

: 1

$$f(x) = x - 1 : \quad x \quad f$$

$$\left(0; \vec{i}, \vec{j}\right) \quad f \quad (\Delta) \quad -1$$

. cm

$$x \quad (\Delta) \quad M(x; f(x)), N(x; 0), A(1; 0) \quad -2$$

.1

$$s(x) \quad ANM \quad -$$

$$1 \quad f \quad g \quad -$$

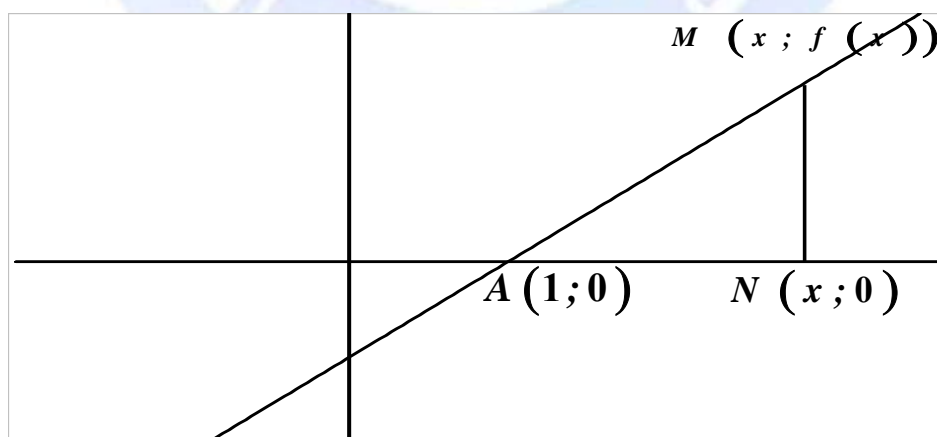
$$g \quad s$$

$$G \quad \pi f^2 \quad -$$

$$s(x) \quad -$$

$$v(x) \quad -$$

$$: f \quad (\Delta) \quad -1$$



$$: s(x) \quad (-2)$$

$$s(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 \text{ أي } s(x) = \frac{AN \cdot NM}{2} = \frac{(x - 1) \cdot f(x)}{2}$$

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$$s(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}\right) cm^2 :$$

$$\square \quad f : 1 \quad f \quad (\quad g$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \lambda :$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} : \quad \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \lambda = 0 : \quad g(1) = 0 :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} :$$

:

$$. f \quad s \quad s(x) = g(x)$$

$$: 1 \quad \pi f^2 \quad ($$

$$f^2(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$: \quad G_1 \quad \square \quad f^2$$

$$G \quad \pi f^2 \quad G_1(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x + \lambda$$

$$G(x) = \frac{\pi x^3}{3} - \pi x^2 + \pi x - \frac{\pi}{3} : \quad G = \pi G_1$$

: (

$$f(x) \quad s(x)$$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 \cdot h : \quad x - 1$$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{3}\pi [f(x)]^2 \cdot f(x) :$$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{3}\pi [f(x)]^3$$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{3}\pi (x - 1)^3 = \frac{1}{3}\pi (x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1)$$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{3}\pi x^3 - \pi x^2 + \pi x - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\pi f^2$$

$$s(x)$$

:

: 2

$$\cdot \left(0 ; \vec{i}, \vec{j} \right)$$

$$[0 ; 1]$$

x

f

$$f(x) = x^2 :$$

A

$$\left(0 ; \vec{i}, \vec{j} \right)$$

$$(c_f)$$

$x = 0 :$

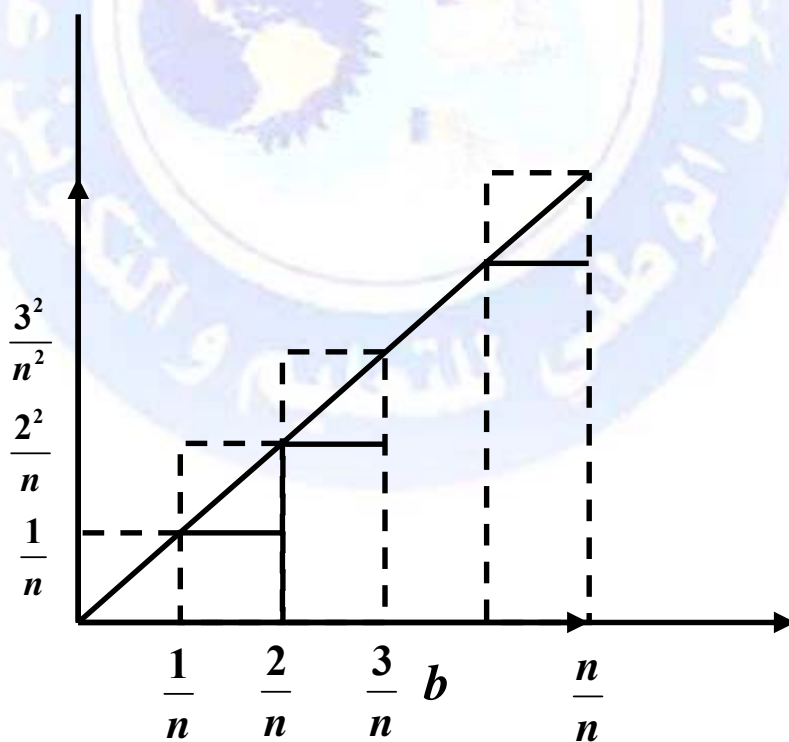
$$(c_f)$$

$x = 1$

$$\left(n \in \mathbb{N}^* \right) \frac{1}{n}$$

n

$$[0 ; 1]$$



$$(c_f)$$

l

$$V_n \quad l$$

$$u_n \leq A \leq V_n :$$

$$n \quad (1)$$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} V_n, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n \quad (3) \quad n \quad V_n \quad u_n \quad (2)$$

$$f \quad g_\lambda \quad (5) \quad A$$

$$g_\lambda(1) - g(0) \quad (6)$$

$$:$$

$$p(n) : 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \triangleright$$

$$p(0) \quad 0^2 = 0 \quad n = 0 \quad :$$

$$p(k+1) \quad p(k)$$

$$p(k) : 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2 = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6}$$

$$p(k+1) : 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2 + (k+1)^2 = \frac{(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)}{6}$$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2 + (k+1)^2 = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^2$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)[k(2k+1) + 6(k+1)]}{6} = \frac{(k+1)(2k^2 + 7k + 6)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2k+1)}{6}$$

$$p(k+1) :$$

$$n \quad p(n) :$$

$$U_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2^2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2}$$

$$U_n = \frac{1}{n^3} (1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2)$$

$$U_n = \frac{1}{n^3} \left[\frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6} \right]$$

$$U_n = \frac{(n-1)(2n-1)}{6n^2} \quad :$$

$$V_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1^2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2^2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n^2}$$

$$V_n = \frac{1^2}{n^3} [1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2]$$

$$V_n = \frac{1^2}{n^3} \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right) \quad :$$

$$V_n = \frac{n(2n+1)}{6n^2}$$

$$: \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} V_n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n \quad : \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n-1)(2n-1)}{6n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n^2 - 3n + 1}{6n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n^2}{6n^2} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \frac{1}{3} \quad :$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} V_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(2n+1)}{6n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n^2 + n}{6n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n^2}{6n^2} = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} V_n = \frac{1}{3} \quad :$$

$$: A \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} V_n = \frac{1}{3} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \frac{1}{3} \quad U_n \leq A \leq V_n \quad :$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : f \quad g_\lambda \quad (5) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad f(x) = x^2 : \\
 & : \quad \square \quad g_\lambda \quad \square \quad f \\
 & \quad \quad \quad g_\lambda(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \lambda
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & g_\lambda(1) - g_\lambda(0) : \quad (6) \\
 g_\lambda(1) - g_\lambda(0) &= \left(\frac{(1)^3}{3} + \lambda \right) - \left(\frac{(0)^3}{3} + \lambda \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} + \lambda - 0 - \lambda = \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & g_\lambda(1) - g_\lambda(0) \quad \lambda \quad g_\lambda(1) - g_\lambda(0) : \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (C_f)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g_\lambda(1) - g_\lambda(0) = A : \quad . \quad x=1 \quad x=0 :$$

