

ÖSS MATEMATİK

İNTEGRAL KİTAPÇIĞI

● **420 Çözümlü Soru**



CELAL AYDIN
YAYINLARI

2,50 YTL

1. $\int (4x^3 + 2x) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $x^4 + x^2 + c$ B) $x^4 - x^2 + c$ C) $x^2 + c$
D) $x^4 + c$ E) $-x^4 + x^2 + c$

2. $\int (4\cos x + x^{\frac{3}{4}}) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $4.\sin x + \frac{7}{4}.x^{\frac{7}{4}} + c$ B) $4.\sin x + \frac{4}{7}.x^{\frac{7}{4}} + c$
C) $4.\sin x - \frac{7}{4}.x^{\frac{7}{4}} + c$ D) $4.\sin x - x^{\frac{7}{4}} + c$
E) $-4.\sin x - x^{\frac{7}{4}} + c$

3. $\int (15x^4 - \sqrt{x}) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $3x^5 - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x^3} + c$ B) $3x^5 + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + c$
C) $3x^5 - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + c$ D) $3x^5 - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x} + c$
E) $3x^5 - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} + c$

4. $\int e^{5x+8} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $e^{5x+8} + c$ B) $e^{5x-8} + c$ C) $\frac{1}{5}e^{5x} + c$
D) $\frac{1}{5}e^{5x+8} + c$ E) $-\frac{1}{5}e^{5x+8} + c$

5. $\int \frac{x^3 - x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{2}{7}.x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}.x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$ B) $\frac{7}{2}.x^{\frac{2}{7}} - \frac{2}{3}.x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$
C) $\frac{7}{2}.x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}.x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$ D) $\frac{6}{11}.x^{\frac{11}{6}} - \frac{3}{2}.x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$
E) $\frac{2}{7}.x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}.x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

6. $\int \left(3\sqrt{x} + \frac{4}{x^2} \right) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $-2x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{x} + c$ B) $2x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{x} + c$
C) $x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{x} + c$ D) $2x^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{4}{x} + c$
E) $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{4}{x} + c$

7. $\int \left(\frac{2}{x^4} - \frac{3}{x^3} \right) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $8.x^{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{9}{2}.x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$ B) $8.x^4 - \frac{9}{2}.x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$
C) $8.x^{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{9}{2}.x^{\frac{2}{3}} + c$ D) $8.x^{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{9}{2}.x + c$
E) $8.x^{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{9}{2}.x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$

8. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $y = f(x)$ fonksiyonunda $f'(x) = x^2$ ve $f(1) = 2$ olduğuna göre, $f(2)$ değeri kaçtır?

- A) 13 B) $\frac{13}{2}$ C) $\frac{13}{3}$ D) $\frac{13}{4}$ E) $\frac{13}{5}$

9. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f'(x) = 4x + 2$ ve $f(x)$ fonksiyonunun $(1, 2)$ noktasından geçen teğeti $y = 2x - 1$ doğrusuna paralel olduğuna göre, $f(2)$ değeri kaçtır?

A) 20 B) 10 C) $\frac{23}{3}$ D) 5 E) 4

10. $\int f(3x-1)dx = 4x^2 - x + c$ olduğuna göre, $f(8)$ in eşiti kaçtır?

A) 23 B) 24 C) 25 D) 26 E) 27

11. $\int (3e^x + 3 \cdot 4^x)dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $3e^x - \frac{3}{\ln 3} \cdot 4^x + c$ B) $3e^x - \frac{3}{\ln 4} \cdot 4^x + c$
C) $3e^x + \frac{4}{\ln 4} \cdot 4^x + c$ D) $3e^x - \frac{4}{\ln 4} \cdot 4^x + c$
E) $3e^x + \frac{3}{\ln 4} \cdot 4^x + c$

12. $\int (e^{2x} + 2^{3x} - \sqrt{x})dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $2e^{2x} + 3 \ln 2 \cdot 2^{3x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + c$
B) $\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{2x} + \frac{2^{3x}}{3 \ln 2} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$
C) $e^x + 3^x - \sqrt{x} + c$
D) $e^{2x} + 2^{3x} - \sqrt{x} + c$
E) $\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{2x} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

13. $\int (\sin 3x + \frac{1}{x})dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{1}{3} \cos x + \ln|x| + c$ B) $\frac{1}{3} \cos x - \ln|x| + c$
C) $-\frac{1}{3} \cos x - \ln|x| + c$ D) $\cos 3x - \ln|x| + c$
E) $-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + \ln|x| + c$

14. $\int (3 \cos 3t + 4 \sin 4t)dt$ integralini eşiti nedir?

A) $\sin 3t - \cos 4t + c$
B) $3 \sin 3t + 4 \cos 4t + c$
C) $\sin 3t + \cos 4t + c$
D) $-\sin 4t + \cos 3t + c$
E) $\sin 3t - \cos 3t + c$

15. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 20}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\arctan \frac{x+2}{4} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x+2}{4} + c$
C) $4 \arctan \frac{x+2}{4} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + c$
E) $4 \arctan \frac{x}{2} + c$

16. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 13}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x-2}{3} + c$
B) $3 \arctan \frac{x-2}{3} + c$
C) $\frac{1}{3} \arctan(x-2) + c$
D) $\frac{1}{9} \arctan \frac{x-2}{3} + c$
E) $\frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{3x-2}{3} + c$

TEST 1'İN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \int (4x^3 + 2x) dx &= \int 4x^3 dx + \int 2x dx \\
 &= 4 \int x^3 dx + 2 \int x dx \\
 &= 4 \cdot \frac{x^{3+1}}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^{1+1}}{2} + c \\
 &= x^4 + x^2 + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \int (4 \cos x + x^{\frac{3}{4}}) dx &= 4 \int \cos x dx + \int x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx \\
 &= 4 \cdot \sin x + \frac{x^{\frac{3}{4}+1}}{\frac{3}{4}+1} + c \\
 &= 4 \cdot \sin x + \frac{4}{7} \cdot x^{\frac{7}{4}} + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \int (15x^4 - \sqrt{x}) dx &= 15 \int x^4 dx - \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= 15 \cdot \frac{x^{4+1}}{4+1} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + c \\
 &= 15 \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c \\
 &= 3x^5 - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c \\
 &= 3x^5 - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad \int e^{5x+8} dx &= \int e^{5x} \cdot e^8 dx \\
 &= e^8 \int e^{5x} dx \\
 &= e^8 \cdot \frac{e^{5x}}{5} + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot e^{5x+8} + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad \int \frac{x^3 - x}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{x^3}{x^{1/2}} dx - \int \frac{x^1}{x^{1/2}} dx \\
 &= \int x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx - \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + c \\
 &= \frac{2}{7} \cdot x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad \int (3\sqrt{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}) dx &= 3 \int \sqrt{x} dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\
 &= 3 \cdot \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + 4 \cdot \int x^{-2} dx \\
 &= 3 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + 4 \cdot \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + c \\
 &= 2 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4 \cdot x^{-1} + c \\
 &= 2 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{x} + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \int \left(\frac{2}{x^{3/4}} - \frac{3}{x^{1/3}} \right) dx &= 2 \int x^{-3/4} dx - 3 \int x^{-1/3} dx \\
&= 2 \cdot \frac{x^{-3/4+1}}{-3/4+1} - 3 \cdot \frac{x^{-1/3+1}}{-1/3+1} + c \\
&= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + c \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
8. f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx \\
f'(x) &= x^2 \text{ olduğundan,} \\
f(x) &= \int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + c \text{ olur.} \\
f(1) &= \frac{1}{3} + c = 2 \\
c &= 2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3} \text{ bulunur.} \\
\text{O halde; } f(x) &= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{5}{3} \text{ dır.} \\
x=2 \text{ için; } f(2) &= \frac{8}{3} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{13}{3} \text{ dır.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
9. f'(x) &= \int f''(x) dx = \int (4x+2) dx = \frac{4x^2}{2} + 2x + c_1 \\
&= 2x^2 + 2x + c_1 \text{ dir.}
\end{aligned}$$

$f(x)$ fonksiyonu $(1,2)$ noktasından geçtiğinden $f(1) = 2$ ve bu noktadaki teğetinin eğimi $f'(1) = 2$ dir.

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(1) &= 2 \cdot 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1 + c_1 = 2 \\
4 + c_1 &= 2 \\
c_1 &= -2 \text{ olur.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx = \int (2x^2 + 2x - 2) dx \\
&= \frac{2x^3}{3} + x^2 - 2x + c_2 \\
f(1) &= \frac{2}{3} + 1 - 2 + c_2 = 2 \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{7}{3} \text{ olur.} \\
f(x) &= \frac{2x^3}{3} + x^2 - 2x + \frac{7}{3} \text{ olduğundan,} \\
f(2) &= \frac{16}{3} + 4 - 4 + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{23}{3} \text{ olur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$10. \int f(3x-1) dx = 4x^2 - x + c \text{ eşitliğinde her iki tarafın türevi alınırsa,}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int f(3x-1) dx = \frac{d}{dx} (4x^2 - x + c)$$

$$f(3x-1) = 8x - 1 \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$x = 3 \text{ için;}$$

$$f(3 \cdot 3 - 1) = 8 \cdot 3 - 1$$

$$f(8) = 8 \cdot 3 - 1 = 23 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
11. \int (3 \cdot e^x + 3 \cdot 4^x) dx &= 3 \int e^x dx + 3 \int 4^x dx \\
&= 3 \cdot e^x + 3 \cdot \frac{4^x}{\ln 4} + c \\
&= 3 \cdot e^x + \frac{3}{\ln 4} \cdot 4^x + c \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$\begin{aligned}
12. \int (e^{2x} + 2^{3x} - \sqrt{x}) dx &= \int e^{2x} dx + \int 2^{3x} dx - \int \sqrt{x} dx \\
&= \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + \frac{2^{3x}}{3 \ln 2} - \frac{x^{1/2+1}}{1/2+1} + c \\
&= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{3 \ln 2} 2^{3x} - \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + c \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned}
13. \int \left(\sin 3x + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx &= \int \sin 3x dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + \ln |x| + c \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$\begin{aligned}
 14. \int (3 \cos 3t + 4 \sin 4t) dt &= 3 \int \cos 3t dt + 4 \int \sin 4t dt \\
 &= 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 3t}{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{(-\cos 4t)}{4} + c \\
 &= \sin 3t - \cos 4t + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
 15. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 20} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 16} \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{16[1 + (\frac{x+2}{4})^2]} \\
 &= \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{dx}{1 + (\frac{x+2}{4})^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{16} \cdot 4 \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{x+2}{4}\right) + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x+2}{4} + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned}
 16. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 13} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 + 9} \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{9[1 + (\frac{x-2}{3})^2]} \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{1 + (\frac{x-2}{3})^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot 3 \cdot \arctan \frac{x-2}{3} + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x-2}{3} + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

1. $\int (x^4 - 2x^2 + 2)dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $\frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 2x + c$ B) $\frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x + c$

C) $-\frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 2x + c$ D) $\frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 2x + c$

E) $\frac{1}{5}x^5 - 2x^2 + 2x + c$

2. $f(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{1}{x} + 7$ ve $g(x) = \int f(x)dx$ fonksiyonları veriliyor. $g(1) = 12$ olduđuna gre, $g(x)$ nedir?

A) $x^3 - \ln|x| + 7$

B) $x^3 + \ln|x| - 7x + 7$

C) $x^3 - \ln|x| + 7x - 4$

D) $x^3 + \ln|x| - 7x + 4$

E) $x^3 - \ln|x| + 7x + 4$

3. $\int \left(\frac{x^2 + x}{x} \right) dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $\frac{1}{\arctan x} + c$

B) $(x^2 + x) \cdot \ln x + c$

C) $\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c$

D) $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + c$

E) $x^2 + x + c$

4. $\int (x+6)^6 dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $\frac{(x+6)^6}{6} + c$ B) $\frac{(x+6)^7}{7} + c$ C) $\frac{(x+6)^8}{8} + c$

D) $\frac{(x+6)^9}{9} + c$ E) $\frac{(x+6)^{10}}{10} + c$

5. $\frac{df(x)}{dx} = 18x^5 - 8x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x$ ve $f(1) = 10$ olduđuna gre, $f(-1)$ kaçırdır?

A) 14

B) 12

C) 10

D) 8

E) 6

6. $\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $\frac{1}{x-1} + c$

B) $\frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + c$

C) $\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + c$

D) $-\frac{1}{x-1} + c$

E) $\frac{x-1}{2} + c$

7. $\int \sqrt{t+1} dt$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $\frac{2}{3}(t-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

B) $\frac{2}{3}(t+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

C) $\frac{2}{3}(t-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} + c$

D) $\frac{3}{2}(t+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

E) $\frac{2}{3}(t+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} + c$

8. $\int \left(2x\sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $\frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$

B) $\frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{2}{5}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$

C) $\frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$

D) $\frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$

E) $\frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 4x^2 + c$

9. $\int \frac{x}{x^2+p^2} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\ln(x^2 + p^2) + c$ B) $\ln|x^2 - p^2| + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + p^2) + c$ D) $\ln|x - p| + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2 - p^2| + c$

10. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 8x + 17}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\arcsin(x - 4) + c$ B) $\arctan(x - 4) + c$
 C) $\arctan(x + 4) + c$ D) $\arcsin(x + 4) + c$
 E) $\operatorname{arccot}(x - 4) + c$

11. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\arcsin \frac{x^2}{5} + c$ B) $\arcsin \frac{x}{25} + c$
 C) $\arcsin \frac{x}{5} + c$ D) $\arcsin \frac{x^2}{25} + c$
 E) $\operatorname{arccos} \frac{x^2}{5} + c$

12. $\int \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}}{e^{2x}} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $x - \frac{1}{4}e^{-4x} + c$ B) $x - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} + c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + c$ D) $2x + \frac{1}{4}e^{4x} + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - e^{-2x} + c$

13. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 13}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\arctan\left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right) + c$ B) $\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x-8}{2}\right) + c$
 C) $2\arctan\left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right) + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right) + c$
 E) $2\arctan\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right) + c$

14. $\int \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \sqrt{x} \right) dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $4\arcsin x + \frac{2}{3}x + c$ B) $4\arcsin x + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + c$
 C) $4\arcsin x + x^{\frac{2}{3}} + c$ D) $4\arcsin x + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$
 E) $4\arcsin x + x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

15. $\int \left(\frac{2}{3x} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{2}{3}\ln|x| + \operatorname{arccos} x + c$ B) $\frac{2}{3}\ln|x| + \arcsin x + c$
 C) $\frac{2}{3}\ln|x| + \operatorname{arccot} x + c$ D) $\frac{2}{3}\ln|x| + \arctan x + c$
 E) $\frac{2}{3}\ln|x| + \operatorname{arcsec} x + c$

16. $\int \left(2^{x+2} - \frac{2}{x} - 2\sin x \right) dx$ integralinin eđiti katır?

- A) $\frac{2^{x+2}}{\ln 2} - 2\cos x - 2\ln|x| + c$
 B) $2^{x+2} - 2\cos x - 2\ln|x| + c$
 C) $\frac{2^{x+2}}{\ln 2} + 2\cos x - 2\ln|x| + c$
 D) $2^{x+2} + 2\cos x + 2\ln|x| + c$
 E) $2^{2x} + 2\cos x + 2\ln|x| + c$

TEST 2'NİN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

$$1. \int (x^4 - 2x^2 + 2) dx = \int x^4 dx - 2 \int x^2 dx + \int 2 dx$$

$$= \frac{x^5}{5} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

$$2. g(x) = \int f(x) dx = \int (3x^2 - \frac{1}{x} + 7) dx$$

$$= x^3 - \ln|x| + 7x + c$$

$$g(1) = 12 \Rightarrow 1 - 0 + 7 + c = 12 \Rightarrow c = 4$$

$$g(x) = x^3 - \ln|x| + 7x + 4 \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt E

$$3. \int (\frac{x^2 + x}{x}) dx = \int \frac{x^2}{x} dx + \int \frac{x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int x dx + \int dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

$$4. \int (x+6)^6 dx = \frac{(x+6)^{6+1}}{6+1} + c = \frac{(x+6)^7}{7} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

$$5. \frac{df(x)}{dx} = 18x^5 - 8x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x$$

eşitliğinde iki tarafın integralini alırsak;

$$f(x) = \int (18x^5 - 8x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x) dx \text{ olur.}$$

$$f(x) = 18 \frac{x^6}{6} - \frac{8x^4}{4} + \frac{6x^3}{3} + \frac{4x^2}{2} + c$$

$$f(x) = 3x^6 - 2x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$f(1) = 10 \Rightarrow 3 - 2 + 2 + 2 + c = 10 \Rightarrow c = 5 \text{ dir.}$$

$$0 \text{ halde; } f(-1) = 3 - 2 - 2 + 2 + 5 = 6 \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt E

$$6. \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \int (x-1)^{-2} dx$$

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

$$= -(x-1)^{-1} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x-1} + c$$

Yanıt D

$$7. \int \sqrt{t+1} dt = \int (t+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{(t+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(t+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

$$8. \int (2x\sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}) dx = \int 2x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= 2 \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - 2 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + c$$

$$= \frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$$

Yanıt A

$$9. \int \frac{x}{x^2+p^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+p^2} dx$$

(Paydanın türevi payda bulunduğu için)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + p^2) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 8x + 17} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-4)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \arctan(x-4) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

$$11. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5^2 (1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2})}} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{5})^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5 \cdot \arcsin \frac{x}{5} + c$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x}{5} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

$$12. \int \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}}{e^{2x}} dx = \int \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x}} + \frac{e^{-2x}}{e^{2x}} \right) dx$$

$$= \int dx + \int e^{-4x} dx$$

$$= x + \frac{e^{-4x}}{-4} + c$$

$$= x - \frac{1}{4} e^{-4x} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

$$13. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 13} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+3)^2 + 4} = \int \frac{dx}{4(1 + \frac{(x+3)^2}{4})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{1 + (\frac{x+3}{2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

$$14. \int \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \sqrt{x} \right) dx = \int \frac{4}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= 4 \arcsin x + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + c$$

$$= 4 \arcsin x + \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

$$15. \int \left(\frac{2}{3x} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \ln|x| + \arctan x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

$$16. \int \left(2^{x+2} - \frac{2}{x} - 2 \sin x \right) dx = \int 2^{x+2} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx - 2 \int \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{2^{x+2}}{\ln 2} - 2 \ln|x| + 2 \cos x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

1. $\int \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^5}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $-\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\ln x)^4 + c$ B) $\frac{1}{4} (\ln x)^4 + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{16} (\ln x)^{-4} + c$ D) $-\frac{1}{4} (\ln x)^{-4} + c$
 E) $-\ln x + c$

2. $\int 6 \cdot f(x) \cdot e^{3[f(x)]^2} \cdot f'(x) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $2 \cdot e^{3[f(x)]^2} + c$ B) $e^{[3f(x)]^2} + c$
 C) $e^{3[f(x)]^2} + c$ D) $e^{[f(x)]^3} + c$
 E) $e^{f(x^3)} + c$

3. $\int e^{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $e^{\tan x} + c$ B) $e^{\cot x} + c$
 C) $e^{\tan x} \cdot \tan x + c$ D) $e^{\tan x} \cdot \sec x + c$
 E) $e^{\tan x} \cdot \operatorname{cosec} x + c$

4. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-16x^2}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{4} \arctan 4x + c$ B) $-\frac{1}{2} \arcsin 2x + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} \arcsin 2x + c$ D) $-\frac{1}{4} \arcsin 4x + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{4} \arcsin 4x + c$

5. $\int \sqrt{2x^2 + 6} \cdot x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(2x^2 + 6)^3} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{2x^2 + 6} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{2x^2 + 6} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{(2x^2 + 6)^3} + c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{2x^2 + 6} + c$

6. $\int \left(\frac{x\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^5}}{3} - \frac{x\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^3}}{5} \right) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{5}{2}(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{7}{2}(x^2 + 1) + c$
 B) $\frac{1}{21}(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{1}{25}(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{7}{2}} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{21}(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{1}{25}(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{6}(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{1}{10}(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{10}(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{1}{6}(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{7}{2}} + c$

7. $\int \sqrt{3+5x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{15}{2}(3-5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$ B) $\frac{15}{2}(3+5x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$
 C) $\frac{2}{15}(3+5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$ D) $\frac{15}{2}(3+5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$
 E) $\frac{3}{5}(3-5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

8. $\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\operatorname{arccot}(x+1) + c$ B) $\arcsin(x+1) + c$
 C) $\arccos(x+1) + c$ D) $\arctan(x+1) + c$
 E) $\arctan(x-1) + c$

9. $\int \frac{8x+2}{4x^2+2x-5} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $8x+2+c$ B) $4x^2+2x-5+c$
 C) $\ln|4x^2-2x+5|+c$ D) $\ln|4x^2+2x-5|+c$
 E) $\ln|8x+2|+c$

10. $\int e^{5x+5} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{5}e^{5x-5}+c$ B) $\frac{1}{5}e^{-5x-5}+c$
 C) $\frac{1}{5}e^{5x+5}+c$ D) $\frac{1}{5}e^{-5x+5}+c$
 E) $\frac{1}{5}e^{5x}+c$

11. $\int e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $e^{\sin x} + c$ B) $e^{\cos x} + c$ C) $-e^{\sin x} + c$
 D) $e^{-\cos x} + c$ E) $-e^{-\sin x} + c$

12. $\int \sqrt{x+1} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x+1} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{6}{11}(x-1)^{\frac{6}{11}}+c$ B) $\frac{11}{6}(x-1)^{\frac{11}{6}}+c$
 C) $\frac{6}{11}(x+1)^{\frac{6}{11}}+c$ D) $\frac{11}{6}(x+1)^{\frac{11}{6}}+c$
 E) $\frac{6}{11}(x+1)^{\frac{11}{6}}+c$

13. $\int \frac{3dx}{\sqrt{3x+7}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $2\sqrt{-3x-7}+c$ B) $\sqrt{3x-7}+c$
 C) $\sqrt{3x+7}+c$ D) $2\sqrt{3x-7}+c$
 E) $2\sqrt{3x+7}+c$

14. $\int \sqrt{3+4x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $(3-4x)^{\frac{3}{2}}+c$ B) $\frac{1}{6} \cdot (3+4x)^{\frac{3}{2}}+c$
 C) $(4+5x)^{\frac{3}{2}}+c$ D) $\frac{2}{3} \cdot (3+4x)^{\frac{3}{2}}+c$
 E) $\frac{3}{2} \cdot (3+4x)^{\frac{3}{2}}+c$

15. $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{2x}}}{\sqrt{2x}} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $e^{\sqrt{2x}}+c$ B) $2e^{\sqrt{2x}}+c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2}e^{\sqrt{2x}}+c$ D) $\frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{2x}}}+c$
 E) $\frac{2}{e^{\sqrt{2x}}}+c$

16. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25-x^2}}$ aşağıdakilerden hangisine eşittir?

- A) $\arccos \frac{x}{5} + c$ B) $\arcsin \frac{x}{5} + c$
 C) $\arcsin 5x + c$ D) $\arccos 5x + c$
 E) $5 \cdot \arcsin 5x + c$

TEST 3'ÜN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $\ln x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$\frac{dx}{x} = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \cdot (\ln x)^5} = \int \frac{du}{u^5} = \int u^{-5} du = \frac{u^{-4}}{-4} + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \cdot (\ln x)^5} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\ln x)^{-4} + c \text{ elde edilir.}$$

Yanıt D

2. $3[f(x)]^2 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$6f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int 6f(x) \cdot e^{3[f(x)]^2} \cdot f'(x) dx = \int e^u du$$

$$= e^u + c$$

$$= e^{3[f(x)]^2} + c$$

Yanıt C

3. $\tan x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$\sec^2 x dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int e^{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x dx = \int e^u du = e^u + c$$

$$= e^{\tan x} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

4. $4x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$4dx = du$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{4} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-16x^2}} = \int \frac{\frac{du}{4}}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \arcsin u + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \arcsin 4x + c$$

Yanıt E

5. $2x^2 + 6 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$4x dx = du$$

$$x dx = \frac{du}{4} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \sqrt{2x^2 + 6} \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{4} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{u^3} + c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{(2x^2 + 6)^3} + c$$

Yanıt D

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

$$= \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{3} \cdot x dx - \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5} \cdot x dx$$

$$x^2 + 1 = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;}$$

$$x dx = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$= \int \frac{u^{\frac{5}{2}}}{3} \cdot \frac{du}{2} - \int \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5} \cdot \frac{du}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{21} \cdot (x^2 + 1)^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{1}{25} \cdot (x^2 + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + c$$

Yanıt C

7. $3 + 5x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$5dx = du$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{5}$$

$$\int \sqrt{3 + 5x} dx = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{du}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} \cdot (3 + 5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

Yanıt C

$$8. \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 1} dx$$

$x + 1 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $dx = du$ olur.

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 1} = \int \frac{du}{u^2 + 1} = \arctan u + c$$

$$= \arctan(x+1) + c$$

Yanıt D

$$9. 4x^2 + 2x - 5 = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\ (8x + 2) dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{(8x+2)dx}{4x^2 + 2x - 5} = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + c$$

$$= \ln|4x^2 + 2x - 5| + c$$

Yanıt D

$$10. 5x + 5 = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\ 5dx = du \\ dx = \frac{du}{5} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int e^{5x+5} dx = \int e^u \frac{du}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \int e^u du$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} e^u + c = \frac{1}{5} e^{5x+5} + c$$

Yanıt C

$$11. \sin x = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\ \cos x dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x dx = \int e^u du = e^u + c$$

$$= e^{\sin x} + c$$

Yanıt A

$$12. x + 1 = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\ dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x+1} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x+1} dx = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot u^{\frac{1}{3}} du$$

$$= \int u^{\frac{5}{6}} du = \frac{u^{\frac{11}{6}}}{\frac{11}{6}} + c$$

$$= \frac{6}{11} \cdot (x+1)^{\frac{11}{6}} + c$$

Yanıt E

$$13. 3x + 7 = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\ 3dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{3dx}{\sqrt{3x+7}} = \int \frac{du}{u^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + c = 2\sqrt{u} + c$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3x+7} + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt E

$$14. 3 + 4x = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\ 4dx = du \\ dx = \frac{du}{4} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \sqrt{3+4x} dx = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{du}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot u^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot (3+4x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

Yanıt B

$$15. \sqrt{2x} = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\ \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = du$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x}} = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{2x}}}{\sqrt{2x}} dx = \int e^u du = e^u + c$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{2x}} + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt A

$$16. \frac{x}{5} = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\ x = 5u \\ x^2 = 25u^2 \text{ ve } dx = 5du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} = \int \frac{5du}{\sqrt{25-25u^2}} = \int \frac{5du}{5\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \arcsin u + c$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x}{5} + c$$

Yanıt B

1. $\int \frac{e^{4x} - e^{3x}}{e^{2x} + 2} dx$ integraline

$x = \ln t$ dönüşümü yapılırsa, aşağıdaki integrallerden hangisi elde edilir?

A) $\int \frac{t^4 - t^3}{t^2 + 2} dt$

B) $\int \frac{t^3 - 1}{t^3 + 1} dt$

C) $\int \frac{t^2 - t}{t^2 + 2} dt$

D) $\int \frac{t^3 - t^2}{t^2 + 2} dt$

E) $\int \frac{t^2 - t}{t^2 + 1} dt$

2. $\int \frac{3x^2}{(x^3 + 1)^2 + 1} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\arctan(x^3 + 1) + c$

B) $\arctan(3x^2 + 1) + c$

C) $\operatorname{arccot}(x^3 + 1) + c$

D) $\arctan(x^3) + c$

E) $\operatorname{arccot}(1 - x^3) + c$

3. $\int \frac{1}{x} \tan(\ln x) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\ln \cos x + c$

B) $-\ln |\cos x| + c$

C) $\ln |\cos(\ln x)| + c$

D) $\ln |\sin(\ln x)| + c$

E) $-\ln |\cos(\ln x)| + c$

4. $\int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \cos^2(\ln x)}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\cos(\ln x) + x + c$

B) $\cot\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + c$

C) $\tan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + c$

D) $\cot(\ln x) + c$

E) $\tan(\ln x) + c$

5. $\int \frac{5x^2 dx}{\cos^2(x^3 + 1)}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{1}{3} \tan(x^3 + 1) + c$

B) $\tan(x^3 + 1) + c$

C) $\frac{5}{4} \tan(x^3 + 2) + c$

D) $\frac{5}{3} \tan(x^3 + 1) + c$

E) $5 \tan(x^3 + 1) + c$

6. $\int \frac{4x}{4x^4 - 12x^2 + 10} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\ln(1 + (2x^2 + 3)^2) + c$

B) $\arctan(1 + x) + c$

C) $\arctan(2x^2 + 3) + c$

D) $\arctan(2x^2 - 3) + c$

E) $\operatorname{arccot}(2x^2 - 3) + c$

7. $\int (x+2)^2 \cdot (x+1)^8 dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{1}{11} (x+1)^{11} + \frac{1}{5} (x+1)^{10} + \frac{1}{9} (x+1)^9 + c$

B) $\frac{1}{11} (x+1)^{11} + \frac{1}{5} (x+2)^{10} + \frac{1}{9} (x+1)^9 + c$

C) $\frac{1}{11} (x+2)^{11} + \frac{1}{5} (x+1)^{10} + \frac{1}{9} (x+1)^9 + c$

D) $\frac{1}{11} (x+1)^{10} + \frac{1}{5} (x+1)^9 + \frac{1}{9} (x+1)^8 + c$

E) $\frac{1}{11} (x+2)^{11} + \frac{1}{5} (x+2)^{10} + \frac{1}{9} (x+2)^8 + c$

8. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x - x^2 - 3}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\arcsin(x - 2) + c$

B) $\arccos(x - 2) + c$

C) $2 \arcsin(x - 2) + c$

D) $2 \arccos(x - 2) + c$

E) $\arcsin(2 - x) + c$

9. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{20-x^2+8x}}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\arctan(x-4) + c$ B) $\operatorname{arccot}(x-4) + c$
 C) $\arcsin\left(\frac{x-4}{6}\right) + c$ D) $\arctan\left(\frac{x-4}{6}\right) + c$
 E) $\operatorname{arccot}\left(\frac{x-4}{6}\right) + c$

10. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{21-x^2-4x}}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\arcsin(x+2) + c$ B) $\arcsin\left(\frac{2x}{5}\right) + c$
 C) $\arccos(x+2) + c$ D) $\arccos\left(\frac{x+2}{5}\right) + c$
 E) $\arcsin\left(\frac{x+2}{5}\right) + c$

11. $\int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot x^3 dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\frac{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^5}}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}}{3} + c$
 B) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{3} + c$
 C) $\frac{x^2\sqrt{x^2+1}}{5} + \frac{x^2\sqrt{x^2+1}}{3} + c$
 D) $\sqrt{(x^2+1)^5} + \sqrt{(x^2+1)^3} + c$
 E) $\frac{x\sqrt{(x^2+1)^5}}{3} - \frac{x\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}}{5} + c$

12. $\int \sqrt{9x^2+x^4} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{9+x^2} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(9+x^2)^3} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{9}\sqrt{9+x^2} + c$ D) $\sqrt[5]{(9+x^2)^2} + c$
 E) $\sqrt{9+x^2} + c$

13. $\int \frac{e^{2x}+1}{e^{2x}+2x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\frac{1}{2}\ln|e^{2x}+2x| + c$
 B) $\ln|e^{2x}+2x| + c$
 C) $2\ln|e^{2x}+2x| + c$
 D) $e^{2x}+2x+c$
 E) $\frac{e^{2x}+1}{2} + c$

14. $\int \frac{4x+3}{2x^2+3x+7} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $2\ln|2x^2+3x+7|+c$ B) $\frac{1}{2x^2+3x+7} + c$
 C) $2x^2+3x+c$ D) $\ln|2x^2+3x+7|+c$
 E) $\frac{1}{2}\ln|2x^2+3x+7|+c$

15. $\int \sin(4x^3+x^2+7) \cdot (6x^2+x) dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\cos(4x^3+x^2+7)+c$
 B) $\frac{1}{2}\cos(4x^3+x^2+7)+c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{2}\cos(4x^3+x^2+7)+c$
 D) $\frac{1}{2}\sin(4x^3+x^2+7)+c$
 E) $-2\cos(4x^3+x^2+7)+c$

16. $\int \cos^2(x^3+2x) \cdot \sin(x^3+2x) \cdot (3x^2+2) dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\sin(x^3+2x) + c$ B) $\cos(x^3+2x) + c$
 C) $\tan(x^3+2x) + c$ D) $\frac{\sin(x^3+2x)}{3} + c$
 E) $-\frac{\cos^3(x^3+2x)}{3} + c$

TEST 4'ÜN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $x = \ln t \Rightarrow t = e^x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{t}$
 $\Rightarrow t^4 = e^{4x}, t^3 = e^{3x}, t^2 = e^{2x}$ olur.

$$\int \frac{e^{4x} - e^{3x}}{e^{2x} + 2} dx = \int \frac{t^4 - t^3}{t^2 + 2} \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= \int \frac{(t^3 - t^2) \cdot t}{t^2 + 2} \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= \int \frac{t^3 - t^2}{t^2 + 2} dt \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt D

2. $x^3 + 1 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $3x^2 dx = du$ olur.

$$\int \frac{3x^2}{(x^3 + 1)^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{du}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$= \arctan u + c$$

$$= \arctan(x^3 + 1) + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt A

3. $\ln x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa; $\frac{dx}{x} = du$ olur.

