

1) Integration by part

تستخدم هذه الطريقة في حالة عدم استطاعتنا تكامل الدوال بالقواعد السابقة وملخص الطريقة اننا نجزم الدالة المعطاة الى جزأين بحيث يكون الجزء الاول قابل للاشتقاق u والجزء الثاني قابل للتكامل dv من ثم نطبق القاعدة التالية :

EXAM :

1 $\int x e^x dx$

الان سوف نجزم هذه الدالة الى جزأين الاول u قابل للاشتقاق وهو x والثاني dv قابل للتكامل وهو $e^x dx$

$u = x$ $dv = e^x dx$

$du = dx$ $v = e^x$

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

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

$u = x^2$ $dv = e^x dx$

$du = 2x dx$ $v = e^x$

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

$u = x$ $dv = e^x dx$

$du = dx$ $v = e^x$

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

3 $\int Lnx dx$

$u = Lnx$ $dv = dx$

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

$\int Lnx dx = x Lnx - \int dx = x Lnx - x + C$

4 $\int x \sin x dx$

$u = x$ $dv = \sin x dx$

$du = dx$ $v = -\cos x$

$\int x \sin x dx = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$

5 $\int x \cos x dx$

$u = x$ $dv = \cos x dx$

$du = dx$ $v = \sin x$

$\int x \cos x dx = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$

6 $\int e^x \cos x \, dx$

$u = e^x$ $dv = \cos x \, dx$

$du = e^x \, dx$ $v = \sin x$

$\int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x \, dx \dots\dots\dots(1)$

$u = e^x$ $dv = \sin x \, dx$

$du = e^x \, dx$ $v = -\cos x$

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

$\int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - \int e^x \cos x \, dx \quad [sub. (2)in(1)]$

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

$\therefore \int e^x \cos x \, dx = \frac{e^x}{2}(\sin x + \cos x) + C$

7 $\int x^2 \sin x \, dx$

$u = x^2$ $dv = \sin x \, dx$

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

$\int x^2 \sin x \, dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2\int x \cos x \, dx \dots\dots\dots(1)$

$u = x$ $dv = \cos x \, dx$

$du = dx$ $v = \sin x$

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

$\therefore \int x^2 \sin x \, dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2[x \sin x + \cos x] + C$

8 $\int x \ln x \, dx$

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

$du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx$ $v = \frac{x^2}{2}$

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

$\int x \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$

9 $\int \sin^2 x \, dx$

$$u = \sin x \qquad dv = \sin x \, dx$$

$$du = \cos x \, dx \qquad v = -\cos x$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx = -\sin x \cos x + \int \cos^2 x \, dx = -\sin x \cos x + \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \, dx$$

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

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

10 $\int \sin^{-1} x \, dx$

$$u = \sin^{-1} x \qquad dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \qquad v = x$$

$$\int \sin^{-1} x \, dx = x \sin^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

HOME WORK

$\int \cos^2 x \, dx$

$\int \sin^3 x \, dx$

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

$\int x^3 \sin x \, dx$

$\int x^3 e^x \, dx$

$\int x^2 e^{-x} \, dx$

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

$\int x \sec^{-1} x \, dx$

$\int \cos(\ln x) \, dx$

$\int (x^2 + x + 1) \sin x \, dx$

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