

التكامل غير المحدود

تعريف:

الاقتران الأحملي (البدايي) (معكوسا المشتقة) رمزها (μ, ν)
يسمى الاقتران (μ, ν) اقترانا أهليا لـ (μ, ν) إذا حقق القاعدة

$$\boxed{\mu(\nu) = \nu(\mu)}$$

مثال: بيني فيما إذا كانت الاقترانات (μ, ν) اقترانات أهلية لـ (μ, ν)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (\mu, \nu) = (\nu, \mu) - 1 \quad \text{و} \quad (\mu, \nu) = 2 - \nu$$

$$\mu(\nu) = \nu(\mu) \neq \nu(\mu)$$

(μ, ν) ليس اقترانا أهليا لـ (μ, ν)

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (\mu, \nu) = \nu(\mu) \quad \text{و} \quad (\mu, \nu) = \nu(\mu)$$

$$\mu(\nu) = \nu(\mu) = \nu(\mu)$$

(μ, ν) اقتران أهلي لـ (μ, ν)

مثال: الكتب - اقترانات أهلية للاقتران $(\mu, \nu) = \nu(\mu)$

$$\mu(\nu) = \nu(\mu)$$

$$\mu(\nu) = \nu(\mu) + 0$$

$$\mu(\nu) = \nu(\mu) + 1$$

⋮

$$\mu(\nu) = \nu(\mu) + \mu \quad \text{الصورة العامة للاقتران الأحملي}$$

ملاحظات على الاقتران الأحملي م (س)

- 1- الصورة العامة للاقتران الأحملي م (س) + م
 - 2- الفرق بين أي اقترانين أحملين يساوي صفا ثابت (م (س) ، ه (س) اقترانان أحمليان لـ م (س))
- $$م (س) - ه (س) = م$$

مثال (133) م (س) :

م (س) ، ه (س) اقترانان أحمليان لـ م (س)

و مطلوب لـ (س) = 22

$$م (س) - ه (س) = م (س)$$

$$ل (س) = ه (س)$$

$$ل (س) = ه (س)$$

$$ل (س) = 12$$

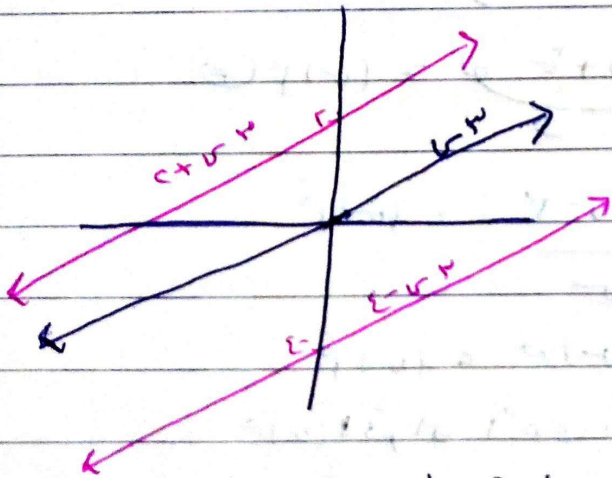
مثال (134) م (س) :

$$3 = م (س)$$

$$م (س) = 12$$

$$م (س) + م (س) = 15$$

$$م (س) - م (س) = 15$$



مثال (135) :

$$م (س) = \frac{1-2}{3}$$

$$م (س) + 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$م (س) = \frac{1-2}{3}$$

$$م (س) = 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$م (س) = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1-2}{3}$$

تلاوت (۱۳۶) :
 س: (۱۳۶) = $\frac{1}{3} (5+2)^{2/3}$ (۱۳۶)

$$(5+2)^{1/3} (5+2)^{1/3} \times \frac{1}{3} = (5) م$$

$$\sqrt[3]{5+2} =$$

م (۱۳۶) اقتران احملي ل (۱۳۶)

(۱۳۶) م (۱۳۶) = 5^2 م

م (۱۳۶) = 2^2 م (۱۳۶) م (۱۳۶)

م (۱۳۶) = 3^2 م (۱۳۶) م (۱۳۶)

م (۱۳۶) \neq م (۱۳۶)

ليس اقتران احملي

(۱۳۶) م (۱۳۶) = $5^2 + 2^2$ م

$$\frac{5^2 + 2^2}{5} = م (۱۳۶)$$

م (۱۳۶) = م (۱۳۶)

م (۱۳۶) اقتران احملي ل (۱۳۶)

س: م (۱۳۶) - م (۱۳۶) = Δ

$3 = 5$

$\Delta = 5^2 - 7 + 5 \times 2 - 9$

$5^2 = \Delta - 7 + 5 \times 2 - 9$

$25 = \Delta - 7 + 10 - 9$

$2 = \Delta - 3$

$1 = \Delta$

$$n = 7 + 2 - 1 = (1) \mu$$

$$1 - = (1) \theta - 2$$

$$\boxed{\xi = (1) \theta}$$

$$\mu = 3 : \mu (1) \theta \leftarrow \text{إجابة لـ } \mu (1) \theta$$

تفسير

$$(1) \theta = (1) \theta$$

$$\mu (1) \theta = (1) \theta$$

$$1 = (1) \theta$$

$$v = (1) \theta$$

$$(1) \theta - \mu (1) \theta$$

$$\mu (1) \theta - (1) \theta$$

$$K = v \times \mu = (1) \theta = (1) \theta - (1) \theta$$

س = 5

$$\mu = (1) \theta - (1) \theta$$

$$\mu = 5 \mid \mu = (1) \theta - 7 + 6 - 2 - 5$$

$$\mu = (1) \theta - 7 + 12 - 9$$

$$\boxed{1 = \theta} \Leftrightarrow \mu = 2 - 3$$

$$\mu = (1) \theta - (1) \theta$$

$$(1) \theta = \mu - (1) \theta$$

$$(1) \theta = 1 - 7 + 6 - 2 - 5$$

$$\boxed{\xi = (1) \theta} \Leftrightarrow (1) \theta = v + 2 - 1$$

النكامل في محور

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

ل مجموعة الاضانات الأولية ل (x)

ملاحظات

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

حيث C (x) اقران اهل ل (x)

2- الاشتقاق يلغي النكامل

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int (x^2 + 1) dx \right) = (x^2 + 1)$$

3- مشتقة النكامل في محور = ما بداخل النكامل

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int (x^2 + 1) dx \right) = (x^2 + 1)$$

بالتساوي

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

3- النكامل يلغي الاشتقاق ولكن يبقى C

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

بما في النكامل زكلا الطرفين

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

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

ثابت النكامل في محور

note

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int (x^2 + 1) dx \right) = (x^2 + 1)$$

مثال (135) :

$$0 + 6 - 2 = 4 = 2 \times 2 \text{ و } 5 = 2 + 3$$

باعتقاد الطرفين

$$3 - 6 - 2 = 5 = 2 + 3$$

$$9 = 3 - 2 \times 3 = 3 = 1 + 2$$

$$5 - 6 = 1 = 2 \times 1$$

$$12 = 2 \times 6 = 12$$

مثال (136) :

$$5 = 1 + 4 \text{ و } 3 = 1 + 2 \text{ و } 11 = ?$$

$$4 + 5 = 9 = 3 \times 3$$

$$4 + 1 = 5 = 1 + 4$$

$$\boxed{3 = 1 + 1} \Leftrightarrow 4 + 1 = 5 = 3$$

$$3 + 5 = 8 = 1 + 7$$

$$2 + 1 = 3 = 1 + 2$$

$$2 + 1 = 3$$

أنتاة خارجية :

$$3 = 1 + 2 \text{ و } 5 = 2 + 3 \text{ و } 3 + 5 = 8 = 1 + 7 \text{ فإنتاة } 11 = ?$$

$$3 + 5 = 8 = 1 + 7 \text{ و } 5 + 3 = 8 = 1 + 7$$

$$3 + 5 = 8 = 1 + 7$$

$$11 = 1 + 10 = 2 + 9 = 3 + 8 = 4 + 7 = 5 + 6$$

س٢ :- $\left[\text{حاجا } \left(\frac{\pi^2}{7} \right) \text{ فدا } (s) \text{ فدا } s = 1 + s^2 \text{ فدا فدا } (s) \right]$

باعتقاد الطرفين

$$s^2 = \left(\frac{\pi^2}{7} \right) \text{ فدا } (s)$$

$$1 - s^2 = \text{ فدا } (s)$$

$$\text{ فدا } (s) = 1 - s^2$$

س٣ :- $\left[\text{اذا كان } s^2 = s^2 (r + (s)) \right]$

وكان $v = 11$ فدا فدا s

باعتقاد الطرفين

$$\text{ فدا } (s) + s^2 = r + (s)$$

$$\text{ فدا } (s) + v = r + 11$$

$$\text{ فدا } (s) + v = r + v$$

$$\text{ فدا } (s) + v = r$$

$$r = \text{ فدا } (s)$$

$$\boxed{v = r}$$

سره ص (137) :

$$\frac{P}{r(b+1)} = (r)P$$

$$r(b+1)P = (r)P$$

$$(r)P = (r)P$$

$$\frac{P}{(r(b+1))} = r(b+1)P - (r)P$$

$$\frac{P}{r(b+1)} = (r(b+1)P - (r)P)$$

$$\frac{P}{r(b+1)} = \left(\frac{r(b+1)}{r(b+1)} - \frac{1}{r(b+1)} \right) \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{P}{r(b+1)} = \left(\frac{r(b+1) - 1}{r(b+1)} \right) \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{P}{r(b+1)} = \frac{(r(b+1) - 1) \frac{1}{r}}{r(b+1)}$$

$$\frac{P}{r(b+1)} = \frac{(r(b+1) - 1) \frac{1}{r}}{r(b+1)}$$

$$\frac{P}{r(b+1)} = \frac{\cancel{(r(b+1) - 1)} \frac{1}{r}}{(r(b+1)) \cancel{(r(b+1) - 1)}}$$

$$\frac{P}{\cancel{r(b+1)}} = \frac{1}{r(b+1)}$$

$$\boxed{r = P}$$

$$u \cdot P + v \cdot P = u \cdot (u \cdot \epsilon) : \text{over}$$

$u \cdot P$

$$\Gamma \epsilon = (u \cdot \epsilon)$$

$$\epsilon = (1 - u) \cdot \epsilon$$

$$u \cdot P + v \cdot P = (u \cdot \epsilon)$$

$$u \cdot P + P = (1 - u) \cdot \epsilon$$

$$u \cdot P + P = \epsilon$$

$$u \cdot P = (u \cdot \epsilon)$$

$$P = (u \cdot \epsilon)$$

$$P = \epsilon$$

$$\boxed{P = \epsilon}$$

$$u \cdot P + v \cdot P = \epsilon$$

$$u \cdot P + P = \epsilon$$

$$\boxed{P = \epsilon}$$

قواعد التكامل غير المحدود :