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \tan(\ln x) dx = \int \tan u du$$

$$= -\int \frac{\sin u du}{\cos u} \text{ (Paydanın türevi payda bulunduğundan)}$$

$$= -\ln|\cos u| + c$$

$$= -\ln|\cos(\ln x)| + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt E

4. $\ln x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$\frac{dx}{x} = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \cos^2(\ln x)} = \int \frac{du}{\cos^2 u} = \tan u + c$$

$$= \tan(\ln x) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt E

5. $x^3 + 1 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $3x^2 dx = du$

$$x^2 dx = \frac{du}{3} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2 dx}{\cos^2(x^3 + 1)} = \int \frac{5 \frac{du}{3}}{\cos^2 u} = \frac{5}{3} \int \frac{du}{\cos^2 u}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \tan u + c$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \tan(x^3 + 1) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

6. $\int \frac{4x}{\underbrace{4x^4 - 12x^2 + 9}_{(2x^2 - 3)^2} + 1} dx = \int \frac{4x}{1 + (2x^2 - 3)^2} dx$

$$2x^2 - 3 = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;}$$

$$4x dx = du \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$\int \frac{4x dx}{1 + (2x^2 - 3)^2} = \int \frac{du}{1 + u^2}$$

$$= \arctan u + c$$

$$= \arctan(2x^2 - 3) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

7. $\int (x+2)^2 \cdot (x+1)^8 dx = \int ((x+1)+1)^2 \cdot (x+1)^8 dx$

$$= \int [(x+1)^2 + 2 \cdot (x+1) + 1] \cdot (x+1)^8 dx$$

$$x+1 = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;}$$

$$dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$= \int (u^2 + 2u + 1) \cdot u^8 du$$

$$= \int (u^{10} + 2u^9 + u^8) du$$

$$= \int u^{10} du + 2 \int u^9 du + \int u^8 du$$

$$= \frac{u^{11}}{11} + 2 \cdot \frac{u^{10}}{10} + \frac{u^9}{9} + c$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)^{11}}{11} + \frac{(x+1)^{10}}{5} + \frac{(x+1)^9}{9} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

$$8. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x - x^2 - 3}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - (x^2 - 4x + 4)}} \\ = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - (x - 2)^2}}$$

$x - 2 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $dx = du$ olur.

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - (x - 2)^2}} = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \\ = \arcsin u + c \\ = \arcsin(x - 2) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

$$9. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{20 - x^2 + 8x}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{36 - (x^2 - 8x + 16)}} \\ = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{36 - (x - 4)^2}} \\ = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{36} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x - 4}{6}\right)^2}} \\ = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x - 4}{6}\right)^2}}$$

$\frac{x - 4}{6} = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$\frac{dx}{6} = du \Rightarrow dx = 6du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x - 4}{6}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{6du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \\ = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \\ = \arcsin u + c \\ = \arcsin\left(\frac{x - 4}{6}\right) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{21 - x^2 - 4x}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25 - (x^2 + 4x + 4)}} \\ = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25 - (x + 2)^2}} \\ = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x + 2}{5}\right)^2}} \\ = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x + 2}{5}\right)^2}}$$

$\frac{x + 2}{5} = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa ;

$$\frac{dx}{5} = du \Rightarrow dx = 5du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x + 2}{5}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{5du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \\ = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \\ = \arcsin u + c \\ = \arcsin\left(\frac{x + 2}{5}\right) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt E

$$11. 1 + x^2 = u \Rightarrow x^2 = u - 1 \\ \Rightarrow 2xdx = du \\ \Rightarrow xdx = \frac{du}{2} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \sqrt{1 + x^2} \cdot x^2 \cdot xdx = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (u - 1) \cdot \frac{du}{2} \\ = \int \left(\frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2} - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \right) \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2} du - \int \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} du \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + c \\ = \frac{u^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} - \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + c \\ = \frac{\sqrt{u^5}}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{u^3}}{3} + c \\ = \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^5}}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^3}}{3} + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt A

$$12. \int \sqrt{9x^2 + x^4} dx = \int \sqrt{x^2(9 + x^2)} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{9 + x^2} . x dx$$

$9 + x^2 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$2x dx = du \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{9 + x^2} . x dx &= \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{du}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{u^3} + c \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(9 + x^2)^3} + c \text{ bulunur.} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$13. \quad e^{2x} + 2x = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa ;}$$

$$(2e^{2x} + 2)dx = du \Rightarrow (e^{2x} + 1)dx = \frac{du}{2} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} + 2x} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{du}{2}}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + c \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |e^{2x} + 2x| + c \text{ bulunur.} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$14. \quad 2x^2 + 3x + 7 = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\ (4x + 3)dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{4x + 3}{2x^2 + 3x + 7} dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln |u| + c = \ln |2x^2 + 3x + 7| + c$$

Yanıt D

$$15. \quad 4x^3 + x^2 + 7 = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa ;}$$

$$(12x^2 + 2x)dx = du$$

$$2.(6x^2 + x)dx = du$$

$$(6x^2 + x)dx = \frac{du}{2} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin(4x^3 + x^2 + 7) . (6x^2 + x) dx &= \int \sin u \frac{du}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin u du = -\frac{1}{2} \cos u + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos(4x^3 + x^2 + 7) + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$16. \quad \cos(x^3 + 2x) = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;}$$

$$-(3x^2 + 2) . \sin(x^3 + 2x) dx = du$$

$$(3x^2 + 2) . \sin(x^3 + 2x) dx = -du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos^2(x^3 + 2x) . \sin(x^3 + 2x) . (3x^2 + 2) dx &= \int u^2 (-du) \\ &= -\int u^2 du = -\frac{u^3}{3} + c \\ &= -\frac{\cos^3(x^3 + 2x)}{3} + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

1. $\int \frac{2a^2+2a-4}{a^3+8} da$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln|a+2|+c$
 B) $\frac{1}{2}\ln|a-4|+c$
 C) $\ln|a^2-2a+4|+c$
 D) $\ln|a|+c$
 E) $\ln|a^2-4a+4|+c$

2. $\int \frac{dx}{16-x^2}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{8}\ln\left|\frac{4-x}{4+x}\right|+c$ B) $-\frac{1}{8}\ln|x^2-16|+c$
 C) $\frac{1}{8}\ln|x^2-16|+c$ D) $\frac{1}{8}\ln|x+4|+c$
 E) $\frac{1}{8}\ln\left|\frac{4+x}{4-x}\right|+c$

3. $\int \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln\left|\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right|+c$ B) $\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right|+c$
 C) $\frac{x-1}{x+1}+c$ D) $\frac{x+1}{x-1}+c$
 E) $\ln\left|\frac{2}{x^2-1}\right|+c$

4. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-25}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln\left|\frac{x-5}{x+5}\right|+c$ B) $\ln|x^2-25|+c$
 C) $\frac{1}{10}\ln\left|\frac{x-5}{x+5}\right|+c$ D) $\frac{1}{5}\ln\left|\frac{x-5}{x+5}\right|+c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{10}\ln\left|\frac{x-5}{x+5}\right|+c$

5. $\int \frac{x^3+1}{x^2+x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $x-1+\frac{1}{x}+c$ B) $x^2-x+\ln|x|+c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2}x^2-x+\ln|x|+c$ D) $\frac{1}{2}x^2-x+\frac{1}{x}+c$
 E) $\frac{1}{2}x^2-x+\frac{1}{x^2}+c$

6. $f(x)=\int \frac{3x+4}{x+2} dx$ ve $f(-1)=0$ olduğuna göre, $f(1)$

değeri kaçtır?

- A) 6 B) $\ln 9$ C) 9 D) $1-\ln 3$ E) $6-\ln 9$

7. $\int \frac{x^3+2x^2+1}{x+1} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{2}x^2-x+2\ln|x+1|+c$
 B) $-\frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{2}x^2-\ln|x+1|+c$
 C) $\frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{2}x^2-x+2\ln|x+1|+c$
 D) $-\frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{2}x^2-x+2\ln|x+1|+c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{3}x^3-\frac{1}{2}x^2+x+2\ln|x+1|+c$

8. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-x-6}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{5}\ln|x+2|+c$ B) $\frac{1}{5}\ln\left|\frac{x+2}{x-3}\right|+c$
 C) $\frac{1}{5}\ln|x-3|+c$ D) $\frac{1}{5}\ln\left|\frac{x-3}{x+2}\right|+c$
 E) $\frac{1}{5}\ln|x^2-x-6|+c$

9. $\int \frac{dx}{x^3+x}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{x^2} - \ln|x^2+1| + c$ B) $\ln\left|\frac{1}{x^3+x}\right| + c$
 C) $\ln|x^3+x| + c$ D) $\ln\left|\frac{x^2+1}{x}\right| + c$
 E) $\ln\left|\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right| + c$

10. $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 \cdot (x-1)}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $-\frac{1}{4} \left(\ln\left|\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right| - \frac{2}{x+1} \right) + c$
 B) $\frac{1}{4} \ln\left|\frac{(x+1)^2}{x-1}\right| + \frac{1}{4x+4} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{4} \ln(x+1)^2 \cdot |x+1| + \frac{1}{4x+4} + c$
 D) $\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{(x+1)^2}\right| + \frac{1}{4x+4} + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{4} \ln\left|\frac{x-1}{(x+1)^2}\right| + c$

11. $\int \frac{2x^2-5x+9}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x+1)} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $2 \ln\left|\frac{x+2}{(x-1)^2}\right| + c$ B) $\frac{1}{x-1} + 2 \ln|x+2| + c$
 C) $\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right| + c$ D) $\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{(x+2)^2}\right| + c$
 E) $\ln\left|\frac{(x+2)^3}{x-1}\right| - \frac{2}{x-1} + c$

12. $\int \frac{(x+1)dx}{x \cdot (x^2+x+6)}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $6 \left[\frac{x}{x^2+x+6} + \frac{11\sqrt{23}}{23} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{23}}\right) \right] + c$
 B) $\ln\left[\frac{x}{x^2+x+6} + \frac{11\sqrt{23}}{23} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{23}}\right) \right] + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{6} \ln\left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+x+6}} \right| + \frac{11\sqrt{23}}{23} \arctan(2x+1) + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{6} \ln\left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+x+6}} \right| + \frac{11\sqrt{23}}{23} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{23}}\right) + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{6} \left[\ln\left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+x+6}} \right| + \frac{11\sqrt{23}}{23} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{23}}\right) \right] + c$

13. $\int \frac{(x+2)}{x \cdot (x+1)} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\ln\left|\frac{x}{x+1}\right| + c$ B) $\ln\left|\frac{x}{x+1}\right| + \frac{1}{x+1} + c$
 C) $\ln\left|\frac{x^2}{x+1}\right| + \frac{1}{x+1} + c$ D) $\ln x^2 + \frac{1}{x+1} + c$
 E) $\ln\left|\frac{x^2}{x+1}\right| + c$

14. $\int \frac{dx}{x^4+x^2}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{x} + \arctan x + c$ B) $-\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x + c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{x} + \arctan x + c$ D) $\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x + c$
 E) $\arctan x + x + c$

15. $\int \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^3+x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\ln|x| + \arctan x + c$ B) $\ln|x| - \arctan x + c$
 C) $\ln|x| - \arctan x + c$ D) $\ln\left|\frac{1}{x}\right| + \arctan x + c$
 E) $\ln|x| + \arctan\frac{1}{x} + c$

TEST 5'İN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

$$1. \int \frac{2a^2 + 2a - 4}{a^3 + 8} da = \int \frac{(2a-2) \cdot (a+2)}{(a+2) \cdot (a^2 - 2a + 4)} da$$

$$= \int \frac{2a-2}{a^2 - 2a + 4}$$

$a^2 - 2a + 4 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $(2a - 2) \cdot da = du$ olur.

$$\int \frac{2a-2}{a^2 - 2a + 4} da = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + c$$

$$= \ln|a^2 - 2a + 4| + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

$$2. \int \frac{dx}{16 - x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{(4-x) \cdot (4+x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(4-x) \cdot (4+x)} = \frac{A}{4-x} + \frac{B}{4+x}$$

$$\frac{1}{16 - x^2} = \frac{4A + A \cdot x + 4B - Bx}{16 - x^2}$$

$$1 = (A - B)x + 4A + 4B$$

$$\begin{cases} A - B = 0 \\ 4A + 4B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{8} \text{ ve } B = \frac{1}{8} \text{ dir.}$$

$$\frac{1}{16 - x^2} = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{4-x} + \frac{1}{4+x} \right) \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{16 - x^2} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \int \left(\frac{1}{4-x} + \frac{1}{4+x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \left[\int \frac{dx}{4-x} + \int \frac{dx}{4+x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot (-\ln|4-x| + \ln|4+x|) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{4+x}{4-x} \right| + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt E

$$3. \int \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} dx = \int \frac{2}{(x-1) \cdot (x+1)} dx$$

$$\frac{2}{(x-1) \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{Ax + A + Bx - B}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$2 = (A+B)x + A - B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=1 \text{ ve } B=-1$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \text{ olur.}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \int \frac{dx}{x+1}$$

$$= \ln|x-1| - \ln|x+1| + c$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt B

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 25} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-5) \cdot (x+5)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-5) \cdot (x+5)} = \frac{A}{x-5} + \frac{B}{x+5}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 25} = \frac{Ax + 5A + Bx - 5B}{x^2 - 25}$$

$$1 = (A+B)x + 5A - 5B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 5A-5B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{10} \text{ ve } B = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 25} = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x+5} \right) \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 25} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \int \left(\frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x+5} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left[\int \frac{dx}{x-5} - \int \frac{dx}{x+5} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \cdot (\ln|x-5| - \ln|x+5|) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{x-5}{x+5} \right| + c$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
5. \quad \int \frac{x^3+1}{x^2+x} dx &= \int \frac{(x+1) \cdot (x^2-x+1)}{x \cdot (x+1)} dx \\
&= \int \frac{x^2-x+1}{x} dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{x^2}{x} - \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\
&= \int \left(x - 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\
&= \int x dx - \int dx + \int \frac{dx}{x} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \ln|x| + c \text{ olur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
6. \quad \frac{3x+4}{x^2+6} \Big| \frac{x+2}{3} \text{ olduğundan; } \frac{3x+4}{x+2} &= 3 - \frac{2}{x+2} \text{ olur.} \\
f(x) &= \int \frac{3x+4}{x+2} dx = \int \left(3 - \frac{2}{x+2} \right) dx = 3 \int dx - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+2} \\
f(x) &= 3x - 2 \ln|x+2| + c \text{ ve } f(-1) = 0 \\
f(-1) &= 3 \cdot (-1) - 2 \ln|-1+2| + c = 0 \\
&= -3 - 2 \ln 1 + c = 0 \\
&= -3 - 2 \cdot 0 + c = 0 \\
c &= 3 \text{ olur.} \\
f(x) &= 3x - 2 \ln|x+2| + 3 \\
f(1) &= 3 \cdot 1 - 2 \ln|1+2| + 3 \\
&= 6 - 2 \ln 3 \\
&= 6 - \ln 9 \text{ olur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \quad \frac{x^3+2x^2+1}{x^3+x^2} \Big| \frac{x+1}{x^2+x-1} \text{ olduğundan; } \frac{x^3+2x^2+1}{x^3+x^2} &= x^2+x-1 + \frac{2}{x+1} \text{ olur.} \\
&\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+x-1} \\
&\frac{x^2+x-1}{x^2+x-1} \\
&\frac{-x+1}{x^2+x-1} \\
&\frac{2}{x^2+x-1} \\
\int \frac{x^3+2x^2+1}{x+1} dx &= \int \left(x^2+x-1 + \frac{2}{x+1} \right) dx \\
&= \int x^2 dx + \int x dx - \int dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+1} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + 2 \ln|x+1| + c \text{ olur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2-x-6} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x-3) \cdot (x+2)} \\
\frac{1}{(x-3) \cdot (x+2)} &= \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+2} \\
\frac{1}{x^2-x-6} &= \frac{Ax+2A+Bx-3B}{x^2-x-6} \\
1 &= (A+B)x + 2A-3B \\
\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 2A-3B=1 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{5} \text{ ve } B=-\frac{1}{5} \\
\frac{1}{x^2-x-6} &= \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) \text{ olur.} \\
\int \frac{dx}{x^2-x-6} &= \frac{1}{5} \int \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{5} \left[\int \frac{dx}{x-3} - \int \frac{dx}{x+2} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{5} (\ln|x-3| - \ln|x+2|) + c \\
&= \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+2} \right| + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{aligned}
9. \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^3+x} &= \int \frac{dx}{x \cdot (x^2+1)} \\
\frac{1}{x \cdot (x^2+1)} &= \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} \\
\frac{1}{x^3+x} &= \frac{Ax^2+A+Bx^2+Cx}{x^3+x} \\
1 &= (A+B)x^2 + Cx + A \\
\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ C=0 \\ A=1 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow B=-1 \\
\frac{1}{x^3+x} &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \text{ olur.} \\
\int \frac{dx}{x^3+x} &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) dx \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \frac{xdx}{x^2+1} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2xdx}{x^2+1} = \ln|x| - \ln \sqrt{x^2+1} + c \\
&= \ln \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right| + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$10. \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 \cdot (x-1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)^2 \cdot (x-1)} = \frac{Ax^2 - Ax + Bx - B + Cx^2 + 2Cx + C}{(x+1)^2 \cdot (x-1)}$$

$$1 = (A+C)x^2 + (B+2C-A)x + C-B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ B+2C-A=0 \\ C-B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{4}, A = -\frac{1}{4}, B = \frac{3}{4}$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right] \text{ olur.}$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\ln|x+1| - \frac{2}{x+1} - \ln|x-1| \right] + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right| - \frac{2}{x+1} \right] + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt A

$$11. \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 9}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x+2)} = \frac{Ax+B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 5x + 9}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x+2)} = \frac{Ax^2 + 2Ax + Bx + 2B + Cx^2 - 2Cx + C}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x+2)}$$

$$2x^2 - 5x + 9 = (A+C)x^2 + (2A+B-2C)x + 2B+C$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=2 \\ 2A+B-2C=-5 \\ 2B+C=9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B=C=3 \text{ ve } A=-1$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 5x + 9}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x+2)} = \frac{-x+3}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{3}{x+2} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 9}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x+2)} dx = \int \left(\frac{-x+3}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{3}{x+2} \right) dx$$

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

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

$$= -\int \frac{dx}{x-1} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x+2}$$

$$= -\ln|x-1| - \frac{2}{x-1} + 3 \ln|x+2| + c$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{(x+2)^3}{x-1} \right| - \frac{2}{x-1} + c$$

Yanıt E

$$12. \frac{x+1}{x \cdot (x^2+x+6)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+6}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x \cdot (x^2+x+6)} = \frac{Ax^2 + Ax + 6A + Bx^2 + Cx}{x \cdot (x^2+x+6)}$$

$$x+1 = (A+B)x^2 + (A+C)x + 6A$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A+C=1 \\ 6A=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{6}, B = -\frac{1}{6}, C = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x \cdot (x^2+x+6)} = \frac{1}{6x} + \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x + \frac{5}{6}}{x^2+x+6}$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x \cdot (x^2+x+6)} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{x-5}{x^2+x+6} \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-10}{x^2+x+6} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+6} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-11}{x^2+x+6} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+6} dx + \frac{11}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{23}{4}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+6} dx + \frac{11}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{23} \cdot \int \frac{dx}{(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{23}})^2 + 1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+x+6| + \frac{22}{23} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{23}}\right) \right] + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\ln \left| \frac{x}{x^2+x+6} \right| + \frac{11\sqrt{23}}{23} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{23}}\right) \right] + c$$

Yanıt E

$$13. \frac{x+2}{x \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{x \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{Ax + A + Bx}{x \cdot (x+1)}$$

$$x+2 = (A+B)x + A$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ A=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B = -1$$

$$\frac{x+2}{x \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{(x+2)}{x \cdot (x+1)} \cdot dx = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \frac{dx}{x+1}$$

$$= 2 \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| + c$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x^2}{x+1} \right| + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt E

14.

$$\frac{1}{x^4 + x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^4 + x^2} = \frac{Ax^3 + Ax + Bx^2 + B + Cx^3 + Dx^2}{x^4 + x^2}$$

$$1 = (A + C)x^3 + (B + D)x^2 + Ax + B$$

$$\begin{cases} A + C = 0 \\ B + D = 0 \\ A = 0 \\ B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C = 0 \text{ ve } D = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{x^4 + x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2} - \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x + c$$

Yanıt B

15.

$$\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 + x} = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x \cdot (x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 + x} = \frac{Ax^2 + A + Bx^2 + Cx}{x^3 + x}$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 = (A + B)x^2 + Cx + A$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 1 \\ C = 1 \\ A = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 + x} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 + x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$= \ln |x| + \arctan x + c$$

Yanıt A

1. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-9}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| + c$ B) $\ln \left| \frac{x+3}{x-3} \right| + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| + c$ D) $\frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{x+3}{x-3} \right| + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{6} \ln |x^2-9| + c$

2. $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1).(x+6)}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $5 \ln |x+1| + c$ B) $\frac{1}{5} \ln |x+1| + c$
 C) $5 \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+6} \right| + c$ D) $\frac{1}{5} \ln |x^2+7x+6| + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+6} \right| + c$

3. $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1).(x+2)^2}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right| + c$ B) $\ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right| + \frac{1}{x+2} + c$
 C) $\ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{x+2} + c$ D) $\ln |x+2| + \frac{1}{x+2} + c$
 E) $\ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right| - \frac{1}{x+2} + c$

4. $\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2-3x+2} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln \left| \frac{(x-2)^7}{(x-1)^5} \right| + c$ B) $\ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x-2} \right| + c$
 C) $\ln |(x-1)^5| + c$ D) $\ln |x-1| + \frac{1}{x-2} + c$
 E) $\ln |(x-1).(x-2)| + c$

5. $\int \frac{4.(x^2-1)}{x^2.(x+2)} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln |(x+2)^5| + c$ B) $\ln \left| \frac{(x+2)^5}{x} \right| + c$
 C) $\ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x} \right| + c$ D) $\ln \left| \frac{(x+2)^5}{x} \right| + \frac{2}{x} + c$
 E) $\ln |x.(x+2)^3| + \frac{2}{x} + c$

6. $\int \frac{(x^2-x+4)}{x.(x^2-3x+2)} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln \left| \frac{x(x-2)^3}{x-1} \right| + c$ B) $\ln |x^2.(x-2)^3| + c$
 C) $\ln \left| \frac{x^2.(x-2)^3}{(x-1)^4} \right| + c$ D) $\ln |x^2.(x+2)^3| + c$
 E) $\ln \left| \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^4} \right| + (x-2)^3 + c$

7. $\int \frac{2x}{1-x^4} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln \left| \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \right| + c$ B) $\ln \left| \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \right| + c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \right| + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \right| + c$
 E) $2 \ln \left| \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \right| + c$

8. $\int \frac{dx}{(x-1).(x+1)^2}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + \frac{1}{2x+2} + c$ B) $\ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + \frac{1}{2x+2} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + \frac{1}{x+1} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2x+2} + c$
 E) $4 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2x+2} + c$

9. $\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4-2x^3} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $\ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x} \right| - \frac{1}{4x^2} - \frac{1}{4x^3} + c$

B) $\ln x^2 - 2x - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + c$

C) $\frac{3}{8} \ln x^2 - 2x - \frac{1}{4x} - \frac{1}{4x^2} + c$

D) $\ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x} \right| - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + c$

E) $\frac{3}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x} \right| - \frac{1}{4x} - \frac{1}{4x^2} + c$

10. $\int \frac{x^5-x^4}{x^3+2x^2+x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $x + 3x^2 - 5x + 7 \ln x + 1 + \frac{2}{x+1} + c$

B) $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} - 5x + 7 \ln x + 1 + \frac{2}{x+1} + c$

C) $\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 5x - 7 \ln x + 1 - \frac{2}{x+1} + c$

D) $\frac{3x^2}{2} - 5x + 7 \ln x + 1 + c$

E) $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 5x + \ln x + 1 + c$

11. $\int \frac{x^2+2x+3}{x+1} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $x^2 - x - 2 \ln x + 1 + c$

B) $\frac{x^2}{2} - x - 2 \ln x + 1 + c$

C) $x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \ln x + 1 + c$

D) $\frac{x^2}{2} + x + 2 \ln x + 1 + c$

E) $x^2 + x + 2 \ln x + 1 + c$

12. $\int \frac{x^2-3x^2+3x-1}{x-1} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $3x^2 - x + c$

B) $x^3 - x^2 + x + c$

C) $\frac{x^2}{3} - x^2 + x + c$

D) $\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + c$

E) $x^3 - x^2 - x + c$

13. $\int \frac{3x^3-2x^2+x}{x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $x^3 + x^2 + x + c$

B) $\frac{3x^2}{2} - 2x + \ln |x| + c$

C) $\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + \ln |x| + c$

D) $x^3 - 2x^2 - x + c$

E) $x^3 - x^2 + x + c$

14. $\int \frac{3x^2-4x+1}{x^2-2x+1} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $3x + \ln x - 1 + c$

B) $3x + 2 \ln x - 1 + c$

C) $x + \ln x - 1 + c$

D) $x^2 + \ln x - 1 + c$

E) $\ln x^2 - x + c$

15. $\int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-3x-4} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

A) $\frac{7}{5} \ln x - 4 + \frac{3}{5} \ln x + 1 + c$

B) $\frac{7}{5} \ln x - 4 - \frac{3}{5} \ln x + 1 + c$

C) $\ln x - 4 + \ln x + 1 + c$

D) $\ln x + 4 + \ln x - 1 + c$

E) $\frac{7}{5} \ln x + 4 - \frac{3}{5} \ln x - 1 + c$

TEST 6'NIN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 9} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x-3)(x+3)} \\
 \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+3)} &= \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+3} \\
 \frac{1}{x^2 - 9} &= \frac{Ax + 3A + Bx - 3B}{x^2 - 9} \\
 1 &= (A+B)x + 3A - 3B \\
 \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 3A-3B=1 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{6} \text{ ve } B = -\frac{1}{6} \\
 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 9} &= \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{x-3} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{x+3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \ln|x-3| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x+3| + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| + c \text{ olur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+6)} &= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+6} \\
 \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+6)} &= \frac{Ax + 6A + Bx + B}{(x+1)(x+6)} \\
 1 &= (A+B)x + 6A + B \\
 \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 6A+B=1 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{5} \text{ ve } B = -\frac{1}{5} \\
 \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+6)} &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{x+6} \\
 \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x+6)} &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x+6} \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{5} \ln|x+6| + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+6} \right| + c \text{ olur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} &= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{(x+2)^2} \\
 \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} &= \frac{Ax^2 + 4Ax + 4A + Bx^2 + Cx + Bx + C}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} \\
 1 &= (A+B)x^2 + (4A+B+C)x + 4A+C \\
 \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 4A+B+C=0 \\ 4A+C=1 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow A=1, B=-1, C=-3 \\
 \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} &= \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x+3}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} \\
 \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} &= \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \int \frac{dx}{x+2} - \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} \\
 &= \ln|x+1| - \ln|x+2| + \frac{1}{x+2} + c \\
 &= \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right| + \frac{1}{x+2} + c \text{ olur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2-3x+2} dx &= \int \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x-1)} dx \\
 \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x-1)} &= \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-1} \\
 \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x-1)} &= \frac{Ax - A + Bx - 2B}{(x-2)(x-1)} \\
 2x+3 &= (A+B)x - A - 2B \\
 \begin{cases} A+B=2 \\ -A-2B=3 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow B=-5, A=7 \\
 \frac{2x+3}{x^2-3x+2} &= \frac{7}{x-2} - \frac{5}{x-1} \\
 \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2-3x+2} dx &= 7 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} - 5 \int \frac{dx}{x-1} \\
 &= 7 \ln|x-2| - 5 \ln|x-1| + c \\
 &= \ln \left| \frac{(x-2)^7}{(x-1)^5} \right| + c
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
5. \quad \frac{4(x^2-1)}{x^2(x+2)} &= \frac{A}{x(x+2)} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+2} \\
\frac{4(x^2-1)}{x^2(x+2)} &= \frac{Ax^2 + 2Ax + Bx + 2B + Cx^2}{x^2(x+2)} \\
4x^2 - 4 &= (A+C)x^2 + (2A+B)x + 2B \\
\begin{cases} A+C=4 \\ 2A+B=0 \\ 2B=-4 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow B=-2, A=1, C=3 \\
\frac{4(x^2-1)}{x^2(x+2)} &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x+2} \text{ olur.} \\
\int \frac{4(x^2-1)}{x^2(x+2)} dx &= \int \frac{dx}{x} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x+2} \\
&= \ln|x| + \frac{2}{x} + 3 \ln|x+2| + c \\
&= \ln|x(x+2)^3| + \frac{2}{x} + c \text{ olur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$\begin{aligned}
6. \quad \int \frac{(x^2-x+4)}{x(x^2-3x+2)} dx &= \int \frac{x^2-x+4}{x(x-2)(x-1)} dx \\
\frac{x^2-x+4}{x(x-2)(x-1)} &= \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x-1} \\
\frac{x^2-x+4}{x(x-2)(x-1)} &= \frac{Ax^2 - 3Ax + 2A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx^2 - 2Cx}{x(x-2)(x-1)} \\
x^2-x+4 &= (A+B+C)x^2 + (-3A-B-2C)x + 2A \\
\begin{cases} A+B+C=1 \\ -3A-B-2C=-1 \\ 2A=4 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow A=2, B=3, C=-4 \\
\frac{x^2-x+4}{x(x-2)(x-1)} &= \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x-1} \\
\int \frac{x^2-x+4}{x(x-2)(x-1)} dx &= 2 \int \frac{dx}{x} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} - 4 \int \frac{dx}{x-1} \\
&= 2 \ln|x| + 3 \ln|x-2| - 4 \ln|x-1| + c \\
&= \ln \left| \frac{x^2(x-2)^3}{(x-1)^4} \right| + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

