

①

## Properties of Derivatives :-

if  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  are differentiable function of  $x$   
and  $c$  is any constant.



$$1). \frac{d}{dx} (c) = 0$$

$$2). \frac{d}{dx} (f(x) \pm g(x)) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \pm \frac{d}{dx} g(x)$$

$$3). \frac{d}{dx} (c f(x)) = c \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

$$4). \frac{d}{dx} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = f(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} g(x) + g(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

$$5). \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{g(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} f(x) - f(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} g(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$

$$6). \frac{d}{dx} (x)^n = n x^{n-1}$$

$n$  :- is any real number.

$$7). \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) = \cos x.$$

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$$8). \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x) = -\sin x$$

$$9). \frac{d}{dx} (\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$10). \frac{d}{dx} (\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$$

$$11). \frac{d}{dx} (\sec x) = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$12). \frac{d}{dx} (\csc x) = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$$

$$13). \frac{d}{dx} (f(x))^n = n(f(x))^{n-1} * f'(x)$$

مشتقة لذوال، مشتقة تساوي

(مشتقة لدرجة) \* (مشتقة نفس الدالة) = مشتقة لدالة لدرجة

(3)

Ex:- (1)

$$y = \sin(x)^3$$

$$y' = \cos(x)^3 \times 3x^2$$

Ex:- (2)

$$y = x^2 + 10$$

$$y' = 2x$$

Ex:- (3)

$$y = x^{10}$$

$$y' = 10x^9$$

Ex:- (4)

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y' = x^{1/2}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Ex:- (5)

$$y = 12x^3$$

$$y' = 36x^2$$



# (4)

Ex :-

(6)

$$y = 2x^4 + 5x^2 + x + 19$$

$$y' = 8x^3 + 10x + 1$$

Ex :-

(7)

$$y = \frac{3}{x}$$

$$y' = \frac{x \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 1}{x^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{-3}{x^2}$$



Ex :-

(8)

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

$$y' = x^2 (3x^2) + 2x (x^3 + 2)$$

$$y' = 3x^4 + 2x^4 + 4x$$

$$y' = 5x^4 + 4x$$

Ex :- (13)

$$y = \cos(x^3 + 1)$$



$$y' = -\sin(x^3 + 1) * 3x^2$$

Ex :-

(14)

$$y = \cot\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$$



$$y = \cot \frac{x}{x+1}$$

$$y' = -\csc^2\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) * \frac{(x+1) - x(1)}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$= -\csc^2\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) * \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

Ex :-

(15)

$$y = \tan(x^3 + x)$$



$$y' = \sec^2(x^3 + x) * (3x^2 + 1)$$

Ex :-

(16)

$$y = \sec\left(\frac{3x+7}{5}\right)$$

$$y' = \sec\left(\frac{3x+7}{5}\right) * \tan\left(\frac{3x+7}{5}\right) * \frac{3}{5}$$

$$y = (\sin x^3)^2 = \sin^2 x^3 \quad (6)$$

$$y' = 2 \sin x^3 \cdot \cos x^3 \cdot 3x^2$$

---

$$y = \cot^4(x^2+x) * x^3$$

$$= [\cot^4(x^2+x) \cdot 3x^2] + [x^3 \cdot 4 \cot^3(x^2+x) * -\csc^2(x^2+x) * 2x+1]$$

---

$$y = \tan(x^2+x)$$

$$y' = \sec^2(x^2+x)(2x+1)$$

---

$$y = \cos(x^2+1)$$

$$y' = -\sin(x^2+1)(2x)$$

---

$$y = \frac{x}{\sin^2 x^3}$$

$$y' = \frac{\sin^2 x^3 * (1 - x * 2 \sin(x)^3 (\cos x^3) (3x^2))}{[\sin^2 x^3]^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 x^3 - 6x^3 \sin x^3 \cos x^3}{\sin^4 x^3} \rightarrow$$

انظر  
الخط

## High order derivative

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} \right)$$

المشتقة الثانية هي مشتقة المشتقة الأولى  
والمشتقة الثالثة هي مشتقة المشتقة الثانية  
والمشتقة الرابعة هي مشتقة المشتقة الثالثة وهكذا

Ex find  $\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4}$  or  $y^{(4)}$  if  $y = x^6 - 3x^4 + \cos x$

$$y' = 6x^5 - 12x^3 + (-\sin x)$$

$$y'' = 30x^4 - 36x^2 - \cos x$$

$$y''' = 120x^3 - 72x + \sin x$$

$$y^{(4)} = 360x^2 - 72 + \cos x$$

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Ex:- IF  $x^3y + x^2y = z$

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  when  $x=1$

Sol. when  $x=1$

$\Rightarrow (1)^3y + (1)^2y = z$

$zy = z \Rightarrow y = 1$

$x^3y' + y * 3x^2 + x^2y' + y * 2x = 0$

$y'(x^3 + x^2) = -3yx^2 - 2yx$

$y' = \frac{-(3yx^2 + 2yx)}{x^3 + x^2}$



$y' = \frac{-(3 * (1)^2 + 2(1)(1))}{(1)^3 + (1)^2} = -\frac{5}{2}$

$x^3y'' + y' * 3x^2 + y * 6x + 3x^2y' + x^2y'' + y' * 2x + y * 2 + 2xy' = 0$

$y'' = \frac{-3y'x^2 - 6yx - 3x^2y' - 2xy' - 2y - 2xy'}{x^3 + x^2}$

$y'' = \frac{-(3 * \frac{-5}{2} (1)^2 + 6(1)(1) + 3(1)^2 * \frac{-5}{2} + 2(1) \frac{-5}{2} + 2(1) + 2(1) * \frac{-5}{2})}{(1)^3 + (1)^2}$