$$f \quad .I \quad b \quad a . I \quad f$$

$$f \quad h \quad g \quad I \quad I$$

$$g(x) = h(x) + \lambda \quad :I \quad x \quad : \quad \lambda$$

$$g(b) - g(a) = [h(b) + \lambda] - [h(a) + \lambda] :$$

$$= h(b) - h(a)$$

$$g(b) - g(a)$$

$$: \quad f \quad g$$

$$. I \quad b \quad a :$$

$$f \quad g \quad I \quad f$$

$$f \quad b \quad a \quad [g(b) - g(a)]$$

$$g(b) - g(a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx :$$

$$" f(x) dx \geq b \quad a " : \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$a \quad x \quad x \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx :$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(z) dz :$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = g(b) - g(a) = [g(x)]_a^b : \quad -$$

$$\int_1^2 (x^2 - 4x + 5) dx :$$

$$g \quad \square \quad x \mapsto x^2 - 4x + 5 : f$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x + \lambda, \quad \lambda \in \square$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 (x^3 - 4x + 5) dx &= [g(x)]_1^2 = g(2) - g(1) : \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}(2)^3 - 2(2)^2 + 5(2) \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3}(1)^3 - 2(1)^2 + 5(1) \right] \\ &= \frac{8}{3} - 8 + 10 - \frac{1}{3} + 2 - 5 = \frac{7}{3} - 1 = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$I \quad a \quad I \quad f \quad I \quad g$$

$$g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$I \quad g \quad I \quad a \quad I \quad f$$

$$g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt :$$

: I x

I f

h

$$g(x) = h(x) - h(a)$$

$$g'(x) = h'(x) : I x$$

$$g(a) = h(a) - h(a) = 0 :$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx \\
 & \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx - \int_b^c f(x) dx \\
 & \int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx \\
 & \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx - \int_b^c f(x) dx \\
 & \int_a^a f(x) dx = \int_a^a f(x) dx + \int_a^a f(x) dx : \quad a=b=c : \quad (\\
 & \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0 : \\
 & \int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^a f(x) dx \\
 & 0 = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^a f(x) dx \\
 & \int_a^b f(x) dx = -\int_b^a f(x) dx :
 \end{aligned}$$

: 2

$$\int_a^b \lambda f(x) dx = \lambda \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b \lambda f(x) dx = [\lambda g(x)]_a^b = \lambda g(b) - \lambda g(a)$$

$$= \lambda (g(b) - g(a)) = \lambda \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

: 3

$$\int_a^b [f_1(x) + f_2(x)] dx = \int_a^b f_1(x) dx + \int_a^b f_2(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b [f_1(x) + f_2(x)] dx = [g_1(x) + g_2(x)]_a^b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b [f_1(x) + f_2(x)] dx &= [g_1(b) + g_2(b)] - [g_1(a) + g_2(a)] \\ &= [g_1(b) - g_1(a)] + [g_2(b) - g_2(a)] \\ &= \int_a^b f_1(x) dx + \int_a^b f_2(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

: 4

$\int_a^b f(x) dx$

$a \leq b$

$[a; b]$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$$

:

$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$

g

$a \leq b$

$g(b) - g(a) \geq 0 : g(a) \leq g(b)$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$$

:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq 0 : [a; b]$$

$$f_1(x) \leq f_2(x) : [a; b]$$

$$\int_a^b f_1(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f_2(x) dx : [a; b]$$

: 5

$\int_a^b f(x) dx$

$m \leq f(x) \leq M$

$$m(a-b) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(a-b)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(a-b)$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq M |b - a| :$$

· [1 ; 3]

$$x \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x} : f$$

· ln 3

$$\int_1^3 f(x) dx :$$

$$\square - \quad \square + \quad f$$

· [1 ; 3]

$$\frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 : 1 \leq x \leq 3 :$$

$$: 5 \quad \frac{1}{3} \leq f(x) \leq 1 :$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(3 - 1) \leq \int_1^3 f(x) dx \leq 1(3 - 1)$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \leq \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x} dx \leq 2 : \quad \frac{2}{3} \leq \int_1^3 f(x) dx \leq 2 :$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \leq \ln 3 - \ln 1 \leq 2 : \quad \frac{2}{3} \leq [\ln x]_1^3 \leq 2 :$$

$$\cdot \frac{2}{3} \leq \ln 3 \leq 2 :$$

$$\int_a^b (f \cdot g)'(t) dt = \int_a^b f'(t) \cdot g(t) dt + \int_a^b f(t) \cdot g'(t) dt$$

$$(f \cdot g)'(t) = f'(t) \cdot g(t) + f(t) \cdot g'(t)$$

$$\int_a^x (f \cdot g)'(t) dt = \int_a^x [f'(t) \cdot g(t) + f(t) \cdot g'(t)] dt$$

$$[f(t) \cdot g(t)]_a^x = \int_a^x f'(t) \cdot g(t) dt + \int_a^x f(t) \cdot g'(t) dt :$$

$$\int_a^x f'(t) \cdot g(t) dt = [f(t) \cdot g(t)]_a^x - \int_a^x f(t) \cdot g'(t) dt$$

$f(x) = x \sin x$
 $g(x) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \sin t dt$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x g'(t) \cdot s(t) dt = [g(t) \cdot s(t)]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x s'(t) \cdot g(t) dt$$

$$g(t) = -\cos t : \quad g'(t) = \sin t :$$

$$s'(t) = 1 \quad \text{نجد} \quad s(t) = t :$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x t \sin t dt = [-t \cos t]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x -\cos t dt$$

$$= [-t \cos t]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x + [\sin t]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x = [-t \cos t + \sin t]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x$$

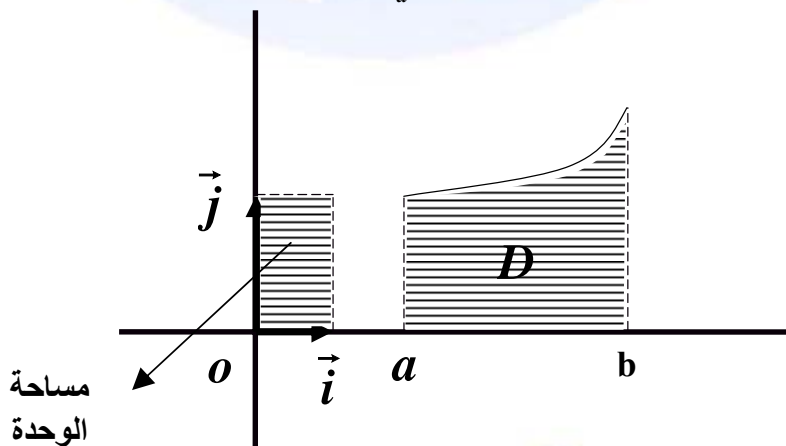
$$= [-x \cos x + \sin x] - \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x t \sin t dt = -x \cos x + \sin x - 1$$

$$D = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$= (C) \cdot [a ; b] \cdot (C) \cdot (o ; \vec{i} , \vec{j})$$

$$x = a : \quad x = b$$



$$M \quad D \quad (1)$$

$$0 \leq y \leq f(x) \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

(2)

$$(0; \vec{i}, \vec{j})$$

$$(cm) \quad \|\vec{j}\| = 2, \quad \|\vec{i}\| = 3$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 4$$

$$(0; \vec{i}, \vec{j}) \quad (c)$$

(c)

$$y = 0, \quad x = 1, \quad x = 0$$

$$A \quad [0; 1] \quad f$$

$$A = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 4) dx$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + 4x + c$$

$$A = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 4x \right]_0^1 \times 3 \times 2 cm^2$$

$$A = \left[\left(\frac{(1)^3}{3} + 4(1) \right) - \left(\frac{0^3}{3} + 4(0) \right) \right] \times 6 cm^2$$

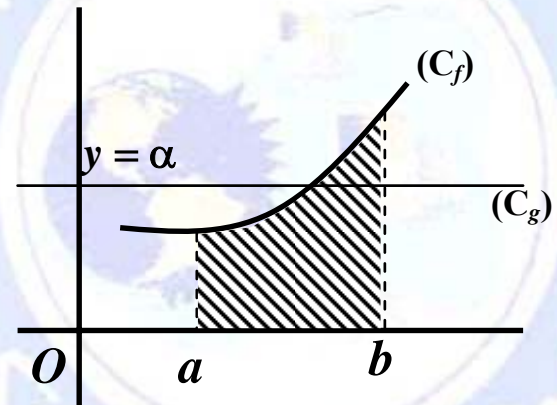
$$A = \left(\frac{13}{3} \right) \times 6 cm^2$$

$$A = 26 cm^2$$



f : $a < b$: b a
 $[a ; b]$ g $[a ; b]$
 $\alpha > 0$ $g(x) = \alpha$:
 (c_f) α
 $[a ; b]$ f (c_g)

