

۰۵-۱) لزاسنار لیلیلی

$$I = \int \sin x \tan x dx = \int \sin x \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= \int (\sec x - \cos x) dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| - \sin x + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x} = \int \cot x \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln |t| + C = \ln |\tan x| + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \left( \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \tan x - \cot x + C$$

$$I = \int \sin x \cos x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+y_x) + \sin(x-y_x)] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int [\sin(x+y_x) - \sin(x-y_x)] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2} \cos(y_x) + \cos(x)) + C$$

$$I = \int \cos x \sin x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} [\cos(y_x+y_x) + \cos(y_x-y_x)] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(2x) + \cos(0)] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(0) \right) + C$$

$$I = \int \sin x \sin x \sin x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x-\epsilon_x) - \cos(x+\epsilon_x)] \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(y_x) \sin x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(\epsilon_x) \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin(y_x+\epsilon_x) + \sin(\epsilon_x-y_x)] dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin(y_x+\epsilon_x) + \sin(\epsilon_x-y_x)] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int \sin(y_x) + \sin(\epsilon_x) - \sin(\epsilon_x) - \sin(y_x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cos(y_x) - \frac{1}{2} (\sec x + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) + \cos(0)) \right) + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{e^x - 1} = \int \frac{dt/t}{t-1} = \int \frac{dt}{t(t-1)} = \int \left( \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t-1} \right) dt = -\ln|t| + \ln|t-1| + C$$

$$e^x = t \rightarrow e^x dx = dt \rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{e^x} = \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= -\ln|e^x| + \ln|e^x - 1| + C'$$

$$\frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t-1} = \frac{A(t-1) + Bt}{t(t-1)} = \frac{(A+B)t - A}{t(t-1)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -A=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow A=-1, B=1$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{e^{x-1}} = \int \frac{dt/t}{t^{-1}} = \int \frac{dt}{t(t-1)}$$

$$e^x = t \rightarrow e^x dx = dt \rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{e^x} = \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{t(t-1)} &= \frac{1}{t(t-1)(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t-1} + \frac{C}{t+1} = \frac{A(t-1)(t+1) + Bt(t+1) + Ct(t-1)}{t(t-1)(t+1)} \\ &= \frac{At^2 - A + Bt^2 + Bt + Ct^2 - Ct}{t(t-1)(t+1)} = \frac{(A+B+C)t + (B-C)t - A}{t(t-1)(t+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B+C=0 \\ B-C=0 \\ -A=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-1 \\ B=C \\ A=-1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{B=\frac{1}{2}}, \boxed{C=\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dt}{t(t-1)} = \int \left( \frac{-1}{t} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{t-1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{t+1} \right) dt = -\ln|t| + \frac{1}{2}(\ln|t-1| + \ln|t+1|) + C \\ &= -\ln(e^x) + \frac{1}{2}(\ln(e^x-1) + \ln(e^x+1)) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x^r+x+1} \quad \frac{1}{x^r+x+1} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x^r+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^r+x+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A(x^r+x+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x^r+x+1)} = \frac{Ax^r + Ax + A + Bx^r - Bx + Cx - C}{(x-1)(x^r+x+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B+C=0 \\ A-C=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ A-C=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2}, C=-\frac{1}{2}, B=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}}{x^r+x+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^r+x+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{r x^{r-1} + C}{x^r+x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{r x^{r-1} + C}{x^r+x+1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{OP-2} \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int \frac{\overset{du}{x+1}}{\underset{u}{x^r+x+1}} du - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int \frac{x}{x^r+x+1} dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \ln|x^r+x+1| - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int \frac{dx}{(x+\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^r + \frac{c}{\varepsilon}} \quad = d(x+\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \ln|x^r+x+1| - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \arctan \frac{(x+\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^r}{\sqrt{r}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \int x^r \sqrt{1-x} dx \\
 I_2 &= \int \cos^r x \sqrt{\sin x} dx \\
 I_3 &= \int \tan \sqrt{x-1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-1}} \\
 I_4 &= \int \frac{dx}{1+\cos^r x} \\
 \int \frac{dx}{1+\cos^r x} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^r x + r \cos^r x} = \int \frac{dx}{\tan^r x + r} = \dots \quad : I_4 \text{ (pol)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{Vz} = \int \frac{\partial_n r_n}{\ln F_n} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^r x}$$

$$I_9 = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x (\gamma + \cos x - r) \sin x}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^r x}$$

$$I_{1z} = \int \frac{1 - \sin x + \cos x}{1 + \sin x - \cos x} dx$$

$$\frac{1 - \sin x + \cos x}{1 + \sin x - \cos x} = -1 + \frac{r}{1 + \sin x - \cos x} \quad : \text{Op}$$