$$P + u \rightarrow \text{ثابت التكامل غير محدود} \quad (1) \quad P + u = u \cdot P$$

$$P + \frac{u^{1+n}}{1+n} = u \cdot u^n \quad (2)$$

$$P + u^r = u \cdot u^{r-1} \quad (3)$$

$$P + \frac{1}{u} = u \cdot \frac{1}{u} \quad (4)$$

$$P + u \cdot \ln u = u \cdot u \quad (5)$$

$$P + u \cdot \ln u = u \cdot u \cdot \ln u \quad (6)$$

$$P + u \cdot \ln u = u \cdot u \cdot \ln u \quad (7)$$

$$P + u \cdot \ln u = u \cdot u \cdot \ln u \quad (8)$$

$$P + u \cdot \ln u = u \cdot u \cdot \ln u \quad (9)$$

$$P + u \cdot \ln u = u \cdot u \cdot \ln u \quad (10)$$

$$P + \frac{u^{1+n} (u + u \cdot P)}{(1+n)P} = u \cdot \frac{(u + u \cdot P)}{u} \quad (11)$$

$$P + \frac{(u + u \cdot P) \cdot \ln u}{P} = u \cdot \ln u \quad (12)$$

$$P + \frac{u + u \cdot P}{P} = u \cdot (u + u \cdot P) \quad (13)$$

ضمان السكك

1- توزيع السكك في عملي الجمع والطرح فقط

$$P = \left[\begin{array}{c} P \\ P \end{array} \right] \quad \text{و } P = \left[\begin{array}{c} P \\ P \end{array} \right]$$

مثال (138) و (139)

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} P \\ P \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} P + \frac{1}{r} \\ P \end{array} \right]$$

$$P + \frac{1}{r} + P =$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} P + \frac{1}{r} + P \\ P \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} P + \frac{1}{r} + P \\ P \end{array} \right]$$

$$P + \frac{1}{r} + P =$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} P + \frac{1}{r} + P \\ P \end{array} \right]$$

$$P + \frac{1}{r} + P =$$

$$P + \frac{1}{r} + P =$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} P + \frac{1}{r} + P \\ P \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} P + \frac{1}{r} + P \\ P \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} P + \frac{1}{r} + P \\ P \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} P + \frac{1}{r} + P \\ P \end{array} \right]$$

$$P + \frac{1}{r} + P =$$

مثال (139) : $\frac{1}{s^2}$

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

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \left[\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \left[\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \left[\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \left[\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \left[\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2}$$

أربعة إثباتية :

حبي الكسرات التالية :

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s} \left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \left[\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{s - \sqrt{s^2} + \sqrt{s^2} - s}{s^2 - \sqrt{s^2} + \sqrt{s^2} - s} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \left[\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s^2} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s^2} \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s^2} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{L.S.} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} \right) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{L.S.} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right) =$$

$$\text{L.S.} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right) =$$

$$\text{L.S.} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} =$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} =$$

$$\text{L.S.} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} \right) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{L.S.} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right) =$$

$$\text{L.S.} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} =$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} =$$

$$u s \frac{1}{u^2 k_0 + 1} \quad] \textcircled{2}$$

$$u s \frac{1}{(1 - u^2 k_0 \Gamma) + 1} \quad] =$$

$$u s \frac{1}{u^2 k_0 \Gamma} \quad] =$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} + u k_0 \frac{1}{\Gamma} = u s u^2 k_0 \frac{1}{\Gamma} \quad] =$$

$$u s \frac{1}{u^2 k_0 - 1} \quad] \textcircled{3}$$

$$u s \frac{1}{(u^2 k_0 \Gamma - 1) - 1} \quad]$$

$$u s \frac{1}{u^2 k_0 \Gamma + 1 - 1} \quad] =$$

$$u s u^2 k_0 \frac{1}{\Gamma} \quad] =$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} + u k_0 \frac{1}{\Gamma} =$$

$$s \frac{2 - \sqrt{2} s - s}{2 - \sqrt{2}} \quad \textcircled{6}$$

$$s \frac{(2 - \sqrt{2}) (1 + \sqrt{2})}{2 - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$s (1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$s (1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$s + s + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} s \quad \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$s + s + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} s \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$s \frac{3}{(s^2)} \quad \textcircled{7}$$

$$s \frac{3}{s^2}$$

$$s \frac{3}{s^2}$$

$$s + \frac{3}{s}$$

$$s + \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \frac{3}{4}$$

$$s + \frac{3}{4s}$$

$$\sqrt{s} \sqrt{s^2 + 2s + 3} \quad \textcircled{v}$$

$$\sqrt{s} \sqrt{(s+1)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{s} |s+1|$$

$$s + s + \frac{s}{s}$$

$s = 0$

$$s^2 + 2s + 3 = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 3} ds$$

$s = 0$

نتیجہ (۱۲) (۱۳) (۱۴)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{قد (۱۲)} &= 0 - 1 - 2 = -3 \\ \text{قد (۱۳)} &= 0 - 1 - 1 = -2 \\ \text{قد (۱۴)} &= 0 - 1 - 1 = -2 \end{aligned} \right\} = 0$$

$$0 = 0 - 1 - 1 = -2$$

$$\text{قد (۱۲)} = 0 - 1 - 2 = -3$$

$$\text{قد (۱۳)} = 0 - 1 - 1 = -2$$

$$\boxed{0 = 0}$$

$$\text{قد (۱۳)} = 0 - 1 - 1 = -2$$

$$\text{قد (۱۴)} = 0 - 1 - 1 = -2$$

حکرو ناقص:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{قد (۱۲)} &= 0 - 1 - 2 = -3 \\ \text{قد (۱۳)} &= 0 - 1 - 1 = -2 \\ \text{قد (۱۴)} &= 0 - 1 - 1 = -2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{ds} \text{قد (۱۲)} \\ & \text{قد (۱۳)} \text{ بدون } d \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ضرب دایره} \left[\frac{d}{ds} (0 - 1 - 2) \right]$$

$$(۱۲) \quad 0 - 1 - 2 = -3 \quad (۱۳) \quad 0 - 1 - 1 = -2 \quad (۱۴) \quad 0 - 1 - 1 = -2$$

$$\frac{0 - 1 - 2}{1} = -3$$

$$\frac{0 - 1 - 1}{1} = -2$$

$$\boxed{* \quad \frac{0 - 1 - 2}{1} \ominus \frac{0 - 1 - 1}{1} = -1$$

$$\boxed{* \quad \frac{0 - 1 - 2}{1} \oplus \frac{0 - 1 - 1}{1} = -3$$

اذا اضعف
الجب ①
اذا اضعف ②

$$\text{جتا}^2 s = \text{جتا} s - \text{جتا}^3 s$$

$$1 = \text{جتا}^2 s - \text{جتا}^3 s$$

$$1 - \text{جتا}^2 s = \text{جتا}^3 s$$

$$\text{جتا} s = \text{جتا}^2 s + \text{جتا}^3 s$$

$$1 = \text{جتا} s + \text{جتا}^2 s$$

$$1 + \text{جتا} s = \text{جتا}^2 s$$

$$1 + \text{جتا}^2 s = \text{جتا}^3 s$$

$$\rightarrow p + u\Lambda = \sqrt{s}\Lambda \quad (P \text{ : ... (12.)})$$

$$\sqrt{s} \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{s}} + u\epsilon - u\gamma \right)$$

$$\sqrt{s} \left(u^2 - r + u\epsilon - u\gamma \right)$$

$$\rightarrow p + \frac{r}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{u\epsilon}{\sqrt{s}} - \frac{u\gamma}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\rightarrow p + \frac{r}{\sqrt{s}} - u\epsilon - u\gamma =$$

$$\sqrt{s} \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{s}} + u\epsilon \right)$$

$$\sqrt{s} \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{s}} + u\epsilon \right)$$

$$\rightarrow p + \frac{r}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{u\epsilon}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\rightarrow p + \frac{r}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{u\epsilon}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\sqrt{s} \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{s}} + u\epsilon \right)$$

$$\rightarrow p + u\epsilon + \frac{r}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\sqrt{s} \frac{1 - \sqrt{s}}{1 - \sqrt{s}} = \sqrt{s} \frac{1 - \sqrt{s}}{1 - \sqrt{s}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{s} (1 + \sqrt{s} + (\sqrt{s})) (1 - \sqrt{s})}{(1 - \sqrt{s})} =$$

$$s \left[1 + \sqrt{s} + (\sqrt{s})^2 \right] =$$

$$s \left[1 + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right] =$$

$$s + \sqrt{s} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} =$$

$$s + \sqrt{s} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} =$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{s})(1 - \sqrt{s}) = 1 - s$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{s} + \sqrt{s}) (1 - \sqrt{s}) = 1 - s$$

$$\frac{(1 + \sqrt{s})(1 - \sqrt{s})}{\sqrt{s}} = s \frac{1 - s}{1 - \sqrt{s}}$$

$$s \frac{1 - s + \sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{s}} \quad (9)$$

$$s \frac{\left(\frac{1}{s} - s + \sqrt{s} \right) \sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$s \left(\frac{1}{s} - s + \sqrt{s} \right)$$

$$s + \frac{1}{s} - s + \sqrt{s} =$$

$$s + \frac{1}{s} - s + \sqrt{s} =$$

$$s \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \quad (10)$$

$$s + \sqrt{s} = s \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} =$$

$$s \left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$s + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

سری: $\frac{1}{s} = (1) + \frac{1}{s} = 1 + \frac{1}{s}$

$$s \left[\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right] = s + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$s + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} = s + \frac{2}{s}$$

$$s + \frac{2}{s} = s + \frac{2}{s}$$

$$1 = s + \frac{2}{s}$$

$$1 = s$$

$$s - \frac{2}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

سری: $s \left[\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s} \right] = 1$

