

, مكنكم متابعة إطزيد من الدورس من خلال زيارتنا ،

Est www. droos. org

clew / FB: Dross / Lein

econ) Youtube: droos/ be were



طق الحددة بمنحيات f(x) = x

$$A_1 = m * h = 8 * 2 = 16$$
 $A_2 = M * h = 64 * 2 = 128$

$$A = \frac{A_1 + A_2}{2} = \frac{16 + 128}{2} = 72$$

$$A_1 = 8 * 1 = 8$$
 $A_2 = 27 * 1 = 27$

$$A_1 = 27 * 1 = 27$$

 $A_2 = 64 * 1 = 64$

$$A = \frac{8+27}{2} + \frac{27+64}{2} = 17.5 + 45.5$$

$$= 64$$

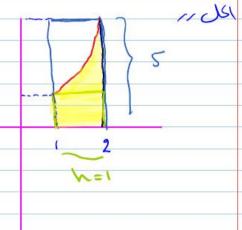
مال ال ال عبد قيم الح×<2 و الح× ا الح× ا الحد قيم المال الم

$$A_1 = m \approx h$$
 $= 2 \times 1 = 2$
 $M = f(2) = 5$

$$M = f(2) = 5$$

$$A_2 = M *h = 5 m = f(0) = 2$$

$$A = \frac{A_1 + A_2}{2} = \frac{5 + 2}{2}$$



$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant 5, \ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) : 2 \leqslant x \leqslant x \leqslant x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} (x,y) :$$

- 1	A =	2h*m + 2h*M	25 + 62	43.5 unit 2	
	1937	2	2	75-5	

53

[2,3],	[3,4]	& E4	,5]	بجنوات ;	Ú	<u>-</u>
62:501 [a,6]	j h	fa) m	f(b)	m*h	M*h	
[2,3]	-1	5	10	5	10	
[3,4]	-1	10	17	10	17	
[4,5]	I	17	26	17	26	
				2m*h=	£M*h=	

(b) $6_2 = (2, 3, 4, 5)$

32

$$A = \frac{\sum_{m \neq h} + \sum_{m \neq h} M + h}{2} = \frac{32 + 53}{2} = \frac{42.5 \text{ unif}^2}{2}$$

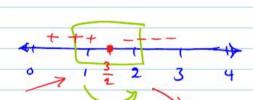
U(6, f) ont, comed, cien 835 الفول الرضم [a,6] L (6, f) U(6,f)

(f: [0,4] - R) (f(x)=3x-x)

آوجد كل من (٤,٤) ه لـ (٤,٤) مستخدماً آربعة تجزينان منظمه

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n=4} = \frac{4-0}{4} = 1$$

when
$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3-2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$$



[a,b]	h	m	M	mah	Mæh	
[0,1]	- (0	2	0	2	
C1,23	(2	9 4	2	9 4	
[2,3]	-	0	2	0	2	
[3,4]		-4	0	-4	0	
			1	Emkh =	EM*h=	

f(1) =	2	m		
f(2) =	2	7		M
$f(\frac{3}{2}) =$	49/	9 =	9.	21
	R	9	4	

11031

2m*h = L(&,f) = [-2]

6 4

(3,0)

$$\bigcirc f: [-2,1] \longrightarrow R, f(x) = 3-x$$

$$f(x) = -1 \Rightarrow f(x) \neq 0$$

لادعب اعداد عرمه

[9,6]	h	m	M	m*h	Mxh	
[-2,0]	2	3	5	6	10	
[0,1]	(2	3	2	3	
				2m*h=	£Møh= 13	

:
$$L(G,f) = 8$$

 $V(G,f) = 13$

$$h = \frac{1 - (-2)}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$6^{\prime} = (-2, -1, 0, 1)$$

[a,b]	h	m	M	mxh	Moh
r. 7	ı	l r	_	71	_

		.**	ι- ι	inc to N	1~ (40 + 1	0
[-2,-1]	(4	5	4	5	f(-2) = 5 f(-1) = 4
[-1,0]	- (3	4	3	4	f(0) = 3 f(1) = 2
[0,1]	-1	2	3	2	3	FC() -
				2m*h=	TO SECURE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	
					12	

$$L(6,f) = 9$$

 $V(6,f) = 12$

2
$$f: [0,4] \longrightarrow R$$
, $f(x) = 4x - x^2$
 $G'=(0,1,2,3,4)$ $U'S$

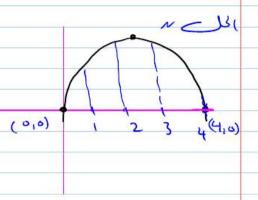
$$f(x) = 4 - 2x$$

$$0 = 4 - 2x \implies x = 2$$

$$2. p > 3$$



[0,6]	h	m	М	mxh	Mkh	
[0,1]	(0	3	0	3	
[1,2]	-1	3	4	3	4	
[2,3]	(3	4	3	4	
[3,4]	(0	3	0	3	
				Emxh=	EM#h=	
				6	14	

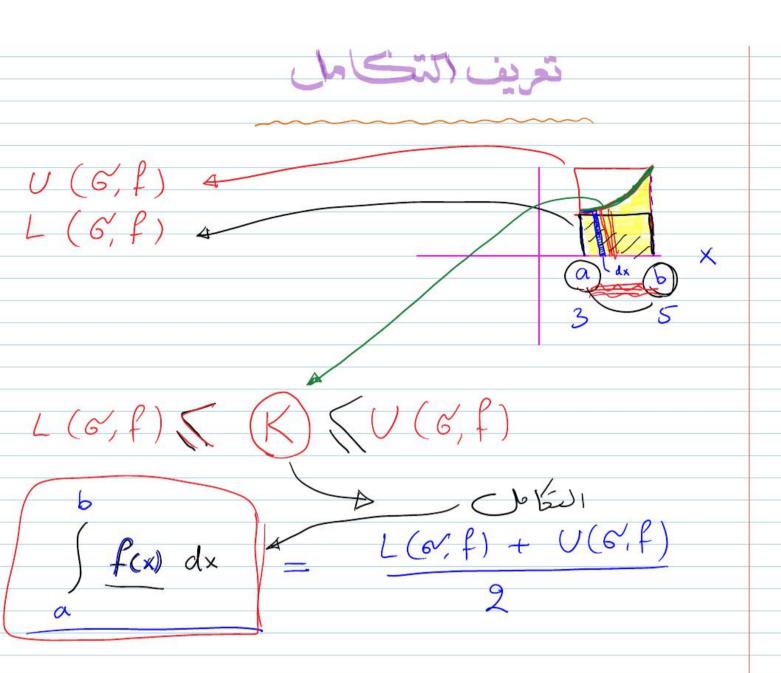


	0			2
4	(X) = 4	X-	X
	A CONTRACTOR			



	-1	مايأت	لكل	سفائ	ح ال	الحا م	يع العلما و	عد فتم ایجا ،	7
3 f:					(2)			()	
(a)	6	= (1,2	,4)						1261
f(x)) = (5x+2							
when fc	x) = 0	\Rightarrow	6×-	+2 =	٥.	⇒ ×	$=-\frac{1}{3}$	€ [1,4]	
[a,6]	h	m	М	møh	M	6h	_		
[1,2]		5	16	5	16	,			(www.
[2,4]	2	16	56	32	115	2			www. droos
		·		2m*h= 37					703
	- 10				,,,,				(20:
:. L(= 1							30/2
~~	°,+)								036
(b)			اريه	ث منس	بئات	ن بجز	ستخدام تلا	م ا	(G)
6	_	o-a		4_			1		(&)
,,,		n	30-5-1-A	3	,	-	1		المرابع المراب
:- (S' = (1,2,	3,4	1)					E.
	- COV	2,3]		,]		f	(x) = 3x	+2X
[a,b]	h	m	1	1 m	, oh	Mah			
[1,2]	-	5	10		5	16			
[2,3]	- (16	3	3 /	6	33			

[2,3]	1	16	33	16	33
[3,4]	1	33	56	33	56
				2m to h=	5.M = h=
				54	105



$$\frac{f(x) = x^{2}}{x^{2}} \quad c_{mn} \quad f:[1/3] \rightarrow R \quad i_{mn} \quad i_{mn}$$



قارین (۷-2)

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{x}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{3}{x^2} \neq 0$$

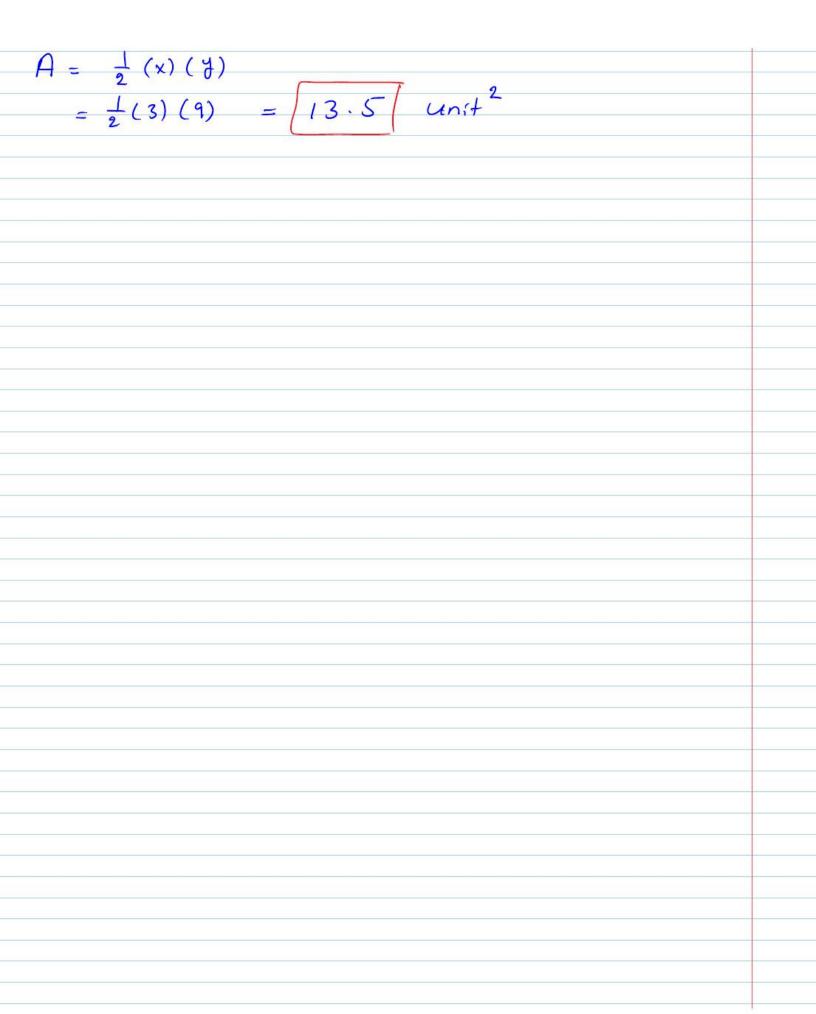
اکحل رر

when	x = 0	\$	X = 0	, ¢	[1,3]	
[a,b]	h	m	Μ	mooh	Moh	
[1,2]	(3 2	3	3 2	3	
[2,3]	-	-	3 2	1	3 2	
				Emphi	EM*h=	

