

1. Определи знак интеграла

$$\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx = *$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x, f \in C([0, \pi]) \\ g(x) = \sin x, g(x) \geq 0 \forall x \in [0, \pi] \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{I теор.} \\ \Rightarrow \exists \xi_1 \in [0, \pi] \text{ и.г.} \end{array}$$

$$= f(\xi_1) \int_0^{\pi} g(x) dx = \xi_1 \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = \xi_1 \cdot (-\cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2\xi_1$$

$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x, f \in C([\pi, 2\pi]) \\ g(x) = \sin x, g(x) \leq 0 \forall x \in [\pi, 2\pi] \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{II теор.} \\ \Rightarrow \exists \xi_2 \in [\pi, 2\pi] \text{ и.г.} \end{array}$$

$$= f(\xi_2) \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} g(x) dx = \xi_2 \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin x dx = \xi_2 \cdot (-\cos x) \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} = -2\xi_2$$

$$* = 2\xi_1 - 2\xi_2 = 2(\xi_1 - \xi_2) \leq 0 \quad (\text{вер. же } \xi_2 \geq \pi \geq \xi_1).$$

$$\text{Таким образом, } \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx \leq 0$$

2. Если же  $f \in C([0, +\infty])$  и  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A, A \in \mathbb{R}$ . Укажем

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M = M(\varepsilon) \forall x > M \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0 \exists M_1 \forall x > M_1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

Нека је  $x > M_1$ . Тада је

$$\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{M_1} f(t) dt + \frac{1}{x} \int_{M_1}^x f(t) dt$$

$$f \in C([0, +\infty)) \Rightarrow f \in C([0, M_1]) \Rightarrow f \in R([0, M_1])$$

$$\text{Закле, } \int_0^{M_1} f(t) dt = C_1 = \text{const}$$

Заве

$$\frac{1}{x} \int_{M_1}^x f(t) dt = \left. \begin{array}{l} f(t) \in C([M_1, x]) \\ g(t) = 1 \geq 0 \forall t \in [M_1, x] \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{I \ddot{u}}} \exists s \in [M_1, x] \text{ и } g = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} f(s) \int_{M_1}^x g(t) dt = \frac{1}{x} f(s) \int_{M_1}^x 1 dt = \frac{f(s)}{x} (x - M_1) = f(s) \left(1 - \frac{M_1}{x}\right)$$

Сага истражујемо

$$\left| \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt - A \right| = \left| \frac{C_1}{x} + f(s) \left(1 - \frac{M_1}{x}\right) - A \right| = \left| f(s) - A + \frac{C_1}{x} - f(s) \frac{M_1}{x} \right| \leq$$

$$\leq |f(s) - A| + \frac{|C_1 - f(s)M_1|}{x} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{|C_1 - f(s)M_1|}{x}, \text{ за } x > M_1$$

Помимо је  $C_1 - f(s)M_1$  константа, што је за  $x$  довољно велико  
испуњено

$$\left| \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt - A \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{|C_1 - f(s)M_1|}{x} < \varepsilon$$

Одавде следећи га важи

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt = A$$

3. Израчунајте:

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx$$

Посматрајмо  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x^n, f \in C([0,1]) \\ g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}, g(x) > 0 \forall x \in [0,1] \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{I. \u0177}} \exists \xi \in [0,1] \text{ и } g =$$

$$= f(\xi) \int_0^1 g(x) dx = \xi^n \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} = \xi^n \ln |1+x| \Big|_0^1 = \xi^n (\ln 2 - \ln 1) = \xi^n \ln 2$$

Оцијенемо  $\xi \neq 0$  (јер да у сусредном годду  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0$ , што је немогуће јер је  $\frac{x^n}{1+x} > 0$  за  $x \in (0,1]$ )

Поред тога је  $\xi \neq 1$  (јер да у сусредном годду  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}$ , односно  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n - 1}{1+x} dx = 0$ , што је немогуће јер је  $\frac{x^n - 1}{1+x} < 0$  за  $x \in [0,1)$ )

