



Integration of Logarithm & Exponential Functions

تكامل الدوال اللوغاريتمية والاقسية

$$\textcircled{1} \int \log_a u \, du = \frac{u \cdot \log_a\left(\frac{u}{e}\right)}{u'} + C \quad (u = \text{linear Function})$$

Ex① $\int \log_4 x \, dx$

Sol.

$$u = x \rightarrow u' = 1$$

$$a = 4$$

$$\therefore \int \log_4 x \, dx = \frac{x \log_4\left(\frac{x}{e}\right)}{1} + C = \boxed{x \log_4\left(\frac{x}{e}\right) + C}$$

Ex② $\int \log_5(x+7) \, dx$

Sol.

$$u = x+7 \rightarrow u' = 1$$

$$a = 5$$

$$\therefore \int \log_5(x+7) \, dx = \frac{(x+7) \log_5\left(\frac{x+7}{e}\right)}{1} + C = \boxed{(x+7) \log_5\left(\frac{x+7}{e}\right) + C}$$

Ex③ $\int \log_7 x^4 \, dx$

Sol.

In such a problem, we need to manipulate the log before going ahead with using the formula

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \int \log_7 x^4 \, dx &= 4 \int \log_7 x \, dx \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} u = x \rightarrow u' = 1 \\ a = 7 \end{matrix} \\ &= \frac{4 \cdot x \log_7\left(\frac{x}{e}\right)}{1} + C \\ &= \boxed{4x \log_7\left(\frac{x}{e}\right) + C} \end{aligned}$$



Ex $\int \log_2 (x^2 + 8x + 16) dx$
Sol

$$\int \log_2 (x^2 + 8x + 16) dx = \int \log_2 (x+4)^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \int \log_2 (x+4) dx \quad , \quad u = x+4 \Rightarrow u' = 1$$

$$a = 2$$
$$= \boxed{2(x+4) \log_2 \left(\frac{x+4}{e} \right) + C}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + C$$

Examples

$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{7}{x} dx = 7 \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \boxed{7 \ln x + C}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{1}{x+5} dx = \boxed{\ln(x+5) + C}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \frac{5}{6-2x} dx = \int \frac{5}{6-2x} \times \frac{-2}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{5(-2)}{6-2x} dx$$
$$= \boxed{-\frac{5}{2} \ln(6-2x) + C}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \frac{x}{x^2-3} dx = \int \frac{x}{x^2-3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2-3} dx$$
$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-3) + C}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int e^{2x} dx = \int e^{2x} dx \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \times 2 dx$$
$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int e^{-5x} dx = \boxed{-\frac{1}{5} e^{-5x} + C}$$

Integrals of Hyperbolic Function

كامل الدوال الزائدية هي قامة على اشتقاق هذه الدوال مع الاختيار بغير الاعتبار مشتقة القيمة العكسية تحت الدالة الزائدية

$$① \int \sinh ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \cosh ax + C$$

$$② \int \cosh ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \sinh ax + C$$

$$③ \int \operatorname{sech}^2 ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \tanh ax + C$$

$$④ \int \operatorname{sech} ax \tanh ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{sech} ax + C$$

$$⑤ \int \operatorname{cosech} ax \coth ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{cosech} ax + C$$

$$⑥ \int \operatorname{cosech}^2 ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \coth ax + C$$

Examples

$$① \int \cosh(2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sinh(2x) + C$$

$$② \int \sinh(2x+5) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \cosh(2x+5) + C$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ex}} \rightarrow ③ \int \coth x \, dx = \int \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} \, dx = \boxed{\ln |\sinh x| + C}$$

$$④ \int \operatorname{sech}^3 x \tanh x \, dx = \int \operatorname{sech}^2 x \operatorname{sech} x \tanh x \, dx$$

هذا لن يكون دقيقاً كما هنا الـ $\operatorname{sech}^2 x$ دالة مشتقة من $\operatorname{sech} x$ ، ولذا يجب تعيين الدالة $\operatorname{sech} x$ كدالة u ، فتكون $du = -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x \, dx$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}^3 x \operatorname{sech} x \tanh x \, dx = \boxed{-\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{sech}^3 x + C} \quad \text{Ans}$$

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$$du = -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x \, dx \quad \text{--- ①}$$

substitute eqs ① & ② into the main eqn.

$$\int \overbrace{\operatorname{sech}^2 x}^{u^2} \overbrace{\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x \, dx}^{-du} = \int u^2 \times (-du)$$

$$= -\int u^2 \, du$$

$$= -\frac{u^3}{3} + C$$

Now back substitute on u, yields;

$$= \boxed{-\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{sech}^3 x + C} \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$