3)
$$I = \begin{cases} 2 \times \frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 \times^{2} + 9 \times + 1 \\ \times^{2} - 4 \times + 4 \end{cases} dx = ?$$
 integralini hescologiniz

 $X = \begin{cases} 2 \times \frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 \times^{2} + 9 \times + 1 \\ \times^{2} - 4 \times + 4 \end{cases} dx = ?$ integralini hescologiniz

 $X = \begin{cases} 2 \times \frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 \times^{2} + 9 \times + 1 \\ -2 \times \frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 \times^{2} + 8 \times \end{cases} dx$
 $X = \begin{cases} 2 \times \frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 \times^{2} + 9 \times + 1 \\ -2 \times \frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 \times^{2} + 8 \times \end{cases} dx$
 $X = \begin{cases} 2 \times \frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 \times^{2} + 9 \times + 1 \\ -2 \times \frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 \times^{2} + 9 \times + 1 \end{cases} dx$
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 $X = \begin{cases} 2 \times \frac{3}{2}$

b)
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}} dx = ?$$
 integralini hesoplaying.

G:
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x'}} dx$$
 int. $x=1$ icin imp. int. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x'}} dx = \lim_{c \to 1^{-}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x'}} dx = \lim_{c \to 1^{-}}$

$$= -2 \lim_{c \to 1^{-}} \sqrt{1-c'} - \sqrt{1'} = -2.-1 = 2/1$$

S 3.a) $y = \ln(\cos x)$ eğrisinin $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{3}$ aralığındaki yay uzunluğunu hesaplayınız. (15p)

$$L = \int \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} \, dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\tan x \, 2$$

$$L = \int \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} \, dx = \int |\sec x| \, dx = \int |\sec x| \, dx$$

$$L = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \, |\cos x| \, dx = \int |\sec x| \, dx$$

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b)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 ile tanımlı f fonksiyonunun $x = 0$ daki sürekliliğini araştırınız.

$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0) = 1 \quad \text{olmali.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2\sin^2 x}{x^2} = 2 \neq 1 = f(0)$$

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S2. a) $y = \sqrt{x}$ eğrisi, y = 1 ve y = 6 - x doğruları ile sınırlı bölgenin alanını belirli integral ile hesaplayınız. (Şekil çiziniz). (12p)

$$A = \int_{1}^{4} (\sqrt{x} - 1) dx + \int_{1}^{5} (6 - x - 1) dx$$

$$A = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3/2}{2} - x\right)_{1}^{4} + \left(5 \times - \frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)_{1}^{5}$$

$$A = \left(\frac{4}{3} - 4 - \frac{2}{3} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{25}{3} - \frac{22}{3} - 20 + \frac{16}{2}\right)_{1}^{6}$$

$$A = \frac{13}{6} \quad \text{for}^{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 6 - x$$

$$x^{2} - 13x + 36 = 0 \Rightarrow (x = 1)$$

$$1 = 6 - x \Rightarrow x = 5$$

$$1 = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$A = \int_{1}^{2} (6-y-y^{2}) dy$$

$$= 6y - \frac{y^{2}}{2} - \frac{y^{3}}{3} \Big|_{1}^{2}$$

$$= (12 - \frac{4}{2} - \frac{8}{3}) - (6+\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3})$$

$$= 1\frac{3}{6} \quad b^{2}$$

$$A = \frac{13}{6} \text{ for } 2$$
b)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x - x^{2}}} \text{ integralini hesaplayınız. (13p)}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^+} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{12-(x-2)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^+} |arcsin(x-2)|^2$$

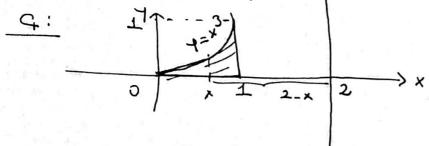
$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^+} |arcsin(-\frac{1}{2}) - arcsin(\frac{a-2}{2})^2$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^+} |arcsin(-\frac{1}{2}) - arcsin(\frac{a-2}{2})^2$$

$$=-\frac{\widehat{11}}{6}-\left(-\frac{\widehat{11}}{2}\right)=\frac{\widehat{11}}{3}$$

y=x3 egrisi, x=1, y=0 deprulari tarafından sinitlanon bölgenin x=2 donduralmesiyle, olusan donel (Sekil Giziniz.)

