

سہم زہیر مادہ تفاضل و کمال
ستارک - کیمیا

11) $y = \sin(x^3 + 1)$

الکوال، تالو، ل:

$y = \sin u$ (3) $u = x^3 + 1$ فرض

$$\begin{aligned} y'_x &= y'_u \cdot u'_x = (\sin u)'_x \cdot (x^3 + 1)'_x \\ &= \cos u \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 \cos(x^3 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

12) $y = \lg x$

$y = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ (2)

$y' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cos x - (\cos x)' \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$ (2)

$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$ (2)

$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$ (2)

3) $y = 3^{\tan x}$

$u = \tan x$ (3) $y = 3^u$ فرض

$\Rightarrow y'_x = (3^u)'_u \cdot (\tan x)'_x$ (3)

$= 3^u \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ (3)

$= 3^{\tan x} \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ (3)

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$$\boxed{3} \int (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} dx$$

$$u = x^2 - 2x + 7 \quad (5) \quad du = 2x - 2 dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} (2x - 2) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} - \int (x - 1) e^{2x} dx \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$u = (x - 1) \quad dv = e^{2x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x - 1) e^{2x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} (x - 1) e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x - 1) e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} dx = \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} (x - 1) e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C$$