L(G,f) = 2-5 U(G,f) = 4-5 (3 - 2-5 + 4-5)

$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{3}{x} dx = \frac{2.5 + 4.5}{2} \approx 3.5$$

	PF	7	D	ρ,	1 0		
						ر لنگان 3	85
آوجد قبحه لنكامل x لا إلى إلى المعترام البخرائم (المجزئة (1,2,3,4) عن المعترام المع							
	الم الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا						
== f(x) = 3 +				0	وجو	. كا يوجد نعاً جا	1261
[a,6]	h	m	M	møh	Moh		
[1,2]	(0	3	0	3	f(x) = 0 f(x) = 3 f(3) = 6	www.droos.
[2,3]	(3	6	3	6	fc4) = 9	(N)
[3,4]	-(-	6	9	6	q		
				Emph=	2Mahs		28 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
				9	18		(5)
$L(6,f) = 9$ $U(6,f) = 18$ $\frac{4}{2} = 13.5$ $\frac{4}{3} \times 3 \times 3 \times 4 = \frac{9+18}{2} = 13.5$							
$f(x) = 3 \times -3$ $y = 0;$ $3x - 3 = 0$ $2x = 1$ $f(4) = 3(4) - 3 = 9$ $(4,9)$ $y = 9$ $x = 3$							
$A = \frac{1}{2} (x) (y)$							



ر آزجد فیمه نقر بینه النظامی
$$\int_{2}^{4} (3x^{2} - 3) dx$$
 النظامی $6^{\vee} = (2,3,4)$

:
$$f(x) = 3x^{2} - 3$$

: $f(x) = 6x$

12001

[a,b]	h	m	M	mah	Moh	
[2,3]	1	9	24	9	24	
[3,4]		24	45	24	45	
				2mah=	5M*h=	
			•	Access to the second		

$$f(2) = 9$$

 $f(3) = 24$
 $f(4) = 45$

$$L(G,f) = 33$$

$$V(G,f) = 69$$

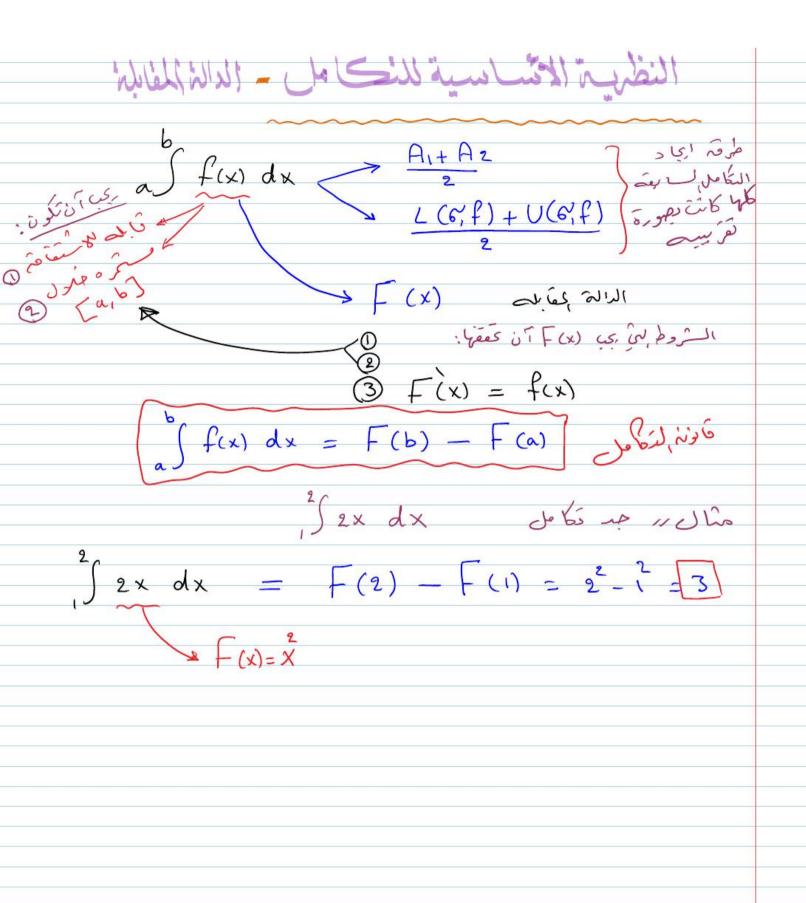
$$= \int_{2}^{4} (3x^{2}-3) dx \approx \frac{33+69}{2} \approx 51$$

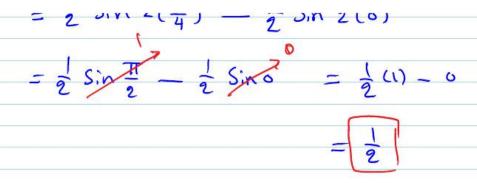
$$f(x) = -4 c_{mp} \int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{2}{2}} f(x) dx$$
 debési açã up 5 1/4M

[a,6] h m M m w h M * h

[a,6] h m M m w h M * h

			_				
apie Chi	رق کر	ستخدام ار	ρ ≥ X	dx c	يه للنكام	سی ۱۱ آوجد فیم نقر س	
مان تا توجد قبی نقر بیده للنکامل $\int_{-2}^{5} x^{3} dx$ مانکام اربعه بحزینات منظم اکلی ما کالی ما کال							
$f(x) = 3x^2$							
when $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \notin [1,5]$							
L		0-a	5	-1 _	. 1		
	15 -	n	= 5	f			
: [1,2], [2,3], [3,4] & [4,5]							
[a,6]	h	m	M	mxh	M+h		
[1,2]		4)	0			f(1) = \	
	37		-8	1	8	f(z) = g f(3) = 27	
[2,3]	-1	8	27	8	27	f(4) = 64 f(5) = 125	
[3,4]	- (27	64	27	64	+(2) = (2)	
[4,5]	1	64	125	64	125		
				Emoh	2 Mah		
				100	224		
: L(6, 8)=10	00				
		100					
U(6,f) = 224							
$\int_{-\infty}^{3} dx \approx \frac{100 + 224}{2} \approx 162$							
2							
•							





الدال (۲٫٪	الدالة القابلة لهار F _C x		
a	ax	$J2 \rightarrow 2 \times$	
x^n , $n \neq -1$	x ⁿ⁺¹ n+1	$\int_{X^3} \rightarrow \frac{X^4}{4}$	
ax ⁿ , n≠-1	ax ^{n+l} n+1	$\int 5 x^{3} \rightarrow 5 \frac{x}{4}$	
$[f(x)]^n$. $f'(x)$, $n \neq -1$	$\frac{[f(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1}$	$\int (x^2+3)^3 \cdot (2x) \longrightarrow \underbrace{(x^2+3)^3}_{44}$	
sin (ax+b)	$\bigoplus_{a=0}^{1} \frac{\cos(ax+b)}{a}$		
cos(ax+b)	$\frac{1}{a} \sin (ax+b)$	Sin X = - (05 X	
sec ² (ax+b)	$\frac{1}{a}$ tan (ax+b)	$\sin 2x = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$	
≠ csc ¹ (ax+b)	$\bigcap_{a} \underbrace{\cot}_{(ax+b)}$		
✓ sec ax tan ax	1/a sec ax		
★ csc ax cot ax	$\bigcirc_{a}^{1} \stackrel{\csc}{=} ax$		
	403-400		

$$= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \tan\left(0\right) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

=
$$-\cot(\frac{\pi}{2}) + \cot(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

3
$$\int_0^{T/3} Sec(x) \cdot tan(x) dx = Sec(x) \int_0^{T/3}$$

$$=\left(\frac{3^{4}}{4}\right)-\left(\frac{1^{4}}{4}\right)=\frac{81}{4}-\frac{1}{4}=\frac{8^{\circ}}{4}=2^{\circ}$$

$$f(x) = x+1, [0,2]$$
 $f(x) = x+1, [0,2]$
 $f(x) = x+1, [0,2]$

if
$$f(x) \leq 0$$
 [a,b]
$$f(x) dx \leq 0$$

*
$$f(x) = x-1, [2,0]$$

$$\int_{-2}^{\circ} (x-1) dx \leq 0$$

(3)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \pm g(x) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \pm \int_{a}^{b} g(x)$$

$$\int_{x}^{2} f(x) \pm g(x) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \pm \int_{a}^{b} g(x)$$

$$\int_{x}^{2} f(x) \pm g(x) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \pm \int_{a}^{b} g(x)$$

4)
$$a \int f(x)$$
 , $c \in [a,b]$

$$a \int f(x) + b \int f(x)$$

$$a \int f(x) = [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx + [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f(x) dx = [x] \int f(x) dx$$

$$a \int f$$

$$\int_{0}^{5} f(x) dx \qquad \text{if } f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, x \neq 1 \\ 3 & \text{if } 1 \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$0 \quad f(x) = 2(x) + 1 = 3 \qquad \text{if } 2x+1 = 3$$

$$2 \quad f(x) \qquad \begin{cases} 2x+1 = 3 \\ 2x-1 & 3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$2 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1 & 3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1 & 3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{a}^{3} \int_{a}^{3} \int_{x}^{3} dx = 0$$

$$\int_{3}^{3} \int_{x}^{3} dx = \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{2} \int_{3}^{3} dx$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{2} = 0$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{x}^{b} \int_{x}^{2} dx = -\int_{b}^{3} \int_{x}^{2} \int_{x}^{3} dx$$

$$\int_{3}^{2} \int_{3}^{2} dx = -\int_{2}^{3} \int_{2}^{3} dx$$

$$\int_{3}^{2} \int_{3}^{2} dx = -\int_{2}^{3} \int_{2}^{3} dx$$

$$8 - 27 = -\int_{2}^{3} 27 - 87$$

$$8-27 = - [27-8]$$

$$-19 = - (19)$$

$$-19 = -19$$

(4-3) كارك

-10081 JUBUI 10"36 mas 11 My

(a)
$$\int_{-2}^{2} (3x-2) dx$$

$$3\frac{2}{2} - 2\times \Big|_{-2}^{2} = \left(3\frac{(2)^{2}}{2} - 2(2)\right) - \left(3\frac{(-2)^{2}}{2} - 2(-2)\right)$$

$$=(6-4)-(6+4)=-8$$

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

$$\left(\frac{x}{-1} + 2\frac{x}{2} + x\right) \Big|_{1}^{2} = -x + x + x \Big|_{1}^{2}$$

