ile sinish bölgerin alanını veren integral.

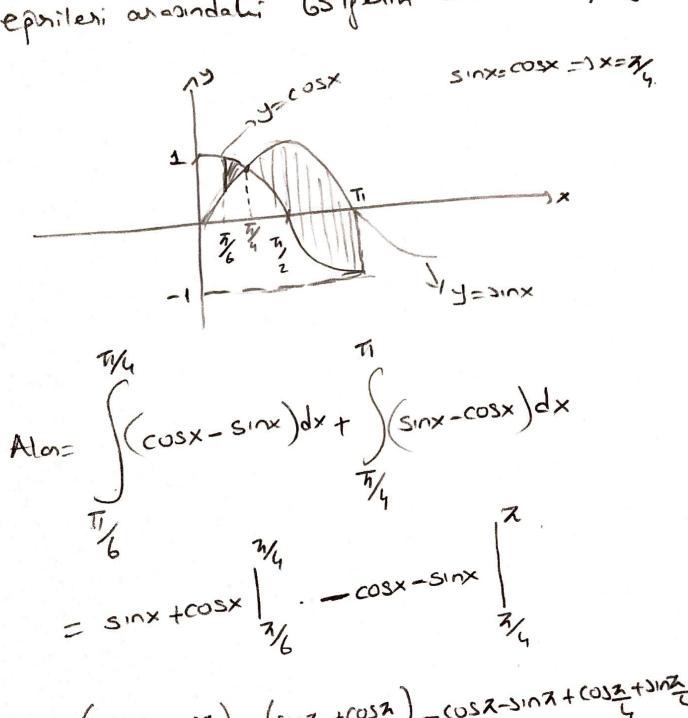
i) x'e pare integralite yeziniz (integral besorlama ii) y'ye pare integralite yeziniz (integral yacak)

Day Jak

i) Alan= [[lnx-(1-x)]dx

 $(4-e^{y})dy + \int_{-3}^{3} (4-(1-y)) dy$

On: I < x < 7 olmal lizere y=sinx ve y=cosx ephileri arasındahi 65 genin alanını hexaplayınız



$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 - 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{(1+\sqrt{3})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{(1+\sqrt{3})}{2}$$

on: R: x=y2 epaisi ve y-x=-2 deprose Me sintli bolge olsm.

i.) R bolgesini qiziniz ve R nin alanını veren belirli integrali x'e pore integral ile yazınız

11.) R bolpesinin y-ekser etropender dondurolmenyle

oluson comin hacerini veren belist. integrali

pul yontemini kullararah yazınız integrali hexp
lomayınız.

y=x-2 3 y=y^2-2

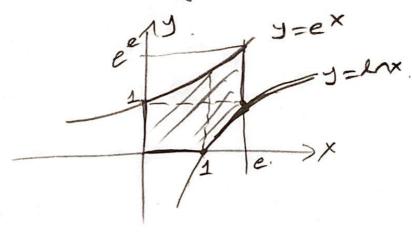
lomayınız.

x=y² J zy-z=0

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

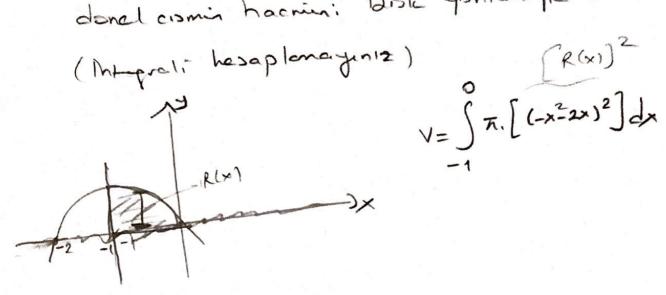
 $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}$

On: y=lnx, y=ex ephilerinin x=0, y=0 ve X=e dopendariyla sinisladigi bolgerin alarini x'e boşlı belili interal ile ifade ediniz Megrali hesoplanayınız



on: y = -x2-2x, x2-1 ve J=0 18 siniali bolgaria

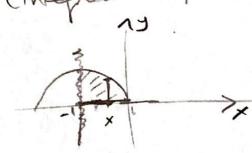
i) x-etseri etropinda dondinitrosigle olusar donal comin hacrini Dosk yortenigle buluisz.



