{3x}$ $du = \frac{9}{2}e^{3x} \, dx$ $\Rightarrow \int e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4}e^{3x} \cos 2x - \int \frac{9}{4}e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx$ $\Rightarrow \int e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4}e^{3x} \cos 2x - \frac{9}{4} \int e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx$ $\Rightarrow \frac{13}{4} \int e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4}e^{3x} \cos 2x + C$ $\Rightarrow \int e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{2}{13}e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{13}e^{3x} \cos 2x + C$ $\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{13}(2e^{3x} \sin 2x + 3e^{3x} \cos 2x) \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{13}(2e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} - 3)$	$dv = \cos 2x \, dx$ $v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$ $dv = \sin 2x \, dx$ $v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$ $\int e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4}e^{3x} \cos 2x - \int \frac{9}{4}e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx$ $\int e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4}e^{3x} \cos 2x - \frac{9}{4} \int e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx$ $\frac{13}{4} \int e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4}e^{3x} \cos 2x + C$ $\int e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{2}{13}e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{13}e^{3x} \cos 2x + C$ $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{3x} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{13}(2e^{3x} \sin 2x + 3e^{3x} \cos 2x) \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{13}(2e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} - 3)$



$$u = \ln(x + 1)$$

$$dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

$$v = x$$

$$\int_1^e \ln(x+1) dx = x \ln(x+1)|_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{x}{x+1} dx$$

$$= x \ln(x+1)|_1^e - \int_1^e \left(1 + \frac{-1}{x+1}\right) dx$$

$$= x \ln(x+1)|_1^e - (x - \ln(x+1))|_1^e$$

$$= e \ln(e+1) - \ln 2 - (e - \ln(e+1)) + (1 - \ln 2)$$

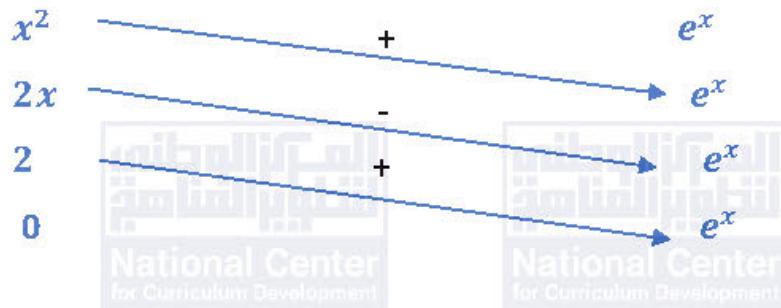
$$= (1+e) \ln(e+1) - 2 \ln 2 - e + 1$$

$$\int x^2 e^x dx$$

سنستخدم هنا طريقة الجدول:

ومشتقاته المتكررة $f(x)$

وتكاملاته المتكررة $g(x)$



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$$\Rightarrow \int x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2 e^x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2)|_0^1 = e - 2$$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$v = x$$

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$$\int_2^4 \ln x dx = x \ln x|_2^4 - \int_2^4 dx = x \ln x|_2^4 - x|_2^4$$

$$= 4 \ln 4 - 2 \ln 2 - 2 = 8 \ln 2 - 2 \ln 2 - 2 = 6 \ln 2 - 2$$



	<p>إن الإحداثيين x لل نقطتين A, B هما أول حللين موجبين للمعاملة:</p> <p>14 $x \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = \pi, x = 2\pi, \dots$</p> <p>ومنه: $A(\pi, 0), B(2\pi, 0)$</p>
15	<p>$\text{Area} = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \, dx + (- \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin x \, dx)$</p> <p>$u = x \quad dv = \sin x \, dx$</p> <p>$du = dx \quad v = -\cos x$</p> <p>$\int x \sin x \, dx = -x \cos x + \int \cos x \, dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$</p> <p>$\text{Area} = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \, dx + (- \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin x \, dx)$</p> <p>$= (-x \cos x + \sin x) _0^{\pi} + (x \cos x - \sin x) _{\pi}^{2\pi}$</p> <p>$= \pi + 2\pi - (-\pi) = 4\pi$</p>
16	<p>$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \ln x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 1$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow A(1, 0)$</p>
17	<p>$\text{Area} = \int_1^2 x^2 \ln x \, dx$</p> <p>$u = \ln x \quad dv = x^2 \, dx$</p> <p>$du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx \quad v = \frac{1}{3} x^3$</p> <p>$\text{Area} = \int_1^2 x^2 \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x \Big _1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{3} x^2 \, dx$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x \Big _1^2 - \frac{1}{9} x^3 \Big _1^2$</p> <p>$= \frac{8}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{7}{9}$</p>



الدرس الخامس: المساحات والحجم

1	<p>ملاحظة هامة: يرجى تعديل المعادلة $y = 2$ في الرسم إلى $y = 1$</p> $A = \int_0^{\pi} (2 - (1 + \cos 2x)) dx = \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \Big _0^{\pi} = (\pi - 0) - (0 - 0) = \pi$
2	$1 + 10x - 2x^2 = 1 + 5x - x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x - 5) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 5$ $\Rightarrow A = \int_0^5 (1 + 10x - 2x^2 - (1 + 5x - x^2)) dx$ $= \int_0^5 (5x - x^2) dx = \left(\frac{5}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big _0^5 = \frac{125}{2} - \frac{125}{3} = \frac{125}{6}$
3	$A = \int_0^2 (3x - x^2 - (x)) dx = \int_0^2 (2x - x^2) dx$ $= \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big _0^2 = 4 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$
4	$A = \int_{-1}^2 ((x^2 + 1) - (2x - 2)) dx = \int_{-1}^2 (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx$ $= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 3x \right) \Big _{-1}^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 + 6 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - 1 - 3 \right) = 9$
5	$x^2 = 2 - x \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x + 2)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2, x = 1$ $A = \int_{-2}^1 ((2 - x) - (x^2)) dx = \int_{-2}^1 (2 - x - x^2) dx$ $= \left(2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big _{-2}^1 = \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) - \left(-4 - 2 + \frac{8}{3} \right) = \frac{9}{2}$
6	$\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 = x \Rightarrow x^2 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 1$ <p>لكن $x \neq 0$ لأن الاقترانين غير معرفين عند $x = 0$، إذن يتقاطع المنحنيان في نقطة واحدة عند $x = 1$</p> $A = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \Big _1^2 = \left(\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) - (1) = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$



$$1 - \cos x = \cos x \Rightarrow 2 \cos x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos x > 1 - \cos x, \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos x < 1 - \cos x, \quad \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \pi$$

7 $A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\cos x - (1 - \cos x)) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} (1 - \cos x - (\cos x)) dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (2 \cos x - 1) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} (1 - 2 \cos x) dx$$

$$= (2 \sin x - x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + (x - 2 \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$3\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x^3} + 4 = 4 - \frac{1}{2}x \Rightarrow 3\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x^3} + \frac{1}{2}x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \left(3 - x + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 0, x - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0, 2x - \sqrt{x} - 6 = 0$$

8 $\sqrt{x} = u \Rightarrow x = u^2, \quad \sqrt{x} > 0 \Rightarrow u > 0$

$$2x - \sqrt{x} - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 2u^2 - u - 6 = 0$$

$$(2u + 3)(u - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{3}{2}, u = 2 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0, x = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow A(4, 2)$$

(الحل السالب مرفوض)

9 $A = \int_0^4 \left((3\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x^3} + 4) - \left(4 - \frac{1}{2}x \right) \right) dx$

$$= \int_0^4 \left(3\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x^3} + \frac{1}{2}x \right) dx = \left(2x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{4}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^4$$