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

$$1 + \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$1 = 1 + \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$1 = 1 - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\Gamma + \epsilon\Gamma + \mu\Gamma = \mu\epsilon(\epsilon + 1) \quad \text{سوف}$$

$$\epsilon = (1)$$

$$\Gamma = (\epsilon)$$

$$\mu = (1)$$

$$(\epsilon + \epsilon\Gamma + \mu\Gamma) = \mu\epsilon(\epsilon + 1) \quad \frac{\epsilon}{\mu}$$

$$\mu\Gamma + \epsilon\Gamma = \epsilon + (\epsilon)$$

$$\Gamma + \Gamma = 1 + (1)$$

$$\Gamma + \Gamma = 1 + \epsilon$$

$$\Gamma + \Gamma = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\Gamma} = 0} \leftarrow \Gamma = 1$$

$$\Gamma + \epsilon\frac{1}{\Gamma} + \mu\Gamma = \mu\epsilon(\epsilon + 1) \quad \text{سوف}$$

$$\Gamma + \epsilon\frac{1}{\Gamma} - \mu\Gamma = \mu\epsilon\epsilon + \mu\epsilon(1)$$

$$\Gamma + \epsilon\frac{1}{\Gamma} - \mu\Gamma = \frac{\mu}{\Gamma} + \mu + (\epsilon)$$

$$\Gamma + \epsilon \times \frac{1}{\Gamma} - \mu \times \Gamma = \frac{\mu}{\Gamma} + \mu + (\epsilon)$$

$$-1\Gamma = \frac{\mu}{\Gamma} + \mu + \Gamma$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\epsilon\Gamma}{\Gamma} = \mu} \leftarrow 1 = \frac{\mu}{\Gamma} + \mu$$

$$\Gamma + \frac{1}{\Gamma} - 1 \times \Gamma = 1 \times \frac{1}{\Gamma} + \frac{\epsilon}{\Gamma} + (1)$$

$$\Gamma + \frac{1}{\Gamma} - \Gamma = \frac{\epsilon}{\Gamma} + (1)$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\Gamma} - \frac{\epsilon\Gamma}{\Gamma} = \frac{\mu \times 1}{\mu \times \Gamma} - \frac{\epsilon \times \Gamma}{\epsilon \times \mu} = (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} = \frac{\epsilon}{\Gamma} =$$

تطبيقات التفاضل غير المحدود

تطبيقات هس :

$$P = f(x, y, z)$$

$$\text{معادلة العنقا } P = 40 - 2x - 3y - 4z$$

$$f(x, y, z) = P(x, y, z)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{نعوض } (40, 20)$$

$$f(x, y, z) = P(x, y, z)$$

مثال 111 ص (121) :

$$40 = 2 + 3 = \text{عند } x = 1$$

\uparrow نقطة العنقا
 \downarrow معادلة العنقا

$$1 = 1 = 1 \text{ عند } x = 1$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(x, y, z) = 1 \text{ هي قاعدة الاقران}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = P(x, y, z)$$

$$f(x, y, z) =$$

$$f(x, y, z) = 1 + 2x + 3y + 4z$$

$$\therefore f(1) = 1$$

$$\boxed{1 = 1} \Leftrightarrow 1 + 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$f(x, y, z) = 1 + 2x + 3y + 4z$$

$$f(x, y, z) = P(x, y, z) = 1 + 2x + 3y + 4z$$

$$f(x, y, z) = 1 + 2x + 3y + 4z$$

عندما $u = 0$

$$r + u = 4p$$

$$r + 0 = 4p$$

$$(r, \dots) \quad \boxed{r = 4p}$$

$$\boxed{r = 4p}$$

$$r + p + \dots = r$$

$$r + u + r' = (r, u)$$

في (r, u) (r, u)

$$r' = (r, u)$$

$$(1, 1) \dots (1, 1)$$

$$r' = (r, u) \quad \int r' = (r, u)$$

$$r' = (r, u)$$

$$r' = (r, u) + \dots$$

$$r' = (r, u) \quad \int r' = (r, u)$$

$$r' = (r, u) + \dots$$

$$\boxed{r' = (r, u) + \dots}$$

$$r' = (r, u) + \dots$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \boxed{r' = (r, u) + \dots}$$

$$r' = (r, u) + \dots$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \boxed{r' = (r, u) + \dots}$$

حل 1) + 2) بطرسيه الحذف

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x \\ \hline \begin{array}{r} x + y = 1 \\ 2x + y = 2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{y = 1}$$

وبعوضنا $y = 1$ في

$$x + y = 1$$

$$x + 1 = 1$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

$$2x + y - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2(0) + y - 2 = 0$$

$$y - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$(0, 2) = (x, y)$$

$$(2, 0) = (x, y) \quad ?$$

$$\boxed{(0, 2) = (x, y)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + y - 2 = 0 \\ \hline x + y = 1 \end{array}$$

$$2x + y - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + 1 - 2 = 0$$

$$2x - 1 = 0$$

$$2x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + y - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + y - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{قد } 1 - \epsilon = \mu - P = (1) \text{ قد}$$

$$\text{قد } \mu - \epsilon = \mu - P + \epsilon = (1) \text{ قد}$$

$$\mu - \epsilon = \mu$$

$$1 - \epsilon = P$$

$$1 - \epsilon = (1) \text{ قد}$$

$$\text{قد } \mu - \epsilon - \mu - P = (1) \text{ قد}$$

$$\mu - P = 1 - \epsilon = (1) \text{ قد}$$

$$\boxed{\mu = P}$$

$$\text{قد } \mu - \epsilon - \mu - P = (1) \text{ قد}$$

$$\text{قد } \mu - \epsilon = (1) \text{ قد}$$

$$\text{قد } \mu - \epsilon - \mu - P = (1) \text{ قد}$$

$$\mu + 1 - 1 = \mu = (1) \text{ قد}$$

$$\mu + 1 - 1 = \mu$$

$$\boxed{\mu = 1}$$

$$1 - \epsilon = (1) \text{ قد}$$

$$\mu = (1) \text{ قد}$$

$$\mu + 1 - 1 = \mu = (1) \text{ قد}$$

سرعة: $\vec{v} = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega}$

قد (س) \leftarrow من خلال (\vec{r}, \vec{v})

قد العاكس = قد (س)

قد $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega} = (\vec{v})$

قد (س) $\left[\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega} \right] = (\vec{v})$

قد (س) $\frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega}}{r} = (\vec{v})$

قد (س) $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega} = (\vec{v})$

قد (س) \leftarrow

$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega} = (\vec{v})$

$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega} = (\vec{v})$

(\vec{r}, \vec{v})

قد (س) $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega} = (\vec{v})$

$1 \times \vec{r} = \vec{v}$

$\vec{r} = (\vec{v})$

$\vec{r} = \vec{v}$

$\vec{r} = \vec{v}$

قد (س) $\vec{r} = (\vec{v})$

سرعة: $\vec{v} = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega}$

قد (س) $\vec{r} = (\vec{v})$

قد (س) $\left[\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega} \right] = (\vec{v})$

قد (س) $\left[\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega} \right] = (\vec{v})$

قد (س) $\vec{r} + \vec{v} = (\vec{v})$

$\vec{r} + \vec{v} = (\vec{v})$

$\vec{r} + \vec{v} = (\vec{v})$

$\vec{r} = \vec{v}$

$$\gamma(r) = \gamma + r$$

$$\gamma(r) = \gamma + r$$

$$\gamma(r) = \gamma + r$$

$$\gamma(r) = \gamma + r$$

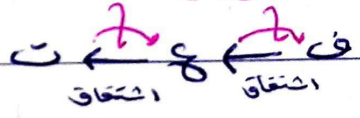
$$\gamma(r) = \gamma + r$$

$$\gamma(r) = \gamma + r$$

$$\gamma(r) = \gamma + r$$

$$\gamma(r) = \gamma + r$$

تطبيقات فيزيائية:



$$\gamma(r) = \gamma + r$$

$$\gamma(r) = \gamma + r$$

$$\gamma(r) = \gamma + r$$

ملاحظات:

1- السرعة الابتدائية $\gamma(0)$

2- تحرك جسم من السكون $\gamma(0) = 0$

3- تحرك جسم من نقطة الأصل $\gamma(0) = 0$

4- جسم على ارتفاع l $\gamma(l) = l$

سؤال (١٤٣) : (١٤٣)

(١) و

$$٧٢ + ٢٠٠ = ٣ (٧) \text{ و } (١) \text{ و}$$

$$٧٢ (٧) \text{ و } (١) \text{ و}$$

$$٧٢ (٧٢ + ٢٠٠) =$$

$$٧٢ + ٢٠٠ + ٣٠٠ = (٧) \text{ و}$$

∴ (١) و

$$\boxed{١ = ٧} \leftarrow ٧ + ١ + ١ = ١$$

$$٢٠٠ + ٣٠٠ = (٧) \text{ و}$$

$$٢٠٠ + ٣٠٠ = (٧) \text{ و}$$

$$١٧ = ٢ + ١ =$$

سؤال: إذا كانت سرعة جسم نقطي بالعلية $٧ (٧) = ٢٠٠ + ٣٠٠$

وكانت $٢٠٠ = ٣٠٠$

جس قاعة $(٧) /$ الكتيبي في جلاله ٧

$$٧٢ (٧) \text{ و } (١) \text{ و}$$

$$٧٢ (٧٢ + ٢٠٠ - ٣٠٠) =$$

$$٧٢ + ٢٠٠ + \frac{٣٠٠}{٣} - \frac{٢٠٠}{٢} =$$

$$٧٢ + ٢٠٠ + \frac{٣٠٠}{٣} - \frac{٢٠٠}{٢} =$$

$$٧٢ + ٩ + ١٠٠ \times \frac{١}{٣} - ٩ = (٣) \text{ و}$$

$$٧٢ + ٩ + ٩ - ٩ = ٢٤$$

$$١٠ + ٢٠٠ + \frac{٣٠٠}{٣} - \frac{٢٠٠}{٢} = (٧) \text{ و}$$

$$١٠ = ٧ \leftarrow ٧ + ٩ = ٢٤$$

(12) (13) (14)

$$\mu_2^- = (12) \quad \Lambda_1 = (1) \quad \mu_1 = (1) \quad \mu_2 = (1) \quad \mu_3 = (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_2 \mu_1 \mu_2^- &= (12) \mu_1 \mu_2^- \\ \mu_2 \mu_1 \mu_2^- &= \\ \mu_1 + \mu_2 \mu_2^- &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\mu_1 = \mu_2}$$

$$\mu_1 + \mu_2 \mu_2^- = (12) \mu_1 \mu_2^-$$

$$\mu_2 \mu_1 \mu_2^- \mu_1 \mu_2^- = \mu_2 \mu_1 \mu_2^- \mu_1 \mu_2^-$$

$$\mu_1 + \mu_2 \mu_1 + \mu_2 \mu_2^- =$$

$$\boxed{\mu_1 = \mu_2}$$

$$\mu_1 + \mu_2 \mu_1 + \mu_2 \mu_2^- = (12) \mu_1 \mu_2^-$$

في ارتفاع من $(12) \mu_1 \mu_2^-$

$$= \mu_1 + \mu_2 \mu_2^-$$

$$\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} = \frac{\mu_2 \mu_2^-}{\mu_2}$$