doprusu etrafinda cismin harmini buluny

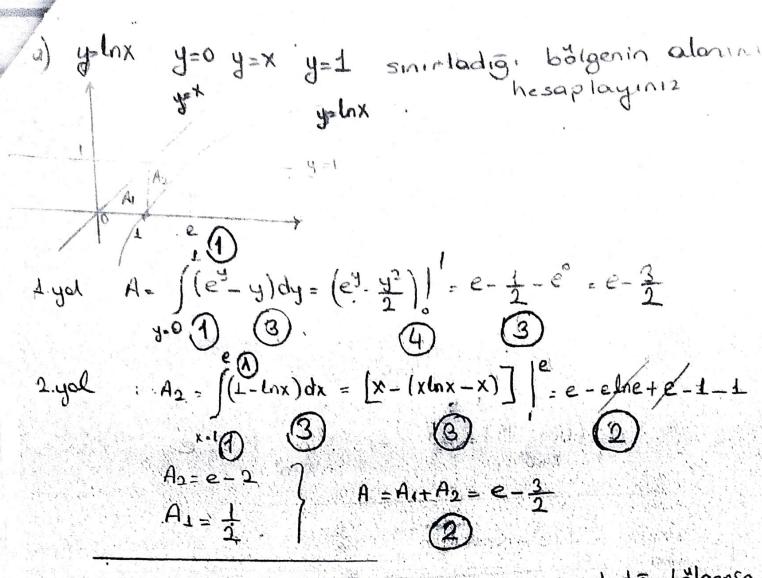


Kabuk Yöntemi

$$V = 2\pi \int (2-x) \cdot x^3 dx = 2\pi \int (2\cdot x^3 - x^4) dx = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{2} x^4 - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^3$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right] = \left[\frac{3\pi}{5} \right]_0^3$$

Disk Yorkeni $V_{Y} = \pi \int_{0}^{1} (2 - 3\sqrt{7})^{2} dy - \pi \int_{0}^{1} (2 - 1) dy$ = 11) (4 - 4 3/12 + 7 2/3) dy - 11 $= \pi \left[44 - 4 \cdot \frac{43}{4} + \frac{53}{5} \right]^{-1} = \pi \left[4 - 3 + \frac{3}{5} \right]^{-1}$ $=\frac{8\pi}{5}-\pi=\frac{3\pi}{5}$ b13



b) y= 2x-x2 egrisi ile y=x dogrusunun sınırladığı bölgenin y-ekseni etrafında döndürülmesi ile elde eolilen cismin hocmini kabuk yöntemiyle hesaplayınız.

$$y = x$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = 2\pi \int x(2x-x^2-x)dx \qquad y$$

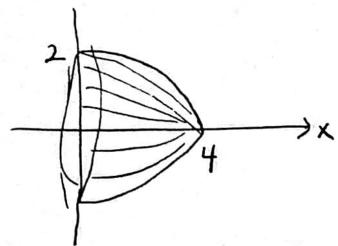
$$= 2\pi \int (x^2-x^3)dx \qquad y$$

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} \qquad 1$$

a) y²= 4-x porabolinin 1. bölgede kalan kısmınır x-ekseni etrafında döndirilmesiyle olusan dönel yizeyin alanını bulunuz (Şekil ciziniz)

<u>C:</u>



 $y^{2} = 4 - x \Rightarrow 24y' = -1 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{2y}$ $\Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{4-x}} \Rightarrow (y')^{2} = \frac{1}{4(4-x)}$ $\Rightarrow 1 + (y')^{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{4(4-x)} = \frac{x7 - 4x}{4(4-x)}$

$$5 = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + (y')^{2}} dx$$

$$5 = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + x} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{17 - 4x}{4(4 - x)}} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{17 - 4x} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{17 - 4x} dx$$

$$= -\pi \int_{0}^{1} \left(\sqrt{17 - 4x} \right)^{3} \int_{0}^{1} (17 - 17)^{3}$$

$$= -\pi \int_{0}^{1} \left(\sqrt{17 - 4x} \right)^{3} \int_{0}^{1} (17 - 17)^{3}$$

$$= -\pi \int_{0}^{1} \left(\sqrt{17 - 4x} \right)^{3} \int_{0}^{1} (17 - 17)^{3}$$

