$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$$

$$\frac{\chi}{2}$$
 = arctenu.

$$Adx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$$

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

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{1+u^2} - \frac{u^2}{1+u^2}$$

$$\int_{1-2\sin x + \cos x}^{\infty} = \int_{1-2\cdot \frac{2dy}{1+u^2}}^{\infty} \frac{2dy}{1-2\cdot \frac{2u}{1+u^2} + \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}}$$

$$ton \frac{x}{2} = 2i$$
.

$$= \int \frac{2 du}{1+u^2}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{2 \, du}{2 - 4 \, u}$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{1-2u}$$

Simetria Forlesigonlarin Belirli Antegrali

[-a; a] smetrik bir aralılı olsu

a.) f 94+ forwigon ise

g
f(x)dx=2 \int f(x)dx

b.) I tek fonksiyon se.

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$$

 $\delta n = \int_{-2}^{2} (x^4 - 4x^2 + 6) dx = ?$

f(x)=x4-4x2+6

 $\int_{-2}^{2} (x^{4} - 4x^{2} + 6) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{2} (x^{4} - 4x^{2} + 6) dx$

$$= 2\left[\frac{x^5 - 4x^3 + 6x}{5}\right]^2$$

$$=2\left[\frac{32}{5} - \frac{32}{3} + 12\right]$$

$$=2\left[-\frac{64}{15}+12\right]$$

$$= 232$$
 15

Rosyonel Tenlesigonlerin Kismi Kesi-Terle. Pategrosyon

$$\widehat{O}_{\pi}: \int \frac{3x-3}{(x+1).(x-3)} dx = ?$$

$$\frac{5x-3}{(x+i).(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x+i} + \frac{B}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{5x-3}{(x+1).(x-3)} = \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$\int \frac{5\times -3}{(x+1)\cdot(x-3)} dx = \int \left(\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-3}\right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx$$

$$= 2\ln|x+1| + \ln|x-3| + C.$$

$$\frac{A_1}{x-r} + \frac{A_2}{(x-r)^2} + --- + \frac{A_m}{(x-r)^m}$$

$$\frac{B_{1} \times + C_{1}}{x^{2} + p \times + q} + \frac{B_{2} \times + C_{2}}{(x^{2} + p \times + q)^{2}} + \frac{B_{n} \times + C_{n}}{(x^{2} + p \times + q)^{n}}$$

$$\hat{O}_{\pi}$$
: $I = \int \frac{\chi^2 + 4x + 1}{(x-1)(x+1)(x+3)} dx = ?$

$$\frac{\chi^{2}+4x+1}{(x-1)\cdot(x+1)\cdot(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{x+3}$$

$$\frac{(x-1)\cdot(x+1)\cdot(x+3)}{(x-1)\cdot(x+1)\cdot(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{x+3}$$

$$(x-1).(x+1),(x+3)$$

(x-1).(x+1),(x+3)

(x-1).(x+1),(x+3)

(x-1).(x+1),(x+3)

(x-1).(x+1),(x+3)

(x-1).(x+1),(x+3)

(x-1).(x+1),(x+3)

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(x-1).(x+1),(x+3)

(x-1).(x+1),(x+3)

(x-1).(x+1).(x+3)

(x-1).(x+3)

(x-1

$$\frac{x^{2}+4x+1}{(x-1)\cdot(x+1)\cdot(x+3)} = \frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{x+3}$$

$$I = \int \left(\frac{3}{4 \cdot (x-1)} + \frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{1}{4 \cdot (x+3)}\right) dx = \frac{3}{4} \ln |x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x+1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{4} \ln |x+1| +$$

$$\mathfrak{S}_{n}: \int \frac{6x+7}{(x+2)^2} dx = ?$$

$$\frac{6x+7}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$6x+7=Ax+2$$
 $A=6$, $B=7-2A=7-12=-5$

$$\int \frac{6 \times +7}{(x+2)^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{6}{x+2} - \frac{5}{(x+2)^2}\right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{6 dx}{x+2} - \int \frac{5 dx}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{5}{(x+2)^2} dx$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{x+2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{(x+2)^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{S}{Cx_{12}} dx$$
= $\int \frac{S}{U^{2}} du$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 3 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 - x - 3}{1 \times 3 - 2 \times 3} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 4 \times 3 -$$

