

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x} & \mathbf$$

$$- \times \cos(x) + \int \cos(x) \cdot dx$$

$$- \times \cos(x) + \sin(x) + c$$

$$34 \int - x \cos(x) + \sin(x) + c$$

$$34 \int \sin(x) + c$$

$$34 \int \sin(x) + c$$

$$35 \int \sin(x) + c$$

$$35$$

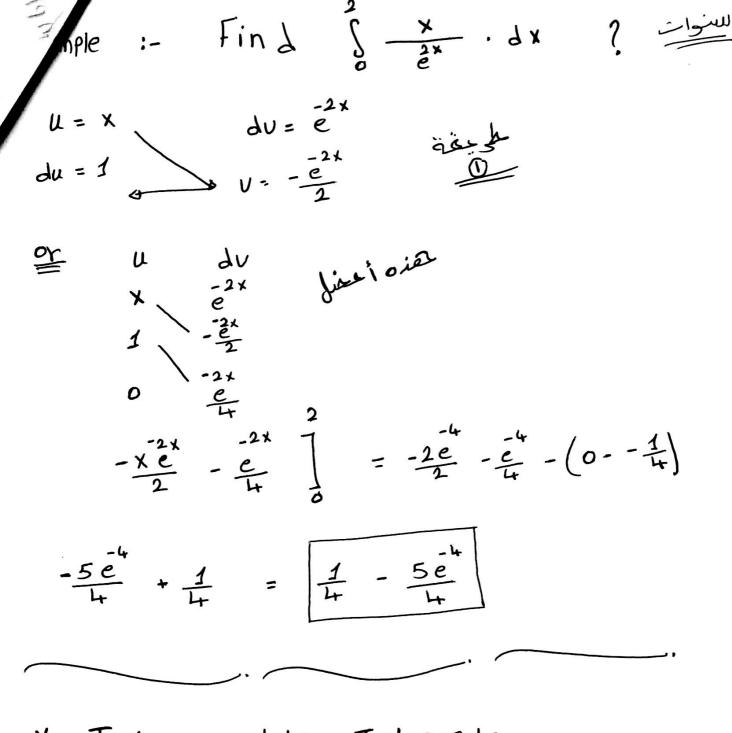
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11-201

 $\int X e \cdot dx$ Lample :- Find 2 \* يملى مله بالمطيقة السابقة على العل سيكون طويل ومعقد عذلك يوجد لمحيقة السما للمحيقة المشبحة 20 L  $\chi^3$ Ð ex 5. 6× ex 6 9 00 3 × - 3 × e + 6 × e - 6 e + C \* الطى يفة حقده تخريط فقط لا كمثيرات لدور مخروبة بإغخان. "sis un #

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k \to \infty} ||f|| &= \lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

Tu



\* Trigonometric Integrals تقامل المبقىخانات المثلثية

اذا لم على عنون الحقبة الحفظ القانون أعلام

F

$$n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} n = n$$

$$n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} n$$

$$n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} n = \frac$$

$$m = m$$
 عدد نمج جند  $n = n = \frac{1}{2}$  عد نمج  $m = m = m$   
 $m = \frac{1}{2}$   $m = \frac{1}{2}$ 

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$$\int \tan(x) \cdot dx = \frac{\tan(x)}{n-1} - \int \tan(x) \cdot dx$$

$$n = 1 \longrightarrow$$

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n=3

$$Sec (x) \cdot dx = \frac{Sec (x) + ton(x)}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int_{Sec (x) \cdot dx}^{n-2} \frac{Sec (x) + ton(x)}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int_{Sec (x) \cdot dx}^{n-2} \frac{Sec (x) + tx}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int_{Sec (x) \cdot dx}^{n-2} \frac{Sec (x) + tx}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int_{Sec (x) \cdot dx}^{n-2} \frac{Sec (x) + tx}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-1} \int_{Sec (x) \cdot dx}^{n-2} \frac{Sec (x) + tx}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-1} \int_{Sec (x) \cdot dx}^{n-2} \frac{Sec (x) + tx}{n-1} + \frac{Sec (x)}{n-1} \int_{Sec (x) \cdot dx}^{n-2} \frac{Sec (x) + tx}{n-1} + \frac{Sec$$

Integrals of the form 
$$\int tan(x) \delta e_{c}(x) dx$$
  
 $m = 1$   $n = 1$   $y = \delta e_{c}(x) dx$   
 $n = 1$   $n = 1$   $y = \delta e_{c}(x) dx$   
 $n = 1$   $\pi = 1$   $\pi = 1$   
 $\delta e_{c}(x) dy = \delta e_{c}(x)$   
 $\delta e_{c}(x) dy = \delta e_{c}(x)$   
 $\delta e_{c}(x) dy = \delta e_{c}(x)$   
 $\delta e_{c}(x) \delta e_{c}(x)$   
 $\delta e_{c}(x) \delta e_{c}(x)$   
 $\delta e_{c}(x) \delta e_{c}(x)$   
 $\pi = 1$   $\pi = 1$   
 $\delta e_{c}(x) (x) = \delta e_{c}(x)$   
 $\delta e_{c}(x) = 1$   
 $\delta e$ 

Integrals of the form  

$$\int \sin(mx) \cos(nx) \cdot 4x$$

$$\int \sin(mx) \sin(nx) \cdot 4x$$

$$\int \cos(mx) \cos(nx) \cdot 4x$$

$$\int \sin(A) \cos(B) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sin(A-B) + \sin(A+B) \right]$$

$$\sin(A) \sin(B) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B) \right]$$

$$\cos(A) \cos(B) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B) \right]$$

$$\cos(A) \cos(B) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B) \right]$$



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$$\int \sec(x) \tan(x) dx = xc|x^{2} = \int \sec(x) dx = xc|x^{2}$$

$$\int \sec(x) dx = xc|x^{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \sin(x) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \text{ ample }:- \text{ Find } \int Se^{2} (x) \sqrt[3]{fan(x)} \cdot dx ?$$

$$y = fan(x) \qquad \qquad \int Se^{2} (x) \sqrt[3]{y} dy \qquad \qquad dy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = Se^{2} (x) \qquad \qquad \int Se^{2} (x) \sqrt[3]{y} dy \qquad \qquad dy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = dx \qquad \qquad \int y^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot dy = \frac{3}{4} y^{\frac{1}{3}} + c$$

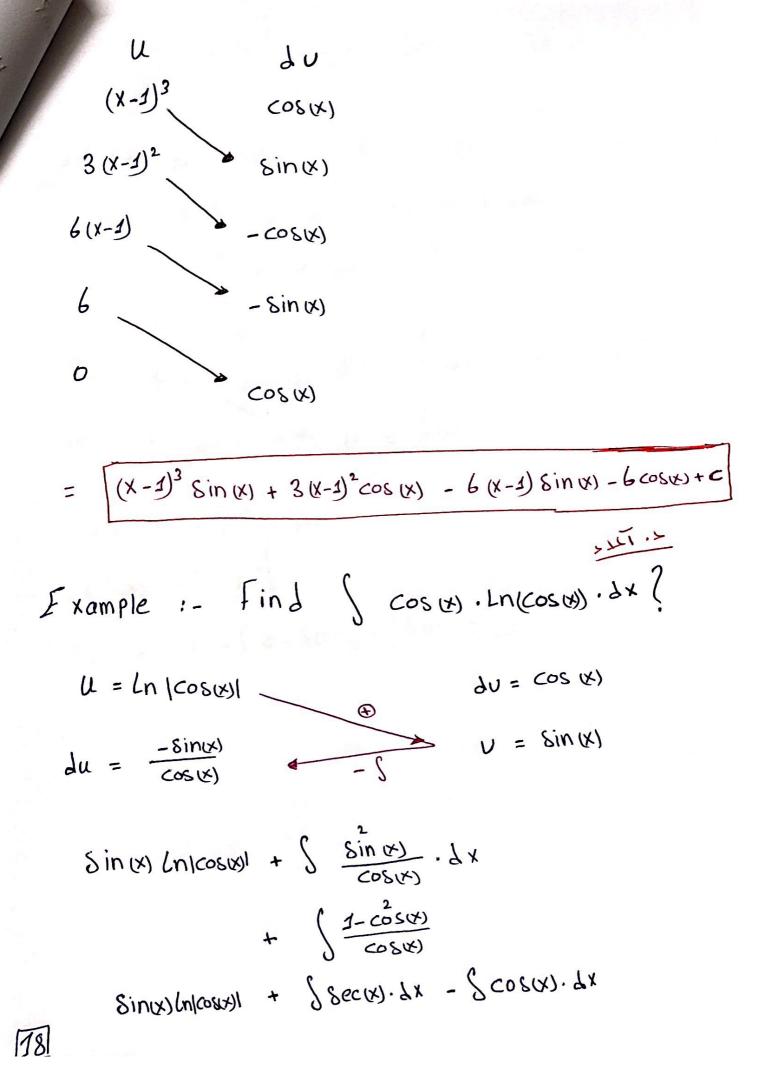
$$\frac{3}{4} (fan(x))^{\frac{1}{3}} + c$$

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Example :-  
The Suitable Substitution for evaluating  

$$\int cot(x) csc(x) \cdot dx$$
?  
 $\boxed{Y = csc(x)}$   
Example :-  
The Suitable Substitution for evaluating  
 $\int sin(x) cos(x) \cdot dx$ ?  
 $\boxed{Y = sin(x)}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{x \to 0} \operatorname{Ple} := \operatorname{Find} \int \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} \operatorname{Sin} \operatorname{W} \cdot \operatorname{dx} ? \qquad \operatorname{Ind} \cdot \operatorname{L} \\ \mathcal{U} = \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} \operatorname{Ix} & \operatorname{dv} = \operatorname{I} \\ \operatorname{du} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} & \operatorname{U} = x \\ \times \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} \operatorname{W} & - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot \operatorname{dx} \\ \operatorname{U} = \operatorname{Ix} & \operatorname{U} = x \\ \operatorname{U} = x \\$$