$y'' = 16.5$



## Chain Rule

سلسلة القواعد

① if  $y = f(x)$  and  $x = g(t)$  then :-

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \times \frac{dx}{dt}$$

② if  $y = f(t)$  and  $x = g(t)$  then :-

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{dy}{dt} \times \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$\hookrightarrow (y') (f'(x))$

Ex ① if  $y = \sin t$        $x = \cos t$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t = \cos t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\sin t = -\sin t$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\cos t}{-\sin t} = -\cot t$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \times \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Ex ② Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $y = t^3$  and  $t = x^2 + 2$

Ex

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2, \quad \frac{dt}{dx} = 2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} * \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$= 3t^2 * 2x$$

$$= 6t^2 x$$

$$= 6(x^2 + 2)^2 \cdot x$$

$$t = x^2 + 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 6(x^2 + 2)^2 \cdot x$$

تقويض  $t = x^2 + 2$  لافرض جعل الناتج كله بدلالة  $x$

Ex ③ Find  $\frac{dw}{dt}$  if  $w = \tan x$  and  $x = 4t^3 + t$

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{dw}{dx} * \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$= (\sec^2 x) (12t^2 + 1)$$

$$= (12t^2 + 1) (\sec^2 (4t^3 + t)) \rightarrow x$$

Ex (4) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  and  $\frac{dy^2}{dx^2}$  if  $y = (t^2+1)^4$ ,  $x = t^2+5$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{dy}{dt} * \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$\frac{dy}{dt} * \frac{dx}{dt} \times$   
 كما ان يكون dx في الأعلى

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 4(t^2+1)^3 (2t)$$

t مرفوعة y بالأس 4

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t + 0 = 2t$$

t مرفوعة x بالأس 2

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{4(t^2+1)^3 \cdot 2t}{2t} = 4(t^2+1)^3$$

المشتق الثاني  $y''$  او  $\frac{dy^2}{dx^2}$  او  $f''(x)$

$$\frac{dy^2}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) * \frac{dt}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) * \frac{dt}{dx}$$

مشتق التفاضل الثاني
مقلوب

$$\frac{d}{dt} [4(t^2+1)^3] \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2t}$$

$$\frac{dy^2}{dx^2} = 12(t^2+1)^2 (2t) * \frac{1}{2t}$$

$$\frac{dy^2}{dx^2} = y'' = 12(t^2+1)^2$$

$$\text{Ex ⑤ if } \left. \begin{aligned} y &= 3 \sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta \\ x &= -\cos^3 \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ find } \frac{dy^2}{dx^2}$$

$$\text{Sol: } \frac{dy}{d\theta} = 3 \cos \theta - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -3 \cos^2 \theta (-\sin \theta) = 3 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{dy}{d\theta} \times \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{3 \cos \theta - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{3 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$= \frac{3 \cancel{\cos \theta} (1 - \sin^2 \theta)}{3 \cancel{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot \sin \theta} = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta} = \frac{\cancel{\cos^2 \theta}}{\cancel{\cos \theta} \cdot \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cot \theta$$

$$\frac{dy^2}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$= -\csc^2 \theta \times \frac{1}{3 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta}$$

Ex 6 Use chain rule to find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if

$$y = \frac{1}{t^2+1}, \quad t = \sqrt{4x-1}$$

$$y = (t^2+1)^{-1} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = -1(t^2+1)^{-2} (2t) = \frac{-2t}{(t^2+1)^2}$$

$$t = \sqrt{4x-1} = (4x-1)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} (4x-1)^{-1/2} (4) = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{4x-1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4x-1}}$$

$$\frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{dy}{dt} \times \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{-2t}{(t^2+1)^2} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{4x-1}}$$

$$\therefore t = \sqrt{4x-1} \Rightarrow t^2 = 4x-1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{t^2+1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4\left(\frac{t^2+1}{4}\right)-1}} \times \frac{-2t}{(t^2+1)^2}$$

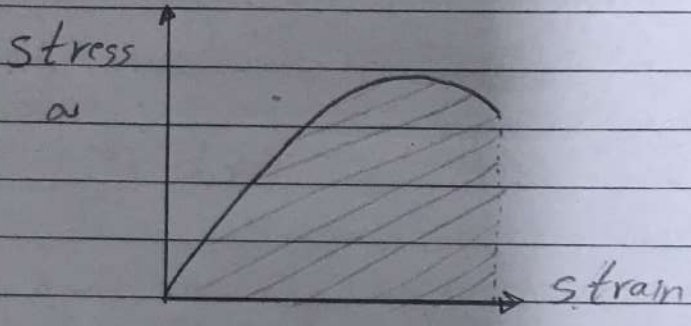
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{4(t^2+1)-4}{4}}} \times \frac{-2t}{(t^2+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \times \frac{-2t}{(t^2+1)^2} = \frac{2}{t} \times \frac{-2t}{(t^2+1)^2} = \frac{-4}{(t^2+1)^2}$$

