

# BELİRLİ İNTEGRAL

Tanım:  $[a, b]$  aralığını  $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$  özelliğini sağlayan  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}$  noktaları yardımıyla  $n$  tane alt aralığa bölelim.

$P = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n\}$  kümesine  $[a, b]$  aralığının bir parçalanması deriz.  $\Delta x_k = x_k - x_{k-1}$  sayısına  $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$  aralığının boyu deriz. Alt aralıkların boylarının en büyüğüne  $P$  parçalanmasının normu veya maksimal capı deriz ve  $\|P\|$  ile gösterilir.

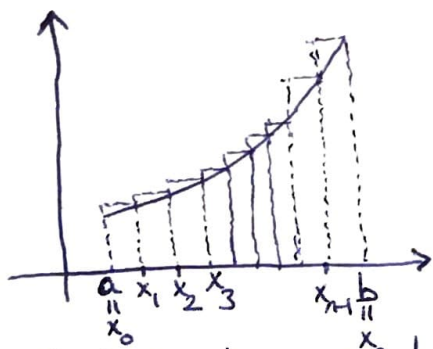
$$\|P\| = \max \{\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots, \Delta x_n\} \text{ olur.}$$

Tanım:  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  fonksiyonu sürekli olsun.  $[a, b]$  aralığının  $P = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  parçalanması için

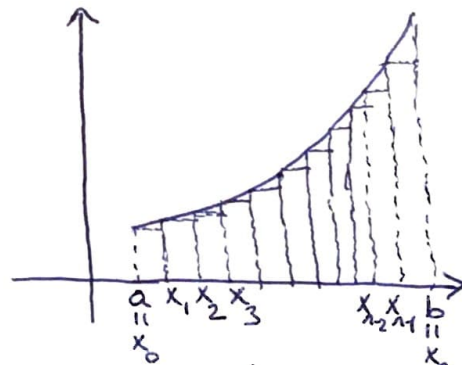
$$M_k = \max \{f(x) : x_{k-1} \leq x \leq x_k\}$$

$$m_k = \min \{f(x) : x_{k-1} \leq x \leq x_k\}$$

olsun.  $\bar{U}(f, P) = \sum_{k=1}^n M_k \Delta x_k$  ve  $A(f, P) = \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \Delta x_k$  toplamlarına sırasıyla  $f$  fonksiyonunun  $P$  parçalanmasına karşı gelen üst Darboux toplamı ve alt Darboux toplamı deriz.



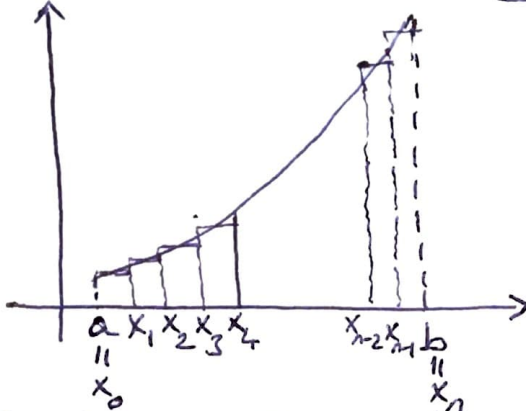
Üst Darboux Toplamı



Alt Darboux Toplamı

$$\lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} A(f, P) = \lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \bar{U}(f, P) = I \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = I$$

$x_k^*$ ,  $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$  alt aralığında alınan herhangi bir nokta olmak üzere  $R(f, P) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k$  toplamına,  $f$  fonksiyonunun  $P$  parçalanmasına karşılık gelen Riemann toplamı denir.

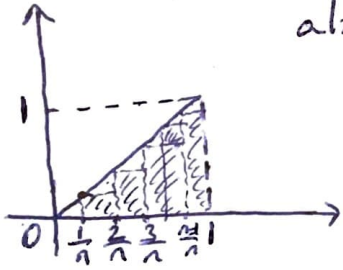


$$A(f, P) \leq R(f, P) \leq \bar{U}(f, P)$$

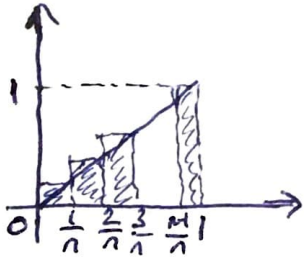
$\lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = I$  ise,  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = I$  integraline Riemann integrali denir.