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx :$$



$f(x) = x^2$: \square f
 $[0 ; 2]$ f

$[0 ; 2]$ \square
 f α $[0 ; 2]$ f

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2-0} \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x^2 dx$$

<http://www.onefd.edu.iz> $\alpha = \frac{4}{3}$: $\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} \right]$

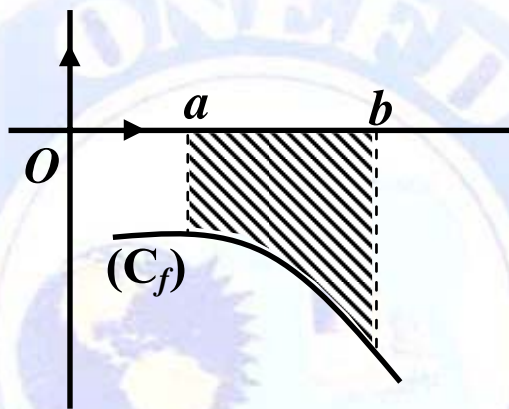
$$g(x) = \frac{4}{3} : \quad g$$

$$f \quad [a ; b] \quad f \quad ($$

$$f \quad (C_f)$$

$$y = 0 \quad , \quad x = b \quad , \quad x = a :$$

$$\int_b^a f(x) dx \quad \int_a^b -f(x) dx :$$



$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx :$$

$$x \quad [a ; b] \quad g \quad f \quad ($$

$$(C_g) \quad (C_f) \quad D \quad f(x) > g(x) : [a;b]$$

$$: \quad x = b \quad , \quad x = a :$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$: \quad g \quad f \quad (1$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = x - 3 \quad , \quad f(x) = x^2 - 2$$

(cm)

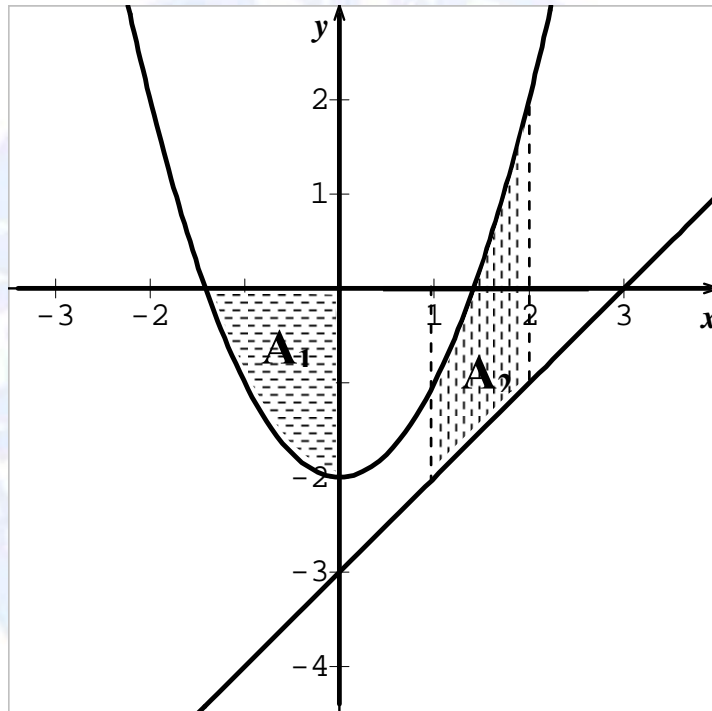
$$y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = -\sqrt{2} :$$

$$(C_f) \\ x = 2, \quad x = 1$$

$$A_1 \quad (3)$$

$$(C_g) \\ A_2 :$$

$$:$$



$$: A_1 \quad (3)$$

$$: f \quad [-\sqrt{2}; 0]$$

$$A_1 = \int_0^{-\sqrt{2}} f(x) dx$$

$$A_1 = \int_0^{-\sqrt{2}} (x^2 - 2) dx \quad \text{جميع الحقوق محفوظة} \quad \text{http://www.onefd.edu.tz}$$

$$A_1 = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x \right]_0^{-\sqrt{2}} = \left[\frac{(-\sqrt{2})^3}{3} - 2(-\sqrt{3}) \right] - \left[\frac{0^3}{3} - 2(0) \right]$$

$$A_1 = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ cm}^2 \quad : \quad A_1 = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$: A_2 \quad (4)$$

$$f(x) > g(x) : [1; 2]$$

$$A_2 = \int_1^2 f(x) dx - \int_1^2 g(x) dx \quad :$$

$$= \int_1^2 (x^2 - 2) dx - \int_1^2 (x - 3) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x \right]_1^2 - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 3x \right]_1^2$$

$$= \left[\frac{(2)^3}{3} - 2(2) \right] - \left[\frac{(1)^3}{3} - 2(1) \right] - \left[\frac{(2)^2}{2} - 3(2) \right] + \left[\frac{(1)^2}{2} - 3(1) \right]$$

$$A_2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 - \frac{1}{3} + 2 - 2 + 6 + \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right) \text{ cm}^2 \quad :$$

$$A_2 = \frac{11}{6} \text{ cm}^2 \quad : \quad A_2 = \left(\frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \text{ cm}^2 \quad :$$

$a < b$: I

$b > a$: I

:

f

$(0 ; \vec{i} , \vec{j})$

(C)

:

(C)

(D)

$y = 0$, $x = b$, $x = a$

(D)

$$V = \int_a^b \pi [f(x)]^2 dx :$$

: 1

$f(x) = x^2$: f

(D) · $(0 ; \vec{i} , \vec{j})$

(C)

:

(cm) (C)

$y = 0$, $x = 1$, $x = 0$

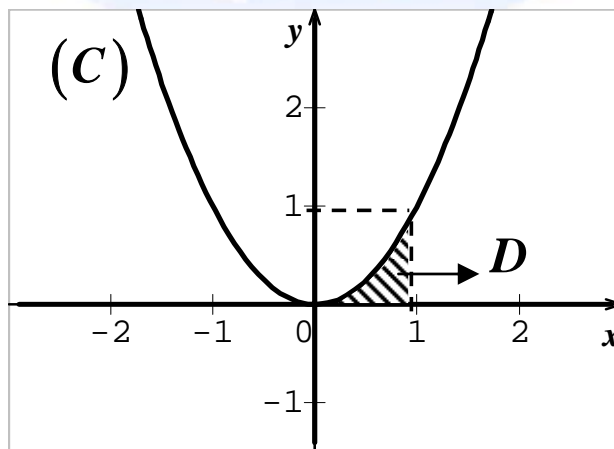
(D)

V

:

:

(1)



: V (2)

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi [f(x)]^2 dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (x^2)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 x^4 dx$$

$$V = \pi \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^1$$

$$V = \pi \left[\frac{(1)^5}{5} - \frac{(0)^5}{5} \right] = \pi \left[\frac{1}{5} \right] \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ cm}^3$$

: 2

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{4x^3 + 1} : f$$

$$\square + f -1$$

(C)

(C)

(D)

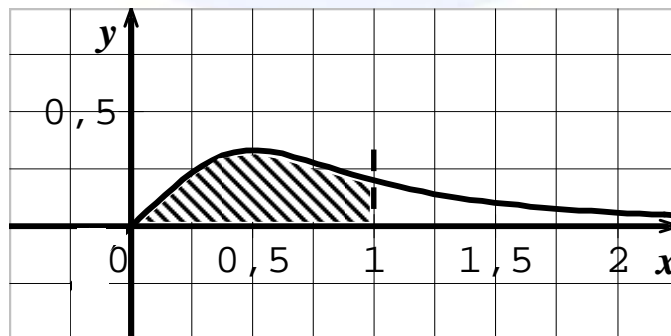
$$y = 0, x = 1, x = 0 :$$

(D)

-

:

-1



$$V = \int_0^1 \pi [f(x)]^2 dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(4x^3 + 1)^2} dx = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{12x^2}{12(4x^3 + 1)^2} dx$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{12} \int_0^1 \frac{12x^2}{(4x^3 + 1)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{12} \left[\frac{-1}{4x^3 + 1} \right]_0^1$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{12} \left[\left(\frac{-1}{5} \right) - \left(\frac{-1}{1} \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{12} \left(\frac{-1}{5} + 1 \right)$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{15} \text{ cm}^3 \quad : \quad V = \frac{\pi}{12} \times \frac{4}{5} \quad :$$



: 1

: $f(C)$ (1)

```
Plot1 Plot2 Plot3
Y1=ln((e^(X)-1)
/(e^(X)+1)
Y2=
Y3=
Y4=
Y5=
Y6=
```

$$f(x) = \ln \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right)$$

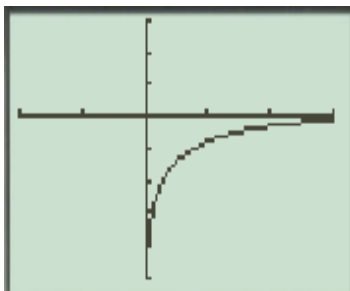
$$\int_1^2 f(x) dx : (2)$$

```
WINDOW
Xmin=-2
Xmax=3
Xscl=1
Ymin=-5
Ymax=3
Yscl=1
Xres=1
```

Y= : (1)

: $y_1 f$

WINDOW (2)




```

CALCULATE
1: value
2: zero
3: minimum
4: maximum
5: intersect
6: dy/dx
7:  $\int f(x) dx$ 

```

GRAPH

(3)

2nd

(4)

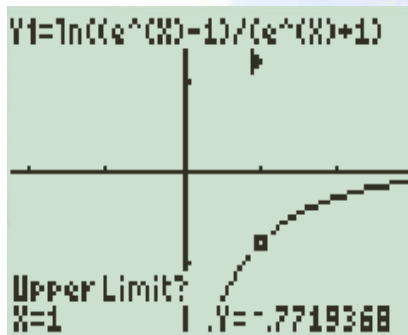
TRACE

7

ENTER

ENTER

1

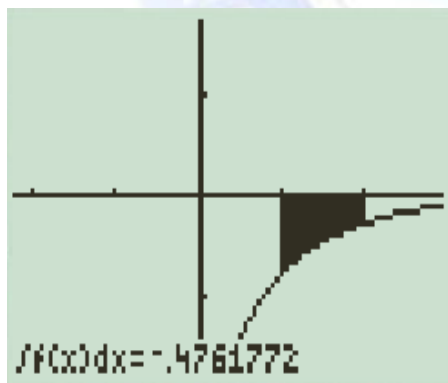


ENTER

2

(6)

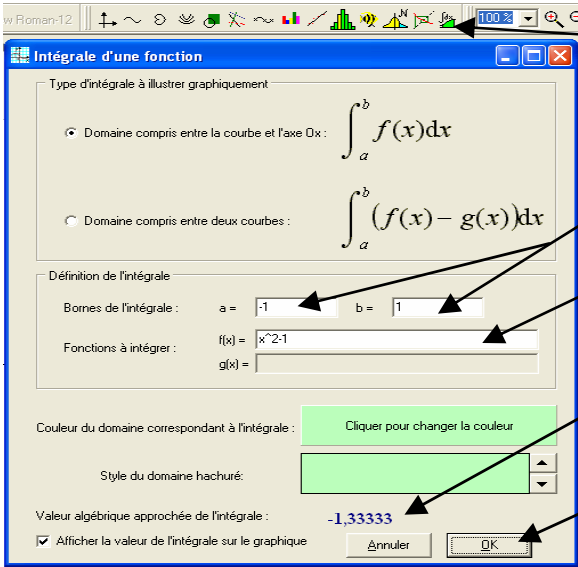
$$\int_1^2 f(x) dx = -0,4761772$$



sinequanon

$$\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1) dx$$

تطبيق 2 :

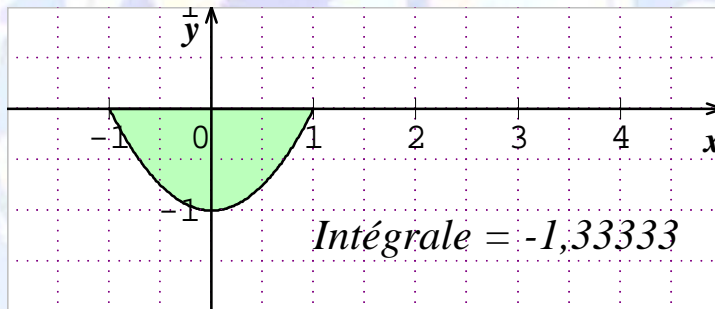


(1)

(2)

(3)

(5)



:

$$f \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (1)$$

. [a ; b]

$$\left[\frac{-1}{x} \right]_{-2}^2 = -1 : \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad (2)$$

$$\int_a^b [\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)] dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx + \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx \quad (3)$$

$$: [0 ; 1] \quad f(x) > 1 \quad f \quad (4)$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx > 1$$

$$\int_1^2 (x^2 + 2) dx > \int_1^2 x^2 dx \quad (5)$$

$$\int_0^1 (x^4 + x^2 + 1) dx > 0 \quad (6)$$

$$[1 ; 4] \quad f \quad (7)$$

$$1 \int_2^4 f(x) dx = \int_1^3 f(x) dx + \int_3^4 f(x) dx$$

$$a - b \leq \int_a^b \sin x dx \leq b - a \quad (8)$$

$$\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} x^5 dx = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\int_{-a}^a x^4 dx = 2 \int_0^a x^4 dx \quad (10)$$

$$\int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \sin x dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx \quad (11)$$

$$\int_a^b x f(x) dx = x \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (12)$$

2

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - 1)^2} : f$$

. f -1

: f(x) -2

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{b}{(x+1)^2}$$

b a

]-∞ ; -1[f g -3

$\int_{-3}^{-2} f(x) dx$ -4

f s -5

. y = 0 , x = -3, x = -2 :

:

$$\int_1^3 (x+1)(x^2+2x)^2 dx \quad (2) \quad \int_{-1}^1 (1-4x+x^3) dx \quad (1)$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x+2}} dx \quad (4) \quad \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{x+2} dx \quad (3)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{2e^{2x} + e^x}{e^{2x} + e^x + 1} dx \quad (6) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{(1+\sin x)^2} dx \quad (5)$$

$$\int_{-4}^3 \frac{|x+2|}{(x^2+4x+10)^2} dx \quad (8) \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \quad (7)$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^0 \cos^3 x dx \quad (10) \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x}{\cos x} dx \quad (9)$$

:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx \quad (2) \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (2x-3) \cos x dx \quad (1)$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos x dx \quad (4) \quad \int_1^2 \ln x dx \quad (3)$$

5

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^n \sin x dx \quad :$$

$$\cdot I_1, I_0 \quad (1)$$

$$\cdot I_{n+1}; I_n \quad (2)$$

$$\cdot I_3, I_2$$

6

$$\cdot f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad : \quad f$$

$$(0; \vec{i}, \vec{j}) \quad (C) \quad f \quad (1)$$

$$\cdot 1cm \quad 2cm$$

$$(C) \quad (2)$$

$$y=0, x=\frac{1}{2}, x=0 :$$

7

(1)

$$: \quad g \quad f$$

$$g(x) = x^3 - 1, f(x) = x^2 + 3$$

$$\cdot (C_g) \quad (C_f) \quad (2)$$

$$(C_f) \quad S \quad (3)$$

$$x=3, x=2$$

$$(C_g)$$

8

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \ln x} \quad : \quad f$$

- 1

$$(C) \quad - 2$$

(C_f) $y = 0$, $x = 1$, $x = e$ s -3

. s -

9

$f(x) = 1 + \cos x$: f -1

(C) $[0 ; \pi]$

. (cm)

(C_f) (D) -2
 $y = 0$, $x = \pi$, $x = 0$:

(D) -3

10

$f(x) = x\sqrt{3-x}$: f

(γ) f -1

. cm $(0 ; \vec{i} , \vec{j})$

$g(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c)\sqrt{3-x}$: g -2

f g c b a -

. $]-\infty ; 3[$

(γ) (D) A -3

. $y = 0$, $x = 0$, $x = 3$:

(γ) -4

11

(γ) f -1

$\cdot cm$ ($o ; \vec{i} , \vec{j}$)

$\cdot \int_1^4 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx :$ -2

$\cdot [1;4]$ f -3

12

$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x - 1 + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x-1| :$ f

$\cdot (o ; \vec{i} , \vec{j})$ (C_f)

f -1

α (C_f) -2

$\cdot \frac{5}{2} < \alpha < 3 :$

0 (C_f) (Δ) -3

(C_f) -4

$\cdot y = \frac{1}{4}x :$

$\cdot (C_f) (\Delta)$ -5

(C_f) $s(\alpha)$ -6

$\cdot y = 4 , x = \alpha , y = \frac{1}{4}x :$

$\cdot s(\alpha) = \frac{1}{4}(-\alpha^2 - 7\alpha - 6\ln 3 + 20) \text{Cm}^2 :$ -7

1

: (1)

$[a ; b]$

f

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$$

: (2)

$$0 \quad x \mapsto \frac{1}{x^2} \\ \cdot [-2 ; 2]$$

: (3)

$$\int_a^b [\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)] dx = \int_a^b \alpha f(x) dx + \int_a^b \beta g(x) dx \\ = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx + \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

: (4)

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx > \int_a^b dx \quad : \quad f(x) > 1$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx > 1 \quad : \quad \int_0^1 f(x) dx > [x]_0^1 \quad :$$

: (5)

$$\int_1^2 (x^2 + 2) dx > \int_1^2 x^2 dx \quad : \quad x^2 + 2 > x^2$$

: (6)

$$\int_0^1 (x^4 + x^2 + 1) dx > 0 \quad : \quad [0 ; 1] \quad x^4 + x^2 + 1 > 0$$

: (7)

$$\int_1^3 f(x) dx + \int_3^4 f(x) dx = \int_1^4 f(x) dx$$

: (8)

$$-1(b-a) \leq \int_a^b \sin x dx \leq 1(b-a) : \quad -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

$$a-b \leq \int_a^b \sin x dx \leq b-a :$$

$$\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} x^5 dx = 0 : \quad x \mapsto x^5 : \quad (9)$$

$$: \quad x \mapsto x^4 : \quad (10)$$

$$\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} x^4 dx = 2 \int_0^{\alpha} x^4 dx$$

$$x \mapsto \sin x \quad 2\pi : \quad (11)$$

$$\int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \sin x dx + \int_{0+\pi}^{\pi+2\pi} f(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx :$$

x : (12)

$\boxed{2}$

: -1

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1; 1\} : \quad D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 1 \neq 0\} :$$

$$D_f =]-\infty ; -1[\cup]-1 ; 1[\cup]1 ; +\infty [$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{b}{(x+1)^2} : \quad f(x) \quad -2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a(x+1)^2 + b(x-1)^2}{(x+1)^2(x-1)^2} :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a(x^2 + 2x + 1) + b(x^2 - 2x + 1)^2}{[(x+1)(x-1)]^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(a+b)x^2 + (2a-2b)x + a+b}{(x^2-1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = b \\ 2a = 1 \\ a + b = 1 \end{cases} : \begin{cases} a + b = 1 \\ 2a - 2b = 0 \\ a + b = 1 \end{cases} :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(x-1)^2} : \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(x+1)^2} : \quad -3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{x+1} + c :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right] + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_{-3}^{-2} f(x) dx : \quad -4$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{x+1} \right]_{-3}^{-2} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{-3} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{-2+1} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{-3-1} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{-3+1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4+12-3-6}{24} = \frac{7}{24} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad ; \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - 1)^2} \quad ;$$

$$s = \frac{7}{24} \text{ us} \quad ; \quad s = \int_{-3}^{-2} f(x) dx \quad ;$$

:us

3

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1 - 4x + x^3) dx \quad ; \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[x - 2x^2 + \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^1 = \left(1 - 2 + \frac{1}{4} \right) - \left(-1 - 2 + \frac{1}{4} \right) \\ &= -1 + \frac{1}{4} + 3 - \frac{1}{4} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^3 (x+1)(x^2+2x)^2 dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 (2x+2)(x^2+2x)^2 dx \quad ; \quad (2) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} (x^2+2x)^3 \right]_1^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (15) - \frac{1}{6} (3) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{x+2} dx = [\ln|x+2|]_{-1}^0 = \ln 2 - 0 = \ln 2 \quad ; \quad (3)$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x+2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_1^2 \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+2}} dx \quad ; \quad (4)$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3x+2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{8} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{(1 + \sin x)^2} dx = \left[\frac{-1}{1 + \sin x} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad : \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^2 \frac{2e^{2x} + e^x}{e^{2x} + e^x + 1} dx &= \left[\ln(e^{2x} + e^x + 1) \right]_{-1}^2 \quad : \quad (6) \\ &= \ln(e^4 + e^2 + 1) - \ln(e^{-2} + e^{-1} + 1) \\ &= \ln \frac{e^4 + e^2 + 1}{e^{-2} + e^{-1} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \quad : \quad (7) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \frac{3}{2} [-\cos x] \\ &= \frac{3}{2} [0 + 0] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-4}^3 \frac{|x+2|}{(x^2 + 4x + 10)^2} dx \quad : \quad (8) \\ &= \int_{-4}^{-2} \frac{|x+2|}{(x^2 + 4x + 10)^2} dx + \int_{-2}^3 \frac{|x+2|}{(x^2 + 4x + 10)^2} dx \\ &= \int_{-4}^{-2} \frac{-(x+2)}{(x^2 + 4x + 10)^2} dx + \int_{-2}^3 \frac{x+2}{(x^2 + 4x + 10)^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-4}^{-2} \frac{2x+4}{(x^2 + 4x + 10)^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^3 \frac{2x+4}{(x^2 + 4x + 10)^2} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{x^2 + 4x + 10} \right) \right]_{-4}^{-2} + \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{-1}{x^2 + 4x + 10} \right) \right]_{-2}^3 \\ &= \left[\frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{10} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{31} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{62} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{62}$$

$$= \frac{310 - 93 - 60}{1860} = \frac{157}{1860}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x}{\cos x} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \quad : \quad (9)$$

$$= - \left[\frac{-1}{\cos x} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left[\frac{1}{\cos x} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 0$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^0 \cos^3 x dx = \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos x \cdot \cos^2 x dx \quad : \quad (10)$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^0 (\cos x - \cos x \cdot \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= \left[\sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \right]_{-\pi}^0 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) - (0 - 0) = \frac{2}{3}$$

4

:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (2x - 3) \cos x dx \quad : \quad (1)$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x) g(x) dx = [f(x) \cdot g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b g'(x) f(x) dx$$

$$g(x) = 2x - 3 \quad f'(x) = \cos x \quad :$$

$$g'(x) = 2 \quad f(x) = \sin x \quad :$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (2x - 3) \cos x dx &= \left[(2x - 3) \sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} - 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin x dx \quad : \\
 &= \left[(2x - 3) \sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} - 2 \left[-\cos x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\
 &= \left[(2x - 3) \sin x + 2 \cos x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\
 &= (-2) - (\pi - 3) = 1 - \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx \quad : \quad (2)$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x) g(x) dx = \left[f(x) \cdot g(x) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b g'(x) f(x) dx$$

$$g(x) = x \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \quad :$$

$$g'(x) = 1 \quad f(x) = 2\sqrt{x+1} \quad :$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \left[2x\sqrt{x+1} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2\sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \int_0^1 (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \left[\frac{(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} - \left[\frac{4}{3}(x+1)\sqrt{x+1} \right]_0^1$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{4}{3} [2\sqrt{2} + 2] = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2} + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\int_1^2 \ln x dx \quad : \quad (3)$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x) g(x) dx = \left[f(x) \cdot g(x) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b g'(x) f(x) dx$$

$$g(x) = \ln x \quad f'(x) = 1 \quad :$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad f(x) = x \quad :$$

$$\int_1^2 \ln x dx = [x \ln x]_1^2 - \int_1^2 1 dx$$

$$= [x \ln x]_1^2 - [x]_1^2 = [x \ln x - x]_1^2$$

$$= (2 \ln 2 - 2) - (1 \ln 1 - 1)$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - 1$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos x dx \quad : \quad (4)$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x)g(x)dx = [f(x).g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b g'(x)f(x)dx$$

$$g(x) = x^2 \quad f'(x) = \cos x \quad :$$

$$g'(x) = 2x \quad f(x) = \sin x \quad :$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos x dx = [x^2 \sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx \quad :$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx$$

$$: \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx \quad -$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f'(x)g(x)dx = [f(x).g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b g'(x)f(x)dx \quad :$$

