Bazi Limitlesin Integral Yardımıyla Hesabi:

Eğer
$$f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 süreldi bir fonksiyon ise,

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(a+k \cdot \frac{b-a}{n})$$
olur. Özel olarak, $a=0$, $b=1$ alınırsa,

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n})$$
olur.

Örnekler:

1) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{n}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n}{n}} \right) = ?$

$$\int_{a\to \infty}^{b} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{n}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n}{n}} \right) = ?$$

$$\int_{a\to \infty}^{b} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \int_{n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \int_{a\to \infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} \int_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_{a\to \infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{n} \int_{a$$

4)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}\right) = ?$$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n(1+\frac{1}{n})} + \frac{1}{n(1+\frac{2}{n})} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(1+\frac{n}{n})}\right)$
 $=\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}}\right)$
 $=\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1+k}$
 $=\int_{0}^{n} \frac{1}{1+x} = \ln|1+x| \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n}\right)| = ?$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \ln\left(\sqrt{(1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{2}{n})} - (1+\frac{n}{n})\right) = ?$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \ln\left((1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{2}{n}) - (1+\frac{n}{n})\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left((1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{2}{n}) - (1+\frac{n}{n})\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left((1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{2}{n}) + \dots + \ln(1+\frac{n}{n})\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right)$
 $\lim_{$

6)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = ?$$
 $\frac{1}{n} \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \lim_{n\to\infty$

 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} y = e^{\int \ln x \, dx}$

GENELLESTIRILMIS INTEGRALLER

Birinci Tür Genellestirilmis Integraller:

aER ve f fonksiyon herbir tra için [a,t] aralığında integrallerebilir olsun.

Sf(x) = lim Sf(x)dx

ifadesine f nin [a, 00) özerindeki birinci tür genellestirilmiş integrali derir. Eger yukarıdaki limit sonlu ise integral yakınsak, limit sonsuz veya yok ise integral ıraksaktır.

f fonksiyonunun (-00,b) aralığı üzerindeki birinci Eur genellestirilmis integrali

Sf(x) dx = lim Sf(x)dx

clarak ve (-00,00) aralığı üzerindeli birinci tür genellestirilmiş

integrali

Sf(x)dx = Sf(x)dx + Sf(x)dx = lim Sf(x)dx + lim Sf(x)dx

-00 E f(x)dx

olarak tanımlanır.

Örnek: Sex integralinin yakınsaklık durumunu inceleyiniz

Cozum: Sex de = lim sex de = lim (-ex [+]=lim (-e+e)

Örnek:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$
 integralinin karakterini inceleyiniz.
Crozum: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \lim_{t \to -\infty} \int_{t}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \lim_{t \to -\infty} \left(\operatorname{arctanx} \left| \frac{1}{t} \right| \right) = \lim_{t \to -\infty} \left(0 - \operatorname{arctant} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \lim_{t\to\infty} \left(\arctan \left(\frac{t}{o} \right) \right) = \lim_{t\to\infty} \left(\arctan \left(\frac{t}{o} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} = x \quad \forall akinsaktir$$

Crozum:
$$U = \operatorname{arctanx} \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{e}{x^2+1} dx = \int e^{u} du = e^{u} + c = e^{u} + c$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{e^{-1}} dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{e^{-1}} dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left(e^{\arctan x} \right)_{t}^{t}$$

Ikinci Tür Genellestirilmis Integraller: f fonksiyonu [a,b) araliginin herbir kapalı alt araligi üzerinde integrallerebilir ve lim f(x)=+00 (veya-00)
olsun. O halde, f nin ikinci tür genelles tirilmis integrali
t Sf(x)dx = lim Sf(x)dx clarak tarimlarir ve b roktasina bu integration singüler (tekil) noktası denir. Yukarıdaki limit var ve sonly ise integral yakınsak, yok veya sonsuz ise integral iraksaktir f fonksiyonu (a, b) araliginin herbir kapalı alt acaligi üzerinde integrallerebilir ve limf(x)=+00 (veya-00) olson. O halde, f nin ikiner tor genellestirilmis integrali Sf(x)dx = lim Sf(x)dx olarak tanımlarır ve a noktasına integralin singiler (tekil) Integralin singuler (tekil) noktası ce(a,b) ise, [a,b] notasi deris üzerindehi ikinci tür gerellestirilmiş integral

üzerindehi ikinci tür gerellestirilmiş integral

seklinde hesaplanır.

Ornek: J dx integralinin yakınsaklık durumum inceleginiz. Cözüm: lim Wi-x = +00 oldugunden x=1 singüler noktadır. $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(-\frac{4}{3} (1-x) \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^{$ = 4 Yakınsaktır Örnek: S dx integralinin yakınsaklık durumunu inceleyiniz Cozúm: lim 1=+00 oldupunder x=0 singúler noktadir. $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \int_{z}^{2} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{z}^{2} \right) = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{z} \right) = +\infty$ Iraksaktir ot 2 Örnek: Stanx dx integralinin karakterini inceleginiz. Cjözüm: lim tanx = -00 ve lim tanx = +00 olduğundan

X = T singüler noktadır.

