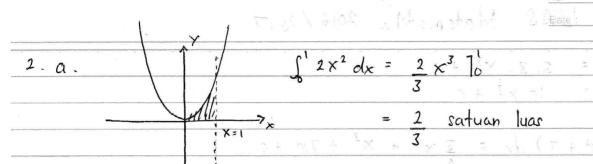
```
UAS Matematika 2016/2017
1. a. \int 5x^{-\frac{2}{3}} dx = 5.3. x^{\frac{1}{3}} + c^{\frac{1}{3}} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}
                                                                             15 \times \frac{1}{3} + C
     b. \int (5x^3 + 3x^2 + 7) dx = \frac{5}{4}x^4 + x^3 + 7x + c
     c. \int xe^{2x} dx = \frac{xe^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx = \frac{xe^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{4}}{4} dy
                                                                                       \times + ) = \times e^{2x} = \frac{e^{2x}}{4} + c
                                                       = (2x-1)e^{2x} + c^{x} + c^{
     d. \int \sin(2\pi) e^{3\pi} dx = \frac{e^{3\pi} \sin(2\pi)}{3} - \int \frac{2e^{3\pi} \cos(2\pi)}{3} dx
                                                                    = \frac{e^{3x} \sin(2x) - 2e^{3x} \cos(2x)}{3} - \int \frac{4e^{3x} \sin(2x)}{9}
                                                                                                                                                     \frac{e^{3r}\sin(2x)}{3} = \frac{2e^{3r}\cos(2x)}{9}
            \frac{13}{9}\int \sin(2x)e^{3x}dx = \frac{1}{2}
                   Sin(2x)e3x dx = 3e3x Sin(2x)-2e3x Cos(2x)
    e. \int_{1}^{2} (5 \times^{4} + 7 \times^{2} + 5) dx = \left[ \times^{5} + \frac{7}{3} \times^{3} + 5 \times \right]_{1}^{2}
                                                        =(32 + 56 + 10) - (6 + 7)
                                                                          = 36 + 49 = 108 + 49 = 157
                                                                hp 1-( b+ E/b= F) JU=
                                                                    = tr (4-402046)
                                                                                       (308-1) 11=
                                                                    Jaulov nouto2 17(328-1) =
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  X = 1 2 - 2
```

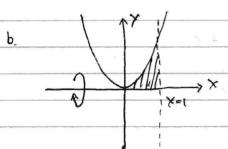
PAPERLINE



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

$$= 2 \quad \text{satuan luar}$$

$$+ \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = \sqrt{(7 + \frac{5}{3} \times 2 + \frac{5}{3} \times 3)}$$



$$\pi \int_{0}^{1} (2x^{2})^{2} dx = \pi \left(\frac{4}{5} \times^{5} 7_{0}^{1}\right)$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \pi \text{ satuan volume}$$

$$=\frac{4}{5}\pi$$
 saturan volume

C) Xe" 4v = Xe" - | E" 82 = Xe" - 11 e"

$$y = 2x^{2} \pi \int_{0}^{2} (1)^{2} - (\sqrt{\frac{y}{2}})^{2} dy$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}} = \pi \left(y - \frac{y^{2}}{4} \right)^{2}$$

$$= \pi \left[\left(2 - \frac{4}{4} \right) - \left(0 - \frac{0^2}{4} \right) \right]$$

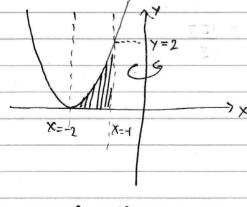
$$d. \quad y = 2x^2$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2}$$

Sama seperti jika Xoligeser sebanya 2 kekin dan diputar terhadap sumbu y

$$y = 2x^{2} = y = 2(x+2)^{2}$$



$$\frac{y}{y=2}$$
 $\pi \int_{0}^{2} (\sqrt{\frac{y}{2}} - 2)^{2} - (-1)^{2} dy$

$$=\pi \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{y}{2} - 4\sqrt{\frac{y}{2}} + 4 \right) - 1 \, dy$$

=
$$tr \left(\frac{y^2}{4} - 452 \sqrt{y^3} + 3y \right)^2$$

$$\times = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} - 2$$