$$\int \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx = \int \left(2x + \frac{5x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3}\right) dx$$

$$= \int 2x dx + \int \frac{5x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx$$

$$= x^2 + \int \frac{5x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx$$

$$= x^2 + \int \frac{5x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx$$

$$J_{1} = \int \frac{5x-3}{x^{2}-2x-3} dx$$

$$= x^{2} + 3l_{1}|x-3|+2l_{1}|x+1|+c.$$

$$\frac{5\times -3}{\times^2 - 2\times -3} = \frac{5\times -3}{(x-3)\cdot(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

Kapana yonteniyle
$$A=\frac{12}{4}=3$$
, $B=\frac{-8}{-4}=2$.

$$\frac{5\times -3}{\times^2 - 2\times -3} = \frac{3}{\times -3} + \frac{2}{\times +1}$$

$$\int \frac{5x-3}{x^{2}-2x-3} dx = \int \frac{3}{x-3} dx + \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx = 3h |x-3| + 2h |x+1| + c$$

$$39 = \frac{4-2x}{(x^2+1).(x-1)} dx = ?$$

$$\frac{4-2x}{(x^{2}+1).(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+c}{x^{2}+1}$$

$$4-2x = A+B)x^2 + (C-B)x + A-C.$$

$$\frac{A-c=4}{2A=+2}$$

$$A=+1$$

$$C = -3$$

$$\int \frac{4^{-2x}}{(x^2+1)\cdot(x-1)} dx = \iint_{x-1} \frac{1}{x^2+1} + \frac{-x-3}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \ln |x-1| + \int_{-\frac{x}{x^2+1}}^{-x} -3 \int_{x^2+1}^{-x} \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$$

$$= \ln |x-1| - i \ln (x^2+1) - 3 \operatorname{orctox} + C$$

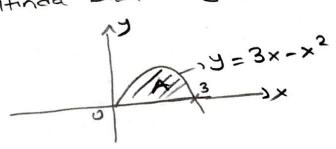
Alen.

[a,b] analignda fox120 olmak izerie f(x) in grefigi, x-eliseri, x=a ve x=b dogrulos, arosinda kalen alan.

S fordx

The verition.

On: X-eleser Deering fal=3x-x2 eprision altında kalan bölgerin alanını bulunuz.



Alon=A
$$A = \int_{0}^{3} (3x-x^{2}) dx = \frac{3}{2}x^{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{3} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot 9 - 9$$

$$= \frac{9}{2}$$

Coplan Alen.

on: f(x)=x²-4 in grapif ve onn x-eksei iserinde.

aynada yonsitimis gdnintisi g(x)=4-x² yi

gostemektedir. f(x) ve g(x) tonksiyonları için

ai) [-2,2] analığında belirli integrallerini

bi) [-2,2] analığında grapikler ve x-ekseri

arasınddi alanı hesapolayınız.

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ -2 \\ \hline \\ 2 \\ \end{array}$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} f(x)dx = \int_{-2}^{2} (x^{2}-4)dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{3}}{3} - 4x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{(8-8)}{3} - (-\frac{8}{3}+8)$$

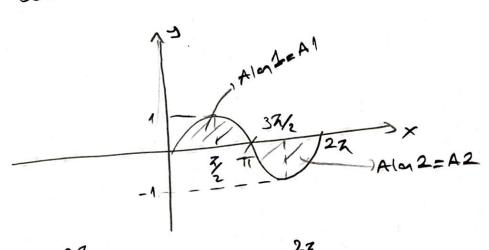
$$= \frac{16}{3} - \frac{16}{3}$$

$$= -32$$

Along = 1-32 = 32

On: f(x)=sinx fonksyonunun x=0 ve x=27 anosindahi grajini gostermelitedir

a.) [0,22] analiginda f(x) în belirli integrali ni b.) [0,22] // f(x) in grafiții ve x-ekseii anosndali aları hesoployiniz



b)
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = -(\cos x - \cos x) = -(-1 - 1) = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
2x & 22 \\
S_{1} \times d \times = -\cos x = -(\cos 2x - \cos x) = -(1 - (-1)) = -2 \\
7 & 7
\end{array}$$

A2=1-21=2

Ala = A1+A2=2+2=4

- Özet: [a,b] üzemide y=f(x) grafigi ile x-elveri arosındahi alen bulmah 191
- (1) I ren sigir oldugu yerlerde [a,6] yir alt analillara bölünüz
- 2) Her alt analista fyi integre ediniz
- (3) Integrallein muttale déperteins toplayin12.