(x) Ln | cos (x) + Ln | sec (x) + tan (x) - Sin(x) Example :- Suppose that f(I) = f(I)f (0) = 2 and f is continuous Find Jx Soundx du = S (x) U=X~ U = S(X) du = 1x S (x) - S S (x) · dx x \$x) - Sx) I S(1) - S(1) - [0-S(0)] - S(0) = [2] حسر الحسب فحارج

Trigonometric Substitutions  

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a^2 - x^2 \\ a^2 - x^2 \end{bmatrix}_{\substack{1 \le n \le 1}} \underbrace{1 \le 1 \le n \le n}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n}} \\ \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n}} \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n}} \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n}} \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n}} \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n}} \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n}} \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n}} \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n}} \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n}} \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = a \le n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n \le n \le n(0)}} \underbrace{x = 2\cos n(0)}_{\substack{1 \le n$$

4 cos(0) 20 X  $\int \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\theta) \right] . 10$ \* خجع للغان  $2\theta$  +  $\sin(2\theta)$  + c Jue quais aft XOX sin(20) =  $\chi = 2 \sin \Theta$  $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$  $\frac{X}{2} = \sin\theta$ Sin(X)  $2\sin(\frac{x}{2}) + \sin(2\sin(\frac{x}{2})) + c$ ملتمن ما شرث 7 • المحطنا وجود مقدار 2x - 2 لمغلك الستخدمنا الفرض 28ing = 28ing ضنا بباشتقاق الفرض وتعويض في المسؤال
 اجمنا للفحض بدرجاع (X) بدل 
  $2\sin(\frac{x}{2}) + 2\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} + c$ 

$$\operatorname{comple} := \operatorname{Fin} \int \int \frac{\cos w}{\sqrt{2} - (\sin w)^2} \cdot dx \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\sin(\theta) \cos(\theta)}{\cos^{3}(\theta)} \cdot d\theta$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{(1-\cos(\theta))}{\cos^{3}(\theta)} \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot d\theta$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \int \frac{(1-\cos(\theta))}{\cos^{3}(\theta)} \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot d\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \cos(\theta)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{(1-u^{2})}{(1-u^{2})} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x} &= a^{2} \quad |ia = 1 \quad |ia =$$

$$\int 4 \sec(\theta) (fan(\theta) + 1) \cdot d\theta - 4 \ln |\sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)|$$

$$\int 4 \sec(\theta) fan(\theta) d\theta + 4 \ln |\sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)| - 4 \ln |\sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)|$$

$$\frac{\int 4 \sec(\theta) fan(\theta) fan(\theta) \cdot d\theta}{Z = 22^{2}}$$

$$\int 4 \sec(\theta) fan(\theta) fan(\theta) \cdot d\theta$$

$$Z = \sec(\theta) fan(\theta)$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\theta} = \sec(\theta) fan(\theta)$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\theta} = 4\theta$$

$$\int 4 z dz = 2z^{2}$$

$$= 2(\sec(\theta))^{2}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\theta} = \sec(\theta) fan(\theta)$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\theta} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + c = e^{-2(\sec(\theta))^{2}}$$

$$\int 2 \sec(\frac{x+2}{2}) + c = e^{-2(\sec(\frac{x+2}{2}))} + c$$

$$\int xample :- The suitable trigonometric is substitution Sor evaluating  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^{2} + 16)^{2}}$$$

$$X = 4 \tan(\theta)$$

\* ملخص للتباعدت استلاشة

$$f = a the first for the firs$$

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$$\int \frac{2(\tan \theta + 1)}{2} \cdot d\theta$$
  

$$\int \tan(\theta) \cdot d\theta + \int 1 \cdot d\theta$$
  

$$\ln|\sec(\theta)| + \theta + c$$
  

$$\ln|\sec(-|\tan(-\frac{x^2}{2})|) + |\tan(-\frac{x^2}{2})| + c$$
  

$$\ln \sec(-|\tan(-\frac{x^2}{2})|) + |\tan(-\frac{x^2}{2})| + c$$
  

$$\int x \sec(-\frac{x^2}{2}) + c$$
  

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}{x} \cdot dx$$
  

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{3}}}{x} \cdot dx$$
  

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{3}}}{x} \cdot dx$$
  

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{3}}}{x} \cdot dx$$
  

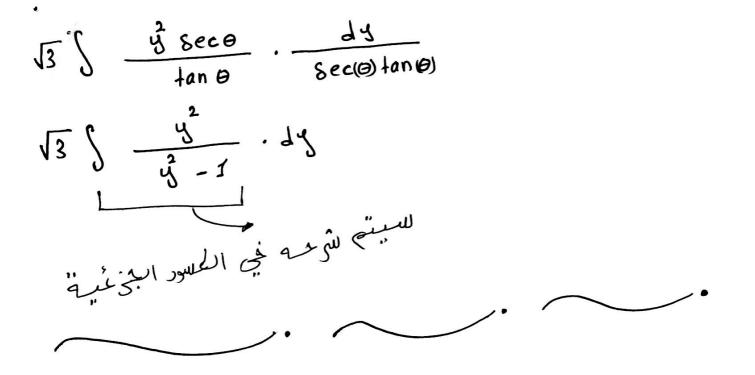
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{3(1+n^2 + 1)}}{\sqrt{3} + \tan(\theta)} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
  

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} + \tan(\theta)} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
  

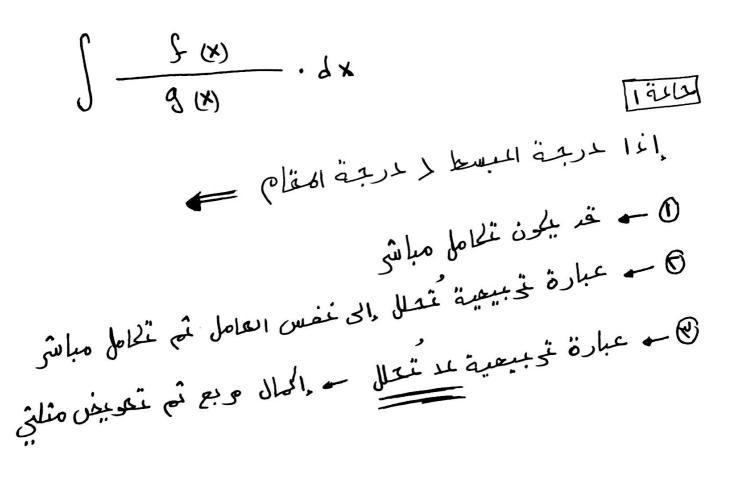
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} + \tan(\theta)} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
  

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} + \tan(\theta)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
  

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} + \tan(\theta)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{$$



\* Integration by Partial Fractions



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Frample :- Find 
$$\int \frac{1}{36 + x^2} dx$$
 ?  
Since double  $0 + -\frac{1}{1244}$   
 $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6n}\left(\frac{x}{6}\right) + c$   
F xample :- Find  $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 40x + 25} dx$  ?  
 $\int \frac{1}{(x - 5)(x - 5)} dx$   
 $\int \frac{1}{(x - 5)(x - 5)} dx$   
 $\int (x - 5)^{-2} dx$   
 $\int (x - 5)^{-1} + c$ 

$$x_{am ple} := find \int \frac{1}{x^{2} - 2x + 37} \cdot dx ?$$

$$y_{a}^{2} - 2x + 37 \cdot dx ?$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^{2} - 2x + 1 - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{34} = \frac{1}{34} \cdot \frac{1}{34}$$

$$F \times ample := Find  $\int \frac{2x+5}{x^2+5x-8} dx$   

$$In \int \frac{2x+5}{x^2+5x-8} dx ?$$
  

$$Ln \int \frac{2x+5}{x^2+5x-8} + c$$$$

$$\frac{x}{x^{3}+1} \cdot \lambda x ?$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{3x}{x^3+1} \cdot dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{9} \frac{$$

$$2 \ln |x-1| + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + c$$
  
F xam ple :- Write out the Sorm   
oS partical Fractions ?  

$$(2) \frac{2x+1}{x(x-1)(x+15)(x-7)}$$
  
 $\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+15} + \frac{d}{x-7}$ 
  
 $(2) \frac{4x+1}{(x-1)^2(x+5)^3}$ 
  
 $\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x+5} + \frac{d}{(x+5)^2} + \frac{F}{(x+5)^3}$ 

$$x \text{ ample :-} \quad Fin \downarrow \int \frac{1}{x^2 - x} \cdot dx ?$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x-1)} \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} \quad \text{eright lifts, l, plan, logit lifts, l, plan, logit 0}{plan, logit 0}$$

$$A(x-1) + Bx = 1 \quad \text{Jobstiel} (C)$$

$$x = 1 \quad \text{Jobstiel} (C)$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Xomple :- Find} & \int & \frac{2 x^2}{x - r} \cdot dx & ? \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\$$

\* 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cdot dx$$
  
\*  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cdot dx$   
\*  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cdot dx$   
 $\int_{a}^{c} f(x) \cdot dx$   
 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cdot dx$   
 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cdot dx$   
 $f(x) \cdot dx$ 