$$= 16 - \frac{64}{5} + 4 = \frac{36}{5} = 7.2$$



<p>10</p> $s(7) - s(0) = \int_0^7 v(t) dt = -A_1 + A_2 - A_3$ $= -\frac{1}{2}(2)(1) + \frac{1}{2}(2)(4+1) - \frac{1}{2}(2)(1) = -1 + 5 - 1 = 3 \text{ m}$
<p>11</p> $d = \int_0^7 v(t) dt = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 1 + 5 + 1 = 7 \text{ m}$
<p>12</p> $s(7) - s(0) = 3 \text{ m} \Rightarrow s(7) - 2 = 3 + 2 = 5 \text{ m}$
<p>13</p> $\frac{1}{2}x + 3 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3, x = -2$ $V = \pi \int_0^3 \left((g(x))^2 - (f(x))^2 \right) dx = \pi \int_0^3 \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}x + 3 \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 \right)^2 \right) dx$ $= \pi \left(\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 3 \right)^3 - \frac{1}{20}x^5 \right) \Big _0^3 = \frac{153\pi}{5} = 30.6\pi$
<p>14</p> $V = \pi \int_e^{e^3} (f(x))^2 dx = \pi \int_e^{e^3} \ln x dx$ $u = \ln x \quad dv = dx$ $du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x$ $V = \pi \int_e^{e^3} \ln x dx = \pi(x \ln x _e^{e^3} - \int_e^{e^3} dx) = \pi(x \ln x _e^{e^3} - x _e^{e^3})$ $= \pi(3e^3 - e - e^3 + e) = 2\pi e^3$
<p>15</p> $x^2 = \sqrt{2x} \Rightarrow x^4 = 2x \Rightarrow x^4 - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x^3 - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = \sqrt[3]{2}$ $V = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{2}} \left((\sqrt{2x})^2 - (x^2)^2 \right) dx = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{2}} (2x - x^4) dx$ $= \pi \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right) \Big _0^{\sqrt[3]{2}} = \pi \left(\sqrt[3]{4} - \frac{2\sqrt[3]{4}}{5} \right) = \frac{3\pi\sqrt[3]{4}}{5}$
<p>16</p> $y = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + 16 = 25 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = -3, x = 3$ $x^2 + y^2 = 25 \Rightarrow y^2 = 25 - x^2$ $V = \pi \int_{-3}^3 (y^2 - (4)^2) dx = \pi \int_{-3}^3 (25 - x^2 - 16) dx = \pi \int_{-3}^3 (9 - x^2) dx$ $= \pi \left(9x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big _{-3}^3 = \pi((27 - 9) - (-27 + 9)) = 36\pi$



الدرس السادس: المعادلات التفاضلية

<p>1</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = 3x^2dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int 3x^2dx \Rightarrow \ln y = x^3 + C$
<p>2</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - 4}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{y^2 - 4} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y^2 - 4} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$ $\frac{1}{y^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{(y - 2)(y + 2)} = \frac{A}{y - 2} + \frac{B}{y + 2}$ $\Rightarrow A(y + 2) + B(y - 2) = 1$ $y = -2 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{4}$ $y = 2 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y^2 - 4} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{y - 2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{y + 2}$ $\int \frac{dy}{y^2 - 4} = \int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{y - 2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{y + 2} \right) dy = \int \frac{dx}{x}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \ln y - 2 - \frac{1}{4} \ln y + 2 = \ln x + C \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \ln \left \frac{y - 2}{y + 2} \right = \ln x + C$
<p>3</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x+y} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \times e^y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{e^y} = e^x dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{e^y} = \int e^x dx$ $\Rightarrow \int e^{-y} dy = \int e^x dx \Rightarrow -e^{-y} = e^x + C$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x \sec y}{ye^{x^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{ydy}{\sec y} = \frac{x dx}{e^{x^2}} \Rightarrow \int y \cos y dy = \int xe^{-x^2} dx$$

نجد $\int y \cos y dy$ بالأجزاء (من دون إضافة ثابت التكامل):

$$u = y \\ du = dy$$

$$dv = \cos y dy \\ v = \sin y$$

$$\Rightarrow \int y \cos y dy = y \sin y - \int \sin y dy = y \sin y + \cos y + C$$

4

نجد $\int xe^{-x^2} dx$ بالتعويض (من دون إضافة ثابت التكامل):

$$u = -x^2 \Rightarrow du = -2x dx \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{du}{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int xe^{-x^2} dx = \int xe^u \times \frac{du}{-2x} = -\int \frac{1}{2} e^u du = -\frac{1}{2} e^u = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2}$$

نضيف ثابت التكامل في الخطوة الأخيرة:

$$\int y \cos y dy = \int xe^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y \sin y + \cos y = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-3}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{y-3} dy = dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{y}{y-3} dy = \int dx$$

5

$$\Rightarrow \int \left(1 + \frac{3}{y-3}\right) dy = \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y + 3 \ln|y-3| = x + C$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x \ln x}{y^2} \Rightarrow y^2 dy = x \ln x dx \Rightarrow \int y^2 dy = \int x \ln x dx$$

نجد $\int x \ln x dx$ بالأجزاء:

$$u = \ln x$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2$$

$$\int y^2 dy = \int x \ln x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} y^3 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C$$

$$6 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -30 \cos 4x \sin 4x, y\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow dy = -30 \cos 4x \sin 4x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dy = \int -15 \sin 8x dx$$

$$7 \quad \Rightarrow y = \frac{15}{8} \cos 8x + C$$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{15}{8} \cos 8\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) + C$$

$$0 = -\frac{15}{8} + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{15}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{15}{8} \cos 8x + \frac{15}{8}$$

الحل العام :

الشرط الأولي :

الحل الخاص :



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 \sqrt{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = x^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \int x^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$

$$y(0) = 2 \Rightarrow 0 + C = 2 \Rightarrow C = 2 \quad : \text{الشرط الأولي}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2$$

الحل العام :

الحل الخاص :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4\sqrt{x}}{\cos y}, y(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos y dy = 4\sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cos y dy = \int 4\sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin y = \frac{8}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 0 \quad : \text{الشرط الأولي}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin y = \frac{8}{3}x\sqrt{x}$$

الحل العام :

الشرط الأولي :

الحل الخاص :

9



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= xe^{y-x^2}, y(1) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= xe^y e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{e^y} = xe^{-x^2} dx \\ \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{e^y} &= \int xe^{-x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} u &= -x^2 \Rightarrow du = -2x dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-2x} \\ \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{e^y} &= \int xe^{-x^2} dx = \int xe^u \times \frac{du}{-2x} = \int -\frac{1}{2} e^u du = -\frac{1}{2} e^u = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \\ -e^{-y} &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C \\ \Rightarrow e^{-y} &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C \\ y(1) = 0 &\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{2e} + C \Rightarrow C = 1 - \frac{1}{2e} \\ \Rightarrow e^{-y} &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2e} \end{aligned}$$

نجد $\int xe^{-x^2} dx$ بالتوسيع:

الحل العام :

الشرط الأولي :

الحل الخاص :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = xe^{-y}, y(4) = \ln 2$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{e^{-y}} &= x dx \\ \Rightarrow \int e^y dy &= \int x dx \Rightarrow e^y = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C \\ y(4) = \ln 2 &\Rightarrow 2 = 8 + C \Rightarrow C = -6 \\ \Rightarrow e^y &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 6 \end{aligned}$$

الحل العام :

الشرط الأولي :

الحل الخاص :



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (3x^2 + 4)y^2, y(2) = -0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^2} = (3x^2 + 4)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int y^{-2} dy = \int (3x^2 + 4) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{y} = x^3 + 4x + C$$

12

$$y(2) = -0.1 \Rightarrow 10 = 8 + 8 + C \Rightarrow C = -6 \quad : \text{الشرط الأولي}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{y} = x^3 + 4x - 6 \quad : \text{الحل الخاص}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}y^{0.8}, y(0) = 100000$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{-0.8} dy = \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int y^{-0.8} dy = \int \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow 5y^{0.2} = \frac{1}{2}t + C$$

$$y(0) = 100000 \Rightarrow 5\sqrt[5]{100000} = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 5\sqrt[5]{y} = \frac{1}{2}t + 50$$

13

الحل العام :

الحل الخاص :

14

$$5\sqrt[5]{y} = \frac{1}{2}(7) + 50 \Rightarrow \sqrt[5]{y} = 10.7 \Rightarrow y = (10.7)^5 \approx 140255$$



$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{v^2}{100}, v(0) = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow -v^{-2} dv = \frac{1}{100} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow - \int v^{-2} dv = \int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{100} t + C$$

$$v(0) = 20 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{20} = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{100} t + \frac{1}{20} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = \frac{t+5}{100} \Rightarrow v = \frac{100}{t+5}$$

15

$$e^y \frac{dy}{dx} = 10 + 2\sec^2 x, y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^y dy = (10 + 2\sec^2 x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^y dy = \int (10 + 2\sec^2 x) dx$$

16

$$\Rightarrow e^y = 10x + 2\tan x + C$$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{5\pi}{2} + 2 + C \Rightarrow C = -1 - \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^y = 10x + 2\tan x - 1 - \frac{5\pi}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} &= 0, y(6) = 4 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= -\frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x} \\ \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} &= \int -\frac{dx}{x} \\ \Rightarrow \ln|y| &= -\ln|x| + C \end{aligned}$$

17

$$y(6) = 4 \Rightarrow \ln 4 = -\ln 6 + C \Rightarrow C = \ln 24$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + \ln 24$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|xy| = \ln 24$$

$$\Rightarrow |xy| = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow |y| = \frac{24}{|x|} \Rightarrow y = \frac{24}{x} \quad \text{or} \quad \Rightarrow y = -\frac{24}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{24}{x} \quad \left(\text{لأن } y = -\frac{24}{x} \text{ لا تحقق شروط السؤال} \right)$$