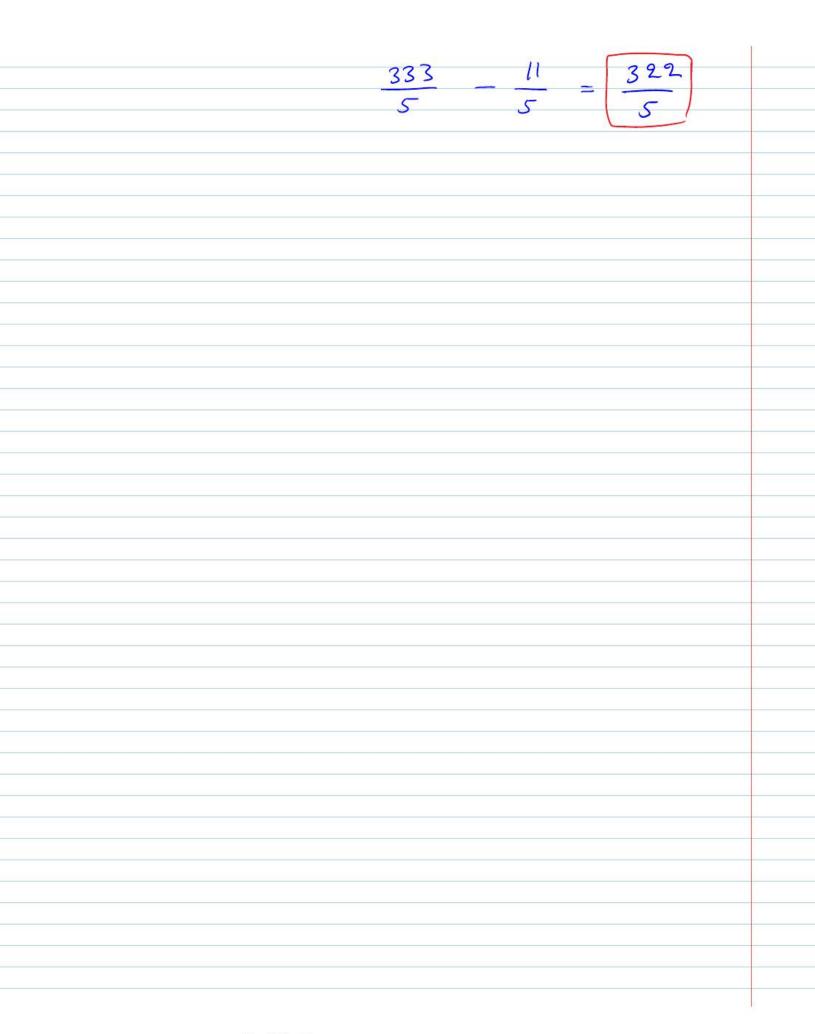
$$= \left(-\binom{2}{1} + 2 + 2\right) - \left(-\binom{1}{1} + \binom{2}{1} + 1\right)$$

$$=\left(-\frac{1}{2}+6\right)-1$$
 $=-\frac{1}{2}+5$ $=\frac{9}{2}$

$$\bigcirc \int_{1}^{3} \left(x + 4x \right) dx$$

$$\frac{5}{5} + 2 \times \frac{1}{5} = \left(\frac{3}{5} + 18\right) - \left(\frac{1}{5} + 2\right)$$

$$=\left(\frac{243}{5}+\frac{90}{5}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{5}+\frac{10}{5}\right)$$



$$\underbrace{\frac{2}{2} + \sin x}_{2} = \left(0 + \sin 0\right) - \left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= 0 - \left(\frac{\pi}{8} + (-1)\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi^{2}}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int_{3}^{2} \frac{x^{3}-1}{x-1} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{3}{3} + \frac{x}{2} + x \Big|_{3}^{2} = \left(\frac{8}{3} + 2 + 2\right) - \left(9 + \frac{9}{2} + 3\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{8}{3} + \frac{12}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{18}{2} + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{6}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{20}{3} - \frac{33}{2} = \frac{40 - 99}{6}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3} \frac{2x^{3} - 4x^{2} + 5}{x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3} (2x^{3} - 4x^{2} + 5)(x^{2}) = \int_{1}^{3} 2x - 4x - 5x \Big|_{1}^{3}$$

$$= \left(9 - 4(3) - 5(3^{-1})\right) - \left(1 - 4 - 5(1^{-1})\right)$$

$$= \left(9 - 12 - \frac{5}{3}\right) - \left(-3 - 5\right) = \left(\frac{27}{3} - \frac{36}{3} - \frac{5}{3}\right) - \left(-8\right)$$



$$\frac{C_{LOP} f(x)}{C_{LOP} f(x)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac$$

a
$$\int_{1}^{4} (x-2)(x+1)^{2} dx$$

Sol:
$$\int_{1}^{4} (x-2)(x+2x+1)$$

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

$$= \int_{1}^{4} \frac{3}{x-3} \times -2 = \frac{x}{4} - \frac{3x}{2} - 2x \Big|_{1}^{4}$$

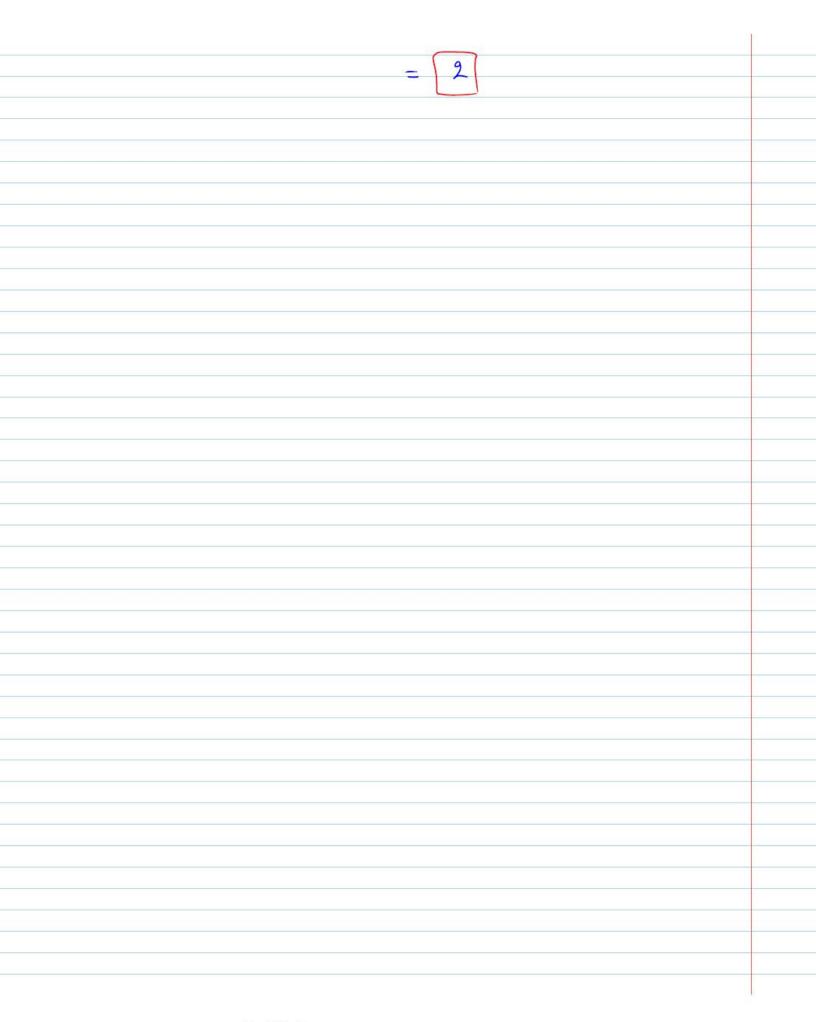
$$= \left(\frac{256}{4} - \frac{48}{2} - 8\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{2} - 2\right)$$

$$=(64-24-8)-(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{6}{4}-\frac{8}{4})$$

$$= 32 + \frac{13}{4} = \frac{128}{4} + \frac{13}{4} = \frac{141}{4}$$

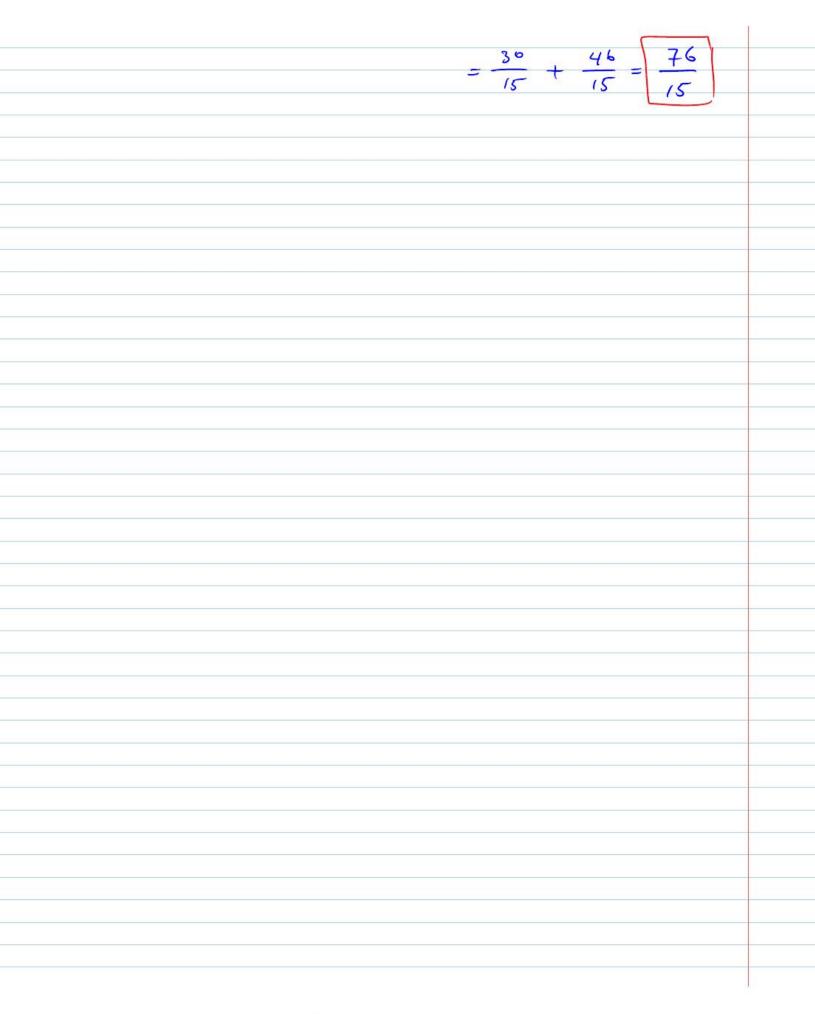
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left| x+1 \right| dx = \int_{-1}^{1} -(x+1) dx + \int_{-1}^{1} (x+1) dx$$

$$=\frac{2}{2}+\times\left[\begin{array}{c}1\\-1\end{array}\right]=\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right)-\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)$$



$$\begin{array}{c}
\bigcirc \int_{2}^{3} \frac{x^{4}-1}{x-1} dx \\
Sol: \int_{2}^{3} \frac{(x^{2}-1)(x^{2}+1)}{x-1} = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x^{2}+1)}{x-1} \\
= \int_{2}^{3} (x+1)(x^{2}+1) = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{3}{x^{2}} + x + x + x + 1 \\
= \frac{x^{4}}{4} + \frac{3}{x^{2}} + \frac{x^{2}}{2} + x \Big|_{2}^{3} = \left(\frac{81}{4} + \frac{27}{3} + \frac{9}{4} + 3\right) - \left(\frac{18}{4} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 2\right) \\
= \left(\frac{81}{4} + \frac{48}{4} + \frac{18}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} + \frac{24}{3}\right) = \frac{147}{4} - \frac{32}{3} \\
= \frac{441 - 128}{12} = \frac{313}{12}
\end{array}$$

