



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 العنوان الآتي:



06-5376262 / 237



06-5376266



P.O.Box: 2088 Amman 11941



@nccdjor



feedback@nccd.gov.jo



www.nccd.gov.jo



إجابات كتاب التمارين - مادة الرياضيات - الصف الثاني العلمي ف2 (طبعة 2023)

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	$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 \frac{2 + \sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx &= \int_1^4 \left(2x^{-2} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) dx = \left(-2x^{-1} - 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \Big _1^4 \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) - (-2 - 2) = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$



إيجاد قاعدة اقتران علمت مشتقته ونقطة تحققه (الشرط الأولي) صفحة 7

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

$$f(0) = 0 + 0 + C$$

$$8 = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x + 8$$

إيجاد المساحة المحصورة بين منحنى اقتران والمور x صفحة 8

$$2x^2 - x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2(2-x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 2$$

$$f(1) = 2 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0, \quad 0 < x < 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 (2x^2 - x^3) dx = \left(\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{16}{3} - 4 \right) - 0 = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-6)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 6, x = 2$$

$$f(3) = 9 - 24 + 12 = -3 \Rightarrow f(x) < 0, \quad 2 < x < 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= - \int_2^6 f(x) dx = \int_2^6 (-x^2 + 8x - 12) dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 4x^2 - 12x \right) \Big|_2^6 \\ &= (-72 + 144 - 72) - \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 16 - 24 \right) = \frac{32}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Area} = \int_{-5}^{-2} f(x) dx + \left(- \int_{-2}^3 f(x) dx \right)$$

$$= \int_{-5}^{-2} (x^3 + 4x^2 - 11x - 30) dx + \int_{-2}^3 (-x^3 - 4x^2 + 11x + 30) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{11}{2}x^2 - 30x \right) \Big|_{-5}^{-2} + \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{11}{2}x^2 + 30x \right) \Big|_{-2}^3$$

$$= \frac{863}{6}$$



إيجاد حجم المجسم الناتج من دوران منطوى افتران حول المحور x صفحه 11

$$V = \pi \int_1^8 (f(x))^2 dx = \pi \int_1^8 x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx$$

$$17 \quad = \frac{3\pi}{5} x^{\frac{5}{3}} \Big|_1^8 = \frac{3\pi}{5} ((8)^{\frac{5}{3}} - (1)^{\frac{5}{3}}) = \frac{93\pi}{5} = 18.6\pi$$

إذن، حجم المجسم يساوي 18.6π وحدة مكعبية.

الدرس الأول: تكامل افترانات 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	$\int (3 \cos 3x - \tan^2 x) dx = \int (3 \cos 3x - (\sec^2 x - 1)) dx$ $= \sin 3x - \tan x + x + C$
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	$\int \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} (x - \sin x) + C$
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	$\int_{-1}^1 3x-2 dx = \int_{-1}^{\frac{2}{3}} (2-3x) dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 (3x-2) dx$ $= \left(2x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right) \Big _{-1}^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2x \right) \Big _{\frac{2}{3}}^1 = \frac{13}{3}$



	$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + 3 \sin x)^2 dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^2 x + 6 \sin x \cos x + 9 \sin^2 x) dx$ $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin^2 x + 6 \sin x \cos x + 9 \sin^2 x) dx$ $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + 8 \sin^2 x + 3 \sin 2x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + 4(1 - \cos 2x) + 3 \sin 2x) dx$ $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (5 - 4 \cos 2x + 3 \sin 2x) dx = \left(5x - 2 \sin 2x - \frac{3}{2} \cos 2x \right) \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{5\pi - 2}{4}$
20	$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx = - \ln \cos x \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 0 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$
21	$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} (\cos^2 2x - 4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} (\cos^2 2x - (2 \sin x \cos x)^2) dx$ $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} (\cos^2 2x - \sin^2 2x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}$
22	$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(1 + \sin x)^2}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + 2 \sin x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$ $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$ $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x + 2 \tan x \sec x + \tan^2 x) dx$ $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x + 2 \tan x \sec x + \sec^2 x - 1) dx$ $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2 \sec^2 x + 2 \tan x \sec x - 1) dx$ $= (2 \tan x + 2 \sec x - x) \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2 + 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 = 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$
23	



24

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

25

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

26

$$\int_1^k \frac{4}{2x-1} dx = 1 \\ \Rightarrow 2 \ln|2x-1| \Big|_1^k = 1 \\ \Rightarrow 2 \ln|2k-1| = 1 \\ \Rightarrow 2 \ln(2k-1) = 1 \\ \Rightarrow \ln(2k-1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad , k > \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{لأن} \\ \Rightarrow 2k-1 = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \Rightarrow k = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{2}$$



	$\int_0^{\ln a} (e^x + e^{-x}) dx = \frac{48}{7}$ $\Rightarrow (e^x - e^{-x}) _0^{\ln a} = \frac{48}{7}$ $\Rightarrow \left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right) - (1 - 1) = \frac{48}{7}$ $\Rightarrow a - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{48}{7} = 0$ $\Rightarrow 7a^2 - 48a - 7 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (7a + 1)(a - 7) = 0$ $\Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{7} (\text{رفض}), \quad a = 7$	
27	$A = \int_0^{\pi} 2\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x dx = \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos x) dx = (x + \sin x) _0^{\pi} = \pi$	
28	$f(x) = \int (e^{-x} + x^2) dx = -e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$ $f(x) = -e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$	
29	$f(0) = -1 + C$ $4 = -1 + C \Rightarrow C = 5$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = -e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5$	
30	$f(x) = \int \left(\frac{3}{x} - 4\right) dx = 3 \ln x - 4x + C$ $f(x) = 3 \ln x - 4x + C$ $f(1) = -4 + C$ $0 = -4 + C \Rightarrow C = 4$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = 3 \ln x - 4x + 4$	
31	$s(3) - s(0) = \int_0^3 v(t) dt = \int_0^3 \frac{-t}{1+t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) _0^3 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 10 \text{ m}$	



32	$d = \int_0^3 v(t) dt = \int_0^3 \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \Big _0^3 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 10 \text{ m}$
33	$s\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - s(0) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} v(t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 6 \sin 3t dt = -2 \cos 3t \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \text{ m}$
34	$6 \sin 3t = 0 \Rightarrow 3t = 0, \pi \Rightarrow t = 0, \frac{\pi}{3}$ $d = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} v(t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 6 \sin 3t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 6 \sin 3t dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -6 \sin 3t dt$ $= -2 \cos 3t \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + 2 \cos 3t \Big _{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 + 2 + 0 - 2(-1) = 6 \text{ m}$
	عندما $0 \leq t \leq 6$
35	$s(t) = \int (8t - t^2) dt = 4t^2 - \frac{1}{3}t^3 + C_1$ $s(0) = 0 - 0 + C_1 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 + C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$ $\Rightarrow s(t) = 4t^2 - \frac{1}{3}t^3, 0 \leq t \leq 6$
	عندما $t > 6$
35	$s(t) = \int \left(15 - \frac{1}{2}t\right) dt = 15t - \frac{1}{4}t^2 + C_2$ <p>الموقع الابتدائي للجسم في هذه الفترة هو موقعه في نهاية الفترة الأولى أي $s(6)$</p> $s(6) = 144 - \frac{216}{3} = 72$ $s(6) = 90 - 9 + C_2$ $72 = 81 + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = -9$ $\Rightarrow s(t) = 15t - \frac{1}{4}t^2 - 9, t > 6$ $\Rightarrow s(40) = 15(40) - \frac{1}{4}(1600) - 9 = 191 \text{ m}$
	يُعرض في الصفحة التالية حل لهذا السؤال بطريقة أخرى.