إجابات كتاب التمارين للصف الثاني عشر العلمي / الفصل الدراسي الثاني

الوحدة الخامسة: المتجهات

أستعد لدراسة الوحدة

الصورة الإحداثية ومقدار المتجه صفة 19

1 $A(-1, 6), B(-1, -2), C(4, -5), D(5, 1)$

$\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle 0, -8 \rangle, |\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{0 + 64} = 8$

2 $\overrightarrow{BC} = \langle 5, -3 \rangle, |\overrightarrow{BC}| = \sqrt{25 + 9} = \sqrt{34}$

3 $\overrightarrow{CD} = \langle 1, 6 \rangle, |\overrightarrow{CD}| = \sqrt{1 + 36} = \sqrt{37}$

4 $\overrightarrow{DA} = \langle -6, 5 \rangle, |\overrightarrow{DA}| = \sqrt{36 + 25} = \sqrt{61}$

جمع المتجهات وطرحها وضربها في عدد حقيقي هندسياً صفة 19

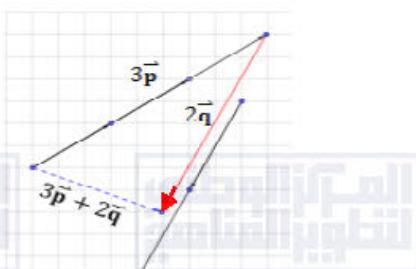
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6

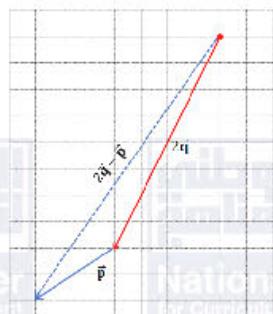


7





8



جمع المتجهات المكتوبة بالصورة الإحداثية، وطرحها، وضربها في عدد حقيقي صفة 20

9 $\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \langle 9, 7 \rangle$

10 $\vec{v} - \vec{u} = \langle 3, 11 \rangle$

11 $3\vec{u} + 2\vec{v} = \langle 21, 12 \rangle$

12 $-2\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \langle 0, 13 \rangle$

الضرب القياسي، والزاوية بين متجهين صفة 21

13 $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 2(3) - 5(-1) = 11$

14 $\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = -3(8) - 4(6) = -48$

15 $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{s} = -5(2) + 4(3) = 2$

16 $\vec{q} \cdot \vec{p} = 11(-4) + 8(-5) = -84$

$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{9 + 49} = \sqrt{58}$

$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{25 + 1} = \sqrt{26}$

17 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 3(5) + 7(1) = 22$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{22}{\sqrt{58}\sqrt{26}} \right) \approx 55.5^\circ$$



$$|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{4 + 9} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$|\vec{d}| = \sqrt{36 + 81} = \sqrt{117}$$

$$\vec{c} \cdot \vec{d} = 2(-6) - 3(9) = -39$$

18

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\vec{c} \cdot \vec{d}}{|\vec{c}| |\vec{d}|} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-39}{\sqrt{13} \sqrt{117}} \right) = \cos^{-1}(-1) = 180^\circ$$

ملحوظة: يمكن ملاحظة أن $\vec{c} = -3\vec{d}$ ، ومنه استنتاج أن قياس الزاوية بينهما هو 180° لأن لهما اتجاهان متعاكسان.

19

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 4(3n - 4) + n(-10) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 12n - 16 - 10n = 0 \Rightarrow n = 8$$



الدرس الأول: المتجهات في الفضاء

1				
2				
3				
4				
5				$A(3, 0, 6)$



6	$C(0,5,6)$
7	$D(0,0,6)$
8	$F(3,5,0)$
9	مركزه هو متصف \overline{OB} وهو: $\left(\frac{0+3}{2}, \frac{0+5}{2}, \frac{0+6}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, 3\right)$
10	$\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle 6,4,-3 \rangle, \overrightarrow{AB} = \sqrt{36 + 16 + 9} = \sqrt{61}$
11	$\overrightarrow{EF} = \langle 3,4,-12 \rangle, \overrightarrow{EF} = \sqrt{9 + 16 + 144} = \sqrt{169} = 13$
12	$\overrightarrow{GH} = \langle 12,4,6 \rangle, \overrightarrow{GH} = \sqrt{144 + 16 + 36} = \sqrt{196} = 14$
13	$ \overrightarrow{AC} = \sqrt{64 + 25 + 45} = \sqrt{134}$ ليكن $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ متوجه وحدة في اتجاه \overrightarrow{AC} ، فلنـ: $\hat{\mathbf{u}} = \frac{1}{ \overrightarrow{AC} } \overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{134}} (8\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 5\hat{\mathbf{j}} - 3\sqrt{5}\hat{\mathbf{k}}) = \frac{8}{\sqrt{134}}\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{134}}\hat{\mathbf{j}} - \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{134}}\hat{\mathbf{k}}$
14	$ \vec{v} = \sqrt{25 + 16 + 400} = \sqrt{441} = 21$ $\Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{1}{21} \langle -5, 4, 20 \rangle = \langle \frac{-5}{21}, \frac{4}{21}, \frac{20}{21} \rangle$ هو متوجه وحدة في اتجاه \vec{v}
15	$ \vec{v} = \sqrt{16 + 144 + 9} = 13$ $\Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{4}{13}\hat{\mathbf{i}} - \frac{12}{13}\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{3}{13}\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{v}}$ هو متوجه وحدة في اتجاه \vec{v} ، إذن، المتوجه الذي له اتجاه \vec{v} نفسه ومقداره 52 هو $\hat{\mathbf{v}} 52$ ويساوي: $52 \left(\frac{4}{13}\hat{\mathbf{i}} - \frac{12}{13}\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{3}{13}\hat{\mathbf{k}} \right) = 16\hat{\mathbf{i}} - 48\hat{\mathbf{j}} + 12\hat{\mathbf{k}}$
16	$2\vec{u} + 4\vec{v} = 2\langle 3,5,-7 \rangle + 4\langle -4,3,-6 \rangle = \langle -10,22,-38 \rangle$
17	$3\vec{u} - 2\vec{v} = 3\langle 3,5,-7 \rangle - 2\langle -4,3,-6 \rangle = \langle 17,9,-9 \rangle$



18

$$\begin{aligned}
 a\langle 3,5,-7 \rangle + 5\langle -4,3,-6 \rangle &= \langle 3a - 20, 5a + 15, -7a - 30 \rangle \\
 \Rightarrow \langle 3a - 20, 5a + 15, -7a - 30 \rangle &= \langle -2, b, c \rangle \\
 \Rightarrow 3a - 20 = -2 \quad \text{و} \quad 5a + 15 = b \quad \text{و} \quad -7a - 30 = c \\
 \Rightarrow a = 6 \quad \text{و} \quad b = 45 \quad \text{و} \quad c = -72
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{AP}{PB} = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{BP}{BA} = \frac{3}{8}$$

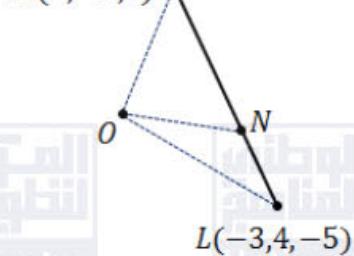
19

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{OP} &= \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BP} = 2\vec{b} + \frac{3}{8}\overrightarrow{BA} = 2\vec{b} + \frac{3}{8}(\overrightarrow{BO} + \overrightarrow{OA}) = 2\vec{b} + \frac{3}{8}(-2\vec{b} + 2\vec{a}) \\
 &= \left(2 - \frac{3}{4}\right)\vec{b} + \frac{3}{4}\vec{a} = \frac{5}{4}\vec{b} + \frac{3}{4}\vec{a} \\
 \overrightarrow{OP} &= \frac{1}{4}(5\vec{b} + 3\vec{a}) \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\overrightarrow{LN} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{NM} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{LN} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{LM}$$

20

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{ON} &= \overrightarrow{OL} + \overrightarrow{LN} \\
 &= \overrightarrow{OL} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{LM} = \overrightarrow{OL} + \frac{1}{3}(\overrightarrow{OM} - \overrightarrow{OL}) \\
 \overrightarrow{ON} &= \langle -3, 4, -5 \rangle + \frac{1}{3}\langle 3, -6, 9 \rangle \\
 &= \langle -2, 2, -2 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{b} + \vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{BD}$$

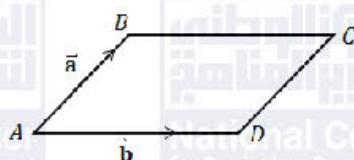
21

$$\Rightarrow -\vec{a} + \vec{b} = -6\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + 2\hat{k} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$(1) + (2): 2\vec{b} = -4\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{b} = -2\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$(1) - (2): 2\vec{a} = 8\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = 4\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$