مهم)  $I_3, I_2, I_4, I_r, I_1$  مهم

## اسگال ناگهانی (نامتعارف سایه‌بازی)

در تعریف اسگال معنی  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  فرض کریم آنچه  $f$  در میان  $[a, b]$  معنی پذیراند.  
نباید این آن باشد که هر دوی آن  $\infty$  نباشد و آنچه از این  $[a, b]$  ناگهانی  
و  $\infty$  بود و هر چنان حالت رفع دهد، اسگال محابزی نیستند.

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (\text{اسگال دیده دارد})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (\text{اسگال دیده دارد})$$

تعریف: اگر  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  معنی پذیر است آنچه

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^c f(x) dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

محمد صدر را صفر اختیار کنیم. در تعریف بالا اگر دو عدد مخصوصه باشند اسگال را می‌توان این‌گونه تعریف کرد:

$$\text{مثال: اسگال } I = \int_{-\infty}^r \frac{dx}{(\varepsilon-x)^r}, \quad I = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (-e^{-x}) \Big|_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (-e^{-b} - (-1)) = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^r \frac{dx}{(\varepsilon-x)^r} = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^r \frac{dx}{(\varepsilon-x)^r} = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon-x} \right) \Big|_a^r = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon-r} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon-a} \right) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(\varepsilon-x)^r} &= \int -\frac{dz}{z^r} = -\int z^{-r} dz = \frac{1}{2} + c \\ \varepsilon-x &= z \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \sin x dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b \sin x dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (-\cos x) \Big|_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (-\cos b + 1)$$

$$\int_e^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln(\ln x)) \Big|_e^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln(\ln b)) = +\infty \Rightarrow \text{وازرات استراحت}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \ln x dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \ln x dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (x \ln x - x) \Big|_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (b \ln b - b + 1)$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \{b(\ln b - 1) + 1\} = +\infty \rightarrow \text{پراسکل داریت}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan x \Big|_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan b - 0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} (\arctan x) \Big|_a^0 + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan x) \Big|_0^b$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} (\arctan 0 - \arctan a) + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan b - \arctan 0)$$

$$= -(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{مقدار نصف دائري} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\sin t}} \circ \sqrt{\sin t}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0^+} \int_c^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0^+} (\sqrt{x}) \Big|_c^1 = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0^+} (1 - \sqrt{c}) = 1$$

$$I_2 = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x}) \Big|_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{b} - 1) = \infty \quad \text{پاسکل داریت}$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = ? \quad I_2 = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{وازرات}$$

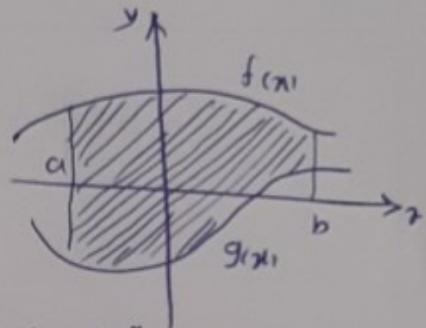
QF

کاربرد انتگرال معنی

مساحت: ورقه نیم توانع  $f(x), g(x)$  در  $[a, b]$  بین مختصات  $x$  و  $y$  را مساحت می‌نامیم. مساحت بین دو کشیده  $f(x)$  و  $g(x)$  بین  $a$  و  $b$  را مساحت می‌نامیم.