35

$$\begin{aligned}s(40) - s(0) &= \int_0^{40} v(t) dt \\ \Rightarrow s(40) &= s(0) + \int_0^{40} v(t) dt \\ &= 0 + \int_0^6 (8t - t^2) dt + \int_6^{40} \left(15 - \frac{1}{2}t\right) dt \\ &= \left(4t^2 - \frac{t^3}{3}\right) \Big|_0^6 + \left(15t - \frac{t^2}{4}\right) \Big|_6^{40} \\ &= \left(4(6^2) - \frac{6^3}{3}\right) - 0 + 15(40) - \frac{40^2}{4} - 15(6) + \frac{6^2}{4} \\ &= 144 - 72 + 600 - 400 - 90 + 9 = 191 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$



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



6

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

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

$$\int \frac{\ln \sqrt{x}}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} u du = \frac{1}{4} u^2 + C = \frac{1}{4} (\ln x)^2 + C$$

7

$$u = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow dx = 2\sqrt{x} du$$

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

8

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

$$u = \ln 4x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{8x}{4x^2} = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{x}{2} du$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sin(\ln 4x^2)}{x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin u}{x} \times \frac{x}{2} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin u du = -\frac{1}{2} \cos u + C\end{aligned}$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

ملحوظة: يمكن إيجاد هذا التكامل بإعادة كتابته على الصورة:

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

. $u = \sin(\tan x)$ وبتعميض واحد فقط هو

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

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

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

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

$$u = \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow u^2 = x-1 \Rightarrow 2udu = dx$$

$$x = 5 \Rightarrow u = 2$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$11 \quad \int_2^5 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{2u}{1+u} du = \int_1^2 \left(2 - \frac{2}{u+1} \right) du \\ = (2u - 2 \ln|u+1|) \Big|_1^2 = (4 - 2 \ln 3) - (2 - 2 \ln 2) = 2 - 2 \ln \frac{2}{3}$$



$$u = 1 + \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-\sin x}$$

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

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 2$$

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

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 2$$

$$\int_1^4 \frac{(1 + \sqrt{x})^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{u^3}{\sqrt{x}} \times 2\sqrt{x} du = \int_2^3 2u^3 du = \frac{1}{2}u^4 \Big|_2^3 = \frac{81}{2} - \frac{16}{2} = \frac{65}{2}$$

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

14

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

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

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{e^{\tan x}}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{e^u}{\cos^2 x} \times \cos^2 x du = \int_0^1 e^u du = e^u \Big|_0^1 = e - 1$$



<p>15</p> $u = \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-\sin x}$ $x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1$ $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^2 x \sin^3 x \, dx = \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} u^2 \sin^3 x \times \frac{du}{-\sin x} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 u^2 (1 - u^2) \, du$ $= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (u^2 - u^4) \, du = \left(\frac{1}{3}u^3 - \frac{1}{5}u^5 \right) \Big _{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{160} \right) = \frac{47}{480}$	$x\sqrt{1+x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = -1$ $A = - \int_{-1}^0 f(x) \, dx = \int_{-1}^0 -x\sqrt{1+x} \, dx$ $u = 1 + x \Rightarrow dx = du, x = u - 1$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1$ $x = -1 \Rightarrow u = 0$ $A = \int_{-1}^0 -x\sqrt{1+x} \, dx = \int_0^1 -x\sqrt{u} \, du = \int_0^1 (1-u)\sqrt{u} \, du$ $= \int_0^1 \left(u^{\frac{1}{2}} - u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \, du = \left(\frac{2}{3}u^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}u^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) \Big _0^1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{15}$
---	---



17

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= -1 + C \Rightarrow C = 1 \\ \Rightarrow f(x) &= -4\cos^4 x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

18

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

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

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

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

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

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



National Center
for Curriculum Development

19

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

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

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

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

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

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

National
Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$2 \quad x = -3 \Rightarrow B = -1$$

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

$$= \ln|x-3| - \ln|x+3| + C = \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| + C$$

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

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

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

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

3

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{4}{x+1} + C$$



	$\frac{x-10}{x^2-2x-8} = \frac{x-10}{(x-4)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+2}$ $A(x+2) + B(x-4) = x-10$ <p>4</p> $x=4 \Rightarrow A=-1$ $x=-2 \Rightarrow B=2$ $\int \frac{x-10}{x^2-2x-8} dx = \int \left(-\frac{1}{x-4} + \frac{2}{x+2} \right) dx$ $= -\ln x-4 + 2\ln x+2 + C$	
	$\frac{2x^2+6x-2}{2x^2+x-1} = 1 + \frac{5x-1}{2x^2+x-1} = 1 + \frac{5x-1}{(x+1)(2x-1)}$ <p>5</p> $A(2x-1) + B(x+1) = 5x-1$ $x=-1 \Rightarrow A=2$ $x=\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow B=1$ $\int \frac{2x^2+6x-2}{2x^2+x-1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2x-1} \right) dx$ $= x + 2\ln x+1 + \frac{1}{2}\ln 2x-1 + C$	
	$\frac{2x^2-x+6}{(x^2+2)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+2}$ <p>6</p> $A(x^2+2) + (Bx+C)(x+1) = 2x^2 - x + 6$ $x=-1 \Rightarrow A=3$ $x=0 \Rightarrow 2A+C=6 \Rightarrow 6+C=6 \Rightarrow C=0$ $x=1 \Rightarrow 3A+2B+2C=7 \Rightarrow 9+2B=7 \Rightarrow B=-1$ $\int \frac{2x^2-x+6}{(x^2+2)(x+1)} dx = \int \left(\frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{-x}{x^2+2} \right) dx$ $= 3\ln x+1 - \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+2) + C$	



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



	$\frac{4}{x^3 - 2x^2} = \frac{4}{x^2(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x-2}$ $A(x)(x-2) + B(x-2) + C(x^2) = 4$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow B = -2$ $x = 2 \Rightarrow C = 1$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow -A - B + C = 4 \Rightarrow -A + 2 + 1 = 4 \Rightarrow A = -1$ $\int \frac{4}{x^3 - 2x^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{-1}{x} + \frac{-2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x-2} \right) dx$ $= -\ln x + \frac{2}{x} + \ln x-2 + C = \ln \left \frac{x-2}{x} \right + \frac{2}{x} + C$	
9	$\frac{x-1}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+1}$ $A(x)(x+1) + B(x+1) + C(x^2) = x-1$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow B = -1$ $x = -1 \Rightarrow C = -2$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow 2A + 2B + C = 0 \Rightarrow 2A - 2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow A = 2$ $\int_1^5 \frac{x-1}{x^2(x+1)} dx = \int_1^5 \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{-1}{x^2} + \frac{-2}{x+1} \right) dx$ $= \left(2 \ln x + \frac{1}{x} - 2 \ln x-2 \right) \Big _1^5 = \left(\frac{1}{x} + 2 \ln \left \frac{x}{x-2} \right \right) \Big _1^5 = 2 \ln \frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{5}$	
10		



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

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

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

$$11 \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow -2A + B = 4 \Rightarrow -2A + 2 = 4 \Rightarrow A = -1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$12 \quad \int_1^2 \frac{4}{x^2 + 8x + 15} dx = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{-2}{x+5} + \frac{2}{x+3} \right) dx$$

$$= (-2 \ln|x+5| + 2 \ln|x+3|) \Big|_1^2 = \left(2 \ln \left| \frac{x+3}{x+5} \right| \right) \Big|_1^2 \\ = 2 \ln \frac{5}{7} - 2 \ln \frac{2}{3} = 2 \ln \frac{15}{14}$$