7. $x^2 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$2x dx = du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{2x}{1-x^4} dx &= \int \frac{du}{1-u^2} \\
\int \frac{2x}{1-x^4} dx &= \int \frac{du}{1-u^2} \\
\frac{1}{1-u^2} &= \frac{1}{(1-u)(1+u)} = \frac{A}{1-u} + \frac{B}{1+u} \\
\frac{1}{1-u^2} &= \frac{A+Au+B-Bu}{1-u^2} \\
1 &= (A-B)u + A+B \\
\begin{cases} A-B=0 \\ A+B=1 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2} \text{ ve } B=\frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1}{1-u^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+u} \text{ olur.} \\
\int \frac{du}{1-u^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{1-u} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{1+u} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-u| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+u| + c \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right| + c \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \right| + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \quad \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} &= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2} \\
\frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} &= \frac{Ax^2 + 2Ax + A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx - C}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} \\
1 &= (A+B)x^2 + (2A+C)x + A-B-C \\
\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 2A+C=0 \\ A-B-C=1 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{4}, B=-\frac{1}{4}, C=-\frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \\
\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + c \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + \frac{1}{2x+2} + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

9. $\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4-2x^3} dx = \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^3 \cdot (x-2)} dx$

$$\frac{x^2-1}{x^3 \cdot (x-2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{D}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{x^2-1}{x^3 \cdot (x-2)} = \frac{Ax^3 - 2Ax^2 + Bx^2 - 2Bx + Cx - 2C + Dx^3}{x^3 \cdot (x-2)}$$

$$x^2-1 = (A+D)x^3 + (B-2A)x^2 + (C-2B)x - 2C$$

$$\begin{cases} A+D=0 \\ B-2A=1 \\ C-2B=0 \\ -2C=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C=\frac{1}{2}, B=\frac{1}{4}, A=-\frac{3}{8}, D=\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{x^2-1}{x^3 \cdot (x-2)} = -\frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^3 \cdot (x-2)} \cdot dx = -\frac{3}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^3} + \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x-2}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{8} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4x} - \frac{1}{4x^2} + \frac{3}{8} \ln|x-2| + c$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x} \right| - \frac{1}{4x} - \frac{1}{4x^2} + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt E

10. $\int \frac{x^5-x^4}{x^3+2x^2+x} dx = \int \frac{x(x^4-x^3)}{x(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{x^4-x^3}{x^2+2x+1} dx$

$$\frac{x^4-x^3}{x^2+2x+1} \left| \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2-3x+5} \right. \text{ olduğundan;}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 - x^3 \\ \mp x^4 \mp 2x^3 \mp x^2 \\ \hline -3x^3 - x^2 \\ \pm 3x^3 \pm 6x^2 \pm 3x \\ \hline 5x^2 + 3x \\ \mp 5x^2 \mp 10x \mp 5 \\ \hline -7x - 5 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x^4-x^3}{x^2+2x+1} = x^2 - 3x + 5 - \frac{7x+5}{x^2+2x+1} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{x^4-x^3}{x^2+2x+1} dx = \int \left[x^2 - 3x + 5 - \frac{7x+5}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \int x^2 dx - 3 \int x dx + 5 \int dx - \int \frac{7x+5}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$\frac{7x+5}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{7x+5}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{Ax+A+B}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 7=A \\ 5=A+B \end{cases} \Rightarrow B=-2 \text{ ve } A=7 \text{ olur.}$$

$$\frac{7x+5}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{7}{x+1} - \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{x^5-x^4}{x^3+2x^2+x} dx = \int x^2 dx - 3 \int x dx + 5 \int dx - 7 \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 5x - 7 \ln|x+1| - \frac{2}{x+1} + c$$

Yanıt C

11. $\int \frac{x^2+2x+3}{x+1} dx = \int \frac{x^2+2x+1+2}{x+1} dx$

$$= \int \frac{(x+1)^2+2}{x+1} dx$$

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

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

$$= \int x dx + \int dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+1}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 2 \ln|x+1| + c$$

Yanıt D

12. $\int \frac{x^3-3x^2+3x-1}{x-1} dx = \int \frac{(x-1)^3}{(x-1)} dx$

$$= \int (x-1)^2 dx$$

$$= \int (x^2-2x+1) dx$$

$$= \int x^2 dx - 2 \int x dx + \int dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + x + c$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x + c$$

Yanıt C

13. $\int \frac{3x^3-2x^2+x}{x} dx = \int \left(\frac{3x^3}{x} - \frac{2x^2}{x} + \frac{x}{x} \right) dx$

$$= \int (3x^2 - 2x + 1) dx$$

$$= 3 \int x^2 dx - 2 \int x dx + \int dx$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + x + c$$

$$= x^3 - x^2 + x + c$$

Yanıt E

$$\begin{aligned}
14. \int \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} dx &= \int \frac{(3x-1) \cdot (x-1)}{(x-1)^2} dx \\
&= \int \frac{3x-1}{x-1} dx \\
&= \int \frac{3x-3+2}{x-1} dx \\
&= \int \left[\frac{3 \cdot (x-1)}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-1} \right] dx \\
&= \int \left(3 + \frac{2}{x-1} \right) dx \\
&= 3 \int dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x-1} \\
&= 3x + 2 \cdot \ln |x-1| + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned}
15. \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-3x-4} dx &= \int \frac{2x-1}{(x-4) \cdot (x+1)} dx \\
\frac{2x-1}{(x-4) \cdot (x+1)} &= \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+1} \\
2x-1 &= (A+B)x + A - 4B \\
\left. \begin{aligned} A+B &= 2 \\ A-4B &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} A &= \frac{7}{5} \text{ ve } B = \frac{3}{5} \text{ olur.} \\
\frac{2x-1}{(x-4) \cdot (x+1)} &= \frac{\frac{7}{5}}{x-4} + \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{x+1} \text{ olur.} \\
\int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-3x-4} dx &= \frac{7}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x-4} + \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} \\
&= \frac{7}{5} \cdot \ln |x-4| + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \ln |x+1| + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

1. $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^5 x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $-\frac{1}{4\sin^5 x} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{4\sin^4 x} + c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{4\sin^4 x} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{4\cos^4 x} + c$
 E) $-4\sin^4 x + c$

2. $\int \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^7 x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\cos^6 x}{6} + c$ B) $\frac{\tan^6 x}{6} + c$
 C) $\tan^6 x + c$ D) $\frac{\cot^6 x}{6} + c$
 E) $\cot^6 x + c$

3. $\int \frac{dx}{3\sec x}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{3}\sin x + c$ B) $\frac{1}{3}\cos x + c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{3}\sin x + c$ D) $-\frac{1}{3}\cos x + c$
 E) $\sin x + c$

4. $\int \frac{4\cos 2x}{(\sin 2x)^2} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $-\frac{2}{\sin 2x} + c$ B) $\frac{2}{\sin 2x} + c$
 C) $-\frac{2}{\cos 2x} + c$ D) $\frac{2}{\cos 2x} + c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{\sin 2x} + c$

5. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2(\cos x)} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\tan(\cos x) + c$ B) $\cot(\cos x) + c$
 C) $\cot(\sin x) + c$ D) $\tan(\sin x) + c$
 E) $\tan(\cot x) + c$

6. $\int \frac{5x - 6\sin 4x}{5x^2 + 3\cos 4x} dx$ integralinin sonucu aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?

- A) $\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + 2\sin 2x| + c$
 B) $\frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2 + 2\cos 4x| + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} \ln|5x^2 + 3\cos 4x| + c$
 D) $\frac{3}{2} \ln|3x^2 + 3\cos^2 x| + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{2} \ln|5x^2 - 5\cos 4x| + c$

7. $\int 6\sin 2x \cdot \cos x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\cos^3 x + c$ B) $-4\cos^3 x + c$
 C) $2\cos^3 x + c$ D) $2\sin^3 x + c$
 E) $-2\sin^3 x + c$

8. $\int \frac{\cot x}{\sin^5 x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{5} \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^5 x + c$ B) $\frac{1}{5} \cdot \operatorname{cosec} x^5 + c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{5} \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^5 x + c$ D) $\frac{1}{5} \sec^5 x + c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{5} \cdot \sec^5 x + c$

9. $\int \frac{(\sqrt{\sin x} + 1)^3}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \cos x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\sin x} + 1)^4 + c$ B) $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\sin x} + c$
- C) $-\frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\sin x} + 1)^4 + c$ D) $(\sqrt{\sin x} + 1)^4 + c$
- E) $(\sqrt{\sin x} - 1)^4 + c$

10. $\int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\frac{1}{\sin x - \cos x} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{\cos x - \sin x} + c$
- C) $\frac{1}{\sin x + \cos x} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} x - \sec x} + c$
- E) $\frac{1}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} + c$

11. $\int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x d(\sin 2x)$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\frac{1}{12} \sin 2x + c$ B) $\frac{1}{12} \sin^2 2x + c$
- C) $\frac{1}{12} \sin^3 2x + c$ D) $\frac{1}{12} \sin 2x + c$
- E) $\frac{1}{12} \sin^4 2x + c$

12. $\int (\sin x + \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^3 x) dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$
- B) $\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + c$
- C) $\sin x - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$
- D) $\cos x - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$
- E) $-\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$

13. $\int \cos^3 x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\sin x + \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c$ B) $\sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c$
- C) $\sin x - \sin^3 x + c$ D) $\sin x + \sin^3 x + c$
- E) $\sin x + \sin 3x + c$

14. $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\frac{x}{8} - \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + c$ B) $\frac{x}{8} + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + c$
- C) $8x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + c$ D) $8x + \sin 4x + c$
- E) $\frac{8}{x} - \frac{1}{32} \sin \frac{x}{4} + c$

15. $\int \cos^3 x \cdot \sin^3 x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\cos^4 x + \cos^6 x + c$
- B) $\frac{\cos^4 x}{4} - \frac{\cos^6 x}{6} + c$
- C) $\frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + \frac{\cos^6 x}{6} + c$
- D) $-\frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + \frac{\cos^6 x}{6} + c$
- E) $\cos^4 x - \cos^6 x + c$

16. $\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?
- A) $\arcsin x + c$ B) $\arccos x + c$ C) $\operatorname{arccot}(\cos x) + c$
- D) $\arctan(\sin x) + c$ E) $\sin x + \cos x + c$

TEST 7'NİN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^5 x} dx$ integralinde $u = \sin x \Rightarrow du = \cos x dx$

dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$$\int \frac{du}{u^5} = \int u^{-5} du = \frac{u^{-5+1}}{-5+1} + c$$

$$= \frac{u^{-4}}{-4} + c$$

$$= \frac{\sin^{-4} x}{-4} + c = -\frac{1}{4\sin^4 x} + c \text{ olarak bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

2. $\int \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^7 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^5 x \cdot \cos^2 x} dx$

$$= \int \tan^5 x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\tan x = u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa}$$

$$= \int u^5 du = \frac{1}{6} u^6 + c = \frac{1}{6} \tan^6 x + c \text{ olarak bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

3. $\int \frac{dx}{3\sec x} = \int \frac{dx}{3 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}} = \int \frac{\cos x}{3} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

4. $\int \frac{4\cos 2x}{(\sin 2x)^2} dx$

$$\sin 2x = u$$

$2\cos 2x dx = du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa

$$= \int \frac{2 \cdot 2\cos 2x}{(\sin 2x)^2} dx = \int \frac{2 du}{u^2}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{du}{u^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + c$$

$$= -\frac{2}{u} + c = -\frac{2}{\sin 2x} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

5. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2(\cos x)} dx$

$$\cos x = u$$

$$-\sin x dx = du$$

$\sin x dx = -du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$$= \int \frac{-du}{\sin^2 u} = - \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 u} du$$

$$= -[-\cot u] + c = \cot u + c$$

$$= \cot(\cos x) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

6. $\int \frac{5x - 6\sin 4x}{5x^2 + 3\cos 4x} dx$

$$5x^2 + 3\cos 4x = u$$

$$(10x - 12\sin 4x) dx = du$$

$$2(5x - 6\sin 4x) dx = du$$

$$(5x - 6\sin 4x) dx = \frac{du}{2} \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |5x^2 + 3\cos 4x| + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

7. $\int 6 \sin 2x \cdot \cos x \, dx$

$$= 6 \int (2 \sin x \cos x) \cos x \, dx$$

$$= 12 \int \sin x \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$= 12 \int \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx$$

$$\cos x = u \Rightarrow du = -\sin x \, dx \Rightarrow \sin x \, dx = -du$$

dönüşümü yapılırsa

$$= 12 \int u^2 (-du)$$

$$= -12 \int u^2 \, du = -12 \frac{u^3}{3} + c$$

$$= -4 \cos^3 x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

8. $\int \frac{\cot x}{\sin^5 x} \, dx = \int \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\sin^5 x} \, dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^6 x} \, dx$

$\sin x = u \Rightarrow du = \cos x \, dx$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^6 x} \, dx = \int \frac{du}{u^6} = \int u^{-6} \, du$$

$$= \frac{u^{-5}}{-5} + c = -\frac{1}{5u^5} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5 \sin^5 x} + c = -\frac{1}{5} \operatorname{cosec}^5 x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

9. $\int \frac{(\sqrt{\sin x} + 1)^3}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \cos x \, dx$

$$\sqrt{\sin x} + 1 = u \text{ ise } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} \cdot \cos x \, dx = du$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \cdot \cos x \, dx = 2 \, du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (\sqrt{\sin x} + 1)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \int u^3 \cdot 2 \, du = 2 \int u^3 \, du = 2 \cdot \frac{u^4}{4} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u^4 + c = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\sin x} + 1)^4 + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

10. $\int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} \, dx$

$$\sin x - \cos x = u$$

$$\Rightarrow (\cos x + \sin x) \, dx = du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$\int \frac{(\cos x + \sin x) \, dx}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} = \int \frac{du}{u^2} = \int u^{-2} \, du = \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{u} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sin x - \cos x} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x - \sin x} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

11. $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \, d(\sin 2x)$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int 4 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \, d(\sin 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (2 \sin x \cos x)^2 \, d(\sin 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 2x \, d(\sin 2x)$$

$\sin 2x = u$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int u^2 \, du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{u^3}{3} + c = \frac{1}{12} u^3 + c = \frac{\sin^3 2x}{12} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

12. $\int (\sin x + \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^3 x) \, dx$

$$= \int \sin x \, dx + \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^3 x \, dx$$

$$= -\cos x + \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$= -\cos x + \int \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$= -\cos x + \int (\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x - \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x) \, dx$$

$$= -\cos x + \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x \, dx - \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$\sin x = u$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x \, dx = du \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,}$$

$$= -\cos x + \int u^2 \, du - \int u^4 \, du$$

$$= -\cos x + \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5} + c$$

$$= -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt E

13. $\int \cos^3 x \, dx$

$$= \int \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \int \cos x \, dx - \int \sin^2 x \cos x \, dx$$

$\sin x = u \Rightarrow du = \cos x \, dx$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$$= \sin x - \int u^2 \, du$$

$$= \sin x - \frac{u^3}{3} + c$$

$$= \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

14. $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \, dx$ ifadesi 4 ile çarpılıp 4'e bölünürse,

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int 4 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 2x \, dx \text{ elde edilir.}$$

$$\cos 4x = 1 - 2\sin^2 2x \text{ (yarım açı formülü)}$$

$$\sin^2 2x = \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - \cos 4x) \, dx = \frac{1}{8} x - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} x - \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

15. $\int \cos^3 x \cdot \sin^3 x \, dx$

$$= \int \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x \, dx$$

$$= \int \cos^2 x (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \sin x \, dx$$

$$= \int \cos^2 x \cdot \sin x \, dx - \int \cos^4 x \cdot \sin x \, dx$$

$$\cos x = u \Rightarrow du = -\sin x \, dx \Rightarrow \sin x \, dx = -du$$

dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$= - \int u^2 \, du + \int u^4 \, du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} u^3 + \frac{1}{5} u^5 + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

16. $\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \, dx$ integralinde, $\cos x = u \Rightarrow -\sin x \, dx = du$

dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \, dx = \int \frac{-du}{1 + u^2} = -\arccot u + c$$

$$= -\arccot(\cos x) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

1. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^5 x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{\cos^4 x} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{2\cos^4 x} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{4\cos^4 x} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{4\cos^2 x} + c$

2. $\int \frac{\cos^2 x}{1-\sin x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $x - \cos x + c$ B) $x + \cos x + c$
 C) $x - \sin x + c$ D) $x + \sin x + c$
 E) $x + \tan x + c$

3. $\int \cos^3 x \cdot \tan x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + c$ B) $-\frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + c$ D) $\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + c$

4. $\int \cos^2 x \cdot \tan^2 x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + c$ B) $\frac{1}{2} (x + \sin 2x) + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{4} (x - \sin 2x) + c$

5. $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c$ B) $\frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + c$ C) $\sin x + c$
 D) $\cos x + c$ E) $-\sin x + c$

6. $\int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^3 x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\sin^5 x}{7} - \frac{\sin^7 x}{7} + c$ B) $\frac{\sin^5 x}{5} - \frac{\sin^7 x}{7} + c$
 C) $\frac{\sin^7 x}{5} - \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + c$ D) $\frac{\cos^7 x}{7} - \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + c$
 E) $\frac{\cos^7 x}{7} - \frac{\cos^5 x}{7} + c$

7. $\int \frac{\sin 3x + \sin x}{\cos 3x + \cos x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln |\cos 2x| + c$ B) $-\frac{1}{2} \ln |\cos 2x| + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} \ln |\cos 2x| + c$ D) $-\frac{1}{2} \ln |\sin 2x| + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{2} \ln |\sin 2x| + c$

8. $\int \frac{dx}{\cos 2x + 1}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\tan x + c$ B) $\cot x + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} \tan x + c$ D) $\frac{2}{\cos 2x} + c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{\sin 2x} + c$

9. $\int e^{\sin(x^2+1)} \cdot \cos(x^2+1) \cdot x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $e^{\cos(x^2+1)} + c$ B) $e^{\sin(x^2+1)} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} e^{\cos(x^2+1)} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2} e^{\sin(x^2+1)} + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{4} e^{\sin(x^2+1)} + c$

10. $\int \sin^2(\tan x) \cdot \cos(\tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\tan(\tan x) + c$
 B) $\frac{1}{3} \cos^3(\tan x) + c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{3} \cos^3(\tan x) + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{3} \sin^3(\tan x) + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{3} \sin^2(\tan x) + c$

11. $\int \cos 6x \cdot \sqrt{8 - \sin 6x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\sqrt{8 - \sin 6x} + c$ B) $\sqrt[3]{(8 - \sin 6x)^2} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{9} \sqrt{\sin 6x} + c$ D) $-\frac{1}{9} \sqrt{(8 - \sin 6x)^3} + c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{8 - \sin 6x} + c$

12. $\int \cot x \cdot \tan(\ln(\sin x)) dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\ln|\sin(\ln(\cos x))| + c$
 B) $-\ln|\sin(\ln(\cos x))| + c$
 C) $\ln|\cos(\ln(\sin x))| + c$
 D) $\ln|\cos(\ln(\cos x))| + c$
 E) $-\ln|\cos(\ln(\sin x))| + c$

13. $\int \frac{2x^4 dx}{\sin^2(x^5-1)}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $-\frac{2}{5} \cot(x^5-1) + c$ B) $-\frac{2}{5} \cot(1-x^5) + c$
 C) $\frac{2}{5} \tan(1-x^5) + c$ D) $\frac{2}{5} \tan(x^5-1) + c$
 E) $\frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{\cos(x^5-1)} + c$

14. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} e^{\arcsin x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $e^{\sin x} + c$ B) $e^{\cos x} + c$
 C) $e^{\arcsin x} + c$ D) $-e^{\arcsin x} + c$
 E) $e^{\arccos x} + c$

15. $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^3 x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\cos^5 x}{5} - \frac{\cos^7 x}{7} + c$
 B) $\frac{\cos^5 x}{5} - \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + c$
 C) $\frac{\cos^5 x}{5} - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c$
 D) $\frac{\sin^5 x}{5} - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c$
 E) $\frac{\sin^3 x}{3} - \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + c$

16. $\int \frac{\cos^7(\sin x) \cdot \sin(\sin x)}{\sec x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{8} \cos^8 x + c$
 B) $-\frac{1}{8} \cos^8 x + c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{8} \cos^8(\cos x^8) + c$
 D) $-\frac{1}{8} \cos^8(\sin x) + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{8} \cos(\sin^8 x) + c$

TEST 8'İN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^5 x} dx$
 $\cos x = u \Rightarrow \sin x dx = -du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,
 $= \int -\frac{du}{u^5} = -\int u^{-5} du = -\frac{u^{-4}}{-4} + c$
 $= \frac{1}{4\cos^4 x} + c$ bulunur.

Yanıt C

2. $\int \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 - \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{1 - \sin x} dx$
 $= \int \frac{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)} dx$
 $= \int (1 + \sin x) dx = \int dx + \int \sin x dx$
 $= x - \cos x + c$

Yanıt A

3. $\int \cos^3 x \cdot \tan x dx = \int \cos^3 x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$
 $= \int \cos^2 x \cdot \sin x dx$
 $\cos x = u$
 $-\sin x dx = du$
 $\sin x dx = -du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,
 $= \int -u^2 du = -\int u^2 du = -\frac{1}{3} u^3 + c$
 $= -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + c$ bulunur.

Yanıt C

4. $\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$ (yarım açı)
 $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$ olur.
 $\int \cos^2 x \cdot \tan^2 x dx = \int \cos^2 x \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$
 $= \int \sin^2 x dx = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int dx - \int \cos 2x dx \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + c$

Yanıt A

5. $\sin x = u$
 $\cos x dx = du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,
 $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x dx$
 $= \int u^2 du = \frac{u^3}{3} + c$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + c$ bulunur.

Yanıt A

6. $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$
 $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$
 $\int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^3 x dx$
 $= \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x dx$
 $= \int \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x dx$
 $= \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x dx - \int \sin^6 x \cdot \cos x dx$

$\sin x = u$
 $\cos x dx = du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,
 $= \int u^4 du - \int u^6 du = \frac{u^5}{5} - \frac{u^7}{7} + c$
 $= \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x + c$ bulunur.

Yanıt B

7. $\int \frac{\sin 3x + \sin x}{\cos 3x + \cos x} dx$ dönüşüm uygulanırsa,
 $\frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{3x+x}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{3x-x}{2} \right)}{2 \cos \left(\frac{3x+x}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{3x-x}{2} \right)} dx$
 $= \int \frac{2 \sin 2x \cdot \cos x}{2 \cos 2x \cdot \cos x} dx$
 $= \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} dx$ olur.
 $\cos 2x = u$
 $-2 \sin 2x dx = du$
 $\sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,
 $= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2} du}{u} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u}$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + c$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \ln |\cos 2x| + c$ bulunur.

Yanıt B

CELAL AYDIN YAYINLARI

$$8. \int \frac{dx}{\cos 2x + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{(2 \cos^2 x - 1) + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 x} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan x + c$$

Yanıt C

$$9. \int e^{\sin(x^2 + 1)} \cdot \cos(x^2 + 1) \cdot x dx$$

$$\sin(x^2 + 1) = u$$

$$\cos(x^2 + 1) \cdot 2x dx = du$$

$$\cos(x^2 + 1) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2} du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa}$$

$$\int e^u \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} du\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{2} e^u + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{\sin(x^2 + 1)} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

$$10. \int \sin^2(\tan x) \cdot \cos(\tan x) \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\sin(\tan x) = u$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cos(\tan x) dx = du$$

$$\sec^2 x \cos(\tan x) dx = du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$= \int u^2 du = \frac{1}{3} u^3 + c = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3(\tan x) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

$$11. \int \cos 6x \cdot \sqrt{8 - \sin 6x} dx$$

$$8 - \sin 6x = u$$

$$-6 \cos 6x dx = du$$

$$\cos 6x dx = -\frac{1}{6} du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$\int \sqrt{8 - \sin 6x} \cdot \cos 6x dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{u} \left(-\frac{1}{6} du\right) = -\frac{1}{6} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{9} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{9} \sqrt{(8 - \sin 6x)^3} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

$$12. \int \cot x \cdot \tan(\ln(\sin x)) dx$$

$$\ln(\sin x) = u$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$= \int \tan(\ln(\sin x)) \cdot \cot x dx$$

$$\int \tan u du = \int \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} du$$

$$\cos u = v$$

$$-\sin u du = dv$$

$$\sin u du = -dv \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$= \int \frac{-dv}{v} = -\int \frac{dv}{v} = -\ln |v| + c$$

$$= -\ln |\cos u| + c$$

$$= -\ln |\cos(\ln(\sin x))| + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt E

$$13. \int \frac{2x^4 dx}{\sin^2(x^5 - 1)}$$

$$x^5 - 1 = u$$

$$5x^4 dx = du$$

$$x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$\int \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} du}{\sin^2 u} = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{du}{\sin^2 u}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \cot u + c$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \cot(x^5 - 1) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

$$14. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot e^{\arcsin x} dx$$

$$\arcsin x = u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot e^{\arcsin x} dx = \int e^u du = e^u + c$$

$$= e^{\arcsin x} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

15. $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

$\Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$

$\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^3 x dx$

$= \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x dx$

$= \int \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x dx$

$= \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx - \int \sin^4 x \cos x dx$

$\sin x = u$

$\cos x dx = du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$= \int u^2 du - \int u^4 du = \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5} + c$

$= \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$ bulunur.

Yanıt E

16. $\int \cos^7(\sin x) \cdot \sin(\sin x) \cdot \cos x dx$

$\cos(\sin x) = u$

$\cos x \cdot (-\sin(\sin x)) dx = du$

$\cos x \cdot \sin(\sin x) dx = -du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$-\int u^7 du = -\frac{1}{8} u^8 + c$

$= -\frac{1}{8} \cos^8(\sin x) + c$ bulunur.

Yanıt D

1. $\int \cos(4x-3)dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{4} \cos(4x-3) + c$ B) $\frac{1}{4} \cos(4x+3) + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{4} \sin(4x+3) + c$ D) $\frac{1}{4} \sin(4x-3) + c$
 E) $\sin(4x-3) + c$

2. $\int 2\cos^2 x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\sin 2x}{2} + x + c$ B) $\cos 2x + x + c$
 C) $\sin 2x + x + c$ D) $\cos 2x + c$
 E) $\frac{\cos 2x}{2} + x + c$

3. $\int (\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x) \sin 2x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\cos^2 2x}{4} + c$ B) $\frac{\cos^2 x}{4} + c$
 C) $\frac{\sin^2 2x}{4} + c$ D) $\frac{\sin^2 x}{4} + c$
 E) $-\frac{\cos^2 x}{4} + c$

4. $\int \frac{4}{\cos^2(4x-4)} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\tan(4x-4) + c$ B) $\cot(4x-4) + c$
 C) $\tan(4x+4) + c$ D) $\cot(4x+4) + c$
 E) $\sec(4x-4) + c$

5. $\int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\tan x + \cot x - x + c$ B) $\sin x + \cos x + \ln|x| + c$
 C) $\tan x + \cot x + x + c$ D) $\sin x + \cos x + x + c$
 E) $\tan x - \cot x + \ln|x| + c$

6. $\int \cos(x+1) \cdot \cos(x-1) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \cos x \right) + c$
 B) $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x \cos 2 \right) + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \cos 2x \right) + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \cos 2 \right) + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x \sin 2 \right) + c$

7. $\int \cos x \cdot \cos 2x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c$
 B) $\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x + c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x + c$

8. $\int \sin 4x \cdot \sin 3x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\cos 7x - 7 \cos x}{14} + c$ B) $\frac{\sin 7x - 7 \sin x}{14} + c$
 C) $\cos 4x \cdot \cos 3x + c$ D) $\frac{\sin 7x + 7 \sin x}{14} + c$
 E) $\frac{7 \sin x - \sin 7x}{14} + c$

9. $\int \cos 2x \cdot \sin 8x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\sin 2x + \cos 8x}{16} + c$
 B) $\frac{3 \cos 10x + 5 \cos 6x}{60} + c$
 C) $\frac{-3 \cos 10x - 5 \cos 6x}{60} + c$
 D) $\frac{\sin 10x + \sin 6x}{2} + c$
 E) $\frac{3 \sin 10x - 5 \cos 6x}{60} + c$

10. $\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$ integralinin eđiti ařađıdakilerden hangisidir?