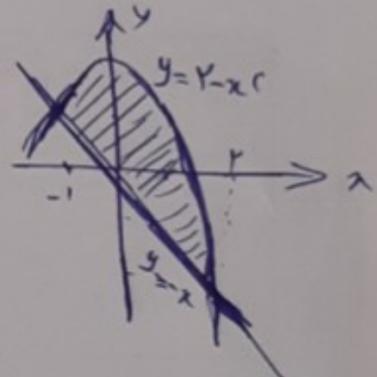
محصّل = مساحت  $f(x)$  بین  $x=a$  و  $x=b$  - مساحت  $g(x)$  بین  $x=a$  و  $x=b$

$$\int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx$$



دلیل: محدودیت عوامل مساحت بین کشیده، تلسین کشیده  
ایندما تفاضل او مساحت را بر سرمه می‌دانیم تفاضل مساحت نزدیکی مساحت نزدیکی صدق کشیده، تلسین کشیده  
 $y = -x$ ,  $y = 2x^2$

$$\text{مساحت} = \int_{-1}^1 (2x^2 - x) dx = (2x^3 - x^2) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$



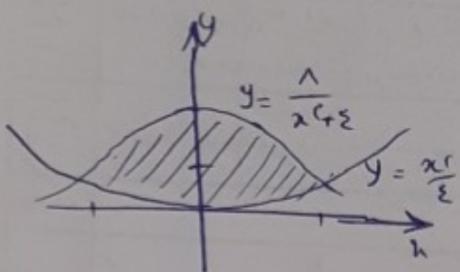
$y = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$  مساحت بین  $(a, b > 0)$  دلیل: مساحت بیضی:  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$   
بیضی تواری بیضی بین  $-b$  و  $b$  در محور مختصه سیمی است.

در ربع اول واقع است

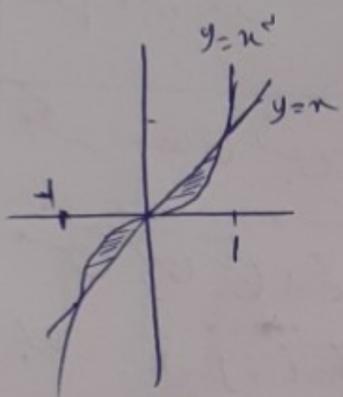
$$\begin{aligned} \text{مساحت} &= \pi \int_0^a \left( \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - 0 \right) dx = \pi \frac{b}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \pi \frac{b}{a} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \pi \frac{b}{a} a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta = \pi ab \left( \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi ab \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^r + \varepsilon} = \frac{x^r}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow x^2 + \varepsilon x^r - \varepsilon r = 0 \rightarrow x = r, -r$$

مقدار بين المثلث



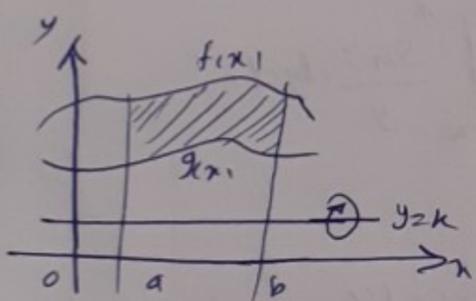
$$\begin{aligned} \text{مقدار} &= \int_{-r}^r \left( \frac{1}{x^r + \varepsilon} - \frac{x^r}{\varepsilon} \right) dx \\ &= \left[ \varepsilon \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} - \frac{x^r}{r\varepsilon} \right]_{-r}^r = r\pi - \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{مقدار} &= \int_{-1}^1 (x^c - x^r) dx + \int_0^1 (x - x^c) dx \\ &= \left( \frac{x^c}{c} - \frac{x^r}{r} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 + \left( \frac{x^c}{c} - \frac{x^r}{r} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{11}{c} \end{aligned}$$

حجم ، مرضق نصف تواضع سطحة ورباعي  $f(x) \geq g(x)$  ،  $a, b$  [ ] ،  $f(x), g(x)$

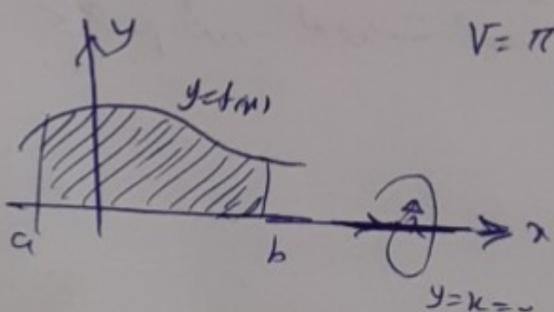
$x=a$  خط ،  $x=b$  خط ،  $y=k$  خط ،  $y=f(x)$  ،  $y=g(x)$  ،  $V = \pi \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x))^2 dx$