<http://www.onefd.edu.dz>

$$g(x) = x \quad f'(x) = \sin x \quad :$$

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$$g'(x) = 1 \quad f(x) = -\cos x :$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = \left[-x \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx :$$

$$= 0 + \left[\sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 :$$

$$\boxed{5} : I_0 \quad (1)$$

$$I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \left[-\cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx : I_1 \quad -$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x) g(x) dx = \left[f(x) \cdot g(x) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b g'(x) f(x) dx :$$

$$g(x) = x \quad f'(x) = \sin x :$$

$$g'(x) = 1 \quad f(x) = -\cos x :$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = \left[-x \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 1 :$$

$$I_1 = 1 :$$

$$I_{n+1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^{n+1} \sin x dx : I_{n+1} \quad I_n \quad (2)$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x) g(x) dx = \left[f(x) \cdot g(x) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b g'(x) f(x) dx$$

$$g(x) = x^{n+1} \quad f'(x) = \sin x :$$

$$g'(x) = (n+1)x^n \quad f(x) = -\cos x \quad :$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^{n+1} \sin x dx = \left[x^{n+1} \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (n+1)x^n \cos x dx \quad :$$

$$= \left(\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{n+1} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \cos 0 \right) - (n+1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^n \cos x dx$$

$$= - (n+1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^n \cos x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^n \cos x dx \quad : \quad -$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x)g(x)dx = [f(x).g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b g'(x)f(x)dx \quad :$$

$$g(x) = x^n \quad f'(x) = \cos x \quad :$$

$$g'(x) = nx^{n-1} \quad f(x) = \sin x \quad :$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^n \cos x dx = \left[x^n \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^{n-1} \sin x dx \quad :$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^n \cos x dx = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^n \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 - n \cdot I_{n-1} \quad :$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^n \cos x dx = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^n - n I_{n-1} \quad :$$

$$I_{n+1} = - (n+1) \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^n - n I_{n-1} \right] \quad :$$

$$I_{n+1} = - (n+1) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^n + n(n+1) I_{n-1} \quad :$$

$$: I_3 \quad I_2$$

$$I_2 = -2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^1 + 2 I_0 = -\pi + 2$$

$$I_3 = -3 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 + 6I_1 = \frac{-3\pi^2}{4} + 6$$

6

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 1 - x^2 > 0\} : f$$

- 1

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
$1 - x^2$	-	○	+	○

$$D_f =]-1 ; 1[:$$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = +\infty$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 \times \sqrt{1-x^2} - x \times \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2}$$

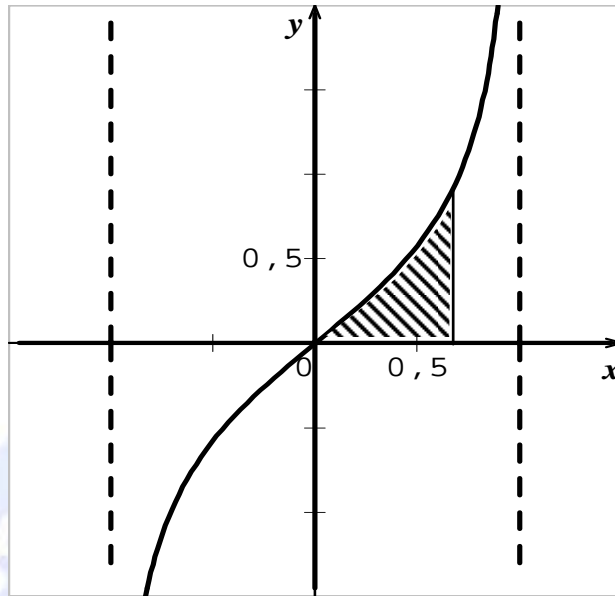
$$f'(x) = \frac{1-x^2+2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$]-1 ; 1[\quad f \quad f'(x) > 0 :$$

x	-1	1
$f'(x)$	+	
$f(x)$	$-\infty$ $+\infty$	

$$x = -1$$

$$. x = 1$$



:

-2

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

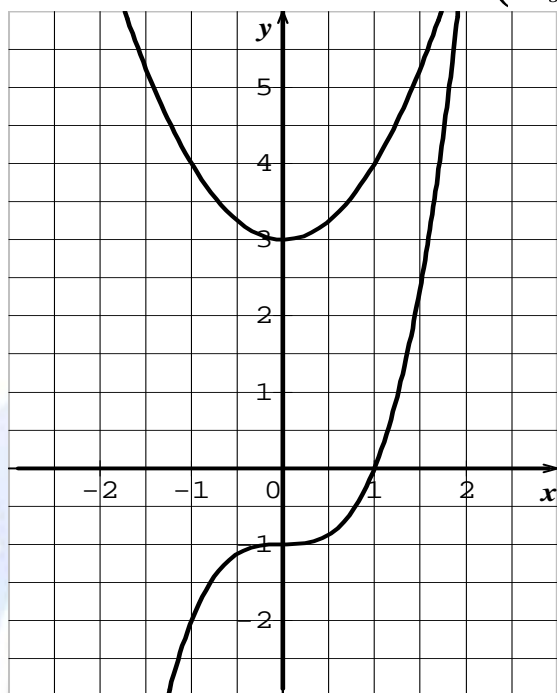
$$S = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$S = \left[-\sqrt{1-x^2} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(-\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \right) - \left(-\sqrt{1-(0)^2} \right)$$

$$S = \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \times 4cm^2 : \quad S = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 \right) \times 4cm^2 :$$

$$S = 2(2-\sqrt{3})cm^2 :$$

$(C_g) \quad (C_f) \quad -1$



$(C_g) \quad (C_f) \quad -2$

$$g(x) - f(x) = x^3 - 1 - x^2 - 3 = x^3 - x^2 - 4$$

$$= (x - 2)(x^2 + x + 2)$$

$$g(x) - f(x) = 0$$

$$x^2 + x + 2 > 0 : \quad x = 2 : \quad x - 2 = 0 :$$

$$x > 2 : \quad f(x) - g(x) > 0 :$$

$$(C_g) \quad]2; +\infty[\quad (C_g) \quad (C_f) : \quad]-\infty; 2[$$

-3

$$: \quad (C_f) \quad (C_g) : \quad [2; 3]$$

$$S = \int_2^3 [g(x) - f(x)] dx$$

$$S = \int_2^3 (x^3 - x^2 - 4) dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} - 4x \right]_2^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \left[\frac{(3)^4}{4} - \frac{(3)^3}{3} - 4(3) \right] - \left[\frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{2^3}{3} - 4(2) \right] \\
 S &= \frac{81}{4} - \frac{27}{3} - 12 - \frac{16}{4} + \frac{8}{3} + 8 \\
 S &= \frac{81}{4} - 9 - 4 - 4 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{81}{4} + \frac{8}{3} - 17 \\
 S &= \frac{243 + 32 - 204}{12} = \frac{71}{12} \text{ (us)}
 \end{aligned}$$

8

: f -1

$$D_f = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0 ; 1 + \ln x \neq 0 \}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{e} : \quad \ln x = -1 : \quad 1 + \ln x = 0$$

$$D_f =]0 ; \frac{1}{e}[\cup]\frac{1}{e} ; +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1 + \ln x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}^-} \frac{1}{1 + \ln x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}^+} \frac{1}{1 + \ln x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \ln x} = 0$$

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

$$f : \quad f'(x) < 0 :$$

$$]0 ; \frac{1}{e}[\cup]\frac{1}{e} ; +\infty[$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < f(x) < 1 \quad : \quad \frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{1 + \ln x} < 1 \quad :$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(e - 1) \leq \int_1^e f(x) dx \leq 1(e - 1) \quad :$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(e - 1) < S < e - 1 \quad :$$