Закле,  $\xi \in (0,1)$  и важи  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \xi^n \ln 2$ , па је

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \xi^n \ln 2 = 0$$

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_n^{ntp} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \quad p \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\int_n^{ntp} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{g(\xi) \cdot \sin \xi}{f(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{n}}, \quad f(\xi) = \frac{1}{n}, \quad f' \downarrow \text{ на } [n, ntp], \quad f(\xi) > 0 \quad \forall \xi \in [n, ntp] \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{II} \\ \text{III} \end{array} \right. =$$

$\exists \xi_n \in [n, ntp] \text{ и } g.$

$$= f(\xi_n) \int_n^{ntp} g(\xi) dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_n^{ntp} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{n} (-\cos x) \Big|_n^{ntp} = \frac{1}{n} (-\cos ntp + \cos n)$$

Оценке же

$$0 \leq \left| \int_n^{ntp} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n} (\cos n - \cos ntp) \right| = \frac{1}{n} |\cos n - \cos ntp| \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n} (|\cos n| + |\cos ntp|) \leq \frac{1}{n} (1+1) = \frac{2}{n}$$

Значит

$$0 \leq \left| \int_n^{ntp} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| \leq \frac{2}{n} \quad \text{и}$$

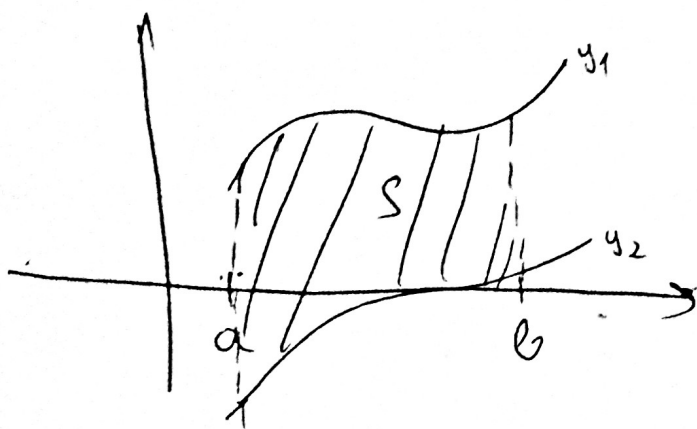
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} = 0$ , так что предел равен нулю

Либо

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_n^{ntp} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_n^{ntp} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx = 0$$

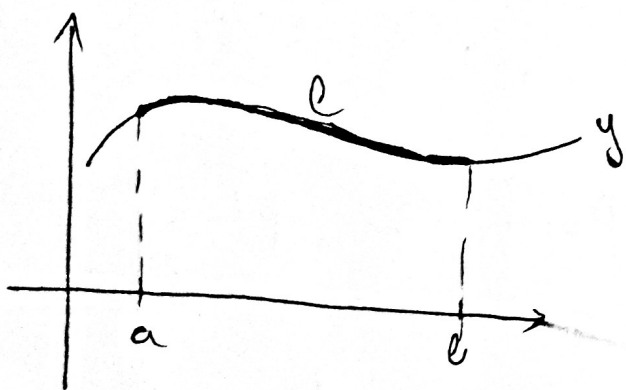
# Примена одређених интеграла

101



$$S = \int_a^b |y_1 - y_2| dx$$

↑ a  
 површина фигуре ограничене  
 кривима  $y_1$  и  $y_2$  на интервалу  $(a, b)$