ôn: -1 < x < 2 için f(x)= x3-x2-2x in grafifi île x-eleseri arasındahi bölgenin alanını bulnuz.

The x-elevent anomindali bolgenin alcanini of
$$x^3-x^2-2x=0$$

 $x^3-x^2-2x=0$
 $x\cdot(x^2-x-2)=0$, $x=0$, $x=2$, $x=-1$. $|-\frac{x}{3}|=$

[-1,2] analigni ihr alt analiga boler.

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (x^{3} - x^{2} - 2x) dx = \frac{x^{4}}{4} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} - x^{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} = 0 - (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - 4) = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (x^{3} - x^{2} - 2x) dx = \frac{x^{4}}{4} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} - x^{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} = 4 - \frac{8}{3} - 4 = -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$A1 = \frac{5}{12} + \left| -\frac{8}{3} \right| = \frac{5}{12} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{37}{12}$$

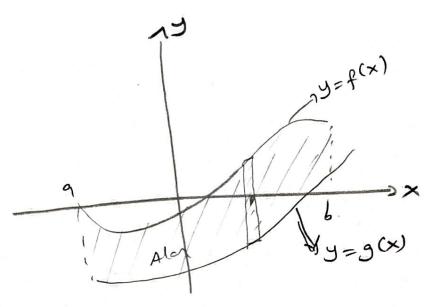
Egister Arosindohi Alonler.

f ve g, [a,b] aralığı boyunca f(x)7,g(x)

olmak üzere süreldi ise bu durumda

olmak üzere süreldi ise bu durumda

a'dan b'ye kadar y=f(x) ve y=g(x) eğrileri
a'dan b'ye kadar y=f(x) ve y=g(x)



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

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

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

$$\frac{2}{2}$$

y=2-x² parabolis ve y=-x dogrusuyla qevsili bolgenin alanını bulunuz.

$$2-x^{2} = -x$$

$$x^{2}-x-2=0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = 4$$

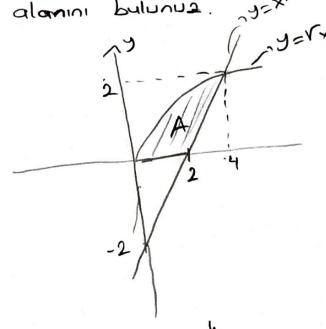
$$x = -1$$

Alon =
$$\int [(2-x^{2}) - (-x)] dx = \int (2-x^{2}+x) dx$$

$$= 2x - x^{3} + x^{2} - 1$$

$$= (4 - 8 + (4) - (-2 + 1 + 1) - (-2 + 1$$

on: Birinci dontte birlik bölgede isten y=vx, alten x-ekseni ve y=x-2 dagrusu ile sınırlı bölgenin alanını bulunuz.



$$\sqrt{x} = x - 2$$
.
 $x = (x - 2)^{2}$
 $x = x^{2} - ux + 4$
 $x^{2} - 5x + 4 = 0$
 $x = 4$
 $x = 4$
 $x = 1$

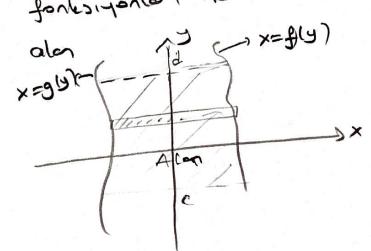
$$A = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} \times + \int_{0}^{4} \left[(x - (x - 2)) dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_{0}^{2} + \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - \frac{x^{2} + 2x}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-2 \cdot 2^{3/2} + \left[2 \cdot 4^{3/2} + 8 \right] - \left(2 \cdot 2^{3/2} - 2 + 4 \right)$$