Örnek:  $\int_0^1 x dx$  integralini hesaplayınız.

Çözüm:  $[0, 1]$  aralığını  $n$  eşit parçaya bölersek, her bir alt aralığın uzunluğu  $\frac{1}{n}$  olur.



$$\begin{aligned} A(f, P) &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} (1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1)) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{(n-1) \cdot n}{2} \\ &= \frac{n-1}{2n} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}(f, P) &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} (1 + 2 + \dots + n) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2n} \end{aligned}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A(f, P) = \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{U}(f, P)$  olduğundan  $\int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$  olur.

## Integral Hesabın Temel Teoremi:

$f, [a, b]$  üzerinde integrallenebilir bir fonksiyon olsun.  
Her  $x \in [a, b]$  için  $F'(x) = f(x)$  olacak şekilde sürekli bir  $F: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  fonksiyonu var ise,  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$  dir.  
Bu eşitliğe Newton-Leibnitz formülü denir.

Teorem:  $f, [a, b]$  üzerinde sınırlı bir fonksiyon olsun.

- a)  $f$  sürekli ise integrallenebilirdir.
- b)  $f$  parçalı sürekli ise integrallenebilirdir.
- c)  $f$  monoton ise integrallenebilirdir.

## Belirli Integralin Özellikleri:

$f$  ve  $g, [a, b]$  aralığında integrallenebilir iki fonksiyon olsun.

$$1) \int_a^b (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx + \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$2) \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(z) dz$$

$$3) c \in [a, b] \text{ için } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx \text{ olur.}$$

$$4) \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$5) \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

$$6) \forall x \in [a, b] \text{ için } f(x) \leq g(x) \text{ ise, } \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx \text{ olur.}$$



### Örnekler:

$$1) \int_4^9 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + x \right) dx = ?$$

Çözüm:  $\int_4^9 (x^{-1/2} + x) dx = \left( 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_4^9 = \left( 6 + \frac{81}{2} \right) - (4 + 8) = \frac{69}{2}$

$$2) \int_{-2}^2 |x| dx = ?$$

Çözüm:  $\int_{-2}^2 |x| dx = \int_{-2}^0 |x| dx + \int_0^2 |x| dx = \int_{-2}^0 (-x) dx + \int_0^2 x dx$   
 $= \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-2}^0 \right) + \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^2 \right)$   
 $= (0 + 2) + (2 - 0)$   
 $= 4$

$$3) \int_0^2 |x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x| dx = ?$$

Çözüm:  $x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x = x(x^2 - 3x + 2) = x(x-1)(x-2)$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x & - & + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 |x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x| dx &= \int_0^1 |x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x| dx + \int_1^2 |x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x| dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) dx + \int_1^2 -(x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) dx \\ &= \left( \frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 + x^2 \Big|_0^1 \right) - \left( \frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 + x^2 \Big|_1^2 \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{4} - 1 + 1 - 0 \right) - \left[ (4 - 8 + 4) - \left( \frac{1}{4} - 1 + 1 \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$4) f(x) = \begin{cases} |x-2|, & -2 \leq x \leq 1 \\ |x|, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases} \text{ ise } \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = ?$$

Çözüm:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx &= \int_{-2}^1 |x-2| dx + \int_1^2 |x| dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^1 (-x+2) dx + \int_1^2 x dx \\ &= \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right) \Big|_{-2}^1 + \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^2 \\ &= \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) - \left( -2 - 4 \right) \right] + \left[ 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right] \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\cos x| dx = ?$$

Çözüm:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\cos x| dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} |\cos x| dx + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} |\cos x| dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} |\cos x| dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} (-\cos x) dx + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (-\cos x) dx \\ &= -\left( \sin x \Big|_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} \right) + \left( \sin x \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \right) - \left( \sin x \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \right) \\ &= -(-1 - 0) + (1 - (-1)) - (0 - 1) \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos x + \sin x| dx = ?$$

