Integralo definiti

Lia I mintervillo e f c ((I) Teoreme Fondantale bel colo t=> Sfandx = [F] = F(5)-F(ay & F'= f h m interallo I INCREMENTO DI F FORWLA DI NEWTON-LEIDNIZ (2) If xo E I , State = . F(x, xo) = fusher integrals on pto box xo è me priarities de f (v. ho fathe vedre de (2) (3), la deu de (2) le vedrus un AFT(20) Alfrians "definits" Come l'avea con regno bollo rejone compresa tre Gy e l'are belle x" Sf(0) = area (R1) - area (R2) + area (R3) R= {(xiy) | a < x < x0, 0 < y < f(x)} R3= {(&14) | x1 & x & = b , 0 & y & & (x) } Rz = { (XH) | K& XEX, , RA & y & 0} Trumante prie whole digli in typolo defruits 1 T.F.C. Coulso de vardile" EJ internelle $-\left(fatime de E \rightarrow I\right), \varphi \in C^{1}(I)$ $\int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi \left(\int_{0}^{\beta} dt \right) dt \right) dt \right) dt$ H & BEI

Thus. It is $f(x) \in E$ $f(x) : \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} f($

Die. Pu la l'interson $\int_{a}^{b} (f + f + g) = \alpha \int_{a}^{b} f + \beta \int_{a}^{b} g$ $(4) \iff \int_{a}^{b} (f + f + g) = \int_{a}^{b} (f + g$

[3] 1576 b) pus colobe $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2} \sqrt{1+x^{2}} dx$ on l'aintre bella intribudine $x = \cot \frac{\pi}{2}$ No $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{1+x^{2}} dx$ or. $\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{1+x^{2}} dx$ or. $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+x^{2}} dx$ or.

X = cp(4 = cst) nue deuns ristra put class de f + c = cst estus siets class de f = cst estus de class de f = cst estud de class de f = cst estus de class de f = cst estus de class de f = cst estud de class de f = cst estud de class de f

quinds all pieme acro has it puis from pudic off diptc cos d = 3 e cops = 2

Nel kodo coo to N= arccost p= arcon 1 = 2LT (Julye le)

$$(1-\frac{1}{4})+^{2}(1-\frac{1}{2})=\frac{3}{4}+1-\frac{2}{4}$$

1560
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (t_y x) = 0 \qquad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (t_y x)^{100} dx = 0$$

k fè dispai on f(x) = -f(-x)

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$$

& f i pai f(x) = f(-x) $\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx$

Es. 1595 Duston guste famle

Suppraus f dispar $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx$

 $\int_{-a}^{a} f(A) dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx$

= - J ff dt

 $\varphi^{l}(t) = -1$

$$\int f(t) dt = - \int f(t) dt = - \int f(t) dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\int_{a}^{a} f(t) dt = \int_{a}^{a} f(t) dx & f \text{ pair } f(-t) = f(t) \end{cases}$$

Sf(a) dx = St(4) 4+

 $= \int_{a}^{L} f(\alpha) d\alpha$

$$\frac{1544}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{dx}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{dx}$$

$$\int$$

$$\frac{4^{2}}{2^{3}-4^{3}} = \frac{4^{2}-1}{2^{3}+1} = \frac{4^{2}-1}{2^{3}+1} = \frac{4^{2}-1}{2^{2}-1} = \frac{4^{2}-1}{2^{2}-$$

$$= \frac{3-\frac{1}{3}}{3+\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{2-\frac{1}{2}}{2+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{10} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4-\frac{3}{5}}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$= \frac{3-\frac{1}{3}}{3+\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{2-\frac{1}{2}}{2+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{10} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4-\frac{3}{5}}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{7}{5} - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{7}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{7}{5} - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{7}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{7}{5} - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{5$$

1782

$$\frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{dx}{$$

$$= 2 \left(2 - \left[49 \right]^{2}\right) = 2 \left(2 - 49^{3}\right)$$

1597 Mojtu du
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{arcusx} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dax}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{dx}{arcusx} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dax}{x} dx$$