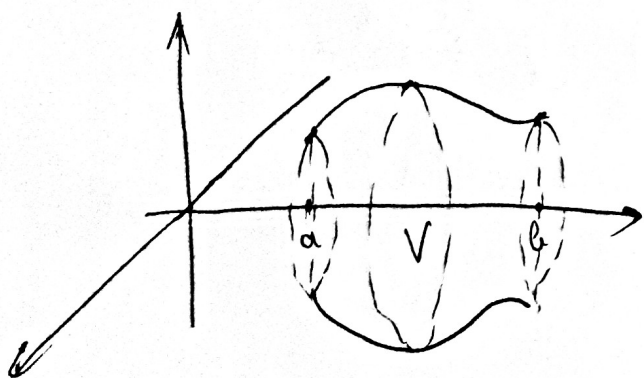


$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx$$

↑ a  
 дужина лука криве  $y$  од тачке  
 $a$  до тачке  $b$

Ако је  $\gamma$  функција задана параметарски са  $(x(t), y(t))$ , тада је

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt$$



$$V = \pi \int_a^b y^2(x) dx$$

↑ a  
 запремина шара које настаје  
 ротацијом лука криве  $y$  на  $(a, b)$  око  
 $x$ -осе

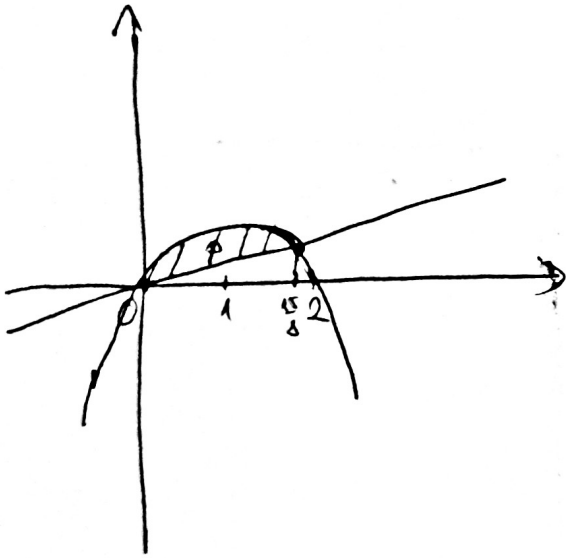
1. Найдите площадь фигуры ограниченной дугой параболы  $y = -x^2 + 2x$  и прямой  $y = \frac{1}{8}x$ .

Найдем точку пересечения дуги параболы и прямой.

$$\begin{cases} y = -x^2 + 2x \\ y = \frac{1}{8}x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}x = -x^2 + 2x \\ -x^2 + 2x - \frac{1}{8}x = 0 \\ -x^2 + \frac{15}{8}x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-x(x - \frac{15}{8}) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{15}{8}$$

$$y = 0 \quad y = \frac{15}{64}$$



$$\therefore \frac{15}{8}$$

$$P = \int_0^{\frac{15}{8}} \left| -x^2 + 2x - \frac{1}{8}x \right| dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{15}{8}} (-x^2 + \frac{15}{8}x) dx =$$

$$= - \int_0^{\frac{15}{8}} x^2 dx + \frac{15}{8} \int_0^{\frac{15}{8}} x dx =$$

$$= - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\frac{15}{8}} + \frac{15}{8} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{15}{8}} =$$

$$= \frac{(\frac{15}{8})^3}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{15}{8}\right)^3$$

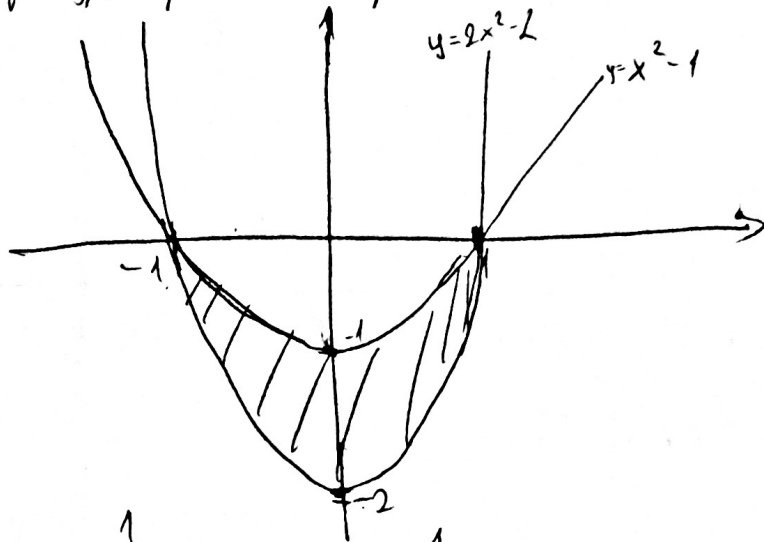
2. Найдите площадь фигуры, ограниченной кривыми:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } y &= 2x^2 - 2 \\ y &= x^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$2x^2 - 2 = x^2 - 1$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1$$