33

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{QR} &= \mu \overrightarrow{PR} = \mu(\overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OR}) = \mu\left(\frac{5}{4}\overrightarrow{BO} + \lambda\overrightarrow{OA}\right) = \mu\left(-\frac{5}{4}\bar{\mathbf{b}} + \lambda\bar{\mathbf{a}}\right) \\ &= \mu\lambda\bar{\mathbf{a}} - \frac{5}{4}\mu\bar{\mathbf{b}}\end{aligned}$$

بمطابقة الموارين السابقين، نجد بمقارنة معاملات $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ ، و $\bar{\mathbf{b}}$ أن:

34

$$-\frac{5}{4}\mu = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$\mu\lambda = \lambda - \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{15}\lambda = \lambda - \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{11}{15}\lambda = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{10}{11}$$



الدرس الثاني: المستقيمات في الفضاء

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle -7, 2, 7 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \langle -2, 5, -3 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{CD} = \langle 14, -4, -14 \rangle$$

$$1 \quad \overrightarrow{DA} = \langle -5, -3, 10 \rangle$$

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لما أن $\overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{CD}$ إذن $\overrightarrow{CD} = -2\overrightarrow{AB}$ لكن لا يوجد عدد حقيقي k حيث $\overrightarrow{BC} = k\overrightarrow{DA}$ لأن النسبة بين الإحداثيات المتناظرة غير متساوية، لذلك $\overrightarrow{BC} \not\parallel \overrightarrow{DA}$ و الشكل $ABCD$ ليس متوازي أضلاع.

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle -6, -3, -2 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \langle -14, -1, 23 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{CD} = \langle 6, 3, 2 \rangle$$

$$2 \quad \overrightarrow{DA} = \langle 14, 1, -23 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (-1)\overrightarrow{CD} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{CD}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = (-1)\overrightarrow{DA} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{BC} \parallel \overrightarrow{DA}$$

إذن، الشكل الرباعي $ABCD$ متوازي أضلاع لأن فيه زوجين من الأضلاع المتوازية.

يمكن الحل بالاستناد للتواءزي:

$$ABCD \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{CD} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OD}$$

$$3 \quad \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB}$$

$$= \langle 3, 1, 5 \rangle + \langle 2, 3, 1 \rangle - \langle 6, 5, 4 \rangle = \langle -1, -1, 2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow D(-1, -1, 2)$$

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$$\overrightarrow{OT} = \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BT} = 2\vec{b} + \frac{1}{6}\overrightarrow{BA} = 2\vec{b} + \frac{1}{6}(\overrightarrow{BO} + \overrightarrow{OA}) = 2\vec{b} + \frac{1}{6}(-2\vec{b} + 5\vec{a})$$

$$4 \quad = \left(2 - \frac{2}{6}\right)\vec{b} + \frac{5}{6}\vec{a} = \frac{10}{6}\vec{b} + \frac{5}{6}\vec{a} = \frac{5}{6}(2\vec{b} + \vec{a})$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OT} = \frac{5}{6}(2\vec{b} + \vec{a})$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OT} \parallel (2\vec{b} + \vec{a})$$

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5

$$\overrightarrow{OS} = 3\overrightarrow{OR} = 3(\overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{PR}) = 3\left(\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{PQ}\right) = 3\vec{a} + \overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OQ} = 3\vec{a} - \vec{a} + \vec{b}$$

$$= 2\vec{a} + \vec{b}$$



 6	$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{PT} &= \overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OT} = -\vec{a} - \vec{b} \\ \overrightarrow{PS} &= \overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OS} = -\vec{a} + (2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \vec{a} + \vec{b} \\ \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PT} &= (-1)\overrightarrow{PS} \end{aligned}$	<p>إذن، المتجهان ينطلقان من النقطة P نفسها ومتوازيان.</p> <p>ومنه، فإن النقاط T, P, S تقع على استقامة واحدة.</p>
7	$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OP} &= \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AP} = 8\vec{a} + \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{AC} = 8\vec{a} + \frac{2}{5}(\overrightarrow{AO} + \overrightarrow{OC}) = 8\vec{a} + \frac{2}{5}(-8\vec{a} + 7\vec{c}) \\ &= \left(8 - \frac{16}{5}\right)\vec{a} + \frac{14}{5}\vec{c} = \frac{24}{5}\vec{a} + \frac{14}{5}\vec{c} = \frac{2}{5}(12\vec{a} + 7\vec{c}) \end{aligned}$	
8	$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OB} &= \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{CB} = 7\vec{c} + 12\vec{a} \\ \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OP} &= \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{OB} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OP} \parallel \overrightarrow{OB} \end{aligned}$	<p>إذن، المتجهان ينطلقان من النقطة O نفسها ومتوازيان.</p> <p>ومنه، فإن النقاط O, P, B تقع على استقامة واحدة.</p>
9	$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OP} &= \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{OB} \\ \frac{\overrightarrow{OP}}{\overrightarrow{OB}} &= \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{OP}{OB} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{OP}{OP + PB} = \frac{2}{5} \\ \Rightarrow 5OP &= 2OP + 2PB \Rightarrow 3OP = 2PB \\ \Rightarrow \frac{OP}{PB} &= \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow OP:PB = 2:3 \end{aligned}$	<p>وجدنا في السؤال السابق أن:</p> $\overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{OB}$
10	$\vec{r} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k} + t(4\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}) = 2\hat{i} + (3 + 4t)\hat{j} - (5 + 2t)\hat{k}$	
11	$\vec{r} = \langle 2, -7, 11 \rangle + t\langle -4, 5, 8 \rangle = \langle 2 - 4t, -7 + 5t, 11 + 8t \rangle$	
12	$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} &= \langle 6 - 1, 19 - (-7) \rangle = \langle 5, 26 \rangle \\ \Rightarrow \vec{r} &= \langle 1, -7 \rangle + t\langle 5, 26 \rangle = \langle 1 + 5t, -7 + 26t \rangle \end{aligned}$	<p>\vec{v} هو اتجاه المستقيم المطلوب معادنته.</p>

13	$\vec{v} = \langle 7 - (-5), 13 - 4, -8 - 15 \rangle = \langle 12, 9, -23 \rangle$ \vec{v} هو اتجاه المستقيم المطلوب معادلته، $\Rightarrow \vec{r} = \langle -5, 4, 15 \rangle + t\langle 12, 9, -23 \rangle = \langle -5 + 12t, 4 + 9t, 15 - 23t \rangle$
14	$\vec{v} = \langle 13 - 5, 10 - 22, 3 - (-8) \rangle = \langle 8, -12, 11 \rangle$ \vec{v} هو اتجاه المستقيم المطلوب معادلته، $\Rightarrow \vec{r} = \langle 5, 22, -8 \rangle + t\langle 8, -12, 11 \rangle = \langle 5 + 8t, 22 - 12t, -8 + 11t \rangle$
15	$\vec{v} = \langle 9 - 0, 4 - 2, 6 - (-5) \rangle = \langle 9, 2, 11 \rangle$ \vec{v} هو اتجاه المستقيم المطلوب معادلته، $\Rightarrow \vec{r} = \langle 0, 2, -5 \rangle + t\langle 9, 2, 11 \rangle = \langle 9t, 2 + 2t, -5 + 11t \rangle$
16	<p>تقع النقطة $(3, 7, 11)$ على المستقيم l إذا وجد عدد حقيقي t حيث:</p> $\langle -5 + 3t, 8 - 2t, 4 + 9t \rangle = \langle 3, 7, 11 \rangle$ $\Rightarrow -5 + 3t = 3 \quad 8 - 2t = 7 \quad 4 + 9t = 11$ $\Rightarrow t = \frac{8}{3}, \quad t = \frac{1}{2}, \quad t = \frac{7}{9}$ <p>لا توجد قيمة واحدة للوسيط t تتحقق المعادلات الثلاث، إذن: النقطة $(3, 7, 11)$ لا تقع على المستقيم l.</p>
17	<p>تقع النقطة $(1, b, c)$ على المستقيم l ، إذن توجد قيمة للوسيط t تتحقق المعادلة الآتية:</p> $\langle -5 + 3t, 8 - 2t, 4 + 9t \rangle = \langle 1, b, c \rangle$ $-5 + 3t = 1 \Rightarrow t = 2$ $8 - 2t = b \Rightarrow 8 - 4 = b \Rightarrow b = 4$ $4 + 9t = c \Rightarrow 4 + 18 = c \Rightarrow c = 22$
18	<p>الإحداثي y للنقطة الواقعة في المستوى xz هو 0</p> <p>نجد قيمة t التي تتحقق المعادلة $0 = -8 - 2t$ ، وهي $t = 4$</p> <p>ولإيجاد نقطة تقاطع المستقيم l مع المستوى xz نعرض $t = 4$ في معادلته:</p> $\vec{r} = \langle -5 + 3t, 8 - 2t, 4 + 9t \rangle \Rightarrow \vec{r} = \langle -5 + 12, 8 - 8, 4 + 36 \rangle = \langle 7, 0, 40 \rangle$ <p>إذن، إحداثيات نقطة تقاطع المستقيم l مع المستوى xz هي: $(7, 0, 40)$</p>
19	<p>يتوازى المستقيمان إذا توازى اتجاهاهما، أي:</p> $\langle 4, a, -12 \rangle \parallel \langle 3, -2, -9 \rangle$ $\Rightarrow \langle 4, a, -12 \rangle = k\langle 3, -2, -9 \rangle, k \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow 4 = 3k \Rightarrow k = \frac{4}{3}$ $\Rightarrow a = \frac{4}{3}(-2) = -\frac{8}{3}$