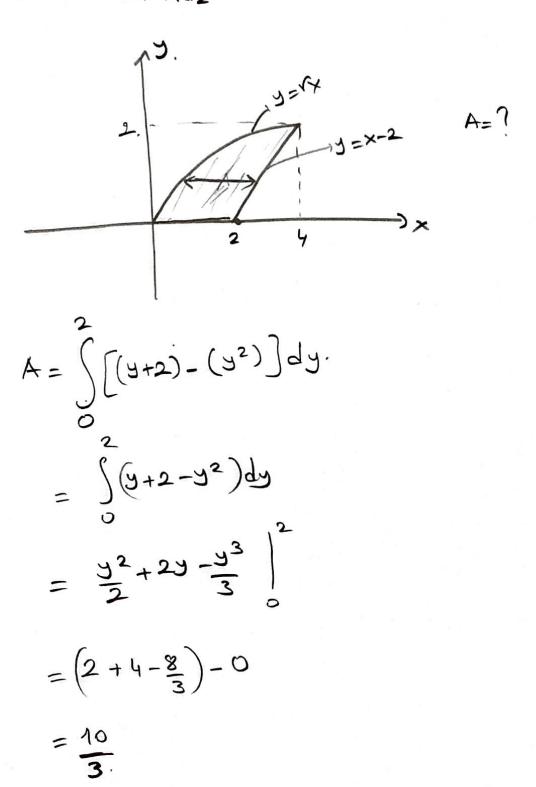
$$=\frac{2}{3}\cdot 2^{3/2} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\cdot 4^{3/2} \times + 8\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3}\cdot 2^{3/2} + 2 + 4\right)$$

$$= ^{2}\cdot 2 \cdot 8 - 2 = \frac{16 - 6}{3} = \frac{10}{3}$$

Tyle Gare Integral : Sper bir bolgerin epriteri y nin fonksiyonları ile tonimlenmip ise ili epri alasında kalan



on: Birinci donte birlih bölgede üstten y=vx, altten x-eksei ve y=x-2 daprusu ile sininli bölgenin alanını bulunuz



Dönel Cisimlerin Hacimleri

Danel Cisimler: Disk Yorkeni

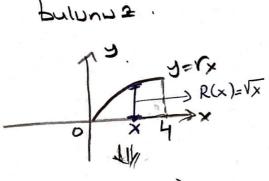
Distensel bir bölgenin disten randeli bir eksen etrofinda dandaralmesigle elle editer kati eisne danel asim deur.

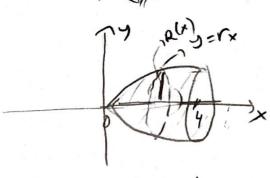
HX-eleveri etropinda donen disk the hacing

$$V = \int_{0}^{b} A(x) dx = \int_{0}^{b} \pi [R(x)]^{2} dx$$

NUT: $A(x) = \pi (yangap)^2 = \pi [R(x)]^2$

On: y=Vx, 0≤x≤4 egrisi île x-eleseri anosindalui bølge bir donel cisim elde etmele ign x-ekseri etrafinda dondoralayor. Donel cionin hacmini





x-elisai etrofinda donderstresigle oluga cisim

$$V = \int_{0}^{4} \pi [R(x)]^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} \pi . (\sqrt{x})^{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}}{2} \pi . (\sqrt{x})^{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (16-0)$$

$$= 8\pi.$$

ign: x2+y2=a2 gember i bir kure elde etmeli ign x-ekser etrefinda dondurtiyar. Karenin hacmini bulmus.

