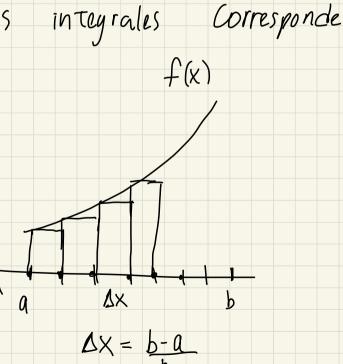
\dot{C} A (u $\dot{\alpha}$ | (es) $\dot{\alpha}$ | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$$



[a,
$$a+bx$$
], [a+ bx , a+ bx], ... [a+ $(n-1)ax$, b]

Altura: $f(a)$

Alturas. an chos

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(a+ibx) \cdot b - a$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(a+ibx) \cdot (b-a)$$

Otternativa

$$\int_{a=0}^{3} (x+i)dx$$

$$= \int_{a=0}^{3} f(a+ibx) \cdot (b-a)$$

Otternativa

$$= 1 + i \cdot 2 + 1 = 2 + 2i$$

$$= 1 + i \cdot 2 + 1 = 2 + 2i$$

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$$= 1 + i \cdot 2 + 1 = 2 + 2i$$

$$= 1 + i \cdot 2 + 2i$$

$$= 1 + 2$$

 $\Delta X = b - a - 3 - 1 = Z_n$

 $f(a+i\Delta x) = (a+i\Delta x) + 1$

Formula:
$$\int_{\alpha}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\alpha + i\Delta x) \Delta x$$

$$\int_{\alpha} \int_{\alpha} \int_{\beta=0}^{\infty} \int_{$$

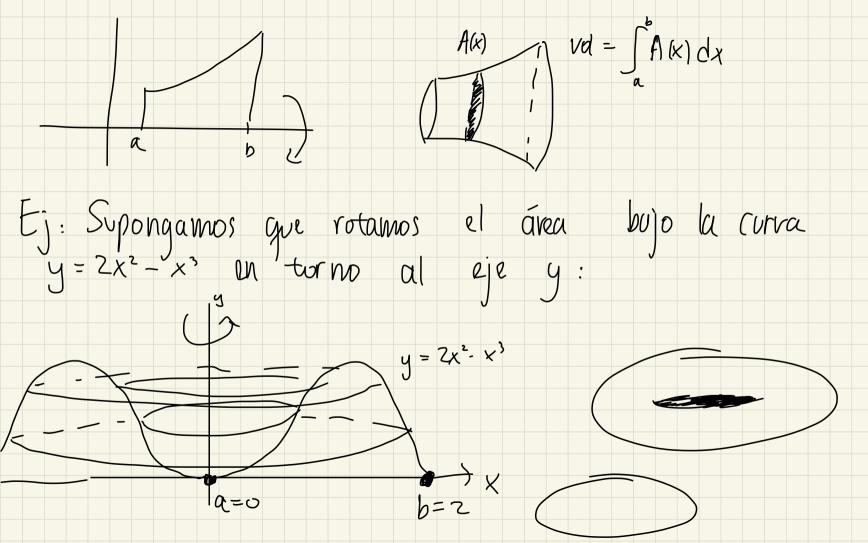
Otra
altunativa)
$$\int_0^1 (4+4x) dx$$
 $a=0$, $b=1$
 $f(x)=4+4x$