- A) $-\arccot(\cos x) + c$
 B) $2 \arctan(\cos x) + c$
 C) $-\arctan(\cos x) + c$
 D) $-\arctan(\sin x) + c$
 E) $-\arccot(\sin x) + c$

11. $\int \sin^3 x \cos^6 x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{7 \cos^9 x - 9 \cos^7 x}{63} + c$ B) $\frac{\cos^8 x}{8} + c$
 C) $\frac{9 \cos^7 x - 7 \cos^9 x}{63} + c$ D) $\frac{\sin^4 x}{8} + c$
 E) $\frac{7 \sin^9 x - 9 \sin^7 x}{63} + c$

12. $\int \cos^4 x \cdot \sin^2 x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\left(\frac{1}{48} \cos^3 2x + \frac{1}{16} x - \frac{1}{64} \cos 4x \right) + c$
 B) $\left(\frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x - \frac{1}{16} x + \frac{1}{64} \sin 4x \right) + c$
 C) $\left(\frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + \frac{1}{16} x - \frac{1}{64} \sin 4x \right) + c$
 D) $\left(\frac{1}{64} \sin^3 2x + \frac{1}{48} x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 4x \right) + c$
 E) $\left(\frac{1}{64} \cos^3 2x - \frac{1}{48} x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x \right) + c$

13. $\int \sin 5x \cdot \cos^2 5x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $-\frac{\sin^3 2x}{15} + c$ B) $\frac{\sin^3 2x}{15} + c$
 C) $-\frac{\cos^3 5x}{15} + c$ D) $\frac{\cos^3 5x}{15} + c$
 E) $-\cos^3 5x + c$

14. $\int \sin^5 x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\sin^6 x}{6} + c$
 B) $\frac{10 \cos^3 x - 15 \cos x - 3 \cos^5 x}{15} + c$
 C) $\frac{\sin^6 x}{6} + c$
 D) $\frac{3 \cos^5 x + 15 \cos x - 10 \cos^3 x}{15} + c$
 E) $\tan^5 x + c$

15. $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos^6 x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{2 \cdot \cos^4 x} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{2 \cdot \sin^4 x} + c$
 C) $\cos^4 x + c$ D) $\sin^4 x + c$
 E) $\frac{\cos^4 x}{2} + c$

16. $\int \frac{\cos^5 x}{\sin x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\ln|\sin x| + \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + c$
 B) $\ln|\cos x| + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + c$
 C) $\ln|\cos x| + \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + c$
 D) $\ln|\sin x| + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + c$
 E) $\ln|\sin x| - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + c$

TEST 9'UN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $\int \cos(4x-3)dx$ integralinde
 $4x-3=u$
 $4dx=du$
 $dx=\frac{1}{4}du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$$= \int \cos u \cdot \frac{1}{4} du = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos u du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin u + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin(4x-3) + c$$

Yanıt D

2. Yarım açı formülü uygulanırsa,
 $\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$
 $2\cos^2 x = \cos 2x + 1$

$$\int 2\cos^2 x dx = \int (\cos 2x + 1) dx$$

$$= \int \cos 2x dx + \int dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x + c$$

Yanıt A

3. $\int (\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x) \sin 2x dx$

$$= \int \underbrace{(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)}_{-\cos 2x} \underbrace{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}_1 \cdot \sin 2x dx$$

$$= - \int \cos 2x \cdot \sin 2x dx$$

$$\cos 2x = u$$

$$-2 \sin 2x dx = du$$

$$\sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$= - \int u \left(-\frac{1}{2} du \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int u du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^2}{2} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} u^2 + c$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 2x}{4} + c$$

Yanıt A

4. $\int \frac{4}{\cos^2(4x-4)} dx$

$$4x-4=u$$

$$4dx=du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{\cos^2 u} = \tan u + c = \tan(4x-4) + c$$

Yanıt A

5. $\int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= -\cot x + \tan x + \ln|x| + c$$

Yanıt E

6. Ters dönüşüm formülü

$$\cos a \cdot \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]$$

$$\int \cos(x+1) \cdot \cos(x-1) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} [\cos((x+1)+(x-1)) + \cos((x+1)-(x-1))] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x + \cos 2) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + \frac{1}{2} x \cdot \cos 2 + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \cos 2 + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x \cos 2 \right) + c$$

Yanıt B

CELAL AYDIN YAYINLARI

7. Ters dönüşüm formülü uygulanırsa,

$$\cos a \cdot \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \cos x \cdot \cos 2x dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{2} [\cos(2x+x) + \cos(2x-x)] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 3x + \cos x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 3x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right) + \frac{1}{2} (\sin x) + c \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

8. Ters dönüşüm formülü uygulanırsa,

$$\sin a \cdot \sin b = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) - \cos(a-b)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \sin 4x \cdot \sin 3x dx \\ &= \int -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(4x+3x) - \cos(4x-3x)] dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 7x - \cos x) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \cos x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 7x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{7} \sin 7x + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{14} \sin 7x + c \\ &= \frac{7 \sin x - \sin 7x}{14} + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

9. $\int \cos 2x \cdot \sin 8x dx$ (Ters dönüşüm formülü uygulanır.)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin(8x+2x) + \sin(8x-2x)] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sin 10x + \sin 6x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 10x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 6x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{10} \cos 10x \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{6} \cos 6x \right) + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{20} \cos 10x - \frac{1}{12} \cos 6x + c \\ &= \frac{-3 \cos 10x - 5 \cos 6x}{60} + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$10. \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\cos x = u$$

$$-\sin x dx = du$$

$$\sin x dx = -du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{-du}{1 + u^2} = -\int \frac{du}{1 + u^2}$$

$$= -\arctan u + c$$

$$= -\arctan (\cos x) + c$$

Yanıt C

$$11. \int \sin^3 x \cos^6 x dx$$

$$= \int \cos^6 x \cdot \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$= \int \cos^6 x (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$= \int \cos^6 x \sin x dx - \int \cos^8 x \sin x dx$$

$$\cos x = u$$

$$-\sin x dx = du$$

$$\sin x dx = -du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa}$$

$$= \int u^6 (-du) - \int u^8 (-du) = -\int u^6 du + \int u^8 du$$

$$= -\frac{u^7}{7} + \frac{u^9}{9} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{7} \cos^7 x + \frac{1}{9} \cos^9 x + c$$

$$= \frac{7 \cos^9 x - 9 \cos^7 x}{63} + c$$

Yanıt A

$$12. \int \cos^4 x \cdot \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= \int \cos^2 x \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$(\sin 2x)^2 = 4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 2x dx$$

$$2 \cos^2 x - 1 = \cos 2x$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2} \right) \sin^2 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(\int \cos 2x \sin^2 2x dx + \int \sin^2 2x dx \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin 2x = u \\ 2 \cos 2x dx = du \end{array} \right\} \cos 2x dx = \frac{du}{2} \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 - 2 \sin^2 2x = \cos 4x \\ \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} = \sin^2 2x \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int u^2 du + \int \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} u^3 + c_1 + \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{6} \sin^3 2x + \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + c$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + \frac{1}{16} x - \frac{1}{64} \sin 4x \right) + c$$

Yanıt C

13. $\int \sin 5x \cdot \cos^2 5x dx$
 $\cos 5x = u$
 $-5 \sin 5x dx = du$
 $\sin 5x dx = -\frac{1}{5} du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos^2 5x \cdot \sin 5x dx &= \int u^2 \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) du \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} \int u^2 du \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{u^3}{3} + c \\ &= -\frac{\cos^3 5x}{15} + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

14. $\int \sin^5 x dx = \int \sin^4 x \sin x dx$
 $= \int (\sin^2 x)^2 \sin x dx$
 $= \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \sin x dx$
 $= \int (1 - 2\cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) \sin x dx$
 $= \int \sin x dx - 2 \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx + \int \cos^4 x \sin x dx$
 $\cos x = u$
 $-\sin x dx = du$
 $\sin x dx = -du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,
 $= \int (-du) - 2 \int u^2 (-du) + \int u^4 (-du)$
 $= \int (-du) + 2 \int u^2 du - \int u^4 du$
 $= -u + 2 \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5} + c$
 $= -\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + c$
 $= \frac{10 \cos^3 x - 15 \cos x - 3 \cos^5 x}{15} + c$

Yanıt B

15. $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos^6 x} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^6 x} dx$
 $= 2 \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos^5 x}$
 $\cos x = u$
 $-\sin x dx = du$
 $\sin x dx = -du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,
 $= 2 \int \frac{-du}{u^5} = -2 \int \frac{du}{u^5} = -2 \int u^{-5} du$
 $= -2 \frac{u^{-4}}{-4} + c = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u^4} + c$
 $= \frac{1}{2 \cos^4 x} + c$

Yanıt A

16. $\int \frac{\cos^5 x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{(\cos^2 x)^2 \cdot \cos x}{\sin x} dx$
 $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$
 $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$
 $= \int \frac{(1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \cdot \cos x}{\sin x} dx$
 $= \int \frac{(1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) \cdot \cos x}{\sin x} dx$
 $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$
 $= \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx - \int \sin 2x dx + \int \sin^3 x \cos x dx$
 $\sin x = u$
 $\cos x dx = du$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,
 $= \int \frac{du}{u} - \int \sin 2x dx + \int u^3 du$
 $= \ln|u| - \frac{1}{2}(-\cos 2x) + \frac{u^4}{4} + c$
 $= \ln|\sin x| + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 x + c$

Yanıt D

1. $\int \cos 7x \cdot \cos 3x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{5} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 10x) + c$
 B) $\frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{5} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 10x) + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{5} \sin 10x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x) + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{5} \sin 10x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x) + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{5} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) + c$

2. $\int 8 \cos x \cdot \cos 3x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\sin 4x - 2 \sin 2x + c$
 B) $4 \sin 4x - 2 \sin 2x + c$
 C) $\sin 4x + 2 \sin 2x + c$
 D) $2 \sin 2x - \sin 4x + c$
 E) $\sin 4x + \sin 2x + c$

3. $\int (4 + \sin \frac{x}{4}) \cdot \cos \frac{x}{4} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $16 \sin \frac{x}{4} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{4} + c$
 B) $8 \cos^2 \frac{x}{4} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{4} + c$
 C) $16 \cos \frac{x}{4} + 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{4} + c$
 D) $16 \sin \frac{x}{4} + 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + c$
 E) $16 \sin \frac{x}{4} - \cos \frac{x}{2} + c$

4. $\int \sin \frac{x}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{6} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $3 \cos \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{6} + c$
 B) $-\cos \frac{x}{2} + 3 \cos \frac{x}{6} + c$
 C) $-\cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{x}{6} + c$
 D) $\cos \frac{x}{2} - 3 \cos \frac{x}{6} + c$
 E) $-\cos \frac{x}{2} - 3 \cos \frac{x}{6} + c$

5. $f(x) = \int 2 \sin 2x \cdot \cos 3x dx$ ve $f(0) = \frac{9}{10}$

olduğuna göre, $f(\frac{\pi}{3})$ ifadesinin eşiti kaçtır?

- A) $2\sqrt{3}$ B) $\sqrt{3} + 2$ C) $\sqrt{3} + 1$
 D) $2 - \sqrt{3}$ E) $\frac{1}{2}$

6. $n \neq 0$ olmak üzere;

$\int \sin(7nx) \cos(5nx) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $-\frac{1}{24n} \cos(12nx) - \frac{1}{4n} \cos(2nx) + c$
 B) $-\frac{1}{24} \cos(12nx) - \frac{1}{4} \cos(2nx) + c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{24} \sin(12nx) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2nx) + c$
 D) $-\frac{1}{24n} \cos(12nx) + \frac{1}{4n} \sin(2nx) + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{24} (\sin(12nx) + 6 \cos(2nx)) + c$

7. $\int \sin 5x \cdot \cos^3 5x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{20} \cos^3 5x + c$ B) $\frac{1}{20} \cos^4 10x + c$
 C) $-\frac{1}{20} \sin^4 5x + c$ D) $-\frac{1}{20} \cos^4 5x + c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{10} \sin^4 10x + c$

8. $\int \cos^3 x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\sin^3 x - \sin x + c$ B) $\frac{3 \sin^3 x - \sin x}{3} + c$
 C) $\frac{3 \sin x - \sin^3 x}{3} + c$ D) $\frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + c$
 E) $\frac{3 \cos x - \cos^3 x}{3} + c$

9. $\int \cos^4 x dx$ integralinin eřiti nedir?

- A) $3x + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + \frac{\sin 4x}{4} + c$
 B) $\frac{1}{8}(3x + 2\sin 2x + \frac{\sin 4x}{4}) + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{16}(3x + 2\sin 2x + \sin 4x) + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{4}(3x + 2\sin 2x + \frac{\sin 4x}{4}) + c$
 E) $3x + \sin 2x + \sin 4x + c$

10. $\int 6\cos^5 x \sin x dx$ integralinin eřiti nedir?

- A) $-\cos^6 x + c$ B) $\cos^6 x + c$
 C) $\sin^6 x + c$ D) $-\cos^5 x + c$
 E) $\sin^5 x + c$

11. $\int \cos 4x \cos 6x dx$ integralinin eřiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\sin 4x + \sin 6x}{24} + c$ B) $\frac{2\sin 4x + \sin 6x}{12} + c$
 C) $\frac{\cos 10x + \cos 2x}{2} + c$ D) $\frac{\sin 10x + \sin 2x}{2} + c$
 E) $\frac{\sin 10x + 5\sin 2x}{20} + c$

12. $\int \cos^4 x \sin^4 x dx$ integralinin eřiti nedir?

- A) $x + \cos 4x + c$ B) $\frac{x}{32} + \frac{\cos 4x}{128} + c$
 C) $\frac{x}{32} - \frac{\cos 4x}{128} + c$ D) $\frac{x}{32} + \frac{\sin 4x}{128} + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{128} \left[3x - \sin 4x + \frac{\sin 8x}{8} \right] + c$

13. $\int 6\sin^5 x \cos x dx$ integralinin eřiti nedir?

- A) $\cos^6 x + c$ B) $\sin^6 x + c$
 C) $\sin^5 x + c$ D) $\frac{\cos^6 x + x}{6} + c$
 E) $\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x + c$

14. $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{3 - \cos^2 x} dx$ integralinin eřiti nedir?

- A) $\ln |\sin 2x| + c$ B) $\frac{1}{3 - \cos^2 x} + c$
 C) $\ln |3 - \cos^2 x| + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2} \ln |3 - \cos^2 x| + c$
 E) $\ln |3 - \sin^2 x| + c$

15. $\int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx$ integralinin eřiti nedir?

- A) $\ln |1 + \sin x| + c$ B) $\ln |1 + \cos x| + c$
 C) $\ln |1 - \sin x| + c$ D) $\ln |1 - \cos x| + c$
 E) $\ln |\sin x + \cos x| + c$

16. $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} dx$ integralinin eřiti nedir?

- A) $1 + \sin^2 x + c$ B) $\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} + c$
 C) $\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} + c$ D) $\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} + c$
 E) $\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} + c$

TEST 10'UN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. Ters dönüşüm formülü uygulanırsa,

$$\begin{aligned}\cos a \cdot \cos b &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)] \\ \int \cos 7x \cdot \cos 3x \, dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} [\cos(7x+3x) + \cos(7x-3x)] \, dx \text{ olur.} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 10x + \cos 4x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 10x \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{10} \sin 10x \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + c \\ &= \frac{1}{20} \sin 10x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + c \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin 10x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x \right) + c\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

2. $\int 8 \cdot \cos x \cdot \cos 3x \, dx$ (Ters dönüşüm uygulanırsa)

$$\begin{aligned}&= 8 \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(3x+x) + \cos(3x-x)) \, dx \\ &= 4 \int (\cos 4x + \cos 2x) \, dx \\ &= 4 \int \cos 4x \, dx + 4 \int \cos 2x \, dx \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + c \\ &= \sin 4x + 2 \sin 2x + c\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

3. $\int (4 + \sin \frac{x}{4}) \cdot \cos \frac{x}{4} \, dx$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \int 4 \cdot \cos \frac{x}{4} \, dx + \int \sin \frac{x}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{4} \, dx \\ \sin a \cdot \cos a &= \frac{\sin 2a}{2} \text{ (yarım açılı)} \\ \sin \frac{x}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{4} &= \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{2} \text{ dir.} \\ &= 4 \int \cos \frac{x}{4} \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \sin \frac{x}{2} \, dx \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} \sin \frac{x}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) + c \\ &= 16 \cdot \sin \frac{x}{4} - \cos \frac{x}{2} + c\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

4. Ters dönüşüm formülü uygulanırsa,

$$\begin{aligned}\sin a \cdot \cos b &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)] \\ \int \sin \frac{x}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{6} \, dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin\left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{6}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{6}\right) \right] \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{6} \right) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin \frac{x}{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \sin \frac{x}{6} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\frac{1}{6}} \cos \frac{x}{6} \right) + c \\ &= -\cos \frac{x}{2} - 3 \cos \frac{x}{6} + c\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

5. $f(x) = \int 2 \sin 2x \cdot \cos 3x \, dx$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= 2 \int \sin 2x \cdot \cos 3x \, dx \\ f(x) &= 2 \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x+3x) + \sin(2x-3x)] \, dx \\ f(x) &= \int [\sin 5x + \sin(-x)] \, dx \\ f(x) &= \int \sin 5x \, dx - \int \sin x \, dx \\ f(x) &= -\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x + \cos x + c \\ f(0) &= -\frac{1}{5} \cos 0 + \cos 0 + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} + 1 + c = \frac{9}{10} \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{10} \\ f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) &= -\frac{1}{5} \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{10} \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} \\ &= -\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$\begin{aligned}
6. \quad & \int \sin(7nx) \cdot \cos(5nx) \, dx \\
&= \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin(7nx + 5nx) + \sin(7nx - 5nx)] \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin(12nx) + \sin(2nx)) \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(12nx) \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(2nx) \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{12n} \cdot \cos(12nx) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2n} \cdot \cos(2nx) \right) + c \\
&= -\frac{1}{24n} \cos(12nx) - \frac{1}{4n} \cos(2nx) + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \quad & \int \sin 5x \cdot \cos^3 5x \, dx \\
&= \int \cos^3 5x \cdot \sin 5x \, dx \\
&\left(\begin{array}{l} \cos 5x = u \\ -5 \sin 5x \, dx = du \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\ \sin 5x \, dx = -\frac{1}{5} \, du \text{ olur.} \end{array} \right) \\
&= \int u^3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{5} \, du \right) = -\frac{1}{5} \int u^3 \, du \\
&= -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{u^4}{4} + c \\
&= -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{\cos^4 5x}{4} + c \\
&= -\frac{1}{20} \cdot \cos^4 5x + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \quad & \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \\
& \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \\
& \text{O halde;} \\
& \int \cos^3 x \, dx = \int \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x \, dx \\
&= \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x \, dx \\
&= \int \cos x \, dx - \int \sin^2 x \cos x \, dx \\
&\left(\begin{array}{l} \sin x = u \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa} \\ \cos x \, dx = du \text{ olur.} \end{array} \right) \\
&= \int \cos x \, dx - \int u^2 \, du \\
&= \sin x - \frac{u^3}{3} + c \\
&= \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + c \\
&= \frac{3 \sin x - \sin^3 x}{3} + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

9. Yarım açı formülü uygulanırsa,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 \\
& \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \\
& \int \cos^4 x \, dx = \int (\cos^2 x)^2 \, dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos 2x)^2 \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^2 2x \, dx \\
& \cos 4x = 2 \cdot \cos^2 2x - 1 \text{ (Yarım açı formülü)} \\
& \cos^2 2x = \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx + \frac{1}{8} \left(\int dx + \int \cos 4x \, dx \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + \frac{1}{8} \left(x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + c \\
&= \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + c \\
&= \frac{3x}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + c \\
&= \frac{1}{8} (3x + 2 \sin 2x + \frac{\sin 4x}{4}) + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned}
10. \quad & \int 6 \cdot \cos^5 x \cdot \sin x \, dx \\
&= 6 \int \cos^5 x \cdot \sin x \, dx \\
& \cos x = u \\
& -\sin x \, dx = du \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa} \\
& \sin x \, dx = -du \text{ olur.} \\
&= 6 \int u^5 (-du) = -6 \int u^5 \, du \\
&= -6 \frac{u^6}{6} + c \\
&= -u^6 + c \\
&= -\cos^6 x + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

11. $\int \cos 4x \cdot \cos 6x dx$ (Ters dönüşüm uygulanır.)

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} [\cos(6x + 4x) + \cos(6x - 4x)] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 10x + \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 10x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{10} \sin 10x \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \sin 10x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c$$

$$= \frac{\sin 10x + 5 \sin 2x}{20} + c$$

Yanıt E

12. $\int \cos^4 x \cdot \sin^4 x dx$
 $(\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x)$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \int 16 \cos^4 x \cdot \sin^4 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \int (2 \sin x \cos x)^4 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \int \sin^4 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \int (\sin^2 2x)^2 dx$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \text{ (yarım açılı)}$$

$$\cos 4x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 2x$$

$$\sin^2 2x = \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} \right)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \int (1 - 2 \cos 4x + \cos^2 4x) dx$$

$$\cos 8x = 2 \cos^2 4x - 1$$

$$\cos^2 4x = \frac{\cos 8x + 1}{2} \text{ dir.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \int \left(1 - 2 \cos 4x + \frac{\cos 8x + 1}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{128} \int (3 - 4 \cos 4x + \cos 8x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{128} \left(3x - \sin 4x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 8x \right) + c$$

Yanıt E

13. $\int 6 \sin^5 x \cdot \cos x dx = 6 \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x dx$
 $\sin x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa
 $\cos x dx = du$ olur.

$$= 6 \int u^5 du = 6 \cdot \frac{u^6}{6} + c = u^6 + c$$

$$= \sin^6 x + c$$

Yanıt B

14. $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{3 - \cos^2 x} dx$
 $\cos^2 x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa
 $-2 \cos x \sin x dx = du$
 $-\sin 2x dx = du$
 $\sin 2x dx = -du$ olur.

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{3 - \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{-du}{3 - u} = \ln|3 - u| + c$$

$$= \ln|3 - \cos^2 x| + c$$

Yanıt C

15. $\int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx$
 $\sin x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa
 $\cos x dx = du$ olur.

$$= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{du}{1 + u} = \ln|1 + u| + c$$

$$= \ln|1 + \sin x| + c$$

Yanıt A

16. $\int \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} dx$
 $\sin^2 x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,
 $2 \sin x \cos x dx = du$
 $\sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} du$ olur.

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x dx}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} du}{\sqrt{1 + u}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 + u}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + u)^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1 + u)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + c$$

$$= (1 + u)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} + c$$

Yanıt D

1. $\int xe^{2x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{e^{2x}}{4}(2x-1) + c$ B) $e^{2x} \cdot (2x-1) + c$
 C) $e^{2x} - 1 + c$ D) $x \cdot e^{2x} - e^x + c$
 E) $xe^{2x} + c$

2. $\int x^2 \ln x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $x^3 \ln x - x^3 + c$ B) $\frac{x^3}{9} \cdot (3 \ln x - 1) + c$
 C) $x^3 \ln x - x + c$ D) $x^2 \ln x - x^3 + c$
 E) $x \ln x + c$

3. $\int \ln x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $x \ln x + c$ B) $x \cdot (\ln x - 1) + c$
 C) $x^2 \ln x - x + c$ D) $\ln x - x^2 + c$
 E) $x^2 \ln x + c$

4. $\int x \cdot \sin x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $x \sin x + c$ B) $-x \cos x + c$
 C) $x \sin x - x \cos x + c$ D) $x \cos x - \sin x + c$
 E) $-x \cos x + \sin x + c$

5. $\int e^x \cdot \cos x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{e^x \cdot (\cos x + \sin x)}{2} + c$
 B) $\frac{e^x \cdot (\cos x - \sin x)}{2} + c$
 C) $\frac{e^x \cos x}{2} + c$
 D) $\frac{e^x \sin x}{2} + c$
 E) $e^x \cdot (\cos x + \sin x) + c$

6. $\int x^2 \cdot \cos x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x + c$
 B) $(x^2 - 2) \cos x + 2x \sin x + c$
 C) $x^2 \cos x - 2 \cos x + c$
 D) $(x^2 - 2) \sin x - 2x \cos x + c$
 E) $(x^2 - 2) \sin x + 2x \cos x + c$

7. $\int \arccos x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$
 B) $x \cdot \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$
 C) $x^2 + \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$
 D) $x \cdot \arccos x + c$
 E) $x \cdot \arccos x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$

8. $\int x^3 \cdot \ln x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{4} x^2 \ln x - \frac{x^2}{16} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{x^4}{16} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x + \frac{x^4}{16} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{4} x^2 \ln x + \frac{x^2}{16} + c$
 E) $x^4 \ln x - \frac{x^4}{16} + c$

9. $\int x^2 \ln(x+2) dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{(x^3+8)}{3} \ln(x+2) - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{4x}{3} + c$
 B) $\frac{(x^3+8)}{3} \ln(x+2) + \frac{x^3}{9} - \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{4x}{3} + c$
 C) $\frac{(x^3+8)}{3} \ln(x+2) + \frac{x^3}{9} - \frac{x}{3} + c$
 D) $\frac{(x^3+8)}{3} \ln(x+2) + \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{4x}{3} - 4 + c$
 E) $\ln(x+2) + \frac{x^3}{9} - \frac{x^2}{3} + c$

10. $\int e^{2x} \cdot x^2 dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{e^{2x}}{2} (x^2 + x + 1) + c$ B) $\frac{e^{2x}}{4} (2x^2 + 2x + 1) + c$
 C) $\frac{e^{2x}}{2} (x^2 - x + 1) + c$ D) $\frac{e^{2x}}{4} (2x^2 - 2x + 1) + c$
 E) $e^{2x} (2x^2 - 2x + 1) + c$

11. $\int \arctan x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $x \cdot \arctan x + c$ B) $\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + c$
 C) $\arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x| + c$ D) $\frac{e^x \cdot \sin x}{2} + c$
 E) $x \cdot \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + c$

12. $\int (x^2 + 2x) \cdot e^x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $x^2 e^x + c$ B) $x^2 e^x + 2x e^x + c$
 C) $x e^x + c$ D) $x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + c$
 E) $x^2 e^x - e^x + c$

13. $\int \frac{e^x \cdot x}{(x+1)^2} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{e^x}{x^2+1} + c$ B) $\frac{e^x}{x^2-1} + c$
 C) $\frac{e^x}{x^2} + c$ D) $\frac{e^x}{x-1} + c$
 E) $\frac{e^x}{x+1} + c$

14. $f(x) = \int 2x^5 e^x dx$ ve $f(1) = -87e$ olduđuna gre, $f(0)$ deđeri katır?

- A) $-240-2e$ B) $-240-e$ C) $-240+e$
 D) $-240+2e$ E) 240

15. $\int (x^2+x+1) \cdot e^{-x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $-e^{-x} (x^2 + 3x + 4) + c$
 B) $e^{-x} (x^2 + 3x + 4) + c$
 C) $-e^{-x} (x^2 - 3x + 4) + c$
 D) $e^{-x} (x^2 - 3x + 4) + c$
 E) $-e^x (x^2 + 3x + 4) + c$

16. $\int 4^x \cdot e^x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{4^x \cdot e^x}{1+\ln 4} + c$ B) $\frac{4^x \cdot e^x}{1-\ln 4} + c$
 C) $\frac{4^x \cdot e^x}{\ln 4} + c$ D) $\frac{4^x \cdot e^x}{-1+\ln 4} + c$
 E) $\frac{4^x \cdot e^x}{-1-\ln 4} + c$

TEST 11'İN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $\int x.e^{2x}dx$ integralinde,

$x = u$ ve $e^{2x}dx = dv$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,
 $dx = du$ $\frac{e^{2x}}{2} = v$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x.e^{2x}dx &= u.v - \int v.du \\ &= x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot dx \\ &= x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{e^{2x}}{4} + c \\ &= 2x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{4} - \frac{e^{2x}}{4} + c \\ &= \frac{e^{2x}}{4}(2x-1) + c \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

2. $\int x^2.lnxdx$ integralinde,

$lnx = u$ ve $x^2dx = dv$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\frac{1}{x}dx = du \quad \frac{x^3}{3} = v$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2.lnxdx &= u.v - \int v.du \\ &= ln x \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= ln x \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{x^2}{3} dx \\ &= ln x \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + c \\ &= 3ln x \cdot \frac{x^3}{9} - \frac{x^3}{9} + c \\ &= \frac{x^3}{9} \cdot (3ln x - 1) + c \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

3. $\int lnxdx$ integralinde

$lnx = u$ ve $dx = dv$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\frac{1}{x}dx = du \quad x = v$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int lnxdx &= u.v - \int v.du \\ &= ln x \cdot x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= ln x \cdot x - \int dx \\ &= ln x \cdot x - x + c \\ &= x(ln x - 1) + c \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

4. $\int x.sinxdx$ integralinde,

$x = u$ ve $sinxdx = dv$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,
 $dx = du$ $-\cos x = v$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x.sinxdx &= u.v - \int v.du \\ &= x \cdot (-\cos x) - \int (-\cos x)dx \\ &= -x \cdot \cos x + \int \cos x dx \\ &= -x \cdot \cos x + \sin x + c\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

5. $\int e^x.cosxdx$ integralinde,

$cosx = u$ ve $e^x dx = dv$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,
 $-sinxdx = du$ $e^x = v$

$$\int e^x cosxdx = u.v - \int vdu = cosx.e^x + \int e^x.sinxdx \text{ bulunur.}$$

$\int e^x sinxdx$ integralinde,

$sinx = u$ ve $e^x dx = dv$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,
 $cosxdx = du$ $e^x = v$

$$\int e^x sinx dx = u.v - \int vdu = sinx.e^x - \int cosx.e^x dx \text{ bulunur.}$$

O halde;

$$\begin{aligned}\int e^x cosx dx &= cosx.e^x + [sinx.e^x - \int cosx.e^x dx] \\ \int e^x cosxdx &= cosx.e^x + sinx.e^x - \int cosx.e^x dx\end{aligned}$$

$$2 \int e^x cosxdx = e^x(cosx + sinx)$$

$$\int e^x cosxdx = \frac{e^x(cosx + sinx)}{2} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

6. $\int x^2.cosxdx$ integralinde,

1. Yol:

$x^2 = u$ ve $cosxdx = dv$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,
 $2xdx = du$ $sinx = v$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 cosxdx &= u.v - \int vdu = x^2.sinx - \int sinx.2.xdx \\ &= x^2 sinx - 2 \int sinx.x dx \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

$\int x \cdot \sin x dx$ integralinde,

$x = u$ ve $\sin x dx = dv$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,
 $dx = du$ $-\cos x = v$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x \cdot \sin x dx &= u \cdot v - \int v du \\ &= x \cdot (-\cos x) - \int (-\cos x) dx \\ &= -x \cdot \cos x + \sin x + c \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

O halde;

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 \cos x dx &= x^2 \cdot \sin x - 2[-x \cdot \cos x + \sin x] + c \\ &= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cdot \cos x - 2 \sin x + c \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

II. Yol:

Türev	Integral
—	$\cos x$
x^2	$\sin x$
$-2x$	$-\cos x$
$+2$	$-\sin x$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 \cos x &= x^2 \cdot \sin x + (-2x) \cdot (-\cos x) + 2 \cdot (-\sin x) + c \\ &= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + c \text{ bulunur.} \\ &= (x^2 - 2) \sin x + 2x \cos x + c\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