9

$$D_f = [0 ; \pi[\quad : \quad f \quad (1)$$

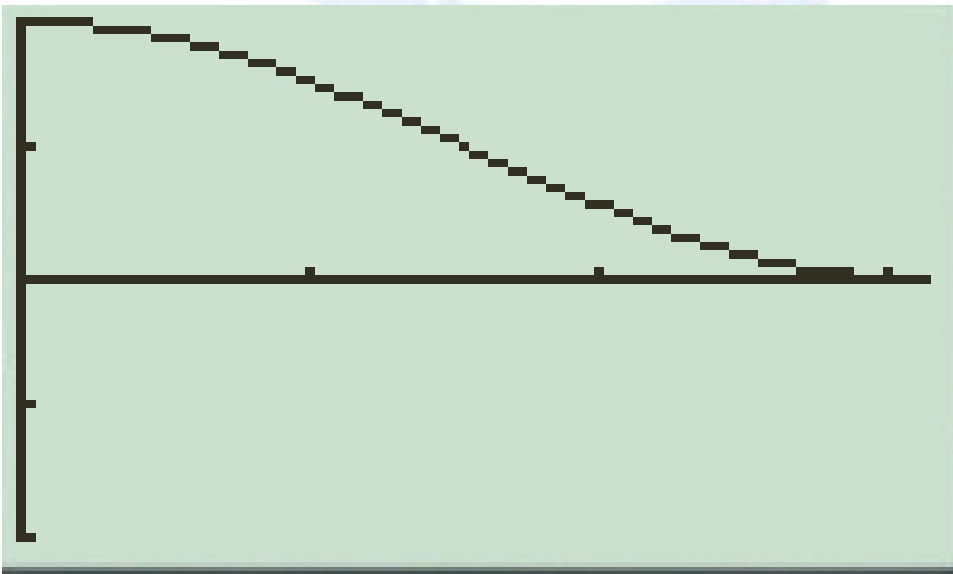
$$f(0) = 2 \quad , \quad f(\pi) = 0$$

$$]0 ; +\infty[\quad \sin x > 0 \quad : \quad f'(x) = -\sin x$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad :$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad : \quad x = \pi \quad x = 0 \quad :$$

x	0	π
$f'(x)$	0	-
$f(x)$	2	0



: - 2

$$S = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos x) dx$$

$$S = [x + \sin x]_0^{\pi} = \pi \text{ cm}^2$$

: - 3

$$V = \int_0^{\pi} \pi [f(x)]^2 dx$$

$$V = \int_0^{\pi} \pi (1 + \cos x)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} (1 + 2 \cos x + \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$V = \int_0^{\pi} \pi \left(1 + 2 \cos x + \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right) dx$$

$$V = \int_0^{\pi} \pi \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) dx$$

$$V = \pi \left[\frac{3}{2}x + 2 \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right]$$

$$V = \frac{3}{2} \pi \text{ cm}^3$$

10

: $D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 3 - x \geq 0\}$: f -1

$$D_f =]-\infty ; 3[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \sqrt{3 - x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \sqrt{3 - x} = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{3 - x} + x \times \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{3 - x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(3 - x) - x}{2\sqrt{3 - x}} = \frac{6 - 3x}{2\sqrt{3 - x}}$$

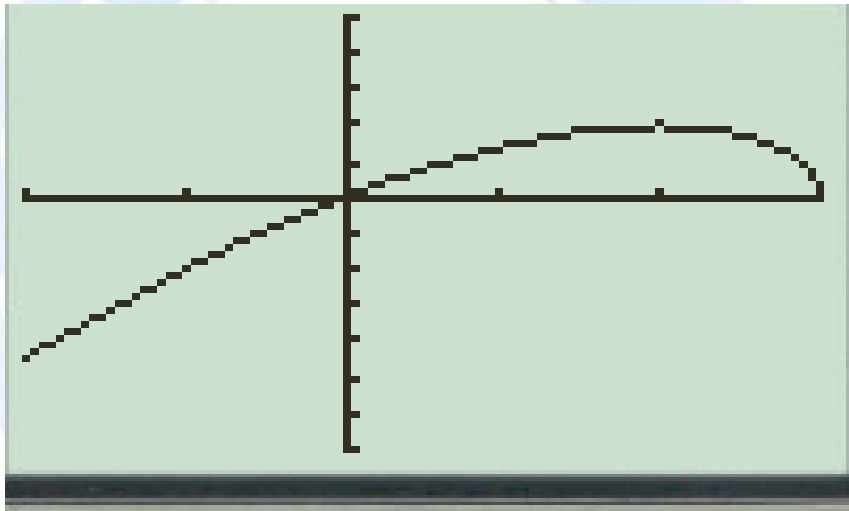
x	$-\infty$	2	3
$f'(x)$	+		-

[2 ; 3]

]-∞ ; 2]

f

x	-∞	2	3
f'(x)	+	0	-
f(x)	-∞	↗ 2 ↘	0



$$g(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c)\sqrt{3-x} \quad : \quad c \quad b \quad a \quad -2$$

$$g'(x) = (2ax + b)\sqrt{3-x} + (ax^2 + bx + c) \times \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{3-x}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{2(2ax + b)(3-x) - (ax^2 + bx + c)}{2\sqrt{3-x}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{(4ax + 2b)(3-x) - ax^2 - bx - c}{2\sqrt{3-x}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{12ax - 4ax^2 + 6b - 2bx - ax^2 - bx - c}{2\sqrt{3-x}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-5ax^2 + (12a - 3b)x + 6b - c}{2(3 - x)} \times \sqrt{3 - x}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & : & f \quad g \\ \frac{-5ax^2 + (12a - 3b)x + 6b - c}{6 - 2x} & = & x \end{array}$$

$$-5ax^2 + (12a - 3b)x + 6b - c = -2x^2 + 6x :$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{24}{5} - 3b = 6 \\ c = 6b \end{cases} ; \begin{cases} -5a = -2 \\ 12a - 3b = 6 \\ 6b - c = 0 \end{cases} :$$

$$c = -\frac{12}{5} \quad ; \quad b = -\frac{2}{5} \quad a = \frac{2}{5} :$$

$$g(x) = \left(\frac{2}{5}x^2 - \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{12}{5} \right) \sqrt{3 - x} :$$

:A - 3

$$A = \int_0^3 f(x) dx = \int_0^3 x \sqrt{3 - x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= [g(x)]_0^3 = g(3) - g(0) \\ &= \frac{2}{5}(3^2 - 3 - 6)\sqrt{3 - 3} - \frac{2}{5}(0 - 0 - 6)\sqrt{3 - 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{5} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$V = \int_0^3 \pi f^2(x) dx = \pi \int_0^3 (x \sqrt{3 - x})^2 dx : - 4$$

$$V = \int_0^3 x^2 (3 - x) dx = \pi \int_0^3 (-x^3 + 3x^2) dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^3 \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + x^3 \right]_0^3 = \pi \left[\left(-\frac{81}{4} + 27 \right) - 0 \right]$$

$$V = \frac{27\pi}{4} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$D_f =]0 ; +\infty[: f \quad -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \ln x = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

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

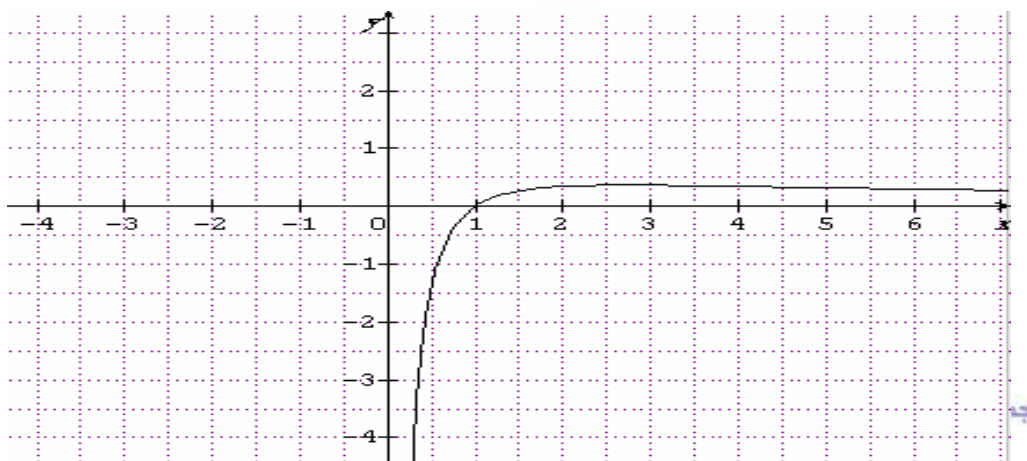
$$x = e : \ln x = 1 : 1 - \ln x = 0 : g'(x) = 0$$

x	0	e	$+\infty$
$1 - \ln x$	+	0	-
$f'(x)$	+	0	-

$$: f(e) = \frac{1}{e} :$$

x	0	e	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{e}$	e

$$y = 0 \quad x = 0 : -$$



$$\int_1^4 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int_1^4 \frac{1}{4} (\ln x)^1 dx \quad : \quad -$$

$$= \left[\frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} \right]_1^4 = \frac{(\ln 4)^2}{2} - \frac{(\ln 1)^2}{2} = 2 (\ln 2)^2$$