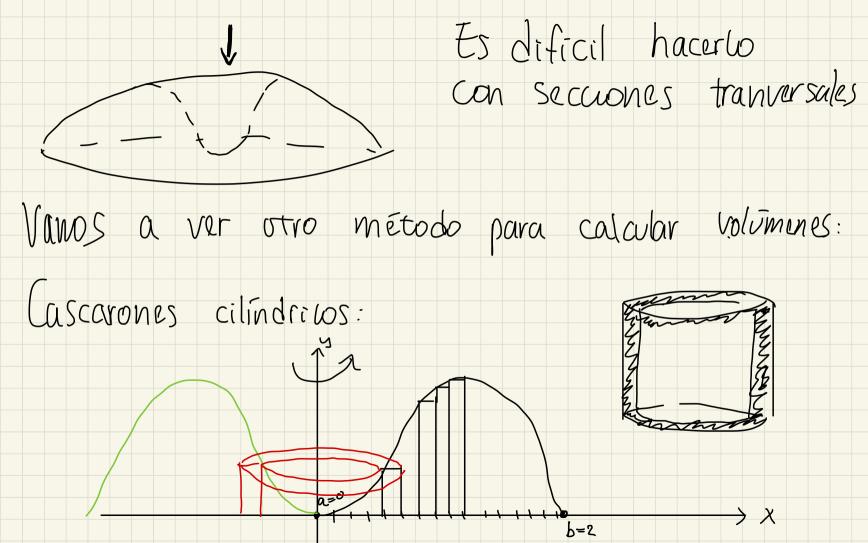
Solidos de revolución:

$$= 4 + 4i/n$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-1} + (0x) \cdot \Delta x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (4 + 4i/n) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= 4 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})$$





Detalles de esta contrucción: Cascarón cilindrico tiene volumen igna a: attura. Circunferencia. ancho 0.1 Vol= 5.0.1.2TT

- ZT

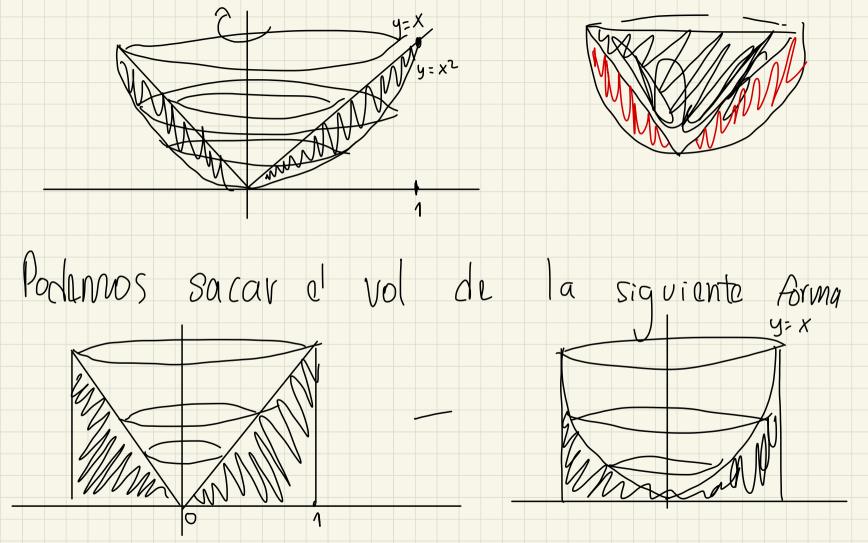
nuestro ejemplo: En Altura = f(x) $grosor = \Delta x$ $Circunf = 2\pi x$ $Vol = \sum f(x) \cdot 2\pi x \Delta x$ Vol = $\int f(x) \cdot 2\pi x \, dx$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{2} 2x^{3} - x^{4} \times dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left(2\frac{x^{4}}{4} - \frac{x^{5}}{5}\right) \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{2^{4}}{2} - \frac{2^{5}}{5}\right) = \frac{16}{5}\pi$$

Volumen por $f(x) 2\pi x dx$ (as carones (vondo se rota an torno al Ej: 2 encuentre el vol del sólido obtanido al rotar en torno al eje y la región entre y = x e $y = x^2$



$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x \cdot 2\pi x \cdot dx} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2} \cdot 2\pi x \cdot dx}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx - 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx - 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} dx$$

 $= 2\pi \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}\right) \left| \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right| = \pi$ Qué pasa si votamos an torno al eje x?Intercambiar voles de x e y.