\* يكون المتكامل convergent عندما تكون المنهاية موجود \* يكون المتكامل divergent عندما تكون المنهاية في موجودة ۲. راعیا \_\_\_\_\_ Example :- Find S = .dx?  $\lim_{t \to \infty} \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \longrightarrow \lim_{t \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) \int_{T}^{T}$  $\lim_{t \to \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{t} + 1 \right) = \boxed{+1} \quad \text{Conv} \quad to \stackrel{1}{=}$  $F \times ample := Find \int_{1+x^2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot dx ?$  $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx_+ \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$  $\begin{cases} \lim_{\substack{t \to \infty \\ t \to \infty$  $\lim_{t\to\infty} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  $\lim_{\substack{t \to -\infty}} \frac{1}{t} \frac{1}{t$ CONV to T

xample :- Find

$$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-x}} = 2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-x}}$$

$$F \times ample := Find \int_{0}^{\infty} x e^{x} dx ?$$

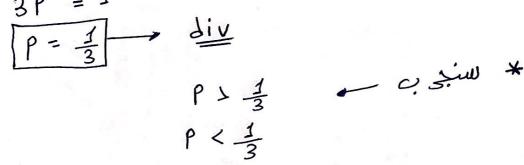
$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{0}^{t} x e^{x} dx$$

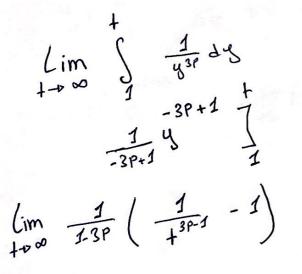
$$- x e^{x} + \int_{0}^{t} dx$$

$$- x e^{x} - e^{x} \int_{0}^{t} dx$$

\* موضح کم کیس جدید و لمنه بط یقة غیر مبانتی ق ابتار فيمية م Example: - Find the value of P is the integral  $\int \frac{1}{X^{P}}$ نعل المسؤلا بمشحل طبيعي وكاننا على فيرة ٩  $\lim_{t \to \infty} \int \frac{1}{x P} \cdot dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{-P+1}{-P+1} \int_{T}^{T}$ Lim <u>1</u> <u>1-P</u> <u>1</u> <u>1-P</u> <u>X</u> <u>1</u>  $\frac{1}{1-P}\left(\begin{array}{c}1-P\\+\end{array}\right)$ div - P=1 d  $\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{1-P} \left( \frac{1}{1-P} - 1 \right) \longrightarrow$ - P<1 2 div  $\frac{1}{XP} \cdot dX = \frac{1}{XP} \cdot d$ 

xample :- The value of P such that  
the improper integral 
$$\int_{e}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^{3P}}$$
  
Converges are?  
 $\frac{y}{y} = (n \cdot x)$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = x dy$   
 $3P = 1$ 

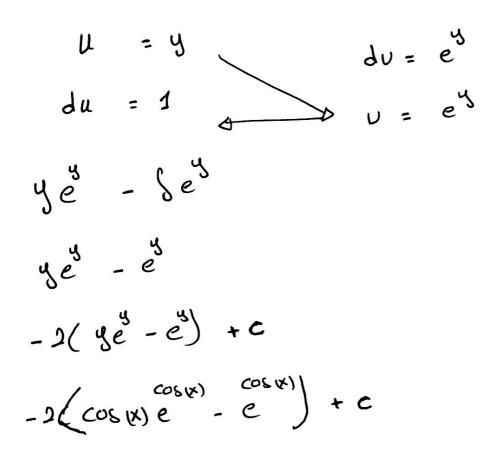




Conv		when	
P	7	1/10	7

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$$\frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{100} \int \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}$$



Find 
$$\int Ln |\sqrt{x}| (x^3 + 3) dx$$
?  

$$U = Ln(\sqrt{x}) \qquad du = x^3 + 3$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2x} \qquad u = \frac{x^3}{4} + 3x$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \int \frac{x^3}{8} + \frac{3}{2} dx$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{22} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{32} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{32} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{32} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{32} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

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$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{32} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{4} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

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$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{4} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{4} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{4} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{4} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{4} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{4} + -\frac{3}{2}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{4} + -\frac{3}{4}x + c$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{5n}x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}{5n}x\right) - \frac{x^4}{5n}x$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{5n}x\right) Ln(\sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^4}$$

Find 
$$\int \operatorname{Sech}(x) \cdot dx$$
?  

$$\int \frac{2}{e^{x} + e^{x}} \cdot dx \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \int \frac{2e^{x}}{2e^{x} + 1} \cdot dx$$

$$e^{x}$$

$$\int \frac{2e^{x}}{2e^{x} + e^{x}} \cdot dx \qquad = 2 + \frac{2e^{x}}{2e^{x} + 1} \cdot \frac{2e^{x}$$

[49]

Find 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4an} \sqrt{3}}{\sin(2x)} \cdot dx$$
  
 $\int \frac{\sqrt{4an} \sqrt{3}}{2\sin(x)\cos(x)} \cdot dx$   
 $\int \frac{\sqrt{4an} \sqrt{3}}{2\sin(x)\cos(x)} \cdot dx$   
 $\int \frac{\sqrt{4a}}{2\sin(x)\cos(x)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4a}}{2\sin(x)\cos(x)\cos(x)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4a}}{2\sin(x)\cos$ 

$$\int \frac{1}{(4a^{2}a^{2}+1)^{2}} \cdot be^{2} d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{be^{2}}{(4a^{2}a^{2}+1)^{2}} \cdot d\theta \rightarrow \int cos(\theta) \cdot d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \int 1 + cos(\theta) \cdot d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{\sin(\theta)}{2}\right) + c$$

$$X = 4an\theta$$

$$\theta = 4a^{2}(\theta)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4an} + \frac{\sin(\theta)}{2}\right) = 2cos(\theta) \sin(\theta)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4an} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}\right)$$

Write out the Sorm partical  
Fractions os 
$$\frac{10 \times +5}{\chi^2 (\chi^2 - j)^2 (\chi + y)^2 (\chi^2 + \chi + j)}$$
?  
 $\frac{A}{\chi} + \frac{B}{\chi^2} + \frac{C}{\chi^2} + \frac{d}{\chi^{-1}} + \frac{F}{(\chi - j)^2} + \frac{F}{(\chi$ 

Find S x JX-I. dx 2 Lilli 13 U du 3(X-1)3 2 · 华(X-1)号 ₩<u>8</u> (X-1) ¥ 105 ₩ (X-1) ½ 0  $\frac{2x^{2}}{3}(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{8x}{15}(x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{16}{165}(x-1)^{\frac{7}{2}} + c$ ante Q14 Find S Ln X. Jx ? Sln x.dx = nflnord 2 Slows. Jx U = Ln(x) dv = 1 $du = \frac{1}{x}$  v = xX(n x) - 5 1. dx  $2\left[x(nx) - x\right] + c$ 

ï

$$\frac{44}{5} = \frac{5}{5}$$
Find the Substitution is needed  
to evaluate the integral  $\int sec (y) tan(y) dx$ ?  

$$\frac{13}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{13}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{13}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac$$

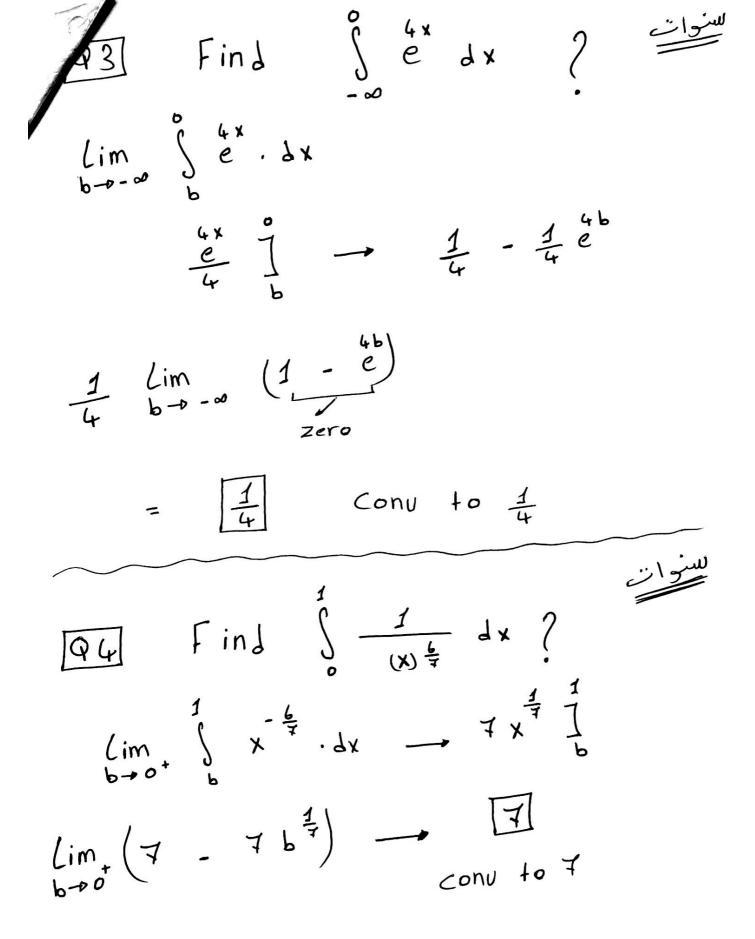
20 The Suitable trigonometric  
Substitution Sor evaluating 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{16-x^2}}{x^2} dx$$
  
 $\overline{x} = 4 \sin(\theta)$   
  
 $\overline{x} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sec(\theta)$   
  
 $\overline{x} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sec(\theta)$   
  
 $\overline{x} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sec(\theta)$   
  
 $\overline{y} = \cos(x)$   
 $\frac{\sqrt{5} \sin(x)}{\sqrt{5} \cos(\theta)} \cdot dx$   
  
