

## SORU 1:

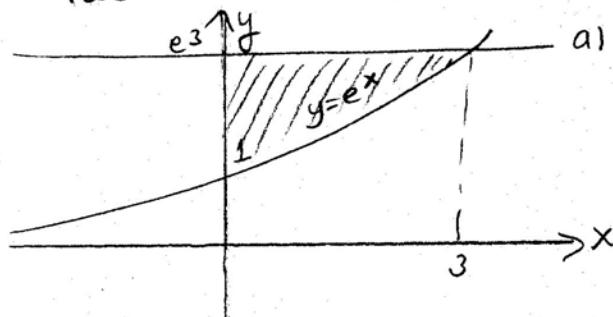
Soyadı:	Adı:	Grup No:	Liste No:	Puan
İmza:	e-posta:	Öğrenci No:		

$y = e^x$  eğrisi,  $y - \text{ekseni}$  ve  $y = e^3$  doğrusu ile sınırlı alanın

[15p.] a)  $y - \text{ekseni}$  etrafında döndürülmesi ile oluşan dönel cismin hacmini veren integral ifadesini yazınız ve hesaplayınız. (Kabuk Yöntemi ile)

[10p.] b)  $x - \text{ekseni}$  etrafında döndürülmesi ile oluşan dönel cismin hacmini veren integral ifadesini sadece yazınız. (Disk Yöntemi ile)

Pal



a)

$$V_y = 2\pi \int xy \, dx$$

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^3 (e^3 - e^x)x \, dx$$

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^3 e^3 x \, dx - 2\pi \int_0^3 x e^x \, dx$$

$$V_y = 2\pi e^3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^3 - 2\pi \cdot I_1$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^3 x e^x \, dx \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} x=u \quad dx=du \\ e^x dx = du, \quad v=e^x \end{array} \right]$$

$$V_y = 9\pi e^3 - 2\pi I_1$$

$$I_1 = x e^x \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 e^x \, dx = 3e^3 - (e^3 - 1) = 2e^3 + 1$$

$$V_y = 2\pi \left( \frac{9}{2}e^3 - 2e^3 - 1 \right) = 2\pi \left( \frac{5}{2}e^3 - 1 \right) = (5\pi e^3 - 2\pi) \text{ br}^3$$

b)  $V_x = \pi \int_0^3 [(e^3)^2 - (e^x)^2] \, dx$

Soyadı:	Adı:	Grup No:	Liste No:	Puan
İmza:	e-posta:	Öğrenci No:		

[12p.] a)  $\int x \sin^{-1} x dx$

[13p.] b)  $\int \frac{x+1}{x^3 - 2x^2} dx$

integralerini çözünüz.

$$a) I = \int x \sin^{-1} x dx \quad \sin^{-1} x = u \quad \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = du \\ x dx = du, \quad u = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 \cdot dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} x = \sin t \\ dx = \cos t dt \end{array} \right]$$

$$1-x^2 = 1-\sin^2 t = \cos^2 t$$

$$I = \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t dt}{\cos^2 t} \quad \sin^2 t = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 2t)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left( x^2 \sin^{-1} x - \int \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 2t) dt \right)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left( x^2 \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2 \sin 2t}{2} \right) + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left( x^2 \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} \right) + C$$

$$b) I = \int \underbrace{\frac{(x+1)}{x^2(x-2)}}_{dx} dx \quad \frac{x+1}{x^2(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x-2}$$

$$x+1 = A(x^2-2x) + B(x-2) + Cx^2$$

$$x+1 = (A+C)x^2 + x(-2A+B) - 2B$$

$$A+C=0 \quad -2A+B=1 \quad -2B=1$$

$$C=-A \quad 2A=-\frac{3}{2} \quad B=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = -\frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x-2}$$

$$C = \frac{3}{4} \quad A = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$I = -\frac{3}{4} \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{3}{4} \ln|x-2| + C$$

## SORU 3:

Soyadı:	Adı:	Grup No:	Liste No:	Puan
İmza:	e-posta:	Öğrenci No:		

[12p.] a)  $\int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x+1}} dx$  integralini hesaplayınız.

$$\sin 2x + 2 \int_0^x e^{\sin t} dt$$

[13p.] b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan^{-1}(x^2)} = ?$

$$a) I = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{e^{x+1}} \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^{x+1}} \quad x \in [1, \infty]$$

$$f(x) = e^{-1} \cdot \frac{x^2}{e^x} = x^2 \cdot e^{-x} e^{-1}$$

$$I = \int_1^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b x^2 e^{-x} dx \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} x^2 = u \quad 2x dx = du \\ e^{-x} dx = du, \quad u = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -x^2 e^{-x} \Big|_1^b + 2 \int_1^b x e^{-x} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{e} + 2 \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -x e^{-x} \Big|_1^b + \int_1^b e^{-x} dx \right] \right)$$

$$\left( \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^2}{e^b} \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^{\infty} = \frac{2b}{e^b} \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^{\infty} = \frac{2}{e^b} = 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{e} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{e} \cdot (-2e^{-x}) \Big|_1^b \right) = \frac{1}{e^2} + \frac{2}{e^2} + \frac{2}{e^2} = \frac{5}{e^2}$$

$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$  genelleştirilmüş integrali yarın salı tr.

