

MAT 1002 ANALİZ II Bütünleme Soruları

Öğrenci No : .....

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Adı-Soyadı : ...CEVAP... ANAHTARI

Aşağıdaki soruların cevaplarını boşluklara yazınız.

1.  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx$  integralini hesaplayınız. (20 puan)

$\pi$  noktasında fonksiyon tanımsız old. olsın integral has olmayan integraldir.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{b \rightarrow \pi^-} \int_0^b \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \pi^-} \int_0^b -\frac{du}{u} \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \pi^-} -\ln|1+\cos x| \Big|_0^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \pi^-} -\ln(1+\cos b) + \ln 2 \\ &= -\underbrace{\ln(0)}_{\infty} + \ln 2 = \infty \quad (\text{iraksal}) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad // \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\int \frac{x^4+3x^2+4}{(x+1)^2} dx$  integralini hesaplayınız. (20 puan)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^4+3x^2+4}{(x+1)^2} &= \frac{x^4+3x^2+4}{x^2+2x+1} \\ &= \frac{-x^4-2x^3-x^2}{x^2+2x+1} \\ &= \frac{-2x^3-2x^2-4x^2-2x}{x^2+2x+1} \\ &= \frac{6x^2+2x+4}{x^2+2x+1} \\ &= \frac{-6x^2-12x-6}{x^2+2x+1} \\ &= \frac{-10x-2}{x^2+2x+1} \\ &= \int x^2-2x+6 - \frac{10x+2}{x^2+2x+1} dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 6x - 2 \int \frac{5x+1}{x^2+2x+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{5x+1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} \rightarrow 5x+1 = A(x+1) + B \quad A=5 \quad A+B=1 \quad B=-4$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 6x - 2 \left( \int \frac{5}{x+1} dx - \int \frac{4}{(x+1)^2} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 6x - 10 \ln|x+1| - 8(x+1)^{-1} + C_1$$

3.  $f(x) = \ln(1-x)$  fonksiyonunun Maclaurin seri açılımını bulunuz. (20 puan)

$$f(x) = \ln(1-x) \rightarrow f(0) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{1-x} \rightarrow f'(0) = -1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-1}{(1-x)^2} \rightarrow f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{-2(1-x)}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{-2}{(1-x)^3} \rightarrow f'''(0) = -2$$

$$f^{(iv)}(x) = \frac{-6(1-x)^2}{(1-x)^6} = \frac{-6}{(1-x)^4} \rightarrow f^{(iv)}(0) = -6$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}(x-0)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}(x-0)^3 + \frac{f^{(iv)}(0)}{4!}(x-0)^4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Maclaurin  $\rightarrow a=0$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3$$

$$+ \frac{f^{(iv)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 0 - 1 \cdot x - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 - \frac{2}{3!}x^3 - \frac{6}{4!}x^4 + \dots \\ &= -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots \\ &= -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{-x^k}{k} // \end{aligned}$$

4.  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{5k}}{5^{2k}} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^k$  kuvvet serisinin yakınsaklıklık aralığını bulunuz. (20 puan)

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{2^{5(n+1)}}{5^{2(n+1)}} x^{n+1}}{\frac{2^{5n}}{5^{2n}} 3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{5^{2n} \cdot 3^n}{x^n \cdot 2^{5n}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{2^5 \cdot x}{5^2 \cdot 3} \right| = \left| \frac{2^5}{5^2 \cdot 3} \right| \cdot |x|$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^5}{5^2 \cdot 3} \right| \cdot |x| = \frac{2^5}{5^2 \cdot 3} \cdot |x| < 1$$

ise seri yakınsaktır  $|x| < \frac{75}{32}$

$$-\frac{75}{32} < x < \frac{75}{32}$$

$|x| > \frac{75}{32}$  ise seri iraksaktır

$$|x| = \frac{75}{32} \text{ ise } \rightarrow x = -\frac{75}{32}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{75}{32}$$

$$x = -\frac{75}{32} \rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{32^k}{25^k} \cdot \frac{(-25)^k}{(32)^k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k$$

altırne seri

$$x = \frac{75}{32} \rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{32^k}{25^k} \cdot \frac{25^k}{32^k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1$$

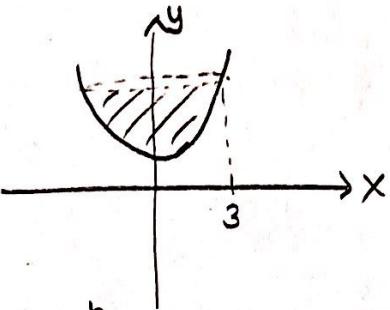
(iraksak)

O halde serinin yakınsaklıklık aralığı

$$-\frac{75}{32} < x < \frac{75}{32}$$

//

5.  $y = x^2 + 1$  eğrisinin  $[0, 3]$  aralığında y ekseni etrafında döndürülmesiyle elde edilen cismin yüzey alanını bulunuz. (20 puan)



$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b x \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

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

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$S = 2\pi \int_0^3 x \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} dx$$

$$1 + 4x^2 = t^2$$

$$8x dx = 2t dt$$

$$x dx = \frac{t}{4} dt$$

$$= 2\pi \int \frac{t}{4} \cdot t dt = 2\pi \frac{t^3}{12}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot (1 + 36)^{3/2} \Big|_0^3$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot (1 + 36)^{3/2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} (37^{3/2} - 1) //$$