# الحاضرة الثالثة

## التكامل Integration

التكامل له معاني اثنان  
 ① إيجاد المجموع او الكمية لشيء ما ويتمثل هنا رياضيا بإيجاد حجم المواد المختلفة وحساب الأطوال للمخينات وحساب مراكز الجاذبية للاجسام وإيجاد المساحة المحاطة بالمخينات مثلا المساحة المؤثرة تحت منحنى الاجهاد Stress و الالتفعال strain مثل المتانة Toughness وهي قدرة المادة على مقاومة الامتداد البلاستيكية دون كسر اي قدرتها على امتصاص الطاقة، إيجاد هذه المساحة يتم بالتكامل.



② إيجاد المساحة التي تكون من تقريبا مساحة (موجودة)

## ① المتكاملات غير المحددة

- ①  $\int dx = x + C$
- ②  $\int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$
- ③  $\int K \cdot f(x) dx = K \int f(x) dx$     *K is any constant*
- ④  $\int x dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$
- ⑤  $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + C$   
*C is constant*

Ex Evaluate the following <sup>2</sup> integrals

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

$$\textcircled{2} \int (x^2 + x) dx$$

$$= \int x^2 dx + \int x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int 4x dx$$

$$= 4 \int x dx$$

$$= 4 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) + c$$

$$= 2x^2 + c$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int (3x^2 + 2x + 3) dx$$

$$= \frac{3x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^2}{2} + 3x + c$$

$$= x^3 + x^2 + 3x + c$$

(3)

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{dx}{x^5}$$

$$= x^{-5} dx = \frac{x^{-5+1}}{-5+1} = \frac{x^{-4}}{-4}$$

$$= \frac{x^{-4}}{-4} + C$$

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

$$\textcircled{6} \int \left( \frac{x^2 + x}{7} \right) dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{7} dx + \int \frac{x}{7} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{21} + \frac{x^2}{14} + C$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int (1 + x^3)^2$$

$$= \int (1 + 2x^3 + x^6) dx$$

ربع الأول + C \* الأول \* الثاني + مربع الثاني

$$= x + \frac{2x^4}{4} + \frac{x^7}{7} + C$$



(4)

ملاحظة / الامثلة السابقة حل التكامل فيها مباشر، بسطاً كما تكامل القوس  
فحين ان تتوفر مشتقة داخل القوس لفرض التكامل  
فلا:

$$\textcircled{8} \int (x^3 + 3x)(x^2 + 1) dx$$

لا يمكن حل هذا التكامل مباشرةً كما في الامثلة السابقة، حل تكامل  $(x^3 + 3x)$   
يكن اذا توفرت مشتقة داخل القوس، مشتقة داخل القوس هي  $3x^2 + 3$   
بما خارج القوس لدينا  $(x^2 + 1)$  يجب ان نحول اى  $3x^2 + 3$  ثم تجري عملية  
التكامل لـ  $(x^3 + 3x)$ ، القول اى  $3x^2 + 3$  بقسمة وضرب البسط على 3

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{9} \int \frac{3r dr}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \int (1-r^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (3r) dr$$

لجاءه عليه تكامل  $(1-r^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  نحتاج مشتقة داخل القوس وهي  $-2r = (0 - 2r)$   
لدينا خارج القوس  $3r$  خارج التكامل كتابت يبقى  $r$  اى نحتاج ان  
نضرب. تقسم على  $-2$

$$\int (1-r^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} 3r dr \quad * \frac{-2}{-2} \quad \begin{array}{l} -2 \text{ بالبسط تضرب في } r \text{ لتبقى شرط التكامل} \\ -2 \text{ بالمقام نخرج كتابت خارج التكامل مع } 3 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-3}{2} \int (1-r^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (-2r) dr \rightarrow \frac{-3}{2} \frac{(1-r^2)^{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2}} + C$$

$$\frac{-3}{2} \frac{(1-r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C \rightarrow \frac{-3 * 2}{2 * 1} (1-r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= -3 \sqrt{1-r^2} + C$$

(5)

Integration of trigonometric functions:-

$$\textcircled{1} \int \cos u \, du = \sin u + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \sin u \, du = -\cos u + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \sec^2 u \, du = \tan u + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \csc^2 u \, du = -\cot u + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \sec u \cdot \tan u \, du = \sec u + C$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \csc u \cdot \cot u \, du = -\csc u + C$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int \tan u \, du = \int \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} \, du \stackrel{-1}{\underset{-1}{*}} = -\ln|\cos u| + C$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int \cot u \, du = \int \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} \, du = \ln|\sin u| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\textcircled{9} \int \sec u \, du = \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

$$\textcircled{10} \int \csc u \, du = -\ln|\csc u + \cot u| + C$$

or

$$= \ln|\csc u - \cot u| + C$$

Ex Evaluate

(6)

$$\textcircled{1} \int \cos 3x \, dx \quad * \frac{3}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \cos(3x) (3) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \sin 7x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \int \sin(7x) (7) \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{7} \cos 7x + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \sec^2(x+3) \, dx$$

$$= \tan(x+3) + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int 2 (\sin x)' \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \cancel{2} \frac{\sin^{\cancel{2}} x}{\cancel{2}} + C \quad \text{or} \quad 2 \frac{(\sin x)^{1+1}}{1+1} + C$$