## SORU 3:

Soyadı:	Adı:	Grup No:	Liste No:	Puan
İmza:	e-posta:	Öğrenci No:		

[12p.] a)  $\int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x+1}} dx$  integralini hesaplayınız,

$$\sin 2x + 2 \int_0^0 e^{\sin t} dt$$

[13p.] b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan^{-1}(x^2)} = ?$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + 2 \int_x^0 e^{\sin t} dt}{\tan^{-1}(x^2)} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos 2x - 2, e^{\sin x}}{\frac{2x}{1+x^4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\cos 2x - e^{\sin x})}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x^4)}{1} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 2x - \cos x \cdot e^{\sin x}}{1} \cdot 1$$

$$= \frac{0 - 1 \cdot e^0}{1}, 1$$

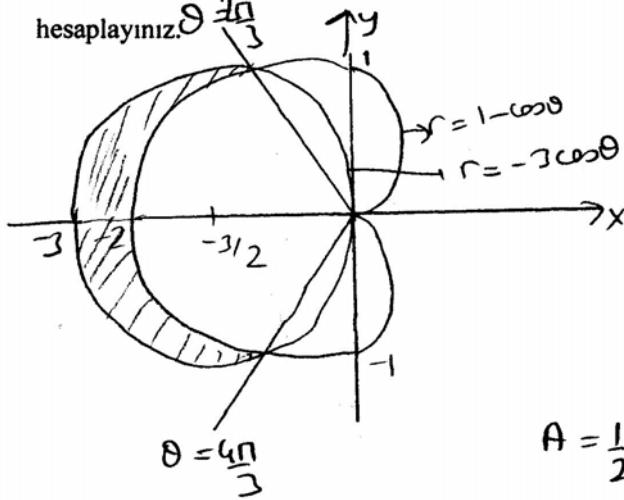
$$= -1$$

## SORU 4:

Soyadı:	Adı:	Grup No:	Liste No:	Puan
İmza:	e-posta:	Öğrenci No:		

[13p.] a)  $r = 1 - \cos\theta$  kardioidi dışında,  $r = -3\cos\theta$  daireyi içinde kalan alan hesaplayınız.

[12p.] b)  $r = 1 + \cos\theta$  kardioidinin,  $r = -\cos\theta$  çemberinin içinde kalan parçasının yay uzunluğunu hesaplayınız.



$$1 - \cos\theta = -3\cos\theta$$

$$1 = -3\cos\theta + \cos\theta = -2\cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta_1 = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

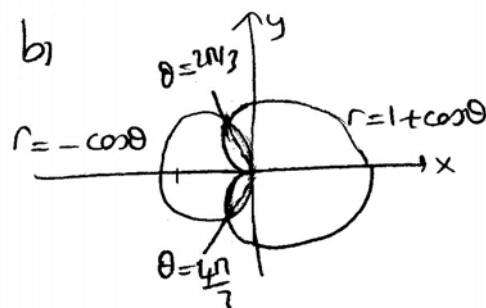
$$\theta_2 = \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \int_{\theta=2\pi/3}^{\pi} [(-3\cos\theta)^2 - (1-\cos\theta)^2] d\theta$$

$$A = \int_{\theta=2\pi/3}^{\pi} (9\cos^2\theta - 1 + 2\cos\theta - \cos^2\theta) d\theta$$

$$A = \int_{\theta=\pi/3}^{\pi} (-1 + 2\cos\theta + 8\cos^2\theta) d\theta = [-\theta + 2\sin\theta + 4(\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2})] \Big|_{\theta=\pi/3}^{\theta=\pi}$$

$$A = 3 \left( \pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) - 2 \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} - 2 \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = \pi - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} = \pi$$



$$r = -\cos\theta \quad r^2 = r\cos\theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + x = 0$$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - 0)^2 = (\frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$r = 1 + \cos\theta, \quad r = -\cos\theta$$

$$1 + \cos\theta = -\cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta_1 = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\theta_2 = \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$S = 2 \int_{\theta=2\pi/3}^{\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\theta$$

$$r = 1 + \cos\theta \quad r^2 = r\cos\theta$$

$$r' = -\sin\theta \quad r'^2 = -r\sin\theta$$

$$r^2 + r'^2 = (1 + \cos\theta)^2 + (-\sin\theta)^2$$

$$r^2 + r'^2 = 1 + 2\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta$$

$$r^2 + r'^2 = 2(1 + \cos\theta) = 2 \cdot 2 \cos^2\theta$$

$$S = 2 \cdot 2 \int_{\theta=2\pi/3}^{\pi} \frac{\cos\theta}{2} d\theta = 8 \sin\theta \Big|_{\theta=2\pi/3}^{\pi} = 8(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$