		النقطة (1) على استقامة واحدة: $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AV} \parallel \overrightarrow{VU} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AV} = k\overrightarrow{VU}, k \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow \langle -5, 4, -3 - q \rangle = k \langle p - 2, -8, 2 \rangle$ $4 = -8k \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{2}$ $-5 = k(p - 2) \Rightarrow p = 12$
20		$\overrightarrow{VU} = \langle 12 - 2, -3 - 5, -1 - (-3) \rangle = \langle 10, -8, 2 \rangle$ اتجاه المستقيم l هو: $\langle 5, -4, 1 \rangle$ ، ويمكن تبسيطه إلى $\langle 10, -8, 2 \rangle$ معادلة المستقيم l هي: $\vec{r} = \langle 2, 5, -3 \rangle + t \langle 5, -4, 1 \rangle$
21		من السؤال 20 نجد أن:
22		$-3 - q = 2k \Rightarrow -3 - q = -1 \Rightarrow q = -2$
23		لإيجاد متجه موقع النقطة D نعرض 2 في معادلة l_1 في معادلة $\vec{r} = \langle 3 + 2, -2 + 2(2), 4 - 2 \rangle = \langle 5, 2, 2 \rangle$ $\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle 3, 2, -1 \rangle$ إذن، معادلة المستقيم المطلوب هي: $\vec{r} = \langle 5, 2, 2 \rangle + t \langle 3, 2, -1 \rangle$



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$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle 3, -3, -2 \rangle$$

$$\vec{r} = \langle 2, 1, 3 \rangle + t \langle 3, -3, -2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OC} = \langle 2 + 3t, 1 - 3t, 3 - 2t \rangle$$

$$AC = 3CB \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OA}| = 3|\overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OC}|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(2 + 3t - 2)^2 + (1 - 3t - 1)^2 + (3 - 2t - 3)^2} = 3\sqrt{(2 + 3t - 5)^2 + (1 - 3t + 2)^2 + (3 - 2t - 1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8t^2 - 18t + 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2t - 3)(4t - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow C\left(\frac{13}{2}, -\frac{7}{2}, 0\right) \quad \text{أو} \quad t = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow C\left(\frac{17}{4}, -\frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

معادلة المستقيم:

(بتربيع الطرفين وفك الأقواس)



نثبت أن كل زوج من أزواج المستقيمات، يتقاطعان، ونجد نقاط التقاطع (رؤوس المثلث):

متوجه موقع أي نقطة على المستقيمات الثلاثة على التوالي تعطى كما يأتي:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 + 5t \\ 1 - 2t \\ 4 - 4t \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 + s \\ 5 + s \\ -4 - 2s \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 + 2q \\ -1 - 5q \\ 2q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle -3 + 5t, 1 - 2t, 4 - 4t \rangle = \langle 1 + s, 5 + s, -4 - 2s \rangle$$

$$-3 + 5t = 1 + s \Rightarrow 5t - s = 4 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (1)$$

$$1 - 2t = 5 + s \Rightarrow 2t + s = -4 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (2)$$

$$4 - 4t = -4 - 2s \Rightarrow 2t - s = 4 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (3)$$

$$(1) + (2): 7t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0, s = -4$$

نفحص تحقق المعادلة (3) عند $t = 0, s = -4$:

إذن، يتقاطع المستقيمان، ونقطة تقاطعهما هي: (4)

$$\langle 1 + s, 5 + s, -4 - 2s \rangle = \langle 2 + 2q, -1 - 5q, 2q \rangle$$

$$1 + s = 2 + 2q \Rightarrow s - 2q = 1 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (1)$$

$$5 + s = -1 - 5q \Rightarrow s + 5q = -6 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (2)$$

$$-4 - 2s = 2q \Rightarrow s + q = -2 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (3)$$

$$(2) - (1): 7q = -7 \Rightarrow q = -1, s = -1$$

نفحص تتحقق المعادلة (3) عند $s = -1$:

إذن، يتقاطع المستقيمان، ونقطة تقاطعهما هي: (2)

$$\langle -3 + 5t, 1 - 2t, 4 - 4t \rangle = \langle 2 + 2q, -1 - 5q, 2q \rangle$$

$$-3 + 5t = 2 + 2q \Rightarrow 5t - 2q = 5 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (1)$$

$$1 - 2t = -1 - 5q \Rightarrow 2t - 5q = 2 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (2)$$

$$4 - 4t = 2q \Rightarrow 2t + q = 2 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (3)$$

$$(3) - (2): 6q = 0 \Rightarrow q = 0, t = 1$$

نفحص تتحقق المعادلة (1) عند $t = 1$:

إذن، يتقاطع المستقيمان، ونقطة تقاطعهما هي: (1)

كل مستقيمين يتقاطعان في نقطة، فهذه المستقيمات تكون مثلاً، أطوال أضلاعه:

$$AB = \sqrt{9 + 9 + 36} = \sqrt{54}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{4 + 25 + 4} = \sqrt{33}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{25 + 4 + 16} = \sqrt{45}$$



الدرس الثالث: الضرب القيسي

1	$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 4(-2) + 5(3) - 3(-7) = 28$
2	$\vec{e} \cdot \vec{f} = -13(-2) + 8(3) - 5(10) = 0$
3	$\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = 7(2) + 4(-5) - 9(10) = -96$
4	$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v} = 15(6) + 24(5) - 7(a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 30$
5	$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 5(2) + 2(-1) + 3(-2) = 2$ $ \vec{a} = \sqrt{25 + 4 + 9} = \sqrt{38}$ $ \vec{b} = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 4} = 3$ $\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{ \vec{a} \vec{b} }\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3\sqrt{38}}\right) \approx 83.8^\circ$
6	$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1(-1) + 1(-1) - 1(4) = -6$ $ \vec{a} = \sqrt{1 + 1 + 1} = \sqrt{3}$ $ \vec{b} = \sqrt{1 + 1 + 16} = 3\sqrt{2}$ $\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{ \vec{a} \vec{b} }\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-6}{3\sqrt{6}}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right) \approx 144.7^\circ$
7	$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \lambda(\lambda) + 4(-3) + \lambda(4) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 12 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (\lambda + 6)(\lambda - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -6, \lambda = 2$
8	$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = 2(3) - 6(-4) + 3(12) = 66$ $ \vec{v} = \sqrt{4 + 36 + 9} = 7$ $ \vec{w} = \sqrt{9 + 16 + 144} = 13$ $\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}}{ \vec{v} \vec{w} }\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{66}{7(13)}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{66}{91}\right) \approx 43.5^\circ$

اتجاه $\vec{v} = \langle 2, -6, 3 \rangle : l_1$

اتجاه $\vec{w} = \langle 3, -4, 12 \rangle : l_2$



	$\vec{v} = \langle 3 - (-2), -5 - 11, 9 - 6 \rangle = \langle 5, -16, 3 \rangle$ $\vec{w} = \langle 4 - (-5), 3 - 9, 8 - 12 \rangle = \langle 9, -6, -4 \rangle$ $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = 5(9) - 16(-6) + 3(-4) = 129$	اتجاه l_1 : \vec{v} اتجاه l_2 : \vec{w}
9	$ \vec{v} = \sqrt{25 + 256 + 9} = \sqrt{290}$ $ \vec{w} = \sqrt{81 + 36 + 16} = \sqrt{133}$ $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}}{ \vec{v} \vec{w} } \right) = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{129}{\sqrt{290} \sqrt{133}} \right) \approx 48.9^\circ$	National Center for Curriculum Development
10	$\vec{m} = \langle v, 0, -1 \rangle, \vec{n} = \langle 2, -1, 0 \rangle$ $\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = 2v + 0 + 0 = 2v$ $ \vec{m} = \sqrt{v^2 + 1}$ $ \vec{n} = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 0} = \sqrt{5}$ $\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{m} \vec{n} \cos 60^\circ$ $\Rightarrow 2v = \sqrt{5(v^2 + 1)} \times \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 16v^2 = 5v^2 + 5 \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{5}{11} \Rightarrow v = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{11}}$	National Center for Curriculum Development
11	$\overrightarrow{OA} = \langle 3, -2, 6 \rangle, \overrightarrow{OB} = \langle -5, 4, 1 \rangle$ $\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = -5(3) + 4(-2) + 1(6) = -17$ $ \overrightarrow{OA} = \sqrt{9 + 4 + 36} = 7$ $ \overrightarrow{OB} = \sqrt{25 + 16 + 1} = \sqrt{42}$ $m\angle AOB = \theta$ $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-17}{7\sqrt{42}} \right) \approx 112^\circ$ $Area = \frac{1}{2}(OA)(OB) \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}(7)(\sqrt{42}) \sin 112^\circ \approx 21.03$	National Center for Curriculum Development



$$\overrightarrow{EF} = \langle 4, -10, -7 \rangle$$

$$\vec{r} = \langle 1, -3, 5 \rangle + t \langle 4, -10, -7 \rangle$$

معادلة المستقيم l هي :

