

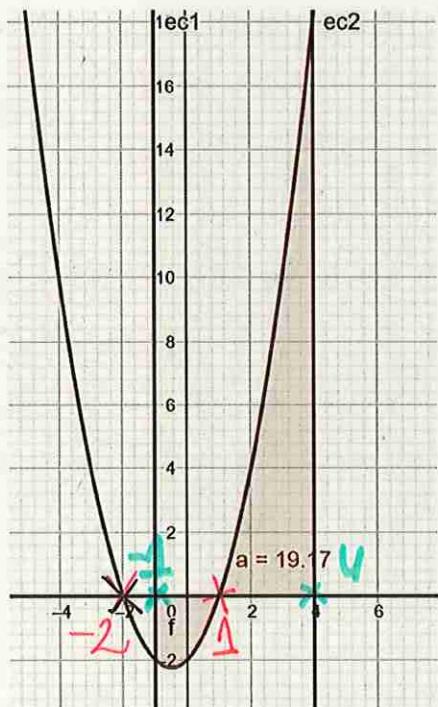
INTEGRAL MUGAGABEAK:

AZALERAK: FUNTZIO BAT ETA OX ARDATZEK MUGATUTAKO ESKUALDEA

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6 a) Kalkulatu: $\int_{-1}^4 (x^2 + x - 2) dx$

b) Aurkitu $y = x^2 + x - 2$ kurbak X ardatzarekin -1 eta 4 abzisen artean zehazten duen azalera.



$$\begin{aligned} a) \int_{-1}^4 (x^2 + x - 2) dx &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_{-1}^4 = \\ &= \left(\frac{64}{3} + \frac{16}{2} - 2 \cdot 4 \right) - \left(\frac{(-1)^3}{3} + \frac{(-1)^2}{2} - 2(-1) \right) = \\ &= \left(\frac{64}{3} + 8 - 8 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) = \boxed{\frac{115}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

b) Parabolaren irudikapena (no/konko)
Erpinak $(-1/2, -9/4)$

1) Ox ardatzarekin ebatzen puntuak: $\rightarrow y = 0$

$$\boxed{f(x)=0} \quad 0 = x^2 + x - 2 \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4 \cdot (-1)}}{2} = \boxed{x_1 = -2} \quad \boxed{x_2 = 1}$$

2) Bi espormu sarreran dina, lehenengoa atp.lik \ominus
eta bigonegoa poinetik \oplus

3) AZALERA $\frac{1}{2}$ Esparru horren atolera Ox ardatzaren atp.lik
dagoenak \ominus da y1 bera? BALIO ABESLUNDA
edo \ominus arrean

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left| \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + x - 2) dx \right| + \int_1^4 (x^2 + x - 2) dx = \\ &= \ominus \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + x - 2) dx + \int_1^4 (x^2 + x - 2) dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_1^4 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_1^4 =$$

$$= - \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot 1 \right) - \left(\frac{(-1)^3}{3} + \frac{(-1)^2}{2} - 2 \cdot (-1) \right) \right] + \left[\left(\frac{4^3}{3} + \frac{4^2}{2} - 2 \cdot 4 \right) - \left(\frac{1^3}{3} + \frac{1^2}{3} - 2 \cdot 1 \right) \right]$$

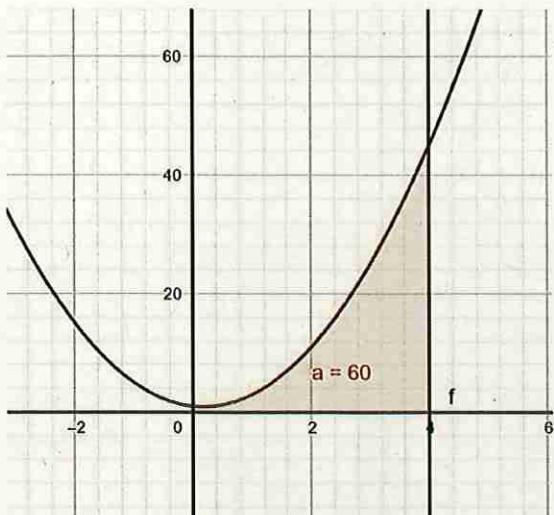
$$= - \left[-\frac{7}{6} - \frac{13}{6} \right] + \left[\frac{64}{3} - \left(-\frac{7}{6} \right) \right] =$$

$$= - \underbrace{\left[-\frac{20}{6} \right]}_{\text{Azalno atpitik}} + \left(\frac{131}{6} \right) = \boxed{\frac{155}{6} u^2}$$

Azalno atpitik

dagoanez \ominus da, haregotik aurrean " $-$ " ipintzen da.
Besti modu batero itzango zau. BALIO ABSOLUTUAREN

- 7 Kalkulatu $y = 3x^2 - x + 1$ kurbaren, X ardatzaren eta $x = 0$ eta $x = 4$ zuzenen artean dagoen esparruaren azalera.



