

القال الأول :

(40 > 40)

$$x \quad I = \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad u = \arctan x \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad dv = \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{x^2+1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad I = (\arctan x) \sqrt{x^2+1} - \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} = (\arctan x) \sqrt{x^2+1} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = (\arctan x) \sqrt{x^2+1} - \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2+1}| + C$$

$$* I = \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{x-x^2}}$$

نطبق أدرالاست:

$$\sqrt{x-x^2} = \sqrt{x(1-x)} = x^2 t^2 \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-x = x t^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{1+t^2}}$$

$$\boxed{dx = \frac{-2t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt} \quad (5)$$

$$I = \int \frac{-2t dt}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{1+t^2} + 1\right)} \frac{t}{t^2+1} \quad (5)$$

$$= -2 \int \frac{dt}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + t^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + C \quad (5)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}} + C$$

$$* \quad I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x - \tan x}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sin x - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} = \int \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{2t}{1+t^2} - \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{2t}{1+t^2} - \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2t^2} - \ln|t| \right) + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} + \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| \right) + C$$

(15 درجہ)

السؤال الثاني:

① $e^n dx = dt \quad \Leftarrow e^n = t$

① $t=1 \quad \Leftarrow x=0$

① $t=e \quad \Leftarrow x=1$

②
$$I = \int_1^e \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = [\arctg t]_1^e$$

$$= \arctg e - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

②

السؤال الثالث:

(25 درجہ)

الحد على x :

③ $a=0$ اصف

③ $x=a$ ابر

③ $y = -\sqrt{a^2 - ax}$ متغير ارضل

③ $y = +\sqrt{a^2 - ax}$ متغير الخرب

$$I = \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{ax-x^2}} = \int_0^a \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-ax}}^{+\sqrt{a^2-ax}} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{ax-x^2}}$$

③
$$= \int_0^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{ax-x^2}} [y]_{-\sqrt{a^2-ax}}^{+\sqrt{a^2-ax}} = 2 \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

③
$$= 2\sqrt{a} \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a} [2\sqrt{x}]_0^a$$

③
$$= 2\sqrt{a} [2\sqrt{a}] = 4a$$

(3) منطقة الكمال الثلاثي : هي مجموعة النقاط من الفضاء الثلاثي التي تحقق
 المعادلات : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ (معادلة كروية) ، $z \geq 0$ (شروط إضافية أو مقيدة)

(2) $x = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi$

(2) $y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$

(2) $z = r \cos \varphi$

(2) $J = r^2 \sin \varphi$

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$$J = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^3 dr$$

$$= \left[\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^a$$

$$(3) = [2\pi] \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] \left[\frac{a^4}{4} \right] = \frac{\pi a^4}{4}$$

$$(3) J = \iiint_D z \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

(2) نصف كرة علوي (مسطحة)