$$P = \int_{-1}^1 |2x^2 - 2 - x^2 + 1| dx = \int_{-1}^1 |x^2 - 1| dx = \int_{-1}^1 (1 - x^2) dx =$$

$$= \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \left( -1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{d) } y = 2x^2$$

$$x = 2y^2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}$$

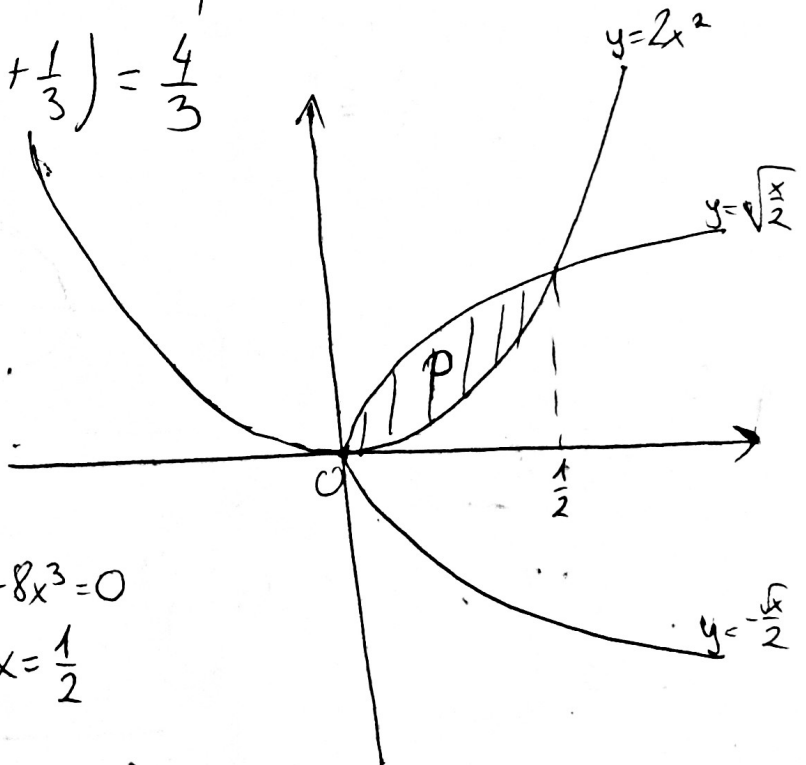
$$x = 2(2x^2)^2 \Rightarrow y = -\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$x = 8x^4$$

$$x - 8x^4 = 0$$

$$x(1 - 8x^3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee 1 - 8x^3 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$



