Egen f'(x) fonksiyonu [a,b] analiginda sürekli ise, y=f(x) epirisinin A=(a,f(a)) noktasından B=(b,f(b)) noktasından kadar alan uzunluğu (yay uzunluğu) azağıdaki integralin dejeridir

on: f(x)=41/2 x3/2-1, 0 < x < 1 eprisonin elembrary
bulance.

$$=\int_{0}^{1}\sqrt{1+8x}dx$$

1+8x=218dx=du

$$= \int_{81}^{9} vu \, du = \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]^{9}$$

$$=\frac{1}{8} \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \cdot 27 - \frac{2}{3}\right] - \frac{52}{8 \cdot 3} = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$\hat{o}_{n}$$
: $f(x) = \frac{x^{3}}{12} + \frac{1}{x}$, $1 \le x \le 4$.

eprisinin uzunhjenu belonez

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{12} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$1 + \left[f'(x)\right]^{2} = 1 + \left(\frac{x^{2} - \frac{1}{x^{2}}}{4}\right)^{2} + \frac{x^{4} - 2x^{2}}{16} - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{x^{4}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{x^{4}}{16} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x^{4}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{x^{6}}{16}+\frac{1}{x^{6}}$$

$$=\frac{x^4}{16}+\frac{1}{x^4}+\frac{1}{2}$$

$$=\left(\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2$$

$$L = \int \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{4} \right)^2} dx = \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$$

$$=\frac{x^3}{12} - \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{12}^{4} = \frac{64}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} + 1$$

$$=\frac{72}{12}=6$$

(*) Eger 9'(y) fonksiyonu [c,d] araligi üzeninde Sünekli olanah türevlenebiliyursa, x=9(y) ephinin A=(g(c),c) den B=(g(d),d) ye kadar uzinly u

$$L = \int V \frac{d}{(4)^2} dy = \int V + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2 dy$$

$$C$$

 ψ on: $y = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2/3}$ eprisinin x = 0 don x = 2 ye kadar

olon uzunlugenu bulnuz.

$$y = (\frac{x}{2})^{2/3} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{2}{x})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$y = (\frac{x}{2})^{2/3} = y^{3/2} = \frac{x}{2} = y^{3/2} = y^$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y=0$$
, $x=2 \Rightarrow y=(\frac{2}{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1 \Rightarrow y=1$

$$\begin{array}{c} x = 0 = 0 \\ x = 0 = 0 \\ x = 2 = 0$$

Donel Yoseylerin Alenlar,

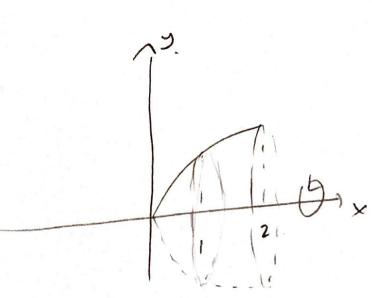
Tom: Eper f(x) > fonksyonu [a,b] malifinda sürelli diferensyellerebilen bir fonksiyon ise y=f(x) in grafizinin x-ekseri etropinda döndürülmesiyle ünettler yüzeyin alan apopidalıi gibidir.

$$S = \int_{0}^{\infty} 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} 2\pi f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^{2}} dx$$

3): Y=21x, 14x42 eprision x-ekseni etrafunda döndürülmesiyle üretilen yüzeyin alanını bulunuz.

$$S = \int_{1}^{2} 2\pi \cdot 2\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^{2}} dx = 4\pi \cdot \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} dx$$

$$= 4\pi \cdot \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{1 + x} dx$$



$$= 42 \int_{1}^{1} \sqrt{1+x} \, dx$$

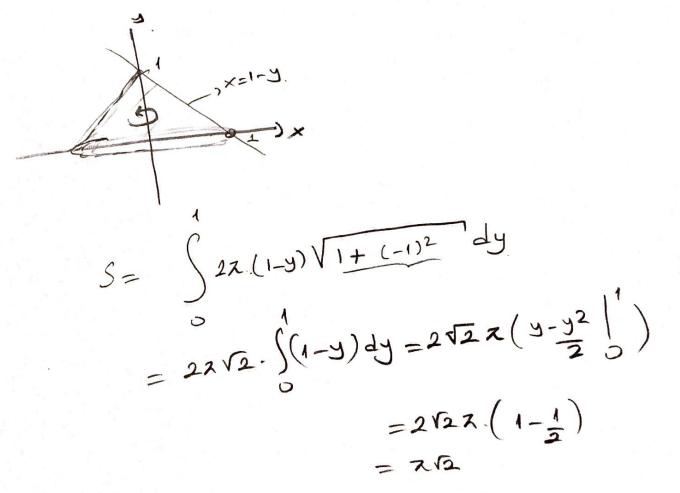
$$= 42 \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{1+x} \, dx$$