T the 0 + 5 7 Stanx dx = Stanx dx + Stanx dx $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x \, dx = \lim_{t \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x \, dx = \lim_{t \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\ln|\cos x| \right)^{\frac{t}{t}}$ = lim_(-li|cost|+0) raksak olduğundan Stanxdx integrali de iraksaktır.

Dannes Tür Genellestirilmis Integraller: Hen birinci tur hen de ikinci tur genellestirilm mis integral özelligine sahip, yani hem integrasyon araligi sinirsiz hen de bu araligin en az bir noktasi konsulgunde sinirsiz olan forksiyonlarin integraline saince tor genellestirilmis integral denir. Birinci ve ikinci tor integrallerin teplami seklinde yazılarak hesaplanır. Ornek: S dx integralinin karakterini inceleyiniz. Cjózum: Integrasyon araligi sinicsiz ve lim = 200 oldugundan ügence tur genellestirilmis integraldir. $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}}$ 2. Lor 1. Lor $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{t}^{1} \right)$ $=\lim_{t\to 0^+} \left(-1+\frac{1}{t}\right)$

Iraksak olduğundan Sax integrali de Iraksaktır.

1) so dx integralinin karakterini inceleyiniz

Gözüm: Întegrasyon aralığı sınırsız olduğunden birinci tür genellestirilmiş integraldir.

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2})(9+x^{2})} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2})(9+x^{2})}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+x^2)(9+x^2)} = \frac{Ax+B}{1+x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{9+x^2}$$

$$\frac{1+x^2}{(9+x^2)} + \frac{Cx+D}{(1+x^2)}$$

$$1 = (A+C)x^3 + (B+D)x^2 + (9A+C)x + 9B+D$$

$$A+C=0$$

 $B+D=0$
 $9A+C=0$
 $9B+D=1$
 $\Rightarrow A=C=0$, $B=\frac{1}{8}$, $D=\frac{1}{8}$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2})(9+x^{2})} = \lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{0}^{t} \left(\frac{1/8}{1+x^{2}} - \frac{1/8}{9+x^{2}} \right) dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{5}{2}-\frac{5}{6}\right)$$

2) f dx integralinin yakınsaklık durumunu inceleginiz. Gözüm: $\lim_{x\to -1+1-x^2} = +\infty$ ve $\lim_{x\to -1+1-x^2} = +\infty$ olduğunda x=-1 ve x=1 noktaları singülerdir. $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{dx}{1-x^2} + \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{1-x^2}$ $\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{dx}{1-x^{2}} = \lim_{t \to -1}^{0} \int_{t}^{0} \frac{dx}{1-x^{2}} = \lim_{t \to -1}^{0} \int_{t}^{0} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx$ $=\lim_{t\to -1^+} \frac{1}{2} \left(\left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \right|_{t}^{o} \right)$ = lim 1 (0- ln | 1+1) iraksak olduğundan j dx integrali de Iraksaktir. 3) j cos(x) dx integralinin karakterini inceleyiniz. Cozóm: Integrasyon araligi sinirsiz ve lim cos(x) = 700 oldugundan isquinco tur genellestirilmis integraldir. $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(\frac{1}{x})}{x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(\frac{1}{x})}{x^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(\frac{1}{x})}{x^{2}} dx$ $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(\frac{1}{x})}{x^{2}} dx = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(\frac{1}{x})}{x^{2}} dx = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \left(-\sin(\frac{1}{x})\right) \frac{2h}{t} = \lim_$ oldigunden iraksaktir. O halde § cos(x) de integrali de iraksaktir.

Crozum: Singiler noktaları X=0, X=1 ve X=e, [4,00) aralığında değildir. İntegrasyon aralığı sınırsız olduğundan birinci tür genellestirilmiş integraldir.

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \left[\ln(\ln x) \right]^2} = \int \frac{dz}{z^2} = -\frac{1}{z} + c = \frac{-1}{\ln(\ln x)} + c$$

$$t = ln(lnx)$$
 $dt = \frac{lx}{lnx} dx$

$$\int_{4}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln \left[\ln(\ln x)\right]^{2}} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{4}^{t} \frac{dx}{x \ln \left[\ln(\ln x)\right]^{2}} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{\ln(\ln x)}\right)^{\frac{t}{4}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{\ln(\ln t)} + \frac{1}{\ln(\ln t)}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{\ln(\ln 4)}$$