	$\frac{10x^2 - 26x + 10}{2x^2 - 5x} = 5 + \frac{-x + 10}{2x^2 - 5x} = 5 + \frac{10 - x}{x(2x - 5)} = 5 + \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{2x - 5}$ $A(2x - 5) + B(x) = 10 - x$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow A = -2$ $x = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow B = 3$ $\int_1^2 \frac{10x^2 - 26x + 10}{2x^2 - 5x} dx = \int_1^2 \left(5 + \frac{-2}{x} + \frac{3}{2x - 5} \right) dx$ $= \left(5x - 2 \ln x + \frac{3}{2} \ln 2x - 5 \right) \Big _1^2 = 10 - 2 \ln 2 - 5 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 = 5 - \ln 12\sqrt{3}$	
13	$\frac{25}{(x+1)(2x-3)^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{2x-3} + \frac{C}{(2x-3)^2}$ $A(2x-3)^2 + B(x+1)(2x-3) + C(x+1) = 25$ $x = -1 \Rightarrow A = 1$ $x = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow C = 10$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow 9A - 3B + C = 25 \Rightarrow 9 - 3B + 10 = 25 \Rightarrow B = -2$ $\int_2^5 \frac{25}{(x+1)(2x-3)^2} dx = \int_2^5 \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-2}{2x-3} + \frac{10}{(2x-3)^2} \right) dx$ $= \left(\ln x+1 - \ln 2x-3 - \frac{5}{2x-3} \right) \Big _2^5 = \left(\ln \left \frac{x+1}{2x-3} \right - \frac{5}{2x-3} \right) \Big _2^5$ $= \left(\ln \frac{6}{7} - \frac{5}{7} \right) - (\ln 3 - 5) = \frac{30}{7} + \ln \frac{2}{7}$	
14		



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

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

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

$$15 \quad x = -2 \Rightarrow B = -4$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$16 \quad x = -2 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

$$\int_1^p \frac{1}{2x^2 + x - 1} dx = \int_1^p \left(\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2x-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{x+1} \right) dx$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln|2x-1| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| \right) \Big|_1^p = \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln|2p-1| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|p+1| \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \ln 2 \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{2(2p-1)}{p+1} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left(\frac{4p-2}{p+1} \right) , p > 1$$



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



$$u = e^{2x}$$

$$du = 2e^{2x}dx$$

$$dv = \sin x dx$$

$$v = -\cos x$$

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

$$u = 2e^{2x}$$

$$du = 4e^{2x}dx$$

$$dv = \cos x dx$$

$$v = \sin x$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$u = \ln x$$

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

$$dv = dx$$

$$v = x$$

$$7 \int_1^e \ln x dx = x \ln x|_1^e - \int_1^e dx = x \ln x|_1^e - x|_1^e = e - e + 1 = 1$$

$$u = \ln x$$

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

$$dv = x^{-2} dx$$

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

$$8 \int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \frac{-\ln x}{x}|_1^2 + \int_1^2 x^{-2} dx = \frac{-\ln x}{x}|_1^2 - \frac{1}{x}|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$



$$u = x$$

$$dv = \cos \frac{1}{4}x dx$$

$$du = dx$$

$$v = 4 \sin \frac{1}{4}x$$

9

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos \frac{1}{4}x dx = 4x \sin \frac{1}{4}x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_1^2 4 \sin \frac{1}{4}x dx$$

$$= 4x \sin \frac{1}{4}x \Big|_0^{\pi} + 16 \cos \frac{1}{4}x \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{16}{\sqrt{2}} - 16 = 2\sqrt{2}\pi + 8\sqrt{2} - 16$$

$$u = e^{3x}$$

$$dv = \cos 2x dx$$

$$du = 3e^{3x} dx$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

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

$$u = \frac{3}{2} e^{3x}$$

$$dv = \sin 2x dx$$

$$du = \frac{9}{2} e^{3x} dx$$

$$v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

10

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4} e^{3x} \cos 2x - \int \frac{9}{4} e^{3x} \cos 2x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4} e^{3x} \cos 2x - \frac{9}{4} \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{13}{4} \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4} e^{3x} \cos 2x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{2}{13} e^{3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{13} e^{3x} \cos 2x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{13} (2e^{3x} \sin 2x + 3e^{3x} \cos 2x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{13} (2e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} - 3)$$



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

$$dv = dx$$

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

$$v = x$$

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

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

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

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

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

11

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

National Center
for Curriculum Development

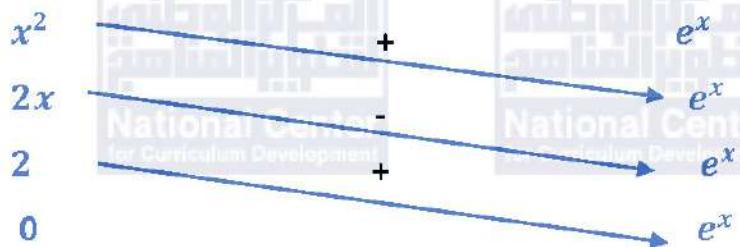
National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

سنستخدم هنا طريقة الجدول:

ومشتقاته المتكررة $f(x)$

وتكاملاته المتكررة $g(x)$



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

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

12

$$u = \ln x$$

$$dv = dx$$

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

$$v = x$$

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

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

13



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



الدرس الخامس: المساحات والحجم

1	$A = \int_0^\pi (2 - (1 + \cos 2x)) dx = \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \Big _0^\pi = (\pi - 0) - (0 - 0) = \pi$
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 الاقرائين غير معرفين عند $x = 0$، إذن يتقاطع المنحنيان عند $x = 1$ فقط.</p> $A = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \Big _1^2 = \left(\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) - (1) = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$



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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \quad A &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\cos x - (1 - \cos x)) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} (1 - \cos x - (\cos x)) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (2 \cos x - 1) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} (1 - 2 \cos x) dx \\ &= (2 \sin x - x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + (x - 2 \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$(2u + 3)(u - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{3}{2}, u = 2 \Rightarrow x = 4 \quad (\text{الحل السالب مرفوض})$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} 9 \quad &= \int_0^4 \left(3\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x^3} + \frac{1}{2}x \right) dx = \left(2x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{4}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^4 \\ &= 16 - \frac{64}{5} + 4 = \frac{36}{5} = 7.2 \end{aligned}$$



10	$s(7) - s(0) = \int_0^7 v(t) dt = -A_1 + A_2 - A_3$ $= -\frac{1}{2}(2)(1) + \frac{1}{2}(2)(4+1) - \frac{1}{2}(2)(1) = -1 + 5 - 1 = 3 \text{ m}$		
11	$d = \int_0^7 v(t) dt = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 1 + 5 + 1 = 7 \text{ m}$		
12	$s(7) - s(0) = 3 \text{ m} \Rightarrow s(7) - 2 = 3 \Rightarrow s(7) = 3 + 2 = 5 \text{ m}$		
13	$\frac{1}{2}x + 3 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3, x = -2$ $V = \pi \int_0^3 \left((g(x))^2 - (f(x))^2 \right) dx = \pi \int_0^3 \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}x + 3 \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 \right)^2 \right) dx$ $= \pi \left(\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 3 \right)^3 - \frac{1}{20}x^5 \right) \Big _0^3 = \frac{153\pi}{5}$		
14	$V = \pi \int_e^{e^3} (f(x))^2 dx = \pi \int_e^{e^3} \ln x dx$ $u = \ln x \quad dv = dx$ $du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x$ $V = \pi \int_e^{e^3} \ln x dx = \pi(x \ln x _e^{e^3} - \int_e^{e^3} dx) = \pi(x \ln x _e^{e^3} - x _e^{e^3})$ $= \pi(3e^3 - e - e^3 + e) = 2\pi e^3$		
15	$x^2 = \sqrt{8x} \Rightarrow x^4 = 8x \Rightarrow x^4 - 8x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x^3 - 8) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 2$ $V = \pi \int_0^2 \left((\sqrt{8x})^2 - (x^2)^2 \right) dx = \pi \int_0^2 (8x - x^4) dx$ $= \pi \left(4x^2 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right) \Big _0^2 = \pi \left(16 - \frac{32}{5} \right) = \frac{48\pi}{5} = 9.6\pi$		



16

$$y = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + 16 = 25 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = -3, x = 3$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 25 \Rightarrow y^2 = 25 - x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_{-3}^3 (y^2 - (4)^2) dx = \pi \int_{-3}^3 (25 - x^2 - 16) dx = \pi \int_{-3}^3 (9 - x^2) dx \\ &= \pi \left(9x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_{-3}^3 = \pi((27 - 9) - (-27 + 9)) = 36\pi \end{aligned}$$



