23 Shale, 2 Kigh

eveil diul geignol:

P) (अव वेद काक्रम जिल्लाहे गर्मा प्रव तप्रविधि प्रिम्टि के

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or more made wash mucho.

(1, unial of una x-E=B ga ueicia:

$$y=0 \rightarrow 0=3-x \rightarrow x=3$$
 (3,0)

$$\chi = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3 - 0 \Rightarrow y = 3 \quad (0,3)$$

(4) KULUL OF (1.00 Pd (1016, 1+2X = A.)

$$X^{2}+1 = 3-X$$

$$\chi^{2} + \chi_{-2} = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 $\chi = -2$, $\chi = 1$

 $S_{\Delta} = \frac{0.07 * 1717}{2} = \frac{(3 - (-2)) \cdot 5}{2} = 12.5$

$$S_{phk} = \int_{-2}^{1} \left[(3-x) - (x^2+1) \right] dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_{-2}^{1} = 4.5$$

|X=0 ハルカか) .1cg - ?0リハハ ら dx Sin(x) (で O< Sin(x)< X P"pnN O< X < = notes place pd Piel $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = 2n(x)|_{\pm}^{\pm} = 2n(\pm) - 2n(\pm) =$ $= ln(\frac{1}{2t}) \xrightarrow{t\to 0} -\infty$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sin(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{\sin(x$ LAGEC.

|X=1 Sin(x) dx P

(a) doing $\frac{1-x}{1-x}=(x)$ b iterns and uvolpie uzerg. $f(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\ln(x)}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$

: 60p) U+1=X ← U=X-1 >108

 $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{u\to 0} \frac{f(u)}{g(u)} = \lim_{u\to 0} \frac{\sin(u+1)}{\sin(u+1)} \cdot y = \lim_{u\to 0} \frac{\sin(u$

- 1. Sin(1) = Sin(1)

(10 m) ולכן לפי מספט ההשואה השקולי, אם אלאופל עתמסת/ מתבהת,

 $\int g(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx = 2n(x-1)|_{1}^{2} = 2n(1) - 2n(0) - 1900$ 160 xb(x)nl

$$\frac{(x^{2})(x^{2}+5)}{(x^{2}+5)} dx = \frac{1}{(x^{2}+5)} dx = \frac{1}{(x^{2}+$$