إذا كانت M هي مسقط العمود من G على المستقيم l ، فلن:

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OM} = (1 + 4t, -3 - 10t, 5 - 7t)$$

$$\overrightarrow{MG} = (-1 - 4t, -3 + 10t, -1 + 7t)$$

ويكون:

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$$\overrightarrow{EF} \perp \overrightarrow{MG}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 4, -10, -7 \rangle \perp \langle -1 - 4t, -3 + 10t, -1 + 7t \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(-1 - 4t) - 10(-3 + 10t) - 7(-1 + 7t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4 - 16t + 30 - 100t + 7 - 49t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -165t = -33 \Rightarrow t = \frac{33}{165} = 0.2$$

$$\Rightarrow M(1.8, -5, 3.6)$$

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$$GM = \sqrt{(1.8 - 0)^2 + (-5 + 6)^2 + (3.6 - 4)^2} = \sqrt{4.4} \approx 2.1$$

مساحة متوازي الأضلاع $ABCD$ تساوي مثلي مساحة المثلث BAC لأن القطر \overline{AC} يقسمه إلى مثنتين متطابقين.

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 6(15) - 2(8) + 11(5) = 129$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{36 + 4 + 121} = \sqrt{161}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AC}| = \sqrt{225 + 64 + 25} = \sqrt{314}$$

$$m\angle BAC = \theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{129}{\sqrt{161}\sqrt{314}} \right) \approx 55^\circ$$

$$Area(ABCD) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} (AC)(AB) \sin \theta = \sqrt{161}\sqrt{314} \sin 55^\circ \approx 184.2$$



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$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OF} &= \langle -19 + t, 14 - 3t, -5 + at \rangle \\ \overrightarrow{TF} &= \langle -19 + t + 2, 14 - 3t - 5, -5 + at - 8 \rangle \\ &= \langle -17 + t, 9 - 3t, -13 + at \rangle \\ \overrightarrow{TF} \perp l &\Rightarrow \langle -17 + t, 9 - 3t, -13 + at \rangle \cdot \langle 1, -3, a \rangle = 0 \\ \Rightarrow -17 + t - 3(9 - 3t) + a(-13 + at) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow -17 + t - 27 + 9t - 13a + a^2t &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (10 + a^2)t &= 13a + 44 \\ \Rightarrow t &= \frac{13a + 44}{10 + a^2}\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\frac{13a + 44}{10 + a^2} &= 5 \Rightarrow 5a^2 + 50 = 13a + 44 \\ \Rightarrow 5a^2 - 13a + 6 &= 0 \Rightarrow (5a - 3)(a - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{5}, a = 2 \\ a = 2 &\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OF} = \langle -19 + 5, 14 - 15, -5 + 10 \rangle = \langle -14, -1, 5 \rangle \\ a = \frac{3}{5} &\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OF} = \langle -19 + 5, 14 - 15, -5 + 3 \rangle = \langle -14, -1, -2 \rangle\end{aligned}$$

متوجه الموقف لأي نقطة على المستقيم l هو:

تقع C على المستقيم l إذا وجد عدد حقيقي u حيث: $\langle 3 + 7u, -2 - 7u, 4 + 5u \rangle = \langle -4, 5, -1 \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow 3 + 7u = -4, -2 - 7u = 5, 4 + 5u = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow u = -1, u = -1, u = -1$$

إذن، C تقع على المستقيم l المعطى لأنها تنتج من تعويض -1 في معادلته المتوجهة.

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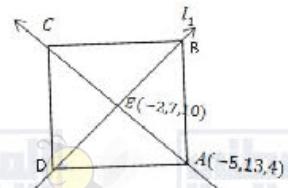
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle 1 - 3, -5 - (-2), 6 - 4 \rangle = \langle -2, -3, 2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r} = \langle 3, -2, 4 \rangle + t \langle -2, -3, 2 \rangle$$

هي معادلة متوجهة للمستقيم المطلوب.



بمساواة الإحداثيات المتناظرة، نجد أن النقطة المعلقة A تقع على المستقيم l_2 عندما $u = 4$ ، فلن نقطة تقاطع المستقيمين هي نقطة منتصف قطرى المربع.



$$\Rightarrow x = 1, y = 1, z = 16 \Rightarrow C(1, 1, 16)$$

ويقع الرأسان D, B على المستقيم l_1 ويبعدان عن النقطة $E(-2, 7, 10)$ مسافة تساوي مقدار المتجه

$$\overrightarrow{AE} = \langle -2 - (-5), 7 - 13, 10 - 4 \rangle = \langle 3, -6, 6 \rangle \quad \text{حيث:}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AE}| = \sqrt{9 + 36 + 36} = \sqrt{81} = 9$$

$$\overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OE} + \overrightarrow{EB}$$

حيث \overrightarrow{EB} متجه طوله 9 وحدات باتجاه l_1 ، وينتج من ضرب متجه الوحدة في اتجاه l_1 بالعدد 9 ، فإذا كان \hat{v} متجه الوحدة في اتجاه l_1 ، فإن:

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + 1 + 4}} \langle 2, -1, -2 \rangle = \left\langle \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right\rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OE} + \overrightarrow{EB} = \langle -2, 7, 10 \rangle + 9 \left\langle \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right\rangle = \langle 4, 4, 4 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OE} + \overrightarrow{ED} = \langle -2, 7, 10 \rangle - 9 \left\langle \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right\rangle = \langle -8, 10, 16 \rangle$$

إذن، إحداثيات الرأسين B, D هي:

$$D(4, 4, 4), B(-8, 10, 16) \quad \text{أو بالعكس: } B(4, 4, 4), D(-8, 10, 16)$$

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إجابات كتاب التمارين للصف الثاني عشر العلمي / الفصل الدراسي الثاني

الوحدة السادسة: الإحصاء والاحتمالات

أستعد لدراسة الوحدة

إيجاد التوافيق صفة 30

1	$\binom{10}{3} = \frac{10!}{7!3!} = 120$
2	$\binom{50}{1} = \frac{50!}{1!49!} = 50$
3	$\binom{100}{99} = \frac{100!}{99!1!} = 100$
4	$\binom{1000}{0} = \frac{1000!}{0!1000!} = 1$
5	$\binom{20}{20} = \frac{20!}{20!0!} = 1$

إيجاد التباديل صفة 30

6	$P(10, 9) = \frac{10!}{1!} = 10!$
7	$P(8, 0) = \frac{8!}{8!} = 1$
8	$P(7, 7) = \frac{7!}{0!} = 7! = 5040$
9	$P(6, 1) = \frac{6!}{5!} = \frac{6(5!)}{5!} = 6$
10	$P(5, 2) = \frac{5!}{3!} = \frac{5(4)3!}{3!} = 20$



المتغيرات العشوائية، وتوزيعها الاحتمالي صفة 31

$$X \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$P(X = 0) = P(TTTT) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(X = 1) = P(\{HTTT, THTT, TTHT, TTHH\}) = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X = 2) = P(\{TTHH, THHT, HTHT, HTTH, THTH, HHTT\}) = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$$

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$$P(X = 3) = P(\{THHH, HHHT, HTHH, HHTH\}) = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X = 4) = P(HHHH) = \frac{1}{16}$$

X	0	1	2	3	4
$P(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

$$X \in \{1, 2, 3\}$$

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$$P(X = 1) = \frac{\binom{3}{1}\binom{4}{4}}{\binom{7}{5}} = \frac{1}{7}, P(X = 2) = \frac{\binom{3}{2}\binom{4}{3}}{\binom{7}{5}} = \frac{4}{7}, P(X = 3) = \frac{\binom{3}{3}\binom{4}{2}}{\binom{7}{5}} = \frac{2}{7}$$