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

$$\cancel{2} \frac{(\sin x)^2}{\cancel{2}} + C$$

$$(\sin x)^2 + C$$

(7)

ملاحظة /

(1) في تكامل الممال المثلثية يجب توفير مشتقة الزاوية لصل التكامل

كحالة مثال 1 و 2 و 3

(2) في تكامل الممال المثلثية التي تحتوي على قوس يجب توفير مشتقة داخل القوس ومشتقة الزاوية كحالة مثال 4 و 5

$$(5) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^3 2x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos 2x}{(\sin 2x)^3} dx$$

$$= \int (\sin 2x)^{-3} (\cos 2x) dx \quad * \frac{2}{2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{-1}{4 \sin^2 2x} + C$$

(8)

$$\textcircled{6} \int \cos^3(3x) dx$$

$$= \int \cos^2(3x) \cdot \cos(3x) dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \\ = \int (1 - \sin^2 3x) \cdot \cos(3x) dx \end{array}$$

$$= \int (\cos 3x - \cos 3x \sin^2 3x) dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x - \frac{\sin^3 3x}{9} + C$$

①

الحاضرة الرابعة

$$(7) \int \sqrt{1 - \cos x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{1 - \cos x} \, dx * \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}}{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}}{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x \\ \nearrow (\sin^2 x)^{1/2} = \sin x^{2/2} = \sin x \end{array}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}}$$

$$= \int (1 + \cos x)^{-1/2} (\sin x) \, dx \quad * \frac{-1}{-1}$$

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

$$= -2 \sqrt{1 + \cos x} + C$$

②

$$\textcircled{8} \int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\cos^3 x}$$

$$= \int \sin x \cdot (\cos x)^{-3} \, dx \quad * \frac{-1}{-1}$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{9} \int \frac{x}{x+1} \, dx$$

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

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

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

$$= x - \ln|x+1| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

3

$$(10) \int \frac{dx}{(2x+2)^2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{-4x+4} + C$$



(4)

$$\textcircled{11} \int \frac{dx}{9x^2 + 12x + 4}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-1}{9x+6} + C$$

$$\textcircled{12} \int \sqrt{\cot x} \cdot \csc^2 x \, dx \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$= \int (\cot x)^{1/2} (\csc^2 x) \, dx$$

$$= \int \cot x^{1/2} \csc^2 x \, dx \times \frac{-1}{-1}$$

$$= - \frac{\cot x^{3/2}}{3/2} + C$$

$$= - \frac{2 \cot x^{3/2}}{3} + C$$

$$= - \frac{2 \sqrt{\cot^3 x}}{3} + C$$

$$\textcircled{13} \int \frac{\sec^2 x \, dx}{(2+3 \tan x)^4}$$

$$= \int (2+3 \tan x)^{-4} (\sec^2 x) \, dx$$

$$= \int (2+3 \tan x)^{-4} (\sec^2 x) \, dx \times \frac{3}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{(2+3 \tan x)^{-3}}{-3} + C = - \frac{1}{9(2+3 \tan x)^3} + C$$

(6)

$$(14) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + x}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + C$$

الدالة التي في المقام يجب ان يكون مشتقها موجودة في البسط  
 مشتقة  $1 + \sqrt{x} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$  بينما البسط

لذلك نضرب ونقسم البسط على 2 لكي يتم عملية التقابل

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

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

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

$$(15) \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x} dx \quad (7)$$

$$= \int \csc^2 2x + \int \cos 2x \cdot \sin^{-2} 2x dx$$

$$= \int \csc^2 2x + \frac{\bullet}{\bullet} dx + \int (\sin 2x)^{-2} \cos 2x \cdot \frac{2}{2} dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{\cot 2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \sin 2x} + C$$

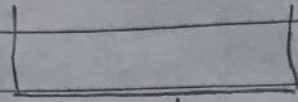
$$= -\frac{\cot 2x}{2} - \frac{\csc 2x}{2} + C$$

---

8.

$$\textcircled{16} \int \sec^3 2x \tan 2x \, dx$$

$$= \int \sec^2 2x \cdot \sec 2x \cdot \tan 2x \, dx$$



$$\sec^3 2x$$

$$= \int (\sec^2 2x) \cdot \sec 2x \cdot \tan 2x \, dx$$

هناك حاجة منقولة المثلث وهي  $\sec 2x \cdot \tan 2x$  (موجودة خارج القوس) ومنقولة الزاوية  $2x$  الزاوية  $(2x)$  غير موجودة رتادي (في) لذلك نضرب ونفصل على 2

$$= \int (\sec 2x)^2 \cdot (\sec 2x \cdot \tan 2x) \cdot \frac{2}{2} \, dx$$

2 التي في البسط تكمل شرط المتكامل  
2 و المقام =  $\frac{1}{2}$  جمع خارج المتكامل كتابته