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

$$u = y$$

$$dv = \cos y dy$$

$$du = dy$$

$$v = \sin y$$

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

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:

$$u = \ln x$$

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

$$dv = x dx$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

6

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

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

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

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

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

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

7

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

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

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

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

الحل العام :

الشرط الأولي :

الحل الخاص :



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

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

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

8

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

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

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

الحل العام :

الشرط الأولي :

الحل الخاص :

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

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

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

9

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

الحل العام :

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

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

الحل الخاص :



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = xe^{y-x^2}, y(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = xe^y e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{e^y} = xe^{-x^2} dx$$

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

10

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

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

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

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

$$y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{2} + C \Rightarrow C = 1 - \frac{1}{2} : \text{الشرط الأولي}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-y} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} : \text{الحل الخاص}$$

نجد $\int xe^{-x^2} dx$ بالتعويض:

الحل العام :

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{e^{-y}} = x dx$$

11

$$\Rightarrow \int e^y dy = \int x dx \Rightarrow e^y = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C : \text{الحل العام}$$

$$y(4) = \ln 2 \Rightarrow 2 = 8 + C \Rightarrow C = -6 : \text{الشرط الأولي}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^y = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 6 : \text{الحل الخاص}$$

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

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

12

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

13

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

$$y(0) = 100000$$

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

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

الشرط الأولي:

14

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

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

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

15

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

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

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

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

الحل الخاص :



16	$e^y \frac{dy}{dx} = 10 + 2\sec^2 x , y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$ $\Rightarrow e^y dy = (10 + 2\sec^2 x) dx$ $\Rightarrow \int e^y dy = \int (10 + 2\sec^2 x) dx$ $\Rightarrow e^y = 10x + 2 \tan x + C$ $y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{5\pi}{2} + 2 + C \Rightarrow C = -1 - \frac{5\pi}{2}$ $\Rightarrow e^y = 10x + 2 \tan x - 1 - \frac{5\pi}{2}$	
17	$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 , y(6) = 4$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$ $\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -\frac{dx}{x}$ $\Rightarrow \ln y = -\ln x + C$ $y(6) = 4 \Rightarrow \ln 4 = -\ln 6 + C \Rightarrow C = \ln 24$ $\Rightarrow \ln y = -\ln x + \ln 24$ $\Rightarrow \ln y + \ln x = \ln 24$ $\Rightarrow \ln xy = \ln 24$ $\Rightarrow xy = 24$ $\Rightarrow y = \frac{24}{ x } \Rightarrow y = \frac{24}{x} \text{ or } \Rightarrow y = -\frac{24}{x}$ $\Rightarrow y = \frac{24}{x} \quad \left(\text{لأن } y = -\frac{24}{x} \text{ لا تحقق شروط السؤال} \right)$	



أستعد لدراسة الوحدة

الصورة الإحداثية ومقدار المتجه صفة 20

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

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

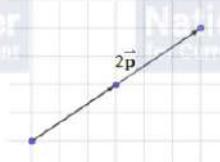
2 $\overrightarrow{BC} = \langle 5, -3 \rangle, |\overrightarrow{BC}| = \sqrt{25 + 9} = \sqrt{34}$

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

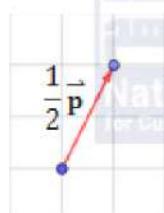
4 $\overrightarrow{DA} = \langle -6, 5 \rangle, |\overrightarrow{DA}| = \sqrt{36 + 25} = \sqrt{61}$

جمع المتجهات وطرحها وضربها في عدد حقيقي هندسياً صفة 20

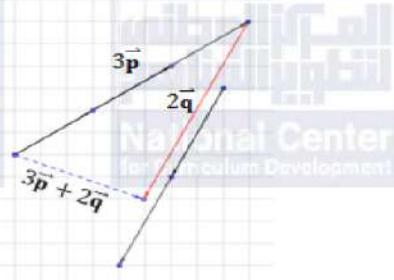
5



6

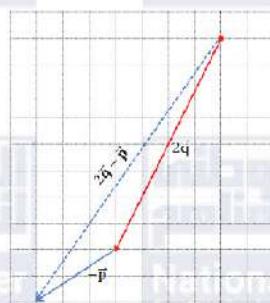


7





8



جمع المتجهات المكتوبة بالصورة الإحداثية، وطرحها، وضربها في عدد حقيقي صفة 21

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 22

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

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

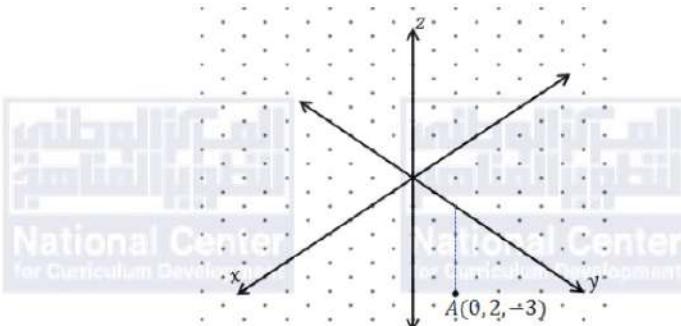
ملحوظة: يمكن ملاحظة أن $\vec{c} \cdot \vec{d} = -39$ ، ومنه استنتاج أن قياس الزاوية بينهما هو 180° لأن لهما اتجاهان متراكسان.

19

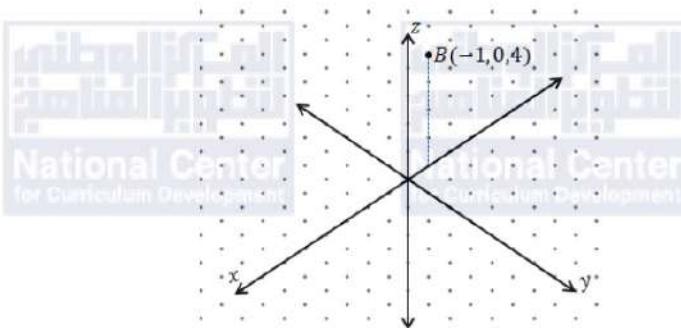
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= 4(3n - 4) + n(-10) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow 12n - 16 - 10n = 0 \Rightarrow n = 8\end{aligned}$$