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

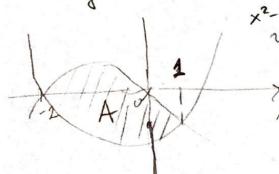
(i) x=-1 eleseri etrefinda donnesiyle olusar cismin hacrini stindirth kabul metoduta bulunuz

(Magnali hexplora yını2) $V = \int 27.(x-(-1)).(-x^2-2x)dx$ $V = \int 27.(x+1).(-x^2-2x)dx$



$$V = \begin{cases} 2\pi \cdot (x - (-1)) \cdot (-x^2 - 2x) \, dx \\ -1 & 0 \\ V = \int_{-1}^{2} 2\pi \cdot (x + 1) \cdot (-x^2 - 2x) \, dx \end{cases}$$

ve J=-x²-2x episiteri arosinda Icalan Lolgerini alanını veren integrali yazınız hesaplamayınız. $x^2-u=-x^2-2x$ $x^2+2x-u=0$ $x^2+2x-u=0$ $x^2+x-2=0$ $x^2+x-2=0$ Alan=A= $\int_{-2}^{2} \left(x^2-2x\right)-\left(x^2-u\right) dx$ iii.) Y=x2-4



Alon = A =
$$\int_{-2}^{4} \left[\left(x^2 - 2x \right) - \left(x^2 - 4 \right) \right] dx$$

on: y=x3 eprisi, y=1 dopnou ve x=0 doprusu ile sinish bolgerin x=2 dopnou etrogenda dondirimosyle olusar donel comin hacrini

a.) Situadirile kalonde youtent The.

b.) Pul youtenigle heaplaying

$$V = \int_{0}^{1} 2z (2-x) \cdot (1-x^{3}) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2\pi (2-2x^{2}-x+x^{4}) dx = 2\pi \left[2x-\frac{x^{4}-x^{2}}{2}+\frac{x^{3}}{2}\right] = \frac{12\pi}{5}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2\pi (2-2x^{2}-x+x^{4}) dx = 2\pi \left[2x-\frac{x^{4}-x^{2}}{2}+\frac{x^{3}}{2}\right] = \frac{12\pi}{5}$$

×=×3

b.)
$$V = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2\pi \left[(2)^{2} - (2 - \sqrt[3]{3})^{2} \right] dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2\pi \cdot (u - (u + y^{2} - uy^{3})) dy$$

$$= 2 \left[(43)^{1/2} - 3^{2/3} \right] dy = 2 \left[439^{1/3} - 39^{5/3} \right]$$

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

On: R bölgesi: y=ex, y=cos2x eparteni ve x= 74 déprisu île sinish bis bêge olsin. a.) R bálgesinin alanını veren belirli integrali "y'ye gôre integral" The belirleginiz (integral: hesoplama Bolgegi arenie. $y = \cos 2x = 12x = 0$ x = 0 $y = e^{x/4}$ $y = e^{x} = 1$ $y = e^{x}$ $y = e^{x/4}$ $e^{x/4}$ y=10002x=)2x=0100004 Alon= 5 (- orecosy) dy + 5 (- hy) dy

b.) Pul yontemi kullonana R bolgerinin x-eleseni etrafunda dondordneryle oluran ciomin hacinini veren belitti dondordneryle oluran ciomin hacinini (Bolgery) integrali belitleyiniz (integrali heraplamayiniz) (Bolgery) integrali belitleyiniz (integrali heraplamayiniz)

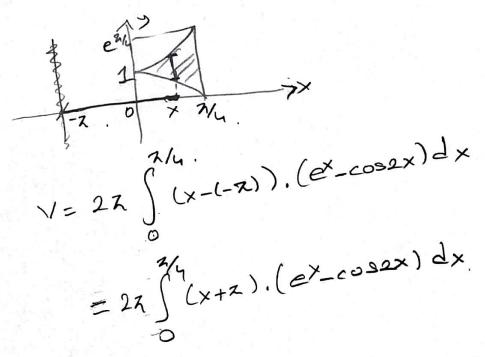
 $V = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{(e^{x})^{2} - (\cos 2x)^{2}}{2} \right) dx$ $= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{(e^{x})^{2} - (\cos 2x)^{2}}{2} \right) dx$ $= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{(e^{x})^{2} - (\cos 2x)^{2}}{2} \right) dx \end{cases}$