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sec 2x)^2 (\sec 2x \cdot \tan 2x) (2) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot (\sec 2x)^3}{2 \cdot 3} + C$$

①

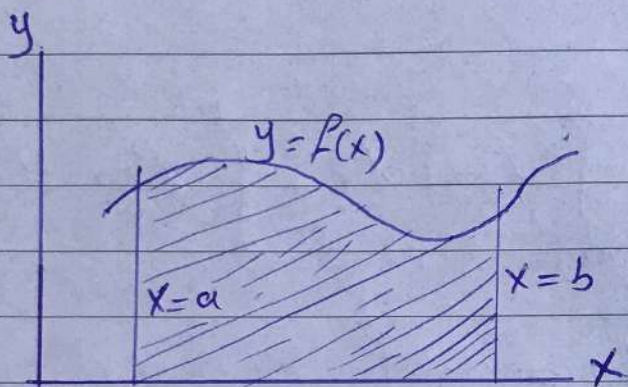
المحاضرة الخامسة

Definite integral

النظام المحدد

لكن الدالة  $f(x)$  دالة مستمرة على الفترة  $[a, b]$  فان النظام المحدد يعرف

والمحده بالمستقيمين المتوازيين  $x=a$  -  $x=b$  كما موضح في الشكل ادناه.



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

وكتبت المساحة كالآتي

حيث  $f(x)$  هو نظام الدالة  $f(x)$

where  $a$  is called the lower bound  
 $b$  is called the upper bound

(2)

## Properties of definite integrals

خواص التكامل المحدد

$$\textcircled{1} \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{ex} \int_3^3 \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 - 2}{\cos x^3} dx = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx \quad \text{ex} \int_1^3 2x dx = - \int_3^1 2x dx$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int_a^b k f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int_a^b (f(x) \mp g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \mp \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

Ex Evaluate the integral

$$\textcircled{1} \int_{-1}^1 (2x^2 - x^3) dx = \left[ \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2}{3} (1)^3 - \frac{1}{4} (1)^4 \right] - \left[ \frac{2}{3} (-1)^3 - \frac{(-1)^4}{4} \right] = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} \sin x \, dx \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$= \left[ -\cos x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} = -\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} - \left[ -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$= -\left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - 0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} x \, dx = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi}$$

$$= 0.5 \left( \frac{3}{4}\pi \right)^2 - 0.5 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 = 1.542$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int_1^4 (1-u)\sqrt{u} \, du = \int_1^4 (u^{\frac{1}{2}} - u^{\frac{3}{2}}) \, du$$

$$= \left[ \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{u^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} \right]_1^4$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2}{3} (4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5} (4)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right] - \left[ \frac{2}{3} (1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5} (1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right] = -7.733$$

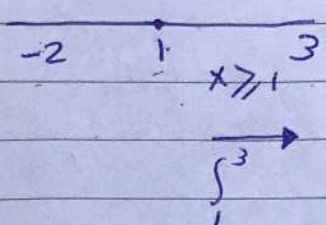


$$\textcircled{5} \int_{-2}^3 |x-1| dx$$

④

$$x-1 = \begin{cases} x-1 & x \geq 1 \\ -x+1 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

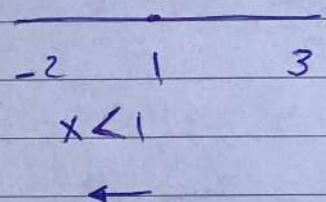
$$= \int_1^3 (x-1) dx$$



$$= \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_1^3$$

$$= \left[ \left( \frac{9}{2} - 3 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \right] = 2$$

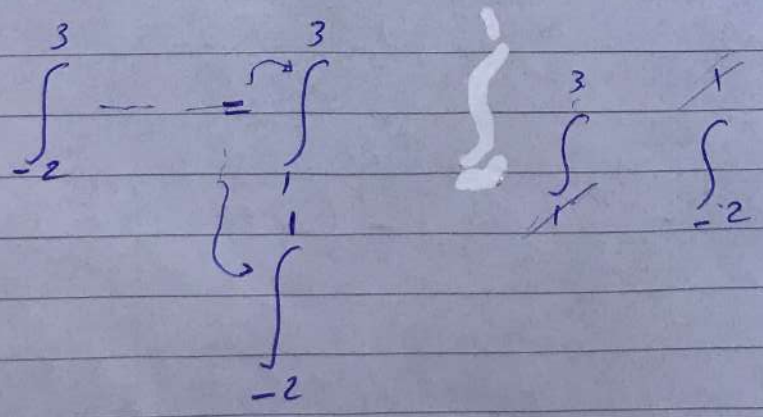
$$\int_{-2}^1 (-x+1) dx$$



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

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

$$= 4.5$$





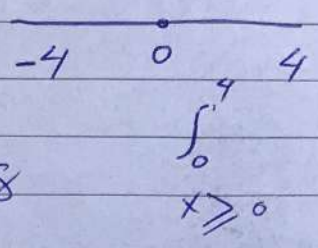
(5)

$$\textcircled{6} \int_{-4}^4 |x| dx$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