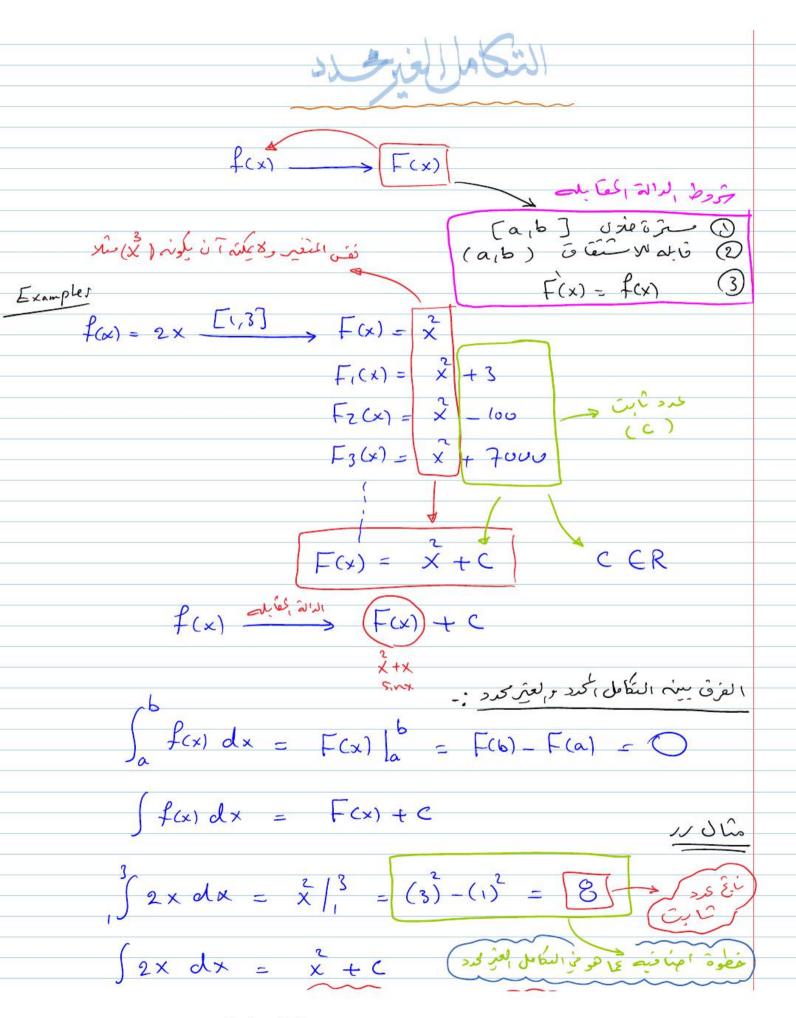
$$\begin{array}{c}
\bigcirc \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x} \left(\sqrt{x} + 2\right) dx \\
Sol: \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x} \left(x + 4x + 4\right) \\
= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3}{x^{2}} + 4x + 4x + 4x + 4x \\
= \frac{2x}{5} + 2x + \frac{8x}{3} \\
= \frac{2x}{5} + 2x + \frac{8x}{3} \\
= \frac{2x}{5} + 2x + \frac{8x}{3} \\
= \frac{6}{15} + 40
\end{array}$$



$$\int_{1}^{4} f(x) dx \qquad \text{for} \qquad \int_{6}^{2x} f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 0.5$$

$$\int_{-1}^{3} f(x) dx \qquad \text{if} \qquad \int_{4}^{3} f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^{2}, \forall x \neq 0 \\ 2x, \forall x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 \quad f(0) = 3(0) = 0 \qquad \text{if} \qquad \text{if$$



(a)
$$f(x) = 3x^{2} + 2x + 1$$

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

$$= x + x + x + C$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \sin x + \frac{x}{-1} + C$$

$$= \sin x - x + C$$

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

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

(a)
$$f(x) = \sin(2x+4) * (1) \rightarrow \frac{8}{8} = \frac{6}{6} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{2} \sin(2x+4)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2) \cdot \sin(2x+4)$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot -\cos(2x+4) + C$$



(a)
$$\int (x^2 + 3)^2 (2x) dx$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x$$

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

(a)
$$\int (3x^2 + 8x + 5)^6 (3x + 4) dx \neq 1 = \frac{8}{8} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$= 2 \int (3x^{2} + 8x + 5) \cdot (3x + 4) dx$$

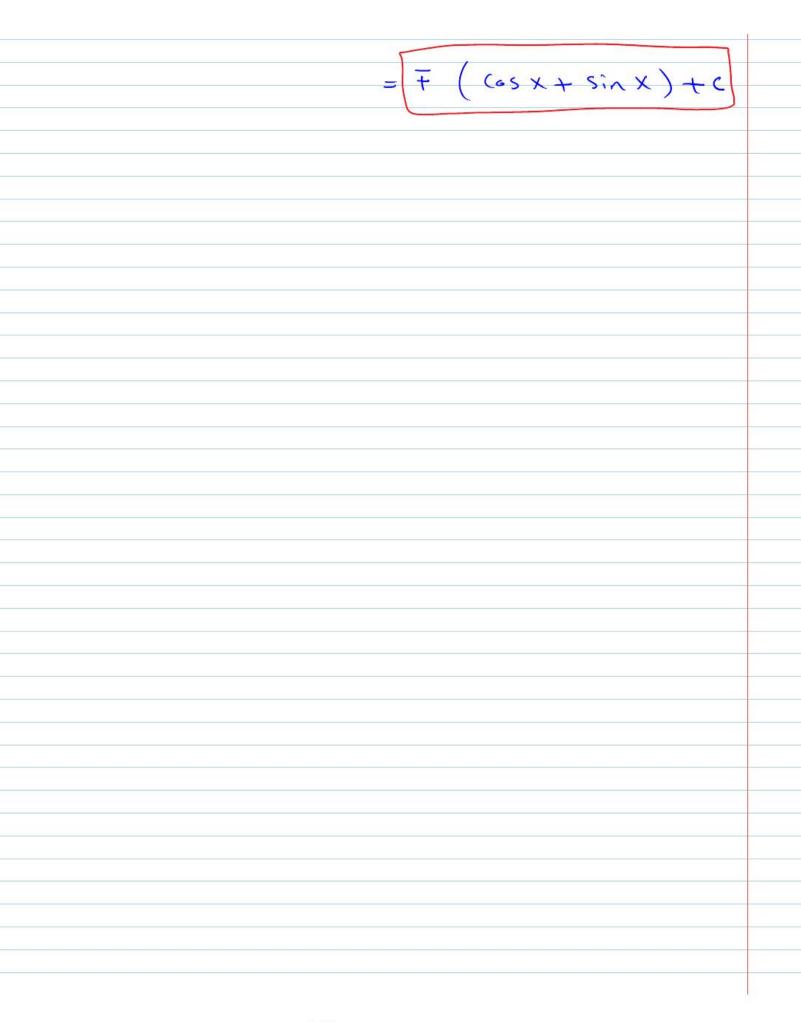
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (3x^2 + 8x + 5)^6 \cdot (6x + 8) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(3x^{2} + 8x + 5)}{7} + C = \frac{1}{4} (3x^{2} + 8x + 5) + C$$

$$\int (\sin x) \cdot \cos x \, dx = \frac{\sin x}{5} + c$$

 $= \frac{1}{(\tan x)} + C = \frac{1}{7}(\tan x) + C$

مثال/ عبد تكاملات كل ما يأتي :-1) I g sin 3x dx $3 \int \sin 3x \cdot 3 \, dx = -3 \cos 3x + C$ 2 (x Sin x dx 3 X. Sin x dx $\frac{1}{3} \int 3x^2 - \sin x^3 dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos x^3 + C$ $\int \int (\sin x + \cos x) - 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x dx$ Sinx-2 Sinx Cosx + Cosx dx S(sinx - cosx) (sinx - cosx) dx (sinx-cosx)2 dx $\pm \int (\sin x - \cos x) dx = \pm (-\cos x - \sin x) + c$ - I / (ac v) c . v) 1 a



$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{(Sin'x)} & \text{dx} \\
& = \int (\sin^2 x)^2 \, dx \\
& = \int (\sin^2 x)^2 \, dx
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \int (\cos^2 x)^2$$

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

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

$$= -\cos x + 2 \cdot \frac{(\cos x)^3}{3} - \frac{(\cos x)^5}{5} + C$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^3 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^3 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^3 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^3 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^3 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^3 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos^5 x) - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\cos^5 x) + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x - \cos^5 x + C\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cos$$

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

$$= \int (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

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

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

$$= \int (\sec^{2} x) \cdot (\tan x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= (\tan x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \left[-\frac{1}{2 + \tan^{2} x} + C\right]$$

$$= \int \cos x dx$$

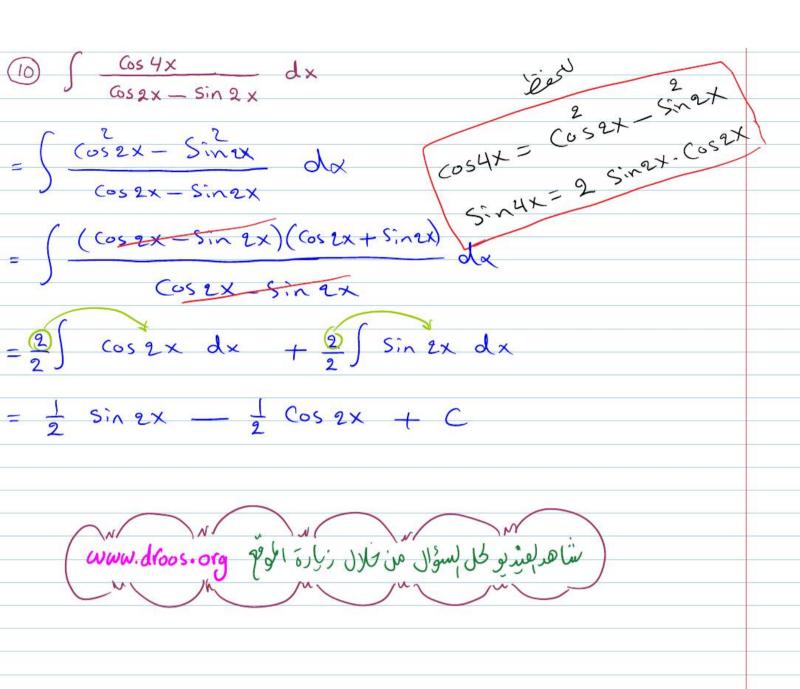
$$= \int \cos x (\cos x) dx$$

$$= \int (\tan x) \cdot (\cos^{2} x) dx$$

$$= \int (\tan x) \cdot (\cos^{2} x) dx$$

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

 $= \frac{1}{2} \tan^{2} x + c$ $= \int (2 \sin 3x \cdot \cos 3x) (\cos 3x) dx$ $= \int (2 \sin 3x \cdot \cos 3x) (\cos 3x) dx$ $= \int (2 \sin 3x \cdot \cos 3x) (\cos 3x) dx$ $= \int (\cos 3x) dx$ $= \frac{2}{-3} \int (\cos 3x) dx$ $= \frac{2}{-3} \cdot \frac{(\cos 3x)}{4} + c = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \cos 3x + c$



١٨ ١١ مد المنكا ملات لكل ما يأتي ضمن عبال الدالدة : $\frac{(2x^2-3)^2-9}{x^2}$ dx $((2x^2-3)^2-9) \times dy =$ [(4x-12x+9)-9] $=\frac{4}{3}x^3-12x+c$ $\frac{\left(3-\sqrt{5}\right)^{+}}{\sqrt{2}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}\left(\frac{3-\sqrt{5}\cdot\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}\right)dx$ $\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} (3-\sqrt{5}.\sqrt{x}) \\ \sqrt{x} \end{pmatrix}$ $=\frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(3-\sqrt{5}x\right)^{T}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