$$\boxed{\mu_1 = \mu_2}$$

$$\mu_1 + \mu_2 \mu_1 + \mu_2 \mu_2^- = (12) \mu_1 \mu_2^-$$

$$\mu_1 =$$

$$1 = (1) \text{ ۱}$$

$$2 = (2) \text{ ۲}$$

$$3 = (1) \text{ ۳} \quad : -0 \text{ ۴}$$

$$?? = (0) \text{ ۱}$$

$$?? = (0) \text{ ۲}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2s \quad (2) \text{ ۲} & \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} = (2) \text{ ۳} \\ 2s \quad 2 & \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} = \\ p + \frac{2}{1} & = \end{aligned}$$

$$p + 1 = (1) \text{ ۳}$$

$$\boxed{p = 2}$$

$$2 + \frac{2}{1} = (2) \text{ ۳}$$

$$2 + \frac{0}{1} = (0) \text{ ۳}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2s \quad (2) \text{ ۳} & \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} = (2) \text{ ۱} \\ 2s \quad 2 + \frac{2}{1} & \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} = \end{aligned}$$

$$p + 2p + \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} =$$

$$p + 1 + 1 = (1) \text{ ۱}$$

$$\boxed{p = 1}$$

$$2p + \frac{2}{1} = (2) \text{ ۱}$$

$$10 + \frac{10}{1} = (0) \text{ ۱}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{2} = (1/\sqrt{5})$$

$$\text{or } (1/\sqrt{5}) = (1/\sqrt{5})$$

$$\text{or } \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{2}\right] =$$

$$\text{or } \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right] =$$

$$p + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} =$$

$$p + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} =$$

$$p + 2 + 1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = (1)$$

$$p + 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = 1$$

$$\boxed{p = -1}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{2}\right] = (1/\sqrt{5})$$

$$2 + 1 - = (1/\sqrt{5})$$

$$\text{or } (1/\sqrt{5}) = (1/\sqrt{5})$$

$$\text{or } (1/\sqrt{5}) = (1/\sqrt{5})$$

$$\text{or } 2 + 1 - =$$

$$p + 2 + 1 - = p + 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} =$$

$$p + 2 + 1 = (1)$$

$$\boxed{p = -2}$$

$$20 + 2 + 1 - = (1)$$

والمساواة =

$$\frac{20}{0} + \frac{20}{p} + \frac{20}{0} = \dots$$

$$9 - 2 \times 8 - 2 = \dots$$

$$(1 + 2)(9 - 2) = \dots$$

$$\times 1 = 2$$

$$\boxed{9 = 2}$$

نقطة الحد:
 ارتفاع البرج = h
 فالزاوية = 1
 نقطة ارتطام الجسم بسطح الأرض
 فالزاوية = 2

سؤال: بدأ جسم حركته من نقطة الأصل وكانت سرعته $v = 2 - 3t$
 احس الزمن التي حده بعد الجرم إلى نقطة الأصل

$$v = 2 - 3t = 0 \quad t = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$v = 2 - 3t \quad \int = \dots$$

$$v = 2 - 3t \quad \int = \dots$$

$$2 - 3t = 0 \quad t = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$t = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$t = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\boxed{t = \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$v = 2 - 3t = 0$$

$$t = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$t = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$t = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$t = \frac{2}{3} \quad \times t = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\boxed{t = \frac{2}{3}}$$

طرق التكامل

أولاً: التكامل بالتعويض

قاعدة: $\int f(u) \cdot u' dx = \int f(u) du$

مثال 1: $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$

نعرف $u = 2x + 1$

بالتعويض $\frac{du}{dx} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2} = dx$

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-1/2} du$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^{1/2}}{1/2} + C$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{u} + C = \sqrt{2x+1} + C$

جدي:

مثال 2: $\int (x^2 - 1) \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx$

نعرف $u = x^2 + 1$

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

$\int (u - 1) \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int (u - 1) u^{1/2} du$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int (u^{3/2} - u^{1/2}) du$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right] + C$

$= \frac{1}{5} u^{5/2} - \frac{1}{3} u^{3/2} + C$

$= \frac{1}{5} (x^2 + 1)^{5/2} - \frac{1}{3} (x^2 + 1)^{3/2} + C$

$$P + \frac{(1 + v_s)}{r + v_s} = v_s (1 + v_s) \quad \text{--- (12v) up (10) 120}$$

$$P + \frac{(1 + v_s)}{r} =$$

$$v_s (r + v_s) \quad \text{--- (10) 120}$$

$$P + \frac{(r + v_s) P}{r} =$$

$$P + (r + v_s) P \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$P + \frac{(v + v_s) P}{r} = v_s (v + v_s) \quad \text{--- (10) 120}$$

$$v_s (2 - v_s) \quad \text{--- (10) 120}$$

$$P + \frac{(2 - v_s) P}{r} =$$

$$P + (2 - v_s) P \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$v_s (1 + v_s) \quad \text{--- (10) 120}$$

$$P + \frac{(1 + v_s) P}{r} =$$

$$P + (1 + v_s) P \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$1 + \sqrt{s} = g$$

$$\frac{gs}{\sqrt{s}} = \sqrt{s}$$

$$\sqrt{s} \sqrt{s} = \sqrt{s} \quad \text{[(1)]}$$

$$\frac{gs}{\sqrt{s}} = \sqrt{s}$$

$$gs = s \quad \text{[(2)]}$$

$$p + \sqrt{s} = p + \frac{gs}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\sqrt{s} \frac{\sqrt{1+s} + 1}{\sqrt{1+s}} \quad \text{[(3)]}$$

$$\sqrt{1+s} = g$$

$$gs(\sqrt{1+s}) = \frac{gs}{1} = \sqrt{s}$$

$$gs \sqrt{s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+s}}$$

$$gs \left(\sqrt{s} \times \frac{1+g}{g} \right)$$

$$p + \left(\sqrt{1+s} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+s}} \right) = \sqrt{s} (\sqrt{s} + 1)$$

$$p + 1 + \sqrt{1+s} =$$

$$\sqrt{s} \sqrt{s} = s \quad \text{[(4)]}$$

$$\sqrt{s} \sqrt{s} (\sqrt{s} - 1) = \sqrt{s} \sqrt{s} \sqrt{s} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5 \times 5 &= 25 \\
 \frac{25}{5} &= 5 \\
 \frac{5}{5} &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int (1-x)^{-1} \times \frac{25}{5} \circledast$$

$$\int (1-x)^{-1} \times 5$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-x} \times 5 + C$$

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

مسألة (7) : $\int (1+x^2)^{-1} dx$

$$1 + x^2 = u$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{2x}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$1 + x^2 = u \quad \text{حين}$$

$$1 - u = -x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u} (1-u) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u} (1-u) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + C$$

مثلاً (٢)

$$\frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c} = \frac{r \cdot b}{r}$$

جا'س جتا'س س

$$\frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c} = \frac{r \cdot b}{r} +$$

س' (جا س جتا س)

س' (جا س جتا س)

جا س س' س

س س جتا س جتا س - س س

$$+ \left(\frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c} \times \frac{1}{r} - \frac{r \cdot b}{r} \right) \frac{1}{c}$$

$$+ \frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c} - \frac{r \cdot b}{r}$$

قاعدة : $\frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c} = \frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c} + \frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c}$

$$r \cdot b \cdot s = r \cdot b \cdot s$$

$$r \cdot b \cdot s = r \cdot b \cdot s$$

$$\frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c} = r \cdot b \cdot s$$

$$\frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c} \times \frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c}$$

$$+ \frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c} = r \cdot b \cdot s \frac{1}{c}$$

$$+ \frac{r \cdot b \cdot s}{c} =$$

أصلها :

جدي :

$$r + r^2 + r^3 = w$$

$$rs = \frac{ws}{r+r^2}$$

$$\frac{ws}{(1+r)^2} \times \frac{1+r}{w}$$

$$r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$rs \times \frac{1+r}{r} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$r + r^2 + r^3$$

$$r + r^2 + r^3 = (1+r)^2$$

$$r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$rs \frac{r^2}{r+r} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$rs \frac{r^2 - r}{r^2 + r} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$r^2 + r^2 = g$$

$$\frac{gs}{r^2 + r^2} = rs \frac{gs}{(r^2 - r^2)r} \frac{r^2 - r}{g}$$

$$\frac{gs}{(r^2 - r^2)r}$$

$$gs \frac{1}{g} \left[\frac{1}{r} = \right]$$

$$r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

إشارة :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \text{ قتا س } r \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ قتا س } r \end{array} \right\} \text{صفا}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جاس } r \\ \text{جتا س } r \end{array} \right\} \text{II}$$

$$- \text{لواقتا س } r + p$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جتا س } r \\ \text{جاس } r \end{array} \right\} \text{III}$$

$$- \text{لواقتا س } r + p$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جتا س } r + \text{جتا س } r \\ \text{جتا س } r + \text{جتا س } r \end{array} \right\} \text{IV}$$

$$\text{جتا س } r + \text{جتا س } r = g$$

$$\text{جتا س } r = g$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جتا س } r + \text{جتا س } r \\ \text{جتا س } r + \text{جتا س } r \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{جتا س } r + \text{جتا س } r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جتا س } r + \text{جتا س } r \\ \text{جتا س } r + \text{جتا س } r \end{array} \right\} \times g$$

$$- \text{لواقتا س } r + p = \frac{g}{g}$$

$$- \text{لواقتا س } r + p =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جتا س } r - \text{جتا س } r \\ \text{جتا س } r - \text{جتا س } r \end{array} \right\} \text{V}$$

$$- \text{لواقتا س } r + p = \frac{\text{جتا س } r - \text{جتا س } r}{\text{جتا س } r - \text{جتا س } r}$$