X	1	2	3
$P(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7}$



$$X \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$P(X = 0) = P(\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5), (6, 6)\}) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X = 1) = P(\{(1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 3), (3, 2), (3, 4), (4, 3), (4, 5), (5, 4), (5, 6), (6, 5)\}) \\ = \frac{10}{36} = \frac{5}{18}$$

$$P(X = 2) = P(\{(1, 3), (2, 4), (3, 5), (4, 6), (3, 1), (4, 2), (5, 3), (6, 4)\}) \\ = \frac{8}{36} = \frac{2}{9}$$

13 $P(X = 3) = P(\{(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6), (4, 1), (5, 2), (6, 3)\}) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$P(X = 4) = P(\{(1, 5), (2, 6), (5, 1), (6, 2)\}) = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X = 5) = P(\{(1, 6), (6, 1)\}) = \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18}$$

X	0	1	2	3	4	5
$P(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{18}$

إيجاد الوسط الحسابي، والانحراف المعياري، والتباين لمجموعة من المشاهدات صفرة 32

$$\mu = \frac{1 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 1 - 1 - 5 + 3}{10} = 1.4$$

$$\sum x^2 = 92$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum x^2}{n} - (\bar{x})^2 = \frac{92}{10} - 1.96 = 7.24$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{7.24} \approx 2.7$$

$$\mu = \frac{-2 - 3 - 4 + 5 + 2 + 1 + 4 + 5}{8} = 1$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \mu)^2}{n} = \frac{9 + 16 + 25 + 16 + 1 + 0 + 9 + 16}{8} = 11.5$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{11.5} \approx 3.4$$

إيجاد التوقع، والتباين، والانحراف المعياري صفة 33

$$E(x) = \sum xp(x) = -0.2$$

$$16 \quad \sigma^2 = \sum x^2 p(x) - (E(x))^2 = 1(0.4) + 1(0.6) - (-0.2)^2 = 0.96$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{0.96} \approx 0.98$$

$$17 \quad \sum p(x) = 1 \Rightarrow 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.3 + k = 1 \Rightarrow k = 0.4$$

$$E(x) = \sum xp(x) = 1.9$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sum x^2 p(x) - (E(x))^2 = 1(0.1) + 4(0.3) + 9(0.4) - (1.9)^2 = 1.29$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{1.29} \approx 1.14$$



الدرس الأول: التوزيع الهندسي، وتوزيع ذي الحدين

1	$P(X = 4) = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^3 = \frac{343}{4096} \approx 0.084$
2	$P(X \leq 4) = P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) + P(X = 4)$ $= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^0 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^1 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^3 = 0.414$
3	$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X < 1) = 1 - P(X = 1)$ $= 1 - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^0 = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8} = 0.875$
4	$P(3 \leq X \leq 7) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5) + P(X = 6) + P(X = 7)$ $= \frac{1}{8} \left(\left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^5 + \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^6\right) \approx 0.373$
5	$P(X < 2) = P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125$
6	$P(X > 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 4) \approx 1 - 0.414 = 0.586$
7	$P(1 < X < 3) = P(X = 2) = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^1 = \frac{7}{64} \approx 0.109$
8	$P(4 < X \leq 6) = P(X = 5) + P(X = 6) = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^4 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^5 \approx 0.137$
9	$P(X = 4) = \binom{5}{4} (0.4)^4 (0.6)^1 \approx 0.077$
10	$P(X \geq 5) = P(X = 5) = \binom{5}{5} (0.4)^5 (0.6)^0 \approx 0.010$
11	$P(X \leq 3) = 1 - (P(X = 4) + P(X = 5))$ $= 1 - \left(\binom{5}{4} (0.4)^4 (0.6)^1 + \binom{5}{5} (0.4)^5 (0.6)^0 \right) \approx 0.913$
12	$P(3 < X \leq 5) = P(X = 4) + P(X = 5)$ $= \binom{5}{4} (0.4)^4 (0.6)^1 + \binom{5}{5} (0.4)^5 (0.6)^0 \approx 0.087$
13	$P(X > 2) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5)$ $= \binom{5}{3} (0.4)^3 (0.6)^2 + \binom{5}{4} (0.4)^4 (0.6)^1 + \binom{5}{5} (0.4)^5 (0.6)^0$ ≈ 0.317



14	$\begin{aligned} P(X < 3) &= P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) \\ &= \binom{5}{0} (0.4)^0 (0.6)^5 + \binom{5}{1} (0.4)^1 (0.6)^4 + \binom{5}{2} (0.4)^2 (0.6)^3 \\ &\approx 0.683 \end{aligned}$
15	$\begin{aligned} P(2 \leq X < 5) &= P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) \\ &= \binom{5}{2} (0.4)^2 (0.6)^3 + \binom{5}{3} (0.4)^3 (0.6)^2 + \binom{5}{4} (0.4)^4 (0.6)^1 \\ &\approx 0.653 \end{aligned}$
16	$P(5 < X < 8) = 0$
17	$E(X) = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{0.45} = \frac{20}{9} \approx 2.22$
18	$E(X) = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$
19	$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= np = 10(0.2) = 2 \\ Var(X) &= \sigma^2 = np(1 - p) = 10(0.2)(0.8) = 1.6 \end{aligned}$
20	$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= np = 150(0.3) = 45 \\ Var(X) &= \sigma^2 = np(1 - p) = 150(0.3)(0.7) = 31.5 \end{aligned}$
21	<p>هذا الاحتمال يسلوي احتمال أن السيارات الخمس الأولى جميعها لم تكن صفراء، وبالتالي:</p> $P = (0.9)^5 \approx 0.590$ <p>ويمكن ملاحظة أن $(X \sim Geo(0.1))$ حيث X عدد السيارات التي تمر حتى مرور أول سيارة صفراء، ويكون الاحتمال المطلوب هو:</p> $\begin{aligned} P(X > 5) &= 1 - (P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5)) \\ &= 1 - 0.1(1 + 0.9 + (0.9)^2 + (0.9)^3 + (0.9)^4) \approx 0.590 \end{aligned}$
22	$\begin{aligned} P(X > 3) &= 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - (P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3)) \\ &= 1 - (0.1 + 0.1(0.9) + 0.1(0.9)^2) = 0.729 \end{aligned}$
23	<p>ليكن X عدد الأهداف المسجلة في الرميات $\rightarrow X \sim B(15, 0.1)$</p> $P(X = 3) = \binom{15}{3} (0.1)^3 (0.9)^{12} \approx 0.129$
24	<p>ليكن X عدد الطالبة الذين سيحتاجون أوراقا إضافية ضمن الطالبة الثلاثين:</p> $\Rightarrow X \sim B\left(30, \frac{3}{5}\right) \Rightarrow P(X = 10) = \binom{30}{10} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{10} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{20} \approx 0.002$
25	$P(X = 0) = \binom{30}{0} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^0 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{30} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{30} \approx 1.153 \times 10^{-12}$





الدرس الثاني: التوزيع الطبيعي

$\mu_A = 15 > \mu_B = 12$ 1 $\sigma_B > \sigma_A$ 	<p>وذلك لأن قيمة المتغير العشوائي في B أكثر انتشاراً من نظيراتها في المنحنى A</p>
2 $P(0 < Z < 1.2) = P(Z < 1.2) - P(Z < 0) = 0.8849 - 0.5 = 0.3849$	
3 $P(Z > 2) = 1 - P(Z < 2) = 1 - 0.9772 = 0.0228$	
4 $P(Z < z) = 0.638$ <p>الاحتمال المعطى (0.638) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إذن: z موجبة.</p>	
$\Rightarrow z = 0.35$	
5 $P(Z > z) = 0.6$ <p>الاحتمال المعطى (0.6) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يمين القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إذن: z سالبة.</p>	
$\Rightarrow P(Z > -z) = 0.6 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.6 \Rightarrow z \approx 0.25 \Rightarrow$ <p>إذن، قيمة z التي تحقق الاحتمال المعطى هي</p>	
6 $P(0 < Z < z) = 0.45$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - P(Z < 0) = 0.45$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - 0.5 = 0.45$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.95$ <p>الاحتمال المعطى (0.95) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إذن: z موجبة.</p>	
$\Rightarrow z \approx 1.65$	



