


د/برهان

الاختبار الشهري الثاني المقرر 111 رياض للفصل الأول 1438-1439 هـ	كلية العلوم - قسم الرياضيات	
الزمن: ساعة ونصف الدرجة:	الإسم:	الرقم الجامعي:
	أستاذ المقرر:	

2. ممنوع استخدام الآلة الحاسبة.

ملاحظات : 1. عدد الورقات 4

السؤال الأول (4 درجات): احسب $\frac{dy}{dx}$ فيما يلي :

(درجتان)

$$y = \sqrt{x} \tanh \sqrt{x} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \tanh(\sqrt{x}) + \sqrt{x} \operatorname{sech}^2(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\tanh(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sech}^2(\sqrt{x})$$

①

①

(درجتان)

$$y = \sinh(\tanh^{-1}(2x)) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cosh(\tanh^{-1}(2x)) \cdot \frac{2}{1-4x^2}$$

السؤال الثاني (21 درجة): احسب التكاملات التالية :

(درجتان)

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

نضع $u = e^x$ فإن $du = e^x dx$

يعني $dx = \frac{du}{u}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} &= \int \frac{du}{u \sqrt{1-u^2}} = -\operatorname{sech}^{-1}(u) + \cot \quad \text{و بادئ ذي} \\ &= -\operatorname{sech}^{-1}(e^x) + \cot \end{aligned}$$

①

①

(درجتان)

$$\int \ln(1+x^2) dx \quad (2)$$

نستخدم طريقة التكامل بالجزئية:

$$u(x) = \ln(1+x^2) \Rightarrow u'(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$
$$v'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow v(x) = x$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} = x \ln(1+x^2) - 2 \left[\int \left[1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right] dx \right]$$
$$= x \ln(1+x^2) - 2 \left[x - \tan^{-1} x \right] + \text{cst}$$

(درجتان)

$$\int \cos^3 x dx \quad (3)$$

$$\int \cos^3 x dx = \int \cos^2 x \cos x dx$$

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

$$u = \sin x \Rightarrow \int (1 - u^2) du$$

①

$$= u - \frac{u^3}{3} + \text{cst}$$

$$= \sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + \text{cst}$$

(درجتان)

$$\int \tan^3 x \sec^3 x dx \quad (4)$$

$$\int \tan^3 x \sec^3 x dx = \int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x \sec x \tan x dx$$

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

①, 5

$$u = \sec x \Rightarrow \int (u^2 - 1) u^2 du$$

$$= \int (u^4 - u^2) du$$

$$= \frac{u^5}{5} - \frac{u^3}{3} + \text{cst}$$

①, 5

$$= \frac{\sec^5 x}{5} - \frac{\sec^3 x}{3} + \text{cst}$$

(درجتان) $\cos a \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a-b) + \cos(a+b)]$: مع العلم أن $\int \cos(6x) \cos(4x) dx$ (5)

0,5 $\cos 6x \cos 4x = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(2x) + \cos(10x)]$

1,5 $\int \cos(6x) \cos(4x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(2x) + \cos(10x)] dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(2x)}{2} + \frac{\sin(10x)}{10} \right] + \text{cst}$

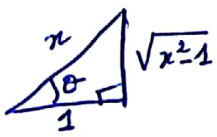
(3 درجات) $\int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2-1}}$ (6)

فإن نستخدم التعويض المثلثي: $x = \sec \theta$

0,5 $dx = \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$
 $\sqrt{x^2-1} = \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1} = \sqrt{\tan^2 \theta} = |\tan \theta|$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta}{\sec^3 \theta \tan \theta} = \int \frac{d\theta}{\sec^2 \theta}$

1 $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$ $= \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$



0,5

$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right] + \text{cst}$

1

$= \frac{1}{2} \sec^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \text{cst}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \sec^{-1} x + \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{2x^2} + \text{cst}$

(3 درجات)

$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+6x}}$ (7)

1 نستخدم طريقة إكمال المربع: $x^2+6x = (x+3)^2 - 9$

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

$= \cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{x+3}{3} \right) + \text{cst}$

$= \ln \left(\frac{x+3}{3} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x+3}{3}\right)^2 - 1} \right) + \text{cst}$

$= \ln \left(\frac{(x+3) + \sqrt{x^2+6x}}{3} \right) + \text{cst}$

(درجات 3)

$$\int \frac{x-2}{x^3+x} dx \quad (8)$$

Q5

$$\int \frac{x-2}{x^3+x} dx = \int \left[\frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} \right] dx$$

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

Q1

$$\int \frac{x-2}{x^3+x} dx = A \ln|x| + \frac{B}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C \tan^{-1}x + \text{const}$$

$x \neq 0$; $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$: C, B, A ← جوابات

• $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-2}{x^2+1} = -2 \Rightarrow A = -2$ (0.5)

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-2}{x^2+1} = 0 = A+B \Rightarrow B = 2$ (0.5)

• $f(1) = \frac{-1}{2} = A + \frac{B+C}{2} = -2 + \frac{2+C}{2} = \frac{-2+C}{2} \Rightarrow C = 1$ (0.5)

(درجات)

$$\text{lcm}(3,4) = 12$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^{1/3} + x^{1/4}} dx \quad (9)$$

$u^{12} = x$ فإن $u = x^{1/12}$ ع + ج

$x^{1/3} = u^4$, $x^{1/4} = u^3$ $dx = 12u^{11} du$ ع + ج

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{12u^{11}}{u^4 + u^3} du$$

$$= 12 \int \frac{u^8}{u+1} du \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{-u^8 - u^7}{-u^7 + u^6} \left| \frac{u+1}{u^7 - u^6 + u^5 - u^4 + u^3 - u^2 + u - 1} \right. = 12 \int \left[u^7 - u^6 + u^5 - u^4 + u^3 - u^2 + u - 1 + \frac{1}{1+u} \right] du$$

$$= 12 \left[\frac{u^8}{8} - \frac{u^7}{7} + \frac{u^6}{6} - \frac{u^5}{5} + \frac{u^4}{4} - \frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{u^2}{2} - u + \ln|1+u| \right] + \text{const}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} - \frac{12}{7} x^{7/12} + 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{12}{5} x^{5/12} + 3\sqrt[3]{x} - 4x^{1/4} + 6x^{1/6} - 12x^{1/12} + 12 \ln|1+x^{1/12}| + \text{const}$$

(1)