7. $\int \arccos x dx$ integralinde,

$\arccos x = u$ ve $dx = dv$ dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$$\begin{aligned}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= du \quad x = v \\ \int \arccos x dx &= u \cdot v - \int v du \\ &= x \cdot (\arccos x) - \int x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) dx \\ &= x \cdot \arccos x + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \text{ olur.}\end{aligned}$$

$1 - x^2 = t$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$-2x dx = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + c \\ &= -\sqrt{t} + c = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + c \text{ olur.}\end{aligned}$$

O halde;

$$\int \arccos x dx = x \cdot \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + c \text{ dir.}$$

Yanıt B

8. $\int x^3 \cdot \ln x dx$ integralinde,

$\ln x = u$ ve $x^3 dx = dv$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{x} dx &= du \quad \frac{x^4}{4} = v \\ \int x^3 \ln x dx &= u \cdot v - \int v du \\ &= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \frac{x^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{\ln x \cdot x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \cdot \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + c \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \cdot \ln x - \frac{x^4}{16} + c\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

9. $\int x^2 \ln(x+2) dx$ integralinde,

$\ln(x+2) = u$ ve $x^2 dx = dv$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{x+2} dx &= du \quad \frac{x^3}{3} = v \\ \int x^2 \ln(x+2) dx &= u \cdot v - \int v du \\ &= \ln(x+2) \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2} dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \ln(x+2) - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{x+2} dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 \quad | \quad x+2 \\ -x^3 + 2x^2 \quad | \quad x^2 - 2x + 4 \\ \hline -2x^2 \quad | \quad \\ +2x^2 + 4x \quad | \quad \\ \hline 4x \quad | \quad \\ -4x + 8 \quad | \quad \\ \hline -8 \quad | \quad \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 \ln(x+2) dx &= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln(x+2) - \frac{1}{3} \int (x^2 - 2x + 4 - \frac{8}{x+2}) dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln(x+2) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^2}{2} + 4x - 8 \ln(x+2) \right) + c \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln(x+2) - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{4x}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \ln(x+2) + c \\ &= \frac{(x^3 + 8)}{3} \ln(x+2) - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{4x}{3} + c\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

10. $\int e^{2x} \cdot x^2 dx$ integralinde,

Türev	Integral
$+x^2$	$\frac{e^{2x}}{2}$
$-2x$	$\frac{e^{2x}}{4}$
$+2$	$\frac{e^{2x}}{8}$
$-$	$\frac{e^{2x}}{8}$

$$\int e^{2x} x^2 dx = x^2 \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - 2x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{8} + c$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x}}{4} [2x^2 - 2x + 1] + c$$

Yanıt D

11. $\int \arctan x dx$ integralinde,

$\arctan x = u$ ve $dx = dv$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = du \quad x = v$$

$$\int \arctan x dx = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$= \arctan x \cdot x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \arctan x \cdot x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

(Paydanın türevi payda bulunduğu için)

$$= x \cdot \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + c$$

Yanıt E

12. $\int (x^2 + 2x) \cdot e^x dx$ integralinde,

Türev	Integral
$+(x^2 + 2x)$	e^x
$-(2x + 2)$	e^x
2	e^x

$$\int (x^2 + 2x) e^x dx = (x^2 + 2x) e^x - (2x + 2) e^x + 2 \cdot e^x + c$$

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

$$= e^x (x^2) + c$$

$$= x^2 e^x + c$$

Yanıt A

13. $\int \frac{e^x \cdot x}{(x+1)^2} dx$ integralinde,

$$x \cdot e^x = u \quad \text{ve} \quad \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} = dv \quad \text{dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$e^x \cdot (x+1) dx = du, \quad -\frac{1}{x+1} = v$$

$$\int \frac{e^x \cdot x}{(x+1)^2} dx = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$= -\frac{x \cdot e^x}{(x+1)} + \int (x+1) \cdot e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

$$= -\frac{x e^x}{x+1} + e^x + c = \frac{e^x}{x+1} + c$$

Yanıt E

14. $f(x) = \int 2x^5 \cdot e^x dx$ için

Türev	Integral
$+2x^5$	e^x
$-10x^4$	e^x
$+40x^3$	e^x
$-120x^2$	e^x
$+240x$	e^x
-240	e^x

$$f(x) = \int 2x^5 e^x dx = 2x^5 e^x - 10x^4 e^x + 40x^3 e^x - 120x^2 e^x$$

$$+ 240x e^x - 240 e^x + c$$

$$f(1) = 2e - 10e + 40e - 120e + 240e - 240e + c$$

$$= -88e + c$$

$$f(1) = -87e \Rightarrow -88e + c = -87e$$

$$\Rightarrow c = e \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$f(0) = -240e + e \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

15. $\int (x^2 + x + 1) e^{-x} dx$ integralinde,

Türev	Integral
$+(x^2 + x + 1)$	e^{-x}
$-(2x + 1)$	$-e^{-x}$
$+2$	e^{-x}
	$-e^{-x}$

$$\int (x^2 + x + 1) e^{-x} dx = (x^2 + x + 1)(-e^{-x}) - (2x + 1)e^{-x} + 2 \cdot (-e^{-x}) + c$$

$$= e^{-x}(-x^2 - x - 1 - 2x - 1 - 2) + c$$

$$= e^{-x}(-x^2 - 3x - 4) + c$$

$$= -e^{-x}(x^2 + 3x + 4) + c$$

Yanıt A

16. $\int 4^x \cdot e^x dx$ integralinde,

$$4^x = u \quad \text{ve} \quad e^x dx = dv \quad \text{dönüşümü uygulanırsa,}$$

$$4^x \cdot \ln 4 dx = du, \quad e^x = v$$

$$\int 4^x \cdot e^x dx = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$\int 4^x \cdot e^x dx = 4^x e^x - \ln 4 \int e^x \cdot 4^x dx$$

$$(\ln 4 + 1) \cdot \int 4^x e^x dx = 4^x e^x$$

$$\int 4^x e^x dx = \frac{4^x \cdot e^x}{\ln 4 + 1} + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt A

1. $\int \frac{dx}{2 + \sin x}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1\right) + c$

B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$

C) $\sqrt{3} \arctan\left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1\right) + c$

D) $\arctan\left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$

E) $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$

2. $\int \frac{dx}{4 + 3 \cos x}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + c$ B) $\arctan\left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + c$

C) $\arctan \frac{x}{7} + c$ D) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + c$

E) $2 \arctan\left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + c$

3. $\int \sec x dx$ integraline $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa, eşiti ne olur?

A) $\ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| + c$

B) $2 \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| + c$

C) $2 \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c$

D) $\ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c$

E) $2 \ln |t^2 - 1| + c$

4. $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x - \sin x}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $-\ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right| + c$ B) $\ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right| + c$

C) $-\ln \left| 1 - \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$ D) $\ln \left| 1 - \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$

E) $-\ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$

5. $\int \frac{\cos x}{4 - 2 \cos x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{x}{2} + c$

B) $\arctan\left(\sqrt{3} \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{x}{2} + c$

C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \arctan\left(\sqrt{3} \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{x}{2} + c$

D) $2 \cdot \arctan\left(\sqrt{3} \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{x}{2} + c$

E) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \arctan\left(\sqrt{3} \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{x}{2} + c$

6. $\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{-4}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1} - x + c$

B) $\frac{-2}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1} + x + c$

C) $\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + c$

D) $\frac{-1}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1} + \frac{x}{2} + c$

E) $\frac{-4}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1} + x + c$

7. $f(x) = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin 2x} dx$ olduğuna göre, $f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ kaçtır?

A) $\ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}} \right| + c$

B) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}} \right| + c$

C) $\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} \right| + c$

D) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} \right| + c$

E) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}-2}{\sqrt{3}+2} \right| + c$

8. $\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{-2}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} + c$ B) $\frac{2}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} + c$
 C) $\frac{-4}{2 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} + c$ D) $\frac{4}{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}} + c$
 E) $\frac{-1}{2 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} + c$

9. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + 2} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $-\ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 3} \right| + c$ B) $\ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 3} \right| + c$
 C) $\ln \left| \frac{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 3} \right| + c$ D) $-\ln \left| \frac{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} - 2} \right| + c$
 E) $\ln \left| \frac{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 3}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1} \right| + c$

10. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(9 + x^2)^3}} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{3} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{3} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{9} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{9} \sqrt{x^2 + 9} + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{x^2 + 9} + c$

11. $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln \left| \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$ B) $\ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\arctan x}{2} \right) \right| + c$
 C) $\ln \left| \cot \left(\frac{\operatorname{arccot} x}{2} \right) \right| + c$ D) $\ln \left| \operatorname{arccot} \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$
 E) $\ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{2} \right) \right| + c$

12. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 36}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\sqrt{x^2 + 36} + c$ B) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 36}}{6} + c$
 C) $\frac{-\sqrt{x^2 + 36}}{36x} + c$ D) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 36}}{36x} + c$
 E) $-\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 36}}{6x} + c$

13. $\int \frac{2dx}{x\sqrt{4 + 25x^2}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln |25x^2 + 4| + c$
 B) $\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{25x^2 + 4} - 2}{5x} \right| + c$
 C) $\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{25x^2 + 4}}{5x} \right| + c$
 D) $\ln |5x| + c$
 E) $\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{25x^2 + 4} + 5x}{5x} \right| + c$

14. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9 + 4x^2}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9} + 2x}{3} \right| + c$
 B) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9}}{3} \right| + c$
 C) $\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9} - 2x}{3} \right| + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9} + 2x}{3} \right| + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2x}{3} \right| + c$

TEST 12'NİN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $\int \frac{dx}{2+\sin x}$
 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,
 $\Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$
 $\Rightarrow dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$
 $\int \frac{2dt}{2 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + t + 1} = \int \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{t + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right) + c$
 $= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \left(\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + c$
 $= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \left(\frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + c$

Yanıt E

2. $\int \frac{dx}{4+3\cos x}$ integralinde,
 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$
 $\int \frac{2dt}{4+3\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{2dt}{t^2+7}$
 $= 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+(\sqrt{7})^2}$
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{7}} \right) + c$

Yanıt D

3. $\int \sec x dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos x}$
 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $= \int \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2}$
 $\int \frac{2dt}{(1-t)(1+t)}$ basit kesirlere ayrılırsa,
 $= \int \frac{dt}{1-t} + \int \frac{dt}{1+t} = \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{1-t} \right| + c = \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| + c$

Yanıt A

4. $\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x - \sin x}$ integralinde,
 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $\int \frac{2dt}{1 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} - \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{2dt}{2-2t}$
 $= \int \frac{dt}{1-t}$
 $= -\ln |1-t| + c$
 $= -\ln \left| 1 - \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$

Yanıt C

5. $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $\int \frac{\cos x}{4-2\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}}{4-2\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$
 $= \int \frac{(1-t^2)dt}{(3t^2+1)(t^2+1)}$
 $= \int \left(\frac{2}{3t^2+1} - \frac{1}{t^2+1} \right) dt$
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\sqrt{3}dt}{(\sqrt{3}t)^2+1} - \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1}$
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\sqrt{3}t) - \arctan t + c$
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) - \arctan \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + c$
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) - \frac{x}{2} + c$

Yanıt E

CELAL AYDIN YAYINLARI

6. $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t, \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$

dönüşümü yapılırsa;

$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1+\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{1-\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = 2 \int \frac{t^2+2t+1}{t^2-2t+1} \cdot \frac{dt}{t^2+1}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{t^2+2t+1}{(t-1)^2(t^2+1)} dt$$

Basit kesirlere ayırılım

$$\Rightarrow \frac{t^2+2t+1}{(t^2+1)(t-1)^2} = \frac{A}{(t-1)^2} + \frac{B}{t^2+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{t^2+2t+1}{(t^2+1)(t-1)^2} = \frac{At^2+A+Bt^2-2Bt+B}{(t-1)(t^2+1)}$$

$$A+B=1 \text{ ve } -2B=2 \Rightarrow B=-1,$$

$$A-1=1 \Rightarrow A=2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$= 2 \int \left(\frac{2}{(t-1)^2} - \frac{1}{t^2+1} \right) dt$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{dt}{(t-1)^2} - 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1}$$

$$t-1=u \Rightarrow du=dt$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{du}{u^2} - 2 \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = 4 \cdot \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} - 2 \cdot \arctan t + c$$

$$= -4 \cdot \frac{1}{t-1} - 2 \cdot \arctan t + c$$

$$= \frac{-4}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1} - 2 \cdot \arctan \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + c = \frac{-4}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} + c$$

$$= \frac{-4}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1} - x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

7. $f(x) = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin 2x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 \cos x} dx$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$$\int \frac{1}{2(1-t^2)} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t^2} = \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-t| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1-\tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| + c \text{ ve}$$

$$f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}} \right| + c$$

Yanıt B

8. $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t, \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$ dönüşümleri yapılırsa,

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{2dt}{(1+t)^2}$$

$$1+t=u \Rightarrow dt=du$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int \frac{du}{u^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + c = \frac{-2}{1+t} + c = \frac{-2}{1+\tan \frac{x}{2}} + c$$

Yanıt A

9. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + 2} dx$ integralinde,

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \text{ ve } dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + 2} dx = \int \frac{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 2} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{2t}{3+t^2} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$3+t^2=u \Rightarrow 1+t^2=u-2$$

$$2tdt = du \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,}$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{u(u-2)} du \text{ elde edilir.}$$

$$\frac{2}{u(u-2)} = \frac{A}{u-2} + \frac{B}{u} \Rightarrow 2 = Au + B(u-2)$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -2B=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B=-1, A=1 \text{ olur.}$$

$$\text{O halde; } \int \frac{2}{u(u-2)} du = \int \frac{1}{u-2} du - \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \ln|u-2| - \ln|u| + c = \ln \left| \frac{u-2}{u} \right| + c$$

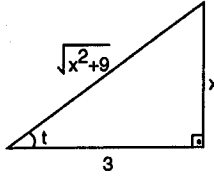
$$= \ln \left| \frac{3+t^2-2}{3+t^2} \right| + c$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 3} \right| + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

10. $x=3\tan t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{3}{\cos^2 t} dt$ dönüşümü yapılır.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(9+x^2)^3}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{(9+x^2) \cdot \sqrt{9+x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{(9+9\tan^2 t) \sqrt{9+9\tan^2 t} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2 t}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{(1+\tan^2 t) \sqrt{1+\tan^2 t} \cdot \cos^2 t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t \cdot \cos t} dt = \frac{1}{9} \int \sec t \cdot dt \end{aligned}$$



$$x = 3 \tan t \rightarrow \frac{x}{3} = \tan t$$

$$\sin t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \sin t + c = \frac{1}{9} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} + c$$

Yanıt C

11. $x=\tan t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt$, $\arctan x = t$ dönüşümü yapılır.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}}{\tan t \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t}} &= \int \frac{1}{\sin t \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t}} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin t} dt \\ \tan \frac{t}{2} &= p, \sin t = \frac{2p}{1+p^2} \\ dt &= \frac{2dp}{1+p^2} \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{2p}{1+p^2}} \cdot \frac{2dp}{1+p^2} = \int \frac{1}{p} dp \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan \frac{t}{2} = p, \sin t = \frac{2p}{1+p^2}$$

$$dt = \frac{2dp}{1+p^2}$$

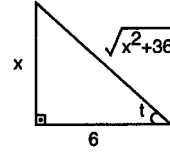
$$= \int \frac{1}{\frac{2p}{1+p^2}} \cdot \frac{2dp}{1+p^2} = \int \frac{1}{p} dp$$

$$= \ln |p| + c = \ln \left| \tan \frac{t}{2} \right| + c = \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\arctan x}{2} \right) \right| + c$$

Yanıt B

12. $x = 6 \tan t, dx = \frac{6}{\cos^2 t} dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 36}} &= \int \frac{\frac{6}{\cos^2 t}}{36 \tan^2 t \cdot \sqrt{36 \tan^2 t + 36}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{36} \int \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t}} dt = \frac{1}{36} \int \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sin^2 t} dt = -\frac{1}{36 \sin t} + c \end{aligned}$$



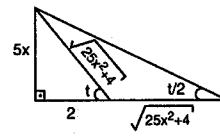
$$\tan t = \frac{x}{6} \Rightarrow \sin t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 36}} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 36}} = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 36}}{36 \cdot x} + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt C

13. $x = \frac{2}{5} \tan t$ olsun. $dx = \frac{2}{5} \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}$

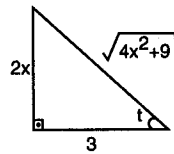
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2dx}{x \sqrt{4 + 25x^2}} &= 2 \int \frac{\frac{2}{5} \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}}{\frac{2}{5} \tan t \cdot \sqrt{4 + 25 \cdot \frac{4}{25} \tan^2 t}} \\ &= 2 \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan t \cdot 2} dt = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} = \ln \left| \tan \frac{t}{2} \right| + c \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \ln \left| \frac{5x}{2 + \sqrt{25x^2 + 4}} \right| + c \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{25x^2 + 4} - 2}{5x} \right| + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

14. $x = \frac{3}{2} \tan t$ olsun.



$$dx = \frac{3}{2} \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9 + 4x^2}} = \int \frac{\frac{3}{2} \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}}{\sqrt{9 + 4 \cdot \frac{9 \tan^2 t}{4}}} = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{1}{\cos t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos^2 t}{1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\cos t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9} + 2x}{3} \right| + c$$

Yanıt D

1. $\int \sqrt{36-x^2} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $9 \left(\sin(2 \arcsin \frac{x}{6}) + 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{6} \right) + c$
 B) $\left(\sin(2 \arcsin \frac{x}{6}) + 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{6} \right) + c$
 C) $9 \sin \left(2 \arcsin \frac{x}{6} \right) + 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{6} + c$
 D) $9 \left(\sin(\arcsin \frac{x}{6}) + \arcsin \frac{x}{6} \right) + c$
 E) $9 \sin(\arcsin \frac{x}{6}) + 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{6} + c$

2. $\int \sqrt{9-16x^2} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{3}{4} \left[\sin \left(2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right) + 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right] + c$
 B) $\frac{9}{16} \left[\sin \left(2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right) + 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right] + c$
 C) $\frac{9}{16} \sin \left(2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right) + 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} + c$
 D) $\frac{3}{4} \sin \left(2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right) + 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} + c$
 E) $\frac{9}{16} \left[\sin(\arcsin \frac{4x}{3}) + 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right] + c$

3. $\int \frac{4 dx}{\sqrt{x^2-4} \cdot x}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $2 \arccos \frac{2}{x} + c$ B) $\arccos \frac{2}{x} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} \arccos 2x + c$ D) $2 \arccos 2x + c$
 E) $\arccos 2x + c$

4. $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-4}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\arcsin \frac{4}{x} + c$ B) $\arccos \frac{4}{x} + c$
 C) $\arcsin \frac{2}{x} + c$ D) $\arccos \frac{2}{x} + c$
 E) $\arccos \frac{3}{x} + c$

5. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\sqrt{x^2-16} + c$
 B) $\sqrt{x^2-16} - 4 \arccos \frac{4}{x} + c$
 C) $\sqrt{x^2-16} + \arccos \frac{4}{x} + c$
 D) $\sqrt{x^2-16} - 4 \arccos 4x + c$
 E) $-\sqrt{x^2-16} - \arccos \frac{4}{x} + c$

6. $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} + c$
 B) $\arcsin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x \sqrt{4-x^2}}{x \sqrt{4-x^2}} + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{2} \left[\arcsin x - x \sqrt{4-x^2} \right] + c$
 E) $2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{4-x^2}{2} + c$

7. $\int \frac{\sqrt{4x^2-25}}{2x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\sqrt{4x^2-25}}{2} - \frac{5}{2} \arccos \frac{5}{2x} + c$
 B) $-\frac{\sqrt{4x^2-25}}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{2x} + c$
 C) $\frac{\sqrt{4x^2-25}}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \arcsin \frac{5x}{2} + c$
 D) $\frac{\sqrt{4x^2-25}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{5}{2x} + c$
 E) $\frac{\sqrt{4x^2-25}}{2x} - \arccos \frac{5}{x} + c$

8. $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2-25}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?
- A) $5 \tan\left(\arccos \frac{5}{x}\right) + c$ B) $\frac{1}{5} \arctan \frac{x}{5} + c$
C) $5 \cot\left(\arcsin \frac{5}{x}\right) + c$ D) $\frac{1}{5} \tan\left(\arcsin \frac{5}{x}\right) + c$
E) $5 \tan\left(\arcsin \frac{5}{x}\right) + c$

9. $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+9)\sqrt{x^2+9}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?
- A) $\frac{-1}{9} \sin(\arctan \frac{x}{3}) + c$ B) $\frac{1}{9} \sin(\arctan \frac{x}{3}) + c$
C) $\frac{1}{9} \sin(\arctan x) + c$ D) $\frac{1}{9} \cos(\arctan x) + c$
E) $\frac{1}{9} \cos(\arctan x) + c$

10. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+10x+16}}$ integralinin değeri nedir?
- A) $\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+10x+16}}{3} \right| + c$
B) $\ln \left| \frac{x+5}{3} \right| + c$
C) $\ln \left| x+5+\sqrt{x^2+10x+16} \right| + c$
D) $\ln \left| \frac{x+5-\sqrt{x^2+10x+16}}{3} \right| + c$
E) $\ln \left| \frac{x+5+\sqrt{x^2+10x+16}}{3} \right| + c$

11. $\int \sqrt{16-9x^2} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?
- A) $\frac{x\sqrt{16-9x^2}}{2} + c$
B) $\frac{x\sqrt{16-9x^2}}{2} + \frac{8}{3} \arcsin 3x + c$
C) $\frac{x\sqrt{16-9x^2}}{4} + \frac{8}{3} \arcsin \frac{3x}{4} + c$
D) $\frac{x\sqrt{16-9x^2}}{2} + \frac{8}{3} \arcsin \frac{3x}{4} + c$
E) $\frac{x\sqrt{16-9x^2}}{2} + \frac{8}{3} \arccos 3x + c$

12. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{2x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?
- A) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \arccos \frac{3}{x} + c$
B) $\frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{x} + c$
C) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \arccos \frac{2}{x} + c$
D) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{2}{x} + c$
E) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \arcsin \frac{3}{x} + c$

13. $\int \frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x^2} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?
- A) $\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x^2} + \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + c$
B) $-\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x} + \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + c$
C) $-\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x} + \arcsin \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{2}} + c$
D) $-\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} + c$
E) $\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{8} + c$

TEST 13'ÜN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $x = 6 \sin t$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= 6 \cos t dt \text{ ve } t = \arcsin \frac{x}{6} \\ \int \sqrt{36 - 36 \sin^2 t} \cdot 6 \cos t dt &= \int 6 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cdot 6 \cos t dt \\ &= 36 \int \cos^2 t dt \\ &= 36 \int \left(\frac{\cos 2t + 1}{2} \right) dt \\ &= 18 \left(\frac{\sin 2t}{2} + t \right) + c = 9(\sin 2t + 2t) + c \\ &= 9 \left(\sin \left(2 \arcsin \frac{x}{6} \right) + 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{6} \right) + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

2. $x = \frac{3}{4} \sin t$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$\begin{aligned} \sin t &= \frac{4x}{3} \\ t &= \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \\ dx &= \frac{3}{4} \cos t dt \\ \int \sqrt{9 - 16 \left(\frac{3}{4} \sin t \right)^2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cos t dt \\ &= \frac{9}{4} \int \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{9}{4} \int \left(\frac{\cos 2t + 1}{2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{9}{8} \left(\frac{\sin 2t}{2} + t \right) + c \\ &= \frac{9}{16} (\sin 2t + 2t) + c \\ &= \frac{9}{16} \left(\sin \left(2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right) + 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right) + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

3. $x = \frac{2}{\cos t}$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa, $dx = 2 \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \arccos \frac{2}{x} \text{ olur.} \\ \int \frac{4 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4} \cdot x} &= \int \frac{4}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{\cos^2 t} - 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos t}} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt \\ &= 2 \int \frac{\sin t dt}{\frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}} \\ &= 2 \int dt = 2t + c = 2 \arccos \frac{2}{x} + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

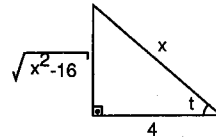
4. $x = \frac{2}{\cos t}$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa, $dx = 2 \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 4}} &= \int \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt}{\frac{2}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}} \\ &= \int dt = t + c \\ &= \arccos \frac{2}{x} + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

5. $x = \frac{4}{\cos t}$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa, $dx = \frac{4 \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{16}{\cos^2 t} - 16}}{\frac{4}{\cos t}} \cdot \frac{4 \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt \\ &= \int 4 \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{\cos t}{4} \cdot \frac{4 \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = 4 \int \tan^2 t dt \\ &= 4 \int (1 + \tan^2 t - 1) dt = 4 \tan t - t + c \end{aligned}$$



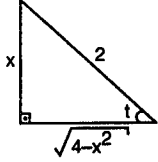
$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}}{4} - \arccos \frac{4}{x} + c \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 - 16} - 4 \arccos \frac{4}{x} + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

6. $x = 2 \cdot \sin t \quad dx = 2 \cos t dt$

$t = \arcsin \frac{x}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{4 \sin^2 t}{\sqrt{4 - 4 \sin^2 t}} \cdot 2 \cos t dt &= 4 \int \frac{\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t}{\cos t} dt \\ &= 4 \int \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt \\ &= 2 \int dt - 2 \int \cos 2t dt \\ &= 2t - \sin 2t + c \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2t &= 2 \sin t \cos t = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

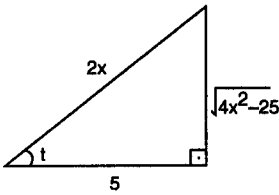
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = 2 \cdot \arcsin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} + c$$

Yanıt A

7. $2x = \frac{5}{\cos t} \Rightarrow 2dx = \frac{5 \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$

dönüşümü yapılır.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 25}}{2x} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{25}{\cos^2 t} - 25}}{\frac{5}{\cos t}} \cdot \frac{5 \sin t}{2 \cos^2 t} dt \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{5 \sin t}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{5 \sin t}{2 \cos^2 t}}{\frac{5}{\cos t}} dt = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \frac{5}{2} \int \tan^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \int (\tan^2 t + 1 - 1) dt = \frac{5}{2} \int (\tan^2 t + 1) dt - \frac{5}{2} \int dt \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \tan t - \frac{5}{2} t + c \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \cos t &= \frac{5}{2x} \\ t &= \arccos \frac{5}{2x} \\ \tan t &= \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 25}}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 25}}{5} - \frac{5}{2} \cdot \arccos \frac{5}{2x} + c \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 25}}{2} - \frac{5}{2} \arccos \frac{5}{2x} + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

8. $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 25}}$ integralinde $x = \frac{5}{\cos t}$ ve $dx = \frac{5 \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$

$x = \frac{5}{\cos t} \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{5}{x} \Rightarrow t = \arccos \frac{5}{x}$

dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{\frac{5}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{5 \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt}{\sqrt{\frac{25}{\cos^2 t} - 25}} = \int \frac{\frac{5}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{5 \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt}{5 \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t}}} \\ &= 5 \int \frac{\frac{\sin t}{\cos^3 t} dt}{\frac{\sin t}{\cos t}} = 5 \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = 5 \tan t + c \\ &= 5 \tan \left(\arccos \frac{5}{x} \right) + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

9. $t = \arctan \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{3} = \tan t$

$dx = \frac{3}{\cos^2 t} dt$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 9) \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 9}} &= \int \frac{\frac{3}{\cos^2 t} dt}{9(\tan^2 t + 1) \cdot \sqrt{9 \tan^2 t + 9}} \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{3}{\cos^2 t}}{27 \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t}} dt = \int \frac{dt}{9 \cos t} \\ &= \int \frac{\cos t}{9} dt = \frac{1}{9} \int \cos t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \sin t + c \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \sin \left(\arctan \frac{x}{3} \right) + c \end{aligned}$$

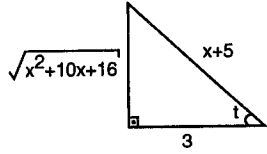
Yanıt B

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+10x+16}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+5)^2-9}}$$

$$x+5 = \frac{3}{\cos t} \Rightarrow dx = 3 \cdot \frac{\sin t dt}{\cos^2 t}$$

dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$= \int \frac{3 \sin t dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \frac{\sin t dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \frac{\sin t dt}{\cos t} = \int \frac{dt}{\cos t} = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + c$$

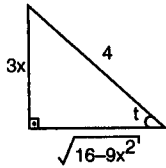


$$= \ln \left| \frac{x+5 + \sqrt{x^2+10x+16}}{3} \right| + c$$

Yanıt E

$$11. x = \frac{4}{3} \sin t \text{ ve } dx = \frac{4}{3} \cos t dt \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{16-9x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{16-9 \cdot \frac{16}{9} \sin^2 t} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cos t dt \\ &= \frac{16}{3} \int \cos^2 t dt = \frac{16}{3} \int \frac{(\cos 2t + 1)}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \left[\int \cos 2t dt + \int dt \right] \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \left(\frac{\sin 2t}{2} + t \right) + c \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \sin 2t + \frac{8}{3} t + c = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t + \frac{8}{3} t + c \end{aligned}$$



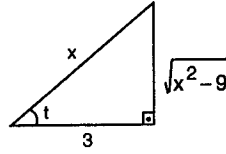
$$= \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3x}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{16-9x^2}}{4} + \frac{8}{3} \arcsin \frac{3x}{4} + c$$

$$= \frac{x \sqrt{16-9x^2}}{2} + \frac{8}{3} \arcsin \frac{3x}{4} + c$$

Yanıt D

$$12. x = \frac{3}{\cos t} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{3 \sin t dt}{\cos^2 t} \text{ dönüşümü yapılır.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{2x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{9}{\cos^2 t} - 9}}{\frac{3}{\cos t}} \cdot \frac{3 \sin t dt}{\cos^2 t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{3 \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t}}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{\sin t dt}{\cos^2 t} = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\sin t dt}{\cos^3 t} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \frac{3}{2} \int \tan^2 t dt = \frac{3}{2} \int (\tan^2 t + 1 - 1) dt \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int (\tan^2 t + 1) dt - \frac{3}{2} \int dt \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \tan t - \frac{3}{2} t + c \end{aligned}$$



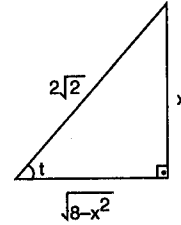
$$x = \frac{3}{\cos t} \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{3}{x} \Rightarrow t = \arccos \frac{3}{x}, \tan t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3}{2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{3} - \frac{3}{2} \arccos \frac{3}{x} + c \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \arccos \frac{3}{x} + c \text{ bulunur.} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$13. x = 2\sqrt{2} \sin t \Rightarrow dx = 2\sqrt{2} \cos t dt \text{ dönüşümü yapılır.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x^2} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{8-8 \sin^2 t}}{8 \sin^2 t} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cos t dt = \int \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t} dt \\ &= \int \frac{1-\sin^2 t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} dt - \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\sin^2 t} dt \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} dt - \int dt = -\cot t - t + c \end{aligned}$$



$$\sin t = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \arcsin \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} = t$$

$$\cot t = \frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} + c$$

Yanıt D

1. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2, & x < 0 \\ x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ fonksiyonu için;

$$\int_{-2}^0 f(x)dx + \int_1^3 f(x)dx \text{ ifadesinin değeri kaçtır?}$$

- A) $\frac{23}{3}$ B) $\frac{25}{3}$ C) $\frac{26}{3}$ D) $\frac{28}{3}$ E) $\frac{29}{3}$

2. $\int_{-2}^0 |1+x|dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -2 B) -1 C) 1 D) 2 E) 3

3. $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{x^3}{8} - \pi \right) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{1}{8} - \pi$ B) $-\frac{1}{8} - \pi\sqrt{2}$ C) $-\frac{1}{8} + \pi\sqrt{2}$
D) $\frac{1}{8} + \pi\sqrt{2}$ E) $\frac{1}{8} - \pi\sqrt{2}$

4. $\int_1^e \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{x} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{2}{3}$ B) 1 C) $\frac{4}{3}$ D) $\frac{5}{3}$ E) 2

5. $\int_{-1}^1 x \cdot |x| dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) 0 B) $\frac{1}{2}$ C) 1 D) $\frac{3}{2}$ E) 2

6. $\int_{-1}^1 (1+x^5)^3 \cdot x^4 dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{1}{20}$ B) $\frac{13}{20}$ C) $\frac{3}{5}$ D) $\frac{4}{5}$ E) 1

7. $\int_{-1}^2 f(x)dx = 12$ olduğuna göre, $\int_2^{-1} (2f(x) + 7)dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -30 B) -35 C) -40 D) -45 E) -50

8. $\int_0^{\pi/3} \sin 2x \cdot \cos^3 x dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{3}{16}$ B) $\frac{31}{32}$ C) $\frac{27}{80}$ D) $\frac{31}{80}$ E) $\frac{1}{2}$

9. $\int_0^{\pi} (2x^2 + 9 \sin x) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{2\pi^3}{3} + 18$ B) $\frac{4\pi^3}{3}$ C) -18
D) 0 E) 18

10. $\int_0^1 \frac{2^x}{2^x + 1} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2} - 1$ B) 1 C) $\frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2}$ D) -1 E) 0

11. $\int_{-11/\sqrt{3}}^{11\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+121}$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?
 A) $\frac{3\pi}{22}$ B) $\frac{5\pi}{22}$ C) $\frac{7\pi}{22}$ D) $\frac{\pi}{22}$ E) 1

12. $\int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{2x \cdot (\ln x)^3}$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?
 A) $\frac{1}{16}$ B) $\frac{3}{16}$ C) $\frac{5}{16}$ D) $\frac{7}{16}$ E) $\frac{9}{16}$

13. $\int_2^3 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - x^3 + \frac{2}{x} \right) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?
 A) $\ln \frac{9}{4} - \frac{193}{12}$ B) $\ln \frac{9}{4} + \frac{193}{12}$ C) $-\ln \frac{9}{4} - \frac{193}{12}$
 D) $\ln \frac{4}{9} - \frac{12}{193}$ E) $\ln \frac{12}{193} - \frac{4}{9}$

14. $\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos x} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?
 A) $-2\sqrt{2}$ B) $-\sqrt{2}$ C) 0 D) $\sqrt{2}$ E) $2\sqrt{2}$

15. $\int_0^6 |x^2 - 25| dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?
 A) 50 B) 75 C) $\frac{250}{3}$ D) $\frac{266}{3}$ E) $\frac{416}{3}$

16. $\int_1^3 \frac{dx}{3x+7}$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?
 A) $\frac{1}{2}(\ln 16 - \ln 10)$ B) $-\frac{1}{3}(\ln 16 - \ln 10)$
 C) $\ln 16 - \ln 10$ D) $\frac{1}{3}(\ln 16 + \ln 10)$
 E) $\frac{1}{3}(\ln 16 - \ln 10)$

17. a, b ∈ R olmak üzere;

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a - x, & x < 1 \text{ ise,} \\ bx^3, & x \geq 1 \text{ ise,} \end{cases}$$

parçalı fonksiyonu veriliyor.

$$\int_{-2}^1 f(x) dx = \int_1^3 f(x) dx \text{ olduğuna göre, } b - \frac{3a}{20}$$

ifadesinin değeri kaçtır?