	$P(-z < Z < z) = 0.8$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - P(Z < -z) = 0.8$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - (1 - P(Z < z)) = 0.8$ 7 $\Rightarrow 2P(Z < z) - 1 = 0.8$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.9$ الاحتمال المعطى (0.1) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إذن: z موجبة. $\Rightarrow z \approx 1.28$
8	$P(X < 35) = P\left(Z < \frac{35 - 30}{10}\right) = P(Z < 0.5) = 0.6915$
9	$P(X > 38.6) = P\left(Z > \frac{38.6 - 30}{10}\right) = P(Z > 0.86) = 1 - P(Z < 0.86)$ $= 1 - 0.8051 = 0.1949$
10	$P(X > 20) = P\left(Z > \frac{20 - 30}{10}\right) = P(Z > -1) = P(Z < 1) = 0.8413$
11	$P(35 < X < 40) = P\left(\frac{35 - 30}{10} < Z < \frac{40 - 30}{10}\right) = P(0.5 < Z < 1)$ $= P(Z < 1) - P(Z < 0.5)$ $= 0.8413 - 0.6915 = 0.1498$
12	$P(15 < X < 32) = P\left(\frac{15 - 30}{10} < Z < \frac{32 - 30}{10}\right) = P(-1.5 < Z < 0.2)$ $= P(Z < 0.2) - P(Z < -1.5) = P(Z < 0.2) - (1 - P(Z < 1.5))$ $= P(Z < 0.2) + P(Z < 1.5) - 1 = 0.5793 + 0.9332 - 1 = 0.5125$
13	$P(17 < X < 19) = P\left(\frac{17 - 30}{10} < Z < \frac{19 - 30}{10}\right) = P(-1.3 < Z < -1.1)$ $= P(Z < -1.1) - P(Z < -1.3) = 1 - P(Z < 1.1) - (1 - P(Z < 1.3))$ $= P(Z < 1.3) - P(Z < 1.1) = 0.9032 - 0.8643 = 0.0389$

	$P(X < x) = 0.3 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.3$ الاحتمال المعطى (0.3) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة z وهو أقل من 0.5، إن: z : سلبية.
14	$\Rightarrow P(Z < -z) = P(Z > z) = 1 - P(Z < z) = 1 - 0.3 = 0.7 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow z = 0.52$ إن، قيمة z التي تحقق الاحتمال المعطى هي $z \approx -0.52$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x - 30}{10} \approx -0.52 \Rightarrow x \approx 24.8$
	$P(X > x) = 0.6915 \Rightarrow P(Z > z) = 0.6915$ الاحتمال المعطى (0.6915) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يمين القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إن: z : سلبية.
15	$\Rightarrow P(Z > -z) = 0.6915 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.6915 \Rightarrow z = 0.5$ $z = -0.5$ إن، قيمة z التي تتحقق الاحتمال المعطى هي $z = -0.5$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x - 30}{10} = -0.5 \Rightarrow x = 25$
	$P(X < x) = 0.7516 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.7516$ الاحتمال المعطى (0.7516) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إن: z : موجبة.
16	$\Rightarrow z \approx 0.68$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x - 30}{10} \approx 0.68 \Rightarrow x \approx 36.8$
	$P(X > x) = 0.05 \Rightarrow P(Z > z) = 0.05$ الاحتمال المعطى (0.05) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يمين القيمة z وهو أقل من 0.5، إن: z : موجبة.
17	$\Rightarrow P(Z > z) = 0.05 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95$ $\Rightarrow z \approx 1.65$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x - 30}{10} \approx 1.65 \Rightarrow x \approx 46.5$

18	$P(X > 1020) \Rightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{1020 - 1000}{10}\right) = P(Z > 2) = 1 - P(Z < 2)$ $= 1 - 0.9772 = 0.0228$ <p>إذن، النسبة المئوية للحاويات التي تزيد كتلتها عن 1020 kg هي 2.28%</p>
19	$P(990 < X < 1010) \Rightarrow P\left(\frac{990 - 1000}{10} < Z < \frac{1010 - 1000}{10}\right)$ $= P(-1 < Z < 1) = P(Z < 1) - P(Z < -1)$ $= 2P(Z < 1) - 1 = 0.6826$ <p>إذن، النسبة المئوية للحاويات التي تتراوح كتلتها بين 990 kg و 1010 kg هي 68.26%</p>
20	$P(X < 1020) = P\left(Z < \frac{1020 - 1000}{10}\right) = P(Z < 2) = 0.9772$ <p>إذن، النسبة المئوية للحاويات الصالحة للشحن هي 97.72%</p>
21	
22	$P(X > 155) \Rightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{155 - 162}{6.3}\right) \approx P(Z > -1.11) = P(Z < 1.11)$ $= 0.8665$
23	$P(X > 169) \Rightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{169 - 162}{6.3}\right) \approx P(Z > 1.11) = 1 - 0.8665$ $= 0.1335$



تتنوع الإجابات لوجود عدد لا نهائي من الفترات $[z_1, z_2]$ والتي يقع ضمنها النسبة المطلوبة من الطالبات.

هذه بعض الإجابات المحتملة:

- نختار البحث عن فترة على الشكل $[-1, z_2]$ بحيث: $P(-1 < Z < z) = 0.5$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - P(Z < -1) = 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - (1 - P(Z < 1)) = 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) + P(Z < 1) - 1 = 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) + P(Z < 1) = 1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) + 0.8413 = 1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.6587$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 0.4$$

إذن، الفترة المطلوبة لقيم z هي: $[-1, 0.4]$

$$\frac{x_1 - 162}{6.3} = -1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 155.7$$

$$\frac{x_2 - 162}{6.3} = 0.4 \Rightarrow x_2 = 164.52$$

إذن، الفترة $[155.7, 164.52]$ من الأطوال تحوي 50% من الطالبات.

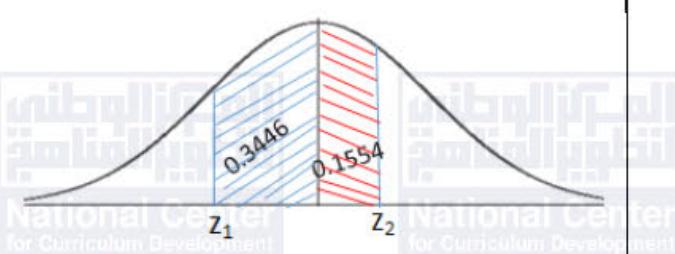
- نختار أيضًا الحل السهل $Z > 0$ والذي يشمل 50% من البيانات، أي الفترة $Z \in [0, \infty)$

24

وفي قيم X (الأطوال)، هذا يعني الفترة $[162, \infty) \text{ cm}$

ويمكن أن نلاحظ عندما $Z > 3.4$ صغيرة جدًا، ويمكن إهمالها كما يظهر في الجدول، فإنه يمكن اعتبار أن 50% من الطالبات تقع أطوالهن ضمن الفترة $[162, 183.42] \text{ cm}$ من الأطوال.
أو يمكننا أن نأخذ أي مساحتين على يمين محور التماشى وعلى يساره يكون مجموعهما يساوي

0.5 كما هو مبين في الرسم الآتي:



$$P(Z < z_2) = 0.6554 \Rightarrow z_2 = 0.4$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 0.4(6.3) + 162$$

$$= 164.52$$

$$P(Z > z_1) = 1 - 0.1554 = 0.8446$$

$$\Rightarrow z_1 = -1.01 \Rightarrow x_1 = -1.1(6.3) + 162 = 155.64$$

إذن، إحدى الفترات التي تقع ضمنها أطوال 50% من الطالبات هي: $(155.64, 164.52)$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(-2 < Z < z) = 0.815 \quad \text{حيث: } [-2, z] \\
 \Rightarrow & P(Z < z) - P(Z < -2) = 0.815 \\
 \Rightarrow & P(Z < z) - (1 - P(Z < 2)) = 0.815 \\
 \Rightarrow & P(Z < z) + P(Z < 2) - 1 = 0.815 \\
 \Rightarrow & P(Z < z) + P(Z < 2) = 1.815 \\
 \Rightarrow & P(Z < z) + 0.9772 = 1.815 \\
 \Rightarrow & P(Z < z) = 0.8387 \\
 \Rightarrow & z = 0.99
 \end{aligned}$$

إذن، الفترة المطلوبة لقيمة z هي: $[-2, 0.99]$

$$\frac{x_1 - 162}{6.3} = -2 \Rightarrow x_1 = 149.4$$

$$\frac{x_2 - 162}{6.3} = 0.99 \Rightarrow x_2 = 168.23$$

25

إذن، الفترة $[149.4, 168.23]$ من الأطوال تحوي 81.5% من الطالبات.

نختار أيضاً البحث عن فترة على الشكل $[-z, z]$ بحيث $[-z, z] = [149.4, 168.23]$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - P(Z < -z) = 0.815$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - (1 - P(Z < z)) = 0.815$$

$$\Rightarrow 2P(Z < z) - 1 = 0.815$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.9075$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 1.32$$

إذن، الفترة المطلوبة لقيمة z هي: $[-1.32, 1.32]$

$$\frac{x_1 - 162}{6.3} = -1.32 \Rightarrow x_1 = 153.684 \approx 153.7$$

$$\frac{x_2 - 162}{6.3} = 1.32 \Rightarrow x_2 = 170.316 \approx 170.3$$

إذن، الفترة $[153.7, 170.3]$ من الأطوال تحوي تقريرياً 81.5% من الطالبات.