1.) Ebaketsa puntuak $0x$ ardatzozot: $f(x) = 0$

$$y = 0$$

$$0 = 3x^2 - x + 1$$

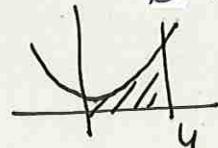
$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{2}$$

Eto de $0x$ ardatzo ebakten

Iruzikapen prolikoa

$$\text{Erpiro } x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow y = 1 \quad E\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{11}{12}\right)$$

Ahurro dauer →

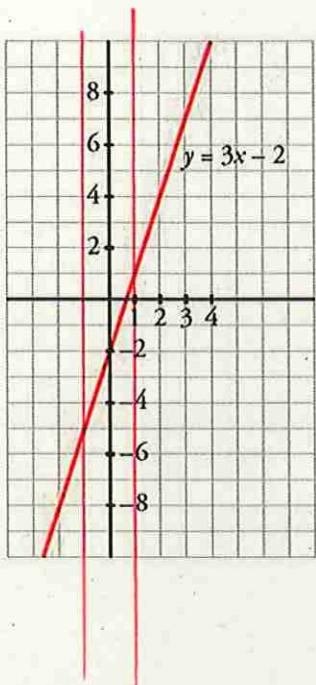


- 2.) Kolkulatu bolar dan atalera $0x$ ardatzoren gainetik dofo berot. (+)

3.) Atalera eta BARROW apukotur

$$A = \int_0^4 (3x^2 - x + 1) dx = \left[\frac{3x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_0^4 = 4^3 - \frac{4^2}{2} + 4 = \underline{\underline{60 \text{ u}^2}}$$

- 8 Kalkulatu $y = 3x - 2$ kurbaren azpian $x = -1$ eta $x = 1$ zuzenen artean dagoen azalera.



1.) Ebaketsa puntuok $f(x) = 0$

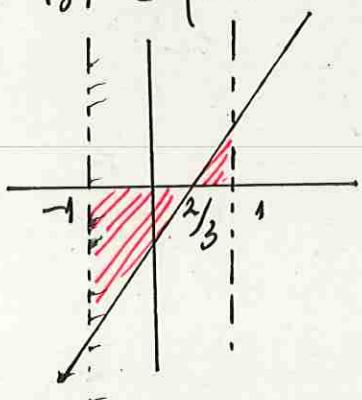
$$3x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}$$

* Lurrazio irudikatzeko

x	y
0	-2
2	4
$\frac{2}{3}$	0

2) Bi espormu doforoz -1 eta $\frac{2}{3}$ -ren artekoak
eta $\frac{2}{3}$ eta 1-ren artekoak



3) Azalera

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

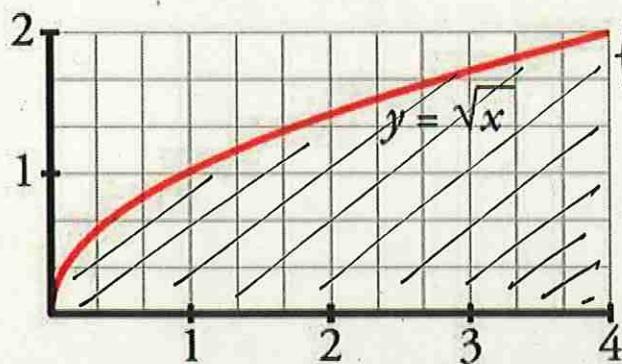
$$= - \left[\frac{3x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_{-1}^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left[\frac{3x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 =$$

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

$$= - \left[\left(\frac{4}{6} - \frac{4}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2 \right) \right] + \left[\left(\frac{3}{2} - 2 \right) - \left(\frac{4}{6} - \frac{4}{3} \right) \right] =$$

$$= - \left[\left(-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{7}{2} \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \right] = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{13}{3}}$$

- 9) Aurkitu $y = \sqrt{x}$ kurbaren azpian $x = 0$ eta $x = 4$ artean dagoen azalera.



1.) Ebaketa puntuko ardatzak

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad \sqrt{x} = 0 \quad [x = 0]$$

Eroduen funtzioa inifikotako
puntu batuak horten dira

x	0	1	4	.	.
y	0	1	2	.	.

- 2.) Nupotutako esprua dx ardatzaren pointuk
dagoonet \oplus de. Integrale.