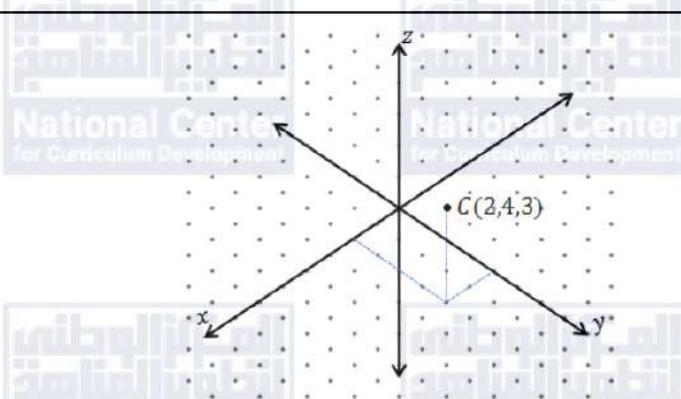
1



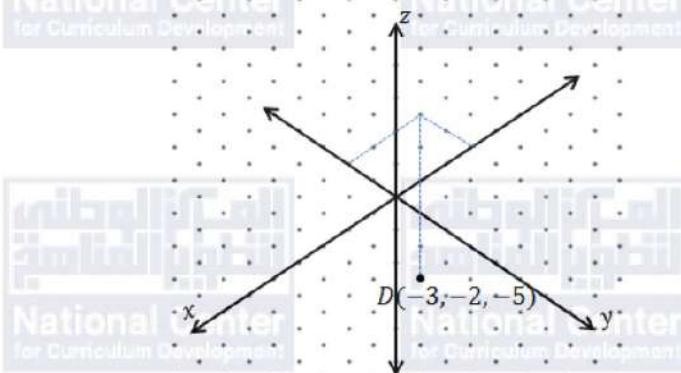
2



3



4



5 $A(3, 0, 6)$

6 $C(0, 5, 6)$



7	$D(0,0,6)$	National Center for Curriculum Development	National Center for Curriculum Development	National Center for Curriculum Development
8	$F(3,5,0)$			
9	$\left(\frac{0+3}{2}, \frac{0+5}{2}, \frac{0+6}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, 3\right)$	وهو: \overline{OB} هو منتصف		
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 $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ متجه وحدة في اتجاه \overrightarrow{AC} ، فإن:		
	$\hat{\mathbf{u}} = \frac{1}{ \overrightarrow{AC} } \overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{134}} (8\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 5\hat{\mathbf{j}} - 3\sqrt{5}\hat{\mathbf{k}}) = \frac{8}{\sqrt{134}}\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{134}}\hat{\mathbf{j}} - \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{134}}\hat{\mathbf{k}}$			
14	$ \vec{v} = \sqrt{25 + 16 + 400} = \sqrt{441} = 21$			
	$\Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{1}{21} \langle -5, 4, 20 \rangle = \langle \frac{-5}{21}, \frac{4}{21}, \frac{6}{21} \rangle$	هو متجه وحدة في اتجاه \vec{v}		
15	$ \vec{v} = \sqrt{16 + 144 + 9} = 13$			
	$\Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{4}{13}\hat{\mathbf{i}} - \frac{12}{13}\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{3}{13}\hat{\mathbf{k}}$			
		هو متجه وحدة في اتجاه \vec{v} ، إذن، المتجه الذي له اتجاه \vec{v} نفسه ومقداره 52 هو $\hat{\mathbf{v}}$ 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	$a\langle 3,5,-7 \rangle + 5\langle -4,3,-6 \rangle = \langle 3a - 20, 5a + 15, -7a - 30 \rangle$			
	$\Rightarrow \langle 3a - 20, 5a + 15, -7a - 30 \rangle = \langle -2, b, c \rangle$			
	$\Rightarrow 3a - 20 = -2$ و $5a + 15 = b$ و $-7a - 30 = c$			
	$\Rightarrow a = 6$ و $b = 45$ و $c = -72$			







$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{OR} &= \overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{PR} = \overrightarrow{OP} + k\overrightarrow{PQ} \\
 &= \overrightarrow{OP} + k(\overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OQ}) \\
 &= \overrightarrow{OP} + k(\overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BQ}) \\
 &= \overrightarrow{OP} + k(\overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OB} + 2\overrightarrow{OB}) \\
 &= \frac{3}{5}\vec{a} + k\left(-\frac{3}{5}\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}\right) \\
 &= \frac{3}{5}\vec{a} - \frac{3}{5}k\vec{a} + 3k\vec{b} \\
 &= \frac{3}{5}(1-k)\vec{a} + 3k\vec{b}
 \end{aligned}$$

في السُّؤالين السابقين وجدنا أنَّ:

$$\overrightarrow{OR} = (1-h)\vec{a} + h\vec{b}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OR} = \frac{3}{5}(1-k)\vec{a} + 3k\vec{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-h)\vec{a} + h\vec{b} = \frac{3}{5}(1-k)\vec{a} + 3k\vec{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-h = \frac{3}{5}(1-k), \quad h = 3k$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-3k = \frac{3}{5}(1-k)$$

$$5 - 15k = 3 - 3k \Rightarrow 2 = 12k$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{6}, \quad h = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\overrightarrow{PR} = k\overrightarrow{PQ} = \frac{1}{6}\overrightarrow{PQ}$$

$$\frac{\overrightarrow{PR}}{\overrightarrow{PQ}} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PR}; \overrightarrow{PQ} = 1:6$$

34



<p>1</p> $\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle -7, 2, 7 \rangle$ $\overrightarrow{BC} = \langle -2, 5, -3 \rangle$ $\overrightarrow{CD} = \langle 14, -4, -14 \rangle$ $\overrightarrow{DA} = \langle -5, -3, 10 \rangle$	<p>بما أن: $\overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{CD}$ إذن: $\overrightarrow{CD} = -2\overrightarrow{AB}$ لكن لا يوجد عدد حقيقي k حيث $\overrightarrow{BC} = k\overrightarrow{DA}$ حيث $\overrightarrow{BC} = k\overrightarrow{DA}$ نظرًا لأن النسبة بين الإحداثيات المتناظرة غير متساوية، لذلك $\overrightarrow{BC} \parallel \overrightarrow{DA}$ و الشكل $ABCD$ ليس متوازي أضلاع.</p>
<p>2</p> $\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle -6, -3, -2 \rangle$ $\overrightarrow{BC} = \langle -14, -1, 23 \rangle$ $\overrightarrow{CD} = \langle 6, 3, 2 \rangle$ $\overrightarrow{DA} = \langle 14, 1, -23 \rangle$ $\overrightarrow{AB} = (-1)\overrightarrow{CD} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{CD}$ $\overrightarrow{BC} = (-1)\overrightarrow{DA} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{BC} \parallel \overrightarrow{DA}$	<p>إذن، الشكل الرباعي $ABCD$ متوازي أضلاع لأن فيه زوجين من الأضلاع المتوازية.</p>
<p>3</p> $\begin{aligned} ABCD \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} &= \overrightarrow{CD} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OD} \\ \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OD} &= \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB} \\ &= \langle 3, 1, 5 \rangle + \langle 2, 3, 1 \rangle - \langle 6, 5, 4 \rangle = \langle -1, -1, 2 \rangle \\ \Rightarrow D &(-1, -1, 2) \end{aligned}$	<p>يمكن الحل بالاستناد للتواءزي:</p>
<p>4</p> $\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OT} &= \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BT} = 2\hat{\mathbf{b}} + \frac{1}{6}\overrightarrow{BA} = 2\hat{\mathbf{b}} + \frac{1}{6}(\overrightarrow{BO} + \overrightarrow{OA}) = 2\hat{\mathbf{b}} + \frac{1}{6}(-2\hat{\mathbf{b}} + 5\hat{\mathbf{a}}) \\ &= \left(2 - \frac{2}{6}\right)\hat{\mathbf{b}} + \frac{5}{6}\hat{\mathbf{a}} = \frac{10}{6}\hat{\mathbf{b}} + \frac{5}{6}\hat{\mathbf{a}} = \frac{5}{6}(2\hat{\mathbf{b}} + \hat{\mathbf{a}}) \\ \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OT} &= \frac{5}{6}(2\hat{\mathbf{b}} + \hat{\mathbf{a}}) \\ \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OT} &\parallel (2\hat{\mathbf{b}} + \hat{\mathbf{a}}) \end{aligned}$	
<p>5</p> $\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OS} &= 3\overrightarrow{OR} = 3(\overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{PR}) = 3\left(\hat{\mathbf{a}} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{PQ}\right) \\ \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OS} &= 3\hat{\mathbf{a}} + \overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OQ} \\ &= 3\hat{\mathbf{a}} - \hat{\mathbf{a}} + \hat{\mathbf{b}} \\ &= 2\hat{\mathbf{a}} + \hat{\mathbf{b}} \end{aligned}$	



