7.5. Scan
$$f: (s, +\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$$
 y on hampermack de laplace

$$L f(s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-sx} dx, \quad s > 0$$
a) Calula $L f(s)$ para $f(x) = x$, $f(x) = x^{2}$ y $f(x) = x m(x)$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-sx} dx = \left[\frac{-x}{s} e^{-sx} \right]_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{s} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-sx} dx = \frac{1}{s} \left[-\frac{1}{s} e^{-sx} \right]_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{s^{2}}$$

$$M = x \quad du = dx$$

$$du = e^{-sx} dx \quad \sigma = -\frac{1}{s} e^{-sx}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} e^{-sx} dx = \left[-\frac{x^{2}}{s^{2}} e^{-sx} \right]_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{s} \int_{0}^{+\infty} 2x e^{-sx} dx = \frac{2}{s} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-sx} dx = \frac{2}{s} \int_{0}^{\infty$$

$$L f'(s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} f'(x) e^{-sx} dx = [f(x) e^{-sx}]_{0}^{+\infty} + s \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-sx} dx =$$

$$M = e^{-sx} \quad dn = -se^{-sx}$$

$$dx = f'(x) dx \quad v = f(x)$$

$$= -f(0) + s L f(x) = s L f(x) - f(0).$$

7.6. Para cada x>0 se define la punon Gamma de Euler T'(x) = 5° e-t t "de a) Pruda que la punon Testa bren definide.

Tenemor que probar que $\forall x>0$ la intégral $\int_0^+ e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt$ es convergent. $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt = \int_0^1 e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt$. Observaires que ni $t \ge 1$ entoures $e^{-t} t^{x-1} \le e^{-t} t^{x-1}$ ni $x \le y$. Por fairts ni formaires como y = [x]+1, dedunires que basta con dimentrar que para cada $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Stoett dt = Stoett hudt - Stettudt esta austada. Por tanto bosta demontrar que

T(n)= fore-t third < + so the IN

Vereur en el apartado c) que T(n)=(n-1)! y con esto. habremos garantisado que Testa bren definida.

b) Usando la regla di integranoù por parts prula pe T'(x+1)=x. T'(x) $T'(x+1)=\int_{0}^{+\infty}e^{-t}t^{x}dt=[-e^{-t}t^{x}]_{0}^{+\infty}+x\int_{0}^{+\infty}e^{-t}t^{x-1}dt=xT'(x)$ $u=t^{x}du=xt^{x-1}dt$ $dv=e^{-t}dt$ $v=-e^{-t}$

c) Calular
$$T(1)$$
 y deducin que $T(n) = (n-1)!$ para $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$T'(1) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = \left[-e^{-t}\right]_0^{+\infty} = 1.$$

$$T'(n) = (n-1)T(n-1) = (n-1)(n-2)T(n-2) = ... = (n-1)... 2T(2) = \frac{1}{5}$$

=
$$(n-1)$$
....2.1. $T(1)$ = $(n-1)$! $T(1)$ = $(n-1)$!

$$T(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ux} du \quad \forall T(\frac{1}{2}) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du$$

$$u = t^* du = x \cdot t^{*-1}dt \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} du = t^{*-1}dt$$

$$t = u^{1/x} \qquad 0 \qquad t^{x} \qquad 0$$

7.8. Hallar el arua de los recintos limitados entre las gráficas

$$\int_{1}^{e} \ln x = 0 \iff x=1$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \ln x \, dx = \left[x \ln x \right]_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} dx = 1$$

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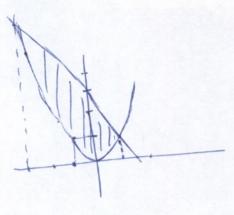
$$u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= e - [x]_1^e = e - e + l = 1.u^2$$

3)
$$f(x) = x^2$$
, $g(x) = 3-2x$
 $x^2 = 3-2x$ (Pontos de corte)

$$x^{2}+2x-3=0$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{cases}$$



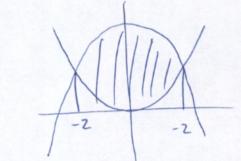
Ana pedida =
$$\int_{-3}^{1} (3-2x) dx - \int_{-3}^{1} x^{2} dx = \left[3x - x^{2} \right]_{-3}^{1} - \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3} \right]_{-3}^{1} =$$

$$= 2 - (-9-9) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = 2 + 18 - \frac{1}{3} + 1 = 21 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{62}{3} n^{2}$$

5) flows
$$y = \frac{x^2}{3}$$
 $y = 9 - \frac{2}{3} x^2$

Rutor de conte:
$$\frac{x^2}{3} = 4 - \frac{2}{3} \times 2$$

$$\chi^2 = 4$$
 $\chi = \pm 2$



Ana pedida =
$$\int_{-2}^{2} (4 - \frac{2}{3}x^2) dx - \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{x^2}{3} dx = \int_{-2}^{2} (4 - x^2) dx =$$

$$= \left[4x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right]_{-2}^2 = 8 - \frac{8}{3} - \left(-8 + \frac{9}{3}\right) = 16 - \frac{16}{3} = 16 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{32}{3}u^2$$