

1) (10 puan)  $f$  sürekli fonksiyon ise

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = xe^{2x} + \int_0^x e^{-t} f(t) dt \text{ eşitliği sağlanıyor } f(x) = ?$$

Eşitliğin her iki tarafını da  $x$ 'e göre türetelim

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_0^x f(t) dt \right) = \frac{d}{dx} (xe^{2x}) + \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_0^x e^{-t} f(t) dt \right)$$

$$f(x) = (e^{2x} + x2e^{2x}) + e^{-x} f(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x)[1 - e^{-x}] = e^{2x}(1+2x) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{f(x) = \frac{e^{2x}(1+2x)}{1-e^{-x}}}$$

2)  $y=x^3$  ile  $y=\sqrt{x}$  eğriler için

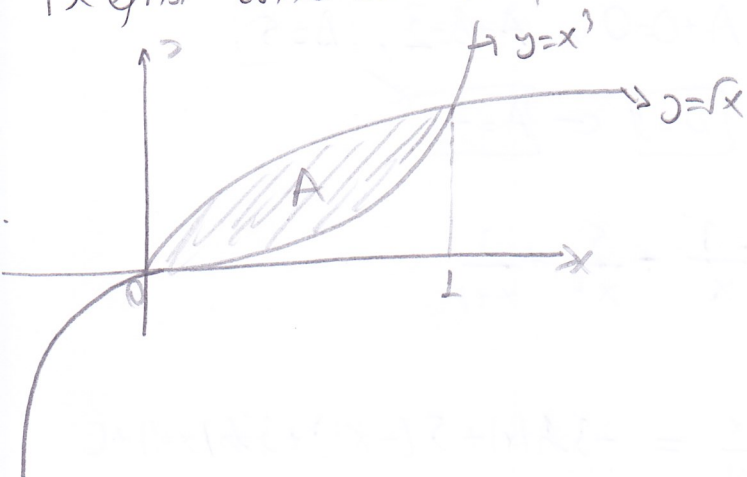
Kesim noktalarını bulalım  $x^3 = \sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow x^6 = x \Leftrightarrow x(x^5 - 1) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=0, x^5=1 \Leftrightarrow x=1$$

Ayrıca,  $0 < x < 1$  de  $x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x} > x^3$  olduğundan

$x=0$  ve  $x=1$  bulunur

$\sqrt{x}$  eğrisi üstte olur. Yani,



9) (8 puan)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Alan} &= \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^3) dx = \left. \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right|_{x=0}^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{8-3}{12} = \frac{5}{12} // \end{aligned}$$

b) (8 puan) Başlangıç  $x$ -ekseni etrafında döndürülmeye alınan cismin hacmini bulalım

$$\text{Hacim} = \pi \int_0^1 (r_2^2(x) - r_1^2(x)) dx \Rightarrow V = \pi \int_0^1 [(\sqrt{x})^2 - (x^3)^2] dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (x - x^6) dx = \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{5\pi}{14} //$$

(1)

3)  $a > 0$ ,  $r = 2a \sin(\theta)$  kutupda desibleni

a) (5 puan)

$$r = 2a \sin \theta \Leftrightarrow r^2 = 2a \sin \theta \cdot r \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2a \cdot y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2ay = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x^2 + (y-a)^2 = a^2}$$

Bu bir Mubtaz  $(0, a)$  noktası ve jariyye  $a$  olan bir qembere.

b) (7 puan)

Kutupda bir  $r = f(\theta)$  qirinin uzunluq,  $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$  qsm

$$L = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{f^2(\theta) + (f'(\theta))^2} d\theta \text{ dir}$$

$$r = 2a \sin \theta \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{d\theta} = 2a \cdot \cos \theta \Rightarrow r^2(\theta) + (r'(\theta))^2 = (4a^2 \sin^2 \theta + 4a^2 \cos^2 \theta) = 4a^2$$

$$L = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sqrt{4a^2} d\theta = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} 2a d\theta = 2a(\pi) = 2\pi a //$$

4) a) (8 puan)

$$\frac{2x+5}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2} + \frac{D}{x+1} = \frac{(Ax+B)(x+1) + Dx^2}{x^2(x+1)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x+5 = Ax^2 + Ax + Bx + B + Dx^2$$

$$2x+5 = (A+D)x^2 + (A+B)x + B \Rightarrow A+D=0, A+B=2, \boxed{B=5}$$

$$\boxed{D=3} \leftarrow \boxed{A=-3}$$

$$\text{Bolgece, } \frac{2x+5}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{-3x+5}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x+1} = -\frac{3}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x+1}$$

$$\int \frac{2x+5}{x^2(x+1)} dx = -3 \int \frac{dx}{x} + 5 \int \frac{dx}{x^2} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x+1} = -3 \ln|x| + 5(-x^{-1}) + 3 \ln|x+1| + C \\ = -3 \ln|x| - \frac{5}{x} + 3 \ln|x+1| + C //$$