A) $\frac{1}{40}$ B) $\frac{1}{20}$ C) $\frac{3}{40}$ D) $\frac{1}{10}$ E) $\frac{1}{8}$

18. $\int_2^4 \frac{x+4}{x^2+8x} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?
 A) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{5}{12}$ B) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{12}{5}$ C) $\ln \frac{5}{12}$
 D) $\ln \frac{12}{5}$ E) $2 \ln \frac{12}{5}$

19. $\int_4^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{16+x^2}$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?
 A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ B) $\frac{\pi}{10}$ C) $\frac{\pi}{12}$ D) $\frac{\pi}{24}$ E) $\frac{\pi}{48}$

20. $\int_0^{\pi/2} e^{3x} \cdot \sin x dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

A) $3e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} + 1$ B) $\frac{1}{10}(3e^{\frac{2}{3\pi}} + 1)$ C) $\frac{1+3e^{\frac{2}{3\pi}}}{10}$
 D) $e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$ E) $3e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} + 2$

TEST 14'ÜN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. Integral sınırlarına göre,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^0 f(x) dx &= \int_{-2}^0 2x^2 dx \text{ alınır.} \\ \int_1^3 f(x) dx &= \int_1^3 x dx \text{ alınır.} \\ \int_{-2}^0 2x^2 dx + \int_1^3 x dx &= 2 \cdot \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_{-2}^0 + \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_1^3 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (0 - (-8)) + \left(\frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{16}{3} + 4 = \frac{28}{3} \text{ bulunur.} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

2. $|1+x|$ ifadesi;

$x < -1$ için $(-1-x)$

$x \geq -1$ için $1+x$ olarak mutlak değerin dışına çıkar.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^0 |1+x| dx &= \int_{-2}^{-1} (-1-x) dx + \int_{-1}^0 (1+x) dx \\ &= \left(-x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(2 - \frac{4}{2} \right) + 0 - \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

3. $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{x^3}{8} - \pi \right) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{4}x dx - \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^3}{8} dx - \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \pi dx \\ &= \left. \frac{1}{8}x^2 \right|_0^{\sqrt{2}} - \left. \frac{1}{32}x^4 \right|_0^{\sqrt{2}} - \pi x \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{8}(2-0) - \frac{1}{32}(4-0) - \pi(\sqrt{2}-0) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} - \pi\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{8} - \pi\sqrt{2} \text{ bulunur.} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

4. $\ln x = u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = du$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{x} dx = \int \sqrt{u} \cdot du = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c = \frac{2}{3} \cdot u^{\frac{3}{2}} + c = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\ln x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

Ö halde, $\int_1^e \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} (\ln x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^e$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \ln e = 1 \right\} &\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} ((\ln e)^{3/2} - (\ln 1)^{3/2}) \\ \left. \ln 1 = 0 \right\} &= \frac{2}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{2}{3} \text{ bulunur.} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

5. $-1 \leq x < 0$ için, $|x| = -1$

$0 \leq x < 1$ için, $|x| = 0$ olur.

$$\int_{-1}^1 x \cdot |x| dx = \int_{-1}^0 x \cdot (-1) dx + \int_0^1 x \cdot 0 dx$$

$$= - \int_{-1}^0 x \cdot dx + 0$$

$$= - \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{-1}^0$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Yanıt B

6. $1+x^5 = u \Rightarrow 5x^4 dx = du$

$\Rightarrow x^4 dx = \frac{du}{5}$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\int (1+x^5)^3 \cdot x^4 dx = \int u^3 \cdot \frac{du}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{u^4}{4} + c = \frac{1}{20} \cdot (1+x^5)^4 + c$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1+x^5)^3 \cdot x^4 dx = \frac{1}{20} (1+x^5)^4 \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} [2^4 - 0]$$

$$= \frac{16}{20} = \frac{4}{5} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \int_2^{-1} (2f(x)+7)dx &= \int_2^{-1} 2f(x)dx + \int_2^{-1} 7dx \\
&= 2 \left[-\int_{-1}^2 f(x)dx \right] + 7x \Big|_2^{-1} \\
&= -2 \cdot 12 + 7(-1-2) \\
&= -24 - 21 \\
&= -45
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$8. \int \sin 2x \cdot \cos^3 x dx = \int 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot \cos^3 x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \int \sin x \cdot \cos^4 x dx \\
\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos x = u \\ -\sin x dx = du \\ \sin x dx = -du \end{array} \right\} & \text{dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\
&= 2 \int u^4 \cdot (-du) \\
&= -2 \frac{u^5}{5} + c \\
&= -2 \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + c \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\pi/3} \sin 2x \cdot \cos^3 x dx &= -2 \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} \Big|_0^{\pi/3} \\
&= -\frac{2}{5} (\cos^5 \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos^5 0) \\
&= -\frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{1}{32} - 1 \right) \\
&= \frac{31}{80}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$9. \int_0^{\pi} (2x^2 + 9 \sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} 2x^2 dx + \int_0^{\pi} 9 \sin x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\pi} + 9 \cdot (-\cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\
&= \frac{2}{3} (\pi^3 - 0) - 9(\cos \pi - \cos 0) \\
&= \frac{2\pi^3}{3} - 9(-1-1) \\
&= \frac{2\pi^3}{3} + 18 \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$10. 2^x + 1 = u \Rightarrow 2^x \cdot \ln 2 dx = du \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,}$$

$$2^x dx = \frac{du}{\ln 2}$$

$$\int \frac{2^x}{2^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{du}{\ln 2 \cdot u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot \ln |u| + c = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot \ln(2^x + 1) + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{O halde; } \int_0^1 \frac{2^x}{2^x + 1} dx &= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \ln |2^x + 1| \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{\ln 2} (\ln 3 - \ln 2) \\
&= \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2} - \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 2} \\
&= \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2} - 1 \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$11. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 121} = \int \frac{dx}{121(1 + \frac{x^2}{121})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{121} \int \frac{dx}{1 + (\frac{x}{11})^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{11} = u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{11} dx = du \Rightarrow dx = 11 du$$

dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$= \frac{1}{121} \int \frac{11 du}{1 + u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} \arctan u + c = \frac{1}{11} \arctan \frac{x}{11} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{O halde, } \int_{-11/\sqrt{3}}^{11/\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 121} &= \frac{1}{11} \arctan \left(\frac{x}{11} \right) \Big|_{-11/\sqrt{3}}^{11/\sqrt{3}} \\
&= \frac{1}{11} (\arctan \sqrt{3} - \arctan(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})) \\
&= \frac{1}{11} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - (-\frac{\pi}{6}) \right) = \frac{\pi}{22}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

12. $\ln x = u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = du$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{2x(\ln x)^3} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u^3} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-3} \cdot du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^{-2}}{-2} + c = -\frac{1}{4} (\ln x)^{-2} \\ \int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{2x(\ln x)^3} &= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{(\ln x)^2} \right) \Big|_e^{e^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{(\ln e^2)^2} - \frac{1}{(\ln e)^2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{(2\ln e)^2} - \frac{1}{(\ln e)^2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{16}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

13. $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int_2^3 x^3 dx + \int_2^3 \frac{2}{x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_2^3 - \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_2^3 + 2 \left[\ln x \right]_2^3 \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{3^4}{4} - \frac{2^4}{4} \right) + 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{65}{4} + 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) \\ &= -\frac{193}{12} + 2\ln 3 - 2\ln 2 \\ &= -\frac{193}{12} + \ln 9 - \ln 4 \\ &= \ln \frac{9}{4} - \frac{193}{12}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

14. $\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{2\sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos x} dx = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} 2\sin x dx$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2 \cdot (-\cos x) \Big|_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \\ &= -2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) \\ &= -2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 0\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

15. $x^2 - 25 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5$ ve $x = -5$

x	-5	5
$x^2 - 25$	$+$	$+$

$|x^2 - 25|$ ifadesi;

$0 < x < 5$ için $-x^2 + 25$,

$5 < x < 6$ için $x^2 - 25$ olarak mutlak değer dışına çıkar.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^6 |x^2 - 25| dx &= \int_0^5 (-x^2 + 25) dx + \int_5^6 (x^2 - 25) dx \\ &= \left(-\frac{x^3}{3} + 25x \right) \Big|_0^5 + \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 25x \right) \Big|_5^6 \\ &= \left(-\frac{125}{3} + 125 - 0 \right) + \left(\frac{216}{3} - 150 - \frac{125}{3} + 125 \right) \\ &= -\frac{125}{3} + 125 + \frac{216}{3} - 150 - \frac{125}{3} + 125 \\ &= -\frac{250}{3} + 172 \\ &= \frac{266}{3}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

16. $3x + 7 = u \Rightarrow 3dx = du \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{3}$
dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\int \frac{dx}{3x+7} = \int \frac{du}{3 \cdot u} = \frac{1}{3} \ln |u| + c = \frac{1}{3} \ln |3x+7| + c$$

O halde,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^3 \frac{dx}{3x+7} &= \frac{1}{3} \ln |3x+7| \Big|_1^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (\ln 16 - \ln 10)\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

17. $\int_{-2}^1 f(x) dx = \int_1^3 f(x) dx$

$$\int_{-2}^1 (a-x) dx = \int_1^3 bx^3 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(ax - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-2}^1 = b \cdot \left(\frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_1^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(a - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(-2a - 2 \right) = \frac{b}{4} (3^4 - 1^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2a-1}{2} + 2a+2 = \frac{b}{4} \cdot 80$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6a+3}{2} = b \cdot 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 6a+3 = 40 \cdot b$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6a+3}{40} = b$$

$$\text{O halde; } b = \frac{3a}{20} = \frac{6a+3}{40} \Rightarrow \frac{3a}{20} = \frac{6a+3-6a}{40} = \frac{3}{40}$$

Yanıt C

18. $x^2 + 8x = u \Rightarrow (2x + 8)dx = du$
dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$(x+4)dx = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{x+4}{x^2+8x} dx = \int \frac{du}{2u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + 8x| + c$$

O halde,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_2^4 \frac{x+4}{x^2+8x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 8x) \Big|_2^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln 48 - \ln 20) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{48}{20} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{12}{5} \text{ bulunur.} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned} 19. \int_4^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{16+x^2} &= \int_4^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{16(1+\frac{x^2}{16})} \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \int_4^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+(\frac{x}{4})^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \cdot 4 \cdot \arctan \frac{x}{4} \Big|_4^{4\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x}{4} \Big|_4^{4\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (\arctan \sqrt{3} - \arctan 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{48} \text{ bulunur.} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

20. Kısmi integral uygulanacaktır.

$$e^{3x} = u \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x dx = dv \\ -\cos x = v \end{array} \right.$$

$$3e^{3x} \cdot dx = du$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} e^{3x} \cdot \sin x dx = e^{3x} \cdot (-\cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} (-\cos x) \cdot 3e^{3x} dx$$

$$\int e^{3x} \cdot \sin x dx = e^{3x} \cdot (-\cos x) - \int (-\cos x) \cdot 3e^{3x} dx$$

$$= -e^{3x} \cos x + 3 \int \cos x \cdot e^{3x} dx$$

A da tekrar kısmi integrasyon metodu uygularsak;

$$\begin{array}{l} \cos x dx = dv \quad e^{3x} = u \\ \sin x = v \quad 3e^{3x} dx = du \end{array}$$

$$\int e^{3x} \cdot \sin x dx = -e^{3x} \cos x + 3 \left[e^{3x} \cdot \sin x - \int \sin x \cdot 3e^{3x} dx \right]$$

$$\int e^{3x} \sin x dx = -e^{3x} \cos x + 3e^{3x} \sin x - 9 \int \sin x \cdot e^{3x} dx$$

$$10 \int e^{3x} \sin x dx = 3e^{3x} \sin x - e^{3x} \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10 \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{3x} \sin x dx &= \left[3e^{3x} \sin x - e^{3x} \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= \left(3e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \left(3e^{3 \cdot 0} \cdot \sin 0 - e^{3 \cdot 0} \cos 0 \right) \\ &= 3e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

O halde,

$$\int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} e^{3x} \cdot \sin x dx = \frac{3e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} + 1}{10} \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt C

1. $\int_{-2}^2 \text{sgn}(|x|)dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -3 B) -2 C) -1 D) 0 E) 1

2. $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos |x| dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3 E) 4

3. $\int_1^3 \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{e}} - \frac{1}{e}$ B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{e}}$ C) $-\frac{1}{e}$
D) $\frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{e}}$ E) 1

4. $f(x) = \int_1^x (3t^4 + t^3 + 2t) dt$

olduğuna göre, $f'(x)$ fonksiyonunun eşiti nedir?

- A) $4x^4 - x^3 + 2x$ B) $3x^4 + x^3 - 2x$
C) $-3x^4 - x^3 + 2x$ D) $-3x^4 + x^3 + 2x$
E) $3x^4 + x^3 + 2x$

5. $f(2) = 3$ ve $f(-1) = 5$ olmak üzere $\int_3^5 d(f^{-1}(x))dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -1 B) -2 C) -3 D) -4 E) -5

6. $\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \ln(e^{\cos x}) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ C) $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$
D) $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$ E) $\sqrt{3}-1$

7. $\int_9^{25} \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $-\frac{250}{3}$ B) $-\frac{191}{3}$ C) $-\frac{184}{3}$
D) $\frac{125}{3}$ E) 60

8. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{(x+3)^2}{x^4} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -10 B) -9 C) -8 D) -7 E) -6

9. $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} \right) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) π B) 2π C) 3π D) 4π E) 5π

10. $\int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + \cos 4x} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ B) $\sqrt{2}$ C) $\frac{1}{2}$ D) $\frac{3}{2}$ E) 2

11. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^5 x dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{4}{15}$ B) $\frac{7}{15}$ C) $\frac{8}{15}$ D) $\frac{11}{15}$ E) $\frac{13}{15}$

12. $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_2^4 (x^2 + x) dx \right)$ ifadesinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -2 B) -1 C) 0 D) 1 E) 2

13. $\int_0^{\pi/2} 4^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{3}{\ln 4}$ B) $\frac{4^{\pi/2}}{\ln 4}$ C) 1 D) $\frac{4^{\pi} - 1}{\ln 4}$ E) $\frac{4}{\ln 4}$

14. $\int_0^{\frac{3}{7}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{36 - 49x^2}}$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{\pi}{42}$ B) $\frac{\pi}{56}$ C) $\frac{\pi}{63}$ D) $\frac{\pi}{70}$ E) $\frac{2\pi}{21}$

15. $\int_{e^3}^{e^5} \frac{dx}{x}$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 5

16. $f(x) = (x - 2) \cdot (x^2 - 4x)$ fonksiyonunun (0,4) aralığındaki integralinin mutlak değeri kaçtır?

- A) -1 B) 0 C) 1 D) 2 E) 3

17. $f(x) = \int_0^{3x + \frac{\pi}{6}} \sin 2t dt$ olduğuna göre, $f'(\frac{\pi}{2})$ ifadesinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ B) $-\frac{1}{2}$ C) 0 D) $\frac{1}{2}$ E) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

18. $\int_0^1 12\sqrt{4x+1} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\sqrt{5} - 1$ B) $5\sqrt{5} - 1$ C) $3 \cdot (5\sqrt{5} - 1)$
D) $2 \cdot (5\sqrt{5} + 1)$ E) $2 \cdot (5\sqrt{5} - 1)$

19. $\int_1^{50} 2|x| dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) 2440 B) 2450 C) 2460
D) 2470 E) 2480

20. $\int_0^4 \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx$ integralinde $x = 4 \cdot \cos t$ dönüşümü yapılır. sa aşağıdakilerden hangisi elde edilir?

- A) $\int_0^{\pi} 16 \cos^2 t dt$ B) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} -4 \sin^2 t dt$ C) $-\int_{-\pi/2}^0 16 \cdot \sin^2 t dt$
D) $\int_0^{\pi/2} 4 \cdot \sin^2 t dt$ E) $-\int_{\pi}^0 16 \cdot \cos^2 t dt$

TEST 15'İN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & \int_{-2}^{-1} \operatorname{sgn}(-2) dx + \int_{-1}^0 \operatorname{sgn}(-1) dx + \int_0^1 \operatorname{sgn}(0) dx + \int_1^2 \operatorname{sgn}(1) dx \\
 &= \int_{-2}^{-1} -1 dx + \int_{-1}^0 -1 dx + \int_0^1 0 dx + \int_1^2 1 dx \\
 &= -x \Big|_{-2}^{-1} - x \Big|_{-1}^0 + x \Big|_1^2 \\
 &= -1 - 1 + 1 = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad & \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos |x| dx = \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos x dx + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx \\
 &= \sin x \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} \\
 &= 0 - (-1) + 1 - 0 = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad & -\frac{1}{x} = u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} dx = du \\
 & \int e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \int e^u du = e^u + c = e^{\frac{1}{x}} + c \\
 & \int_1^3 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^2} = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_1^3 \\
 &= e^{\frac{1}{3}} - e^{-1} \\
 &= e^{\frac{1}{3}} - e^{-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{e}} - \frac{1}{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad & f(x) = \left(3 \frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{2t^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^x \\
 &= \frac{3}{5} x^5 + \frac{x^4}{4} + x^2 - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{4} - 1 \\
 &f(x) = \frac{3x^5}{5} + \frac{x^4}{4} + x^2 - \frac{37}{20} \\
 &f'(x) = 3x^4 + x^3 + 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad & f(2) = 3 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(3) = 2 \\
 & f(-1) = 5 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(5) = -1 \\
 & \int_3^5 d(f^{-1}(x)) dx = f^{-1}(x) \Big|_3^5 \\
 &= f^{-1}(5) - f^{-1}(3) \\
 &= -1 - 2 \\
 &= -3
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad & \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \ln(e^{\cos x}) dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \cos x dx \\
 &= \sin x \Big|_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \quad & \int_9^{25} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int_9^{25} \left(x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx \\
 &= \left(2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_9^{25} \\
 &= \left(2 \cdot 5 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 125 \right) - \left(2 \cdot 3 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 27 \right) \\
 &= -\frac{220}{3} + 12 = -\frac{184}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

CELAL AYDIN YAYINLARI

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2 + 6x + 9}{x^4} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{9}{x^4} \right) dx \\
&= \left(-x^{-1} - 3x^{-2} - 3x^{-3} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 \\
&= \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^3} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 \\
&= (-1 - 3 - 3) - (1 - 3 + 3) \\
&= -7 - 1 = -8
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
9. \quad \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = 1 \\
\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} \right) dx &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} 1 dx = x \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \pi
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
10. \quad \sqrt{1 + \cos 4x} &= \sqrt{1 + 2\cos^2 2x - 1} = \sqrt{2} \cdot |\cos 2x| \\
\int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos 2x dx &= \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\pi/4} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
11. \quad \cos^5 x &= (\cos^2 x)^2 \cdot \cos x \\
&= (1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) \cdot \cos x \\
\int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos x - 2\cos x \cdot \sin^2 x + \cos x \cdot \sin^4 x) dx &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx - 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x \cos x dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 x \cos x dx \\
&= \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\
&= 1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{8}{15}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

12. Belirli integralin sonucu sabit sayı olacağından x e bağlı türevi 0 olacaktır.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_2^4 (x^2 + x) dx \right) = 0 \text{ dir.}$$

Yanıt C

13. $\sin x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa, $\cos x dx = du$ olur.

$$\begin{aligned}
\int 4^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x dx &= \int 4^u du \\
&= \frac{4^u}{\ln 4} + c = \frac{4^{\sin x}}{\ln 4} + c \text{ olur.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{O halde, } \int_0^{\pi/2} 4^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x dx &= \frac{4^{\sin x}}{\ln 4} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\
&= \frac{4}{\ln 4} - \frac{1}{\ln 4} = \frac{3}{\ln 4}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$14. \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{36 - 49x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{6\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{7}{6}x\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{7x}{6}\right)^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{7x}{6} &= u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,} \\
\frac{7}{6} dx &= du \text{ olur. } dx = \frac{6}{7} du
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{7x}{6}\right)^2}} &= \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{\frac{6}{7} du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{7} \arcsin u + c \\
&= \frac{1}{7} \arcsin \frac{7x}{6} + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{O halde, } \int_0^{3/7} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{36 - 49x^2}} &= \frac{1}{7} \arcsin \left(\frac{7x}{6} \right) \Big|_0^{3/7} \\
&= \frac{1}{7} (\arcsin \frac{1}{2} - \arcsin 0) \\
&= \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{42} \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
15. \int_{e^3}^{e^5} \frac{dx}{x} &= \ln x \Big|_{e^3}^{e^5} = \ln e^5 - \ln e^3 \\
&= 5 \ln e - 3 \ln e \\
&= 5 - 3 \\
&= 2
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$16. f(x) = (x-2)(x^2-4x)$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x$$

$$\int_0^4 (x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x) dx = \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{6x^3}{3} + \frac{8x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^4$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - 2x^3 + 4x^2 \right) \Big|_0^4$$

$$= (64 - 128 + 64) - 0 = 0$$

$f(x)$ in $(0,4)$ aralığındaki integrali 0 çıktığı için mutlak değeri de 0 dir.

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned}
17. f(x) &= \int_0^{3x+\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin 2t dt \text{ ise } f'(x) = \sin 2t \Big|_0^{3x+\frac{\pi}{6}} \left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right)' \\
&= \left(\sin 2 \left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \sin 2 \cdot 0 \right) \cdot 3 \\
&= 3 \sin \left(6x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\
f' \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) &= 3 \sin \left(6 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 3 \sin \frac{10\pi}{3} = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$18. 4x+1 = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,}$$

$$4dx = du \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{4} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int 12\sqrt{4x+1} dx = \int 12\sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{du}{4} = 3 \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + c = 2(4x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\int_0^1 12\sqrt{4x+1} dx = 2(4x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 2 \left(5^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$= 2(5\sqrt{5} - 1)$$

Yanıt E

$$19. 2 \int_1^{50} [x] dx = 2 \left[\int_1^2 [x] dx + \int_2^3 [x] dx + \dots + \int_{49}^{50} [x] dx \right]$$

$$= 2 \left(\int_1^2 1 dx + \int_2^3 2 dx + \dots + \int_{49}^{50} 49 dx \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(x \Big|_1^2 + 2x \Big|_2^3 + \dots + 49x \Big|_{49}^{50} \right)$$

$$= 2(2 - 1 + 6 - 4 + \dots + 49 \cdot 50 - 49 \cdot 49)$$

$$= 2(1 + 2 + \dots + 49)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{49 \cdot 50}{2} = 2450$$

Yanıt B

$$20. x = 4 \cos t \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;}$$

$$dx = -4 \sin t dt \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{16 - 16 \cos^2 t} \cdot (-4 \sin t) dt$$

$$= \int 4 \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t} \cdot (-4) \cdot \sin t \cdot dt$$

$$= -16 \int \sin t \cdot \sin t \cdot dt$$

$$= -16 \int \sin^2 t dt$$

$$\text{Sınırlar; } x = 0 \text{ için, } 0 = 4 \cos t \Rightarrow \cos t = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = 4 \text{ için, } 4 = 4 \cos t \Rightarrow \cos t = 1 \Rightarrow t = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx = -16 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^2 t dt \text{ elde edilir.}$$

Yanıt C

1. $\int_{-1}^1 [x-1]dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -4 B) -3 C) -2 D) -1 E) 1

2. $\int_0^{10} [x-[x]]dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -1 B) 0 C) 1 D) 2 E) 3

3. $\int_{-1}^1 (\operatorname{sgn} x) \cdot [x]^2 dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -5 B) -4 C) -3 D) -2 E) -1

4. $\int_1^2 \frac{[x] \cdot x}{[x] + x^2} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\ln \frac{2}{5}$ B) $\ln \frac{5}{2}$ C) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{5}{2}$
D) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 5$ E) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

5. $\int_3^4 (2x + \operatorname{sgn} x) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8 E) 10

6. $\int_0^1 \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{a^3} da$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{8}{19}$ B) $\frac{1}{2}$ C) 0 D) 1 E) $\frac{19}{2}$

7. $\int_0^1 (3x+1)(x^2-3)dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $-\frac{59}{12}$ B) -5 C) $-\frac{77}{12}$ D) $-\frac{83}{12}$ E) $-\frac{79}{12}$

8. $\int_a^b f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = 45$ ve $f(b) + f(a) = 9$ olduğuna göre, $f(a)$ kaçtır?

- A) -2 B) -1 C) $-\frac{1}{2}$ D) $\frac{2}{3}$ E) 1

9. $\int_0^a x^2 dx = \int_{-2}^4 (2x+1) dx$ olduğuna göre, a kaçtır?

- A) $2\sqrt{2}$ B) $3\sqrt{2}$ C) $\sqrt{2}$ D) $3\sqrt[3]{2}$ E) 1

10. $\int_0^3 \cos \frac{\pi \cdot [x]}{3} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) 1 B) $\frac{1}{3}$ C) $\frac{1}{4}$ D) $\frac{1}{5}$ E) $\frac{1}{6}$

11. $\int_0^{\ln 2} (4e^{4x} - 3e^{3x}) dx$ integralinde $e^{2x} = t$ dönüşümü yapılırsa aşağıdaki integrallerden hangisi elde edilir?

A) $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} (4t^2 - 3t) dt$ B) $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{2} (4t - 3\sqrt{t}) dt$
 C) $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} (4t^3 - 3t^2) dt$ D) $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{2} (4t + 3\sqrt{t}) dt$
 E) $\int_2^4 (4\ln t - 3\ln 3t) \frac{dt}{2}$

12. $\int_0^4 \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1 \right) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8 E) 10

13. $\int_1^3 |x - 2| \cdot |x - 1| dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

A) 1 B) $\frac{1}{2}$ C) 0 D) $-\frac{1}{2}$ E) -1

14. $\int_3^7 x \cdot \text{sgn}(x - 4) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

A) 5 B) 7 C) 9 D) 11 E) 13

15. $\int_{-1}^1 |x^2 - x| dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

A) -3 B) -2 C) -1 D) 0 E) 1

16. Hız denklemi $v = 3t^2 + 2t$ olan hareketlinin $0 \leq t \leq 3$ zamanında aldığı yol kaçtır?

A) 28 B) 30 C) 32 D) 34 E) 36

17. $f(x) = x \cdot |x|$ fonksiyonu ve $x = 0$, $x = 1$, $x = 2$ doğrularının x eksenine ile sınırladığı bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) 1 C) $\frac{3}{2}$ D) 2 E) $\frac{5}{2}$

18. $\int_{-3}^4 \text{sgn}(x^2 - x - 6) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

A) -5 B) -4 C) -3 D) -2 E) -1

19. $\int_1^4 \ln x dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

A) e B) 4 C) -e D) $4 - e$ E) 1

20. $f(x) = \int_1^{x^2+1} (3t + 2) dt$ olduğuna göre,

$f'(x)$ ifadesinin eşiti nedir?

