

alarak int. hesoplayinis.

Créavir * 0 x x0 x3xn-1 xn Oz x67 aralija, waunlyges Dx=5 olan n

Dx Dx Dx Dx Dx Dx esit cralija bolivnuvis olaun. xn nokt. alt

poraliklarin oga us nokt. olarat yoni,

X2 = 20x

 $M_{0} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 \times i) D \times i$ $M_{0} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (2 \times i) D \times i$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)} (2n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{n^{3}}$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)} (2n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{n^{3}}$

6n³

 $x_3 = 3Dx$ $x_n = nDx \quad \text{alorok} \quad M_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i) Dx_i$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_i Dx_i) Dx_i$ $= (1+2+3+...+n)(Dx_i)^2$ $= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \cdot (\frac{n}{2})^2$

edersek, $\int_{0}^{\infty} x dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} M_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{25}{2} \left(\frac{m+1}{n} \right)$ $= \frac{25}{2}$

= == (1+ =) yi teski)

Pearent, $f=[a,b] \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrallene bir fork, olson, $\forall x \in (a,b)$ icin $| f(x) \exists x = f(x) + c \quad \text{o.s. strekt: } b \text{ in } F:(a,b) \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

font. vorsa
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(x) \int_{a}^{b} = \hat{f}(b) - \hat{f}(a)$$

Now, integrallerables $f=[a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ fork, ich os, öz, neverteur, $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = 0$ $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = -\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{3-x^2} = 2 \cdot \int \frac{dx}{3-x^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3-x} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3-x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3-x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3-x} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3-x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{u \sin x + 2 \cos x} = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2 d \sin x}{u \sin x + 2 \cos x} = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2 d \sin x}{u \sin x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{1 + \epsilon^{2}}$$

ue u= u(x), f(x):n tirevlees.im

$$\oint_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{2x^2}{(-2x^2 + x^2)} = \frac{1}{(-2x^2)} - \frac{1}{(-2x^2)} = \frac{1}{(-2x^2)} + \frac{1}{(-2x^2)} = \frac{1}{(-2x^2)} +$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_{-x^2}^{x^2} \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt = 0.00$$

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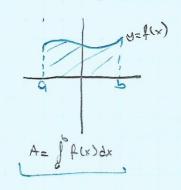
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_{-x^2}^{x^2} \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt = 0.00$$

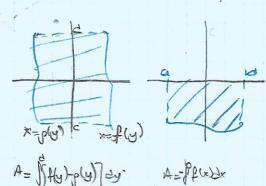
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_{-x^2}^{x^2} \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt = 0.00$$

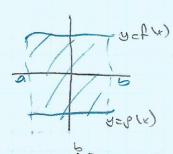
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_{-x^2}^{x^2} \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt = 0.00$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_{-x^2}^{x^2} \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt = 0.00$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x^2 \cos x}{1 + \sin^{10} x} \, dx = ? \, (+e^{\frac{1}{2}} \, font) = 01$$



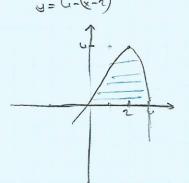




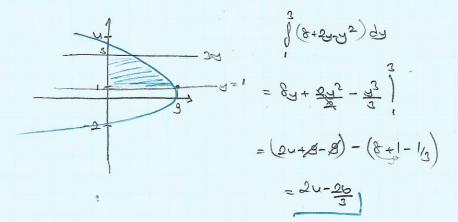
$$A = \int [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

=> x-ekser ve y= ux-x² eprisi ile unirlandirilan bölpenin alamı (SRA) bulunuz,

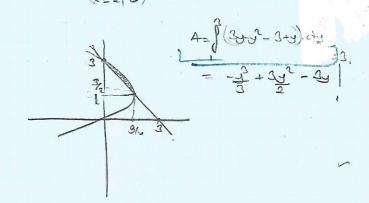
x-eksert ve
$$y = ux - x^2$$
 eprisi ile unirlandurilan bălpen
 $y = x(u - x)$ $y = a(x - T)^2 + k$ $(P(r,k))$ $y = u - (x - 2)^2$
 $y = x^2$ $y = y = y$ $y = y = y$ $y = x^2 - x^3$ $y = x^3 - x^3$



