

$$I = \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \ln(1+e^x) dx \quad \text{1- حساب}$$

تضع $u = 1 + e^x$ ومنه $du = e^x dx$
من أجل $x = 0$ لدينا $u = 1 + e^0 = 1 + 1 = 2$
ومن أجل $x = \ln 2$ لدينا $u = 1 + e^{\ln 2} = 1 + 2 = 3$

$$I = \int_2^3 \frac{\ln u du}{u} = \int_2^3 (\ln u)' \ln u du \quad \text{إذن}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\ln^2 u}{2} \right]_2^3 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln^2 3 - \ln^2 2)$$

$$J_1 = \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx \quad \text{2- أ- حساب}$$

لدينا :

$$J_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (-x^2)' e^{-x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} [e^{-x^2}]_0^1$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-1} - e^0) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{e} - 1 \right)$$

إذن : $J_1 = \frac{e-1}{2e}$

ب- * لتبين أن : $J_{n+2} = \frac{n+1}{2} J_n - \frac{1}{2e}$

لدينا : $J_{n+2} = \int_0^1 x^{n+2} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x^{n+1} \cdot x e^{-x^2} dx$

نضع : $u(x) = x^{n+1}$ و $v'(x) = x e^{-x^2}$

$v(x) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2}$ ، $u'(x) = (n+1)x^n$

$$J_{n+2} = \left[-\frac{1}{2} x^{n+1} e^{-x^2} \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} (n+1) \int_0^1 x^n e^{-x^2} dx \quad \text{إذن :}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} (n+1) J_n$$
$$= \frac{n+1}{2} J_n - \frac{1}{2e}$$

* حساب J_5 :

حسب نتيجة السؤال السابق لدينا :

$$J_5 = J_{3+2} = \frac{3+1}{2} J_3 - \frac{1}{2e} = 2 J_3 - \frac{1}{2e}$$

لنحسب J_3 :

$$J_3 = J_{1+2} = \frac{1+1}{2} J_1 - \frac{1}{2e} = J_1 - \frac{1}{2e} \quad \text{لدينا :}$$
$$= \frac{e-1}{2e} - \frac{1}{2e} = \frac{e-2}{2e}$$

$$J_5 = 2 \cdot \frac{e-2}{2e} - \frac{1}{2e} = \frac{2e-5}{2e} \quad \text{إذن :}$$

Achamel

Achamel

