## BELIRLI INTEGRALIN UYGULAMALARI

## 1. Alan Hesabi:

f, [a,b] araliginda sürekli bir fonksiyon olsun. y=f(x) eğrisi, x=a, x=b doğruları ve Ox ekseni Larafından sınırlanan bölgenin alanını bulalım.

a) 
$$[a,b]$$
 analoginda  $f(x) \ge 0$  ise,  
 $A = \lim_{\|p\| \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k) \Delta x_k = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$ 

b) [a,b] aralignda f(x) < 0 ise, dikdortgenin yöksekligi -f(x\*) oldegunden A=-Sf(x)dx olur.

c) [a,b] araliginin bazi yerlerinde

f(x) > 0 ve bazi yerlerinde f(x) < 0 | 7/1/2 | b

ise, fonksiyonun pozitif ve negatif

y=f(x)

oldugu yerdeki alanlar ayrı ayrı hesaplanır.  

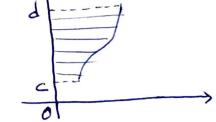
$$A = \iint (x) dx = \iint (x) dx + \iint (x) dx = \iint (x) dx - \iint (x) dx$$

Benzer sehilde, x=hly) egrisi, y=c, y=d dogruları ve Oy ekseni tarafından sınırlanan bölgenin alanı

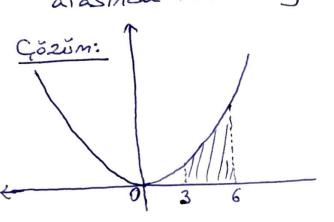
A = 5 | h(y) | dy

olur.

$$A = \int |h(y)| dy$$



1) y=x² egrisi, x=3 ve x=6 dogruları ile Ox ekseni arasında kalan bölgenin alanını bulunuz.



$$A = \int_{3}^{6} x^{2} dx = \frac{x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{3}^{6} = \frac{216 - 27}{3}$$
$$= 63 \text{ br}^{2}$$

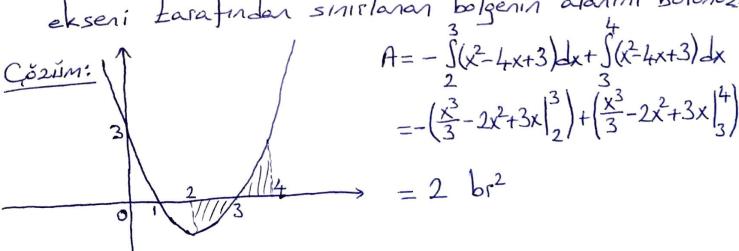
2) y=x-3x egrisi ile Ox ekseri arasında kalan bölgerin alanını bulunuz.

$$A = \int_{0}^{3} (x^{3} - 3x) dx - \int_{0}^{3} (x^{3} - 3x) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^{4}}{4} - \frac{3x^{2}}{2}\right)^{0} - \left(\frac{x^{4}}{4} - \frac{3x^{2}}{2}\right)^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} br^{2}$$

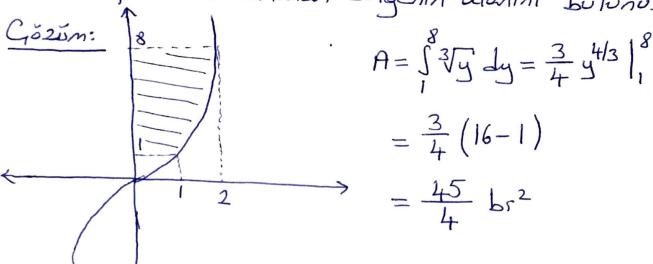
3) y=x2-4x+3 egrisi, x=2, x=4 dogrulari ve 0x ekseri tarafından sınırlanan bölgenin alanını bulunuz



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

$$= -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{3}$$

4) y=x3 egrisi, y=1, y=8 dogrulari ve Oy ekseni tarafindar sinislaran bölgenin alanını bulunuz.



