

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع ملفات الكويت التعليمية



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*للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع الصفوف وجميع المواد اضغط هنا

* للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع مواد الصف الثاني عشر العلمي اضغط هنا

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* للحصول على جميع أوراق الصف الثاني عشر العلمي في مادة رياضيات وجميع الفصول, اضغط هنا

<https://kwedufiles.com/14math>

* للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع مواد الصف الثاني عشر العلمي في مادة رياضيات الخاصة بـ الفصل الثاني اضغط هنا

<https://www.kwedufiles.com/14math2>

* لتحميل كتب جميع المواد في جميع الفصول للـ الصف الثاني عشر العلمي اضغط هنا

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للحصول على جميع روابط الصفوف على تلغرام وفيسبوك من قنوات وصفحات: اضغط هنا

الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف الثاني عشر العلمي على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام

$$\textcircled{1} \int x \cos 3x \, dx =$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} u = x & dv = \cos 3x \, dx \\ du = dx & \swarrow \searrow \\ & v = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x \cdot \sin 3x - \frac{1}{3} x \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \cdot 3 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x \cdot \sin 3x + \frac{1}{9} \cos 3x + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int x \sin 5x \, dx$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} u = x & dv = \sin 5x \, dx \\ du = dx & \swarrow \searrow \\ & v = -\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x \end{array}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} x \cos 5x + \frac{1}{5} \int \cos 5x \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} x \cos 5x + \frac{1}{25} \sin 5x + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int x e^{x-3} \, dx$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} u = x & dv = e^{x-3} \, dx \\ du = dx & \swarrow \searrow \\ & v = e^{x-3} \end{array}$$

$$= x \cdot e^{x-3} - \int e^{x-3} \, dx$$

$$= x e^{x-3} - e^{x-3} + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int (x-5) e^{x-5} dx$$

$$u = x-5 \quad dv = e^{x-5}$$

$$du = dx \quad \swarrow \quad v = e^{x-5}$$

$$= (x-5) e^{x-5} - \int e^{x-5} dx$$

$$= (x-5) e^{x-5} - e^{x-5} + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \ln \sqrt[4]{x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \ln |x| dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[x \ln x - \int x \frac{dx}{x} \right] = \frac{1}{4} [x \ln x - x] + C$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \ln(2x-1) dx$$

$$z = 2x-1 \quad \text{بفرض}$$

$$dz = 2 dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln z dz$$

$$u = \ln z \quad dv = dz$$

$$du = \frac{1}{z} dz \quad \swarrow \quad v = z$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[z \ln z - \int \frac{1}{z} \cdot z dz \right]$$

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

$$\textcircled{7} \quad I = \int (2x+1) \ln(x+1) dx$$

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

$$dv = (2x+1) dx$$

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

$$v = x^2 + x$$

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

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{8} \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{9} \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \ln x dx$$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$dv = x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx$$

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

$$v = \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} \ln|x| - \frac{3}{2} \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} \ln|x| - \frac{9}{4} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

$$\textcircled{10} \int x^2 \ln x^2 dx$$

$$u = \ln x^2$$

$$dv = x^2 dx$$

$$du = \frac{2x}{x^2} dx$$

$$v = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x^2 - \frac{2}{9} x^3 + C$$

$$\textcircled{11} I = \int (x^2 - 2x) \cos x \, dx$$

$$u = x^2 - 2x \quad dv = \cos x \, dx$$

$$du = (2x - 2) \, dx \quad \leftarrow \quad v = \sin x$$

$$I = (x^2 - 2x) \sin x - \int (2x - 2) \sin x \, dx$$

$$u = 2x - 2 \quad dv = \sin x \, dx$$

$$du = 2 \, dx \quad \leftarrow \quad v = -\cos x$$

$$I = (x^2 - 2x) \sin x - [(2x - 2)(-\cos x) + \int \cos x \cdot 2 \, dx]$$

$$= (x^2 - 2x) \sin x + (2x - 2) \cos x - 2 \sin x + C$$

$$\textcircled{12} I = \int (x^2 + 3x) \sin x \, dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 3x \quad dv = \sin x \, dx$$

$$du = (2x + 3) \, dx \quad \leftarrow \quad v = -\cos x$$

$$I = (x^2 + 3x)(-\cos x) + \int \cos x (2x + 3) \, dx$$

$$u = 2x + 3 \quad dv = \cos x \, dx$$

$$du = 2 \, dx \quad \leftarrow \quad v = \sin x$$

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

$$= -(x^2 + 3x) \cos x + (2x + 3) \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$$