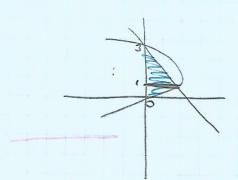
> x=8+2y-y2 parabdi y=1 e y=3 dgr. The seba? x= - [y2-2y-8] = -[(y-1)2-3] = 3-(y-1)2 37(0,+1)



> x=34-y2 egrissite x+y=3 dojn ve y-ets. ile s. 5.90? x= 9 - (3-3) 34-42=3-4 y2-443=0







A= { (34-y2) dy + } (3-y) dy

x-ets. The S.BA?

x(x2-6x2-8)=0 x=0 , x=2, x= 0

1 (x2-6x2-8x)dr 1 (x2-6x2-8x)dr

≥) y= 2-x2 ve y2=x2 epr. 1/e S.BA?

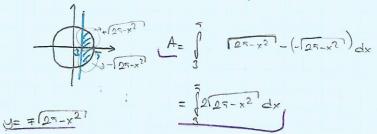
(a=1) (co rest Apr) (a=1) (a=1) (a=4+5) = 0

 $y=1 \Rightarrow 2-x^{2}=1 \xrightarrow{x=\mp 1} (1,1), (-1,1) \times 1.10,$

A= 1 ((2-x)-x³) dx

(1,-1) oraligande deper ver. x=0 4=2 siste.

> x2ty2=29 doinestades x=2 doint the ayrılar kicik alan bulunua.



CISIMLERIN HACIMLERI

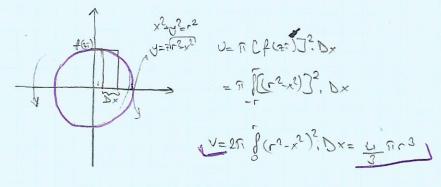
03.05,13/CUMA

Veriler bir eprinin bir depres etrafinda dönnesiyle olusan cüsimlerin Lacimlerin inceleyergais. Etrafinda dönne yapılan epriye "dönne etseri" ve eprinin dönnesiyle olusan cisme ise idönel cisim" depir.

Disk Metodus Herhangs bir dikdörgen kenclorinden birisi etrafında 360° döndüğünde bir silindir elde edilir. Bilindipi pibi r yarıcaplı, yüksekliği holan bir silindirin hocmi, Vestirah'dir Disk metodu bu temel sperine kurulmustor.

u=f(x) fork, belinttigt opinin [0,b] oraligned tolon tourin x-ekoent etrofinds dämestyle alusan cienin hacut (ED the OCH) yokosik alarek $V \approx 17 \frac{2}{5} \left[f(D_2t)\right]^2$, Dx_1^2 , the face editing Eurado at, diktoregation struce etherinin kasisondali tenerinin gâryt kestjöt noktonin apsistate Dologiuyla toten u hacut, $u=\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{5} \left[f(z_1)\right]^2 Dx = 17 \left[f(x_1)\right]^2 dx$ The opinin x-ekoent ED the OCH $\frac{1}{5}$ \frac

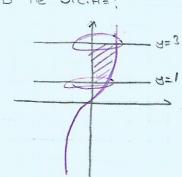
> Kurein hacim formations into elde edinia.