5) y=xex egrisi, Ox ekseni ve x=4 dogrusu tarafından sınırlanan bölgenin alanını bulunuz.

$$A = -\lim_{t \to -\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} x e^{x} dx + \int_{t}^{\infty} x e^{x} dx$$

$$= -\lim_{t \to -\infty} ((x-1)e^{x}|_{t}^{0}) + ((x-1)e^{x}|_{0}^{0})$$

$$= -\lim_{t \to -\infty} (-1 - (t-1)e^{t}) + (3e^{t} + 1)$$

$$= -(-1-0) + (3e^{t} + 1)$$

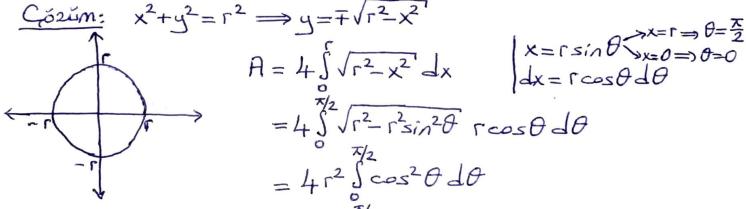
$$= -(-1-0) + (3e^{t} + 1)$$

$$= -(-1-0) + (3e^{4} + 1)$$

6) y=lax egrisi, x=1 doğrusu, Ox ve Oy eksenleri arasında kalan bölgenin alanını bulunuz.

Gözüm:  $A = -\int \ln x \, dx$   $= -\lim_{t \to 0^+} \int \ln x \, dx$   $= -\lim_{t \to 0^+} \left( x \ln x - x \right) \left( \frac{1}{t} \right)$   $= -\lim_{t \to 0^+} \left( x \ln x - x \right) \left( \frac{1}{t} \right)$  $=-\lim_{t\to 0^+} \left(x \ln x - x \Big|_{\frac{t}{t}}\right)$   $=-\lim_{t\to 0^+} \left(-1 - t \ln t + t\right) \frac{\lim_{t\to 0^+} \ln t}{\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{1}{1/t}} \frac{\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{1}{1/t}}{\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{1}{1/t}}$   $=\lim_{t\to 0^+} (-t) = 0$ II. Yol: A= Sedy = lin Sedy = lin (e'l')=lin (1- == 1

7) 
$$x^2+y^2=r^2$$
 gemberinin içinde kalan bölgenin alanını bulunuz.  
Cözüm:  $x^2+y^2=r^2 \Rightarrow y=\mp\sqrt{r^2-x^2}$ 



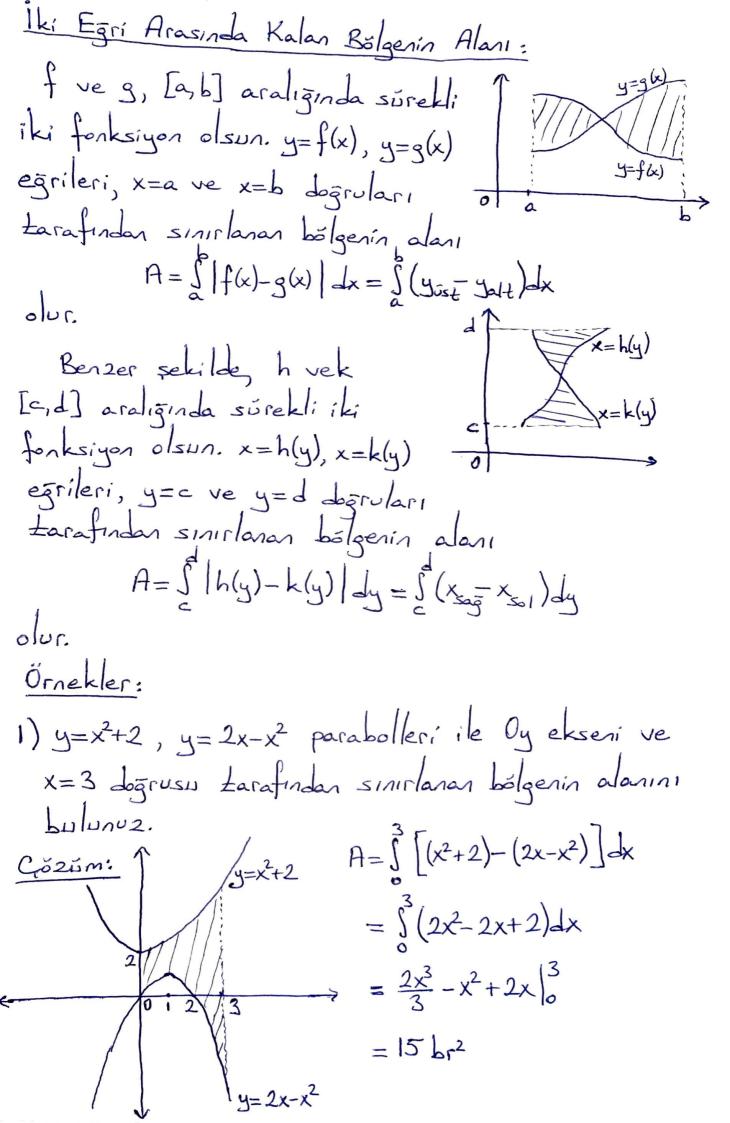
$$=4r^2\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{1}{2}(1+\cos 2\theta)d\theta$$

$$=2r^2\left(\theta+\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta\right)_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$=\pi r^2$$

A ve B bölgelerinin alanı esit olacak sekilde y=k dogrusu verilsin. k=?