$$V = \int_{0}^{\infty} z [R(x)]^{2} dx$$

$$R(x) = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2}$$

$$V = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} z \cdot (\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2})^2 dx = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} z \cdot (\alpha^2 - x^2) dx = z \cdot \left[\alpha^2 - \frac{x^3}{3}\right]^{\alpha}$$

$$= \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} z \cdot (\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2})^2 dx = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} z \cdot (\alpha^2 - x^2) dx = z \cdot \left[\alpha^3 - \frac{\alpha^3}{3}\right]^{\alpha}$$

$$= z \cdot \left[(\alpha^3 - \frac{\alpha^3}{3}) - (-\alpha^3 + \frac{\alpha^3}{3})\right]$$

$$= 2.(20^{3} - 20^{3})$$

$$= 42.0^{2} / (3)$$

Digerin y=1 deprosu etropinda dondertimesigle bolgerin y=1 depresu etropinda dondertimesigle elde editen donel comin hacmini butine.

$$V = \int_{0}^{4} \left[R(x) \right]^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} x \cdot (x-1)^{2} dx$$

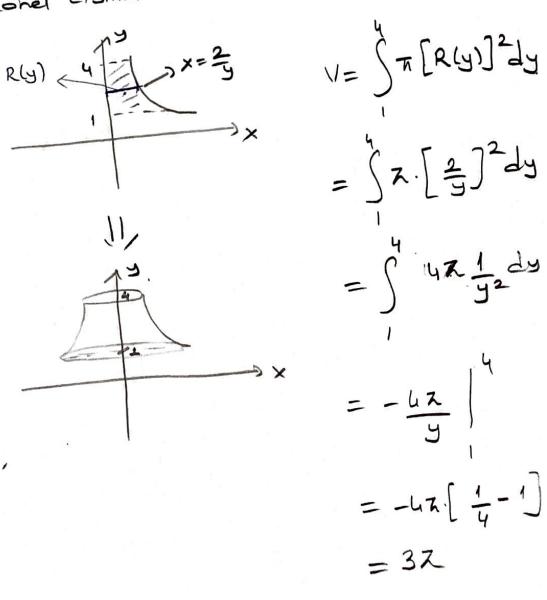
$$= \int_{0}^{4} x \cdot (x-2(x+1)) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} x \cdot (x-2(x+1))$$

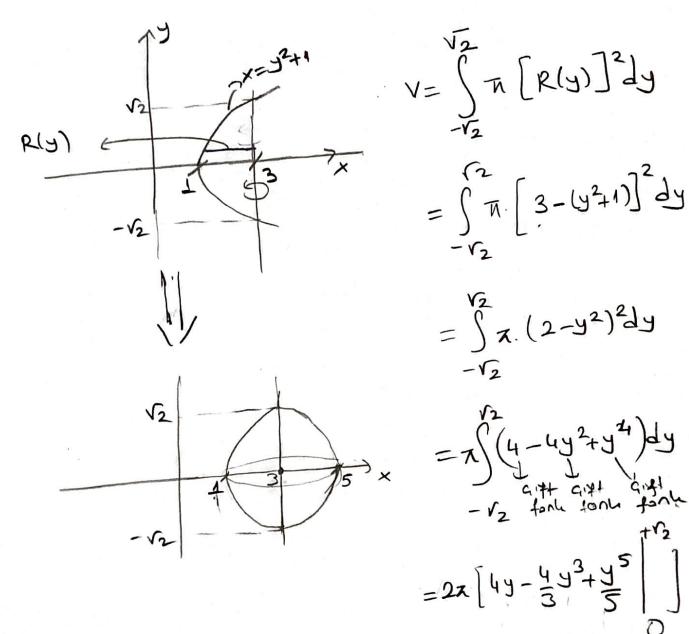
Y-elveri etrofinda donen diskile hacim

$$V = \int_{C}^{d} \left[R(y) \right]^{2} dy$$

On: y-ekseri ile x=2, 1≤y≤4 egrisi arasındaki bölgerin y-ekseri etrayında döndürülmesiyle üretilen dönel cismin hacmini bulunuz



On: x=y2+1 parabolu île x=3 dogrusu arasındaki bölgenin x=3 dogrusu etrafında döndərülmesiyle Dretilen dönel cismin hacmıni bulunuz.



$$=22\left[4\sqrt{2}-\frac{4}{3}\cdot2\sqrt{2}+\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5}\right]$$

$$=22\left[8\sqrt{2}-\frac{8}{3}\sqrt{2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{64\pi\sqrt{2}}{15}$$

Danel Cisimler: Pul Yantemi

x-eleseri etrafinda donen pullar Me hacim.

$$V = \int_{0}^{\infty} \pi \left[\left[R(x) \right]^{2} - \left[r(x) \right]^{2} \right] dx.$$

R(x); D17 yor15912 L(x): ic Aaritab.