> y=x3 pprisi, y-ekseri, y=1 ve y=3 apprusis rle smirlanon balpenin y-ekseri

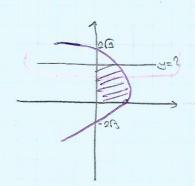
ED The O.C.H=?



y= x³
.V=6 (y 1/3)² dy

=) $y^2 = 12 - U \times eprisi$, y = 2 depress ve τ , course toop, ets. torafindan similar tologo $y = 12 - U \times eprisi$, τ and τ and τ to τ to

$$x = \frac{12 - y^2}{4} = 3 - \frac{y^2}{4}$$

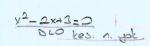


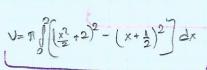
N= 11 & (3-4%) 2 d4

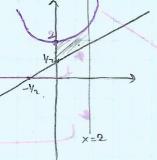
=) $y=x^2+2$ egrisi ve $y=x+\frac{1}{2}$, x=0 ve x=2 degrular the southern sile.

X-ekseit E.D The O.C.H?

Vesim note. => $\frac{x^2}{2} + 2 = x + \frac{1}{2}$







=) $y=x^2+1$ gârisi, x-ekser, x=0 ve x=3 dansland tile similard tiles x-elseit E.D the O.C.H? N= 11 / (x2+1)2 dx K=3 => y= 1 x3 eprisi ve y=x deprisis Te sininforan bolgo koon ekserinin I. (= ODEU Days. deurse dur? bölg. kalan kisminin, ED. Te O.C.H? # y-elser ED : 10 OCH? * x-ekser x3 = x 3 x=0 J= 9 (1x2-(1x3)2)dx V= 7 ((1y)2/3-y2) dy >> y=x+2 ve y=x2 egriletyle sini-lonar bolle, it alanini? * X-els ED TR DCH? Kes noke - x+2=x2=> x2-x-2=0 7= 1 ((x+2)2- x4) dx



=) X=y² epris, v-ekser ve x=4 den ile sinchian bilperin x=4 deprusu

EID ile O.C.H?

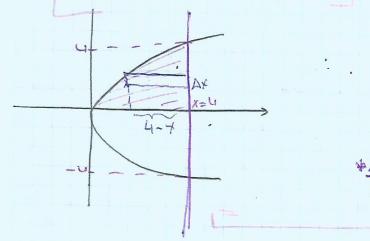
O sekilde troovia situation and and the

2 sekilde tözüle Skrikgajin nokt. (4.0)
noktosna tosmaklöteleve)

yeri porabol derkleui söyle

A= A+ O] X+A= M5 OPL

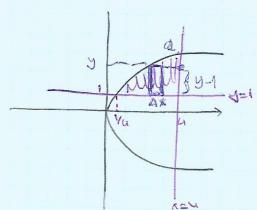
N= 11 ((2 - 4) 2 . dy = 512 11 br3



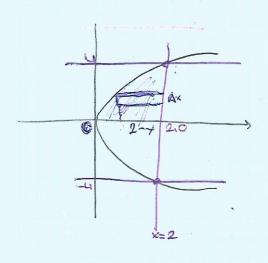
V= Rin V= lin V=

N= 8 1. (n-35) 5 92 N= 61 E 1. (n-x) 5 . D2

=> d=21x egriss, x=4 ue d=1 degrular, île sininbra billo, d=1 degrus u E.D île



= $y^2 + 8x$ parabolis se x=2 deprusivala sininform biliperin Ω bilipede kalon (= kisminin, Galx-ets. EiD Te O.C.H b) x=2 deprusive EiD Te O.C.H? C) y=u d. E.D. Te O.C.H?



6) orsini (0,0) tosiyolidi x=x+2? y=18×16)

c) origini (Qu) nottosina tasigalini;

$$V = V + 0$$

$$V =$$

II. Silindrik Kabuk Metadu ; Bu netad aynı taban nertealir centerlerden oluşan ic icce iki silindirin arasında kalan hacının hesabi icin gerelleştirilirisi [a,b] aralıplında f(x) > g(x) olsun, y=f(x) ve y=p(x) görileri x=0 ve x=b dgörüleriyle sınırlaran bölgerin y-eks. E.D. ile O.C.+1