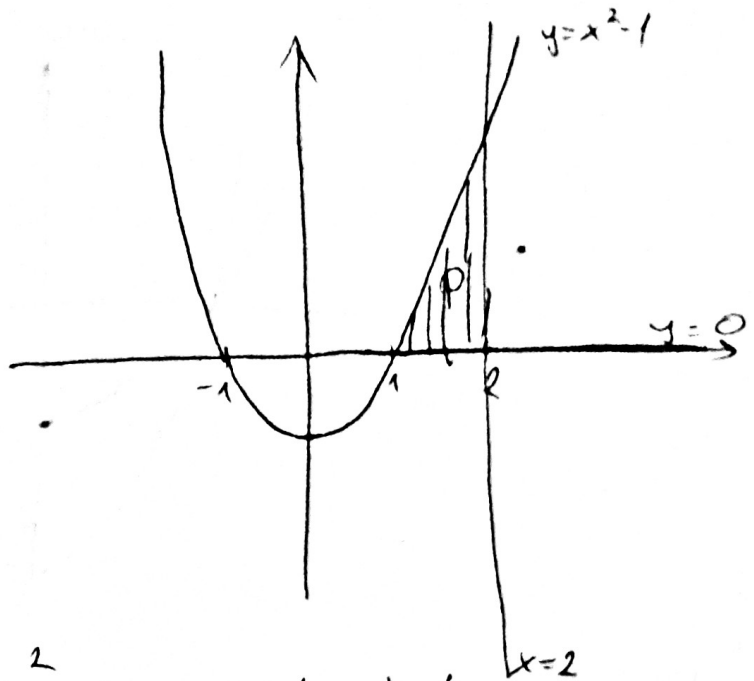
$$P = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |2x^2 - \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}| dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}} - 2x^2 \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

b)  $y = x^2 - 1, y = 0, x = 2$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$



$$P = \int_1^2 |x^2 - 1 - 0| dx =$$

$$= \int_1^2 (x^2 - 1) dx = \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - x \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{8}{3} - 2 - \left( \frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = \frac{4}{3}$$

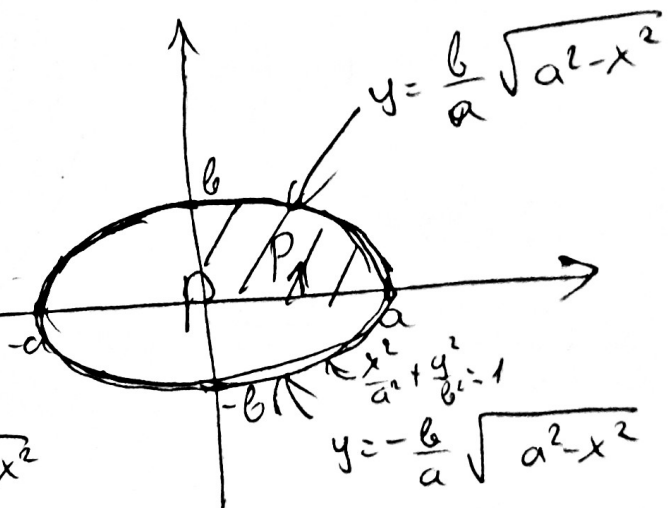
3. Найти объём эллипсоида

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$$

$$P = 4 \cdot P_1$$

$$y^2 = b^2 \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right) = \frac{b^2}{a^2} (a^2 - x^2)$$

$$y = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \quad \vee \quad y = -\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$



$$P_1 = \int_0^a \left| \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - 0 \right| dx = \int_0^a \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{b}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \begin{matrix} x = a \sin t \\ dx = a \cos t dt \end{matrix}$$

x	0	a
t	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$= \frac{b}{a} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} \cdot a \cos t dt =$$

$$= b \int_0^{\pi/2} a \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cos t dt = ab \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\cos^2 t} \cos t dt =$$

$$= ab \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 t dt = ab \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{ab}{2} \left( t + \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{ab\pi}{4}$$