Ci) Kabuk yontenini kullonarak R bölgesinin

X=-Z doprou etrafında dondirilmesiyle oluşan

Cismin hacnini veren belüli integrali belüleyiniz

(integrali heseplanayınız) (Bölgegi Giziniz)



1.) Disk yontenini kullaarah R bölgesinin

X=7 daprusu etrafinda dondunulmenyle

Oluzar cismir hacrimi venen belitti integrali

belitleymiz (Integrali heseplanaginiz) (Bolgeyi

pelitleymiz (Integrali heseplanaginiz)

 $V = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} dy + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right]^{2} dy$

ón: y=lnx epnisi x=1 ve j=1 depnulari de sinis/i bólgeria

a.) alanini

bi) x-eliseri etrofinda dondunt mesigle oluzon. donel comin harrini hes-playiniz.

a.) Alen =
$$\int_{1}^{e} (1-\ln x) dx = x - (x \ln x - x)$$

$$= 2x - x \ln x$$

$$= 2e - e \ln e - 2 + i \ln 1$$

$$= e - 2$$

b.) Hacim:
$$V=2\lambda \int y. (e^{y}-1)dy$$

$$= 2\lambda \int (9e^{y}-y)dy$$

$$= 2\lambda \left[9e^{y}-e^{y}-y^{2} \right] = 2\lambda \left[(e^{y}-e^{-\frac{1}{2}})-(-1) \right]$$

$$= 2\lambda \left[9e^{y}-e^{y}-y^{2} \right] = 2\lambda \left[(e^{y}-e^{-\frac{1}{2}})-(-1) \right]$$

$$= 2\lambda \cdot \sqrt{2} = \lambda$$

$$T = \int \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sin^3 t - \sin^2 t} - \frac{(1 - \sin^2 t)}{\cos^2 t} \frac{du}{\cos^2 t} = \int \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin^3 t} \frac{\cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t} \frac{du}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$= \int \frac{(1-u^2).du}{u^3-u^2-bu}$$

$$\frac{1-u^{2}}{u^{3}-u^{2}-6u} = \frac{1-u^{2}}{u\cdot(u-3)\cdot(u+2)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u-3} + \frac{C}{u+2}.$$

$$\frac{1-u^{2}}{u^{3}-u^{2}-6u} = \frac{1-u^{2}}{u\cdot(u-3)\cdot(u+2)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u-3} + \frac{C}{u+2}.$$

$$\frac{1-u^{2}}{u^{3}-u^{2}-6u} = \frac{A}{u+2} + \frac{B}{u-3} + \frac{C}{u+2}.$$

$$\frac{1-u^{2}}{u-3} + \frac{C}{u-3}.$$

$$\frac{1-u^{2}}{u-3} + \frac{C}{u-3}$$

$$U^{3} - u^{2} - 6u$$
 $U \cdot (u - 3) \cdot (u + 2)$
 $U \cdot (u^{2} - u - 6)$
 $U \cdot (u^{2} - u - 6)$

$$U.(u^2-u-6)$$
 $U.(u^2-u-6)$
 $U.(u^2-u-6)$

$$\frac{1-u^2}{u^3-u^2-6u} = \frac{-1}{6u} - \frac{8}{15.(u-3)} \frac{3}{10.(u+2)} = \frac{-3}{-2.-5} \frac{10}{10}$$

$$\frac{(1-N^2).du}{\int_{0.00}^{1/2-6u}} = \frac{3}{15(u-3)} - \frac{3}{10.(u+2)} \int_{0.00}^{1/2-6u} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \ln |u| - \frac{8}{15} \ln |u-3| - \frac{3}{10} \ln |u+2| + c.$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{6} \ln |\sin t| - \frac{8}{15} \ln |\sin t - 3| - \frac{3}{10} \ln |\sin t + 2| + c$$

ct=u=) et.dt=du.