V= 27 /x [f(x)-g(x)] dx esteligible belirlering

Bu petod x vega y-ets. paralel ets. etrafinda donne ile olusan hacimlerin hesotanda kullanılır. Dönne ets. d., y-ets. paralel tir depiru olsun (x=d depirusu). y=f(x) fant. [a,b] oralifinda kalan kısmı ile x-ets. orasında kalan bölge x=d depirusu ED ile o.c.+;

the Dance els, verter bolgerin sop torafinds ise,

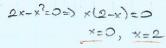
V= 27 (d-x), f(x).dx

to the

eks. verler boje. Sol torafinda ise, \$2 Donne v= 27 f (x-d) f (x) dx essticletyle betirletin

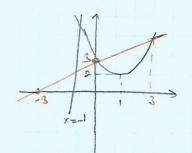
V= 27 8 8 2y3 - 44]dy

=> y= 2x-x2 earisi x-ekseri oresinda ile kolan Sypenin greber E.D The D.CH?



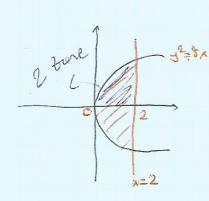
$$y=2x-x^2=-(x^2-2x)=-[(x-1)^2-1]$$

parabolis the yex+3 definishing =) y= x2-2x+3 duzeurdupis arakesianin x=1 dognusu E.B. Te O.C.4?

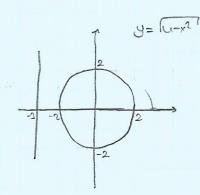


 $x^2 - 2x + 3 = (x - 1)^2 + 2$ V. D. 7 x2-2x+3=x+3 x2- 3x=0 , x=0 , x=3

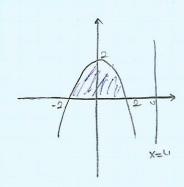
$$V = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x+1) \left[(x+3) - (x^2 - 2x + 3) \right] dx$$

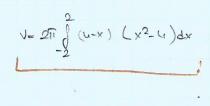


=) x24y2=U cont x=-3 doprusu E.D. The O.C.H.?

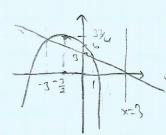


=) x2= U-y parabolis ile x-ekseri arasında kalan bölperin xou deprudu E.D. ile OICH?





 $y=-x^2-3x+6$ poraboli. The x+y-3=0 degrusu arasinda kalan bölja x=3 degrusu E.D. The O.C.H?



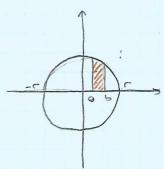
$$V = 2\pi \int_{-3}^{3} (3-x) \left[(-x^2 - 3x + 6) - (3-x) \right] dx$$





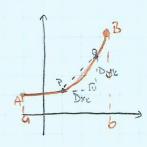


 \Rightarrow listen = $x^2+y^2=r^2$ ceub, alter x-elsen ve yenlorden x=a ve x=b deposition the simplerant billion y-elsen x=b the OiCiH?



V= 27 \$ x [[2-x2])dx

Ear Wantigo Heart (by Usunligo)



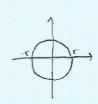
întepratin de supulandos da, verilen estretit bir egirinin yoy

Dunun icin AB yay' n tane esit parcoya bölünür ve bu nokteler ordusik dorak sürlestirilir. Beylece Pa kiristan uzunluğu, $|PQ| = (D \times \epsilon)^2 + |D \cdot S \cdot \epsilon|^2 \quad \text{olur}.$

Buna göre bunların toplaul, IPQI zi [Dxx)2x10yx2 olun. Eger AB yayının bölüntüsü sonsuz tane alarak hesaplanınsa,

 $|PO| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} |Dx_k|^2 + |Dy_k|^2$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} |Dx_k|^2 \left(1 + \frac{|Dy_k|^2}{|Dx_k|^2}\right)$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} |T + \frac{|Dx_k|^2}{|Dx_k|^2} \cdot Dx$ $|L = |DO| = \int_{0}^{\infty} |T + \frac{|Dy_k|^2}{|Dx_k|^2} dx \quad |Dx_k|^2 dx$