(1)
$$\int \sqrt{1+e^{x}} dx = ?$$

(2) $\int \sqrt{1+e^{x}} dx = ?$
(3) $e^{x} = u^{2} = 0$
(4) $e^{x} = u^{2} = 0$
(5) $e^{x} = u^{2} = 0$

$$I = \int \sqrt{u^2} \cdot \frac{2u}{u^2 - 1} du = 2 \int \frac{u^2}{u^2 - 1} du = 2 \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{u^2 - 1}\right) du$$

$$\frac{1}{U^{2}-1} = \frac{A}{U-1} + \frac{B}{U+1} = A = \frac{1}{2} B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$T = \int (2 + \frac{1}{U-1} - \frac{1}{U+1}) dU = 2U + e \cap \left| \frac{U-1}{U+1} \right| + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{1+e^{x}} + e \cap \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+e^{x}} - 1}{\sqrt{1+e^{x}} + 1} \right| + C$$

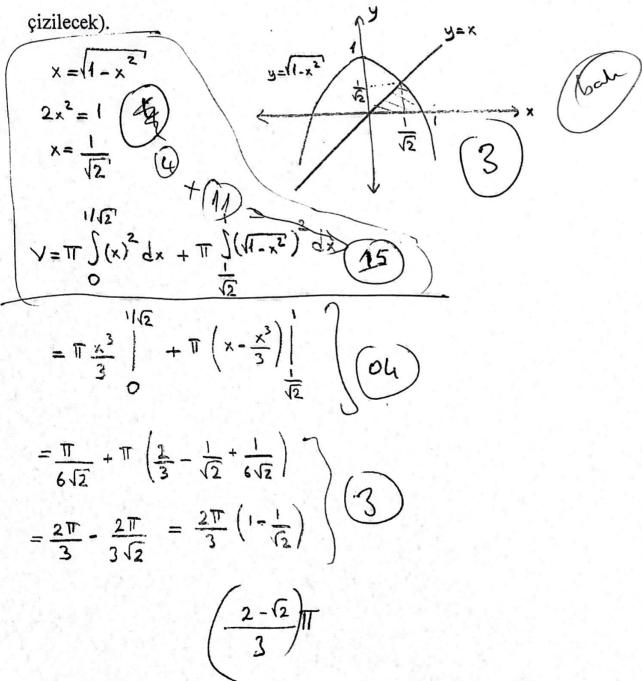
$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2-2x+4)^3}} = ?$$

$$T = \int \frac{\sqrt{3} \sec^2 t \, dt}{\left[3 t g^2 t + 3 \right]^{3/2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\sec^2 t \, dt}{\sec^2 t} = \frac{1}{3} \int \cot t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin t + c = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4}} + \frac{c}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4}}$$

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Soru 1 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ eğrisi, y = x ve y = 0 doğruları tarafından sınırlanan bölgenin Ox ekseni etrafında döndürülmesi ile oluşan dönel cismin hacmini bulunuz (Şekil



 $\int_0^\infty \frac{2x \, dx}{1 + e^{x^2}}$ integralini hesaplayınız.

Cevap
$$u = 1 + e^{\chi^2} d\sin \eta_{\alpha \gamma}$$
, $du = 2\chi . e^{\chi^2} d\chi$ regardund $\frac{du}{u-1} = 2\chi d\chi$ oly,

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{2x dx}{1+e^{x^{2}}} = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{2x dx}{1+e^{x^{2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} \left[\ln(e^{x^{2}}) - \ln(1+e^{x^{2}}) \right]_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} \ln \frac{e^{x^{2}}}{1+e^{x^{2}}} + \ln 2$$