 $\frac{\sqrt{5} \sin(x)}{\sqrt{5} \cos(\theta)} \cdot dx$   
  
 $\frac{\sqrt{5} \sin(x)}{\sqrt{5} \cos(\theta)} \cdot dx$   
  
 $\frac{\sqrt{5} \sin(x)}{\sqrt{5} \cos(\theta)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{(\cos(x))\frac{4}{3}} + c$   
  
 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \cdot dy$   
  
 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} + c$   
  
 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} + c$   
  
 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} + c$ 

and any

Find 
$$\int e^{x} \int 1 - e^{2x} dx$$
  
 $e^{x} = \sin(\theta)$   
 $e^{x} \int \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \frac{\cos(\theta) d\theta}{\sin(\theta)}$   
 $e^{x} \int x = \cos(\theta) d\theta$   
 $\int \int c^{2} \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \frac{\cos(\theta) d\theta}{\sin(\theta)}$   
 $\int c^{2} \sin(\theta) d\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\int \frac{1}{2} d\theta + \int \frac{\cos(\theta)}{2} d\theta$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \theta + \frac{\sin(\theta)}{4} + c$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^{2}(\theta)}{2} + \frac{e^{x} \int 1 - e^{2x}}{2} + c}{1} \frac{1}{4} e^{x}$   
 $\int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \sin^{2}(\theta) + \frac{e^{x} \int 1 - e^{2x}}{2} + c}{1} \frac{1}{4} e^{x}$   
 $\int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{$ 

$$\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{c}{(x+2)^2} \qquad (x+2)^2 + B(x)(x+2) + cx = 3x^2 + 11x + 14 \qquad (x+2)^2 + B(x)(x+2) + cx = 3x^2 + 11x + 14 \qquad (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^2 \qquad (x+2)^2 + (x+2)^$$

 $= \left( \left( x^{2} + 1 \right)^{2} + \left( Bx + c \right) \left( x^{2} + 1 \right) \left( x \right) + \left( Dx + F \right) x = 1 - x + 2x^{2} - x^{3}$  $A(x^{4}+2x^{2}+1) + B(x^{4}+x^{2}) + C(x^{3}+x) + Dx^{2}+Ex =$  $1 - x + 2x^{2} - x^{3}$ غساوي المحاملات (A+B)  $X^{4}$  +  $C \xrightarrow{3}$  +  $(2A+B+D) \xrightarrow{7}$  +  $(C+E) \xrightarrow{1}$  + A=  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ لا يوجد للي • في ج A + B = 0الطحف الملجمي م المدرجية الحاليحية C = -1 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} - \frac{x+1}{x^2+1}$ = 2 2A + - A + D  $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}} - \frac{x}{x^{2}+1} - \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} \\ aloleic^{2} \\ aloleic^{2} \\ \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} - \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} \\ \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^{2}+1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln |x| \\ - \frac{1}{2} (x^{2}+1) + K \end{cases}$ A+D=2-1+E = -1E = 0 A = 1B = -1(D = 1) 62



Find the Set of all values OSP for Which the integral is im proper  $(I) \int_{-P+3x}^{2} \frac{dx}{P+3x}$ 2 منى يكون غيى متعمل غساوي المقام بالمصفى P+3x =0 p = -3X $-\frac{P}{2} = X$  $-1 \leq X \leq 2$  $-1 \leq \frac{-P}{2} \leq 2$  $-3 \leq -P \leq 6$ 3 <u>1</u> P <u>1</u>-6

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} - P} = 0$$

$$\int \frac{$$

Find 
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} Sec(x) \cdot dx$$
?  

$$\lim_{b \to \pi} \int_{0}^{b} Sec(x) \cdot dx$$

$$\lim_{b \to \pi} \int_{0}^{b} Sec(x) \cdot dx$$

$$\lim_{b \to \pi} \left| Sec(b) + tan(b) \right| = \left[ Ln \left| Sec(b) + tan(b) \right| \right]$$

$$\lim_{b \to \pi} \left| Ln \left| Sec(b) + tan(b) \right| = \left[ M \right]$$

$$\lim_{b \to \pi} div$$

"Lis ul

x = S(t) Ty = g(t) Tparametric equation Example :- Sketch the curve defined by the parametric equations  $X = +^{2} - 1$ 4=++1 y ++1 -1 × +<sup>2</sup> - 1 + 3 - 2 (0.0) 0 - 1 0 (-1,1) -1 1 0 (0,2) 2 0 1 (3,3) 3 3 2 3 1 -1 3 the state of the \* نجعل + موضوع القانون Parabola في لا شم نعومه في x القطع الهجافي + = 4-1  $x = (y-1)^2 - 1 = y^2 - 2y$   $x = y^2 - 2y$ 2

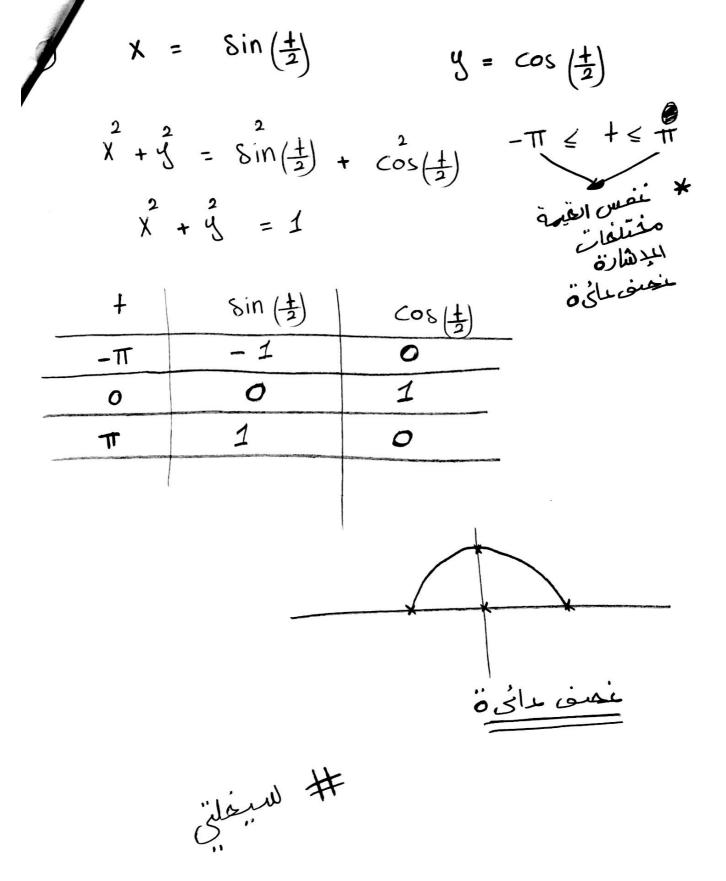
xample :- What curve represented by the following Parametric equation  $\frac{11}{1000} = 1$   $\frac{11}{1000} = 1$ 1 X = Cos(H)م نستذم متطابقة  $x^{2} + y^{2} = cos(t) + sin(t) = 1$ sin(t) COS(+) + (21) 1 0 0 1 HA 0 -1 0 TT 10) (-1,0) - 1 3TT 2 0 101-1) 21 1 0 مانی قالی الحربی الحدی القطی (010)  $x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$ 1

3

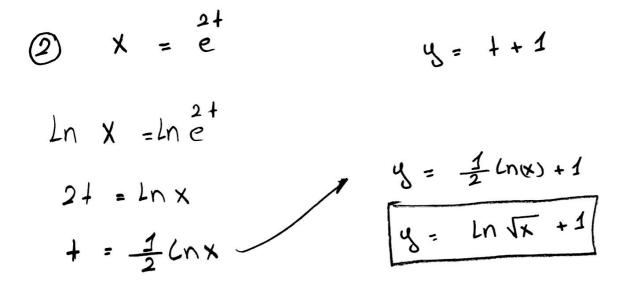
10+ X = Cos(t) $y = \sin(t) \quad o \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  $x^{2} + y^{2} = cos(t) + sin(t) = 1$ 3 +1011) + COS (+) Sin(+) 1 0 0 × 1 (10) 0 下し (-1.0) - 1 0 T غصف عابى ة

(3)  $X = 5 + 2\cos(t)$   $y = 3 + 2\sin(t)$   $(X-5)^{2} + (y-3)^{2} = 4\cos(t) + 4\sin(t)$   $(X-5)^{2} + (y-3)^{2} = 4$  $(X-5)^{2} + (y-3)^{2} = 4$ 