Çözüm:  $\cos x + \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = -\sin x \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{4}, x = \frac{7\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos x + \sin x| dx &= \int_0^{3\pi/4} (\cos x + \sin x) dx + \int_{3\pi/4}^{7\pi/4} -(\cos x + \sin x) dx + \int_{7\pi/4}^{2\pi} (\cos x + \sin x) dx \\ &= \left( \sin x - \cos x \right) \Big|_0^{3\pi/4} - \left( \sin x - \cos x \right) \Big|_{3\pi/4}^{7\pi/4} + \left( \sin x - \cos x \right) \Big|_{7\pi/4}^{2\pi} \\ &= \left[ \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right) - (0 - 1) \right] - \left[ \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right) \right] + \left[ (0 - 1) - \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$7) \int_{-1}^3 | \llbracket x \rrbracket | dx = ?$$

Cözümleri:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^3 | \llbracket x \rrbracket | dx &= \int_{-1}^0 | \llbracket x \rrbracket | dx + \int_0^1 | \llbracket x \rrbracket | dx + \int_1^2 | \llbracket x \rrbracket | dx + \int_2^3 | \llbracket x \rrbracket | dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 |-1| dx + \int_0^1 0 \cdot dx + \int_1^2 1 \cdot dx + \int_2^3 2 \cdot dx \\ &= (0 - (-1)) + 0 + (2 - 1) + 2(3 - 2) \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$8) \int_0^9 \llbracket \sqrt{t} \rrbracket dt = ?$$

Cözümleri:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^9 \llbracket \sqrt{t} \rrbracket dt &= \int_0^1 \llbracket \sqrt{t} \rrbracket dt + \int_1^4 \llbracket \sqrt{t} \rrbracket dt + \int_4^9 \llbracket \sqrt{t} \rrbracket dt \\ &= \int_0^1 0 dt + \int_1^4 1 dt + \int_4^9 2 dt \\ &= 0 + (4 - 1) + 2(9 - 4) \\ &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$9) \int_{-1}^2 |x| \cdot \llbracket x \rrbracket dx = ?$$

Cözümleri:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^2 |x| \cdot \llbracket x \rrbracket dx &= \int_{-1}^0 |x| \cdot \llbracket x \rrbracket dx + \int_0^1 |x| \cdot \llbracket x \rrbracket dx + \int_1^2 |x| \cdot \llbracket x \rrbracket dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 (-x) \cdot (-1) dx + \int_0^1 x \cdot 0 \cdot dx + \int_1^2 x \cdot 1 \cdot dx \\ &= \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{-1}^0 + 0 + \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^2 \\ &= 0 - \frac{1}{2} + 0 + 2 - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$10) \int_0^4 \llbracket x \rrbracket \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - 5x + 6) dx = ?$$

Cözümleri:

$$\operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - 5x + 6) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in (-\infty, 2) \cup (3, +\infty) \\ 0, & x \in \{2, 3\} \\ -1, & x \in (2, 3) \end{cases}$$

	2	3
$x^2 - 5x + 6$	+	-

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 \llbracket x \rrbracket \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - 5x + 6) dx &= \int_0^1 0 \cdot 1 \cdot dx + \int_1^2 1 \cdot 1 \cdot dx + \int_2^3 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot dx + \int_3^4 3 \cdot 1 \cdot dx \\ &= 0 + (2 - 1) - 2(3 - 2) + 3(4 - 3) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$



## Belirli İntegralde Değişken Değiştirme Yöntemi:

$U: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  sürekli türevelere sahip bir fonksiyon ve  $f$  de  $U$  nun görüntü kümesinde sürekli ise,

$$\int_a^b f(u(t)) \cdot u'(t) dt = \int_{u(a)}^{u(b)} f(x) dx$$

dur.

$$\begin{cases} x = u(t) \\ dx = u'(t) dt \end{cases} \begin{cases} t=b \Rightarrow x=u(b) \\ t=a \Rightarrow x=u(a) \end{cases}$$

### Örnekler:

1)  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} x \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = ?$

Cözüm:  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} x \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = \int_1^4 \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{1}{3} (8-1) = \frac{7}{3}$

$u = 1+x^2 \rightarrow x=\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow u=4$   
 $\rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow u=1$   
 $du = 2x dx$

2)  $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x - \tan x} dx = ?$

Cözüm:  $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x - \tan x} dx = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{-du}{u} = -\ln|u| \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} = -\ln(2\pi) + \ln(\pi)$   
 $= \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2\pi}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$u = x - \tan x \rightarrow x=2\pi \Rightarrow u=2\pi$   
 $\rightarrow x=\pi \Rightarrow u=\pi$   
 $du = -\tan^2 x dx$