- 3.) Azalera

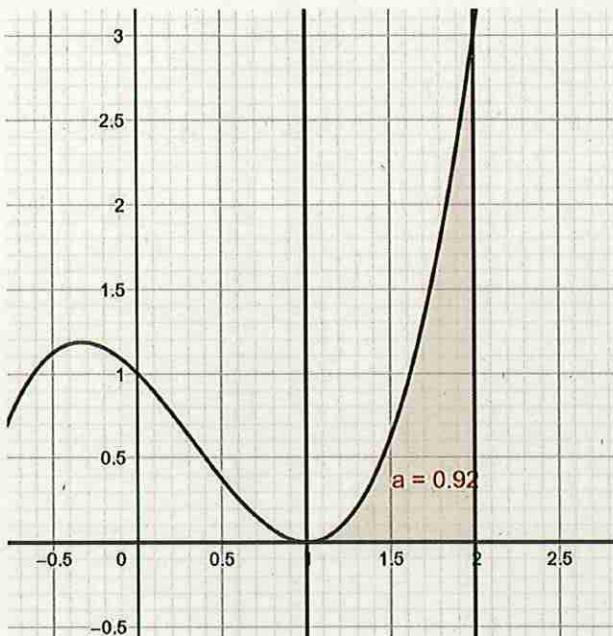
$$A = \int_0^4 \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^4 x^{1/2} dx = \frac{x^{1/2+1}}{1/2+1} \Big|_0^4 =$$

$$= \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} \Big|_0^4 = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \Big|_0^4 = G(4) - G(0).$$

BARROW

$$= \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{4^3} - \sqrt{0^3}) = \boxed{\frac{16}{3} u^2}$$

- 10 Kalkulatu $y = (x - 1)^2(x + 1)$ kurbak eta $y = 0$, $x = 1$, $x = 2$ zuzenek zehazten duten esparruaren azalera.



1.) BAKETA PUNTAK

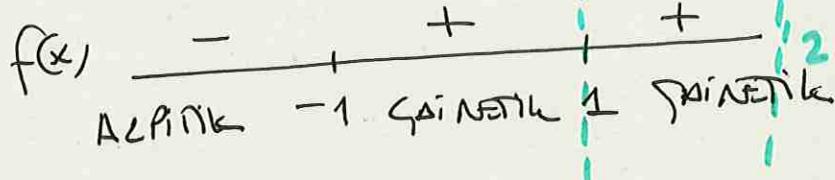
OX ARDATZEKIN

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$0 = (x-1)^2(x+1)$$

$x_1 = 1$ Bilkortzo (ukirte puntuak).
 $x_2 = -1$

2.) Puntosko goiurtek edo atzurtek?



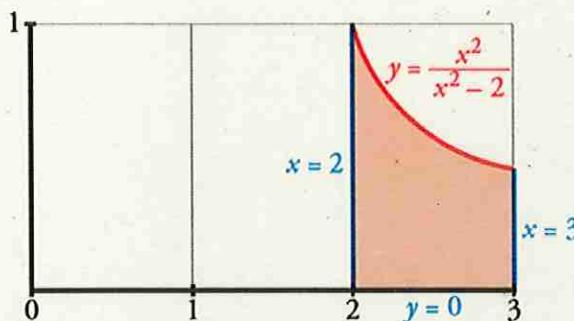
3.) Esparru bakarra dofo eta dx ardatzaerau goiurtek $\rightarrow \oplus$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_{-1}^2 (x-1)^2(x+1) dx = \int_{-1}^2 (x^3 - x^2 - x + 1) dx = \\
 &= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_{-1}^2 = \left(\frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{2^2}{2} + 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1^4}{4} - \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{1^2}{2} + 1 \right) \\
 &= 4 - \cancel{\frac{8}{3}} - \cancel{2 + 2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 = 3 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{\frac{11}{12} u^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

11 Kalkulatu honako kurba honek:

$$y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 2}$$

eta $x = 2$, $x = 3$, $y = 0$ zuzenek zehazturiko esparruaren azalera.



1.) Ebaketsa puntuak arretzenetan

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{x}{x^2 - 2} \rightarrow x = 0$$

2) $x = 0$ kalkulatu behar da
tartianean kanpoaldean
dago. Berat atzerrian doju
zein moleko ikuno itzaujo dausun kurba tarti
horretan.

Funtzioaren definizio eremuoa $D_{\text{fun}} = \mathbb{R} - \{-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}\}$,
berat jorririk da $[2, 3]$ tartean.

$$\begin{array}{c} + \\ \hline 2 & 3 \end{array} \quad f(2, 3) = +$$

Kurba positibik dago, berat $\int_2^3 f(x) dx > 0$.

3.) Azalera

$$A = \int_2^3 \frac{2x}{x^2 - 2} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 2| \right]_2^3 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln|3^2 - 2| - \ln|2^2 - 2| \right] = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 7 - \ln 2) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{7}{2} u^2}$$