$$P = 4P_1 = ab\pi$$

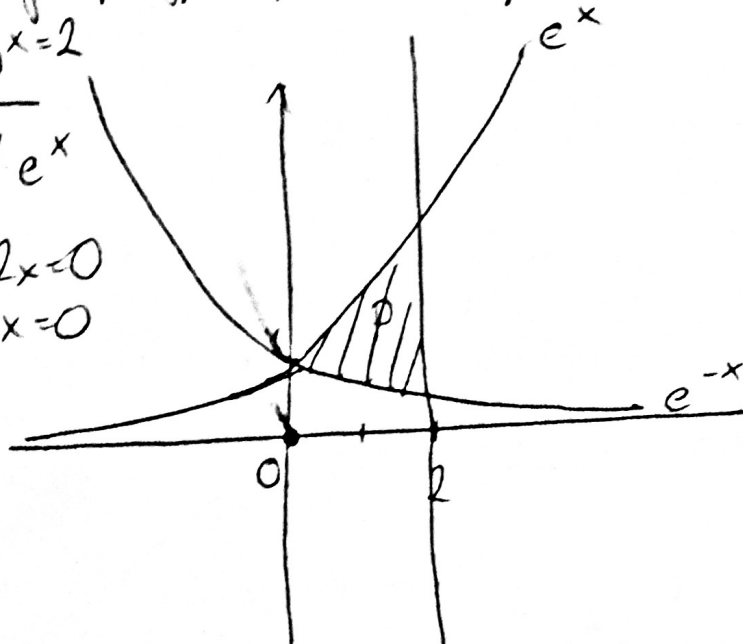


4. Найти площадь фигуры, ограниченной кривыми:

$$y = e^x, y = e^{-x}, x = 2$$

$$e^x = e^{-x} \quad | \cdot e^x$$

$$e^{2x} = 1 \Rightarrow 2x = 0 \\ x = 0$$



$$P = \int_0^2 |e^x - e^{-x}| dx = \int_0^2 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = (e^x + e^{-x}) \Big|_0^2 = e^2 + e^{-2} - (e^0 + e^0) = \\ = e^2 + e^{-2} - 2$$

5. Вычислить длину дуги кривой  $y = \ln x$  от  $x = \sqrt{3}$  до  $x = \sqrt{8}$ .

$$l = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{1 + (\ln x)'}^2 dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2}} dx =$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x^2} \cdot x dx = \begin{array}{l} \left[ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 1 = t^2, x^2 = t^2 - 1 \\ 2x dx = 2t dt \\ x dx = t dt \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} x \quad | \quad \sqrt{3} \quad | \quad \sqrt{8} \\ t \quad | \quad 2 \quad | \quad 3 \end{array} \right] \end{array} =$$

$$= \int_2^3 \frac{t}{t^2 - 1} \cdot t dt = \int_2^3 \frac{t^2 dt}{t^2 - 1} = \int_2^3 \frac{t^2 - 1 + 1}{t^2 - 1} dt =$$

$$= \int_2^3 dt + \int_2^3 \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1} = t \Big|_2^3 + \int_2^3 \frac{dt}{(t-1)(t+1)} = (3-2) + \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 \frac{dt}{t-1} - \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 \frac{dt}{t+1} =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln |t-1| \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln |t+1| \Big|_2^3 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln 1) - \frac{1}{2} (\ln 3 - \ln 1) =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{2-3}{4} \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

6. Успрачунајте одну криву  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ .

Кривуна се може параметризувати са

$$x = r \cos t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$y = r \sin t$$

За одну криву можемо испрачунајте дужину

$$l = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 t + r^2 \cos^2 t} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2} dt = r \int_0^{2\pi} dt = r \cdot t \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 2r\pi$$

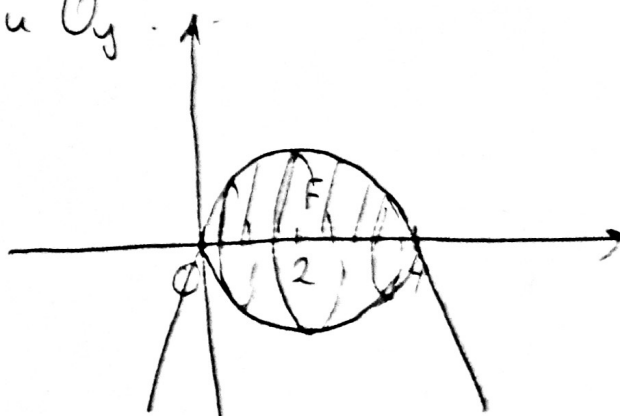
7. Фигура  $F$  је ограничена кривом  $y = 4x - x^2$  и осом  $Ox$ .

Одредити запремину тела која настаје ротацијом фигуре  $F$  око осе  $Ox$  и  $Oy$ .