3)  $\int_0^1 \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{t^6+4}} = ?$

Cözüm:  $\int_0^1 \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{t^6+4}} = \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+4}| \Big|_0^1$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} (\ln(1+\sqrt{5}) - \ln 2)$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$

$x = t^3 \rightarrow t=1 \Rightarrow x=1$   
 $\rightarrow t=0 \Rightarrow x=0$   
 $dx = 3t^2 dt$

4)  $\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = ?$

Cözüm:  $\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \int_0^2 \frac{2t dt}{1+t} = 2 \int_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt$   
 $= 2(t - \ln|1+t|) \Big|_0^2 = 4 - 2\ln 3$

$t = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x=4 \Rightarrow t=2$   
 $\rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow t=0$   
 $x = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$

$$5) \int_2^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5+4x-x^2}} = ?$$

Cözüm:  $\int_2^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5+4x-x^2}} = \int_2^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9-(x-2)^2}}$   $\left| \begin{array}{l} t=x-2 \rightarrow x=5 \Rightarrow t=3 \\ dt=dx \rightarrow x=2 \Rightarrow t=0 \end{array} \right.$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 5+4x-x^2 = -(x^2-4x-5) \\ = -(x-2)^2-9 \\ = 9-(x-2)^2 \end{array} \right\} = \int_0^3 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{9-t^2}} = \arcsin\left(\frac{t}{3}\right) \Big|_0^3 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$6) \int_{\pi^2/36}^{\pi^2/4} \frac{\cos(\sqrt{t})}{\sqrt{t} \sin(\sqrt{t})} dt = ?$$

Cözüm:  $\int_{\pi^2/36}^{\pi^2/4} \frac{\cos(\sqrt{t})}{\sqrt{t} \cdot \sqrt{\sin(\sqrt{t})}} dt = \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{2 dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 4\sqrt{x} \Big|_{1/2}^1 = 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \sin(\sqrt{t}) \rightarrow \sqrt{t} = \frac{1}{2} \\ dx = \frac{\cos(\sqrt{t})}{2\sqrt{t}} dt \end{array} \right\}$$

$$7) \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{\tan \theta}{\sqrt{2 \sec \theta}} d\theta = ?$$

Cözüm:  $\int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{\tan \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\pi/3} \tan \theta \cdot \sqrt{\cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{\cos \theta}} d\theta$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t = \cos \theta \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2} \\ \theta = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1 \\ dt = -\sin \theta d\theta \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{-dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2\sqrt{t} \Big|_{1/2}^1 = \sqrt{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$8) \int_{-1}^2 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x+2}} dx = ?$$

Cözüm:  $\int_{-1}^2 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x+2}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{(t^2-2)^2}{t} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_1^2 (t^4 - 4t^2 + 4) dt$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x+2} \Rightarrow x = t^2 - 2 \\ dx = 2t dt \end{array} \right\} = 2 \left( \frac{t^5}{5} - 4 \frac{t^3}{3} + 4t \right) \Big|_1^2 = 2 \left[ \left( \frac{32}{5} - \frac{32}{3} + 8 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{3} + 4 \right) \right] = \frac{26}{15}$$



Özellik:  $f: [-a, a] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  fonksiyonu sürekli olsun.

a)  $f$  tek fonksiyon ise  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$  olur.

b)  $f$  çift fonksiyon ise  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$  olur.

Örnek:  $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{x^{10} \cdot \sin^3 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^6 x} dx = ?$

Çözüm:  $f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^{10} \cdot (\sin(-x))^3}{\sin^4(-x) + \cos^6(-x)} = \frac{-x^{10} \cdot \sin^3 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^6 x} = -f(x)$

olduğundan  $f(x) = \frac{x^{10} \cdot \sin^3 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^6 x}$  fonksiyonu tektir. Böylece

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{x^{10} \cdot \sin^3 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^6 x} dx = 0 \text{ olur.}$$

Örnek:  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\sin x| dx = ?$

Çözüm:  $f(-x) = |\sin(-x)| = |- \sin x| = |\sin x| = f(x)$  olduğundan

$f(x) = |\sin x|$  fonksiyonu çift fonksiyondur. O halde,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\sin x| dx &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx \\ &= -2 \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= 2 - (-2) \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

## Belirli İntegralde Kısmi İntegrasyon Yöntemi:

$$\int_a^b u \, dv = u \cdot v \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v \cdot du$$

