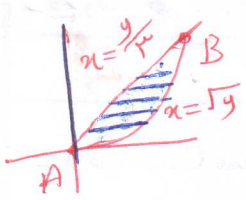
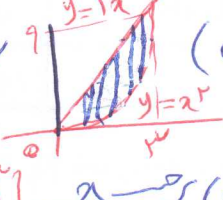


حجم حاصل از دوران ناحیه محصور بین $y=x^2$ و $y=2x$ را حول محور y حساب کنید (۵/۱۵)



روش حلته بر حسب x (راه اول)
(این نمودار محور دوران)



روش حلته بر حسب y (راه دوم)
(این نمودار محور دوران)

راه اول: روش بر حسب x (توانای بر حسب x)

$$L = 2\pi \int_a^b x (f_2(x) - f_1(x)) dx$$

$$L = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 2\pi x (2x - x^2) dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2x^2 - x^3) dx = 2\pi \left(\frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} = 2\pi \left(\frac{2(\sqrt{2})^3}{3} - \frac{(\sqrt{2})^4}{4} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi$$

راه دوم: حلته بر حسب y

$$L = \pi \int_c^d ((g_2(y))^2 - (g_1(y))^2) dy$$

$$L = \pi \int_0^9 \left((\sqrt{y})^2 - \left(\frac{y}{4}\right)^2 \right) dy = \pi \int_0^9 \left(y - \frac{y^2}{4} \right) dy = \pi \left(\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{12} \right) \Big|_0^9 = \pi \left(\frac{81}{2} - \frac{729}{12} \right) = \frac{27\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

حاصل اشتراک هر دو پاسخ: $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi$ (۵/۱۵)

الف) $\int \frac{dx}{1-\cos x} =$

تقریب $z = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

$\Rightarrow x = 2(\tan^{-1} z) \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2z}{1+z^2} dz$ و $\cos x = \frac{1-\tan^2 x}{1+\tan^2 x} = \frac{1-z^2}{1+z^2}$

$$= \int \frac{2z dz}{1+z^2} = \int \frac{2z dz}{1+z^2 - (1-z^2)} = \int \frac{2z dz}{2z^2} = \int \frac{1}{z} dz = \ln|z| + C = \ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right| + C$$

ب) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2x^2 + 4x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2(x^2 + 4)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 4}$

$\frac{1}{x^2(x^2 + 4)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{x^2 + 4 - x^2}{x^2(x^2 + 4)} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \right] \Rightarrow A=0, B=\frac{1}{4}, C=0, D=-\frac{1}{4}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right)$$

پایان

ج) $\int x^r \tan^{-1} x \, dx$ UR - $\int k \, du$

$U = \tan^{-1} x \Rightarrow dU = \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$ $\frac{x^r}{r} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{x^r}{x^2+1} dx$

$dv = x^r dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1}$ $\frac{x^r}{x^2+1} = \frac{x^r(x^2+1) - x^r(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} = \frac{x^r - x^{r+2}}{x^2+1}$

$= \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{r+1} \int (x - \frac{x}{x^2+1}) dx = \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1|$

د) $\int \frac{e^x dx}{(e^{2x}+1)^r} = \int \frac{du}{(u^2+1)^r} = \int \frac{\sec^r t dt}{\sec^r t} = \int \cos^r t dt$

$U = e^x \Rightarrow dU = e^x dx$ $U = \tan t \Rightarrow dU = \sec^2 t dt$

$\sqrt{U^2+1} = \sec t$

$\int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t$

$\sin 2t = 2 \sin t \cos t$ $U = \tan t \Rightarrow \sin t = \frac{U}{\sqrt{1+U^2}}, \cos t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+U^2}}$

$\Rightarrow \sin 2t = \frac{2U}{1+U^2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} U + \frac{U}{2(1+U^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(e^x) + \frac{e^x}{2(1+e^{2x})}$

الف) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(r(n+2))!} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(r(n+1)+2)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{(r(n+2))!}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)n!}{(r(n+2))(r(n+1)+2)(r(n+2))!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{(r(n+2))(r(n+1)+2)(r(n+2))} = 0 < 1$

ب) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (1 - r \sin n)}{n^r} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1 - r \sin n}{n^r} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - r \sin n}{n^r} = 0$

\Rightarrow $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^r}$ \Rightarrow $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^r}$

مجموعه های سری $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-a)^n}{\sqrt{n+3}}$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+4}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+4}}{\sqrt{n+3}} = 1 \Rightarrow |x-a| < R$$

$\Rightarrow |x-a| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x-a < 1 \Rightarrow 2 < x < 4$ $x=2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+3}}$

مجموعه های سری متناوب آزمون لایبنتز

$x=4 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}}$

مجموعه های سری متناوب آزمون لایبنتز $\Rightarrow [2, 4)$

$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \Rightarrow \sin t^r = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (t^r)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$

$\int_0^x \sin t^r dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{r(2n+1)}}{(2n+1)!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{r(2n+1)+1}}{(r(2n+1)+1)!}$

$z^r = -\lambda \Rightarrow z = (-\lambda)^{\frac{1}{r}} = r(-1)^{\frac{1}{r}} = r(e^{i\pi})^{\frac{1}{r}}$

$= r e^{\frac{r k \pi + \pi i}{r}}$ $k=0, 1, 2$

$z_1 = r(\cos \frac{\pi}{r} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{r}) = r(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} i)$ $z_2 = r(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) = -r$

$z_3 = r(\cos \frac{2\pi}{r} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{r}) = r(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} i)$

$f(x) = \cos \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} > 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = \cos x \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{r}$

$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(0) = \frac{1}{f'(\frac{\pi}{4})} = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$

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

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

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln(1+x))'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 \Rightarrow \ln y = 1$

$\Rightarrow y = e^1 = e$