4) 5) (8 pvm)

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{4-x^6}} = ? \quad u = x^3 \Rightarrow du = 3x^2 dx$$

$$4-x^6 = 4-u^2$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{4-x^6}} = \int \frac{du}{3\sqrt{4-u^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{4-u^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{2 \cos \theta d\theta}{2 \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{3} \theta + C$$

$$u = 2 \sin \theta \Rightarrow 4-u^2 = 4-4 \sin^2 \theta = 4(1-\sin^2 \theta) = 4 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$du = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\frac{u}{2} = \sin \theta \Leftrightarrow \theta = \arcsin\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) \text{ u } u = x^3 \text{ oldiyunda}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{4-x^6}} = \frac{1}{3} \arcsin\left(\frac{x^3}{2}\right) + C$$

c) (8 pvm)

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} (1-\cos^2 x) \cos^2 x \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_1^0 (1-u^2) u^2 (-du) = \int_0^1 u^2 (1-u^2) du$$

$$= \int_0^1 (u^2 - u^4) du = \left(\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5}\right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{15} //$$

$\cos x = u \Rightarrow du = -\sin x dx$   
 $x=0 \Rightarrow u=1, x=\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u=0$

5) a) (10 pvm)

$\int_e^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^2}$  I-tip parallelizatsiya integralini sinirni  $\infty$  vachin

$$\int_e^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^2} = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{du}{u^2} = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^R \frac{du}{u^2} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u^{-2+1}}{-1} \Big|_1^R$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{u} \Big|_{u=x}^R \right) = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{R} \right) = 1 < \infty$$

Yatimotiv.

$u = \ln x$   
 $du = \frac{dx}{x}$   
 $x = e \Rightarrow u = 1$   
 $x = \infty \Rightarrow u = \infty$

5) (10 puns)  $\int_0^5 \frac{dx}{5-x}$  Integralde  $x=5$  de punkt o'ldi qanday  $\Pi$  tip jorallastirish integralid.

$$\int_0^5 \frac{dx}{5-x} = \lim_{c \rightarrow 5^-} \int_0^c \frac{dx}{5-x} = \lim_{c \rightarrow 5^-} (-\ln|5-x|) \Big|_{x=0}^c$$

$$= - \lim_{c \rightarrow 5^-} [\ln|5-c| - \ln(5)] = \ln(5) - \lim_{c \rightarrow 5^-} \underbrace{\ln(5-c)}_{\substack{\rightarrow 0 \\ -\infty}} = +\infty$$

Shuq  $+\infty$  o'ldi qanday ushbu integral irokaktir.

6) a) (6 puns)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+4}}{3^{n+2}} = \frac{2^4}{3^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$$

ferel  $a_n = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$   
 $\frac{2}{3} < 1$  o'ldi qanday Geometrik d'vici

$$\frac{2^4}{3^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = \frac{2^4}{3^2} \left[ \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \dots \right] = \frac{2^4}{3^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left[ 1 + \frac{2}{3} + \dots \right] = \frac{2^5}{3^3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2^5}{3^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2^5}{3^2} < \infty$$

o'ldi qanday ushbu geometrik

b) (6 puns)  $a_n = \frac{1}{\ln(n+2)} - \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$  va

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{\ln(k+2)} - \frac{1}{\ln(k+1)} \right] = \left( \frac{1}{\ln(3)} - \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{\ln(4)} - \frac{1}{\ln(3)} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} - \frac{1}{\ln(n)} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{\ln(n+2)} - \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln(n+2)} - \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

bu qanday

va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\ln(n+2)} - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \right) = 0 - \frac{1}{\ln 2} < \infty$  o'ldi qanday ushbu geometrik va geometrik ushbu geometrik

7) (7 puns)  $a_n = n \cdot \cos\left(n \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  d'vici  $n=2k+1$   $k \in \mathbb{N}$   $a_n = 0$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  mavjud d'vici irokaktir

$n=2k$   $k \in \mathbb{N}$   $a_n = a_{2k} = (2k) \cdot \cos(k\pi) = 2k \cdot (-1)^k, k=1,2,\dots$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  mavjud d'vici irokaktir