

$$\begin{aligned}
 x = \sqrt{t} \tan t &\Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{t} \sec^2 t dt \\
 \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x^r \sqrt{x^r + 1}} &= \int \frac{\sqrt{t} \sec^2 t dt}{\sqrt{t} \tan^r t \sqrt{\sqrt{t} \tan^r t + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \int \frac{\sec^2 t}{\tan^r t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \int \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin^r t} dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \left( \frac{1}{\sin t} \right) + C = -\frac{\sqrt{t+1}}{t} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u = \tan^{-1} x, \quad du = x^r dx &\Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{1+x^r}, \quad v = \frac{x^r}{r} \\
 \Rightarrow \int x^r \tan^{-1} x dx &= \frac{x^r}{r} \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x^r}{r} \frac{dx}{1+x^r}
 \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{x^r + x^r + 1}{-x} &\Rightarrow \int \frac{x^r}{1+x^r} dx = \int \left( x - \frac{x}{1+x^r} \right) dx = \frac{x^r}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \ln(1+x^r)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int x^r \tan^{-1} x dx = \frac{x^r}{r} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{x^r}{r} + \frac{\ln(1+x^r)}{r} + C$$

الآن نحل لـ  $\int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{لما} : \int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x} &= \int \frac{\frac{r}{r} dz}{1+\frac{rz}{r}} = \int \frac{r dz}{1+z^r+rz} = r \int \frac{dz}{(z+1)^r} \\
 &\stackrel{\tan \frac{x}{r} = z}{=} -\frac{r}{z+1} = -\frac{r}{1+\tan \frac{x}{r}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{r}} \frac{dx}{1+\sin x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r}} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1+\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r}} \frac{r}{1+\tan \frac{x}{r}} \Big|_0^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r}} \frac{r}{1+\tan \frac{b}{r}} + r = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{x+\alpha}{x^r(x-x+\alpha)} &= \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^r} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^r-x+\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x+\alpha = Ax(x-x+\alpha) + B(x^r-x+\alpha) + (Cx+D)x^r \Rightarrow A=B=1, C=-1, D=r$$

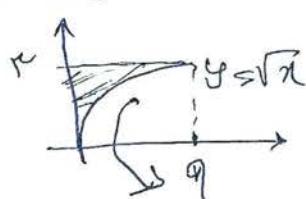
$$I(x) = \int \frac{x+\omega}{x^r(x^r - rx + \omega)} dx = A \int \frac{dx}{x} + B \int \frac{dx}{x^r} + \int \frac{cx + D}{x^r - rx + \omega} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{cx + D}{x^r - rx + \omega} dx &= \int \frac{cx - rc + rc + D}{x^r - rx + \omega} dx = \int \frac{cx - rc}{x^r - rx + \omega} dx + (D + rc) \int \frac{dx}{x^r - rx + \omega} \\ &= \frac{c}{r} \int \frac{rx - r}{x^r - rx + \omega} dx + (D + rc) \int \frac{dx}{x^r - rx + \omega + 1} \\ &= \frac{c}{r} \ln(x^r - rx + \omega) + (D + rc) \int \frac{dx}{(x - r)^r + 1} \\ &= \frac{c}{r} \ln(x^r - rx + \omega) + (D + rc) \tan^{-1}(x - r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(x) = A \ln x + \frac{B}{x} + \frac{c}{r} \ln(x^r - rx + \omega) + (D + rc) \tan^{-1}(x - r) + K$$

: مساحة مروحة راسية

$$I(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{r} \ln(x^r - rx + \omega) + \tan^{-1}(x - r) + K$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \pi \int_0^r (r - (\sqrt{x})^r) dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^r (r - x^r) dx = \pi \left(rx - \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1}\right) \Big|_0^r \end{aligned}$$

$$= \pi \left(r1 - \frac{1}{r+1}\right) = \frac{r^2}{r+1} \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^r r\pi y(y^r) dy = r\pi \frac{y^{r+1}}{r+1} \Big|_0^r = \frac{r\pi (r1 - 0)}{r+1} \\ &= \frac{r^2}{r+1} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - rx)^{\frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow \ln L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1 - rx)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 - rx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - rx)}{x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-r}{1 - rx}}{1} = -r \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\Rightarrow L \cdot L = -r \Rightarrow L = e^{-r}$$

$$r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{r^n f(n+\Delta)}}{\frac{1}{r^{n+1} f(n+1) + \Delta}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r(f_n + \Delta)}{f_n + \Delta} = r \quad (1)$$

$\cancel{r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r(f_n + \Delta)}{f_n + \Delta}}$

 $a = 1 : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-r)^n}{r^n f(n+\Delta)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{f(n+\Delta)}$ 

مدى تقارب المجموعات طبق قاعدة نزول  $a_n = \frac{1}{f_n + \Delta}$  با  $f_n \rightarrow 0$  و  $a_n \rightarrow 0$

$$b = \Delta : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r^n}{r^n (f n + \Delta)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{f n + \Delta}$$

مدى تقارب المجموعات

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{f n + \Delta}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{f n + \Delta} = \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow$$

مدى تقارب المجموعات  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  با  $f = 1$

$$y = (\sin x)^{x^r + r^n} \rightarrow \ln y = \ln((\sin x)^{x^r + r^n}) = (x^r + r^n) \ln(\sin x) \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = r \ln(\sin x) + (x^r + r^n) \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\rightarrow y' = [r \ln(\sin x) + (x^r + r^n) \cot x] y$$

بالاستدلال بالتجزء  $y = g(x)$   $y' = f(x)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left( \frac{1}{r^n} \right)$$

مدى تقارب  $r$ :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{r^{n+1}}}{\frac{n}{r^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} < 1 \Rightarrow$$

مدى تقارب

سبک مکارون (سلسله جملات)  $(x_0 = 0)$  (✓)

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$\left(\text{RQ}\right)$   $f^{(n)}$  برای  $n = 0, 1, \dots$  را بفرز  $f^{(n)}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= \sin x \Big|_{x=0} = \sin 0 = 0 \\ f'(0) &= \cos x \Big|_{x=0} = \cos 0 = 1 \\ f''(0) &= -\sin x \Big|_{x=0} = -\sin 0 = 0 \\ f'''(0) &= -\cos x \Big|_{x=0} = -\cos 0 = -1 \\ f^{(4)}(0) &= -\sin x \Big|_{x=0} = -\sin 0 = 0 \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$   $\left(\text{RQ}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin x^r}{x^r} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x^r} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} (x^r)^{2k+1} dx \quad \left(\text{RQ}\right) \\ &= \int \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+r-1} dx \quad \left(\text{RQ}\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \left( \int x^{2k+r} dx \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \frac{x^{2k+r}}{2k+r} + C \quad \left(\text{RQ}\right) \end{aligned}$$

:  $x \approx 0$  (A)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{rx+r}{rx+\omega}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{rx+r}{rx+\omega} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$\left(\text{RQ}\right)$   $\left(\text{RQ}\right)$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x}$  و این مساحت را در نظر نمی‌گیریم

$\cdot$   $\text{C}$   
 $\left(\text{RQ}\right)$