$$(13) I = \int x^2 e^{x+1} dx$$

$$u = x^2 \quad dv = e^{x+1} dx$$

$$du = 2x dx \quad v = e^{x+1}$$

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

$$u = 2x \quad dv = e^{x+1} dx$$

$$du = 2 dx \quad v = e^{x+1}$$

$$I = x^2 e^{x+1} - \left[2x e^{x+1} - \int 2 e^{x+1} dx \right]$$

$$= x^2 e^{x+1} - 2x e^{x+1} + 2 e^{x+1} + c$$

$$(14) I = \int x^2 e^{2x-3} dx$$

$$u = x^2 \quad dv = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-3} \cdot 2 dx$$

$$du = 2x dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-3}$$

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

$$u = x \quad dv = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-3} \cdot 2 dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-3}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{2x-3} - \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x-3} \cdot x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x-3} \cdot 2 dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{2x-3} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x-3} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x-3} + c$$

$$\textcircled{15} I = \int (\ln x)^2 dx$$

$$u = (\ln x)^2 \quad dv = dx$$

$$du = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x$$

$$I = x (\ln x)^2 - \int 2 \ln x dx$$

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

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

$$I = x (\ln x)^2 - 2 [x \ln x - \int dx]$$

$$= x (\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x + C$$

$$\textcircled{16} I = \int e^{2x} \sin x dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$3I = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} [-e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x] + C$$

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دیر ۲۰۲۰

$$\textcircled{7} I = \int (2x+1) \ln(x+1) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= x+1 \Rightarrow x = Z-1 \\ dz &= dx & 2x &= 2Z-2 \\ & & 2x+1 &= 2Z-1 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int (2Z-1) \ln Z dZ$$

$$= \int 2Z \ln Z dZ - \int \ln Z dZ$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_1 &= \ln Z & dv_1 &= 2Z dZ \\ du_1 &= \frac{dZ}{Z} & \leftarrow v_1 &= Z^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} u_2 &= \ln Z & dv_2 &= dZ \\ du_2 &= \frac{dZ}{Z} & \leftarrow v_2 &= Z \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = Z^2 \ln Z - \int Z dZ - [Z \ln Z - \int dZ]$$

$$= Z^2 \ln Z - \frac{1}{2} Z^2 - Z \ln Z + Z + C$$

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

$$\textcircled{7} \int (2x+1) \ln(x+1) dx$$

«طريقة أخرى»

$$= \int (2x+1+1-1) \ln(x+1) dx$$

$$= \int (2x+2) \ln(x+1) - \ln(x+1) dx$$

$$= 2 \int (x+1) \ln(x+1) dx - \int \ln(x+1) dx$$

I_1
 I_2

$$I_1 = \int (x+1) \ln(x+1) dx$$

$$z = x+1 \Rightarrow dz = dx$$

$$= \int z \ln z dz$$

$$= \frac{z^2}{2} \ln z - \int \frac{z^2}{2} \cdot \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \ln z & dv &= z dz \\ du &= \frac{dz}{z} & \swarrow & \searrow \\ & & v &= \frac{z^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$I_2 = \int \ln(x+1) dx = \int \ln|z| dz$$

$$= z \ln z - \int \frac{1}{z} \cdot z dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \ln z & dv &= dz \\ du &= \frac{1}{z} dz & \swarrow & \searrow \\ & & v &= z \end{aligned}$$

$$= z \ln|z| - z + C = (x+1) \ln|x+1| - (x+1) + C$$

$$\therefore I = 2 \left[\frac{(x+1)^2}{2} \ln|x+1| + \frac{(x+1)^2}{4} \right] - [(x+1) \ln|x+1| + (x+1)] + C$$

$$(17) I = \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

بفرای

$$z = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^z$$

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

$$x dz = dx$$

$$e^z dz = dx$$

بفرای

$$I = \int e^z \sin z dz$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} u = e^z & dv = \sin z \\ du = e^z dz & v = -\cos z \end{array}$$

$$= -e^z \cos z + \int e^z \cos z dz$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} u = e^z & dv = \cos z \\ du = e^z dz & v = \sin z \end{array}$$

$$I = -e^z \cos z + e^z \sin z - \int e^z \sin z dz$$

$$I = -e^z \cos z + e^z \sin z - I$$

$$2I = -e^z \cos z + e^z \sin z + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left[-e^{\ln x} \cos(\ln x) + e^{\ln x} \sin(\ln x) \right] + C$$

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

$$\textcircled{17} \quad I = \int \sin(\ln x) \, dx$$

طريقة أخرى

$$u = \sin(\ln x)$$

$$dv = dx$$

$$v = x$$

$$du = \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

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

$$I = x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) \, dx \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$u = \cos(\ln x)$$

$$dv = dx$$

$$v = x$$

$$du = -\sin(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_1 = \int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

$$I_1 = x \cos(\ln x) - \int -\sin(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x \, dx$$

$$= x \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) \, dx \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

بالتعويض $\textcircled{2}$ في $\textcircled{1}$

$$I = x \sin(\ln x) - \left(x \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) \, dx \right)$$

$$I = x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) - I$$

$$2I = x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) + C$$

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