: f -3

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^3 f(x) dx \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{4-1} \int_1^4 f(x) dx \quad : \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3} \times 2 (\ln 2)^2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{3} (\ln 2)^2 \quad : \quad g$$

12

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x - 1 \neq 0\} \quad : \quad f \quad -1$$

$$D_f =]-\infty ; 1[\cup]1 ; +\infty [\quad : \quad f$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{4} x - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x - 1| \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{4} x - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln (-x + 1) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x + 1) \left[\frac{\frac{1}{4} x - 1}{-x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln (-x + 1)}{-x + 1} \right] = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{4} x - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x - 1| = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{4} x - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x - 1| = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{4} x - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x - 1| = +\infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{x-1+2}{4(x-1)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x+1}{4(x-1)}$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
$x + 1$	-	0	+	+
$x - 1$	-	0	-	+
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	+

$]-\infty ; -1]$ f
 $]-1 ; 1]$ $]1 ; +\infty]$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	+
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$f(-1)$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$

$$f(-1) \approx -0,9$$

$$f(-1) = -\frac{1}{4} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln(-x+1)}{-x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-x-1}{-x} \times \frac{\ln(-x+1)}{-x+1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) - \frac{1}{4}x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{4} \ln(-x+1) \right) = +\infty$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln(x-1)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x-1}{x} \times \frac{\ln(x-1)}{x-1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[f(x) - \frac{1}{4}x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x-1) \right) = +\infty$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x :$$

$$f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \cdot f(3) < 0$$

$$f(3) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \approx 0,096$$

$$f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} \approx -0,17$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{5}{2} ; 3 \right]$$

$$y = f'(0)(x - 0) + f(0) :$$

$$f'(0) = -\frac{1}{4}, f(0) = -1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}x - 1$$

: -4

$$f(x) - y = \frac{1}{4}x - 1 + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x - 1| - \frac{1}{4}x$$

$$f(x) - y = -1 + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x - 1|$$

$$f(x) - y = \frac{-2 + \ln|x - 1|}{2}$$

$$\ln|x - 1| = 2 : \quad -2 + \ln|x - 1| = 0 : \quad f(x) - y = 0$$

$$: \quad x - 1 = -e^2 \quad x - 1 = e^2 : \quad |x - 1| = e^2 :$$

$$x = 1 - e^2 : \quad x = 1 + e^2$$

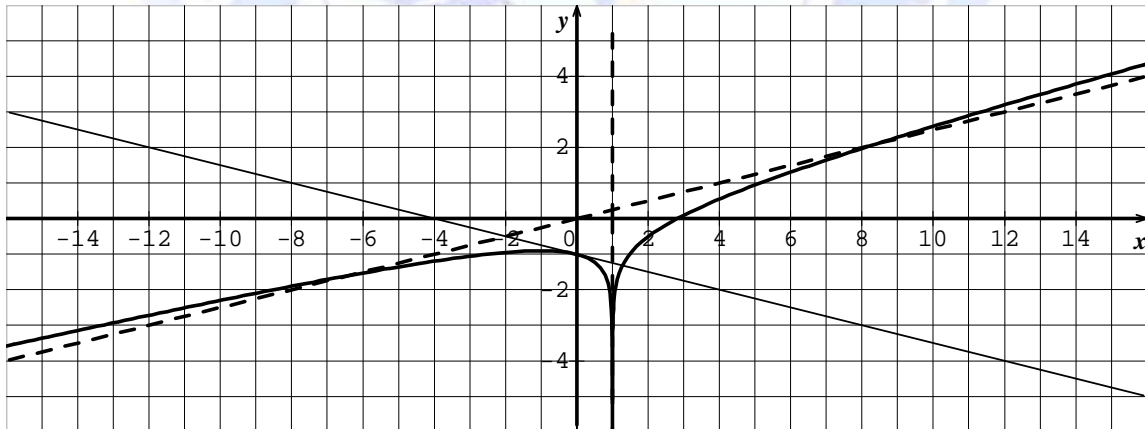
$$\ln|x - 1| < 2 : \quad \ln|x - 1| - 2 < 0 : \quad f(x) - y < 0$$

$$1 - e^2 < x < 1 + e^2 : \quad -e^2 < x - 1 < e^2 : \quad |x - 1| < e^2 :$$

$$]1 - e^2 ; 1 + e^2[\quad (\Delta) \quad (C_f)$$

$$]-\infty ; 1 - e^2[\quad]1 + e^2 ; +\infty[:$$

$$: (C_f) \quad (\Delta) \quad -5$$



$$S(\alpha) = \int_{\alpha}^4 [y - f(x)] dx = \int_{\alpha}^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln |x - 1| \right) dx$$

$$S(\alpha) = \int_{\alpha}^4 1 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^4 \ln(x - 1) dx$$

$$S(\alpha) = [x]_{\alpha}^4 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^4 \ln(x - 1) dx$$

$$= 4 - \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^4 \ln(x - 1) dx$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^4 \ln(x - 1) dx :$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x)g(x)dx = [f(x) \cdot g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b g'(x)f(x)dx :$$

$$g(x) = \ln(x - 1) \quad f'(x) = 1 :$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x - 1} \quad f(x) = x :$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^4 \ln(x - 1) dx = [x \ln(x - 1)]_{\alpha}^4 - \int_{\alpha}^4 \frac{x}{x - 1} dx$$

$$= 4 \ln 3 - \alpha \ln(\alpha - 1) - \int_{\alpha}^4 \frac{x - 1 + 1}{x - 1} dx$$

$$= 4 \ln 3 - \alpha \ln(\alpha - 1) - \int_{\alpha}^4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) dx$$

$$= 4 \ln 3 - \alpha \ln(\alpha - 1) - [x + \ln(x - 1)]_{\alpha}^4$$

$$= 4 \ln 3 - \alpha \ln(\alpha - 1) - [4 + \ln 3 - \alpha - \ln(\alpha - 1)]$$

:

$$\int_a^b \ln(x - 1) dx = 3 \ln 3 - 4 - (\alpha - 1) \ln(\alpha - 1) + \alpha$$

:

$$S(\alpha) = 4 - \alpha - \frac{1}{2} [3 \ln 3 - 4 - (\alpha - 1) \ln(\alpha - 1) + \alpha]$$

$$S(\alpha) = 6 - \frac{3}{2} \alpha - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 + \frac{1}{2} (\alpha - 1) \ln(\alpha - 1) \text{ us}$$

$$S(\alpha) = \frac{1}{4}(-\alpha^2 - 7\alpha - 6\ln 3 + 20) :$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\alpha - 1 + \frac{1}{2}\ln(\alpha - 1) = 0 : \quad f(\alpha) = 0 :$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(\alpha - 1) = \frac{4 - \alpha}{4} : \quad \frac{1}{2}\ln(\alpha - 1) = 1 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha :$$

$$\ln(\alpha - 1) = \frac{4 - \alpha}{2} :$$

$$: \quad S(\alpha)$$

$$S(\alpha) = 6 - \frac{3}{2}\alpha - \frac{3}{2}\ln 3 + \frac{1}{4}(\alpha - 1)(4 - \alpha)$$

$$S(\alpha) = 6 - \frac{3}{2}\alpha - \frac{3}{2}\ln 3 + \frac{1}{4}(4\alpha - \alpha^2 - 4 + \alpha)$$

$$S(\alpha) = \frac{1}{4}(-\alpha^2 - 7\alpha - 6\ln 3 + 20)$$