Crozúm: $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}} = +\infty$ ve $\lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}} = -\infty$ olduğundan ikinci tür genelleştirilmiş integraldir. x=0 singiler noktadır. $\frac{8}{3\sqrt{x^1}} = \int_{-1}^{3} \frac{dx}{3\sqrt{x^1}} + \int_{0}^{8} \frac{dx}{3\sqrt{x^1}}$

$$\frac{8}{3\sqrt{x'}} = \int \frac{dx}{3\sqrt{x'}} + \int \frac{dx}{3\sqrt{x'}} - \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x'}} = \lim_{t \to 0}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x'}} = \lim_{t \to 0}^{1} \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{2}{x'^{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0}^{1} \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{t^{2/3}}{t^{3/2}}\right) = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{8} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x'}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{-1}} \int_{0}^{8} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x'}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} \Big|_{t}^{8} \right) = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{3}{2} \left(4 - \frac{t^{2/3}}{4} \right) = 6$$

$$\int_{-1}^{8} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^{1}}} = -\frac{3}{2} + 6 = \frac{9}{2}$$

6) J (lax) dx integralinin karakterini inceleginiz. Cozum: Întegrasyon araligi sinirsiz ve lim (hx) =+00 oldugunden ügenen tür genellestirilmiş integraldir. $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^{-3}}{x} dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^{-3}}{x} dx + \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^{-3}}{x} dx$ $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^{-3}}{x} dx = \lim_{t \to 1^{+}} \int_{1}^{e} \frac{(\ln x)^{-3}}{x} dx = \lim_{t \to 1^{+}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^{-2} \right)_{t}^{e} = \lim_{t \to 1^{+}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^{-2} \right)_{t}^{e}$ raksak oldugundan f (lix) dx integrali de raksaktir. 7) § $\frac{(\sqrt[4]{x}+1)^2}{\sqrt{x}}$ dx integralinin karakterini inceleyiniz. Cozum: lim (6/x+1)2 = 00 olduğundan ikinci tür genellestirilmiş integraldir. $\frac{1}{5} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \int \frac{\frac{1}{3} + 2x^{1/6} + 1}{x^{1/2}} dx = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \int \frac{(\sqrt{16} + 2x^{1/3} + x^{1/2})}{x^{1/2}} dx$ $= \lim_{L\to 0^+} \left(\frac{6}{5} x^{5/6} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} + 2 x^{1/2} \right)$ $= \lim_{t\to 0^+} \left[\left(\frac{6}{5} + 3 + 2 \right) - \left(\frac{6}{5} \pm^{3/6} + 3 \pm^{2/3} + 2 \pm^{1/2} \right) \right]$ 8) $\int_{-\infty}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ integralinin karakterini inceleyiniz. Cjözum: Întegrasyon araligi sinirsiz ve lim 1 = -00 oldugunden isquince Lur genelles Lirilmis integraldir. $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}dt}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \int \frac{-dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\arcsin t + c$

 $\begin{array}{ll}
t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} \\
dx = \frac{1}{t^2} dt
\end{array}$ $= -arcsin(\frac{1}{x}) + c$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{1} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^{2}-1}} = \int_{-\infty}^{2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^{2}-1}} + \int_{-2}^{1} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^{2}-1}}$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^{2}-1}} = \lim_{t \to -\infty} \int_{t}^{2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^{2}-1}} = \lim_{t \to -\infty} \left(-\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|_{t}^{2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to -\infty} \left(-\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\int_{-2}^{1} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^{2}-1}} = \lim_{t \to -1} \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^{2}-1}} = \lim_{t \to -1} \left(-\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{1} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^{2}-1}} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{Valuesak}$$

$$9) \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{t \to -1} \frac{1}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = +\infty \text{ oldiginan } 2 \text{ for genetlesticilmis}$$

$$\int_{-22im}^{2} \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{dx}{(2+x)\sqrt{1-x}} = -2\arctan\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) + c$$

$$t = \sqrt{1-x} \Rightarrow x = -t^{2}$$

$$dx = \lim_{t \to -1} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{(2x)\sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{t \to -1} \left(2\arctan\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)\right) + c$$

$$t = \sqrt{1-x} \Rightarrow x = -t^{2}$$

$$dx = \lim_{t \to -1} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{(2x)\sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{t \to -1} \left(2\arctan\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)\right) + c$$

$$= \lim_{t \to -1} \left(-2\arctan\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)\right) + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{Valuesak}$$

10) § dx integralinin karakterini inceleyiniz. Cozon: lim 1 =+00 oldugunder ikinci Lur genellestisilmis integraldis. X=1 singüler noktadis. $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x^{2}-1|}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|-x^{2}|}} + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-1}}$ $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(\arcsin \left(\frac{t}{a} \right) + \lim_{t \to 1^{-}} \left(\arcsin \left(\frac{t}{a} \right) \right) \right)$ $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-1}} = \lim_{t \to 1^{+}} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}-1}} = \lim_{t \to 1^{+}} \left(\ln|x + \sqrt{x^{2}-1}| \right) \left| \frac{1}{t} \right|$ $=\lim_{t\to 1^+} \left(\ln(2+\sqrt{3}) - \ln|t+\sqrt{t^2-1}| \right)$ $= ln(2+\sqrt{3})$ $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1x^{2}-11}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2+\sqrt{3}) \quad \forall akinsak \perp 1r.$