$$T = \int \frac{e^{+}d^{+}}{e^{2} + e^{2} + 2e^{+} - 2} = \int \frac{d^{u}}{u^{3} - u^{2} + 2u - 2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{(u-1).(u^2+2)} = \frac{A}{u-1} + \frac{BU+C}{u^2+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - A} = \frac{A \cdot (u^2+2) + (Bu+C) \cdot (u-1)}{1 - Au^2 + 2A + Bu^2 - Bu+Cu-C}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - Au^2 + 2A + Bu^2 - Bu+Cu-C}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - A \cdot (u^2+2) + (C-B)u + 2A - C}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2A-C=1} = \frac{1}{3A=1} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{(u-1).(u^{2}+2)} = \int \left[\frac{1}{3.(u-1)} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(u+1)}{u^{2}+2}\right] du = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{u-1} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \int \frac{(u+1)}{u^{2}+2} du = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{u^{2}+2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du$$

$$\# e^{t} = U$$
oldufinder $\{ = \frac{1}{3} \ln |u - 1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln |u^2 + 2| - \frac{1}{3} \frac{arcton U}{2} + C$

$$I = \frac{1}{5} \frac{e+dt}{e^{3t}+e^{2t}+2e^{t}-2} = \frac{1}{3} \ln |e^{t}-1| - \frac{1}{5} \ln |e^{2t}+2| - \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{e^{t}+c}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \ln |e^{t}-1| - \frac{1}{5} \ln |e^{2t}+2| - \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{e^{t}+c}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \ln |e^{t}-1| - \frac{1}{5} \ln |e^{2t}+2| - \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{e^{t}+c}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \ln |e^{t}-1| - \frac{1}{5} \ln |e^{2t}+2| - \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{e^{t}+c}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \ln |e^{t}-1| - \frac{1}{5} \ln |e^{2t}+2| - \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{e^{t}+c}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \ln |e^{t}-1| - \frac{1}{5} \ln |e^{2t}+2| - \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{e^{t}+c}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \ln |e^{t}-1| - \frac{1}{5} \ln |e^{$$

(x+1)2 Vv210x-3 (x>1) Integralini hesoplatiniz

 $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^3 \sqrt{x^2+2x-3}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^3 \sqrt{(x+1)^2-4^7}}$

 $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}{(2 \operatorname{sect})^3 \sqrt{4 \operatorname{sec}^2 + -4}}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sec}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sec}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sec}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sec}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sect}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sect}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sect}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sect}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sect}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sect}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sect}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sect}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sect}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sect}^2 + -4)}$ $= \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{ont.d} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}}}}{4 \cdot (2 \operatorname{sect}^2 + -4)}$

= 1 Sat

= 1 Scos4d+

= 1 5 1+cos2+ dt

 $=\frac{1}{8}\left[\frac{t}{2}+\frac{\sin 2t}{4}\right]+C.$

 $=\frac{1}{16} \operatorname{arcsec}(\frac{x+1}{2}) + \frac{1}{32} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{sint.cost}}{32}$

 $= \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{arcsec} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{\frac{x+1^2-4}{x+1} \cdot \frac{2}{x+1}} + C$

On: Y=ln(sinx) =paisinin
$$\frac{\pi}{4} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 and iginda

kala yayının uzınlışmu hesaplayınız

 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

L= $\sqrt{1+(dy)^2} dx$

$$L = \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}} dx$$

in
$$x = \int_{0}^{1} + \cot t dt$$
 ile tenimh $x = f(y)$ eprision

$$-\frac{7}{3} \le y \le \frac{7}{3} \text{ analyzordahi uanlymu bulmuz}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{dx}{dy})^{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{dx}{dy})^{2}} dy$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{dx}{dy})^{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt$$

= In12+ V3 |- In1+2-V3 |

on: Sdx integralini hesaplayiniz, sonvanu Jenxx yorumlayiniz. 1 dx=du Jatox Sdx = lm Sdx lnxx = lm R lnxx = lalul+C = lim & dx R-1+ R = In I lox I+C = lin [lnllnxl|e] = lin [lnlenel-lnlhel] = lm [0-h[hr]] $=-(-\infty)$ =+00

limit sonouz oldupundan fenelleztrilmis integral Iraksaktur

$$J_{A}: \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx \quad \text{integral ni} \quad \text{hesoplayinia.}$$

$$J_{A}: \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx = \frac{1+1}{2}$$

$$J_{A}: \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx = \frac{1+1}{2}$$

$$J_{A}: \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx = \frac{1+1}{2}$$

$$J_{A}: \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e$$

DSnug = I+ I2=1+1=2a

$$\frac{dx}{x(1+\ln^2x)} = \lim_{R \to 0^+} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+\ln^2x)} = \lim_{R \to 0^+} \frac{$$

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

 $=\frac{4}{3}\cdot(2\sqrt{2}-1)$