Cozúmi 
$$y = 9-x^2$$
 $y = 9-x^2$ 
 $A + S = B + S \Rightarrow \int_0^3 (9-x^2) dx = 3k$ 
 $\Rightarrow 9x - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^3 = 3k \Rightarrow k = 6$ 



2) 
$$y = x^2$$
 ve  $x = y^2$  parabolleri tarafından sınırlara

bölgenin alanını bulunuz.

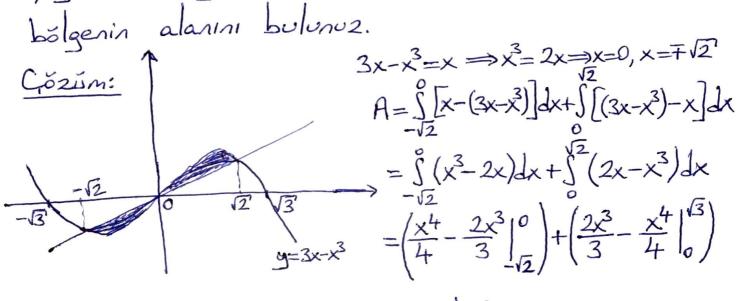
Gözüm:

$$x=y^2$$
 $x=y^2$ 
 $x=y^2$ 

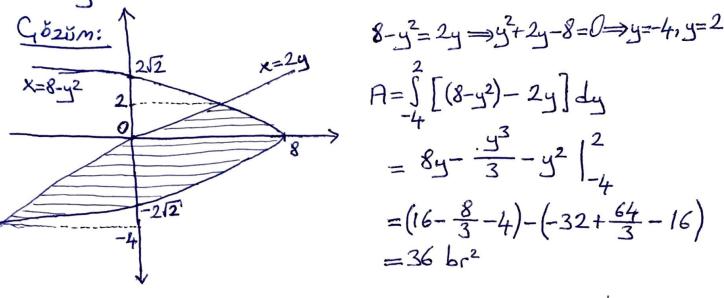
$$A = \int_{0}^{1} (\sqrt{x} - x^{2}) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} b_{1}^{2}$$



5) x=2y doğrusuyla x=8-y² paraboli arasında kalan bölgenin alanını bulunuz.



6) x=-2y² egrisi ile x=1-3y² egrisi arasında kalan Lölgenin alanını bulunuz.

Lölgenin alanını bolonuz.

$$-2y^2 = |-3y^2 \implies y^2 = | \implies y = 7|$$
 $C_1 = 5$ 
 $C_2 = |-3y^2 \implies y^2 = | \implies y = 7|$ 
 $A = 5 \left[ (1-3y^2) - (-2y^2) \right] dy$ 
 $A = 5 \left[ (1-y^2) dy \right]$ 
 $A = 5 \left[ (1-y^2) dy \right]$ 
 $A = 5 \left[ (1-y^2) dy \right]$ 