$Ox$ :

$$4x - x^2 = 0$$

$$x(4-x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 4$$



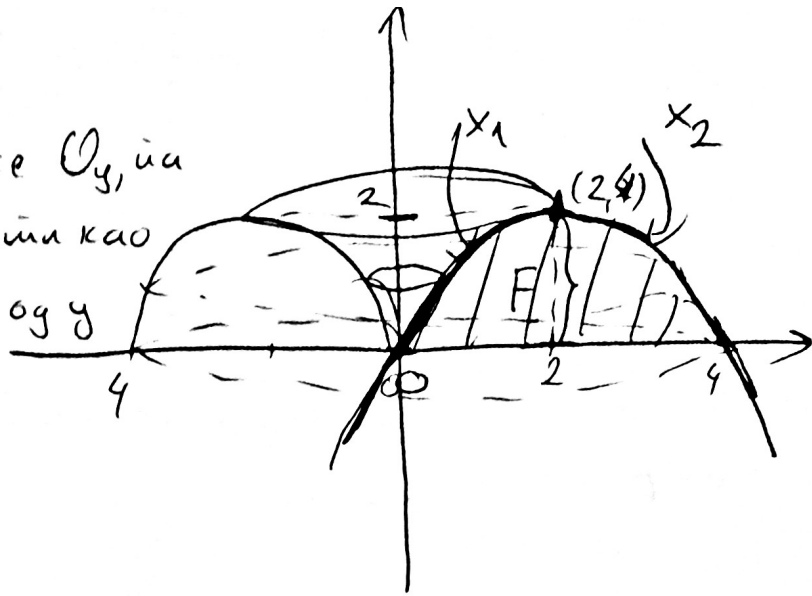
$$V = \pi \int_0^4 ((4x - x^2)^2 - 0) dx = \pi \int_0^4 (16x^2 - 8x^3 + x^4) dx =$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{16x^3}{3} - \frac{8x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^4 = \pi \left( \frac{16 \cdot 4^3}{3} - 2 \cdot 4^4 + \frac{4^5}{5} - 0 \right) =$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{16 \cdot 4^3}{3} - 2 \cdot 4^4 + \frac{4^5}{5} \right)$$

$O_y$ :

Плоско ротира око осе  $O_y$ , иа  
 х мрало представити као  
 $\phi$   $f(y)$  која зависи од  $y$



$$y = 4x - x^2$$

$$x^2 - 4x + y = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4y}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{4-y}}{2} = 2 - \sqrt{4-y}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{4-y}}{2} = 2 + \sqrt{4-y}$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^4 (x_2^2 - x_1^2) dy = \pi \int_0^4 (4 + 2\sqrt{4-y} + 4 - y - (4 - 2\sqrt{4-y} + 4 - y)) dy =$$

$$= \pi \int_0^4 8\sqrt{4-y} dy = 8\pi \int_0^4 \sqrt{4-y} dy = \begin{matrix} 4-y=t \\ -dy=dt \\ dy=-dt \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} y|0/4 \\ t|4/0 \end{matrix} =$$

$$= -8\pi \int_4^0 \sqrt{t} dt = 8\pi \int_0^4 t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = 8\pi \left. \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right|_0^4 = 8\pi \left( \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0 \right) =$$

$$= \cancel{128\pi} \frac{128\pi}{3}$$

8. Определить зайемную ширину кривой вращения  
 кривой  $x^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$ ,  $b > r$ , око осе  $Ox$ .

$$(y-b)^2 = r^2 - x^2$$

$$y-b = \pm \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$y_{1,2} = b \pm \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$y_1 = b - \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}, y_2 = b + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-r}^r (y_2^2 - y_1^2) dx =$$

$$= \pi \int_{-r}^r (b^2 + 2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + r^2 - x^2 - (b^2 - 2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + r^2 - x^2)) dx =$$

$$= \pi \int_{-r}^r 4\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx = 4\pi \int_{-r}^r \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx = \dots = 2br^2\pi$$

