_ 408

GRAFICO $f(x) = \sqrt{e^{3x}}$

- VSOLIDO NOTAZIONE-X
- Ixo: [0,1]

1) SIMMETRIE
$$\int_{-}^{} (x) \neq \int_{-}^{} (-x) \Rightarrow \underbrace{\text{NE PARI}}_{\text{NE DISPAR}}$$

STUDIO DI FUNZIONE

$$\begin{cases}
x = e^{\frac{3}{2}x} \\
x = \frac{3}{2}e^{\frac{3}{2}x}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x = \frac{3}{2}e^{\frac{3}{2}x} \\
x = \frac{9}{4}e^{\frac{3}{2}x}
\end{cases}$$

DOMINIO

P. (0,1)

$$\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{e^{3x}} > 0$$

$$\frac{3}\sqrt{e^{3x}} > 0$$

$$\frac{3$$

(X) POSITIVA IN TUTTO IR

CALCOLO DEL VOLUME DEL SOLIDO DI NOTAZIONE

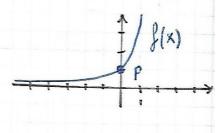
CNEATO DAL GNAFICO DI SIX) NELL'INTENVALLO IXO: [0]]

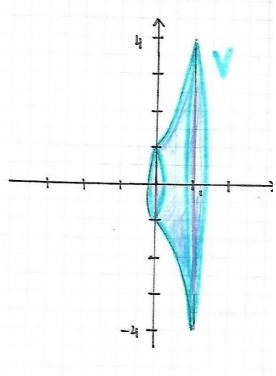
V = Jb T[](x)]2dx

$$V = \int_{0}^{1} \pi \left[e^{\frac{3}{2}x} \right]^{2} dx = \pi \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} dx = \left[\frac{\pi}{3} e^{3x} \right]_{0}^{1} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} e^{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} (e^{3} - 1)$$

GRAFICO



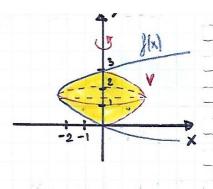


$$x = f(y) = y^2 - 3y$$

$$x = 0 \quad (ASSE - y)$$

CON ASSO Y

CONSIDERIAMO & INTERVALLO



$$V = \pi \int_{0}^{3} \left[y^{2} - 3y \right]^{2} dy =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{3} \left[y^{2} - 3y \right]^{2} dy =$$

$$= \pi \int_0^3 \left[y^4 + 9y^2 - 6y^3 \right] dy = \pi \int_0^3 y^4 + 9y^2 - 6y^3 dy$$

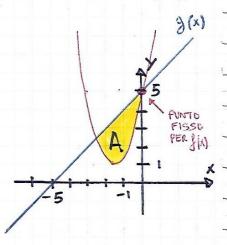
$$= \pi \left[\frac{y^5}{5} + 3y^3 - \frac{3}{2}y^4 \right]_0^3 =$$

$$= \pi \left[3^{5}/5 + 3 \cdot 3^{4} - (3 \cdot 3^{4})/2 \right] =$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{81}{10} \right] = \frac{81}{10} \pi$$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 3x + 5$$

 $2 \in \mathbb{R}$, $2 = ?$ SE ANEA = $\frac{1}{3}$
 $f(x) \times g(x)$



$$A = \frac{1}{3} = \int_{0}^{?} g(x) - g(x) dx = \int_{-?}^{?} g(x) - g(x) dx$$

PUNTO D'INTERSEZIONE THA ZINE &(1)

$$f(x) \times g(x) = \underbrace{x+5 = 2x^2 + 3x + 5} \quad 2x^2 + 2x = 0 \quad x(2x+2) = 0$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3} = \int_{0}^{-\frac{2}{3}} J(x) - g(x) = \int_{0}^{-\frac{2}{3}} 2x^{2} + 2x = \left[\frac{2x^{3}}{3} + x^{2} \right]_{0}^{-\frac{2}{3}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{8}{2^3} \right) + 3 \left(+\frac{4}{2^2} \right) \qquad 1 = -\frac{8}{2^2} + \frac{12}{2^2} \qquad 1 = \frac{4}{2^2}$$

$$1 = -\frac{8}{2^2} + \frac{12}{2^2}$$

$$2 = \pm 2$$

$$f(x) = -2x^2 + 3x + 5$$

$$\int (x)_2 = +2x^2 + 3x + 5$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} [x] = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}}$$