	$\overrightarrow{PT} = \overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OT} = -\vec{a} - \vec{b}$	
6	$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{PS} &= \overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OS} = -\vec{a} + (2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \vec{a} + \vec{b} \\ \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PT} &= (-1)\overrightarrow{PS}\end{aligned}$	<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	$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OB} &= \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{CB} = 7\vec{c} + 12\vec{a} \\ \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OP} &= \frac{2}{5}(12\vec{a} + 7\vec{c}) = \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{OB} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OP} \parallel \overrightarrow{OB}\end{aligned}$	<p>إذن، المتجهان ينطلقان من النقطة O نفسها ومتوازيان.</p> <p>ومنه، فإن النقاط O, P, B تقع على استقامة واحدة.</p>
9	$\begin{aligned}\frac{\overrightarrow{OP}}{\overrightarrow{OB}} &= \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{\overrightarrow{OP}}{\overrightarrow{OB}} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{\overrightarrow{OP}}{\overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{PB}} = \frac{2}{5} \\ \Rightarrow 5\overrightarrow{OP} &= 2\overrightarrow{OP} + 2\overrightarrow{PB} \Rightarrow 3\overrightarrow{OP} = 2\overrightarrow{PB} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\overrightarrow{OP}}{\overrightarrow{PB}} &= \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OP}:\overrightarrow{PB} = 2:3\end{aligned}$	<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	$\vec{v} = \langle 6 - 1, 19 - (-7) \rangle = \langle 5, 26 \rangle$	ـ هو اتجاه المستقيم المطلوب معادلته،
	$\Rightarrow \vec{r} = \langle 1, -7 \rangle + t\langle 5, 26 \rangle = \langle 1 + 5t, -7 + 26t \rangle$	
13	$\vec{v} = \langle 7 - (-5), 13 - 4, -8 - 15 \rangle = \langle 12, 9, -23 \rangle$	ـ هو اتجاه المستقيم المطلوب معادلته،
	$\Rightarrow \vec{r} = \langle -5, 4, 15 \rangle + t\langle 12, 9, -23 \rangle = \langle -5 + 12t, 4 + 9t, 15 - 23t \rangle$	



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



يتوازى المستقيمان إذا توازى اتجاهاهما، أي:

$$\langle 4, a, -12 \rangle \parallel \langle 3, -2, -9 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 4, a, -12 \rangle = k \langle 3, -2, -9 \rangle, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

19

$$\Rightarrow 4 = 3k \Rightarrow k = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -2k = \frac{4}{3}(-2) = -\frac{8}{3}$$

النقطة $(-1, q)$ على استقامة واحدة:

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AV} \parallel \overrightarrow{VU} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AV} = k \overrightarrow{VU}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

20

$$\Rightarrow \langle -5, 4, -3 - q \rangle = k \langle p - 2, -8, 2 \rangle$$

$$4 = -8k \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-5 = k(p - 2) \Rightarrow p = 12$$

$$\overrightarrow{VU} = \langle 12 - 2, -3 - 5, -1 - (-3) \rangle = \langle 10, -8, 2 \rangle$$

21

اتجاه المستقيم l_1 هو: $\vec{v} = \langle 10, -8, 2 \rangle$ ، ويمكن تبسيطه إلى $\langle 5, -4, 1 \rangle$

معادلة المستقيم l_1 هي: $\vec{r} = \langle 2, 5, -3 \rangle + t \langle 5, 4, 1 \rangle$

من السؤال 20 نجد أن:

22

$$-3 - q = 2k \Rightarrow -3 - q = -1 \Rightarrow q = -2$$

لإيجاد متجه موقع النقطة D نعرض l_1 في معادلة λ

$$\vec{r} = \langle 3 + 2\lambda, -2 + 2(2), 4 - 2\lambda \rangle = \langle 5, 2, 2 \rangle$$

23

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle 3, 2, -1 \rangle$$

إذن، معادلة المستقيم المطلوب هي:

$$\vec{r} = \langle 5, 2, 2 \rangle + t \langle 3, 2, -1 \rangle$$





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow C \left(\frac{13}{2}, -\frac{7}{2}, 0 \right)$$

معادلة المستقيمة:

(بتربع الطرفين وفك الأقواس)

$$t = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow C \left(\frac{17}{4}, -\frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

حل آخر:

هناك حالتان لمواضع النقاط A, B, C

الأولى: أن تكون C بين A، و B كما في الرسم الآتي:



وفي هذه الحالة يكون متوجه موقع النقطة C هو: متوجه موقع A زائد $\frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AB}$, أي:

$$\vec{r} = \langle 2, 1, 3 \rangle + \frac{3}{4} \langle 3, -3, -2 \rangle = \left\langle \frac{17}{4}, -\frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle$$

والثانية: أن تكون C خارج القطعة المستقيمة \overline{AB} , ما في الرسم

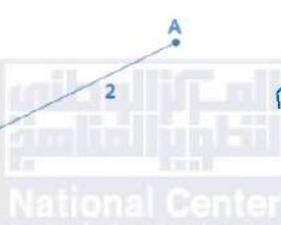
المجاور، وفي هذه الحالة يكون متوجه موقع النقطة C هو:

متوجه موقع A زائد $\frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}$, أي:

$$\vec{r} = \langle 2, 1, 3 \rangle + \frac{3}{2} \langle 3, -3, -2 \rangle = \left\langle \frac{13}{2}, -\frac{7}{2}, 0 \right\rangle$$

إذن، الإحداثيات الممكنة للنقطة C هي: $\left(\frac{17}{4}, -\frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{2} \right)$ و $\left(\frac{13}{2}, -\frac{7}{2}, 0 \right)$

26



National Center
for Curriculum Development

والثانية: أن تكون C خارج القطعة المستقيمة \overline{AB} , ما في الرسم

المجاور، وفي هذه الحالة يكون متوجه موقع النقطة C هو:

متوجه موقع A زائد $\frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}$, أي:

و ما في الرسم

المجاور، وفي هذه الحالة يكون متوجه موقع النقطة C هو:

متوجه موقع A زائد $\frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}$, أي:

National Center
for Curriculum Development



نثبت أن كل زوج من أزواج المستقيمات، متقاطعان، ونجد نقاط التقاطع (رؤوس المثلث):
متوجهة موقع أي نقطة على المستقيمات الثلاثة على التوالي تعطى كما يأتي:

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

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

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

نفحص تحقق المعادلة (3) عند $t = 0$ ، $s = -4$ إذن، يتقاطع المساران، ونقطة تقاطعهما هي: $A(-3,1,4)$

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

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

اذن، ينقطع المسقىمان، ونقطة تقاطعهما هي: $B(0.4, -2)$

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

$$4 = 4t \equiv 2a \Rightarrow 2t + a \equiv 2 \quad \text{mod } 3 \quad (3)$$

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

$\checkmark 5(1) - 2(0) = 5 : q = 0, t = 1$ عند تحقق المعادلة (1)

إذن، يتقاطع المستقيمان، ونقطة تقاطعهما هي:

أثبتنا أن كل اثنين من هذه المستقيمات متقطعاً ، فهذه المستقيمات تكون مثلاً ، أطوال أضلاعه هي :

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

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

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



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 $l_1 : l_1 = \langle 3 - (-2), -5 - 11, 9 - 6 \rangle = \langle 5, -16, 3 \rangle$
 اتجاه $l_2 : l_2 = \langle 4 - (-5), 3 - 9, 8 - 12 \rangle = \langle 9, -6, -4 \rangle$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = 5(9) - 16(-6) + 3(-4) = 129$$

9 $|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{25 + 256 + 9} = \sqrt{290}$

$|\vec{w}| = \sqrt{81 + 36 + 16} = \sqrt{133}$

$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}}{|\vec{v}| |\vec{w}|} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{129}{\sqrt{290} \sqrt{133}} \right) \approx 48.9^\circ$

10 $\vec{m} = \langle v, 0, -1 \rangle, \vec{n} = \langle 2, -1, 0 \rangle$

$\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = 2v + 0 + 0 = 2v$

$|\vec{m}| = \sqrt{v^2 + 1}$

$|\vec{n}| = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 0} = \sqrt{5}$

$\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = |\vec{m}| |\vec{n}| \cos 60^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow 2v = \sqrt{5(v^2 + 1)} \times \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 16v^2 = 5v^2 + 5 \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{5}{11} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{5}{11}}$$

لأن $(-\sqrt{\frac{5}{11}})$ لا يجعل قياس الزاوية بين المتجهين 60°

11 $\overrightarrow{OA} = \langle 3, -2, 6 \rangle, \overrightarrow{OB} = \langle -5, 4, 1 \rangle$

$\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = -5(3) + 4(-2) + 1(6) = -17$

$|\overrightarrow{OA}| = \sqrt{9 + 4 + 36} = 7$

$|\overrightarrow{OB}| = \sqrt{25 + 16 + 1} = \sqrt{42}$

$m\angle AOB = \theta$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-17}{7\sqrt{42}} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{-17}{7\sqrt{42}} \right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{1776}}{7\sqrt{42}}$$

$$Area = \frac{1}{2}(OA)(OB) \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}(7)(\sqrt{42}) \frac{\sqrt{1776}}{7\sqrt{42}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1776} \approx 21.07$$