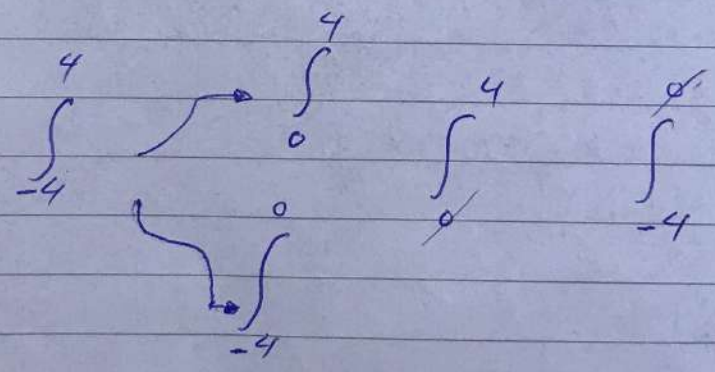
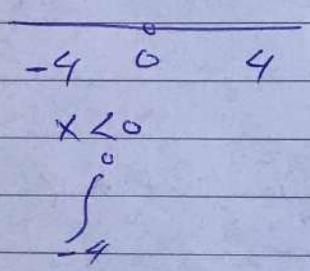
$$\int_0^4 x dx$$

$$= \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^4 = \frac{4^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} = 8$$



$$\int_{-4}^0 -x dx = \left. -\frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{-4}^0$$

$$= -\left(\frac{0^2}{2} - \frac{(-4)^2}{2}\right) = 8$$



$$\textcircled{7} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^2 \cos x dx = \left[ \frac{(\sin x)^3}{3} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^3 - \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^3 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^3 \right] = 0.215$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int_0^1 \sqrt{5x+4} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (5x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

تكملة المقادير خارج من تحت داخل القوس  
 من تحت داخل القوس = 5 لذلك نضرب ونقسم على 5

$$= \int_0^1 (5x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}} * \frac{5}{5} dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{5} \frac{(5x+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} \left[ (5 \times 1 + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (5 \times 0 + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} (27 - 8) = \frac{38}{15}$$

(1)

المحاضرة السادسة

الدوال المتسامية Transcendental Functions

Logarithms

اللوغاريتمات

Kinds of Logarithms Functions:-

① Natural Logarithms Functions

لوغاريتم للأسس الطبيعي

$$\text{Log}_e m = x \rightarrow m = e^x$$

Where  $e$  is real number ( $e = 2.718$ )

Note:

$$\ln = \text{Log}_e$$

$$\text{Log}_e$$

اللوغاريتم العام المكتوبة

$$\therefore \text{Log}_e m = x \rightarrow \ln m = x$$

② Common Logarithms Functions

لوغاريتم للأسس العشري

$$\text{Log}_{10} m = x \rightarrow m = 10^x$$

$\text{Log}_{10} m = x$  shall be always written as  $\text{Log} m = x$

$$\text{Log}_{10} m = \text{Log} m = x$$

(2)

### (3) General Logarithms Functions

لوغاريتم الأعداد

$$\text{Log}_a m = x \rightarrow m = a^x$$

Where  $a$  is any positive number different from 1,

Properties of Logarithms Functions:-

$$(1) \text{Log}_a (x \cdot y) = \text{Log}_a x + \text{Log}_a y$$

$$(2) \text{Log}_a \frac{x}{y} = \text{Log}_a x - \text{Log}_a y$$

$$(3) \text{Log}_a x^n = n \text{Log}_a x$$

$$(4) \text{Log}_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

For example  $\text{Log}_{10} x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10}$

$$\text{Log}_2 x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 2}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \ln(x \cdot y) = \ln x + \ln y \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \ln \frac{x}{y} = \ln x - \ln y$$

$$\textcircled{7} \ln x^n = n \ln x$$

$$\textcircled{8} \underset{e}{\text{Log}} e = 1 \rightarrow \ln e = 1$$

$e = e$        $\underset{e}{\text{Log}} = \ln$

Examples

$$\textcircled{1} \ln x + \ln 7 = \ln(x \cdot 7)$$

5 آپوزٹوں

$$\textcircled{2} \ln 9x = \ln 9 + \ln x$$

5 آپوزٹوں

$$\textcircled{3} \ln x - \ln 3 = \ln \frac{x}{3}$$

6 آپوزٹوں

$$\textcircled{4} \ln \frac{x}{5} = \ln x - \ln 5$$

$$\textcircled{5} \ln \sin^2 x = 2 \ln \sin x$$

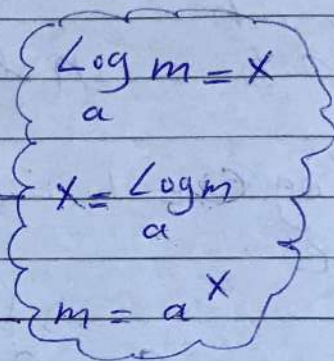
(4)

Ex show that

$$\text{Log}_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

Sol

Let  $y = \text{Log}_a x \rightarrow x = a^y$



$y = \text{Log}_a x$

$x = a^y$

$x = a^y$  *تحويل لـ ln*

$\ln x = \ln a^y$

$\ln x = y \ln a \rightarrow y = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$

but  $y = \text{Log}_a x$

$\therefore \text{Log}_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$

## Logarithmic Differentiation (5)

$$\text{if } y = \text{Log}_a f(x) \rightarrow y = \frac{\ln f(x)}{\ln a}$$

$\uparrow$   $f(x)$   
 $\text{Log}_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\ln f(x)) = \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$$

or

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} [\ln u] = \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}}$$

