二元为出数的反革都,分

凌义2: 说fe((a, b], 花生自然在原域为行为 東t>a. 在规院 fim St f(x)dx 存在 则新,此极限为f(x)在(a, 5)上的危岸机分 $iz f_{p} = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \to a^{+}} \int_{t}^{b} f(x) dx$ 这对的反常标为后fixidx收敛;如果上标 规限不妨值 就的反常的 [bf(x)dx 发放 类似地. 为fc(Ta,b), 石在b与的左邻成 VD Zy Stx) dn = lim St f(x) dx 若f(x)在ta,的上降了当C (acccb)到这级 石在当人的的成为形成为是义 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x) dx$ = $\lim_{t \to c} \int_{0}^{t} f(x) + \lim_{t \to c} \int_{0}^{t} f(x) dx$ 这里任何一个规论不存在。我的,从率都公发极。 这个的无名与革的,为强气(奇气),无名马费的交革和分义的,为难到社会。

·诞下以是fan的为函数,由N-L公式,有

 $(x) = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{t \to b} \int_a^t f(x) dx = \lim_{t \to b} |f(x)|_a^t = |f(b)|_a^t = |f(b)|_a^t$

 $f(x)dx = \lim_{t \to a^+} \int_t^b f(x)dx = \lim_{t \to a^+} |F(x)|_t^b = F(b) - F(a^+)$

先a、bが対理当、別 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b^-) - F(a^+)$

光服当(∈ (a,b). M)

 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x) dx = F(b) - F(c^{+}) + F(c^{-}) - F(a)$

+ F(b) - F(a)

 $(344: \cancel{x}) \int_{0}^{a} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \quad (a>0)$

额: 四为7段三.

 $\int_{0}^{a} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \Big|_{0}^{a} = \arcsin - \arcsin 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

级与: 就 S_1 dx

 $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{-1}^{1} = -1 - 1 = -2$

x=02 1235.

 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{0+}^{1} = +\infty \quad \text{Light.}$

(3/6: 13m) Sa dx = \$ pc/ 时收较, 5 p2/ 对发版.

さる。岩り三日野

 $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{x-a} = \ln|x-a| \Big|_{a}^{b} = + D \not b \not b.$

3 p + 1 mg. $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{(x-a)^{p}} = \frac{(x-a)^{\frac{1-p}{p}}}{1-p} \Big|_{a}^{b} = \begin{cases} +\omega, & p>1 \\ \frac{(b-a)^{\frac{1-p}{p}}}{1-p}, & p<1 \end{cases}$ $\sqrt{317}$: $\sqrt{12} f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2(x-1)}{x^3(x-2)}$, $\sqrt{12} \int_{-1}^{3} \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2(x)} dx$ $\int \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2cx} dx = \arctan f(x) + C$ x=05x=2 & f(x) * 1 * 1 * 2 * 5. $\int_{-1}^{3} \frac{f(x)}{1+1^{2}(x)} dx$ $= \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{f'(x)}{f + f^{2}(x)} dx + \int_{0}^{2} \frac{f'(x)}{f + f^{2}(x)} dx + \int_{2}^{3} \frac{f'(x)}{f + f^{2}(x)} dx$ = [arctanf(x)] + [arctemf(x)] + [arctemf(x)]; $= \left(-\frac{7}{2} - 0\right) + \left(-\frac{7}{2} - \frac{7}{2}\right) + \left(\arctan\frac{32}{7} - \frac{7}{2}\right) = \arctan\frac{32}{27} - 27$ Bys: # Sto dx 高。 をt=文, Mdn=- tadt $\int_{0}^{+\nu} \frac{dx}{1+x^{4}} = \int_{-1/2}^{\nu} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{74}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{7^{2}}) dt = \int_{0}^{+\nu} \frac{t^{2}}{1+4} dt = \int_{0}^{+\nu} \frac{x^{2}}{1+x^{4}} dx$ $\mathcal{L}_{q}^{2} \int_{0}^{4\pi} \frac{dx}{1+x^{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{4}} + \int_{0}^{4\pi} \frac{x^{2}}{1+x^{4}} dx \right)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{4r} \frac{1+\chi^{2}}{1+\chi^{4}} d\chi = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{4r} \frac{1+\frac{1}{\chi^{2}}}{\gamma^{2}+\frac{1}{2}} d\chi$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{4\pi} \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{2})}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^{2} + (\sqrt{2})^{2}}$ $=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{avctan} \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{x+}^{+p} = \frac{T}{2\sqrt{2}}$

$$\frac{d\lambda}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \frac{x - \sin t}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt$$

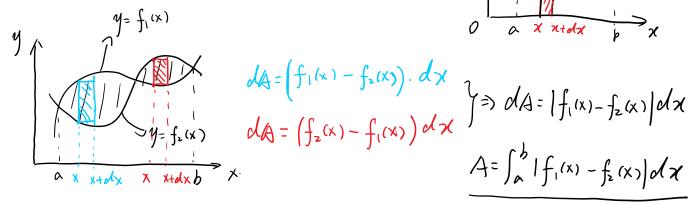
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{4}+1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{x^{2}+\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{dt}{t^{2}+2}$$

一种面图积的流线。

1. 孟南坐动, 精碱

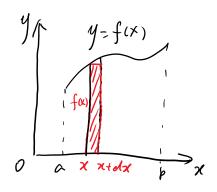
$$dA = f(x) dx$$

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$



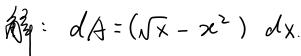
$$dA = (f_1(x) - f_2(x)). dx$$

$$dA = \left(f_2(x) - f_1(x)\right) dx$$

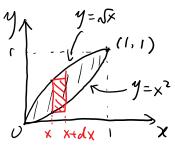


$$A = \int_{\alpha}^{b} |f_{i}(x) - f_{i}(x)| dx$$

倒: 成学术, 生光科图较的图成 Wo 20 42



$$A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{3}$$



$$\begin{cases} y^2 = x \\ y = x^2 \end{cases}$$
 $\begin{cases} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (0,0), (1,1) \end{cases}$

倒2: 成少=2×台少=X-4椭圆的图形的面积。

 $\hat{\beta}_{3}^{3}: \hat{\gamma}_{2}^{3} \begin{cases} \hat{y}^{2} = 2 \times \\ \hat{y} = x - 4 \end{cases} \hat{\beta}_{3}^{3} \hat{\beta}_{2}^{5} (2, -2), (8, 4)$

法一:以X为配公置意.

法二:

$$dA = (y + 4 - \frac{y^2}{2}) \cdot dy$$

$$A = \int_{-2}^{4} (y + 4 - \frac{y^2}{2}) dy = 18$$

$$\frac{3}{3}$$
: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ $\frac{3}{3}$ (a, b > 0)

$$\overrightarrow{R}_{3}$$
, $A = 4 \int_{0}^{a} y dx = 4 \int_{0}^{a} y \alpha_{3} dx$

$$\begin{cases} X = a \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \le \theta \le 24)$$

$$A = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} b \sin \theta \cdot (-a \sin \theta) d\theta = 4ab \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} \theta d\theta$$

$$= T ab$$