4



cample :- Find the cartesion equation  $T = \sin(t) \qquad y = \csc(t) \quad 0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2}$   $Y = \frac{1}{\sin(t)}$   $Y = \frac{1}{x}$ 



y = 1 - +

3 
$$X = \sqrt{+}$$
  
 $x^2 = +$   
 $y = 1 - x^2$ 

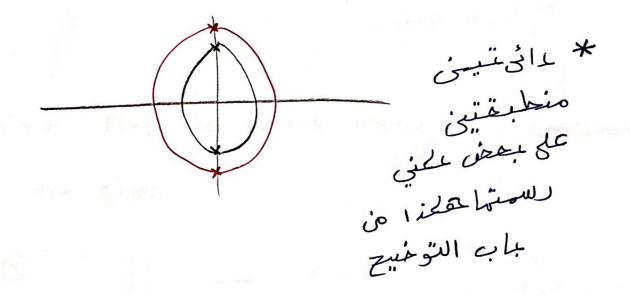
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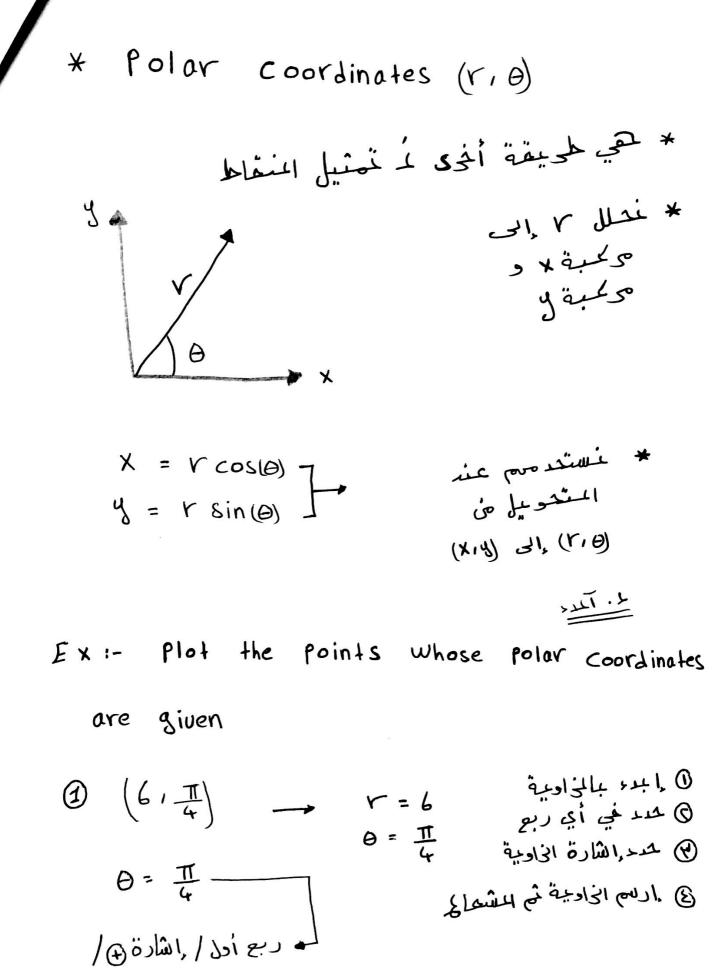
\* 
$$(XI, YJ)(XJ, YJ)$$
 is it is the fact in the factor is  
equations equations  
 $X = XJ + (XJ - XJ) + 0 \le t \le J$   
 $Y = YJ + (YJ - YJ) + 0 \le t \le J$   
 $y = YJ + (YJ - YJ) + 0 \le t \le J$   
 $\underbrace{FX} := Find$  the paretmetric equation  
Sor the line pass through  $(J_1 = J)(2, g)$ ?  
 $(J_1, 5) (2, g)$   
 $X = J + t$   
 $Y = 5 + 3t$ 

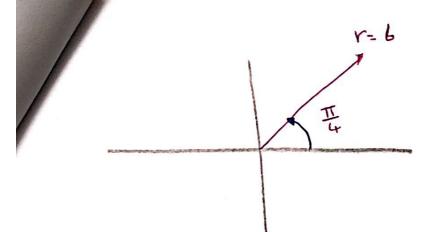
.

\* معادیدة دانی ق می کندها (۵،۵) و ندهسف القطی ۲  
(۲ - ۵)<sup>2</sup> + (۲)<sup>2</sup> = 
$$r^{2}$$
  
(۲ - ۵)<sup>2</sup> + (۲ - ۵)<sup>2</sup> =  $r^{2}$   
(۲ - ۵)<sup>2</sup> + (۲ - ۵)<sup>2</sup> =  $r^{2}$   
(۲ - ۵)<sup>2</sup> + (۲ - ۵)<sup>2</sup> =  $r^{2}$   
(۲ - ۵)<sup>2</sup> + (1 - ۵)<sup>2</sup> =  $r^{2}$   
(1 - ۵)<sup>2</sup> +  $r^{2}$   
(1 - 8)<sup>2</sup> +  $r^{2}$ 

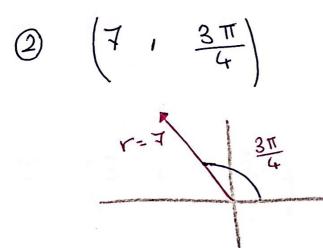
+ \	Sin(24)	COS(24)	
0	0	3	
FIN	0	-1	
T	0	1	Nonesta Parter Contractor
311	0	-1	
217	0	1.0	a wat a series i Dane 15 Manuar a (M 100 and 10 M 100 and 10 Anna anna







\* لمو اشارة G ساعبة مع عقادب المساعة



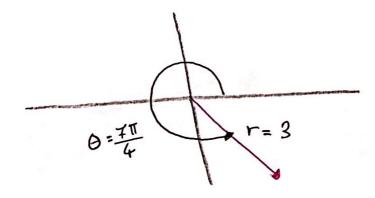
$$\Theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{180}{\pi} = \frac{135}{\pi}$$

$$1 \frac{135}{\pi}$$

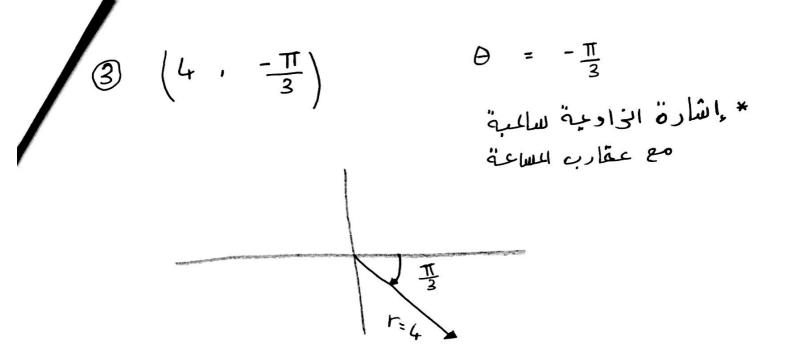
$$1 \frac{135}{\pi}$$

$$1 \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

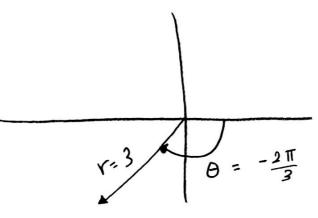
$$(3) (3) (\frac{7\pi}{4}) \qquad \theta = \frac{7\pi}{4} + \frac{180}{\pi} = 315$$





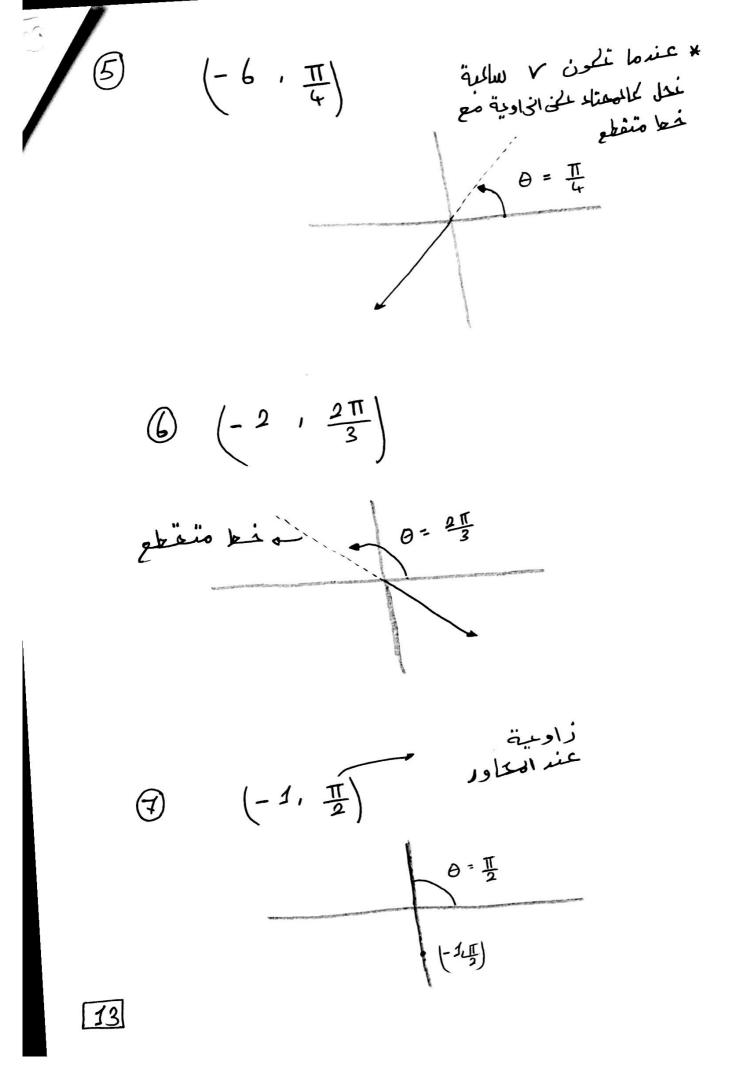








12



$$Fectangular \leftarrow (X, Y_{A}) + Sin(\theta) = 2 Sin(\frac{1}{3}) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$(-2, \frac{3\pi}{4})$$

$$\Theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} * \frac{180}{\pi} = 135$$

$$X = Y \cos(\Theta) = -2\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$Y = Y \sin(\Theta) = -2 \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}\right)$$

③ 
$$(-2, \underline{\pi})$$
  
× = rcos(日) = -2 cos() = 0  
y = rsin(日) = -2 sin() = -2  
(0, -2)

\* 
$$(Y, \theta) = (Y, \theta + 2n\pi)$$
  $\rightarrow (Y, \theta) * (Y, \theta) * (Y, \theta) * (Y, \theta) = (Y, \theta + 2n\pi)$   
 $3i(\theta, \theta) = i(\theta, \theta) * (\pi, \theta) * (\pi, \theta) * (Y, \theta) = (Y, \theta) * (\pi, \theta) *$ 

$$E \times := Convert the Point (-1, \sqrt{3}) to$$
Polar coordinate with YLO and  $0 \le 0 \le 2\pi$ ?  

$$Y = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \sqrt{4} = \pm 2 = -2$$

$$0 = tan'(-\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$e = tan'(-\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$e = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\Theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\Theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$I = \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

\* 
$$(r, \theta) \leq l_{x}(x, y) \approx 1$$
  $(x, y) \approx 1$   $(x, y) \approx 1$ 

Ex:- Find a polar equation for the Curve represented by the given cartesian equation ?