كامل (10) (2-2) (10)

$$u^2 \left[\frac{2}{(r+u)} \right] \textcircled{a}$$

$$u^2 \left[\frac{2}{(r+u)} \right] =$$

$$A + \frac{2}{(r+u)} =$$

$$A + \frac{1}{(r+u)} =$$

$$u^2 \left[\frac{1}{(r+u)} \right] \textcircled{b}$$

$$u^2 - u = 8$$

$$\frac{8u}{r-u} = u^2$$

$$\frac{8u}{(1-u)r} \left[\frac{1}{(r+u)} \right]$$

$$\frac{8u}{r} \left[\frac{1}{r+u} \right]$$

$$A + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$A + \frac{1}{(r+u)}$$

$$\frac{u}{r} = 8$$

$$\frac{u}{r} = \frac{8u}{r} = u^2$$

$$u^2 \left[\frac{u}{r} \right] \textcircled{c}$$

$$u^2 \left[\frac{8}{r} \right] =$$

$$A + \frac{8}{r} = A + \frac{8}{r} =$$

$$1 + v = s$$

$$s = 1 + v$$

$$v s \sqrt{1+v} (1+v) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$v s \sqrt{1+v} (1+v)$$

$$1 + v = s$$

$$s \sqrt{s} (1+v)$$

$$1 - s = v \quad \text{ترتيب الطرفين}$$

$$1 + s - s = v$$

$$s \sqrt{s} (1 + s - s)$$

$$1 + s - s = v$$

$$1 + s - s = v$$

$$s \left(\sqrt{s} + 1 - \sqrt{s} \right)$$

$$v + \frac{v}{s} \times \frac{1}{s} + \frac{v}{s} \times \frac{1}{s} + \frac{v}{s} \times \frac{1}{s}$$

$$v + \sqrt{1+v} + \frac{v}{s} - \sqrt{1+v}$$

$$v s \sqrt{1-v} (1+v) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$1 - v = s$$

$$s = 1 - v$$

$$s \sqrt{s} (1+v)$$

$$1 + s = v$$

$$1 + s = v$$

$$s \sqrt{s} (1 + s + s)$$

$$s \sqrt{s} (1 + s + s)$$

$$v + \frac{v}{s} + \frac{v}{s} + \frac{v}{s} =$$

$$v + \frac{v(1-v)}{s} + \frac{v(1-v)}{s} + \frac{v(1-v)}{s} =$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \sqrt{s} ds \quad \textcircled{9}$$

$$\int \sqrt{s} (\sqrt{s}) ds =$$

$$\int \sqrt{s} (\sqrt{s} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}) ds =$$

$$\int \sqrt{s} (\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} + \sqrt{s} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}) ds =$$

$$\int \sqrt{s} (\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} + \sqrt{s} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}) ds =$$

$$\int \sqrt{s} (\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} + \sqrt{s} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}) ds =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{s} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{b-1}}{\sqrt{b-1}} \times \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{b+1}} ds \quad \textcircled{10}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{b-1}}{(\sqrt{b-1})(\sqrt{b+1})} ds$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{b-1}}{\sqrt{b-1}} ds$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{s}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \int = \int \frac{\sqrt{b-1}}{\sqrt{s}} ds$$

$$\int \sqrt{s} \sqrt{b} - \sqrt{s} ds =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{b} - \sqrt{s} =$$

عند القيمة الحرجة
نظرة الحرجة

يجب أيضاً التحقق من التعريف
 $g = \sqrt{s+1}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \sqrt{s} \\ & \frac{\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{s+1}} \\ & \sqrt{s} \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{b}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \sqrt{s} \\ & \frac{1+\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{s}} \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{a}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \sqrt{s} \\ & \frac{1+\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{s}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \sqrt{s} \\ & \frac{1+\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{s}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \sqrt{s} \\ & \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{s}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \sqrt{s} \\ & \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} + 1 = g \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$g \sqrt{s} - = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{s+1}} = \sqrt{s}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \sqrt{s} \\ & \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} (g) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} \times \sqrt{s} + \sqrt{s}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} (1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}) + \sqrt{s} = \sqrt{s} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{s} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g s' u = \frac{1}{s} = g \quad \text{or} \quad \left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \textcircled{1}$$

$$g s' u = \frac{1}{s} \quad \left[\frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$p + \frac{1}{s} = p + g$$

$$s' (u' q + u' b) \textcircled{2}$$

$$s' (u' q + \overset{u' b}{u' q} + u' b) \textcircled{2}$$

$$s' (u' q + r + u' b)$$

$$s' \sqrt{s+1} u' q + \textcircled{r} + u' b \frac{1}{s} - \textcircled{\frac{1}{s}}$$

$$s' \sqrt{s+1} u' q + u' b \frac{1}{s} - \frac{0}{s}$$

$$p + u' b - u' b \frac{1}{s} - \frac{u' b}{s}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\frac{r+s}{s} \right) \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\frac{r+s}{s \times s} \right) \right\}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \times \left(\frac{r+s}{s} \right) \right\}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \times \left(\frac{(r+1)s}{s} \right) \right\}$$

توزيع المقام
على المقام

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\frac{r+1}{s} \right) \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} = \frac{1}{s^{1/2}} = s^{-1/2}$$

$$s^{-1/2} + 1 = s^{-1/2} + s^{0/2} = s^{-1/2} + s^{0/2}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\frac{r+1}{s} \right) \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{r+1}{s} \right)$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\frac{r+s}{s} \right) \right\} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\frac{(1+s)s}{s} \right) \right\}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\frac{1+s}{s} \right) \times s \right\}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\frac{1+s}{s} \right) \right\}$$

$$1 + s = s^0 + s^1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} = s^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\frac{1+s}{s} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{1+s}{s} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{1}{s^2} \times s + \frac{1}{s^2} \times 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

استدلال:

$$v s^0 (1 + \sqrt{1-v^2}) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$v s \frac{(1-v)}{(1+v)} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$v s^2 \frac{1}{1+v} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$v s \frac{1}{(1+\sqrt{1+v^2})(1+v)} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$1 + \sqrt{1-v^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{\gamma v^2}{1-v^2} = v s$$

$$\gamma v \sqrt{1-v^2} =$$

$$1 - \gamma = \sqrt{1-v^2}$$

$$v s^0 (1 + \sqrt{1-v^2}) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{\gamma v \sqrt{1-v^2}}{1-v^2} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{\gamma v^2}{1-v^2} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\frac{\gamma v^2}{1-v^2} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\frac{\gamma v^2}{1-v^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{\gamma v^2}{1-v^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{\gamma v^2}{1-v^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{\gamma v^2}{1-v^2}$$

$$v s \left[\frac{r(1-v)}{(1+v)} \right] \quad \text{①}$$

$$v s \left[\frac{r(1-v)}{(1+v)^2(1+v)} \right]$$

$$v s \left[\frac{1}{(1+v)^2} \times \frac{r(1-v)}{1+v} \right]$$

$$\frac{1-v}{1+v} = g$$

$$g s \left[\frac{r(1+v)}{r} \times \frac{1}{(1+v)} \times r(g) \right]$$

$$\frac{-gs = vs}{(1-v) - (1+v)}$$

$$D + \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{-gs(1+v)}{1+v-1+v}$$

$$D + \left(\frac{1-v}{1+v} \right) \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$gs \frac{r(1+v)}{r} =$$

$$v s \left[\frac{r}{(1+v)} \right] \quad \text{②}$$

$$1 + v = g$$

$$\frac{gs}{\frac{2}{3}} \left[\frac{r}{(1+v)} \right]$$

$$\frac{-gs}{2v} = vs$$

$$gs (1 + g - g) \left[\frac{r}{(1+v)} \right]$$

توزيع الطرفي $1 - g = v$

$$1 + g - g = v$$

$$gs \left[\frac{r}{(1+v)} + \frac{r}{(1+v)} - \frac{r}{(1+v)} \right]$$

$$D + \left(\frac{r}{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{r}{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{r}{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$D + (1+v) \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} + (1+v) \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} - (1+v) \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\left[\frac{us}{(0 + \sqrt{1+u^2})(1+u^2)} \right] \quad \text{[5]}$$

$$0 + \sqrt{1+u^2} = \xi$$

$$\frac{\xi s}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} = us$$

$$\xi s \sqrt{1+u^2} \left[\frac{1}{\xi \sqrt{1+u^2}} \right]$$

$$\xi s \sqrt{1+u^2} =$$

$$\xi s \left[\frac{1}{\xi} \right]$$

$$p + \frac{\xi}{\xi}$$

$$p + \frac{1}{\xi}$$

$$p + \frac{1}{\xi(0 + \sqrt{1+u^2})}$$

تكميلات على الدرس السابق (قواعد التكامل):

$$\left[\text{حاصل ضرب جتا في جتا} \right] \quad \text{[1]}$$

$$\text{حاصل جتا} = \text{حاصل جتا}$$

$$\left[\frac{\text{حاصل جتا}}{\text{حاصل جتا}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\text{حاصل جتا} = \text{حاصل جتا}}{p}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\text{حاصل جتا}} \right]$$

$$\text{حاصل جتا} = \text{حاصل جتا}$$

$$p + \frac{1}{\xi} = \frac{p\xi + 1}{\xi}$$

$$us \frac{(u^2+1)(u^2-1)}{(u^2+1)} = us \frac{u^2-1}{u^2+1} \quad \text{[2]}$$

$$us (u^2-1) =$$

$$p + u^2 + u =$$

$$u^s \left[\frac{1}{u^s} \right] \quad \square 1$$

$$u^s \left[\frac{1}{u^s} - \frac{1}{u^s} \right]$$

$$u^s \left[\frac{1}{u^s} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{u^s} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u^s \left[\frac{1}{u^s} - \frac{1}{u^s} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u^s \left[\frac{u^s}{u^s} \right] \quad \square 2$$

$$u^s \left[\frac{1}{u^s} + \frac{1}{u^s} \right]$$

$$u^s \left[\frac{1}{u^s} + \frac{1}{u^s} \right] =$$

$$u^s (u^s \frac{1}{u^s} + \frac{1}{u^s}) \quad \square 3$$

$$u^s (u^s \frac{1}{u^s} + \frac{1}{u^s})$$

$$u^s \left[\frac{1}{u^s} \right]$$

$$u^s \left[\frac{1}{u^s} \right]$$

$$\frac{u^s}{u^s} \quad \square 4$$

$$\frac{u^s}{(u^s \frac{1}{u^s})}$$

$$s \frac{1}{(s^2 + \frac{1}{r})}$$

$$s \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$s \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$s \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$s \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$s \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \quad \square$$

$$s \frac{1}{(s^2 + \frac{1}{r}) + x}$$

$$s \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{1}{r}} =$$

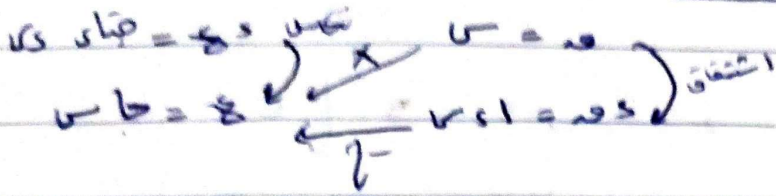
$$s \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{1}{r}} =$$

$$s \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{1}{r}} =$$

التكامل بالأجزاء

القاعدة: $\int u \cdot v' = uv - \int u'v$

مثال (11): $\int x \sin x$



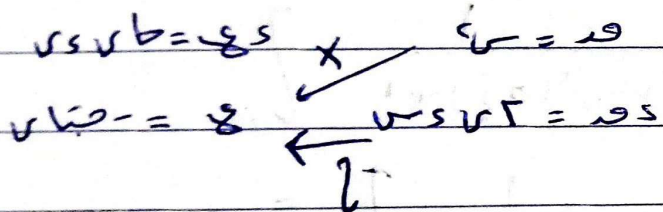
$$= \int x \sin x$$

$$= -x \cos x + \int \cos x$$

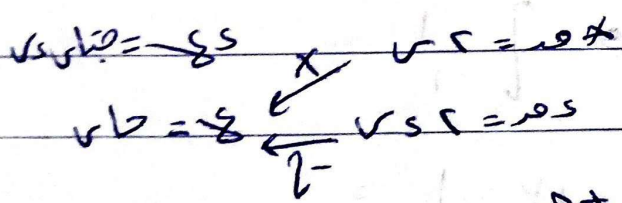
$$= -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