A) $6x^3 - 10x$ B) $6x^3 + 10x$
 C) $-6x^3 + 10x$ D) $-6x^3 - 10x$
 E) $10x^3 - 6x$

$$\begin{aligned}
9. \int_0^a x^2 dx &= \frac{x^3}{3} \text{ ve } \int_{-2}^4 (2x+1)dx = \left(\frac{2x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_{-2}^4 \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^a = (x^2 + x) \Big|_{-2}^4 \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{a^3}{3} = 20 - 2 \\
&\Rightarrow a^3 = 54 \Rightarrow a = 3\sqrt[3]{2} \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{aligned}
10. 0 \leq x < 1 &\Rightarrow |x| = 0 \\
1 \leq x < 2 &\Rightarrow |x| = 1 \\
2 \leq x < 3 &\Rightarrow |x| = 2 \text{ olacağından,} \\
\int_0^3 \cos \frac{\pi |x|}{3} dx &= \int_0^1 \cos 0 dx + \int_1^2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} dx + \int_2^3 \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} dx \\
&= \int_0^1 dx + \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{2} + \int_2^3 \frac{-dx}{2} \\
&= x \Big|_0^1 + \frac{x}{2} \Big|_1^2 - \frac{x}{2} \Big|_2^3 \\
&= (1-0) + (1-\frac{1}{2}) - (\frac{3}{2}-\frac{2}{2}) \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
11. e^{2x} = t &\Rightarrow e^x = \sqrt{t} \\
2e^{2x} dx &= dt \Rightarrow e^{2x} dx = \frac{dt}{2} \\
\int_0^{\ln 2} (4e^{4x} - 3e^{3x}) dx &= \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{2x} (4e^{2x} - 3e^x) dx \\
\text{Sınırlar;} \\
x = \ln 2 &\Rightarrow e^{\ln 2} = \sqrt{t} \Rightarrow 2 = \sqrt{t} \Rightarrow t = 4 \\
x = 0 &\Rightarrow e^0 = \sqrt{t} \Rightarrow 1 = \sqrt{t} \Rightarrow t = 1 \text{ olur.} \\
\int_0^{\ln 2} (4e^{4x} - 3e^{3x}) dx &= \int_1^4 (4t - 3\sqrt{t}) \cdot \frac{dt}{2} \\
&= \int_1^4 \frac{1}{2} (4t - 3\sqrt{t}) dt
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$12. 0 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right\rfloor = 1$$

$$2 \leq x < 4 \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right\rfloor = 2 \text{ olacağından;}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^4 \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right\rfloor dx &= \int_0^2 dx + \int_2^4 2 dx = x \Big|_0^2 + 2x \Big|_2^4 \\
&= 2 + 8 - 4 \\
&= 6
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$13. 1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow |x-2| = -x+2 \text{ ve } |x-1| = 0$$

$$2 \leq x < 3 \Rightarrow |x-2| = x-2 \text{ ve } |x-1| = 1 \text{ olacağından;}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^3 |x-2| |x-1| dx &= \int_1^2 (-x+2) \cdot 0 dx + \int_2^3 (x-2) \cdot 1 dx \\
&= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right) \Big|_2^3 \\
&= \left(\frac{9}{2} - 6 \right) - (2 - 4) = \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$14. 3 < x < 4 \Rightarrow x-4 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{sgn}(x-4) = -1$$

$$4 < x < 7 \Rightarrow x-4 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{sgn}(x-4) = 1 \text{ olacağından;}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_3^7 x \cdot \text{sgn}(x-4) dx &= \int_3^4 x \cdot (-1) dx + \int_4^7 x \cdot 1 dx \\
&= -\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_3^4 + \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_4^7 \\
&= -8 + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{49}{2} - 8 \\
&= -16 + 29 = 13
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

15. $x^2 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x-1) = 0$
 $x = 0$ $x = 1$

x		0		1	
$x^2 - x$		$+$	0	$-$	0
					$+$

$-1 < x < 0 \Rightarrow |x^2 - x| = x^2 - x$

$0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow |x^2 - x| = -x^2 + x$ olacağından;

$$\int_{-1}^1 |x^2 - x| dx = \int_{-1}^0 (x^2 - x) dx + \int_0^1 (-x^2 + x) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \left(-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

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

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

Yanıt E

16. $Yol = \int_0^3 v dt$

$$Yol = \int_0^3 (3t^2 + 2t) dt = \left(t^3 + t^2 \right) \Big|_0^3$$

$$= 27 + 9 = 36$$

Yanıt E

17. $0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow [x] = 0$

$1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow [x] = 1$ olur.

$$A = \int_0^1 x \cdot 0 dx + \int_1^2 x \cdot 1 dx$$

$$= 0 + \int_1^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^2 = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Yanıt C

18. $x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x+2) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x = 3$ ve $x = -2$

x		-2		3	
$x^2 - x - 6$		$+$	0	$-$	0
					$+$
$\text{sgn}(x^2 - x - 6)$		$+1$	0	-1	0
					$+1$

$$\int_{-3}^4 \text{sgn}(x^2 - x - 6) dx = \int_{-3}^{-2} dx + \int_{-2}^3 -dx + \int_3^4 dx$$

$$= x \Big|_{-3}^{-2} - x \Big|_{-2}^3 + x \Big|_3^4$$

$$= (-2 + 3) - (3 + 2) + (4 - 3)$$

$$= 1 - 5 + 1 = -3$$

Yanıt C

19. Tam değer fonksiyonunu tam sayı yapan $(1, 4)$ aralığındaki x değeri e dir.

$1 \leq x < e \Rightarrow 0 \leq \ln x < 1$

$[\ln x] = 0$

$e \leq x < 4 \Rightarrow 1 \leq \ln x < \ln 4$

$[\ln x] = 1$

$$\int_1^4 [\ln x] dx = \int_1^e 0 dx + \int_e^4 1 dx$$

$$= x \Big|_e^4$$

$$= 4 - e$$

Yanıt D

20. $f(x) = \int_1^{x^2+1} (3t+2) dt = \left(\frac{3t^2}{2} + 2t \right) \Big|_1^{x^2+1}$

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

O halde;

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

$$= (3x^2+3) 2x + 4x$$

$$= 6x^3 + 10x \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

1. $\int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} e^{3x} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{19}{3}$ B) $\frac{19}{4}$ C) $\frac{19}{5}$ D) $\frac{19}{6}$ E) $\frac{19}{7}$

2. $f(x) = \int_{\ln x}^{x^2} e^t dt$ olduğuna göre, $f'(1)$ in değeri kaçtır?

- A) e B) 1 C) -1 D) -e E) $2e-1$

3. $\int_e^{e^6} \frac{dx}{x}$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 5

4. $\int_1^3 x^3 \cdot \text{sgn}(2-x) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -25 B) $-\frac{25}{2}$ C) $-\frac{25}{3}$ D) $-\frac{25}{4}$ E) -1

5. $\int_0^2 \frac{3^t}{3^t + 1} dt$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\ln 5$ B) $\ln 3$ C) $\frac{\ln 3}{\ln 5}$ D) $\ln 2$ E) $\frac{\ln 5}{\ln 3}$

6. $\int_{-1}^0 |x| \cdot x dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -2 B) $-\frac{3}{2}$ C) -1 D) $-\frac{1}{2}$ E) 0

7. $f(x) = 2x - 1$ olduğuna göre, $\int_0^1 d(f^{-1}(x)) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) $\frac{3}{2}$ C) $\frac{5}{2}$ D) $\frac{7}{2}$ E) $\frac{9}{2}$

8. $\int_{-3}^2 (x^2 - 2x - 3) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $-\frac{2}{3}$ B) 0 C) $\frac{1}{3}$ D) $\frac{5}{3}$ E) $\frac{10}{3}$

9. $f(x) = 4x - 1$ fonksiyonunun $[1,5]$ aralığındaki ortalama değeri kaçtır?

- A) 8 B) 10 C) 11 D) 13 E) 15

10. $f(x)$ için, $f'(m) = 2$

$f'(n) = 4$ olduğuna göre,

$\int_m^n f'(x) \cdot f''(x) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8 E) 10

11. $\int_1^4 |x|^{1/x} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) 5 B) 17 C) 27 D) 32 E) 36

12. $\int_1^{e^2} |\ln x| \cdot \text{sgn}(x-7) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) e^2 B) $-e^2$ C) $-e^2 + e$ D) e E) $-e$

13. $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{2}$ olduğuna göre,

$\int_1^2 d(f^{-1}(x)) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -2 B) -1 C) 0 D) 1 E) 2

14. $\int_1^e \log_2 x dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{-e}{\ln 2}$ B) $\frac{-2e}{\ln 2}$ C) $\frac{-2}{\ln 2}$
D) $\frac{1}{\ln 2}$ E) $\frac{3}{\ln 2}$

15. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 1, & x < 1 \\ \cos \pi x, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 2x - 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$ fonksiyonu veriliyor.

Buna göre, $\int_0^3 f(x) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) 2 B) 3 C) $\frac{13}{4}$ D) $\frac{15}{4}$ E) $\frac{17}{4}$

16. a ve b, $a + b = 29$ eşitliğini sağlayan iki gerçel sayı olmak üzere,

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - b, & x > 1 \\ ax - b, & x < 1 \end{cases}$ fonksiyonu veriliyor.

$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 5$ olduğuna göre,

$\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) -1 B) -4 C) -13 D) -17 E) -19

17. $\int_{e^2}^{e^4} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\ln 2 - 2$ B) $\ln 4 - 4$
C) $6 \ln 2 - 2$ D) $2 \ln 4 - 4$
E) $\ln 4 - \ln 2$

18. $\int_1^3 \frac{3x+8}{6x-4} dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\ln 7$ B) $1 + \sqrt{7}$ C) $\ln \sqrt[3]{7^2}$
D) 7 E) $1 + \ln 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{7^2}$

19. $\int_1^3 \frac{dx}{4 \cdot \sqrt{x(x+1)}}$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ B) $\frac{\pi}{12}$ C) $\frac{\pi}{18}$ D) $\frac{\pi}{24}$ E) $\frac{\pi}{30}$

20. $\int_0^1 \left(\frac{x-2}{x+1} \right)^2 dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $5 - 6 \ln 2$ B) $\frac{9}{2} - \ln 2$ C) $-\ln 2$
D) $\frac{11}{2} - 6 \ln 2$ E) $11 - 6 \ln 2$

TEST 17'NİN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $3x = u \Rightarrow 3dx = du \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{3}$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\int e^{3x} dx = \int e^u \cdot \frac{du}{3} = \frac{1}{3} e^u + c = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + c$$

O halde,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} e^{3x} dx &= \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (e^{3 \ln 3} - e^{3 \ln 2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (e^{\ln 27} - e^{\ln 8}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (27 - 8) = \frac{19}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

2. $f(x) = \int_{h(x)}^{g(x)} f(t) dt$
 $f'(x) = f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) - f(h(x)) \cdot h'(x)$
 $= e^{x^2} \cdot 2x - e^{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$
 $= e^{x^2} \cdot 2x - x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$
 $= e^{x^2} \cdot 2x - 1$
 $f'(1) = e^1 \cdot 2 - 1 = 2e - 1$

Yanıt E

3. $\int_e^{e^6} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x \Big|_e^{e^6}$
 $= \ln e^6 - \ln e$
 $= 6 - 1$
 $= 5$

Yanıt E

4. $2 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$

x	2
2-x	+ 0 -
sgn(2-x)	1 0 -1

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^3 x^3 \cdot \text{sgn}(2-x) dx &= \int_1^2 x^3 \cdot (1) dx + \int_2^3 x^3 \cdot (-1) dx \\ &= \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_1^2 - \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 \\ &= (4 - \frac{1}{4}) - (\frac{81}{4} - 4) \\ &= \frac{15}{4} - \frac{81}{4} + 4 = -\frac{25}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

5. $3^t + 1 = u \Rightarrow 3^t \ln 3 \cdot dt = du \Rightarrow 3^t dt = \frac{du}{\ln 3}$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3^t}{3^t + 1} dt &= \int \frac{\frac{du}{\ln 3}}{u} = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int \frac{du}{u} \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln 3} \ln u + c \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln 3} \ln(3^t + 1) + c \end{aligned}$$

O halde,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 \frac{3^t}{3^t + 1} dx &= \frac{1}{\ln 3} \ln(3^t + 1) + c = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \ln(3^t + 1) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln 3} (\ln 10 - \ln 2) \\ &= \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 3} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

6. $-1 \leq x < 0$ için, $|x| = -x$
 $|x| = -1$ olur.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^0 |x| [x] dx &= \int_{-1}^0 (-x) \cdot (-1) dx = \int_{-1}^0 x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^0 \\ &= 0 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

7. $f(x) = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(1) = \frac{2}{2} = 1$ ve $f^{-1}(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ olur.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 d(f^{-1}(x)) dx &= f^{-1}(x) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= f^{-1}(1) - f^{-1}(0) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

8. $\int_{-3}^2 (x^2 - 2x - 3) dx = \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 2 \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x \right) \Big|_{-3}^2$
 $= (\frac{8}{3} - 4 - 6) - (-\frac{27}{3} - 9 + 9)$
 $= \frac{8}{3} - 10 + \frac{27}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$

Yanıt D

$$9. (b-a).f(k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$(5-1).f(k) = \int_1^5 (4x-1) dx$$

$$4.f(k) = (2x^2 - x) \Big|_1^5$$

$$4.f(k) = (2.5^2 - 5) - (2.1^2 - 1)$$

$$4.f(k) = 44$$

$$f(k) = 11$$

Yanıt C

10. $f'(x) = u \Rightarrow f''(x)dx = du$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\int f'(x).f''(x)dx = \int u du = \frac{u^2}{2} + c = \frac{(f'(x))^2}{2} + c$$

O halde,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_n^m f'(x).f''(x)dx &= \frac{(f'(x))^2}{2} \Big|_n^m \\ &= \frac{[f'(n)]^2}{2} - \frac{[f'(m)]^2}{2} \\ &= \frac{4^2}{2} - \frac{2^2}{2} = 8 - 2 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$11. 1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow [x] = 1$$

$$2 \leq x < 3 \Rightarrow [x] = 2$$

$$3 \leq x < 4 \Rightarrow [x] = 3 \text{ olacağından}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 [x] dx &= \int_1^2 dx + \int_2^3 2^2 dx + \int_3^4 3^2 dx \\ &= x \Big|_1^2 + 4x \Big|_2^3 + 27x \Big|_3^4 \\ &= (2-1) + (12-8) + (108-81) \\ &= 1+4+27 = 32 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$12. 1 \leq x < e \Rightarrow 0 \leq \ln x < 1 \Rightarrow [\ln x] = 0$$

$$e \leq x < e^2 \Rightarrow 1 \leq \ln x < 2 \Rightarrow [\ln x] = 1$$

$$1 \leq x < e^2 \Rightarrow x-7 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sgn}(x-7) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{sgn}(x-7)] = -1 \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int_1^e \ln x [\text{sgn}(x-7)] dx = \int_1^e 0 dx + \int_e^{e^2} -dx = -x \Big|_e^{e^2} = -e^2 + e$$

Yanıt C

$$13. f(x) = \frac{x+3}{2} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = 2x-3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 d(f^{-1}(x)) dx &= f^{-1}(x) \Big|_1^2 \\ &= (2x-3) \Big|_1^2 \\ &= (4-3) - (2-3) \\ &= 1+1 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$14. \int \log_2 x dx = \int \frac{\ln x}{\ln 2} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int \ln x dx$$

Kismi integral uygulanır.

$$\ln x = u \quad dx = dv$$

$$\frac{1}{x} dx = du \quad x = v$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left[\ln x \cdot x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left[\ln x \cdot x \Big|_1^e - x \Big|_1^e \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} [\ln e \cdot e - \ln 1 \cdot 1 - (e - 1)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} (e - 0 - e + 1) = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

Yanıt D

$$15. \int_0^3 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x^3 - 1) dx + \int_1^2 \cos \pi x dx + \int_2^3 (2x - 1) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - x \right) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi x \Big|_1^2 + \left(\frac{2x^2}{2} - x \right) \Big|_2^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) + \frac{1}{\pi} (\sin 2\pi - \sin \pi) + (9 - 3) - (4 - 2)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} + 0 + 6 - 2 = -\frac{3}{4} + 4 = \frac{13}{4}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
16. \int_0^2 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 (ax-b) dx + \int_1^2 (2x-b) dx \\
&= \left(\frac{ax^2}{2} - bx \right) \Big|_0^1 + \left(x^2 - bx \right) \Big|_1^2 \\
&= \left(\frac{a}{2} - b \right) + (4 - 2b) - (1 - b) \\
&= \frac{a}{2} - b + 4 - 2b - 1 + b \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} - 2b + 3 = 5 \\
a - 4b + 6 &= 10 \\
a - 4b &= 4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} b = 5 \\ a + b = 29 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} b = 5 \\ a = 24 \end{array} \\
\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx &= \int_{-1}^0 (ax-b) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (24x-5) dx \\
&= \left(24 \frac{x^2}{2} - 5x \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 \\
&= (12x^2 - 5x) \Big|_{-1}^0 = 0 - (12 + 5) = -17
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$17. \ln x = u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = du \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa}$$

$$\int \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x} dx = \int \ln u \, du$$

Kısmi integral uygulanır.

$$\int \ln u \, du = u \cdot \ln u - u + c$$

O halde,

$$\int_{e^2}^{e^4} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x} dx = (\ln x \cdot \ln(\ln x) - \ln x) \Big|_{e^2}^{e^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\ln e^4 \cdot \ln(\ln e^4) - \ln e^4) - (\ln e^2 \cdot \ln(\ln e^2) - \ln e^2) \\
&= (4 \cdot \ln 4 - 4) - (2 \cdot \ln 2 - 2) \\
&= 6 \cdot \ln 2 - 2
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
18. \int_1^3 \frac{3x+8}{6x-4} dx &= \int_1^3 \frac{3x-2+10}{6x-4} dx = \int_1^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{10}{6x-4} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x \Big|_1^3 + 10 \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{6x-4} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x \Big|_1^3 + \frac{10}{6} \ln(6x-4) \Big|_1^3 \\
&= \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{5}{3} (\ln 14 - \ln 2) \\
&= 1 + \frac{5}{3} \ln 7 = 1 + \ln 7^{\frac{5}{3}} = 1 + \ln(7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{7^2})
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$19. \sqrt{x} = u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = du \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa}$$

$$x = u^2 \text{ ve } dx = 2u du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{4\sqrt{x}(x+1)} = \int \frac{2u \cdot du}{4u \cdot (u^2+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan u + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{x} + c$$

O halde,

$$\int_1^3 \frac{dx}{4\sqrt{x}(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{x} \Big|_1^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\arctan \sqrt{3} - \arctan 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{24}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{aligned}
20. \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x-2}{x+1} \right)^2 dx &= \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{3}{x+1} \right)^2 dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{6}{x+1} + \frac{9}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx \\
&= \left[x - 6 \ln(x+1) + 9 \frac{(x+1)^{-1}}{-1} \right] \Big|_0^1 \\
&= 1 - 6 \ln 2 + 9 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) - (-9) \\
&= 1 - 6 \ln 2 - \frac{9}{2} + 9 \\
&= \frac{11}{2} - 6 \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

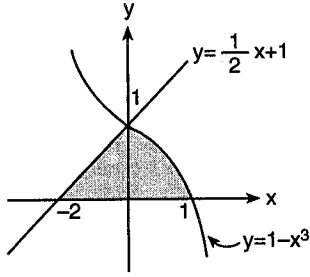
1. $y = \sin x$ eğrisi, $x = 0$ ve $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ doğruları arasında kalan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\frac{3}{2}$ B) 2 C) 3 D) π E) 2π

2. $y = x^2$ eğrisi ve $y = 2x + 15$ doğrusunun belirlediği kapalı bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\frac{256}{3}$ B) 143 C) 120 D) $\frac{202}{3}$ E) $\frac{110}{3}$

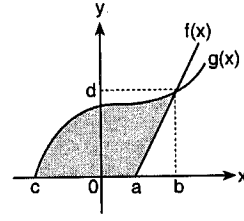
3.



Şekildeki taralı alanı hesaplayan ifade aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?

- A) $\int_{-2}^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) dx - \int_0^1 (1 - x^3) dx$
 B) $\int_{-2}^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + x^3 \right) dx$
 C) $\int_{-2}^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) dx + \int_0^1 (1 - x^3) dx$
 D) $\int_{-2}^1 \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x \right) dx$
 E) $\int_1^2 (1 - x^3) dx + \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) dx$

4.



Şekildeki taralı alanı hesaplayan ifade aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?

- A) $\int_0^a g(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx$
 B) $\int_c^a g(x) dx + \int_a^b f(x) dx$
 C) $\int_c^b g(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx$
 D) $\int_c^b g(x) dx + \int_a^b f(x) dx$
 E) $\int_c^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b g(x) dx$

5. $x = y^2$ eğrisi ve $y = x^2$ eğrilerinin sınırladığı alanı hesaplayan ifade aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?

- A) $\int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$ B) $\int_{-1}^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$
 C) $\int_0^1 (x^2 + \sqrt{x}) dx$ D) $\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + \sqrt{x}) dx$
 E) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

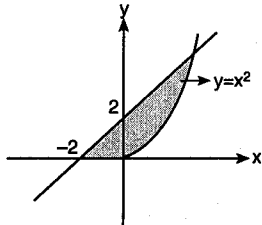
6. $2y - 3x = 6$ doğrusu ve $y = 0$, $x = 3$ ve $x = 5$ doğrularının sınırladığı bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) 12 B) 18 C) 24 D) 36 E) 48

7. $y = 1$, $x = 0$, $x = \pi$ doğruları ve $y = \sin x$ eğrisinin sınırladığı kapalı bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $4 - \pi$ B) $\pi + 1$ C) $\pi - 1$ D) $\pi - 2$ E) $\pi - 3$

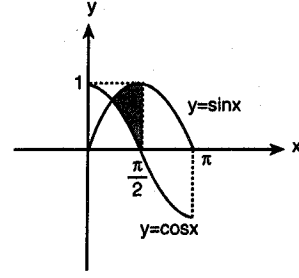
8.



Şekilde verilenlere göre, taralı alan kaç birimkaredir?

A) 10 B) 9 C) $\frac{25}{3}$ D) $\frac{19}{3}$ E) $\frac{16}{3}$

9.

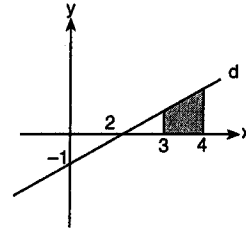


Şekildeki verilere göre, taralı bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\sqrt{2}$ B) $\sqrt{2} + 1$ C) $\sqrt{2} - 1$

D) $\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2}$ E) $\frac{\sqrt{2} + 2}{2}$

10.



Şekildeki taralı bölgenin x ekseninde 360° döndürülmesi ile oluşan hacmi aşağıdakilerden hangisi hesaplar?

A) $\pi \int_3^4 \left(\frac{x+2}{2} \right)^2 dx$ B) $\pi \int_3^4 \left(\frac{1-x}{2} \right)^2 dx$
C) $\pi \int_3^4 \left(\frac{x+2}{4} \right)^2 dx$ D) $\pi \int_3^4 \left(\frac{x-2}{2} \right)^2 dx$
E) $\pi \int_3^4 (x+2)^2 dx$

11. $y = x^2$ eğrisi ile $x = 2$ ve x ekseninde doğruları arasında kalan bölgenin x ekseninde 360° döndürülmesiyle oluşan hacmin değeri kaç birimküptür?

A) 32π B) 20π C) $\frac{19\pi}{2}$ D) 16π E) $\frac{32\pi}{5}$

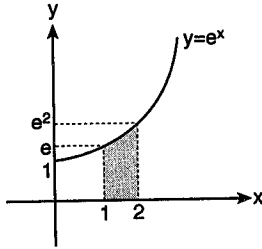
12. $y = 2x - x^2$ eğrisi ile x ekseninin sınırladığı bölgenin, x eksenini etrafında 180° döndürülmesi ile elde edilen hacim kaç birimküptür?

A) π B) $\frac{4\pi}{5}$ C) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ D) $\frac{8\pi}{15}$ E) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

13. $y = 4 - x^2$ eğrisi $y = 1$, $y = 2$ doğruları ve y eksenini ile sınırlanan bölgenin y eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile oluşan hacim kaç birimküptür?

A) $\frac{7\pi}{2}$ B) 3π C) $\frac{5\pi}{2}$ D) 2π E) $\frac{4\pi}{3}$

14.



Şekildeki taralı bölgenin x eksenini etrafında 270° döndürülmesiyle oluşan şeklin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

A) $\pi \cdot e^2 \cdot (e^2 - 1)$
 B) $\frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot e^2 \cdot (e^2 - 1)$
 C) $\frac{3\pi}{8} \cdot e^2 \cdot (e^2 - 1)$
 D) $\frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot e \cdot (e - 1)$
 E) $\frac{3\pi}{8} \cdot e \cdot (e - 1)$

15. $y = \tan x$ eğrisi ile $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $y = 0$ doğrularının oluşturduğu kapalı bölgenin, x eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

A) $\frac{4 - \pi}{4}$ B) $\frac{4 - \pi}{3}$ C) $\frac{\pi - 3}{4}$
 D) $\frac{4\pi - \pi^2}{4}$ E) $\frac{4\pi - \pi^2}{3}$

16. $y = \cos x$ ve $y = \sin x$ eğrileri ile y eksenini oluşturduğu kapalı alanının x eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesiyle oluşan hacim kaç birimküptür?

A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ C) π D) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ E) 2π

17. $y = |x|$, $y = 0$, $x = 2$, $x = 4$ eğrileri ile sınırlanan bölgenin x eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile oluşan dönel cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

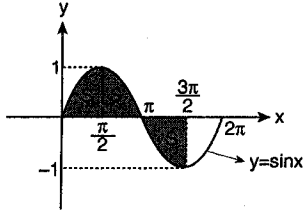
A) 18π B) 16π C) 15π D) 13π E) 9π

18. $y = x - 1$, $y = -x + 4$ ve $y = 0$ doğrularının oluşturduğu bölgenin x eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

A) 4π B) 3π C) $\frac{9\pi}{4}$ D) 2π E) $\frac{7\pi}{4}$

TEST 18'İN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1.

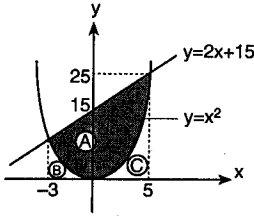


$$S = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -(0 - 1) = 1 \text{ br}^2$$

$$\text{T.A.} = 3S = 3 \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt C

2.



Denklemler ortak çözümlürse, doğru ile parabolün kesişim noktaları bulunur.

$$y = x^2 = 2x + 15 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$$

$$(x-5)(x+3) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 5 \text{ ve } x_2 = -3 \text{ tür.}$$

$$A + B + C = \int_{-3}^5 (2x + 15) dx \dots (1)$$

$$B + C = \int_{-3}^5 x^2 dx \dots (2)$$

1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa:

$$A = \int_{-3}^5 (-x^2 + 2x + 15) dx$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + 15x \right) \Big|_{-3}^5$$

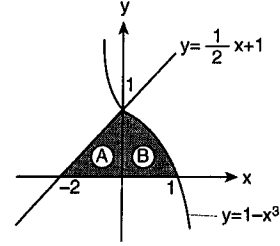
$$= -\frac{125}{3} + 25 + 75 - (9 + 9 - 45)$$

$$= -\frac{125}{3} + 100 + 27$$

$$= \frac{256}{3}$$

Yanıt A

3.



Şekilde taranan A ve B alanları için denklemler yazılırsa:

$$A = \int_{-2}^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) dx \dots (1)$$

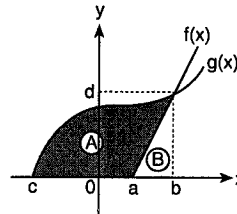
$$B = \int_0^1 (1 - x^3) dx \dots (2)$$

1 ve 2 nolu denklemler taraf tarafa toplanırsa,

$$A + B = \int_{-2}^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) dx + \int_0^1 (1 - x^3) dx \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

4.



Şekildeki taralı alan hesaplamak için:

$$A + B = \int_c^b g(x) dx \dots (1)$$

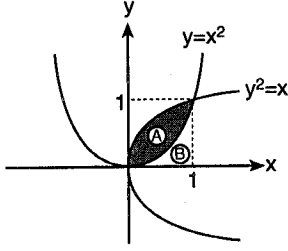
$$B = \int_a^b f(x) dx \dots (2)$$

1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa:

$$A = \int_c^b g(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt C

5. $y = x^2$ ve $y^2 = x$ eğrilerinin sınırladığı bölge şekildedir.



Bu iki denklem ortak çözümlerse kesişim noktaları bulunabilir. O halde,

$$y = x^2 = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \text{ ve } x_2 = 1 \text{ olur.}$$

$$A + B = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx \dots (1)$$

$$B = \int_0^1 x^2 dx \dots (2)$$

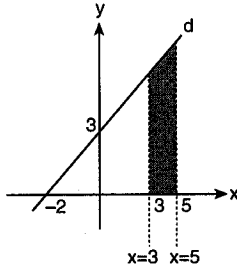
1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa:

$$A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

6. $2y - 3x = 6$
doğrusu eksenleri
 $x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3$
 $y = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$
noktalarında keser.

$$2y - 3x = 6 \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x + 3$$



$$T.A = \int_3^5 y dx = \int_3^5 \left(\frac{3}{2}x + 3 \right) dx$$

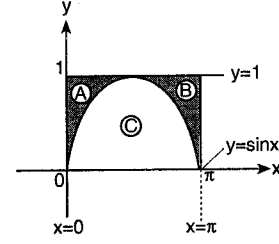
$$= \left(\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 3x \right) \Big|_3^5 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 5^2 + 3 \cdot 5 - \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot 3^2 + 3 \cdot 3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{75}{4} + 15 - \frac{27}{4} - 9$$

$$= 18 \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt B

7.



$$A + B + C = \int_0^\pi 1 dx \dots (1)$$

$$C = \int_0^\pi \sin x dx \dots (2)$$

1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa:

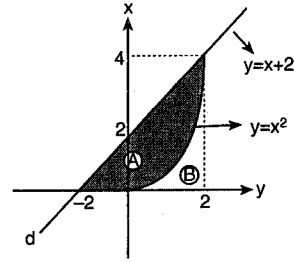
$$A + B = \int_0^\pi (1 - \sin x) dx = (x + \cos x) \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= \pi + \cos \pi - (0 + \cos 0)$$

$$= \pi - 2 \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt D

8.