### Examples

Find  $dy/dx$  for

$$\textcircled{1} y = \ln x^3 \rightarrow y = 3 \ln x$$

$$y' = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{x}$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} y = \text{Log}_5 (x^3 - x) \rightarrow y = \frac{\ln (x^3 - x)}{\ln 5} = \frac{1}{\ln 5} \cdot \ln (x^3 - x)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\ln 5} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^3 - x)} \cdot (3x^2 - 1)$$

$$1/\ln 5 = 0.621$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\ln 5 = 1.609$$



①

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = \ln(\ln \sin x) \quad \ln \sin x = u$$
$$\frac{1}{u} \cdot du = \ln u \text{ ?}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\ln \sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

$\downarrow$   
 $u = \sin x$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\ln \sin x} \times \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = x^{\cos x}$$

الطريقة الثانية

$$\ln y = \ln x^{\cos x}$$

$$\ln y = \cos x \cdot \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot 1 + \ln x (-\sin x) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{\cos x}{x} - \sin x \ln x$$

$$y' = y \left[ \frac{\cos x}{x} - \sin x \ln x \right]$$

$$y' = x^{\cos x} \left[ \frac{\cos x}{x} - \sin x \ln x \right]$$

Ex 5 Find  $dy/dx$  for (7)

$$y = x^{x^2}$$

$$\ln y = \ln x^{x^2} \Rightarrow \ln y = x^2 \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = x^2 \frac{1}{x} + 1 + \ln x + 2x \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = x + 2x \ln x$$

$$y' = y [x + 2x \ln x]$$

$$y' = x^{x^2} [x + 2x \ln x]$$

Ex 6 Prove  $e^{\ln x} = x$

$$\text{Let } y = e^{\ln x}$$

جوابك ليه

$$\ln y = \ln e^{\ln x}$$

$$\ln y = \ln x \cdot \ln e$$

$$\ln y = \ln x \quad (\ln e = 1)$$

$$\therefore y = x$$

$$\ln 2 = \ln 2 \Rightarrow \therefore y = x$$

$$\ln 3 = \ln 3 \dots$$

$$\text{but } y = e^{\ln x}$$

$$\therefore e^{\ln x} = x$$

8

Ex 7 Find y value if  $\ln(y^2-1) - \ln(y+1) = \sin x$

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

$$\ln \frac{x}{y} = \ln x - \ln y$$

$$\therefore \ln \frac{y^2-1}{y+1} = \sin x$$

$$\ln \frac{(y-1)(y+1)}{y+1} = \sin x$$

$$\ln \frac{(y-1)(\cancel{y+1})}{(\cancel{y+1})} = \sin x$$

$$\ln y-1 = \sin x$$

نأخذ e للطرفين

$$\ln(y-1) = \sin x$$
$$e^{\ln(y-1)} = e^{\sin x}$$

$e^{\ln(y-1)} = y-1$   
 $e^{\sin x} = e^{\sin x}$

$$(y-1) = e^{\sin x}$$

$$\ln x = x$$

$$\ln(y-1) = \sin x$$
$$e^{\ln(y-1)} = e^{\sin x}$$
$$y-1 = e^{\sin x}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{\sin x} + 1$$

①

المحاضرة السابقة

الموضوع الثاني من الدوال المتسامية  
Transcendental Functions  
الدوال الأسية exponential functions

تقسم الأسس الى ثلاثة أنواع

①  $F(x)^a$ ,  $x^2$ ,  $x^3$ ,  $(x+1)^5$

②  $a^{f(x)}$ ,  $2^x$ ,  $5^{x^2}$ ,  $10^{bx}$ ,  $7^{\sin x}$

③  $f(x)^{g(x)}$ ,  $x^x$ ,  $x^{\cos x}$ ,  $(x+1)^{1/x}$

# Exponential functions $e^x$

Ⓐ  $y = e^x$  is called the exponential function where  $e$  is exponential number ( $e = 2.718$ ) and  $x$  is any real number.

## Properties of exponential function:-

①  $e^{x+x^2} = e^x \cdot e^{x^2}$

②  $e^{-x} = \frac{1}{e^x}$

③  $e^{\ln x} = x$

$e = 2.718$  عدد أسية

1.  $\rightarrow$  2nd f  $\rightarrow e^x = 2.718$

2.  $\rightarrow$  2nd f  $\rightarrow e^x = 7.38$   
 $\sqrt{e^2}$

or

2.718  $\rightarrow$   $\sqrt{x}$   $\rightarrow 2 = 7.38$   
 $2.718^2 = 7.38$

## Examples:-

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

②  $e^{\ln 3 + 2 \ln x} = e^{\ln 3 + \ln x^2} = e^{\ln(3x^2)} = 3x^2$

③  $\ln \frac{e^{3x}}{7} = \ln e^{3x} - \ln 7 = 3x \ln e - \ln 7 = 3x - \ln 7$

④  $\ln(x^3 \cdot e^{-4x}) = \ln x^3 + \ln e^{-4x} = 3 \ln x - 4x \ln e = 3 \ln x - 4x$