١٨ ١٨ مد السكا علات مكل ما ياتى خمن عبل الدالة: csc2 x cos x dx Sinx Cosx dx

٧٨٧ مد التكاملات لكل ما ياتى طمن قبال الدالة: $\times \left(3x^{2}+5\right)^{-4} dx =$ x + 10 x + 25 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \times + 10 \times + 25 \end{array}\right) dx$

١١٠٠ مد المنكا ملات لكل ما ياتى ضمن قال الدالة: (7) ($\sin^3 x dx$ sinx+ cosx = = Sinx (sinx) dx = Sinx(1-cosx) dx = Sinx dx - Cosx. Sinx $= -\cos x - \frac{1}{-1} \int \cos x - \sin x$ $= \left[-\cos x + \frac{1}{3}\cos x + C\right]$ B) Cos VI-x dx $= \int Cos \sqrt{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$ $=\frac{-2}{2}\left(05\sqrt{1-x}\right)$ $2 \int \cos \sqrt{1-x} \cdot \left(-2\sqrt{1-x}\right)$ = -2 Sin VI-x + C

١٨١ مد، لتكاملات لكل عمايات جمن مجال لدالة: (1+ Cos 3x) 2 dx $= \int dx + \int 2\cos 3x \, dx + \int \frac{1}{2} \, dx + \int \frac{1}{2} \cos 6x \, dx$ $= \int 1 + 2\cos 3x + \cos 3x dx$ $= \int dx + \frac{2}{3} \int 3 \cos 3x \, dx + \int \frac{1}{2} dx + \frac{1}{12} \int 6 \cdot \cos 6x \, dx$ = $X + \frac{2}{3} Sin3x + \frac{1}{2} X + \frac{1}{12} Sin6x + C$ $= \frac{3}{2} \times + \frac{2}{3} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{12} \sin 6x + C$ (12) Sec 4x dx = 1/4 \ 4. Sec 4x dx 1/4 tan 4x + C (3) (csc2x dx $=\frac{1}{2}\int 2 \csc 2x dx$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\text{ot } 2 \times + C \right)$

/m/ مدرلت ملات لعل ما يأت عمن مجال لدا له :-Seco - tand = 1 (tan 8x dx = ((Sec 8x -1) dx = Sec 8xdx - dx = = = 8 Sec 8 x dx - \ dx & tan 8x-x+c $=-\frac{1}{2}\left(\left(\cot 2x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}},-2\cos^{2}2x\right)$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\cot 2x \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\cot 2x \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{8} \int 4 \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 6x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{32} \int \cos 6x \, dx$$

$$= \int \int \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{32} \int \cos 6x \, dx$$

$$= \int \int \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 6x) \int dx$$

$$= \int \int \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 6x) \int dx$$

$$= \int \int \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos 6x) \int dx$$

$$= \int \int \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos 6x) \int dx$$

$$= \int \int \int (1 + \cos 6x) \int dx$$

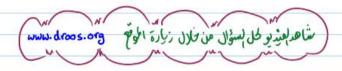
$$= \int \int \int (1 + \cos 6x) \int dx$$

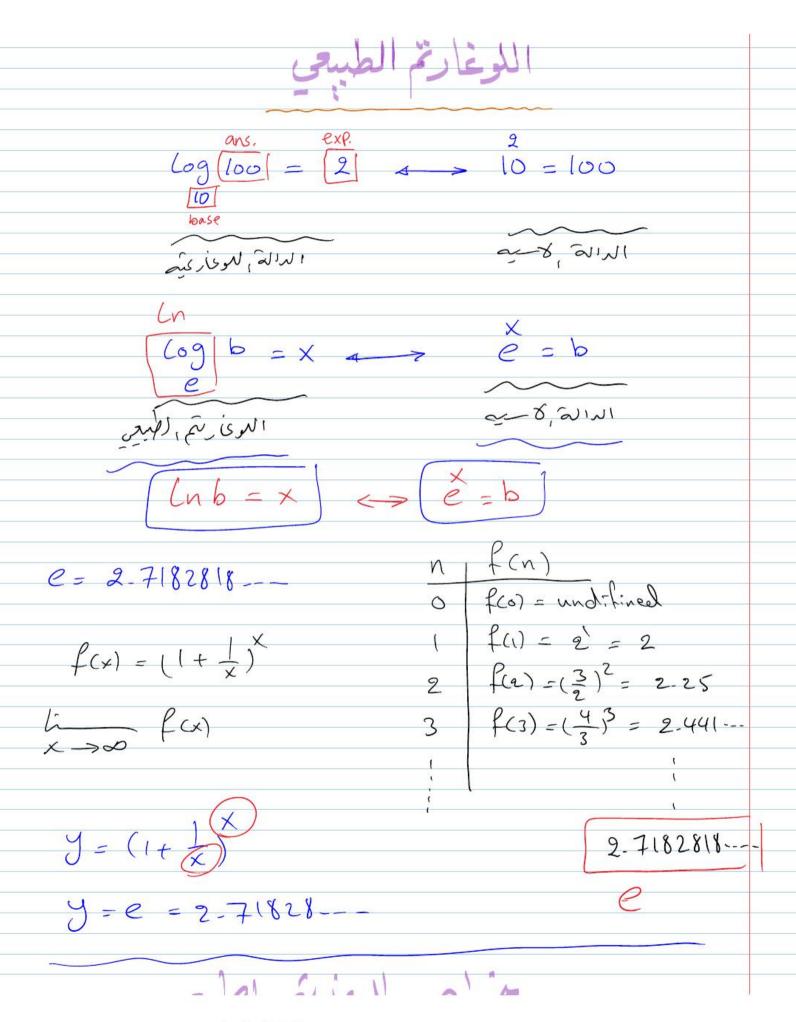
$$= \int \int \int (1 + \cos 6x) \int dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \iint_{1} 2 \cos 6 x + \frac{1}{2} t \frac{1}{2} \cos 12 x dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \int_{1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1} \cos 6 x + \frac{1}{8} \int_{1} \cos 12 x dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 6 x + \frac{1}{96} \sin 12 x + C$$



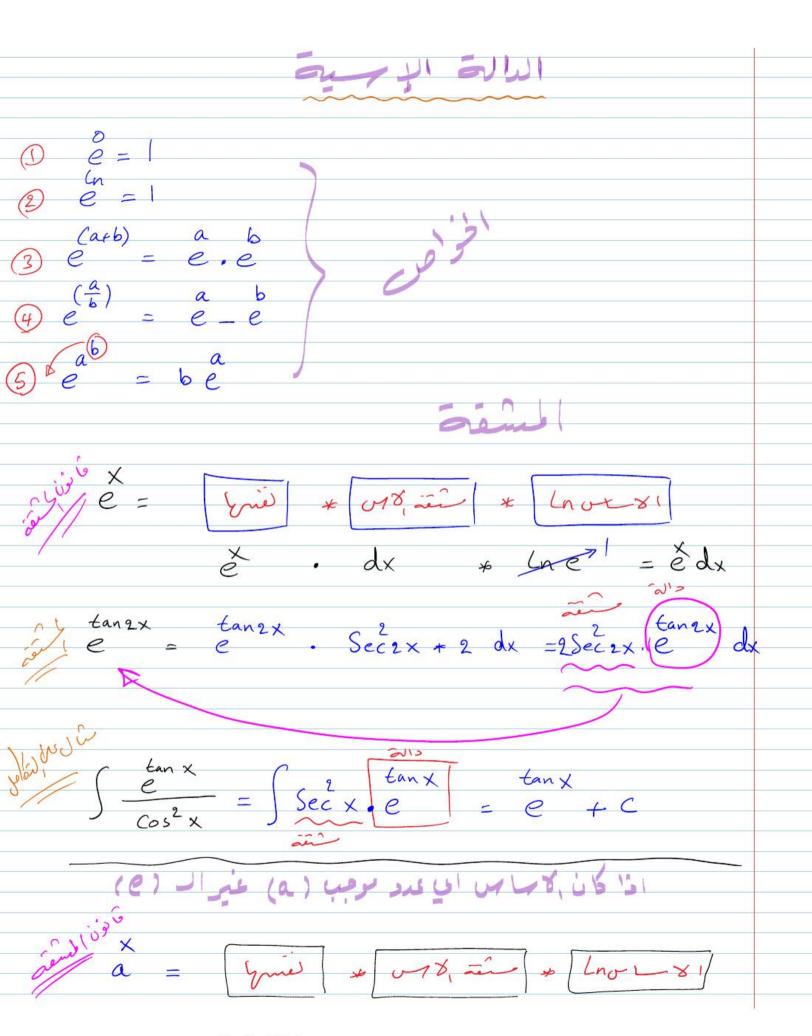


$$y = \ln \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln (x^2 + 1)$$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot 2x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$

$$y = 2 \ln \sin x \implies \hat{y} = 2 \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x = 2 \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$y = \ln \sin x \Rightarrow y = \frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\sin x}$$



$$\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{5}{5} + \frac{dx}{4} + \ln 5 = (\ln 5)(5^{x})$$

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

-i cilled dy it "M

(a)
$$y = \ln 3x$$
 $\longrightarrow y = \frac{1}{zx} \cdot z = \frac{1}{x}$

$$(f) y = \ln(2 - \cos x) \longrightarrow y = \frac{1}{2 - \cos x} \cdot \sin x = \frac{\sin x}{2 - \cos x}$$

$$(H) y = 9 \longrightarrow y = 9 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) \cdot \ln 9$$

$$y = \ln 9 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) \cdot \ln 9$$

$$\hat{y} = \frac{\ln q}{2\sqrt{x}} \left(q^{\sqrt{x}} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{e^{x}}{e^{x}} \int_{0}^{\ln 2} = -\left[\frac{e^{\ln 2} - e^{x}}{e^{x}}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\left[\frac{1}{2} - 1\right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -\left[\frac{1}{2} - 1\right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -\left[\frac{1}{2} - 1\right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - 8 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - 8 \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{x})^{3} \right]$$

$$= -\left[(1 + e^{x})^{3} - (1 + e^{$$

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

$$= \ln 3 - \ln 7^{\circ} = \ln 3$$

$$() \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} \cdot (\sin x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{sinx}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{sin} = 2\left(\sqrt{sin} - \sqrt{sin} \right)$$