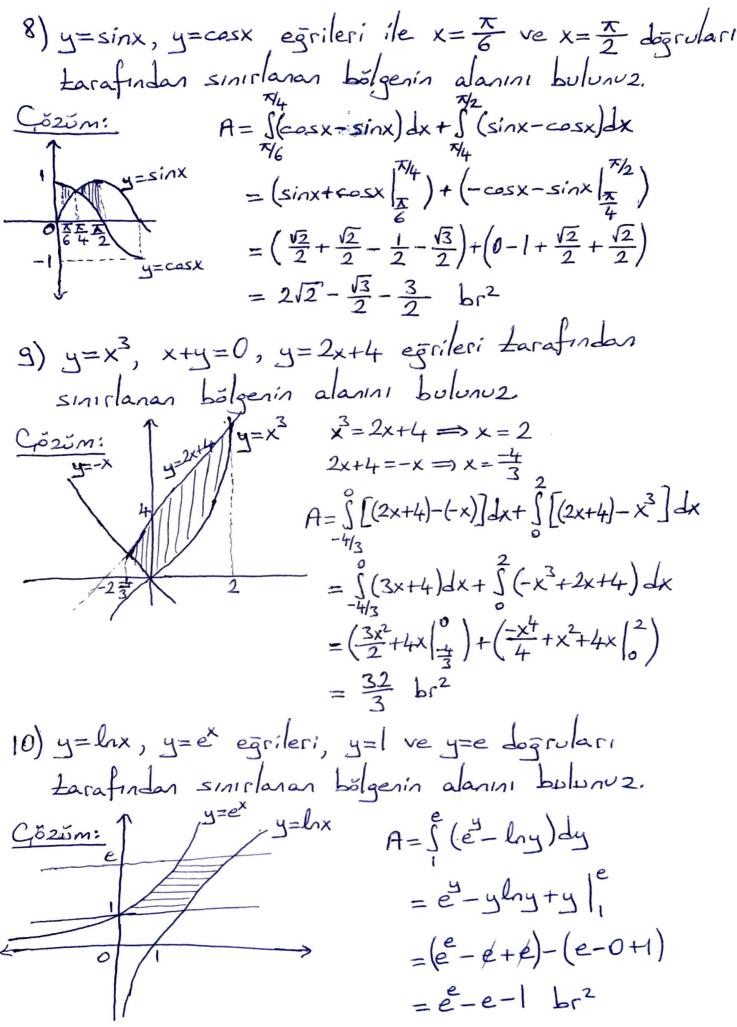
 $= \frac{4}{3} br^2$ 7)  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  ve  $x^2 + y^2 = 4x$  gemberkri arasında kalan

Lölgenin alanını bulunuz.  

$$4-x^2=4x-x^2 \Rightarrow 4x=4 \Rightarrow x=1$$
  
 $\frac{C_0 z \tilde{u} m}{2}$ :

 $A=2\int \sqrt{4x-x^2} dx + 2\int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$ 
 $A=2\int \sqrt{4x-x^2} dx + 2\int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$ 
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 $A=2\int \sqrt{4x-x^2} dx + 2\int \sqrt{4x-x^2} dx$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} x = 2 \sin \theta \stackrel{>}{\sim} \frac{1}{16} = 4 \int \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx = 4 \int \sqrt{4 - 4 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot 2 \cos \theta \, d\theta \\ dx = 2 \cos \theta \, d\theta = 16 \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) \, d\theta = \frac{8\pi}{3} - 26 \end{array}$ 



$$\int_{5}^{4} \frac{y}{5} = f(x)$$

$$S_1 = 2 br^2$$
,  $S_2 = 4 br^2$  ise,  

$$\int_0^7 x f(x) dx = ?$$

$$\frac{Cozom:}{Cxf(x)dx} = xf(x)|_{0}^{7} - \int_{0}^{7}f(x)dx$$

$$u=x \qquad du=f'(x)dx|_{0}^{7} = 7f(7)-0-\{\int_{0}^{7}f(x)dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}dx|_{0}^{7}d$$

$$\frac{Coz_{m}}{v=x} \int_{x} x f(x) dx = x f(x) \int_{0}^{x} f(x) dx$$

$$v=x \qquad dv = f(x) dx = 7f(7) - 0 - \left\{ \int_{0}^{x} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{x} f(x) dx \right\}$$