On: y=x2+1 egrisi ve y=-x+3 dogrou ile sinirlona bølge x-ekseri etrafinda dondvitlerek bir donel.

$$R(x) = -x + 3$$

 $\Gamma(x) = x^{2} + 1$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{1} \left[(-x+3)^{2} - (x^{2}+1)^{2} \right] dx$$

$$= 2$$

$$= \pi \cdot \int_{\pi}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-6x+9)^{2} - x^{4} - 2x^{2} - 1 \right] dx$$

$$= \pi \cdot \int_{\pi}^{1} \left[x^{2}-6x+9 - x^{4} - 2x^{2} - 1 \right] dx$$

$$= \pi^{5} \left(-x^{4} - x^{2} - 6x + 8 \right) dx$$

$$= \pi^{5} \left(-x^{5} - x^{3} - 3x^{2} + 8x \right)$$

$$= \pi \cdot \left[-\frac{x^{5} - x^{3}}{5} - 3x^{2} + 8x \right]$$

$$= 117x$$

Jn: Birinci dortte bir bölgede y=x² paraboli ve y=2x dogrusuyla sınınlaran alan y-ekseri etrojinda döndürclerek bir dönel cisim olupturuluyor. Dönel cismin hacmini bulunuz.

$$V = \int_{0}^{4} \pi \cdot \left[\left[R(y) \right]^{2} \left[r(y) \right]^{2} \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} \pi \cdot \left[\left(V_{y} \right)^{2} - \left(\frac{y}{2} \right)^{2} \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} \pi \cdot \left[\left(V_{y} \right)^{2} - \left(\frac{y}{2} \right)^{2} \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} \pi \cdot \left[\left(\frac{y^{2}}{2} - \frac{y^{2}}{12} \right) \right] dy$$

$$= \pi \cdot \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2} - \frac{y^{3}}{12} \right] dy$$

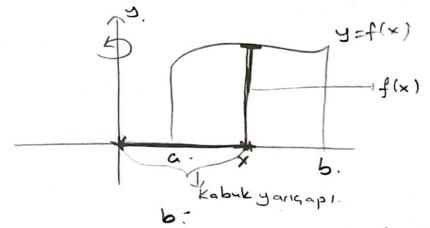
$$= 2 \left[8 - \frac{16}{3} \right]$$

= $\frac{82}{3}$

Situadirik Kabuldanla Hacim Bulmah (Kabuk Yantemi)

* Y-Elber: Etrafinda Donne lan Kabuk formili

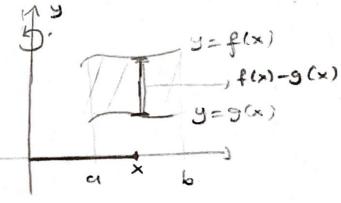
* Somethi bir y=f(x)>0, a<x<b fonksyonunun grafigi
ile x-ekseri ahosindahi bölgerin y-ekseri etrafinda
dondontlinesiyle elde edilen cismin harmi



V=27. S(Kabuk Yarıqapı). (Kabuk Yüksehliği)dx
a Dönne eksenine
olan uzahlık.

 $= 2\pi \cdot \int x f(x) dx$

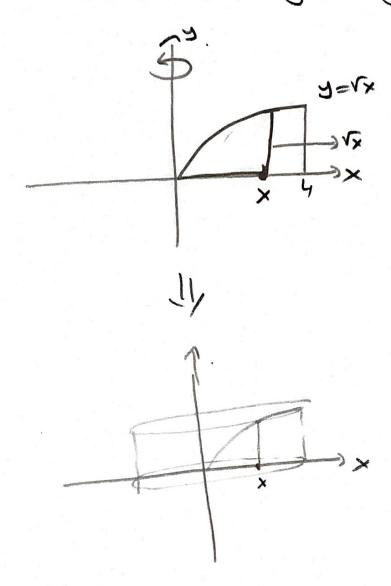
Ayrica



f(x) ve g(x)
eprileri fle
sinvli bolje.
y-ekseri etrofundo
dondunilvæ

V=22 (Kabule Yarigapi) (Kabule Yokselelyet) dx=22 (fa)-96) dx

ôn: Y=Vx eprisi x-ekseri ve x=4 doprusu ile Geurelenen bölge y-ekseri etrofinda döndurülerell bir dönel cisim viretilyor. Donel cismin hacmni Silindürle kabule yöntemyle bulunus.