1) XY =4

$$(r\cos(\theta))(r\sin(\theta)) = 4$$

$$r^{2} \sin(\theta)\cos(\theta) = 4$$

$$2\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)r^{2} = 8$$

$$r^{2} = \frac{8}{\sin(2\theta)} = \frac{8\cos(2\theta)}{\sin(2\theta)}$$

2 4 g = X  $4 \# (r \sin(\theta))^2 = r \cos(\theta)$  $4r^{2}sin(\Theta) = rcos(\Theta)$ (canel \* ۲ غلط بدنها قد تکون حلق  $4r^{2}sin(\theta) - rcos(\theta) = 0$  $Y(4r \sin(\theta) - \cos(\theta)) = 0$  $Y = \frac{\cos(\theta)}{4\sin(\theta)}$ r =0 and + te secuil II = 0  $V = \frac{\cos(\theta)}{4\sin(\theta)}$ اعناعتج بيكون ٥-٢ لمذلب لم فأخذه عذنه موجور # محمد السفاريني 20

4 = 2  $V \sin(\theta) = 2$  $Y = 2 c S c(\theta)$ 

B

 $y = \sqrt{3} x$ (J  $+an(\Theta) = -$ 3  $\frac{9}{x} = \sqrt{3}$  $fan(\Theta) = \sqrt{3}$  $G = \frac{T}{3}$ 

 $x^{2} + (y-3)^{2} = 9$ 5  $x^{2} + y^{2} - 6y + 9 = 9$   $x^{2} + y^{2} - 6y + 9 = 9$   $x^{2} + y^{2} - 6y = 0$ 

21

$$r^{2} - 6r\sin(\theta) = 0$$

$$r(r - 6\sin\theta) = 0$$

$$r = 0$$

$$r = 6\sin(\theta)$$

$$r = 6\sin(\theta)$$

$$X = r \cos(\theta)$$

$$Y = r \sin(\theta)$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\int_{x}^{2} = x^{2} + y^{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & r^2 &= r \cos(\theta) \\ \hline & \chi^2 + \frac{2}{3} &= \chi \end{array}$$

(2) 
$$r \cos(\theta) = -4$$
  
 $\boxed{X = -4}$   
(3)  $r = \sin(\theta)$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$ 

 $(r \cos \Theta)^2 = r \sin \Theta$ X = 4

 $\Theta = \prod_{i=1}^{m}$ tan is an is a  $ton(\Theta) = tan(\Xi)$ 43 = 1 Ц = X

 $V = \frac{4}{3\cos(\theta) - 2\sin(\theta)}$   $\frac{3r\cos(\theta) - 2r\sin(\theta)}{3x - 2y = 4}$ 

24

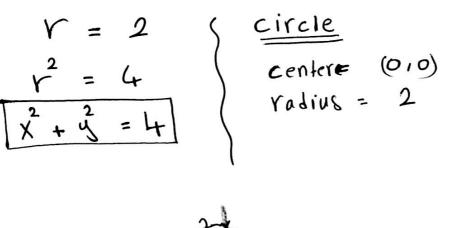
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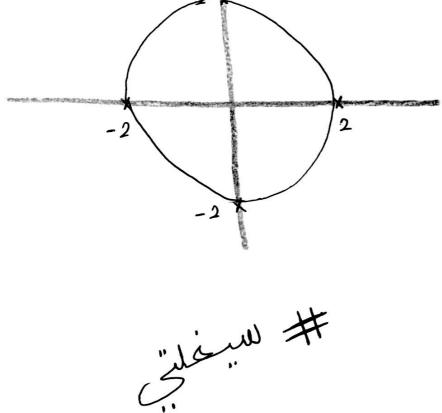
Polar curves -

X

 $\underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array}}_{\substack{x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}} } \underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array}}_{\substack{x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}} } \underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array}}_{\substack{x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array}}_{\substack{x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array}}_{\substack{x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array}}_{\substack{x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array}}_{\substack{x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array}}_{\substack{x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array}}_{\substack{x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array}}_{\substack{x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array}}_{\substack{x = 0 \\ y 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 $F \times i$  The Polar equation r = 5 represent? r = 5  $r^{2} = 25$   $x^{2} + 3 = 25$   $r^{2} = 25$  $r^{2} = 2$ 





Circle  $center = (a_1b)$   $radius = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ 

$$E := The Polar equation$$

$$r = 10 \cos(\Theta) + 6 \sin(\Theta) \text{ represent } ?$$

$$r = 10 \cos(\Theta) + 6 \sin(\Theta) \text{ represent } ?$$

$$r = 10 \cos(\Theta) + 6 r \sin(\Theta)$$

$$\hat{x} + \hat{y} = 10 x + 6y$$

$$\hat{x} - 10 x + y^{2} - 6y = 0$$

$$(x - 5)^{2} + (y - 3)^{2} = 25 + 9$$

$$\frac{\text{Circle}}{\text{eenter}} = (5 + 3)$$

$$radius = \sqrt{34}$$

28

· Carlos

 $= 2b \sin(\theta)$   $r = 2b \sin(\theta)$   $r \neq 0$   $r \neq 0$ 

\* کو کمان کا یا ساوی می خ

 $Y = 2a \cos(\theta)$ r i cisti \* =  $2ar \cos(\theta)$ 

Fx:- Sketch the graph  
of 
$$r = 4 \sin(\theta)$$
?  
 $r = 4 \sin(\theta) \rightarrow r^2 = 4r \sin(\theta)$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = 4ry \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 4ry = 0$   
 $\frac{x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4}{2} \rightarrow \frac{circle}{centre} = (0,2)$   
 $radius = 2$ 

\* ملدخلات + \* في دانة (٥=٥) الحلمة شكون إما البني اسملوي أو السفلي وذلك يتحدد مسب قبرة ط علوي - + + d سفلي 🗕 🖯 ط

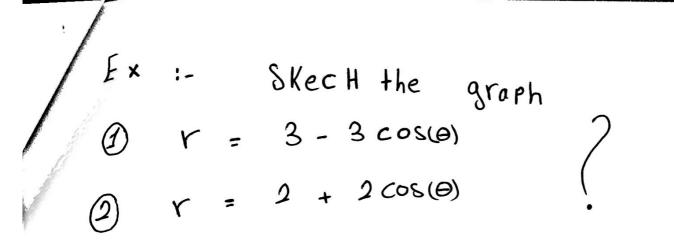
\* في دائة (= ط الحسمة تكون , اما على اليمين أوعلى الميسار ونلك يتحدد حسب قيرة ٥ a · - · بسار م ۵۵

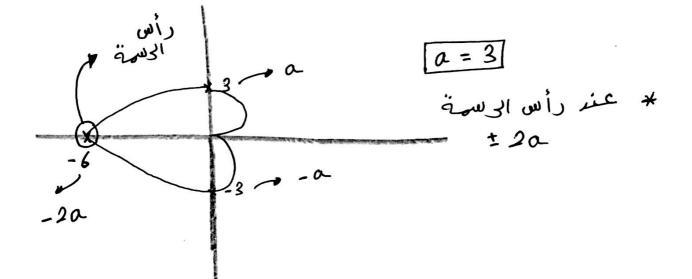
\* عمن القطح دانماً موجب.

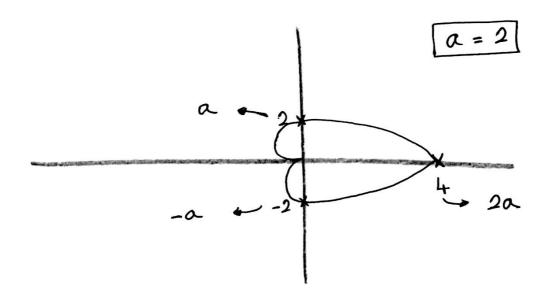
31

Cardioi d Æ  $Y = \alpha(1 + \cos(\theta))$  $V = 0 + a\cos(\theta)$ 

$$Y = Q(1 - \cos \theta)$$
$$Y = Q - Q \cos(\theta)$$





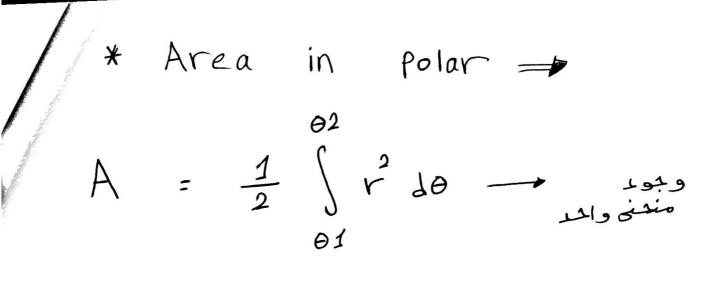


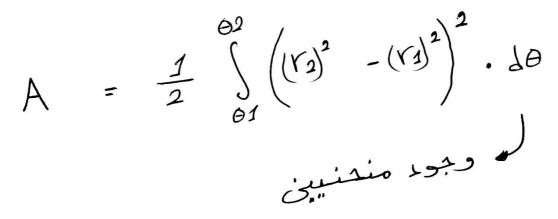
$$* \ r = \alpha(1 + \sin \Theta)$$
$$r = \alpha + \alpha \sin(\Theta)$$