(3)

$$\textcircled{5} e^{2x - \ln x} = e^{2x} \cdot e^{-\ln x} = e^{2x} \cdot \ln x^{-1} = e^{2x} \cdot x^{-1} = \frac{e^{2x}}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \ln \frac{1}{e^x} = \ln 1 - \ln e^x = 0 - x \ln e = -x$$

Exponential function differentiation - مشتقات الدوال الأسية

IF  $y = e^{f(x)}$  then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \ln e \cdot e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$$

$$\ln e = \ln 2.718 = 0.7279 \approx 1$$

Ex find  $dy/dx$  if  $y = e^{\sin x} \rightarrow y' = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$

Integration of exponential function

تكامل الدوال الأسية

$$\int e^u \left(\frac{du}{dx}\right) dx = e^u + C$$

(B) IF  $y = a^x$  where  $a \neq 1, a > 0$  and  $x$  is any real NO.

$$\frac{d}{dx} (a^{f(x)}) = \ln a \cdot a^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$$

Ex find  $dy/dx$   $y = 2^{\csc x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \cdot \ln 2 \cdot 2^{\csc x} = \csc x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot 2^{\csc x}$$

$$\int \ln a \cdot a^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{a^{f(x)}}{a} + C$$

تكامل دوال  
الأسية

④

Find  $dy/dx$  for

①  $y = x e^x$

$$y' = x \cdot e^x \cdot 1 + e^x = e^x(x+1)$$

②  $y = e^{2x} \ln 5x$

$$y' = e^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{5x} \cdot 5 + \ln 5x \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 2$$

③ Evaluate the following integrals

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

$$\int e^u \frac{du}{dx} = e^u + C \quad \leftarrow = e^x + 2x + C$$

②  $\int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} + C$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{6e^{2x}}{3e^{2x} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{6} \ln |3e^{2x} + 1| + C$$

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

5

$$\textcircled{4} \int \frac{e^{x^2} \cdot x}{e^{x^2}} dx$$

$$e^{x^2} \cdot 2x = \text{funktions}$$

$$\int \frac{e^{x^2} \cdot x}{e^{x^2}} dx = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |e^{x^2}| + c$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{e^x + e^{3x}}{e^{-x}} dx$$

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

$$= \int (e^{2x} + e^{4x}) dx$$

$$= \int e^{2x} dx + \int e^{4x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} + c$$



④ ⑥

① Note:  $\ln x^2 = 2 \ln x$

but  $\ln^2 x = (\ln x)^2$

②  $\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx$

$= \int (\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

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

or  $\frac{(\ln x)^3}{3} + C$

$\int \frac{\ln(x-1)^{(x-3)}}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$

$= \int \frac{(x-3) \ln(x-1)}{(x-3)(x-1)}$

	-3x
	-x
	-4x
$x^2$	
+3	

$= \int \frac{\ln(x-1)}{(x-1)} dx$

$= \int \ln(x-1)' \cdot \frac{1}{x-1}$

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

## Integration Methods:

① Integration by parts: when  $(u)$  and  $(v)$  are differentiable function of  $(x)$  then:

$$d(uv) = u dv + v du$$

$$u dv = d(uv) - v du$$

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

Q:  $\int x e^x dx$

let  $u = e^x \rightarrow du = e^x dx$

let  $dv = x dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2}$

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

∴ التكامل الثاني أصعب من التكامل الأول إذن نغير الترتيب

∴ let  $u = x \rightarrow du = dx$

let  $dv = e^x dx \rightarrow v = e^x$

$$\int x e^x dx = x e^x - \int e^x dx$$

$$= x e^x - e^x + C$$

Q:  $\int x^2 \ln x \, dx$

لا توجد طريقة للقيام بـ  $\int \ln x$   
ولذا نعرف اشتقاقها لذلك  
ناخذها هي الـ  $u$

let  $u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

let  $dv = x^2 dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^3}{3}$

$$\int x^2 \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} + C$$

Q:  $\int \tan^{-1} x \, dx$

$\tan^{-1} x$ : لا نعرف تكاملها ولكن  
نعرف مشتقتها لذلك نقرنها

let  $u = \tan^{-1} x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$  هي الـ  $u$

let  $dv = dx \rightarrow v = x$

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

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

Q:  $\int e^{3x} x^2 dx$

let  $u = x^2 \rightarrow du = 2x dx$

let  $dv = e^{3x} dx \times \frac{3}{3} \rightarrow v = \frac{e^{3x}}{3}$

$\therefore \int e^{3x} x^2 dx = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} x^2 - \frac{2}{3} \int x e^{3x} dx$

let  $u = x \rightarrow du = dx$

let  $dv = \int e^{3x} dx \times \frac{3}{3} \rightarrow v = \frac{e^{3x}}{3}$

$\therefore \int e^{3x} x^2 dx = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} x^2 - \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{e^{3x}}{3} x - \int \frac{e^{3x}}{3} dx \right]$

$= \frac{e^{3x}}{3} x^2 - \frac{2}{9} e^{3x} x + \frac{2}{27} e^{3x} + c$