$$dv = dx \qquad v = f(x) \qquad -7.5 - \left\{ -2 + 4 \right\} = 33$$

$$\frac{B}{A} = ? \Rightarrow m = ?$$

$$y=6x-x^2$$
  
 $A+B=\int_0^6 (6x-x^2)dx=3x^2-\frac{x^3}{3}\Big|_0^6=36$   $br^2$ 

$$\frac{B}{A} = 7 \Rightarrow B = 7A$$

$$A+B=36 \Rightarrow 8A=36 \Rightarrow A=\frac{9}{2}br^2$$

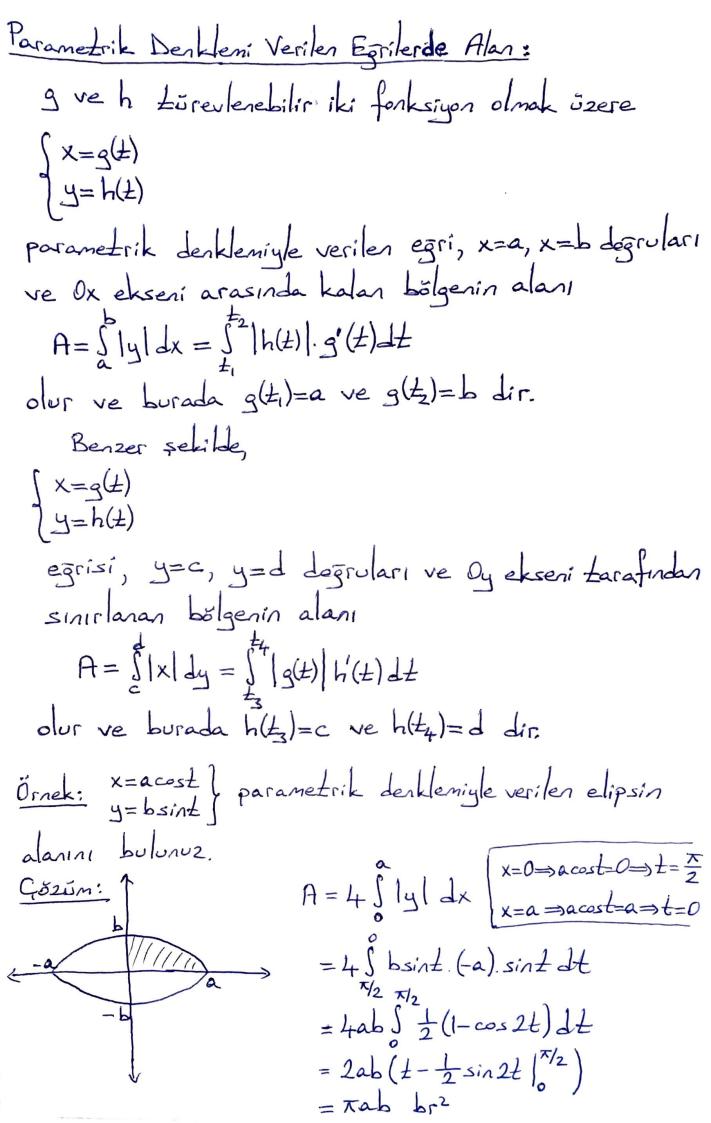
$$6x-x^2=mx \Longrightarrow (6-m)x=x^2\Longrightarrow x=0, x=6-m$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{6-m} (6x - x^{2} - mx) dx = (6-m) \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{0}^{6-m} = \frac{1}{2} (6-m)^{3} - \frac{1}{3} (6-m)^{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (6-m)^{3}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{6}(6-m)^3 = \frac{9}{2} \implies (6-m)^3 = 27 \implies 6-m = 3$$

$$\implies m = 3$$



Ornek: x=a(t-sint) | sikloid egrisinin bir yayı ile y=a(l-cost) | Ox ekseri arasında kalan bölgerin alarını bulunuz. Côzin: A= Siyldx = Sa(1-cost)a(1-cost) dt  $\begin{array}{ll} (x=0 \Rightarrow t=0) &= a^2 \int (\cos^2 t - 2\cos t + 1) dt \\ x=2\pi a \Rightarrow t=2\pi \end{array}$   $= a^2 \int \left[\frac{1}{2}(1+\cos 2t) - 2\cos t + 1\right] dt$  $=a^2\int_{0}^{\infty}\left[\frac{1}{2}(1+\cos 2t)-2\cos t+1\right]dt$  $=a^{2}\left[\frac{3t}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\sin 2t-2\sin t\right]_{0}^{2\pi}$ = 3xa2 br2 Ornek: x=acos3t/ astroid egrisinin alanını bulunuz.  $x=0 \Rightarrow a\cos^2 t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  $x=a \Rightarrow a\cos^3 t = a \Rightarrow t = 0$ A=4 Slyldx = 4 \int asin3 \frac{1}{2}.(-3a)cos2 \frac{1}{2}.sint de  $= 12a^2 \int \sin^4 t \cdot \cos^2 t \, dt$  $A = 12a^2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 2t)\right)^2 \frac{1}{2}(1+\cos 2t)dt$  $=\frac{3a^2}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi/2}(1-\cos 2t).\sin^2 2t dt$ = 32 Ssin2t dt - 32 Ssin22t cos 2t It  $= \frac{3a^2}{3} \int_{-2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (1-\cos 4t) dt - \frac{3a^2}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin^3 2t}{3}\right)^{\pi/2}$  $= \frac{3a^2}{4} \left( \pm - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4 \pm \int_0^{\pi/2} \right) - 0$ = 3xa2 br2