$$\bullet \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2x) \, dx$$

$$I = \int \sin(2\pi) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(4\pi) dx = -\frac{1}{2} eos(4\pi)$$

$$A = 2\pi \int x = \frac{1}{2} dx \int x = \frac{1}{2} dx$$

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$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = > 1502574 = 00007357645$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(2\right)\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos(2)\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos(2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\cos(\pi)) + \frac{1}{2} (\cos(2)) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos(2)$$

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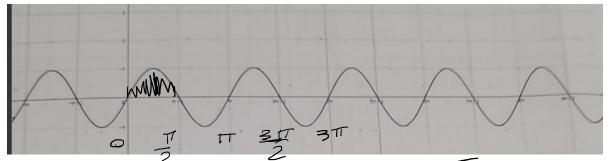
$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\cos(\pi)) + \frac{1}{2} (\cos(2)) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos(2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\cos(\pi)) + \frac{1}{2} (\cos(2)) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos(2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\cos(\pi)) + \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\pi)) + \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\pi)) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos(\pi)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

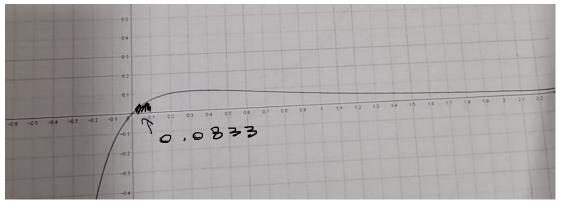
$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 - 73$$

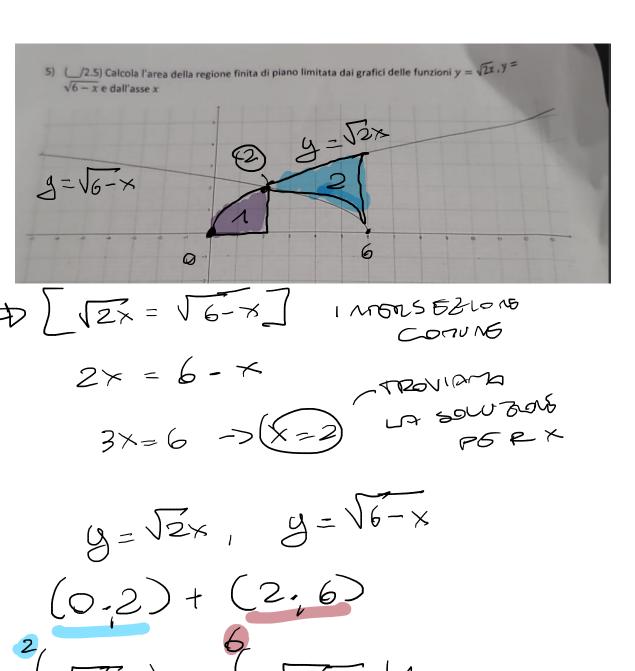


) (\_/1.75 SOSTITUZIONE)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x+1)^4} dx$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x + 1 = t \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{?}{\longrightarrow} A$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{$$





$$y = \sqrt{2}x, \quad y = \sqrt{6} - x$$

$$(0.2) + (2.6)$$

$$\sqrt{2}x \cdot 0 \times + \sqrt{6} - x \cdot 0 \times x$$

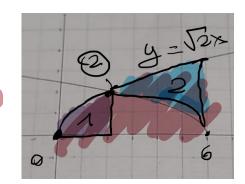
$$\sqrt{6} - x \cdot$$

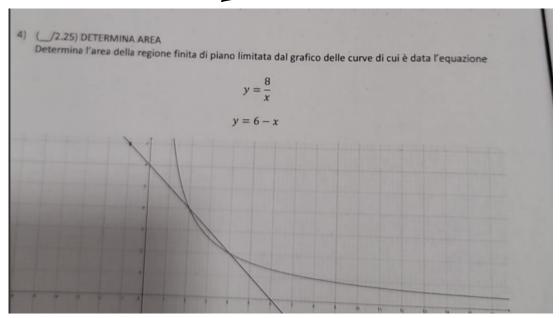
[=x=A-67

x = 6 - A [dx = - dx]

$$\begin{array}{c} x = 6 = 2 = 4 \\ 0 = 6 = 0 \\ 4 = 0 \\ 1/2 + 1 \\ 1/2 + 1 \\ 1/2 + 1 \\ 1/2 + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{array}$$





$$0 = 6 - \times \rightarrow \times = 2; \times = 2$$

## Passo 2: Costruzione dell'integrale

L'area compresa tra le curve è data dall'integrale della differenza  $(y_{
m superiore}-y_{
m inferiore})$ :

$$A = \int_2^4 \left( (6-x) - \frac{8}{x} \right) dx.$$

# Passo 3: Calcolo dell'integrale

Scriviamo separatamente gli integrali:

$$A = \int_{2}^{4} (6 - x) dx - \int_{2}^{4} \frac{8}{x} dx.$$

Primo integrale:

$$\int (6-x) dx = \int 6 dx - \int x dx.$$
$$= 6x - \frac{x^2}{2}.$$

Secondo integrale:

$$\int \frac{8}{x} \, dx = 8 \ln|x|.$$

 $[8 \ln |x|]_2^4$ .

 $8 \ln 4 - 8 \ln 2$ .

Valutiamo da x=2 a x=4:

$$\left[6x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_2^4.$$

$$\left(6(4) - \frac{4^2}{2}\right) - \left(6(2) - \frac{2^2}{2}\right).$$

(24-8)-(12-2).

Valutiamo da x=2 a x=4:

Poiché 
$$\ln 4=2\ln 2$$
, possiamo scrivere: 
$$8(2\ln 2)-8\ln 2=16\ln 2-8\ln 2=8\ln 2.$$

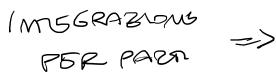
• 
$$16 - 10 = 6$$
.

#### Passo 4: Risultato finale

 $A = 6 - 8 \ln 2.$ 

Quindi, l'area cercata è:

$$A = 6 - 8 \ln 2.$$





L'integrale da risolvere con il metodo per parti è:

$$I=\int_{-1}^1 xe^{x+1}\,dx$$

#### Passo 1: Scelta di u e dv

Utilizziamo l'integrazione per parti:

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du.$$

Poniamo:

- $u = x \rightarrow du = dx$ .
- $dv = e^{x+1}dx \rightarrow v = \int e^{x+1}dx$ .

L'integrale di  $e^{x+1}$  è:

$$v = e^{x+1}$$
.

# Passo 2: Applicazione della formula

$$I=xe^{x+1}\Big|_{-1}^1-\int_{-1}^1e^{x+1}\,dx.$$

Calcoliamo il secondo integrale:

$$\int e^{x+1} dx = e^{x+1}.$$

Valutando agli estremi:

$$I = \left[xe^{x+1}\right]_{-1}^1 - \left[e^{x+1}\right]_{-1}^1.$$

# Passo 3: Calcolo ai limiti

1. Primo termine:  $xe^{x+1}$ 

$$(1\cdot e^{1+1})-(-1\cdot e^{-1+1})=e^2+e^0=e^2+1.$$

2. Secondo termine:  $e^{x+1}$ 

$$(e^2 - e^0) = e^2 - 1.$$

### Passo 4: Risultato finale

$$I = (e^2 + 1) - (e^2 - 1).$$
  
 $I = e^2 + 1 - e^2 + 1 = 2.$ 

Risultato:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x e^{x+1} \, dx = 2.$$