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

$$=$$
 $2-\sqrt{z}$

$$\int \cot^3 5x \, dx$$

$$= \int \cot 5x \left(\cot 5x \right) \, dx$$

$$= \int \cot 5x \left(\cot 5x \right) \, dx$$

$$= \int (\cot 5x \cdot \csc 5x - 1) \, dx$$

$$= \int (\cot 5x \cdot \csc 5x + 1) \, dx - \cot 5x \, dx$$

$$= \int (\cot 5x) \cdot (\cos^2 5x + 1) \, dx - \int \frac{\cos 5x}{\sin 5x} \, dx$$

$$= \int (\cot 5x) \cdot (-5 \csc^2 5x) \, dx - \int \frac{\cos 5x}{\sin 5x} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{-5} \int \cot 5x - \frac{1}{5} \ln |\sin 5x| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{-10} \cot^2 5x - \frac{1}{5} \ln |\sin 5x| + C$$

$$\int_{-2}^{6} f(x) dx = 6 \int_{-2}^{6} \int_{-2}^{$$

$$\left(\int_{1}^{a}(x+\frac{1}{2})dx = 2\int_{0}^{\pi/4} \sec^{2}x \ dx\right) \sin^{2}x de^{-1}x^{2} \left(a\in\mathbb{R}\right) = x^{2} + x^{2}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x}{2} = 2 + \tan x$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{a^{2}}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right] = 2\left(\tan\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan 0\right)$$

$$\frac{a^{2} + a}{2} - 1 = 2\left(1 - 6\right)$$

$$\frac{a^{2} + a}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow a^{2} + a = 6 \Rightarrow a^{2} + a - 6 = 0$$

$$\left(a + 3\right)\left(a - 2\right) = 0$$

(-5)
$$(-5)$$
 (-5) $(-$

$$\therefore f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^{2} + 2(-1) + K = -5$$

$$= 1 - 2 + K = -5 \implies K = -4$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 4$$

$$\int_{1}^{3} (x^{2} + 2x - 4) dx = \frac{x^{3}}{3} + x^{2} - 4x \Big]_{1}^{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{27}{3} + 9 - 4(3)\right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 - 4\right) = 6 - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 3\right)$$

$$9 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{27 - 1}{3} = \frac{26}{3}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = (a, b) \quad (a, b)$$

$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$ A = - Sh f(x) dx A= Sefex) dx Az = Sb fcx1 dx A = /A1/ + /A2/ مثال الم جد مساحة لمنطقه المحددة . مخاص المالة (عدد عدد المينات ا اياد نعاط لنجز يُحَا: let: f(x) = x -4x =0 $x(x^2-4)=0$ $\times = 0 \in [-2,2]$ $\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array}$ $A_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^2 - 4x) dx$ $= \frac{x^4}{4} - 2x^2$ = (0-(4-8)) = 4 $A_2 = \int_{1}^{2} (x^2 - 4x) dx = \frac{4}{4} - 2x^2$

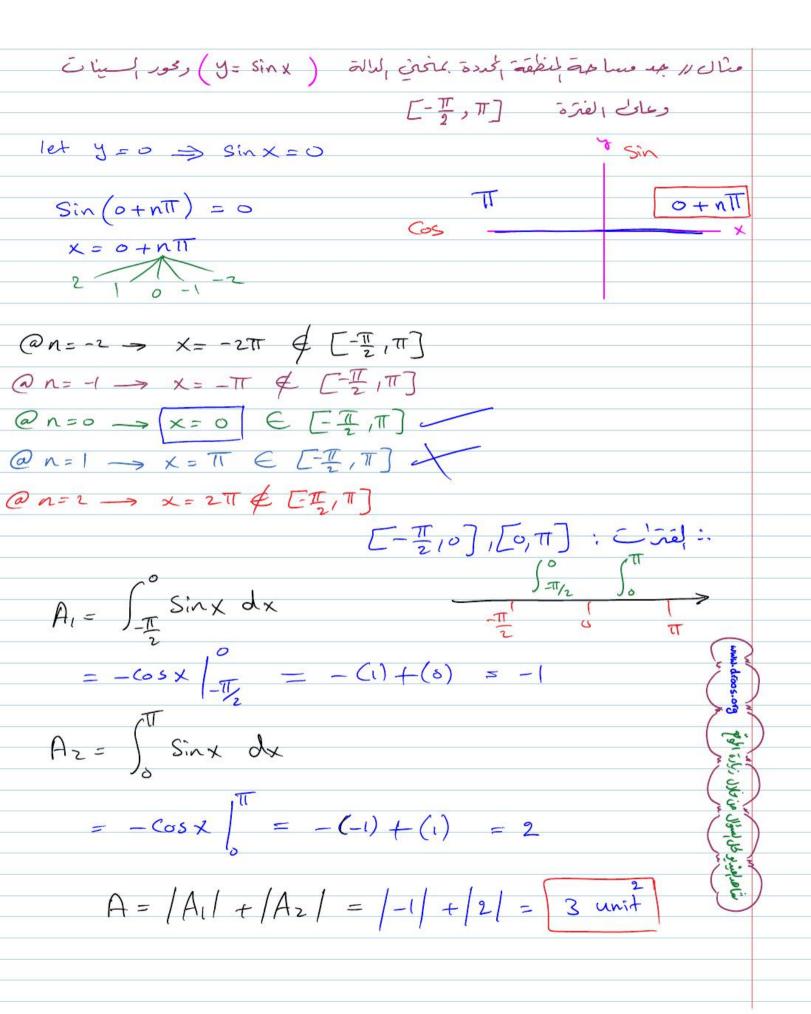
$$A = |A_1| + |A_2|$$

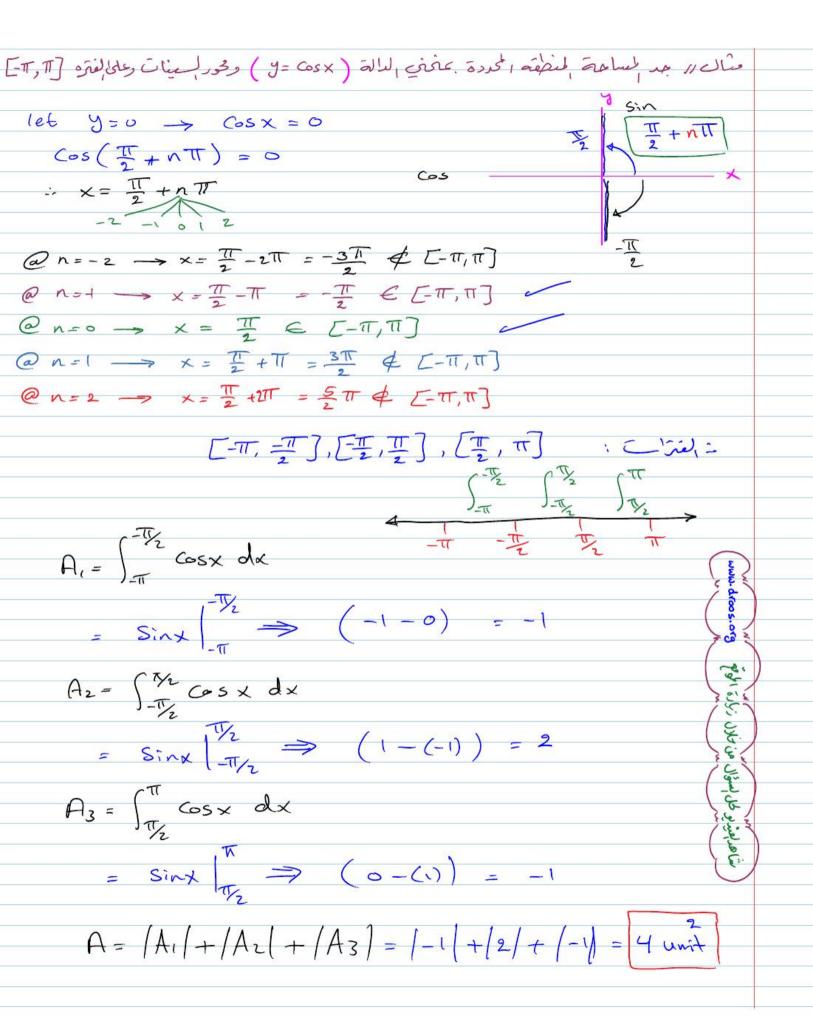
= $|4| + |-4| = 8$ unit

$$A = \int_{1}^{3} x^{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3}{3} \right)^{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \left(27 - 1 \right) = \frac{26}{3} \text{ unif}^{2}$$

مثاك الم عد مساعة لنطقة لمعدة بالمخفى (ا-غد الم) وقور المنات [-2,3] = Tiel Este let fix) =0 x-1=0 -> x=1 = x = ±1 € [-2,3] [-2,-1],[-1,+],[1,3] : = 15ial: $A_{i} = \int_{-2}^{1} (x^{2} - 1) dx$ $=\frac{3}{3}-\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{-1}{3}+1\right)-\left(\frac{-8}{3}+2\right)=$ $= \frac{-1}{3} + \frac{8}{3} + 1 - 2 = \frac{7}{3} - 1 = \frac{4}{3}$ $A_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^2 - 1) dx$ $=\frac{3}{3}-1 - \frac{1}{3}-1 - \frac{1}{3}+1 = \frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3}-1-1$ $=\frac{2}{3}-2=\frac{-4}{3}$ $A_3 = \int_{-1}^{3} (x^2 - 1) dx$ $=\frac{3}{3}-\times$ $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}-1 \end{bmatrix} = 7-\frac{1}{3}$ $=\frac{21}{3}-\frac{1}{3}=\frac{20}{3}$ A- /A1/ +/A2/+/A3/ $= \left| \frac{4}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{-4}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{20}{3} \right| = \frac{28}{3} = \left| \frac{9}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{2}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{20}{3} \right| = \frac{28}{3} = \left| \frac{9}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{2}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{20}{3} \right| = \frac{28}{3} = \left| \frac{9}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{2}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{20}{3} \right| = \frac{28}{3} = \left| \frac{9}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{2}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{20}{3} \right| = \frac{28}{3} = \left| \frac{9}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{2}{3} \right| = \frac{28}{3} = \left| \frac{9}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{2}{3} \right| + \left|$



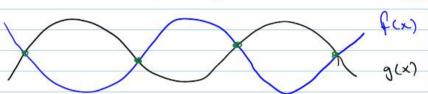


اکسا مه بین محربان



$$A = \left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x) - g(x) \right|$$

(2) ي عالم وجود تعام مين الدالمتن



(y=x) find of y= \x) disis i succe judica (y=x) of said

let:
$$X = \sqrt{X} \longrightarrow X^2 - X = 0$$

$$\chi - \chi = 0$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{1} (X - \sqrt{x}) dx$$

