

$$x^2 - y^2 x - (1 + 2y^2) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-y^2 \pm \sqrt{y^4 + 4(1 + 2y^2)}}{2}$$

$$y^4 + 8y^2 + 4 \geq 0 = \text{Real}$$

$$R_f = [0, \infty) \text{ or } y \geq 0$$

EX.

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}}$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$\sqrt{x} \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{x+1} \geq 0$$

$$x+1 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -1$$

و هذا غير ممكن

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} / [0, \infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{x}{x+1}$$

$$y^2 x + y^2 = x$$

$$y^2 x - x = -y^2$$

$$x(y^2 - 1) = -y^2$$

$$x = \frac{-y^2}{y^2 - 1}$$

$$y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$y = \pm 1$$

$$R_f = y \geq 0, y \neq 1$$

definite integration

التكامل، المحدد.

في هذا النوع من التكامل نضيف فقط حدود، التكامل
منطبق نفس القواعد، خاصة بالتكامل غير المحدد
والغاية ثابت، التكامل

$$\text{Ex. } \int_0^3 x \cdot 3^{x^2} dx.$$

$$\int_0^3 x \cdot 3^{x^2} dx \neq \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 3^{x^2} 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \left. \frac{3^{x^2}}{\ln 3} \right|_0^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \ln 3} [3^{(3)^2} - 3^0] = \frac{1}{2 \ln 3} [3^9 - 1]$$

$$\text{Ex} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin \sqrt{x} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \times dx \times \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin \sqrt{x} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= 2 \times -\cos \sqrt{x} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = -2 \cos \sqrt{x} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$$

$$= -2 \cos \sqrt{\pi} - (-2 \cos \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}})$$

$$= -2 \cos \sqrt{\pi} + 2 \cos \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\text{Ex.} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\cosh 4x - \sinh 4x}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{e^{-4x}} = \int_0^1 e^{4x} dx \times \frac{4}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 e^{4x} \times 4 dx = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [e^4 - e^0] = \frac{1}{4} [e^4 - 1]$$

$$\text{Ex } \int_1^2 \sqrt{(z^2 - \bar{z}^2)^2 + 4} \, dz$$

$$\int_1^2 \sqrt{z^4 - 2z^2\bar{z}^2 + \bar{z}^4 + 4} \, dz$$

$$= \int_1^2 \sqrt{z^4 - 2 + \bar{z}^4 + 4} \, dz$$

$$= \int_1^2 \sqrt{z^4 + 2 + \bar{z}^4} \, dz$$

$$= \int_1^2 \sqrt{(z^2 + \bar{z}^2)^2} \, dz = \int_1^2 (z^2 + \bar{z}^2) \, dz$$

$$= \int_1^2 z^2 \, dz + \int_1^2 \bar{z}^2 \, dz$$

$$= \left. \frac{1}{3} z^3 - \frac{1}{z} \right|_1^2$$

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

$$= \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{17}{6}$$

$$\text{Ex. } \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \csc \theta d\theta = -\ln |\csc \theta + \cot \theta| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$= -\ln \left| \frac{1}{\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}} + \frac{\cos \frac{3\pi}{2}}{\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}} \right| - (-\ln) \left| \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} \right|$$

$$= -\ln \left| \frac{1}{(-1)} + 0 \right| + \ln \left| \frac{1}{1} + 0 \right|$$

$$= -\ln |-1| + \ln |1|$$

$$= -\ln 1 + \ln 1 = 0$$

Definite Integration

التكامل المحدد
في هذا النوع من التكامل نضيف حدود التكامل ونطبق
نفس قواعد الخاطمه بالتكامل عين المحدد ونلتي ثابت
التكامل C

Ex. $\int_0^3 x \cdot 3^{x^2} \cdot dx$

① نلاحظ ان التكامل حدد في قواعد الاصل
هو نفس المقدار مع توفير متبقة الاس
العدد

$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 2x \cdot 3^{x^2} \cdot dx$

تكاثل ثم نضيف الحدود بدل كل
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{\ln 3} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{1}{2 \ln 3} \left[\frac{(3)^2}{3} - \frac{0}{3} \right]$ (X)