مثال (12)

$\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}$



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



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

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

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

نتیجه (۱) و (۲)

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} &= \frac{v_1}{\gamma} \\ \frac{v_1}{\gamma} &= \frac{v_1}{\gamma} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c} - \frac{v_1 (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c} &= \frac{v_1 (1-v)}{c} \\ \frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c} &= \frac{v_1 (1-v)}{c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c} + \frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c} + \frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{up} &= v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v) \\ v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v) &= v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\frac{v_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-v)}{c}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} (r+1) - \frac{1}{\omega} (r+1)$$

مثال (ع) (102) : نکات دوار

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\omega} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega = 1 & \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} = 1 \\ \omega = 2 & \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \omega = 3 & \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\omega} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

مثال (۲) :

$$\text{جنا (لوسا) دس} \quad \text{فرضاً مع = لوسا}$$

$$\frac{\text{دس}}{\frac{1}{1}} = \text{جنا} \times \text{س دس}$$

$$\text{جنا} \times \text{ه} = \text{لوسا} \quad \text{لوسا} = \text{ه} \times \text{س} \quad \text{لوسا} = \text{ه} \times \text{س}$$

لوسا نیم الی آسیا

$$\frac{\text{ه}}{\frac{1}{1}} = \text{جنا} \times \text{دس}$$

نکات و حواشی
صورتین
نصف مثال (۲)
ص (۱۰۳)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ه} &= \text{لوسا} \\ \text{ه} &= \text{س} \times \text{جنا} \\ \text{س} &= \frac{\text{ه}}{\text{جنا}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ه} \times \text{جنا} = \text{لوسا}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ه} &= \text{لوسا} \\ \text{ه} &= \text{س} \times \text{جنا} \\ \text{س} &= \frac{\text{ه}}{\text{جنا}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ه} \times \text{جنا} + \text{ه} \times \text{جنا} = \text{لوسا}$$

$$\text{ه} \times \text{جنا} = \text{لوسا} - (\text{ه} \times \text{جنا} + \text{ه} \times \text{جنا})$$

$$\text{ه} \times \text{جنا} = \text{لوسا} + \text{ه} \times \text{جنا} - \text{ه} \times \text{جنا}$$

$$\text{ه} \times \text{جنا} = \text{لوسا} + \text{ه} \times \text{جنا}$$

$$\text{ه} \times \text{جنا} = \text{لوسا} + \text{ه} \times \text{جنا}$$

$$\text{ه} \times \text{جنا} = \text{لوسا} + \text{ه} \times \text{جنا}$$

تاریخ ۲۰۲۰-۰۴-۰۵

سوال: (P) س لوسا دسا

$$د = د لوسا$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{x}{r}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + p$$

خاها

س لوسا دسا

$$MS = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + p$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + p$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + p$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{دوسرا} = \frac{x}{2} \\
 & \text{پہلا} = \frac{x}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

① سقاری دس

$$\frac{1-x}{1-x} \text{ سقاری دس } \frac{x}{2}$$

سقاری + لو اجناسا + پ

② لو (r+s) دس

$$\frac{r+s}{r+s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{دوسرا} = \frac{x}{2} \\
 & \text{پہلا} = \frac{x}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{d} = \frac{ad+bc}{cd} \\
 & \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{d} \neq \frac{a+b}{c+d}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{r+s} \times r$$

$$r+s = 4p \quad * \left(\frac{r}{r+s} + (r+s) - (r+s) \right) =$$

$$r - 4p = r$$

$$\frac{r-4p}{4p}$$

$$\frac{r}{4p} - 1$$

$$\frac{r}{4p} + p$$

$$\frac{r}{4p} + (r+s)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 s = 0 \\
 s = 1 \\
 \frac{1}{s} = 0 \\
 \frac{1}{s} = 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{s} \right] = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 s = 0 \\
 s = 1 \\
 \frac{1}{s} = 0 \\
 \frac{1}{s} = 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \quad \frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \\ \frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \quad \frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} + \frac{1}{1+u^2} - \frac{1}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \quad \left. \frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \right\} \textcircled{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \quad \frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \quad \frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} + \frac{1}{1+u^2} - \frac{1}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} + \frac{1}{1+u^2} - \frac{1}{1+u^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int (e^x \cos x) dx$$

$$= \int (1 \cdot e^x \cos x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = e^x \quad v = \cos x \\ u' = e^x \quad v' = -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\int (1 \cdot e^x \cos x) dx - \int (e^x \cdot (-\sin x)) dx$$

$$\int (e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x) dx$$

$$u = e^x \quad v = \sin x$$

$$\int (e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x) dx = \int (e^x \cos x) dx + \int (e^x \sin x) dx$$

$$* \int (e^x \cos x) dx = e^x \sin x - \int (e^x \sin x) dx$$

$$\int (e^x \cos x) dx = e^x \sin x + \int (e^x \sin x) dx$$

$$\int (e^x \cos x) dx = e^x \sin x + \int (e^x \sin x) dx$$

$$\int (e^x \cos x) dx = e^x \sin x + \int (e^x \sin x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int (e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x) dx$$

$$\int (e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x) dx$$

$$u = e^x \quad v = \cos x$$

$$u' = e^x \quad v' = -\sin x$$

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

$$\int (e^x \cos x) dx + \int (e^x \sin x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{3} \left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا } \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \text{ دس}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس} - \left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} \quad \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس} - \left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} \quad \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس} + \left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} \quad \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} \quad \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس} - \left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس} - \left[\frac{1}{s} \right] \text{ جتا دس}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s} \right) \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{لو جتا س} \\ \hline \text{س} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{لو جتا س} \\ \hline \text{س} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{لو جتا س} \\ \hline \text{س} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{لو جتا س} \times \text{جتا س} \\ \hline \text{س} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{لو جتا س} = \text{جتا س} \times \text{س}$$

$$\frac{\text{س}}{\text{س}}$$

$$\text{س} = \text{جتا س} \times \text{س} = \text{جتا س}$$

$$\frac{\text{س}}{\text{س}}$$

$$\text{لو جتا س} \times \text{جتا س} - \text{جتا س} \times \text{س} = \text{س}$$

$$= \text{جتا س} \times \text{لو جتا س} - \text{س} \times \frac{1}{\text{س}}$$

$$= \text{جتا س} \times \text{لو جتا س} - 1$$

$$= \text{جتا س} \times \text{لو جتا س} - 1 + 1$$

التكامل بالكسور الجزئية :

$$\frac{x+5}{(x-5)}$$

شروط طريقة الكسور الجزئية :

① كثوات عدد (البسط والمقام)

② المقام يملك الجذور الحقيقية

أولاً: درجة البسط أقل من درجة المقام

$$\text{مثال 1: } \frac{x}{x^2-5}$$

$$\frac{U}{x+5} + \frac{P}{x-5} = \frac{x}{(x+5)(x-5)} = \frac{x}{x^2-5}$$

$$(x-5)U + (x+5)P = x$$

عندما $x = 5$

$$\frac{x-5}{x} = U \iff U \cdot x = x$$

عندما $x = -5$

$$\frac{x}{x} = P \iff P \cdot x = x$$

$$\frac{x}{x+5} + \frac{x}{x-5}$$

$$\frac{x}{x+5} + \frac{x}{x-5}$$

شماره (1) و (100) :

$$u^s \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{r-u}{u-r} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{r-u}{(1+u)(1-u)u} = \frac{r-u}{(1-u)u}$$

$$\frac{D}{1+u} + \frac{U}{1-u} + \frac{P}{u} =$$

$$(1-u)(u)D + (1+u)(u)U + (1+u)(1-u)P = r-u$$

$1-u$ به دو طرف

$$\boxed{D = P} \leftarrow P - = r -$$

$1-u$ به دو طرف

$$\boxed{\frac{1-u}{r} = U} \leftarrow U r = 1 -$$

$1-u$ به دو طرف

$$\boxed{\frac{r-u}{r} = D} \leftarrow D r = r -$$

$$u^s \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{r-u}{1+u} + \frac{1-u}{1-u} + \frac{u}{u} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$D + \frac{1+u}{1+u} \frac{r-u}{r} + \frac{1-u}{1-u} \frac{1-u}{r} + \frac{1+u}{u} \frac{u}{u}$$

$$r = \frac{r+u}{r-u} \quad \text{--- (109) wo } -1 \text{ wo}$$

$$\frac{u}{r-u} + \frac{P}{1+u} = \frac{r+u}{(r-u)(1+u)}$$

$$(1+u)u + (r-u)P = r+u$$

$r-u$ beide

$$\boxed{\frac{0}{\Sigma} = u} \Leftrightarrow u \Sigma = 0$$

$1-u$ beide

$$\boxed{\frac{1^-}{\Sigma} = P} \Leftrightarrow P \Sigma^- = 1$$

$$r = \frac{\frac{0}{\Sigma}}{r-u} + \frac{\frac{1^-}{\Sigma}}{1+u}$$

$$P + \frac{|r-u|}{\Sigma} \frac{0}{\Sigma} + \frac{|1+u|}{\Sigma} \frac{1^-}{\Sigma}$$

atada

$$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln|u+1|$$

$$P + \frac{1}{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{\Sigma} + P$$

تانياً : إذا كانت درجة البسط أكبر من درجة المقام
 * نقوم بإجراء القسمة الطويلة ومن ثم نتحول المسألة إلى الحالة الأولى

مثال (١٥٧) ص ١٣١ :

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

المقسوم عليه

$$x^2 - 2x + 1$$

الباقى

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

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

$$\frac{U}{x+2} + \frac{P}{x-2} = \frac{x-4}{(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$(x-2)U + (x+2)P = x-4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\boxed{P=1} \iff P_2 = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\boxed{U=-1} \iff U_2 = -1$$

$$\frac{-1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x-2}$$

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

ملاحظة :

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

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

لما يكون مقامها مساوياً لمقامها يجب أن

نضرب اللوغاريتم بـ (1-)