حول خط  $x=b$  ،  $y=k$  خط

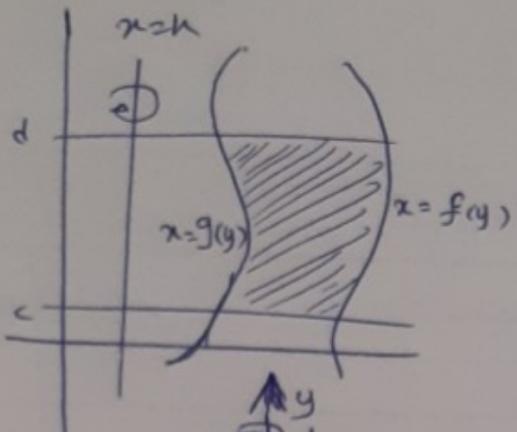
$$V = \pi \int_a^b ((f(x) - k)^2 - (g(x) - k)^2) dx$$

أكمل حصة: أكمل حصة بين مساحتين متساويتين  $y=f(x)$  ،  $y=g(x)$  ،  $x=a$  ،  $x=b$



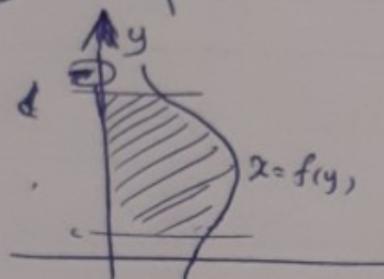
$$V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$$

(دوران  $y=k=0$ )



ویا میم میم لز دادن نیز مصل بخ

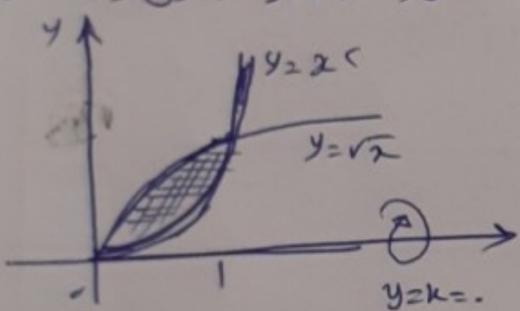
$$V = \pi \int_C^d ((f(y) - k)^r - (g(y) - k)^r) dy$$



$$V = \pi \int_{C}^d f(y) r^2 dy$$

تمام روزه هم از مردم مدرن بود

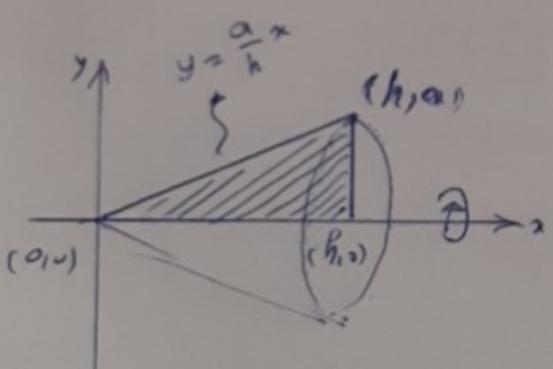
نکل: حجم ایجاد کرد لرط در سطح مبنی  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $y = x^2$  و  $y = x^3$  بین  $x=1$  و  $x=2$



$$V = \pi \int_0^1 ((\sqrt{x} - \alpha)^r - (x^{r/\alpha})^r) dx = \pi \int_0^1 (x - x^{\frac{r}{\alpha}}) dx = \pi \left( \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^{\frac{r+1}{\alpha}}}{\frac{r+1}{\alpha}} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{\frac{r+1}{\alpha}} = \frac{\pi \alpha}{2(r+1)}$$

وَلِلرَّجُلِ مُنْهَمٌ لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَلِلْمَرْأَةِ حُكْمُ الْمُنْهَمِ