> 1 yoricaple bir cents. you wanninguns (correspond hexagley no.



y'= = 1 (12-x2) 1/2, 2x = = x, (2-x2) 1/2

$$L = u \int (1+\frac{x^2}{(1+\frac{x^2}{x^2})^2} dx = u \int \frac{dx}{(r^2-x^2)} dx =$$

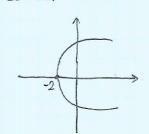
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $y=\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{e_1x}{2}$ grisinin $x=1$ 'de $x=2$ 'ye kadar olan yay $v \ge u n' y s u$?

$$(y)^{\frac{2}{2}} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{2}$$

$$(y')^{2} = \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2x^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}$$

 $y^2 = x+2$ perabolünün (-2,0) fle (2,2) noktaları arasında kalan gay Uzun lyginis בעומווטם.



$$\frac{dx}{dy} = 2y \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2 = uy^2$$

$$L = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{dx}{dy}} \right)^2 dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{dx}{dy}} \frac{2}{2} dy = 3e^{2x} dx$$

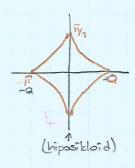
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{dx}{dy}} \frac{2}{2} dy = 3e^{2x} dx$$



* Eper epri
$$x = x(t)$$
 a $t + (t)$ settinde parametric alorate verilarisse vou $y = y(t)$]

Usually $y = y(t)$ at $y = y(t)$ at exittifity to teliment.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2 + \cos t}{2}$$
=) $L = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\cos^{2}t + \sin^{2}t \right) dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2 + dt = u_{11}^{2}$



$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 30 \cos^2\theta (-\sin\theta) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 = 90^2 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 30 \sin^2\theta \cos\theta = \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2 = 90^2 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta$$

$$1 = \int_0^{\pi} (90^2 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta (\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)) d\theta$$

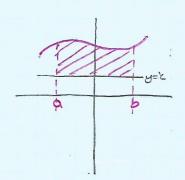
LODEL YEST LEGIN ALAN

07.07.13/36

f(x) fonk, b, bJ aralyanda türevli bir fonk, o, i, bu fonk, x-ekseri E.D. sle alusan dörel yüseyin alan,

A=21 | lyw). (Hay) dx entipiyle belinlering

Ayrıca yefir), azxeb denti verilen eşirinin xeo, xeb doğı arasında kalan eşiri parqasının yek doğrusu etrafında dönmesiyle aluşan dörel yüseyin alan ise,



A= 27 Jy-11 (1+(y')2. dx estalipique Leur Bir

=> U=x² ve x=0, x=1 doğruları arasında kalan yay parcası x-eksenî etrafında döndürülüyar. Meydana gelen dönel cismin alanı?

$$A = 2\pi \int |x^2| \cdot [1+(2x)^2] dx = 2\pi \int |x^2| \cdot [1+(x^2)] dx$$

) a yorkaplı küren yüzey alan?

 $x^{2}+y^{2}=0 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{2-x^{2}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{2-x^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{dy}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2-x^{2}}}$

$$A = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2} \left[\frac{1}{14} \frac{dy}{dx} \right]^{2} dx = 2\pi a \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{(6/x^{2})} dx = 2\pi a \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{(6/x^{2})} dx = 2\pi a \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{(6/x^{2})} dx = 2\pi a \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{(6/x^{2})^{2}} dx = 2\pi a$$

=) y2= 8x ve 16x63 egic arosinda kalan yay parcalarinin x-eks EID ile DD,CA?

$$(\lambda_i)_5 = \frac{1}{3} \times$$

$$R = \pm 3[x = \lambda_5]_5 = \pm \frac{5(x + \lambda_5)}{3} \times$$