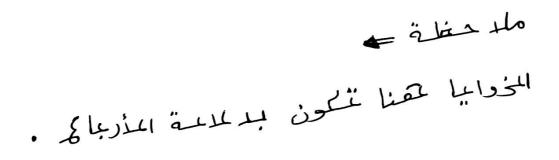
$$Y = Q(1 - \sin(\theta))$$
$$Y = Q - a\sin(\theta)$$

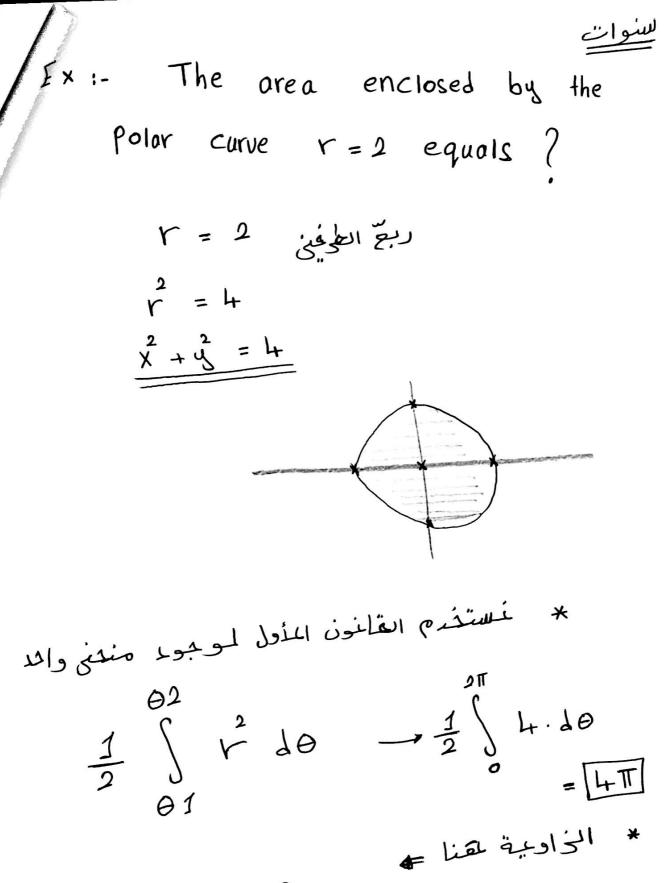
\* المح محمد بناي على  $\Psi - ax$  is و لمان رأس المح محمد بنام أن يابون على  $\Psi$  أو  $\Theta$  و ذلك  $Sin(\Theta)$  في محمد على  $\Psi$  المارة ( $\Theta$ )  $\Psi$   $\Psi$   $\Phi$  $\Theta$   $\Psi$   $\Phi$ 

Ex:- Sketch the graph of  
(a) 
$$r = 3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$$
  
(b)  $r = 2 - 2 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -2 - 2 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -2 - 2 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -2 - 2 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -2 - 2 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -2 - 2 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$   
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(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$   
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(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -2 - 2 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -2 - 2 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -2 - 2 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -2 - 2 \sin(\theta)$   
(c)  $r = -3 + 3 \sin(\theta)$ 







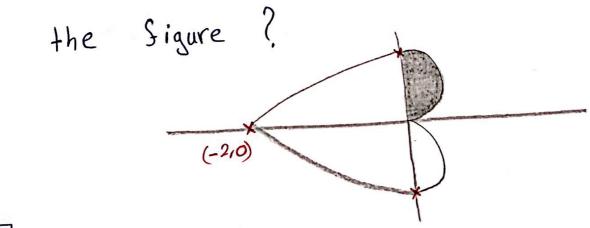


Θ1 → 0 Θ2 → 2TT

4. 1242 x:- Find the area of the region in the right half plane and inside r= 5 r = 5  $x^{2} + y^{2} = 25$  $r^{2} = 25$ -TI المطلوبة العلنف المنف الممنف المنف ا 311

مندنى والحد م التقلنون المذول  

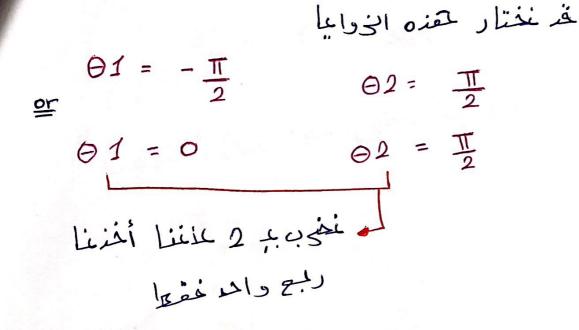
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 + \cos(\theta)^{2} \cdot d\theta)$$
  
 $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (1 + \cos(\theta)^{2} \cdot d\theta)$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 + \cos(\theta)^{2} \cdot d\theta)$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 + \cos(\theta)^{2} \cdot d\theta)$   
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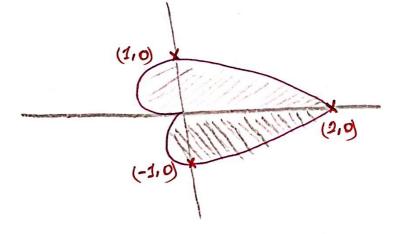
40

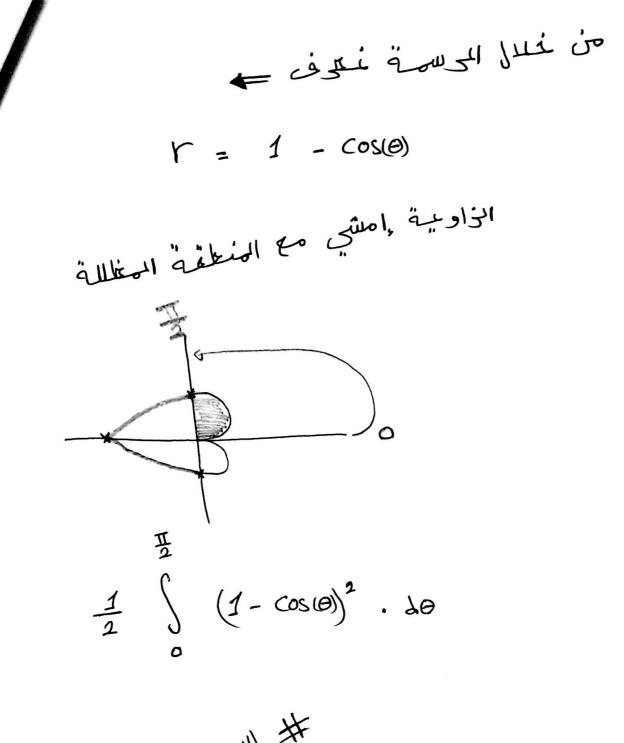
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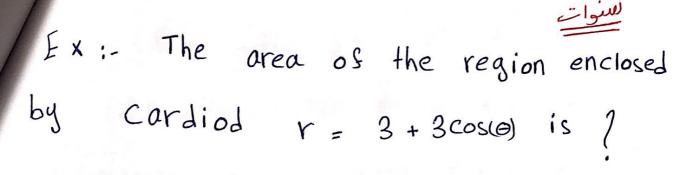
 $E \times :- Find the area of the region$  $inside <math>r = 1 + \cos \theta$ ?

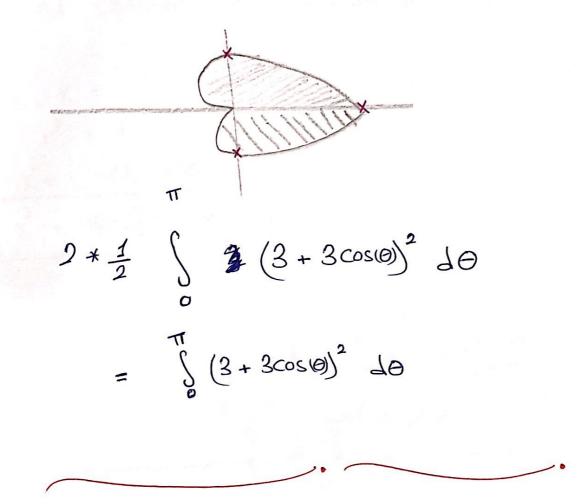






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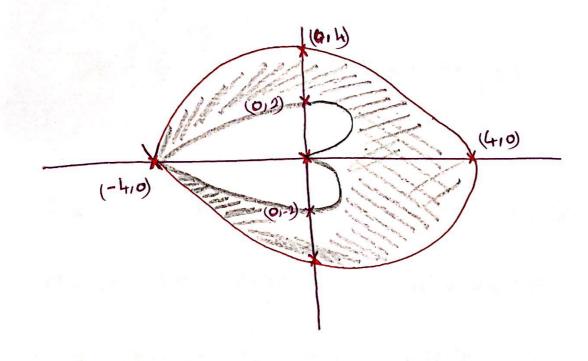