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

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

معادلة المستقيم l هي :

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

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

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

12

$$\vec{EF} \perp \vec{MG}$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow -165t = -61 \Rightarrow t = \frac{33}{165} = 0.2$$

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

13

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

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

14

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

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

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

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

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

15

$$\begin{pmatrix} q \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \perp \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} q \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -q + 6 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow q = 4$$





$$\frac{13a + 44}{10 + a^2} = 5 \Rightarrow 5a^2 + 50 = 13a + 44$$

$$\Rightarrow 5a^2 - 13a + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (5a - 3)(a - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{5}, a = 2$$

19 $\overrightarrow{OF} = \langle -19 + t, 14 - 3t, -5 + at \rangle$

$$a = 2 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OF} = \langle -19 + 5, 14 - 15, -5 + 10 \rangle = \langle -14, -1, 5 \rangle$$

$$a = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OF} = \langle -19 + 5, 14 - 15, -5 + 3 \rangle = \langle -14, -1, -2 \rangle$$

متوجه الموقعة لأي نقطة على المستقيم l هو:

$\langle 3 + 7u, -2 - 7u, 4 + 5u \rangle$ إذا وجد عدد حقيقي u حيث:

20 $\Rightarrow 3 + 7u = -4, -2 - 7u = 5, 4 + 5u = -1$
 $\Rightarrow u = -1, u = -1, u = -1$

إذن، C تقع على المستقيم l المعطى لأنها تنتج من تعويض $u = -1$ في معادلة المتوجهة.

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

21 $\Rightarrow \vec{r} = \langle 3, -2, 4 \rangle + t\langle -2, -3, 2 \rangle$

هي معادلة متوجهة للمستقيم المطلوب.

$$\overrightarrow{OD} = \langle 3 - 2t, -2 - 3t, 4 + 2t \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{CD} = \langle 3 - 2t + 4, -2 - 3t - 5, 4 + 2t + 1 \rangle = \langle 7 - 2t, -7 - 3t, 5 + 2t \rangle$$

. $\overrightarrow{AB} \perp \overrightarrow{CD}$ وهذا يعني أن $\overrightarrow{CD} \perp \overrightarrow{AD}$ لأن D تقع على $\angle CDA$ قائمة، فإن

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} \perp \overrightarrow{CD} \Rightarrow \langle -2, -3, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle 7 - 2t, -7 - 3t, 5 + 2t \rangle = 0$$

22 $\Rightarrow -2(7 - 2t) - 3(-7 - 3t) + 2(5 + 2t) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -14 + 4t + 21 + 9t + 10 + 4t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 17t = -17 \Rightarrow t = -1$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} = \langle 3 + 2, -2 + 3, 4 - 2 \rangle = \langle 5, 1, 2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow D(5, 1, 2)$$





أستعد لدراسة الوحدة

إيجاد التوافيق صفة 31

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 31

6 $P(10, 9) = \frac{10!}{1!} = 10! = 3628800$

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 32

11	$X \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ $P(X = 0) = P(TTTT) = \frac{1}{16}$ $P(X = 1) = P(\{HTTT, THTT, TTHT, TTTH\}) = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$ $P(X = 2) = P(\{TTHH, THHT, HTHT, HTTH, THTH, HHTT\}) = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$ $P(X = 3) = P(\{THHH, HHHT, HTHH, HHTH\}) = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$ $P(X = 4) = P(HHHH) = \frac{1}{16}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th><th>0</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>$P(X = x)$</th><td>$\frac{1}{16}$</td><td>$\frac{1}{4}$</td><td>$\frac{3}{8}$</td><td>$\frac{1}{4}$</td><td>$\frac{1}{16}$</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	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	0	1	2	3	4									
$P(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$									
12	$X \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ $P(X = 1) = \frac{\binom{3}{1}\binom{4}{4}}{\binom{7}{5}} = \frac{1}{7}, P(X = 2) = \frac{\binom{3}{2}\binom{4}{3}}{\binom{7}{5}} = \frac{4}{7}, P(X = 3) = \frac{\binom{3}{3}\binom{4}{2}}{\binom{7}{5}} = \frac{2}{7}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>$P(X = x)$</th><td>$\frac{1}{7}$</td><td>$\frac{4}{7}$</td><td>$\frac{2}{7}$</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	X	1	2	3	$P(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7}$				
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 صفة 33

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

14

$$\sum x^2 = 92$$

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

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

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

15

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

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



إيجاد التوقع، والتبابن، والانحراف المعياري صفة 34

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

16 $\sigma^2 = \sum x^2 p(x) - (E(x))^2 = 1(0.4) + 1(0.6) - (-0.2)^2 = 0.96$
 $\sigma = \sqrt{0.96} \approx 0.98$

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

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

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

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



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	$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X < 2) = 1 - P(X = 1)$ $= 1 - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^0 = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8} = 0.875$
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	$P(X > 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 5)$ $= 1 - (P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5))$ $= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^0 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^1 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^4\right)$ $\approx 1 - 0.487 \approx 0.513$
	$P(X > x) = (1-p)^x$ ويمكن حسابه باستعمال القاعدة:
	$P(X > 5) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{8}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^5 \approx 0.513$
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	$P(X < 3) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2)$ $= \binom{5}{0}(0.4)^0(0.6)^5 + \binom{5}{1}(0.4)^1(0.6)^4 + \binom{5}{2}(0.4)^2(0.6)^3$ ≈ 0.683
15	$P(2 \leq X < 5) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) + P(X = 4)$ $= \binom{5}{2}(0.4)^2(0.6)^3 + \binom{5}{3}(0.4)^3(0.6)^2 + \binom{5}{4}(0.4)^4(0.6)^1$ ≈ 0.653
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	$E(X) = np = 10(0.2) = 2$ $Var(X) = \sigma^2 = np(1 - p) = 10(0.2)(0.8) = 1.6$
20	$E(X) = np = 150(0.3) = 45$ $Var(X) = \sigma^2 = np(1 - p) = 150(0.3)(0.7) = 31.5$
21	<p>هذا الاحتمال يساوي احتمال أن السيارات الخمس الأولى جميعها لم تكن صفراء، وبالتالي:</p> $P(X > 5) = (0.9)^5 \approx 0.590$ <p>ويمكن ملاحظة أن $X \sim Geo(0.1)$ حيث X عدد السيارات التي تمر حتى مرور أول سيارة صفراء، و يكون الاحتمال المطلوب هو:</p> $P(X > 5) = 1 - (P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5))$ $= 1 - 0.1(1 + 0.9 + (0.9)^2 + (0.9)^3 + (0.9)^4) \approx 0.590$
22	$P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - (P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3))$ $= 1 - (0.1 + 0.1(0.9) + 0.1(0.9)^2) = 0.729$ <p>ويمكن حسابه باستعمال القاعدة:</p> $P(X > x) = (1 - p)^x$ $P(X > 3) = (1 - 0.1)^3 = (0.9)^3 = 0.729$
23	<p>ليكن X عدد الأهداف المسجلة في الرميات الـ 15</p> $\Rightarrow X \sim B(15, 0.1)$ $P(X = 3) = \binom{15}{3}(0.1)^3(0.9)^{12} \approx 0.129$



ليكن X عدد الطلبة الذين سيحتاجون أوراقا إضافية من بين الطلبة الثلاثين:

24

$$\Rightarrow X \sim B\left(30, \frac{3}{5}\right) \Rightarrow P(X = 10) = \binom{30}{10} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{10} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{20} \approx 0.002$$

25

$$P(X = 0) = \binom{30}{0} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^0 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{30} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{30} \approx 1.153 \times 10^{-12}$$