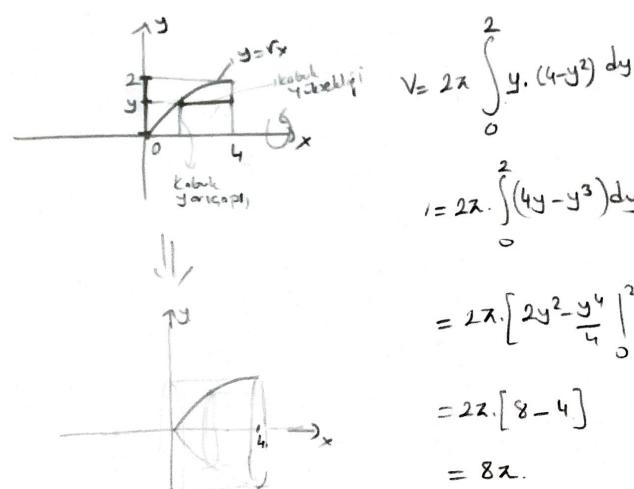
$$V=2\pi \int_{0}^{4} \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{x} dx}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{2} \int_{0}^{4}$$

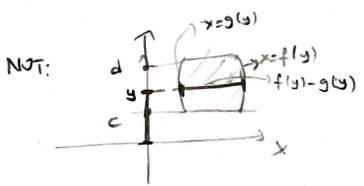
$$= \frac{4\pi}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{128\pi}{5}$$

On: y=Vx egrisi, x-ekser: ve x=4 dopnou The genreleven bodge x-ekoci etrofinda dandriterele bir dânel com Gretilyor. Donel Cionin hacmini bulinua



1= 22. (4y-y3)dy $= 2\pi \cdot \left[2y^2 - \frac{y^4}{4} \right]^2$ =22.[8-4]



V= 27 Sy.(f(4)-9(4)) dy

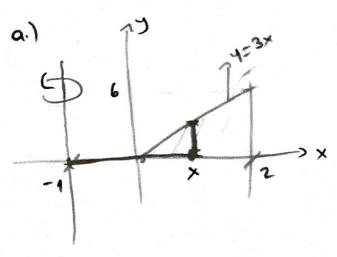
x=fly lue x=g(y), x=cvex=d cronnde Kalen bölgenin x-deseni Etrafinda dondirilmesiyle oluzar cismin

on: y=3x, y=0 ve x=2 daprulariyla sinvlenan bolgerin x=-1 etrofinda donnosiyle elde ediler cromin hacmini

a.) Silvatirile Kabule yontermyle

b.) Pul yonteni Me

hesoplayiniz



$$V = 2\lambda \cdot \int (x+1) \cdot 3x \, dx$$

$$= 2\lambda \cdot \int (3x^{2}+3x) \, dx$$

$$= 2\lambda \cdot \left[x^{3}+\frac{3}{2}x^{2} \right]^{2} = 28\lambda$$

$$R(y) = 2 - (-1)$$

 $\Gamma(y) = \frac{y}{3} - (-1)$

$$V = \int_{\pi}^{\pi} \left[\left[R(y) \right]^{2} - \left[r(y) \right]^{2} \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{\pi} \left[\left[2 - (-1) \right]^{2} - \left[\frac{y}{3} + 1 \right]^{2} dy$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{\pi} \left(9 - \frac{y^{2}}{3} - \frac{2y}{3} - 1 \right) dy$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{8y}{3} - \frac{y^{3}}{27} - \frac{y^{2}}{3} \right) \right]^{6}$$

$$= 28\pi$$