:(ع)و

$$u = v \iff u = \sqrt{v}$$

$$u^2 = v \iff \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}$$

$$u = \frac{\sqrt{v}}{1-u}$$

$$u^2 \sqrt{v} = v$$

$$u^2 \sqrt{v} \times \frac{u}{1-u}$$

$$u^2 \frac{u \sqrt{v}}{1-u}$$

$$u^2 \frac{u}{1-u}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1-u^2} = \frac{1+u^2}{1-u^2}$$

الجزء الثاني + الجزء الثالث

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

$$u + (1+u) \frac{u}{1-u} = (1-u) \frac{u}{1-u} + u$$

$$u + \frac{1+u}{1-u} \times u = \frac{1-u}{1-u} \times u + u$$

$$\frac{u}{1+u} + \frac{1}{1-u} = \frac{1}{(1+u)(1-u)}$$

$$u + \frac{1-u}{1+u} \times u = \frac{1-u}{1+u} \times u + u$$

$$(1-u)u + (1+u)u = 1$$

$1-u$ basis

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1-u}{1} \iff 1-u = 1$$

$1-u$ basis

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 0 \iff 1-u = 1$$

$$\frac{u}{1-\omega} = \frac{P}{1-\omega}$$

$$\frac{u}{\omega} = \frac{P}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{u}{\omega} = \frac{P}{\omega} \left[\frac{1}{r-\omega} + \frac{1}{r+\omega} \right]$$

$$\frac{u}{\omega} = \frac{P}{\omega} \left[\frac{1}{r-\omega} + \frac{1}{r+\omega} \right]$$

$$\frac{u}{\omega} = \frac{P}{\omega} \left[\frac{1}{r-\omega} + \frac{1}{r+\omega} \right]$$

$$\frac{u}{r+\omega} + \frac{P}{1-\omega} = \frac{1}{(r+\omega)(1-\omega)}$$

$$(1-\omega)u + (r+\omega)P = 1$$

$1 = u \Delta$ basis

$$\frac{u}{r+\omega} = \frac{1}{1-\omega} + \frac{1}{r+\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = P \leftarrow P^* = 1$$

$r = u \Delta$ basis

$$\frac{1}{r} = u \leftarrow u^* = 1 \quad \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r+\omega} \left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{1-\omega} \right] \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r+\omega} \left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{1-\omega} \right] \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r+\omega} \left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{1-\omega} \right] \frac{1}{r}$$

$$= (109) \text{ و } (71) \text{ و } (2)$$

$$= s \frac{u^r b}{u^{kt} + r}$$

$$= s \frac{u b u^r b}{u^{kt} + r}$$

$$= s \frac{u b (u^{kt} - 1)}{u^{kt} + r}$$

$$\frac{-s}{u b} \frac{u b (s - 1)}{s + r}$$

$$u^{kt} = s$$

$$\frac{s}{u b} = u s$$

$$s \frac{1 - s}{r + s}$$

$$\frac{r - s}{r + s} \frac{1 - s}{s}$$

$$\frac{s r - s^2}{1 - s^2}$$

$$\frac{s r + s^2}{r}$$

$$s \frac{r + r - s}{r + s}$$

$$r + \frac{r + s}{r} (r + s r - s^2)$$

$$r + \frac{r + s}{r} (r + u^{kt} r - u^{kt} s)$$

(1109) up: 2w

$$\frac{7-v+u}{r+u}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r+u \\ 7-v+u \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{10}$$

$$\frac{7+v+u}{1+v}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v-1+1 \\ 7-v+u \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{u}{r-v} + \frac{p}{r+u} = \frac{v-1}{(r-v)(r+u)}$$

$$\text{vs } \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r-v} + \frac{1}{r+u} \\ + \text{vs} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$(r+u)u + (r-v)p = v-1$$

r-v basis

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p + \frac{1}{r+u} \\ \frac{1}{r-v} \end{array} \right\} + \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r+u} \\ \frac{1}{r-v} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{1}{r-v} = p \leftarrow p \cdot 0 = 1$$

r-v basis

$$\frac{1}{r-v} = u \leftarrow u \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$u = r \cdot \frac{1}{r-v} \leftarrow \frac{1}{r-v} = \frac{1}{r-v}$$

$$\text{vs } \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r-v} \\ r-v-u \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{10}$$

(2) 1/2 basis

$$\frac{1}{r-v} = u \cdot s$$

$$\frac{1}{r-v}$$

$$\frac{1}{r-v}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r-v} \\ r-v-u \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{r-v} = u \cdot s$$

$$\frac{1}{r-v} = u \cdot s$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r-v} \\ r-v-u \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{r-s-u}{r+u}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r-s-u \\ r-s-u \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{r-s-u}{r+u}$$

$$\frac{U}{1+\varepsilon} + \frac{P}{r-\varepsilon} = \frac{\varepsilon + \varepsilon r}{(1+\varepsilon)(r-\varepsilon)}$$

$$(r-\varepsilon)U + (1+\varepsilon)P = \varepsilon + \varepsilon r$$

$$r = \varepsilon \text{ bis}$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{r} = P \leftarrow P r = \Delta$$

$$1 = \varepsilon \text{ bis}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = U \leftarrow U r = r$$

$$\left[\varepsilon \frac{r}{1+\varepsilon} + \frac{\Delta}{r-\varepsilon} \right] + \varepsilon r$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1+\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \frac{r}{r} - \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \frac{\Delta}{r} + \varepsilon r$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\varepsilon} \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\varepsilon} \frac{\Delta}{r} + \sqrt{2} r$$

$$\left[\frac{r+u}{(1+u)(r-u)} \right] \textcircled{3}$$

$$\left[\frac{(r+u)}{(1+u)(1-u)u} \right]$$

$$\frac{u}{1+u} + \frac{u+P}{1-u} = \frac{r+u}{(1+u)(1-u)u}$$

$$(1+u)u + (1+u)(1-u)P = r+u$$

$$(1-u)(u) \textcircled{3}$$

$$1 = u \text{ bis}$$

$$r = P \leftarrow P r = r$$

$$1 = u \text{ bis}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = u \leftarrow u r = r$$

$$1 = u \text{ bis}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = u \leftarrow u r = 1$$

$$s^2 \left[\frac{1}{1+s} + \frac{1}{1-s} + \frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{1+s} + \frac{1}{1-s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$s \left[\frac{1}{1+s} \right]$$

$$s \left[\frac{1}{1-s} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1+s} = s$$

$$s = \frac{1}{1+s}$$

$$s \left[\frac{1}{1-s} \right]$$

$$s \left[\frac{1}{1-s} \right]$$

$$\frac{U}{s+1} + \frac{P}{s-1} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s-1)}$$

$$(s-1)U + (s+1)P = 1$$

$$1 = s \text{ basis}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = U \leftarrow U \cdot s = 1$$

$$1 = s \text{ basis}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = P \leftarrow P \cdot s = 1$$

$$s \left[\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s-1} \right]$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$u \cdot s \frac{v + u^-}{r - u + r^-} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{a} \\ -s \end{array} \right\}$$

$$u \cdot s \frac{v + u^-}{(1-u)(r+u)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{u}{(1-u)} + \frac{P}{(r+u)} = \frac{v+u^-}{(1-u)(r+u)}$$

$$(r+u)u + (1-u)P = v+u^-$$

$$1 = u \text{ basis}$$

$$r = u \leftarrow u r = v$$

$$r^- = u \text{ basis}$$

$$r^- = P \leftarrow P r^- = v$$

$$u \cdot s \left[\frac{r}{1-u} + \frac{r^-}{r+u} \right]$$

$$\Delta + \frac{|1-u|}{u} \left[r + \frac{|r+u|}{u} r^- \right]$$

$$u \text{ basis} = s$$

$$\frac{u \cdot s}{u \cdot s} = u \cdot s$$

$$u \cdot s \frac{u \cdot s}{u \cdot s - 1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{b} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{u \cdot s - 1}{u \cdot s} \left[\frac{u \cdot s}{u \cdot s - 1} \right]$$

$$\frac{u}{s+3} + \frac{P}{s-3} = \frac{1}{(s+3)(s-3)}$$

$$s \cdot s \left[\frac{1}{s-1} \right]$$

$$(s-3)u + (s+3)P = 1$$

$$s = u \text{ basis}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = u \leftarrow u \frac{1}{s} = 1$$

$$s = u \text{ basis}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = P \leftarrow P \frac{1}{s} = 1$$

$$s \cdot s \left[\frac{1}{s+3} + \frac{1}{s-3} \right]$$

$$\Delta + \frac{|s+3|}{s} \left[\frac{1}{s} + \frac{|s-3|}{s} \right]$$

$$\Delta + \frac{|s-3|}{s} \left[\frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{قسا} \\ \text{قسا} - \epsilon \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{5}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{قسا} \\ \text{قسا} - 1 - \epsilon \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{قسا} &= \epsilon \\ \frac{\epsilon}{\text{قسا}} &= \text{قسا} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{قسا} \\ \text{قسا} - 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\epsilon}{\text{قسا}} \\ \text{قسا} - 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \epsilon \\ 1 - \epsilon \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{U}{1+\epsilon} + \frac{P}{1-\epsilon} = \frac{1}{(1+\epsilon)(1-\epsilon)}$$

$$(1-\epsilon)U + (1+\epsilon)P = 1$$

$$1 = \epsilon P$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = P \leftarrow P\epsilon = 1$$

$$1 = \epsilon U$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = U \leftarrow U\epsilon = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{1+\epsilon} + \frac{1}{1-\epsilon} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\epsilon} + \frac{1}{1-\epsilon} = \frac{1}{1+\epsilon} + \frac{1}{1-\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\epsilon} + \frac{1}{1-\epsilon} = \frac{1}{1+\epsilon} + \frac{1}{1-\epsilon}$$

$$v_s \frac{v}{v+1} \quad \left. \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

$$v_s \frac{v}{(v+1)^2} \quad \left. \right\}$$

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

$$v_s \frac{1}{(1+\delta)v} \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$\frac{\delta v}{v+1} \frac{1}{\delta v} \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$\delta v \frac{1}{\delta v} \quad \left. \right\} \pi$$

$$\delta v \frac{1}{\delta(1-\delta)} \quad \left. \right\} \pi$$

$$\frac{v}{\delta} + \frac{P}{1-\delta} = \frac{1}{\delta(1-\delta)}$$

$$(1-\delta)v + (\delta)P = 1$$

1 = v ← v = 1

$$1 - v = 0 \rightarrow v = 1$$

1 = δ v ← v = 1

$$1 = P$$

$$\delta v \frac{1}{\delta} - \frac{1}{1-\delta} \quad \left. \right\} \pi$$

$$\delta + \frac{1}{1-\delta} - \frac{1}{1-\delta} \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$\delta + \frac{1}{1-\delta} - \frac{1}{1-\delta} \quad \left. \right\}$$