VOLUME SOLIDO GENERATO DA NOTAZIONE 360º ATTONNO X (DA 3 A 4)

INTEGRIAMO LA FUNZIONE WANDO LA MEGGLA DEL VOLUME

$$V = \int_{2}^{b} \pi \left[\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} \right]^{2} dx =$$

CALCULIAMO IL VOLUME DEL SOLIDO : NOTAZIONE NEW INTERVALLO CHIVO

$$V = \int_3^4 \pi \left(\frac{x+1}{x-2} \right) dx$$

PONTIAMO FUUNI TO PO ICHE COSTANTE

RISOLVIAMO L'INTEGNALE SEFINITO

$$V = \pi \int_{3}^{4} \frac{x+1}{x-2} dx = \pi \left[\int_{3}^{4} \frac{x}{x-2} dx + \int_{3}^{4} \frac{1}{x-2} dx \right] =$$

$$= \pi \left[\int_{3}^{4} \frac{x}{x-2} dx + \left[\lim_{x \to 2} \left(x - 2 \right) \right]_{3}^{4} \right]$$

RISOLVIAMO QUESTO PRECISO INTEGNALE CON IL METODO DELLA SOSTITUZIONE

$$\int \frac{x}{x-2} dx = \underbrace{\sum \underbrace{x = x-2}_{x=u+2}} \rightarrow \int \frac{u+2}{u} du$$

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

$$= \int \frac{u}{u} + \int \frac{2}{u} = u + 2 \ln u$$

ESSENDO UN INTEGNALE DEPINITO IN UN INTENVALO TO [3/4]

$$\frac{SE}{SE} \times = 3 \rightarrow u = 1$$

$$\frac{SE}{SE} \times = 4 \rightarrow u = 2$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{u+2}{u} = \left[u+2 \ln u \right]_{1}^{2}$$

TONNANDO ALL'INTEGNALE PRINCIPALE

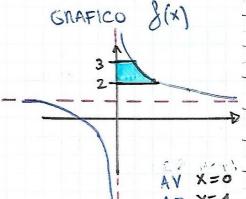
$$V = \pi \left[\left[\left[u + 2 \ln u \right]_{1}^{2} + \left[\ln (x - 2) \right]_{3}^{4} \right] =$$

$$= \pi \left[2 + 2 \ln (2) - 1 - 2 \ln (4) + \ln (2) - \ln (4) \right] =$$

$$= \pi \left[1 + 3 \ln (2) \right] = \pi + 3 \pi \ln 2$$

V SOLIDO NOTAZIONE 180. -Y

IL TRAPEZOIDE GIACE SULL' ASSE Y : E' NECESSARIO IL CAMBIO DI VANIAGILE



$$y = \frac{2}{x} + 1$$
 $y - 1 = \frac{2}{x}$ $x(y - 1) = 2$ $x = \frac{2}{y - 1}$

 $x = \beta(y)$ SIAMO ONA PASSATI ALLA FORMA

$$V = \pi \int_{2}^{3} \left[g(y) \right]^{2} dy$$

$$= \pi \int_{2}^{3} \frac{4}{(y-1)^{2}} dy = 4\pi \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{(y-1)^{2}} dy = 4\pi \int_{2}^{3} (y-1)^{-2} dy$$

$$= 4\pi \left[\frac{1}{4-x} \right]_{2}^{3} = 4\pi \left[\frac{1}{4-3} - \frac{1}{1-2} \right] = 4\pi \left[-\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right] = 2\pi$$

SICCOME LA RUTAZIONE EFFETUATA E' 180°

$$V_{y-180} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$