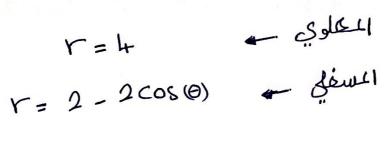


Ex:- Find the area of the region that Lied inside the circle r=3sin(0) and Outside the cardioid r = 1 + sin(0)?  $r = 1(1 + \sin(\theta))$  $r = 3sin(\Theta)$ a = 1 $r^2 = 3r\sin(\theta)$  $\frac{x^{2} + y^{2} - 3y}{x^{2} + (y^{2} - \frac{3}{2})^{2}} = \frac{q}{4}$ علوبي سفلى 43

\* 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 \*  $\frac{1}{2}$  \*  $\frac{$ 

 $F \times := Find \quad \text{the area Outside}$   $r = 2 - 2\cos(\theta) \text{ and Inside } r = 4?$   $r = 4 \quad \{r = 2(1 - \cos(\theta)) \\ \frac{2}{x^{2}} = 16 \quad \{a = 2 \\ x^{2} + y^{2} = 16 \}$ 





$$2 - 2\cos(\theta) = 4$$

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

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

$$\theta = \pi$$

$$2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} [16 - (2 - 2\cos(\theta))^{2}] d\theta$$

$$\cong \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} [16 - (2 - 2\cos(\theta))^{2}] d\theta$$

$$F \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} [16 - (2 - 2\cos(\theta))^{2}] d\theta$$

$$F \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} [16 - (2 - 2\cos(\theta))^{2}] d\theta$$

$$F \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} [16 - (2 - 2\cos(\theta))^{2}] d\theta$$

$$F \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} [16 - (2 - 2\cos(\theta))^{2}] d\theta$$

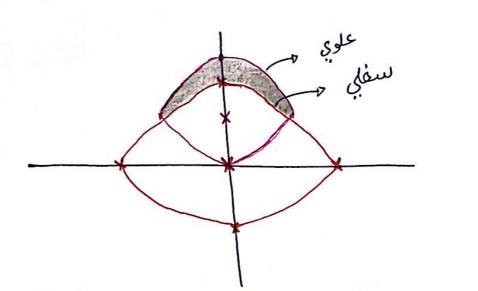
$$F \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} [16 - (2 - 2\cos(\theta))^{2}] d\theta$$

$$F \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} [16 - (2 - 2\cos(\theta))^{2}] d\theta$$

$$F \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} [16 - (2 - 2\cos(\theta))^{2}] d\theta$$

$$F \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{$$

 $r = 2 \sin(\theta)$  $Y = \sqrt{2}$   $r^{2} = 2$   $x^{2} + y^{2} = 2$  $r^2 = 2r\sin(\theta)$  $x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y = 0$  $x^{2} + (y-1)^{2} = 1$ 

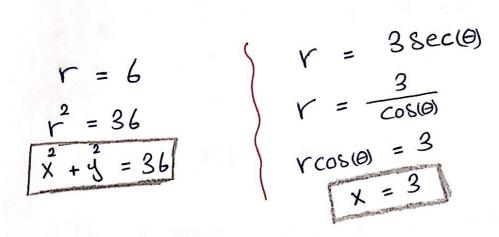


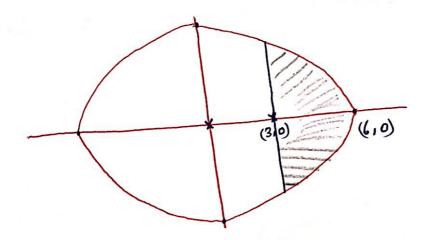
$$r = 2 \sin(\theta)$$

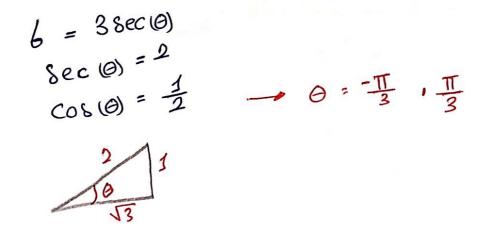
$$r = \sqrt{2}$$

$$2\sin(\Theta) = \sqrt{2}$$
  
$$\sin(\Theta) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
  
$$\Theta = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

Ex:- Find the Area of the region inside r=6 to the right of the line  $r=3 \sec(\theta)$ ?



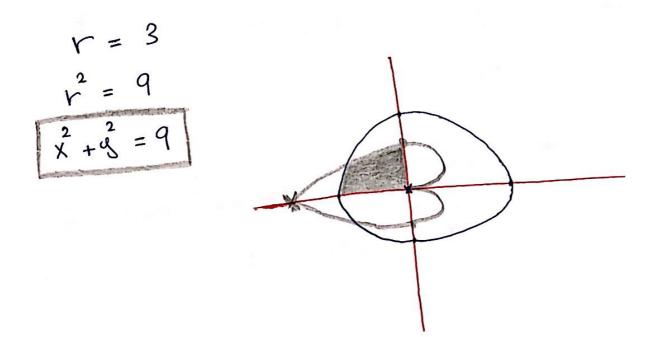




 $\frac{1}{2}\int (36 - 9 \sec(\theta)) d\theta$ - 17

Ex. Find the Area that

is <u>common</u>  $r = 2 - 2\cos(\Theta)$ and r = 3 in Second quadrant?



$$2 - 2\cos(\theta) = 3$$

$$\cos(\theta) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} = 120$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 - 2\cos(\theta))^{2} d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} (3)^{2} d\theta$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} = 120$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = 120$$



Write the equation  $r = \pi \sin(\theta) + 2a \cos(\theta)$  in rectangular Coordinates ?  $a \neq 0$ 

 $F = TrSin(\theta) + 2ar cos(\theta)$ 

$$x^{2} - TY + y^{2} - 2ax = 0$$

$$(x - a)^{2} + (y - T)^{2} = a^{2} + T^{2}_{+}$$

 $\hat{Q}_2$ Write the equation  $x^{2} + y^{2} - e^{3} = e^{3} (x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in Polar coordinates ?  $V^{2} = \frac{3}{1 - e \cdot r \cos(\theta)} = e \cdot r$  $r^{2} = r\left(\overset{3}{e} + \overset{3}{e}\cos\theta\right)$ r [Q3] Find the Area of the region that enclosed by r=cos(0)/ V = COS(0) $x^{2} + y^{2} = X$  $(X - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{4}$ 2 \* 1 5 cos (0) do = | # 52

Write the equation  

$$4\pi^{2} = \frac{r(r-2)\pi\cos(\theta)}{\sin(2\theta)\cosh(\theta)} + 2\sin(\theta)$$
in rectangular equation?  

$$\sin(2\theta)\cosh(\theta) + 2\sin(\theta) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(2\theta)\cos(\theta) + 2\sin(\theta) - \frac{1}{2}$$

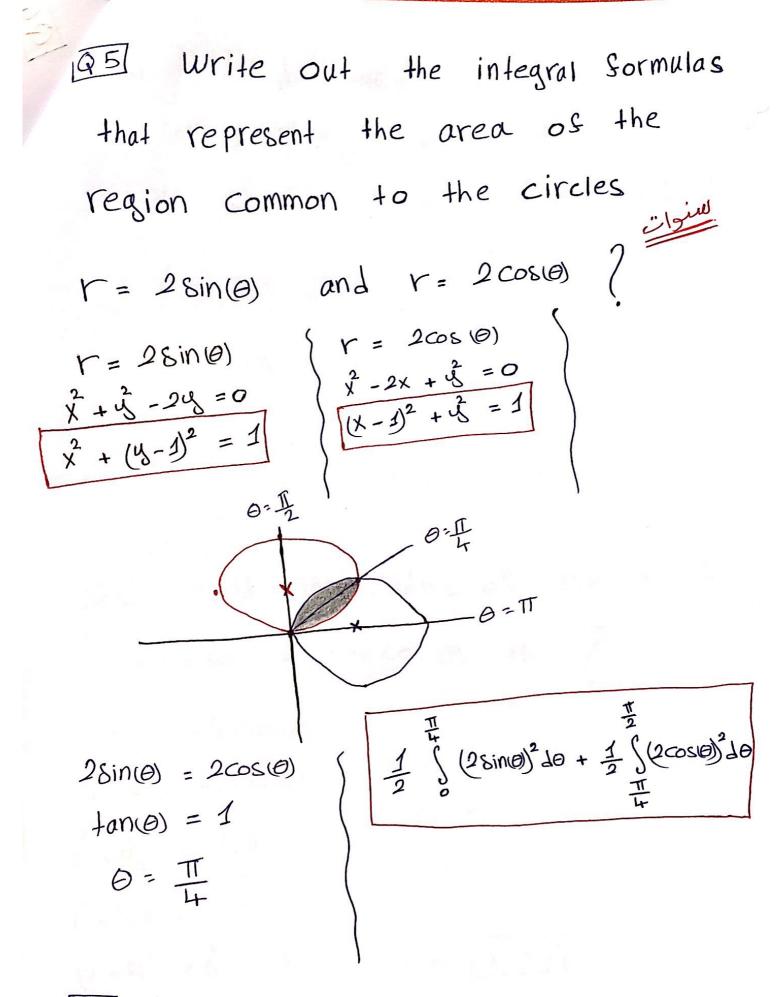
$$2\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta) + 2\sin(\theta) - \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\theta) + \sin(\theta)) - \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\theta) + 2\sin(\theta)) - \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\theta) + \sin(\theta))$$

$$= 2$$

$$4\pi^{2} = \frac{r^{2} - 2\pi r\cos(\theta)}{2}$$

$$8\pi^{2} = x^{2} + y^{2} - 2\pi x$$

$$(x - \pi)^{2} + y^{2} = 4\pi^{2}$$



Find the angles of intersection between the Polar curves  $r = 6 \sin(\theta)$  and r = 3?  $6 \sin(\theta) = 3$   $\sin(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$ 

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \hline \end{tabular} & \en$$