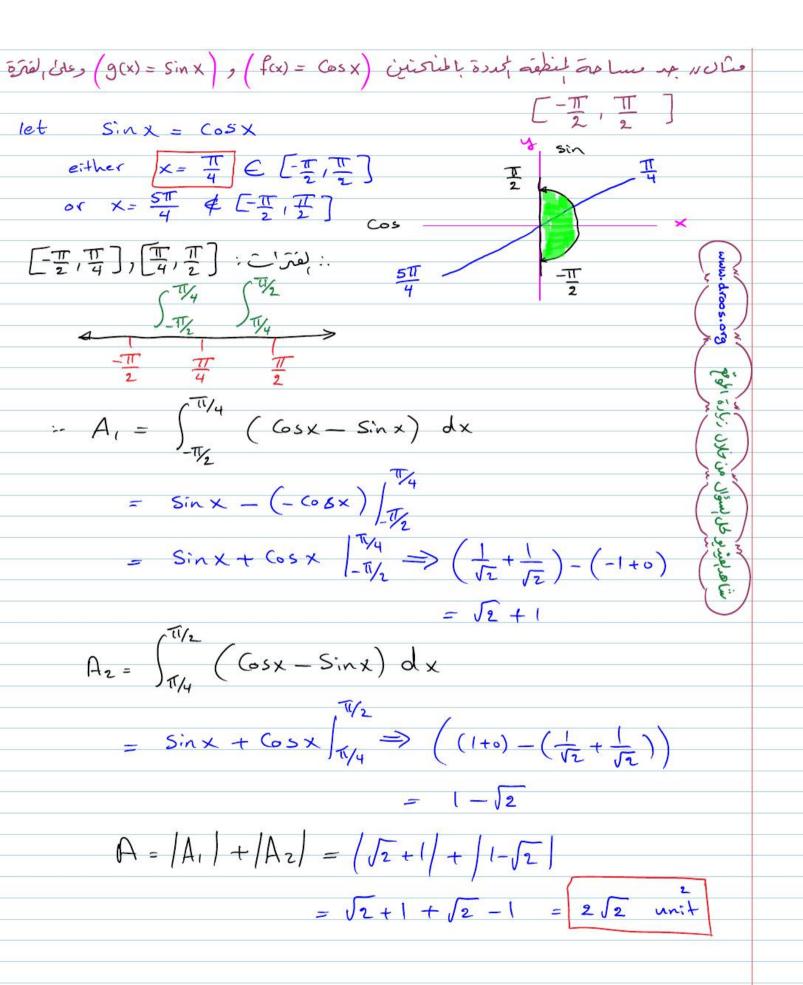
$$= \int_{0}^{1} (X - \sqrt{x}) dx$$

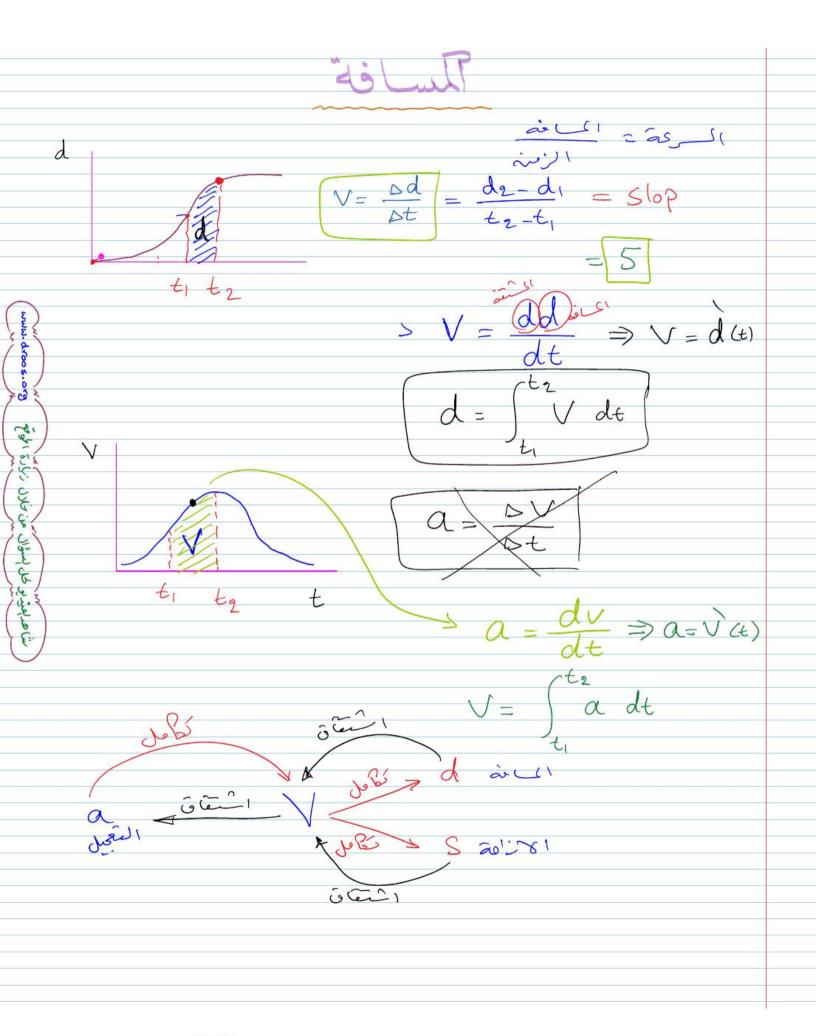
[0,1]

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}\right) - 0 = \frac{3 - 4}{6} = \frac{-1}{6}$$

$$= A = \left|\frac{-1}{6}\right| = \frac{2}{6} \text{ unit}$$

$$(y=x) \stackrel{\text{resurp}}{\text{resurp}} (y=x^3) \stackrel{\text{cirt}}{\text{cut}} \stackrel{\text{corr}}{\text{cut}} \stackrel{\text{corr}}{$$





ىعى المعلى : الما: الما في المولان عن (كيم المركب عن (كيم المركب عن عن (كيم المركب عن المركب عن المركب عن المركب الم م رغبی الرابع (de siè y a - (apèr aus) ~ ~ t) (2.50.30) 25.24 B S 201281 V(t)=2t-4 m/s 25 per ex le Usu per NUL فيد: ﴿ إِلَامَا مُعْلَمُ الْمُعْلَمُ وَمِلُ الْمُرَةُ لَكُمْ الْمُرَةُ لَكُمْ الْمُرَةُ لَكُمْ الْمُرَةُ لَكُمْ - au (d, aild, dyp assel, ailul (D بعد الجسم بعد معنی (4) ثراف منبرد الحرکم. $d = \int_{1}^{3} V(t) = \int_{1}^{3} (2t-4) dt$ (a) $Q \ V(t) = 0 \Rightarrow 2t - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2 \in [1,3]$ $d_{i} = \int_{1}^{2} (2t-4) dt = t^{2}-4t$ = (4-8) - (1-4) $d_2 = \int_1^3 (2t - 4) dt = t^2 - 4t$ = (9-12) - (4-8) =

$$= (9-12) - (4-8) = 1$$

$$= d = |d| + |d| = |-1| + |1| = 2 m$$

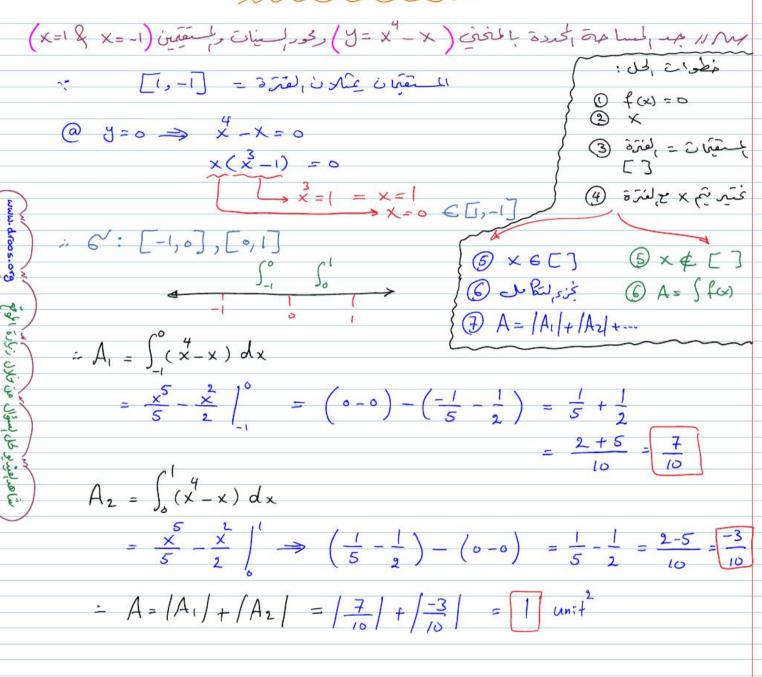
$$S = \int_{1}^{3} V(t) = \int_{1}^{3} (2t-4) dt$$

$$= t^{2}-4t \Big]_{1}^{3} = (9-12) - (1-4) = 6$$

$$C = (4,5) = 5id + id = 2id = 2$$

مثال المسم بين لي على خط مستقم يتحيل فرره 2/m/s فاذا كانت الرعية فد أطبحت m/s (82) بعد مور (4) ثوافي من برء الحرك مد: @ المسافه خلال الثالثه الثالثه. @ بعده عن نقطه بدء لحركه بعد مرور (3) ثوائ . $: V = \begin{cases} a(t) \Rightarrow V = 18 = 18t + c$ v= 18++c → 82 = 18(4)+c = c= 10 $d = \int_{3}^{3} V(t) = \int_{3}^{3} (8t + 10 - 9t^{2} + 10t)^{3}$ (81+30)-(36+20) = 55 mor residus = 18 claro (b) * بدرور (3) دُايَ يَعِي آن, لَعَدَة [3,0] $S = \int_{0}^{3} V(t) = \int_{0}^{3} 18t + 10 = 9t^{2} + 10t \int_{0}^{3}$ = (81+30) - (0+0) = [111 m]

(4-6) シャルズ



الم ال جد إلى المة مجددة بالمالة 4- أحدة (على إلفترة [-2,3] وكور لعنات $Q(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - 3x^2 - 4 = 0$ $(x^2-4)(x^2+1)=0$ $\chi^2 = -1$ dry $\xrightarrow{2} = 4 \Rightarrow \times = -2 \in [-2,3]$ $\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \int_{-2}^{2} & \int_{2}^{3} \\
 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 & & \downarrow & \downarrow
\end{array}$ · 6: [-2,2], [2,3] - A, = (x-3x2-4) dx $=\frac{5}{5} - \frac{3}{5} - 4 \times \right]^{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{32}{5} - 3 - 3\right) - \left(\frac{-32}{5} + 3 + 8\right)$ من هدامير و كل إسؤال من تلال زيارة الموقع $= \frac{32}{5} + \frac{32}{5} - 16 - 16 = \frac{64}{5} - 32$ = 64 - 160 - 96 $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ (x-3x^2-4) & dx \end{pmatrix}$ $=\frac{\cancel{x}}{5}-\cancel{x}-4\cancel{x}$ \Rightarrow $\left(\frac{243}{5}-27-12\right)-\left(\frac{32}{5}-8-8\right)$ $=\frac{243}{5}-\frac{32}{5}-39+16$ $A = |A_1| + |A_2| = |\frac{-96}{5}| + |\frac{96}{5}| = \frac{192}{5} \quad \text{anit}^2$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x^{2} = 0$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x^{2} = 0$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x^{2} = 0$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x^{2} = 0$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - x = 1$$

$$C(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

[0, II] وخدر المامة محددة بالمخدة و Sin 3x نحدا المان وعلى لفترة المرار مد of $3x = T \Rightarrow x = T \in [0,T]$ $= C': \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ $=A_1=\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1/3}} \sin 3x \, dx$ $= \frac{-1}{3} \cos 3x \Big|^{\frac{7}{3}} = \frac{-1}{3} \left(\cos 7 - \cos 6 \right) = \frac{-1}{3} \left(-1 - 1 \right)$ Az = Sin 3x dx $= \frac{-1}{3} \cos 3 \times \left| \frac{\pi}{2} \right| = \frac{-1}{3} \left(\cos 3 \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \pi \right)$ $=\frac{-1}{2}(0+1)=\frac{-1}{2}$ $A = |A_1| + |A_2| = |\frac{2}{3}| + |\frac{-1}{3}| = ||unit||$

$$[0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \stackrel{?}{\circ} \stackrel{?}{\circ}$$