تاریخ خاصه ص ۱۶۰

$$\text{مسئله ۱۰} \quad [(m-1)s - 2] s$$

$$] s \quad]$$

$$s + s$$

۵) افزاین قطعی

$$\text{۶) } [(2 - 2s - 2)] s$$

$$s + 2 - \frac{2s^2}{2} =$$

$$s + 2 - s^2 =$$

$$s + 2 - 1 = (2)$$

$$s + 2 = 9$$

$$\boxed{0 = s}$$

$$0 + s(2 - s^2) = (s)$$

$$0 + 2 + 1 - = (2-)$$

$$\text{۷) } 1 =$$

$$\text{۸) } [(2s^2 - 2s)] s = [(2s^2 - 2s)] s$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2s^2 - 2s &= 2s(2s - 1) \\ 2s &= 2s \\ 2s - 1 &= 2s - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$] s \quad]$$

$$] s \quad]$$

$$] s \quad]$$

۹)

$$] s \quad]$$

$$\textcircled{4} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{قنا}^2 \text{ س قنا س س} \\ \text{ع} = \text{قنا س} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{\text{ع س} = \text{ص س}}{\text{قنا س قنا س}}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ع س} \\ \text{قنا س قنا س} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ع س} \\ \text{ع س} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \text{قنا}^2 \text{ س} + \text{د} = \frac{\text{ع}^2}{\varepsilon} + \text{د}$$

$$\frac{\text{ص} - \text{د}}{\sqrt{\text{ص} - 1}} = \frac{\text{ص} - \text{د}}{\sqrt{\text{ص} - 1}} = (\text{ص})$$

قنا (ص) = (ص) ، (ص) اقمران اولي ل (ص)

ص = 1 ، قنا (ص) = ص + 3 جاس ، قنا (1) = 3 ، قنا (0) = 2 ، قنا (ص) ؟

$$\text{قنا (ص)} = \text{قنا (ص) س}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ص} + 3 \text{ جاس} \\ \text{ص س} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\frac{\text{ص}^3}{3} - \text{ص} \text{ جاس} + \text{د} =$$

$$\frac{\text{ص}^3}{3} - 1 \times 3 + \text{د} = (1)$$

$$\text{ص} = 3 \Rightarrow \text{د} + 3 - 3 = 3 \Rightarrow \text{د} = 3$$

$$\frac{\text{ص}^3}{3} - \text{ص} \text{ جاس} + \text{د} = (\text{ص})$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{ص}^3}{3} - \text{ص} \text{ جاس} + \text{د} \\ \text{ص س} \end{array} \right] = (\text{ص})$$

$$\frac{\text{ص}^3}{3} - \text{ص} \text{ جاس} + \text{د} + \text{ص} = \text{ص}$$

$$\frac{\text{ص}^3}{3} - \text{ص} \text{ جاس} + \text{د} + \text{ص} - \text{ص} = \text{ص} - \text{ص}$$

$$\text{د} + 0 + 0 \times 3 - \dots = (1)$$

$$\frac{\text{ص}^3}{3} - \text{ص} \text{ جاس} + \text{د} + \text{ص} = \text{ص} \quad \boxed{\text{د} = 3}$$

$$= (2) \text{ و } \\ \frac{1+2v+3v^2}{3} - \frac{1+2v+3v^2}{3} + (2) \times 2 \\ \frac{2-2v-2v^2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1+v}{2} + 2v = 2$$

و (1) و (2) ؟؟

$$v + \frac{2v+3v^2}{3} - \frac{2v+3v^2}{3} + 1 =$$

$$= 2 \text{ و } (2) \text{ و } 2v$$

$$\frac{2v+3v^2}{3} - \frac{2v+3v^2}{3} + 2 =$$

$$= 2 \text{ و } \frac{1+v}{3} + 2v$$

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

$$= 2 \text{ و } \frac{1+v}{3} + 2v$$

$$2v = 2 \text{ و } \frac{1+v}{3}$$

x

$$v = 2 \text{ و } \frac{1}{3} = 2 \text{ و } 2v$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} - \frac{1+v}{3} = \frac{1+v}{3} + \frac{2v}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} - \frac{1+v}{3} = \frac{1+v}{3} + \frac{2v}{3}$$

$$2v \left[\frac{1}{1+v} - \frac{1+v}{3} \right] = \frac{1+v}{3} + \frac{2v}{3}$$

$$2 + \frac{1+v}{3} + v - \frac{1+v}{3} + \frac{2v}{3} = 2$$

$$2 + \frac{1+v}{3} + 1 - \frac{1+v}{3} + \frac{2v}{3} = 2$$

$$2 + \frac{1+v}{3} + 1 = 2$$

$$2 + \frac{1+v}{3} + 1 = 2$$

$$2 = 2 - 1 - 1$$

$$2 = 2 - v$$

$$2 = 2 \text{ و } \frac{1+v}{3} + 2v = 2 \text{ و } \frac{2v}{3} - v + \frac{1+v}{3} = 2 \text{ و } \frac{2v}{3} = 2$$

$$u_s \sqrt{1-u^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \quad (1)$$

$$\sqrt{1-u^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{1-u^2}{\gamma^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma^2}$$

$$\frac{1-u^2}{1-u^2} = \frac{1}{1-u^2}$$

$$\frac{1-u^2}{1-u^2} = \frac{1}{1-u^2}$$

$$\frac{1-u^2}{\gamma^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma^2}$$

$$\frac{1-u^2}{1-u^2} = \frac{1}{1-u^2}$$

$$\frac{1-u^2}{1-u^2} = \frac{1}{1-u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} + \left(\sqrt{1-u^2} \right) \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$u_s \frac{1}{u+v} \quad (2)$$

$$1+u = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{1-u}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$u_s \frac{1}{(1+u)\gamma}$$

$$\frac{1-u}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$1-u = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{1-u}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{u}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{1-\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma(1-\gamma)}$$

$$\frac{1-u}{\gamma(1-\gamma)} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$(1-\gamma)u + \gamma = 1$$

$$1-u \Leftrightarrow u = 1 \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\gamma} \quad \frac{1-u}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{1-\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$1 = P \Leftrightarrow P = 1 \quad 1 = \gamma$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} + \left(\frac{1-u}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{1-\gamma} \right) \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} + \left(\frac{1+u}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \right) \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left[\frac{1}{1+r} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r} = \frac{1}{1+r} = \frac{1}{1+r}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1+r} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{1+r} = \frac{1}{1+r} \\ \frac{1}{1+r} = \frac{1}{1+r} \end{array}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1+r} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{1+r}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{1+r}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{1+r}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \left[\frac{1}{1+r} (1+r)^n \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{1+r}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \left[\frac{1}{1+r} (1+r)^n \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r} = \frac{1}{1+r} \quad 1+r = 1+r$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r} = \frac{1}{1+r} \quad 1+r = 1+r$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1+r} (1+r)^n \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r} = \frac{1}{1+r} \quad 1+r = 1+r$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r} = \frac{1}{1+r} \quad 1+r = 1+r$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1+r} (1+r)^n \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{1+r}$$

$$v = \frac{(1-v)^2}{2} \quad \text{①}$$

$$v = \frac{r}{1-v} \quad \text{②}$$

$$v = \frac{r}{1-v} \quad \text{③}$$

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

$$v = \frac{r}{1-v} \quad \text{④}$$

$$\frac{U}{1+v} + \frac{P}{1-v} = \frac{r}{(1+v)(1-v)}$$

$$(1-v)U + (1+v)P = r$$

$$1-v = v \Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$1-v = v \Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 = v$$

$$1 = P \Rightarrow P = r \quad \text{⑥}$$

$$r_s \frac{1+r_s}{r+r_s} \quad] \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$r_s \frac{1+r_s}{(1+r_s)r} \quad]$$

$$r_s \frac{1}{r} \quad]$$

$$\frac{D + \text{لوا } r_s}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r \cdot \text{كلاس} &= r_s \\ \frac{r_s}{\text{كلاس}} &= r_s \end{aligned}$$

$$r_s \frac{\text{كلاس}}{r \cdot \text{كلاس} - 1} \quad] \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{r_s}{r+r_s} \frac{r+r_s}{r_s-1} \quad]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{كلاس} &= r \cdot \text{كلاس} + 1 \\ r \cdot \text{كلاس} &= r_s + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$r_s \frac{r+r_s}{r_s-1} \quad]$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r_s} \frac{r_s+1}{r_s-1} \quad]$$

$$\frac{1-r_s}{r} \frac{r}{r_s-1} \quad] + \frac{1-r_s}{r_s-1} \quad]$$

$$\frac{r}{r_s+1} \frac{r}{(r_s+1)(r_s-1)} \quad r_s \frac{1}{r_s+1} + \frac{1}{r_s-1} \quad] + \frac{r}{r_s-1}$$

$$(r_s-1)u + (r_s+1)p = r \quad \frac{D + \text{لوا } r_s}{r} + \frac{\text{لوا } r_s - 1}{r_s-1} = r_s$$

$$r \cdot u - r \cdot r = r \quad 1 = r_s$$

$$1 = p - p \cdot r = r \quad 1 = r_s \quad \frac{D + \text{لوا } r_s + 1}{r} + \frac{\text{لوا } r_s - 1}{r_s-1} = r_s$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx \quad \text{⑨}$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \times \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x} + x^2) dx \quad \text{⑩}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x} + x^2) (\sqrt{x} + x^2) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x} + x^2 + \sqrt{x} + x^2) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) (\sqrt{x} + x^2) dx$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) (\sqrt{x} + x^2) dx$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} (s-1)^{-1/2} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} (s-1)^{-1/2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} (s-1)^{-1/2} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} (s-1)^{-1/2} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} (s-1)^{-1/2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} (s-1)^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} (s-1)^{-1/2}$$

فانكس = فانكس + فانكس
 فانكس = (π)

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} (s-1)^{-1/2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$v = v \cdot \hat{v} \quad \left(\hat{v} = \frac{v}{|v|} \right) \quad \text{①}$$

$$v \cdot \hat{v} + v \cdot \hat{v} = g$$

$$2g = v \cdot \hat{v}$$

$$v \cdot \hat{v} - v \cdot \hat{v} = -g$$

$$g = -g$$

$$(v \cdot \hat{v} + v \cdot \hat{v}) \cdot \hat{v} = -g \cdot \hat{v}$$

$$2g \cdot \hat{v} = -g \cdot \hat{v}$$

$$g \cdot \hat{v} = -g \cdot \hat{v}$$

$$\frac{g \cdot \hat{v}}{g \cdot \hat{v}} = \frac{-g \cdot \hat{v}}{g \cdot \hat{v}}$$

$$1 = -1$$

$$1 + \hat{v} \cdot \hat{v} = 1 - 1 = 0$$