Encuentre el volumen obtanido al rutar torno al eje x la cura y=vx, entre Por cas carones J= VX f(y). 21Ty dy Por Sec. tronsv $|Vol| = \int_{0}^{1} \pi (\sqrt{x})^{2} dx$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \pi \times dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot y \, dy$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} \times dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{11}{2} = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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Recordences traslaciones de funciones:

Sitango

$$f(x)$$
 $f(1) = 0$

trasladamos f
In a hacia
$$g(x) = f(x - a)$$

In dere tha
tomando, $a > 0$

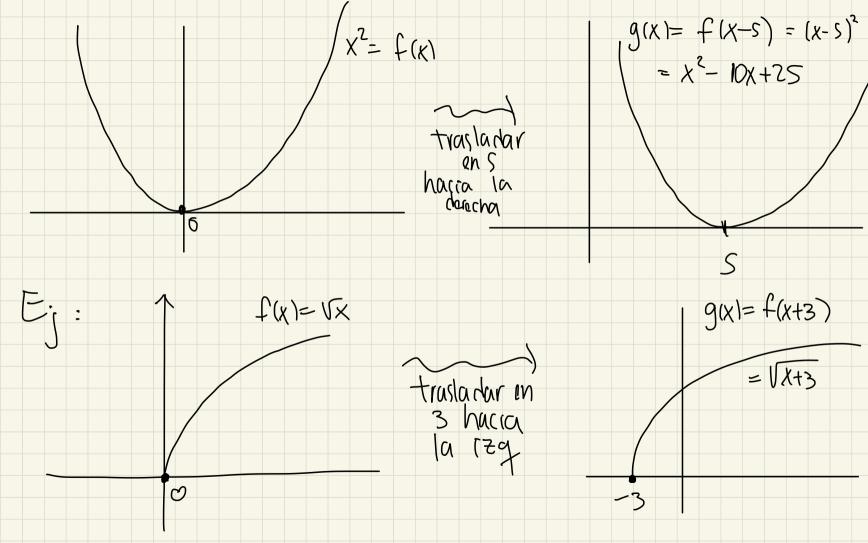
$$f(a) = 0 \implies g(??) = 0$$

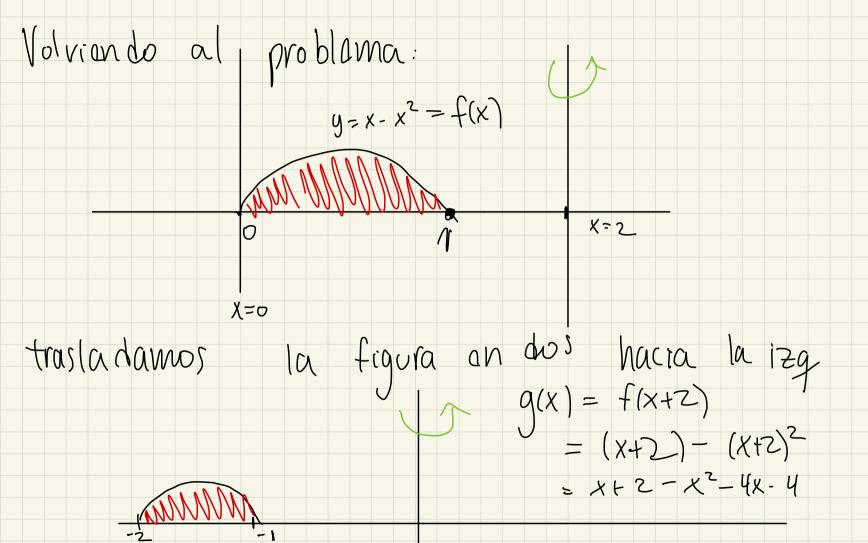
$$g(1+a) = f(1+a-a) = f(1) = 0$$
The following states of the following states are the first states as $f(a) = f(a) = 0$

$$f(n) = 0 \implies g(??) = 0$$

$$g(1+a) = f(1+a-a) = f(n) = 0$$

$$E_1: f(x) = x^2$$





 $= -3x - 2 - x^2$

Uno ahora prede legar y vsar cascarones.