	$\mu_A = 15 > \mu_B = 12$	
1	$\sigma_B > \sigma_A$	وذلك لأن قيمة المتغير العشوائي في B أكثر انتشاراً من نظيراتها في المنهج A
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	$P(Z < z) = 0.638$ $\Rightarrow z = 0.35$	الاحتمال المعطى (0.638) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إذن: z موجبة.
5	$P(Z > z) = 0.6$ $\Rightarrow P(Z > -z) = 0.6 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.6 \Rightarrow z = 0.25 \Rightarrow$ إذن، قيمة z التي تحقق الاحتمال المعطى هي	الاحتمال المعطى (0.6) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يمين القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إذن: z سالبة.
6	$P(0 < Z < z) = 0.45$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - P(Z < 0) = 0.45$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - 0.5 = 0.45$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.95$ $\Rightarrow z \approx 1.64$	الاحتمال المعطى (0.95) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إذن: z موجبة.
7	$P(-z < Z < z) = 0.8$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - P(Z < -z) = 0.8$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) - (1 - P(Z < z)) = 0.8$ $\Rightarrow 2P(Z < z) - 1 = 0.8$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.9$ الاحتمال المعطى (0.9) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إذن: z موجبة. $\Rightarrow z = 1.28$	

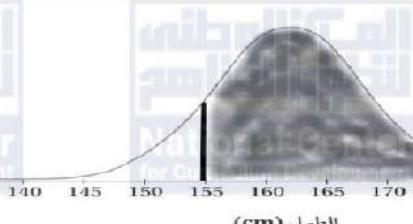


8	$P(X < 35) = P\left(Z < \frac{35 - 30}{10}\right) = P(Z < 0.5) = 0.6915$
9	$P(X > 38.6) = P\left(Z > \frac{38.6 - 30}{10}\right) = P(Z > 0.86) = 1 - P(Z < 0.86)$ $= 1 - 0.8051 = 0.1949$
10	$P(X > 20) = P\left(Z > \frac{20 - 30}{10}\right) = P(Z > -1) = P(Z < 1) = 0.8413$
11	$P(35 < X < 40) = P\left(\frac{35 - 30}{10} < Z < \frac{40 - 30}{10}\right) = P(0.5 < Z < 1)$ $= P(Z < 1) - P(Z < 0.5)$ $= 0.8413 - 0.6915 = 0.1498$
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	$P(17 < X < 19) = P\left(\frac{17 - 30}{10} < Z < \frac{19 - 30}{10}\right) = P(-1.3 < Z < -1.1)$ $= P(Z < -1.1) - P(Z < -1.3) = 1 - P(Z < 1.1) - (1 - P(Z < 1.3))$ $= P(Z < 1.3) - P(Z < 1.1) = 0.9032 - 0.8643 = 0.0389$
14	$P(X < x) = 0.3 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.3$ الاحتمال المعطى (0.3) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة z وهو أقل من 0.5. $\Rightarrow P(Z < -z) = P(Z > z) = 1 - P(Z < z) = 0.3 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow z = 0.52$ إذن، قيمة z التي تحقق الاحتمال المعطى هي 0.52 $\Rightarrow \frac{x - 30}{10} = -0.52 \Rightarrow x = 24.8$



	$P(X > x) = 0.6915 \Rightarrow P(Z > z) = 0.6915$	الاحتمال المعطى (0.6915) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يمين القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إذن: z سالبة.
15	$\Rightarrow P(Z > -z) = 0.6915 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.6915 \Rightarrow z = 0.5$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x - 30}{10} = -0.5 \Rightarrow x = 25$	إذن، قيمة z التي تحقق الاحتمال المعطى هي 0.5
	$P(X < x) = 0.7516 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.7516$	الاحتمال المعطى (0.7516) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة z وهو أكبر من 0.5، إذن: z موجبة.
16	$\Rightarrow z = 0.67$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x - 30}{10} = 0.67 \Rightarrow x = 36.7$	
17	$P(X > x) = 0.05 \Rightarrow P(Z > z) = 0.05$ $\Rightarrow P(Z > z) = 0.05 \Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95$ $\Rightarrow z = 1.64$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x - 30}{10} = 1.64 \Rightarrow x = 46.4$	الاحتمال المعطى (0.05) يمثل المساحة التي تقع يمين القيمة z وهو أقل من 0.5، إذن: z موجبة.
18	$P(X > 1020) \Rightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{1020 - 1000}{10}\right) = P(Z > 2) = 1 - P(Z < 2)$ $= 1 - 0.9772 = 0.0228$	إذن، النسبة المئوية للحاويات التي تزيد كتلتها عن 1020 kg هي 2.28%.
19	$P(990 < X < 1010) \Rightarrow P\left(\frac{990 - 1000}{10} < Z < \frac{1010 - 1000}{10}\right)$ $= P(-1 < Z < 1) = P(Z < 1) - P(Z < -1)$ $= 2P(Z < 1) - 1$ $= 2(0.8413) - 1 = 0.6826$	إذن، النسبة المئوية للحاويات التي تتراوح كتلتها بين 990 kg و 1010 kg هي 68.26%.



20	$P(X < 1020) = P\left(Z < \frac{1020 - 1000}{10}\right) = P(Z < 2) = 0.9772$ إذن، النسبة المئوية للحاويات الصالحة للشحن هي 97.72%
21	 The figure shows a normal distribution curve for height (cm). The x-axis ranges from 140 to 185 cm. A vertical line is drawn at 155 cm, and the area to its left is shaded gray, representing the probability $P(X < 155)$.
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 ل النهائي من الفترات $[z_1, z_2]$ والتي يقع ضمنها النسبة المعطاة من الطالبات.

هذه بعض الإجابات المحتملة:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow z = 0.4$$

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

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

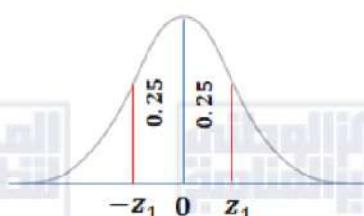
إذن، الفترة $[155.7, 164.52]$ من الأطوال تحوي 50% من الطالبات.

- نختار أيضاً الحل السهل $0 > Z$ والذي يشمل 50% من البيانات، أي الفترة $(-\infty, 0]$

وفي قيم X (الأطوال)، هذا يعني الفترة $(162, \infty)$

وبما أن المساحات عندما $Z > 3.4$ صغيرة جداً، كما يظهر في جدول التوزيع الطبيعي المعياري، فيمكن إهمالها ويمكن اعتبار أن 50% من الطالبات تقع أطوالهن ضمن $3.4 < Z < 0$ التي تقابل فترة الأطوال $[162 + 3.4 \times 6.3, 162]$. (لأن $162 + 3.4 \times 6.3 = 183.42$ cm).

- ويمكنا أن نأخذ فترة على الصورة $[-z_1, z_1]$ تقع فيها أطوال 50% من الطالبات كما هو مبين في الرسم الآتي:



نلاحظ من الرسم أن المساحة على يسار z_1 تساوي 0.75

$$P(Z < z_1) = 0.75 \Rightarrow z_1 = 0.67$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0.67(6.3) + 162 \approx 166.2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = -0.67(6.3) + 162 \approx 157.8$$

إذن، إحدى الفترات التي تقع ضمنها أطوال 50% من الطالبات هي: (157.8 cm, 166.2 cm)



نختار أولاً البحث عن فترة من الشكل $[-2, z]$ حيث: $P(-2 < Z < z) = 0.815$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) + P(Z < 2) = 1.815$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) + 0.9772 = 1.815$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.8378$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 0.98$$

إذن، الفترة المطلوبة لقيم z هي: $[-2, 0.98]$

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

$$\frac{x_2 - 162}{6.3} = 0.98 \Rightarrow x_2 \approx 168.2$$

إذن، الفترة $[149.4, 168.2]$ من الأطوال تحتوي 81.5% من الطالبات.

نختار أيضاً البحث عن فترة على الشكل $[-z, z]$ حيث $P(-z < Z < z) = 0.815$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow z = 1.32$$

إذن، الفترة المطلوبة لقيم 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 تحتوي تقرباً 81.5% من الطالبات.