[2,5]
$$= \sin \sin \left(\frac{y-\frac{1}{2}}{x} \right) \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{y-\frac{1}{2}}{x} \right)$$

$$(y = x^{2}) \delta_{0}(y = x^{4} - 12) \text{ will it is a strain for } 1/Ny$$

$$(et x^{2} = x^{4} - 12) = 0$$

$$(x^{2} - x^{4})(x^{2} + 3) = 0$$

$$(x^{2} - 4)(x^{2} + 3) = 0$$

$$x^{2} = 4 \Rightarrow x = 12$$

$$\therefore 6 : [-2,2]$$

$$= \left| \begin{cases} 2 \\ x - (x^{4} - 12) \\ x - 2 \end{cases} \right| = \left| \begin{cases} 3 \\ 3 - \frac{x}{5} + 12x \\ 3 - \frac{x}{5} + 24 \right| - \left(-\frac{8}{3} + \frac{32}{5} - 24 \right) \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{8}{3} - \frac{32}{5} + 24 + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{32}{5} + 24 \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{16}{3} - \frac{24}{5} + 48 \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{80 - 192}{15} + 48 \right| = \left| -\frac{112}{15} + 48 \right|$$

$$X \in [0, 2\pi] \text{ for } \left(g \otimes = \sin X \cos X\right) \delta \left(f \otimes = \sin X\right) \text{ consider some } A = 1/Ny$$

$$1et \quad g(x) = f(x)$$

$$\sin x \cdot \cos x = \sin x$$

$$\therefore \sin x \cdot \cos x = \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x \cdot (\cos x - 1) = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x = 2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x \cdot \cos x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x \cdot \cos x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x \cdot \cos x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \pi$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \left(\cos x - 1 \right)^{2} = \frac{-1}{2} \left($$

$$x \in [0, \frac{3\pi}{2}] \text{ fin } (y = \sin x) \text{ b)} (y = 2\sin x + 1) \text{ circle with its and appendix } y \text{ if } y \text{ is } y \text{ is } y \text{ in } x \text{ in } x$$

City (
$$y = x^3 + 4x^2 + 8x$$
) Solutionally applied ap

$$=\frac{x^{4}}{4}+\frac{4}{3}\frac{3}{x}+\frac{3}{2}\frac{2}{x}\Big|^{\circ}\Rightarrow\left(6\right)-\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{4}{3}+\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$=-\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow A=\left(A_{1}\right)+\left(A_{2}\right)$$

$$= |\frac{8}{3}| + |\frac{-5}{12}| = \frac{32}{12} + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{37}{12} \text{ unit}$$

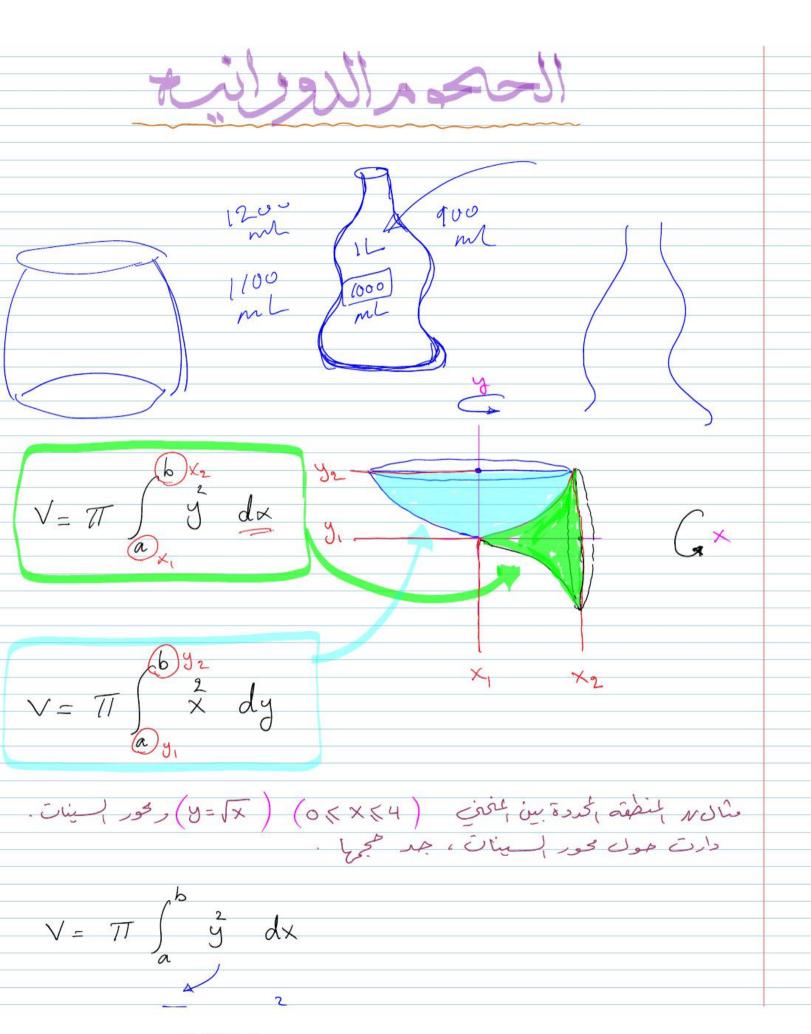
my view de de de 4t +12) m/sec ous destro rême les de de de pour / my -: 14 (90) m/sec cos limit & (4) [1,2] \$ love 55 | a \$\[\] \[That dis y $V = \int a(t)$ $V = \int 4t + 12 = 2t^2 + 12t + C$: $V(t) = 2t^2 + 12t + C$: $V(4) = 90 \Rightarrow 2(4)^2 + 12(4) + C = 90$ $V(t) = 2t^2 + 12t + 10$ $V(2) = 2(2)^2 + 12(2) + 10 = 42$ m/sec (b) let v(4)=0 => 2t2+12t+10=0 7.2 $t^2 + 6t + 5 = 0$ (t + 5)(t + 1) = 0 t = -1 t = -5 $d = \int_{0}^{2} v(t) = \int_{0}^{2} (2t^{2} + 12t + 10) dt$ $\frac{2}{3}t^{3} + 6t^{2} + 10t \Big|^{2} \Rightarrow \Big(\frac{16}{3} + 24 + 20\Big) - \Big(\frac{2}{3} + 6 + 10\Big)$ $=\frac{14}{3}+28=\frac{14}{3}+\frac{84}{3}=\frac{98}{3}$ m C $S = \int_{0}^{10} v(t) = \int_{0}^{10} (2t^{2} + 12t + 10) dt$

$$= \frac{2}{3}t^{3} + 6t^{2} + 10t | \frac{10}{3} \Rightarrow (\frac{2}{3}1000 + 600 + 100) - (0)$$

$$\frac{2000}{3} + \frac{2000}{3} = \frac{4100}{3}$$

سنا هدلهند يو كل لسؤال من فلال زيارة الموقع السوال من فلال زيارة الموقع المسوال

رسم/ بتحرك نقطه من لسكون وبعد (+ ثانيه) من بدد الحركه أ صبحت مرعبها عطا (100t - 6t2) أوجد إثرين للازم لعودة النقطه الى موجنعها الأول لذي بدأت منه is fair likely enal. went d, S $S = \int v(t) dt = \int (00t - 6t^2) = 50t^2 - 2t^3 + C$ $S = 50t^2 - 2t^3 + C$ عند الكن ماي ن S=0 & O=+ $0 = 50(0)^{2} - 2(0)^{3} + C \Rightarrow C = 0$ = S(E) = 50 t2 - 2 t3 S=0 bis other of legis of Justine 7 $50t^2 - 2t^3 = 6$ $2t^2(25-t)=0$ (+= 25 see a(+) = V = 100-6t a(25) = 100 - 6(25) = 100 - 300 = - 200 m/sec www.droos.org qegliotill avity of light of prossory



$$V = \pi \int_{a}^{b} \dot{y} dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_{0}^{2} 8 \times d \implies V = \pi 4 \times \int_{a}^{2} \sqrt{4 - a} = 16\pi \text{ un;} + 16\pi$$

مثال من أوجد الحجم لمناع من دوران لمساحة المحدة بالقطع لما هي الذي معادلية على = y = 2x مول المحور السيني

$$V = \pi \int_{a}^{b} \dot{y} dx$$

$$= \dot{y} = 2x \Rightarrow \dot{y} = 4x$$

:.
$$V = \pi \int_{0}^{5} 4x \, dx \implies V = \pi \frac{4}{5} \times \int_{0}^{5}$$

:. $V = \frac{4\pi}{5} \left(\frac{625}{3125} - 0 \right) = 2500 \pi \text{ unit}$

مثال مر أوجد المجم إناع من دوران إساحة الحدة بالعقع الحافي عن وال المتعمل المعادي . 4 = 0 , y = 16 مول محور المعادي .

$$V = \pi \int_{a}^{b} \frac{2}{x} dy$$

$$x = \frac{y}{4}$$

$$x = \pi \int_{0}^{16} \frac{y}{4} dy \Rightarrow v = \pi y^{2} \int_{0}^{16} \frac{y}{8} dy$$

سرار أوجد الجم للورائ المتولد من دوران المساحة المددة بالقطع المكافئ (عدي) والمستقين 2 = x , I = x حول المحور لسيني .

$$V = \pi \int_{a}^{b} \dot{y} dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_{1}^{2} \frac{4}{x} dx = \pi \frac{5}{5} \int_{1}^{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{5} \left(32 - 1\right) = \frac{31\pi}{5} \text{ unit}$$

سرر أوجد المجم لناع من دورات لمساحة بين منحلي لمالة (+ x + 1) ولم المورات لمساحة بين منحلي لمالة (+ x + 1) ولمستقيم 4 = 4 عول المور لمحادث .

$$V = \pi \int_{a}^{b} \frac{2}{x} dy$$

$$y = x + 1 \Rightarrow x = y - 1$$

$$= V = T \int_{1}^{4} (y - 1) dy = T \frac{(y - 1)^{2}}{2} \Big|_{1}^{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \left(9 - 0 \right) = \frac{9\pi}{2} \quad unit$$

سر/ أوجد المجم إلمتوكد عن دوران المساهة المحجورة بين المنين (ا = x + y) والمستقيم ٥ = x حول المحور المصادئ .

$$V = \pi \int_{a}^{b} \frac{2}{x} dy$$

$$V = \pi \int_{a}^{x} x dy$$

$$\therefore y^{2} + x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 - y^{2} \Rightarrow x^{2} = (1 - y^{2})^{2}$$

$$\otimes x = 0 \Rightarrow y^{2} = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

$$\therefore V = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - 2y^{2})^{2} dy$$

$$= \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - 2y^{2} + y^{4}) dy$$

$$= \pi \left[(y - \frac{2}{3}y^{2} + \frac{1}{5}y^{2}) \right]_{-1}^{1}$$

$$= \pi \left[(1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}) - (1 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{5}) \right]$$

$$= \pi \left[(2 - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{5}) = \pi \left(\frac{30}{15} - \frac{20}{15} + \frac{6}{15} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{16\pi}{4\pi} \frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{3}{4\pi}$$

i Varent, $y^2 = x^3$ girt, in a land of the strain of th

مثارن طل يجبير ذوا مبارت المقيان عدد X=-2, X=2