Y-elsei etrafinda donne

Eper x=g(y)>,0, [c,d] de sûrelli blorale diferan syellenebiliyorse x=g(y) egrisinin y-elbeni etrefunda dondürerek olupan yüzeyin alanı.

$$S = \int_{C}^{d} 2x \times \sqrt{1 + (\frac{dx}{dy})^{2}} dy = \int_{C}^{d} 2x g(y) \sqrt{1 + [g'(y)]^{2}} dy.$$

Onnehi x=1-y, 04441 dopru porquei y-ekseri etrofinda dândorclerek koni onetilijor. Vonal yûzey alanını bulnuz



$$=2122.(1-\frac{1}{2})$$

= 212

Gerellestrilmis Integraller

Tonin: Sonsuz siniali integrallere I. tip Genellertivilmip integraller deriva.

I. Epen f(x), [a, 00) analiginda suneldi ise, o holde

Sf(x)dx = lim Sf(x)dx

2. Epen f(x), (-00, b) analiginda swelli be, o halde

\$\frac{5}{5}f(x)dx = \limin_R \frac{5}{7}f(x)dx\$

3. Exper f(x), (-00,00) analytimeda surelli ise, c herhorge bix reel soys olmale offere

Sf(x)dx = Sf(x)dx + Sf(x)dx

-00

C

Hen durinde limit sonle bin genellestrilmis integrale yalunsalut ve limit depari genellestrilmis integral departidis. Eper limit yaksen genellestrilmis integral departidis. Eper limit yaksen genellestrilmis integral malisalut.

O'A: y= lax eprisi altenda X=1'den x=00 la kade olon alon sonlu modr? sonlu de déper, rédir? Alon= $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{R \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx =$ = l [-lx | - 1 |] - long [-long +0-(1/2-1)]
- long [-long +0-(1/2-1)]
- 200 = 1/2-10 / 2=0 = L = - L = - L = + 1.

$$\delta r: \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = ?$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$T_{1} = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}$$

$$= .0 - ancton(-\infty) = -(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \left[\operatorname{crctex} \left[R \right] \right]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} + \int_{0}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = 7$$

On: Sax integrali yakınsarmı? yakınsarsa. Jakusadiçi deper nedi? $\int \frac{dx}{x^p} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int \frac{dx}{x^p}$ $=\lim_{p\to\infty}\left[\frac{x^{-p+1}}{1-p}\Big|^{R}\right]$ $=\lim_{R\to\infty}\left[\frac{R^{1-1^{2}}}{1-P}-\frac{1}{1-P}\right]$ = le 1-p. [R'-P-1] $=\lim_{\rho\to\infty}\frac{1}{1-\rho}\cdot\left[\frac{1}{\rho-1}-1\right]=\begin{cases}\frac{1}{\rho-1}, & \rho>1.\\ \frac{1}{\rho-1} & 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{R \rightarrow \infty} = \begin{cases} 0, P > 1 \\ 00, P < 1 \end{cases}$ P>1 ise. integral. I-P depenie yakınsar P<1 ise integral rakor p=1 oldupunda integral iraksar $S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} =$

Comi lytebrosia oralienda pir voktaga 200275 olan fonksyon integrallerine II. tip genellestirilmiz integral adverting.

17) Eper f(x), (a,b) analiginda swelling a'da surelisizse, o halde.

S f(x)dx = lu S f(x)dx

2.) Eper f(x), [a,b) analyznda swellive. bide swelesmese, o halde.

St(x)dx = line St(x)dx

31) Sper f(x), acchb rhen cde smelisiz ve.

[a,c)u(c,b] de sweldi De, o halde.

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$

Her bin duranda efter limit sonluise genellestril-MP integral Jakinsor ve limit dépens genelleptirilmis integralin degeniain. Eger limit jolose integral raksalitr.

On: \\ \frac{1}{1-x} \dx mtegrali yakınsah midn.

[0,1) avalifinda sovielui ve X=1 de sweksiz.

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \lim_{R \to 1^{-}} \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \lim_{R \to 1^-} -\ln |1-R|.$$

Dunit sonsuz dur. Dolayisiyla integral iraksaktr.

$$\frac{3}{3} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{2}/3} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{2}/3} = \frac{3}{3} \frac{dx}$$