$= \frac{1}{2 \ln 3} [9 - 0]$

Ex $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx$

توفير متبقة الدالة المطلوبه $\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)$
ثم تكامل

$= -2 \cos \sqrt{x} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = -2 \cos \sqrt{\pi} - (-2 \cos(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}))$
 $= -2 \cos \sqrt{\pi} + 2 \cos \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$\int_1^2 \sqrt{(z^2 - \bar{z}^2)^2 + 4} \cdot dz \quad \text{H.w}$$

$$\text{Ex 9.} \int_0^1 e^x \cdot dx = [e^x]_0^1 = e^1 - e^0 = e - 1$$

$$\text{Ex 9.} \int_0^\pi \cos 3x \cdot \cos 4x \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(-x) \cdot dx + \cos(7x)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(-x) \cdot dx + \frac{1}{7} \cos(7x) \cdot dx \cdot 7]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin x + \frac{1}{7} \sin(7x) \right]_0^\pi$$

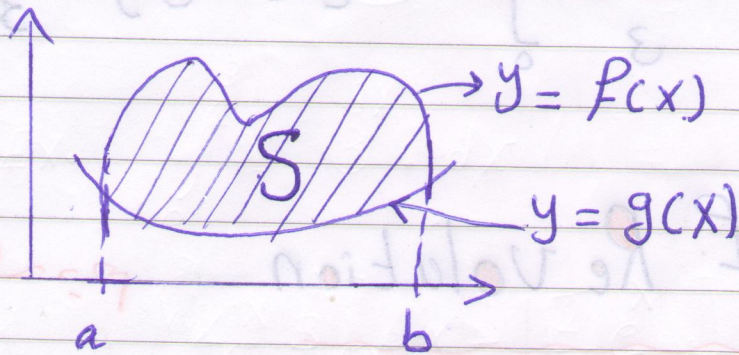
$$\frac{1}{2} (\sin(180) + \frac{1}{7} \sin(7 \cdot 180)) - \sin(0) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

Application of Integration. أحد تطبيقات التكامل

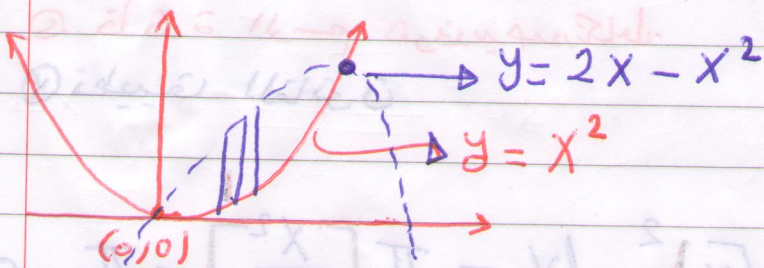
المحدد مع أحاد مساهمة
والحجم

Areas between Curves



$$A = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot dx - \int_a^b g(x) \cdot dx \rightarrow \text{قانون المساحة}$$

Exa → Find the Area of region bounded by
Parabolas $y = x^2$ and $y = 2x - x^2$



$$A = \int_0^1 f(x) - g(x) \cdot dx$$

$$A = \int_0^1 (2x - x^2) - x^2 \cdot dx$$

$$\int_0^1 2x - 2x^2 \cdot dx \Rightarrow 2 \int_0^1 (x - x^2) \cdot dx$$

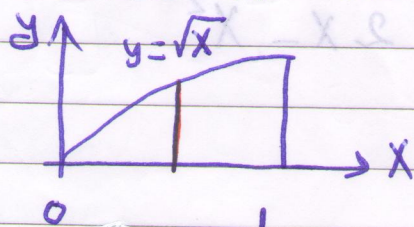
$$= 2 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{3}$$

Volume of Revolution

أيجاد الحجم

$$V = \int_a^b \pi [f(x)]^2 \cdot dx \Rightarrow \text{قانون الحجم}$$

Ex. Find the Volume of Solid obtained by Rotating about X-axes of region under $y = \sqrt{x}$



- ① الانتاة المرفدة حولي محور
- ② خاتمة الرسم هو خذيه غير مكمل
- ③ تطبيق القانون

$$\text{Volume} = \int_0^1 \pi (\sqrt{x})^2 \cdot dx = \pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$