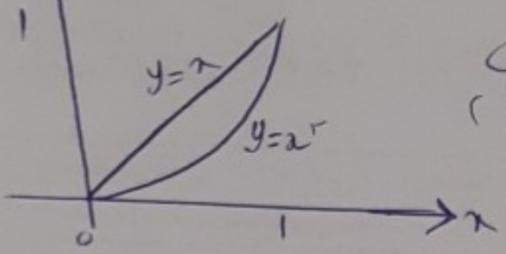
مکروہ لازم دو اس سنت پر متوں بھر جائے گا۔



$$V = \pi \int_0^h y^r dx = \pi \int_0^h \frac{a^r}{Cr} x^r dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi ar}{h^r} \times \frac{c}{e} \left|_{\alpha}^{\beta} \right. = \frac{1}{e} \pi a^r h$$

نهل: چون  $\lambda = \alpha$ ,  $\alpha = \lambda$  را نیز رهان می‌کنیم و دوستی را داریم



اگر حول محرک کے دو مان رسم را  $y = kx$  (حدودی) کے طور پر درج کروں تو

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l (y_1 - y)^2 + (y_2 - y)^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (x^r - x^s) dx = \pi \left( \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} - \frac{x^{s+1}}{s+1} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

۱۵) اگر جمل مدریج که دعوهای اصم نباشد

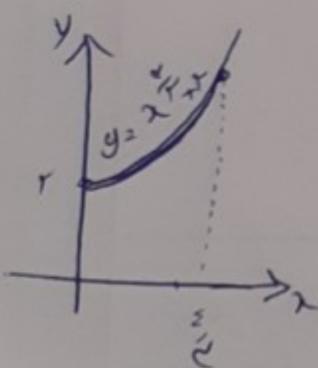
$$V = \pi \int_0^1 ((x_{r-o})^r - (x_{r-o})^r) dy = \pi \int_0^1 ((\sqrt{y}_{r-o})^r - (y_{r-o})^r) dy$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (y - y^2) dy = \pi \left( \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

طفل صحي :

اگر  $y = f(x)$  در  $[a, b]$  مُتّوْجِّه باشد. طلَقَوس این منحنی لز (a, f(a))

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx \quad \text{if } \bar{x} \in [a, b] \text{ s.t. } (b, f(b)) \in$$



$$\text{حل معادلة } f'(x) = \frac{c}{F} x^{\frac{v}{F}-1} = \frac{c}{F} x^{\frac{1}{F}}$$

$$l = \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{q}{\varepsilon} x} dx = \frac{\varepsilon}{a} \left( \frac{a}{p} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{q}{\varepsilon} x \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{a}{2}} = \frac{a^p}{p \sqrt{p}}$$

$$1 + \frac{q}{k} x_2 t \rightarrow \frac{q}{k} dx_2 dt \rightarrow dx_2 = \frac{q}{k} dt$$

$$\int \sqrt{1 + \frac{q}{\varepsilon} u} \, du = \frac{1}{\frac{q}{\varepsilon}} \int \sqrt{t} \, dt = \frac{1}{\frac{q}{\varepsilon}} \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{q} \left( \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{q} \left( 1 + \frac{q}{\varepsilon} u \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$\text{مل}: f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \quad (1 \leq x \leq 2)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} x$$

$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{x^r}$

$$l = \int_1^r \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{r}\right)^2} dx = \int_1^r \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2}} dx = \int_1^r \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2}} dx$$

$$= \left( \ln x + \frac{x^2}{2r} \right) \Big|_1^r = \ln r + \frac{r^2 - 1}{2r}$$

مثلاً طول قوس منحني  $f(x) = \int_a^x \sqrt{1 + f'(t)^2} dt$

$f'(x) = \sqrt{\sin x}$

$$l = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + \sin x} dx = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{x}{r} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{r} + r^2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{r} \cos^2 \frac{x}{r}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sqrt{(\sin \frac{x}{r} + \cos \frac{x}{r})^2} dx = \int_0^\pi (\sin \frac{x}{r} + \cos \frac{x}{r}) dx$$

$$= \left( r \cos \frac{x}{r} + r \sin \frac{x}{r} \right) \Big|_0^\pi = r$$

مثلاً  $x=r$  و  $x=\infty$  : لـ  $f(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{t+1} dt$

$f'(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$

$$l = \int_r^\infty \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx = \int_r^\infty \sqrt{1+x} dx = \int_r^\infty \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_r^\infty$$

$$t=x \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=r \rightarrow t=r \\ x=\infty \rightarrow t=\infty \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \infty^{\frac{3}{2}} - r^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$dx = dt$