### Örnekler:

$$1) \int_1^e \ln x \, dx = ?$$

$$\text{Çözüm: } \int_1^e \ln x \, dx = x \cdot \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = \ln x & dv = dx \\ du = \frac{dx}{x} & v = x \end{array} \Bigg| = e \ln e - 1 \cdot 0 - (e - 1)$$

$$2) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos x \, dx = ?$$

$$\text{Çözüm: } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = x & dv = \cos x \, dx \\ du = dx & v = \sin x \end{array} \Bigg| = \pi \sin \pi + \pi \cdot \sin(-\pi) + (\cos x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi})$$
$$= -1 - (-1) = 0$$

II. Yol:  $f(x) = x \cdot \cos x$  fonksiyonu tek fonksiyon olduğundan  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos x \, dx = 0$  olur.

$$3) \int_0^{\pi} x \cdot \arctan x \, dx = ?$$

$$\text{Çözüm: } \int_0^{\pi} x \cdot \arctan x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \, dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = \arctan x & dv = x \, dx \\ du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} & v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \Bigg| = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} (x - \arctan x) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$
$$= -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

## İntegral İşareti Altında Türev:

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  fonksiyonu integrallenebilir olsun.

$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  fonksiyonu  $f$  nin sürekli olduğu her noktada türevlidir ve  $F'(x) = f(x)$  dir.

## Leibnitz Formülü:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} f(t) dt \right) = f(v(x)) \cdot v'(x) - f(u(x)) \cdot u'(x)$$

## Örnekler:

1)  $F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} t \sin t dt$  ise  $F'(x) = ?$

Çözüm:  $F'(x) = (x^2 \cdot \sin(x^2)) (x^2)' - 0 = 2x^3 \sin(x^2)$

2)  $F(x) = \int_{x^2}^{2x} t \cdot \cos(t^4) dt \Rightarrow F'(x) = ?$

Çözüm:  $F'(x) = 2x \cdot \cos((2x)^4) \cdot (2x)' - x^2 \cdot \cos((x^2)^4) \cdot (x^2)'$   
 $= 4x \cos(16x^4) - 2x^3 \cos(x^8)$

3) Sürekli bir  $f$  fonksiyonu için  $f(2) = 3$  ise,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x}{x-2} \int_2^x f(t) dt = ?$$

Çözüm:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x \int_2^x f(t) dt}{x-2} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\int_2^x f(t) dt + x f(x)}{1} = 2f(2)$

$$= 6$$

4)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} \frac{du}{u + \sqrt{1+u^2}} = ?$

Çözüm  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+h} \frac{du}{u + \sqrt{1+u^2}}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(x+h) + \sqrt{1+(x+h)^2}} \cdot 1 - 0}{1} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$



5)  $\int_0^x f(t) dt = x \cos(\pi x)$  ise,  $f(-1) = ?$

Çözüm:  $\left( \int_0^x f(t) dt \right)' = (x \cdot \cos(\pi x))'$

$$3x^2 f(x^3) - 0 = \cos(\pi x) - \pi x \sin(\pi x)$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow 3f(-1) = -1 - 0 \Rightarrow f(-1) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

6)  $\int_a^x f''(t)(x-t) dt = ?$

Çözüm:  $\int_a^x f''(t)(x-t) dt = (x-t)f'(t) \Big|_a^x - \int_a^x -f'(t) dt$

$$\begin{aligned} u = x-t \quad dv = f''(t) dt & \Big| = 0 - (x-a)f'(a) + (f(t) \Big|_a^x) \\ du = -dt \quad v = f'(t) & \Big| = -(x-a)f'(a) + f(x) - f(a) \end{aligned}$$

7)  $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{t} dt$  ( $x > 0$ ) fonksiyonunun yerel ekstremum noktalarını bulunuz.

Çözüm:  $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x_k = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{N}$

noktaları kritik noktalardır.

$$f''(x) = \frac{-x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2} \Rightarrow f''\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}\right) - 0}{\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f''\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{(-1)^k}{\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}}$$

k tek ise  $f''\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}\right) > 0$  olduğundan  $x_k = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}$  yerel

minimum noktaadır.

k çift ise  $f''\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}\right) < 0$  olduğundan  $x_k = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}$  noktaları yerel maksimum noktaadır.