Eksenleri kestiği noktalar bilinen doğru denklemden doğru denklemi:

$$-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow y - x = 2 \Rightarrow y = x + 2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Denklemler ortak çözümlerse, ikinci sınır noktasının apsisi bulunabilir.

$$y = x^2 = x + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 2 \text{ ve } x_2 = -1 \text{ dir.}$$

$$A + B = \int_{-2}^2 (x + 2) dx \dots (1)$$

$$B = \int_0^2 x^2 dx \dots (2)$$

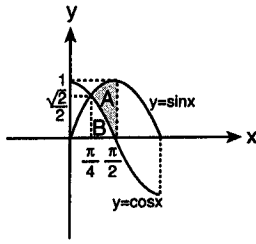
Taraf tarafa çıkarılırsa:

$$A = \int_{-2}^2 (x + 2) dx - \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x \right) \Big|_{-2}^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^2$$

$$= 2 + 4 - (2 - 4) - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{16}{3} \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt E

9.



$$A + B = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \sin x dx \dots (1)$$

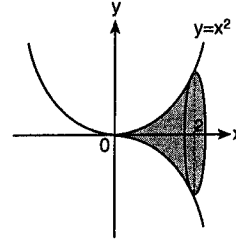
$$B = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cos x dx \dots (2)$$

1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \\ &= (-\cos x - \sin x) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \\ &= -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - (-\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) \\ &= 0 - 1 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \\ &= (\sqrt{2} - 1) br^2 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

11.

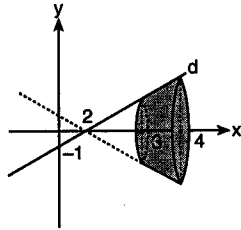


İstenen hacim V olsun:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^2 y^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 (x^2)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{32\pi}{5} br^3 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

10.



d doğrusunun eksenleri kestiği noktalar bilindiğinden denklemi:

$$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{2} - 1 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Oluşan hacim V olursa:

$$V = \pi \int_3^4 y^2 dx = \pi \int_3^4 \left(\frac{x-2}{2} \right)^2 dx \text{ olur.}$$

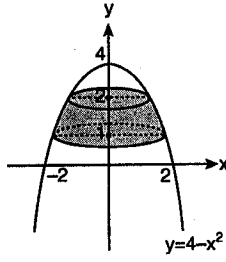
Yanıt D

12. $y = 2x - x^2$ eğrisi $y = 0$ için x eksenini $2x - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$ ve $x_2 = 2$ noktaları keser. Bizden istenen hacim V ise:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{180^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi \int_0^2 (2x - x^2)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^2 (4x^2 - 4x^3 + x^4) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3} x^3 - x^4 + \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{32}{3} - 16 + \frac{32}{5} \right) \\ &= \frac{8}{15} \pi br^3 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

13.

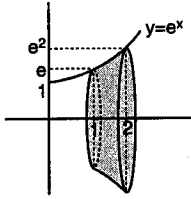


Döndürülen alanın sınırları y ekseninde olduğundan

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_1^2 x^2 dy \text{ olur. O halde,} \\
 y &= 4 - x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 - y \text{ olur.} \\
 V &= \pi \int_1^2 (4 - y) dy = \pi \left(4y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^2 \\
 &= \pi \left[8 - 2 - \left(4 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{5\pi}{2} br^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

14.

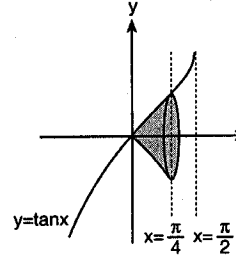


İstenen hacim V olsun:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{270^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi \int_1^2 y^2 dx = \frac{3\pi}{4} \int_1^2 e^{2x} dx \\
 &= \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3\pi}{8} \cdot (e^4 - e^2) \\
 &= \frac{3\pi}{8} e^2 (e^2 - 1) br^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

15.

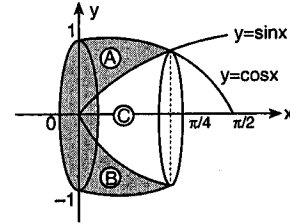


İstenen hacim V olsun:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^2 x dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} (1 + \tan^2 x - 1) dx \\
 &= \pi (\tan x - x) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \pi \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} - (0 - 0) \right) \\
 &= \frac{4\pi - \pi^2}{4} br^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

16.



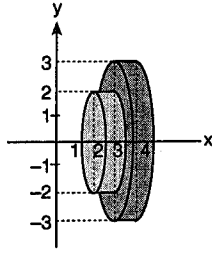
$$\begin{aligned}
 A + B + C &= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos x)^2 dx \dots (1) \\
 C &= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} (\sin x)^2 dx \dots (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A + B &= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos 2x dx \\
 &= \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - 0) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} br^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

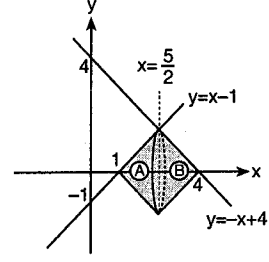
17.



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_2^3 2^2 dx + \pi \int_3^4 3^2 dx \\
 &= \pi \left(4x \Big|_2^3 + 9x \Big|_3^4 \right) \\
 &= \pi [14 \cdot (3 - 2) + 9 \cdot (4 - 3)] \\
 &= 13\pi \text{ br}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

18.



Doğru denklemlerinden doğru grafikleri çizilirse, görünüşleri şekildedeki gibi olur.

Doğrular ortak çözümlürse kesişim noktalarının koordinatları bulunabilir.

$$y = x - 1 = -x + 4 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$A = \pi \int_1^{5/2} (x - 1)^2 dx \dots\dots (1)$$

$$B = \pi \int_{5/2}^4 (-x + 4)^2 dx \dots (2)$$

1. denklem ile 2. denklem toplanır:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A + B &= \pi \int_1^{5/2} (x^2 - 2x + 1) dx + \pi \int_{5/2}^4 (x^2 - 8x + 16) dx \\
 &= \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - x^2 + x \right) \Big|_1^{5/2} + \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - 4x^2 + 16x \right) \Big|_{5/2}^4 \\
 &= \pi \left(\frac{125}{24} - \frac{25}{4} + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + 1 - 1 + \frac{64}{3} - 64 + 64 - \frac{125}{24} + 25 - 40 \right) \\
 &= \frac{9}{4} \pi \text{ br}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

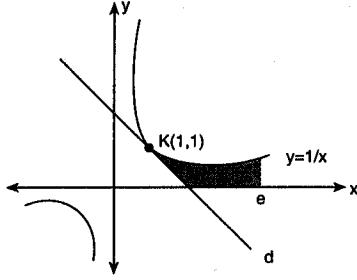
1. $f(x) = \text{sgn}(x+2)$ fonksiyonunun grafiği ile $y=0$, $x=-5$, $x=-2$ ve $x=1$ doğruları arasında kalan bölgelerin alanları toplamı kaç birimkaredir?

A) 2 B) 3 C) 6 D) 8 E) 9

2. $y = a \cdot x^2$ ($a > 0$) parabolüne $K(2,4)$ noktasından bir teğet çiziliyor. Oluşan şekilde parabol, teğet doğrusu ve x eksenini arasında kalan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\frac{2}{3}$ B) 1 C) $\frac{5}{2}$ D) $\frac{11}{3}$ E) 4

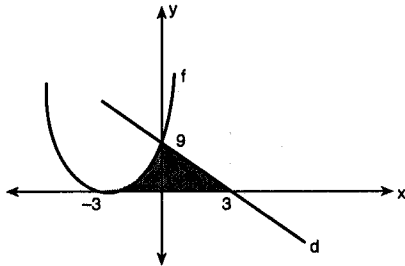
3.



$y = \frac{1}{x}$ eğrisine $K(1,1)$ noktasından d teğet doğrusu çiziliyor. Buna göre, oluşan taralı bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) 1 C) $\frac{3}{2}$ D) 2 E) $\frac{5}{2}$

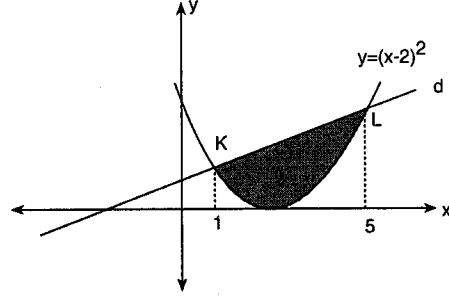
4.



$f(x)$ ikinci dereceden fonksiyon olmak üzere, taralı bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\frac{35}{2}$ B) 20 C) $\frac{45}{2}$ D) 25 E) $\frac{55}{2}$

5.



Şekilde verilene göre, taralı alan kaç birimkaredir?

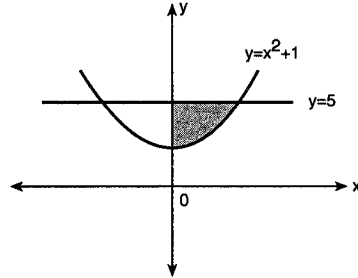
A) $\frac{7}{3}$ B) 3 C) $\frac{16}{3}$ D) 9 E) $\frac{32}{3}$

6. $y = 2x^2$ ve $y = \frac{54}{x}$ eğrileri, x eksenini ve $x = 3e$ doğrusu

ile sınırlanan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) 144 B) 128 C) 108 D) 96 E) 72

7.



Şekilde verilene göre, taralı alan kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\frac{8}{3}$ B) $\frac{16}{3}$ C) 5 D) $\frac{20}{3}$ E) 7

8. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$ fonksiyonunun maksimum ve minimum noktaları olan K ve L noktalarından geçen doğru ile y eksenini arasında kalan bölgelerin alanları toplamı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) 1 C) $\frac{3}{2}$ D) 2 E) 4

9. $y = x^2$ parabolü ve $y = |x-2|$ doğrularının $x \geq 0$ bölgesinde kesişmeleri sonucu oluşan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\frac{1}{6}$ B) $\frac{1}{2}$ C) $\frac{2}{3}$ D) $\frac{5}{6}$ E) 1

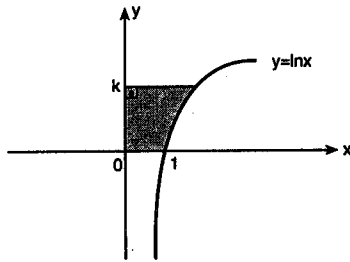
10. $y = e^{-x}$ eğrisi ile $x = -1$ ve $x=0$ doğrusu ve x eksenini arasında kalan bölgenin x eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

A) $\frac{\pi}{2}(e^2 - 1)$ B) $\frac{\pi}{2}e^2$ C) $\pi(e^2 - 1)$
D) πe^2 E) $\frac{\pi}{2}(e^2 + 1)$

11. $y = x^2$ ve $y = 4x - x^2$ eğrileri ile sınırlı bölgenin x eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

A) $\frac{16\pi}{3}$ B) $\frac{32\pi}{3}$ C) 12π D) $\frac{40\pi}{3}$ E) 14π

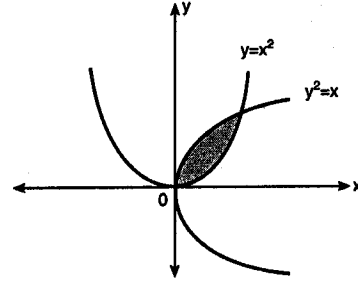
12.



Şekildeki taralı bölgenin Oy eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile oluşan cismin hacmi $\frac{\pi}{2}(e - 1)$ olduğuna göre, k kaçtır?

A) $\frac{1}{3}$ B) $\frac{1}{2}$ C) $\frac{2}{3}$ D) 1 E) e

13.



$y = x^2$ ve $y^2 = x$ eğrileri arasında kalan bölgenin x eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesiyle oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

A) $\frac{3\pi}{10}$ B) $\frac{7\pi}{10}$ C) π D) 2π E) $\frac{10\pi}{3}$

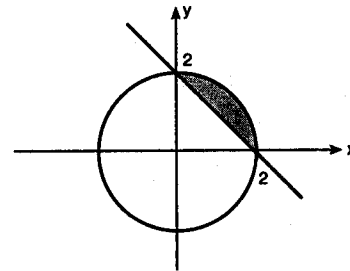
14. $y = 2x$, $y = x$ doğruları ile $x=1$, $x=3$ doğruları arasında kalan bölgenin x eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

A) 26π B) 25π C) 24π D) 23π E) 22π

15. $y = x^3$ ve $y = x^2$ eğrileri arasında kalan bölgenin y eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesiyle oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

A) $\frac{\pi}{10}$ B) $\frac{3\pi}{10}$ C) π D) 2π E) $\frac{16\pi}{3}$

16.

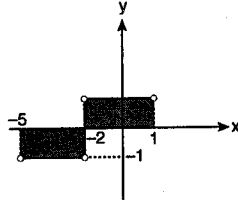


Şekildeki daire kesmesinin y eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesiyle oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

A) $\frac{3}{8}\pi$ B) $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ C) $\frac{8\pi}{3}$ D) 3π E) $\frac{16\pi}{3}$

TEST 19'UN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $\text{sgn}(x+2) = \begin{cases} -1 & x < -2 \\ +1 & x > -2 \end{cases}$



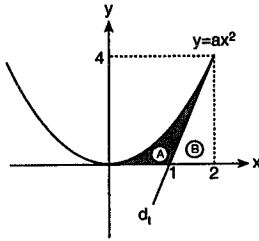
$$\text{Alan} = -\int_{-5}^{-2} (-1)dx + \int_{-2}^1 (+1)dx$$

$$= (-x) \Big|_{-5}^{-2} + x \Big|_{-2}^1$$

$$= (-2 - (-5)) + (1 - (-2))$$

$$= 3 + 3 = 6 \text{ br}^2$$

2.



K(2, 4) noktası parabolün üzerinde olduğundan, nokta koordinatları parabol denklemini sağlar.

$$4 = a \cdot (2)^2 \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow y = x^2$$

Teğetin eğimi:

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

$$m_T = f'(2) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

K(2, 4) noktasından geçen ve eğimi 4 olan doğru:

$$y - 4 = 4 \cdot (x - 2) \Rightarrow y = 4x - 4$$

Teğet $y = 0$ için x eksenini 1 noktasında keser.

$$A + B = \int_0^2 x^2 dx \dots (1)$$

$$B = \int_1^2 (4x - 4) dx \dots (2)$$

1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa:

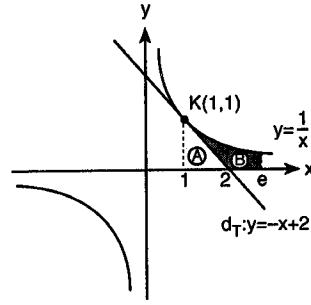
$$A = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^2 - \left(2x^2 - 4x \right) \Big|_1^2$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} - [8 - 8 - (2 - 4)]$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} - 2 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt A

3.



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

$$m_T = f'(1) = -1$$

Eğimi -1 olan ve K(1, 1) noktasından geçen doğru denklemi:

$$y - 1 = -1(x - 1) \Rightarrow y = -x + 2 \text{ olur.}$$

Teğet $y = 0$ için x eksenini 2 noktasında keser.

$$A + B = \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx \dots (1)$$

$$A = \int_2^e (-x + 2) dx \dots (2)$$

1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa:

$$B = \ln x \Big|_1^e - \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right) \Big|_2^e$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt A

CELAL AYDIN YAYINLARI

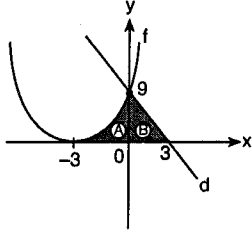
4. Parabol x eksenine -3 noktasında teğet olduğundan denklemi:

$y = k(x+3)^2$ şeklindedir. (0,9) noktası bu denklemi sağla-
yacağından,

$$9 = k \cdot 3^2 \Rightarrow k = 1 \Rightarrow y = (x+3)^2 \Rightarrow y = x^2 + 6x + 9$$

Eksenleri kestiği noktaları bilinen doğru denkleminde,

$$\text{di: } \frac{y}{9} + \frac{x}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow y = 9 - 3x \text{ olur.}$$



$$A = \int_{-3}^0 (x^2 + 6x + 9) dx \dots (1)$$

$$B = \int_0^3 (9 - 3x) dx \dots (2)$$

1. ve 2. denklemler toplanır:

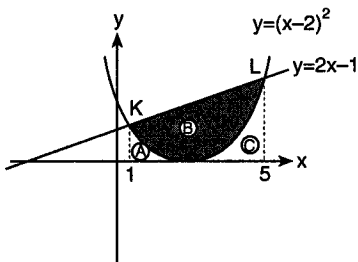
$$A + B = \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + 3x^2 + 9x \right) \Big|_{-3}^0 + \left(9x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^3$$

$$= 0 - (-9 + 27 - 27) + 27 - \frac{27}{2} - 0$$

$$= 9 + \frac{27}{2} = \frac{45}{2} \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt C

5.



K ve L noktaları $y = (x-2)^2$ parabolünün üzerinde oldu-
ğundan;

K noktasının ordinatı $x = 1$ için

$$y_K = (1-2)^2 = 1$$

L noktasının ordinatı $x = 5$ için

$$y_L = (5-2)^2 = 9$$

K(1, 1) ve L(5, 9) noktalarından geçen doğrunun denklemi:

$$y - 1 = \frac{9-1}{5-1} \cdot (x-1) \Rightarrow y = 2x - 1 \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$A + B + C = \int_1^5 (2x - 1) dx \dots (1)$$

$$A + C = \int_1^5 (x-2)^2 dx \dots (2)$$

1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa:

$$B = \int_1^5 (2x - 1) dx - \int_1^5 (x^2 - 4x + 4) dx$$

$$= \int_1^5 (-x^2 + 6x - 5) dx$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x \right) \Big|_1^5$$

$$= -\frac{125}{3} + 75 - 25 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 3 - 5 \right)$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt E

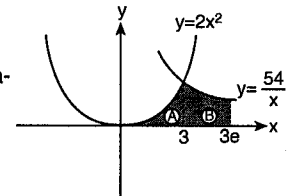
6. Eğri denklemleri

ortak çözümlerse kesişim
noktasının apsisi buluna-
bilir.

$$2x^2 = \frac{54}{x} \Rightarrow 2x^3 = 54$$

$$x^3 = 27$$

$$x = 3$$



$$A = \int_0^3 2x^2 dx \dots (1)$$

$$B = \int_3^{9e} \frac{54}{x} dx \dots (2)$$

1. ve 2. denklemler toplanır:

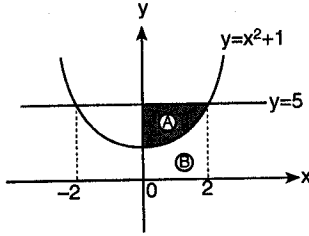
$$A + B = \int_0^3 2x^2 dx + \int_3^{9e} \frac{54}{x} dx = \left(\frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^3 + (54 \ln x) \Big|_3^{9e}$$

$$= 18 + 54(\ln 9e - \ln 3) = 18 + 54 \ln \frac{3e}{3}$$

$$= 18 + 54 \cdot 1 = 72 \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt E

7.



$y = 5$ doğrusunun $y = x^2 + 1$ eğrisini kestiği noktaları bulalım:
 $x^2 + 1 = 5 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x_1 = -2$ ve $x_2 = 2$ olur.

$$A + B = \int_0^2 5 dx \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$B = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx \dots\dots (2)$$

1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa,

$$\int_0^2 (4 - x^2) dx = \left(4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^2 = 8 - \frac{8}{3} - 0 = \frac{16}{3} \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt B

$$8. f(x) = x^3 - 3x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

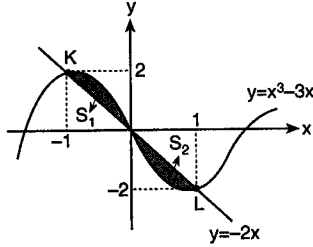
$$x_1 = 1 \text{ ve } x_2 = -1 \text{ olur.}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(1) = 1 - 3 = -2 \\ f(-1) = -1 + 3 = 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{ olduğundan } K(-1, 2) \text{ ve } L(1, -2) \text{ dir.}$$

İki noktası bilinen doğru denkleminde:

$$y - 2 = \frac{2 - (-2)}{-1 - 1} \cdot (x - (-1))$$

$$y = -2x \text{ olur.}$$



$$S_1 = \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - 3x - (-2x)) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - x) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$S_2 = \left| \int_0^1 (x^3 - 3x - (-2x)) dx \right| = \left| \int_0^1 (x^3 - x) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \left(\frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 \right| = \left| \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{4}$$

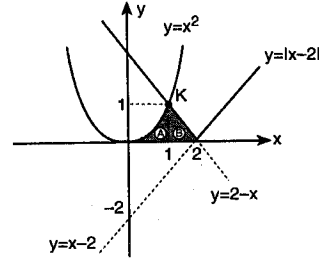
$$S_1 + S_2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt A

9. $y = |x - 2|$ denkleminin kritik noktası $x = 2$ dir.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = x - 2, x > 2 \\ y = 2 - x, x < 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{ olur.}$$

Doğruların ve parabolün grafikleri çizilirse:



İki denklem ortak çözülürse:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 \\ y = |x - 2| \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow K(1, 1) \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$A = \int_0^1 x^2 dx \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$B = \int_1^2 (2 - x) dx \dots\dots (2)$$

1. ve 2. denklem toplanırsa:

$$A + B = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 + \left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^2$$

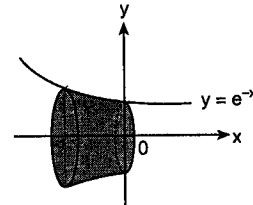
$$= \frac{1}{3} + 4 - 2 - \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

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

$$= \frac{5}{6} \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt D

10. $y = e^{-x}$ eğrisinin grafiği çizilirse, oluşan hacim şekilde taraman biçimde olur.



$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^0 y^2 dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e^{-2x} \Big|_{-1}^0 = -\frac{\pi}{2} (e^0 - e^2)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (e^2 - 1) \text{ br}^3$$

Yanıt A

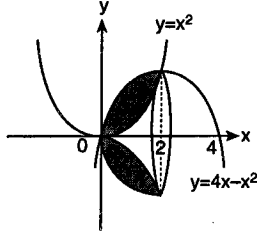
11. $y = x^2$ parabolü $x = 0$ noktasında x eksenine teğettir.

$y = 4x - x^2$ parabolü $x = 0$ ve $x = 4$ noktalarında x eksenini,

$y = 0$ noktasında da y eksenini keser.

Denklemler ortak çözümlürse,

$$x^2 = 4x - x^2 \Rightarrow 2x^2 = 4x \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \text{ ve } x_2 = 2 \text{ olur.}$$

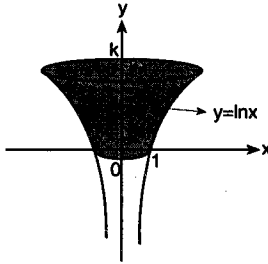


İstenen hacim V olsun:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^2 \left[(4x - x^2)^2 - (x^2)^2 \right] dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 (16x^2 - 8x^3 + x^4 - x^4) dx = \pi \int_0^2 (16x^2 - 8x^3) dx \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{16}{3} x^3 - 2x^4 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \pi \left(\frac{128}{3} - 32 \right) = \frac{32\pi}{3} \text{ br}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

12.



Döndürölme işlemi, Oy eksenini etrafında olduğundan integral sınırı Oy eksenini boyuncadır.

$$y = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^y$$

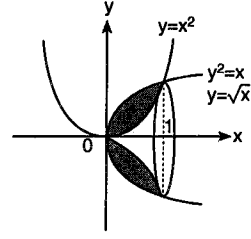
İstenen hacim V olsun:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^k x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^k e^{2y} dy \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e^{2y} \Big|_0^k = \frac{\pi}{2} (e^{2k} - e^0) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} (e^{2k} - 1) \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} (e^{2k} - 1) = \frac{\pi}{2} (e - 1) \text{ olduğuna göre,} \\ 2k = 1 &\Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bulunur.} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

13. $y = x^2$ ve $y = \sqrt{x}$ eğrileri çizilirse, kesişim noktasının ap-sisi bu iki denklemin ortak çözülmesi ile bulunabilir.

$$x^2 = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x^4 = x \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \text{ ve } x_2 = 1 \text{ olur.}$$

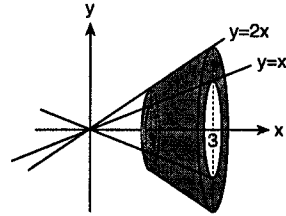


İstenen hacim V olsun:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^1 \left[(\sqrt{x})^2 - (x^2)^2 \right] dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (x - x^4) dx \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{10} \pi \text{ br}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

14.



İstenen hacim V olsun.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_1^3 \left[(2x)^2 - (x^2)^2 \right] dx \\ &= \pi \int_1^3 (4x^2 - x^4) dx \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{4}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right) \Big|_1^3 \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{4}{3} (3^3 - 1^3) - \frac{1}{5} (3^5 - 1^5) \right) \\ &= 26\pi \text{ br}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

15. Denklemler ortak çözülürse:

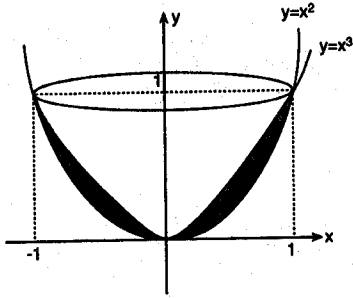
$$x^3 = x^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \text{ ve } x_2 = 1 \text{ noktalarında eğriler kesişirler.}$$

$$x = 0 \text{ için } y = 0$$

$$x = 1 \text{ için } y = 1 \text{ olur.}$$

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

$$y = x^3 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y}$$



$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^1 \left[(\sqrt[3]{y})^2 - (\sqrt{y})^2 \right] dy = \pi \int_0^1 \left(y^{\frac{2}{3}} - y \right) dy \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{3}{5} y^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \pi \left(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{10} \text{ br}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

CELAL AYDIN YAYINLARI

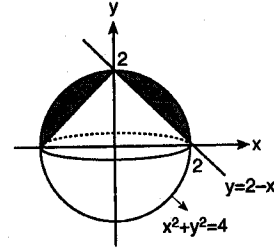
16. Orijin merkezli, 2 br yarıçaplı çemberin denklemi

$$y^2 + x^2 = 4 \text{ tür.}$$

$$x = \sqrt{4 - y^2} \text{ olur.}$$

Eksenleri kestiği noktaları bilinen doğrunun denkleminde

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow x = 2 - y \text{ olur.}$$



İstenen hacim V olsun.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^2 \left[(\sqrt{4 - y^2})^2 - (2 - y)^2 \right] dy = \pi \int_0^2 \left(4 - y^2 - (4 - 4y + y^2) \right) dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 (-2y^2 + 4y) dy = \pi \left(-\frac{2}{3} y^3 + 2y^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \pi \left(-\frac{16}{3} + 8 \right) = \frac{8}{3} \pi \text{ br}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

1. $f(x) = 2x^2 + 6x$ eğrisi ile x - ekseninde kalan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) 9 B) 18 C) 27 D) 32 E) 36

2. $y = x + 1$ doğrusu, $x = -2$, $x = 3$ doğruları ve x - ekseninde kalan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\frac{25}{2}$ B) $\frac{23}{2}$ C) $\frac{21}{2}$ D) $\frac{19}{2}$ E) $\frac{17}{2}$

3. $y = 4 - x^2$ eğrisi, $x = 1$ doğrusu ve x - ekseninde kalan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) 7 B) 7,5 C) 8 D) 8,5 E) 9

4. $y = x^2 - 1$ eğrisi ile $y = x + 1$ doğrusu arasında kalan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) 2,5 B) 3 C) 3,5 D) 4 E) 4,5

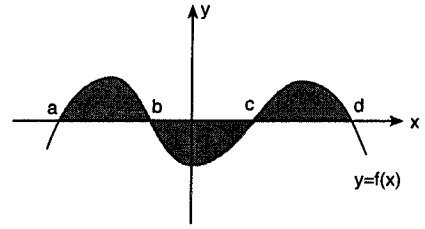
5. $(y-1)^2 = x$ eğrisi ile $y = 2x-2$ doğrusu arasında kalan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) $\frac{125}{6}$ B) $\frac{125}{12}$ C) $\frac{125}{24}$ D) $\frac{125}{36}$ E) $\frac{125}{48}$

6. $y = x^2$ ve $y = 6x - x^2$ eğrileri arasında kalan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) 15 B) 12 C) 10 D) 9 E) 8

7.



Yukarıda $y = f(x)$ fonksiyonunun grafiği verilmiştir.

$$\int_a^d f(x)dx = 14, \quad \left| \int_a^d f(x)dx \right| = 20 \text{ olduğuna göre,}$$

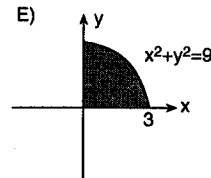
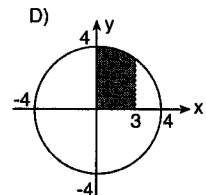
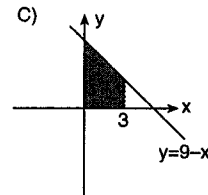
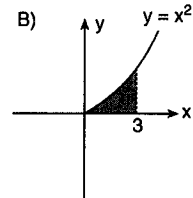
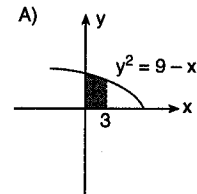
$$\int_b^c f(x)dx \text{ kaçtır?}$$

A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 D) -2 E) -3

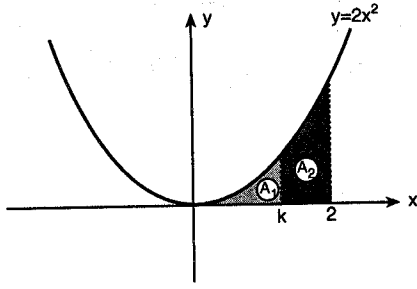
8. $y = \cos x$ eğrisi, $x = 0$, $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ doğruları ve x - ekseninde kalan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6 E) 7

9. $\int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$ integrali aşağıdaki alanlardan hangisini hesaplar?



10.



Şekilde $y = 2x^2$ eğrisinin grafiği verilmiştir.

$A_2 = 7A_1$ olduğuna göre, k kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{1}{5}$ B) $\frac{1}{4}$ C) 1 D) $\frac{3}{2}$ E) $\frac{4}{3}$

11. $y = x^2$ eğrisi, $x=3$ doğrusu ve x - eksenleri arasında kalan bölgenin x - eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesiyle oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

- A) $\frac{81}{4}\pi$ B) $\frac{81}{5}\pi$ C) $\frac{81}{7}\pi$ D) $\frac{243}{5}\pi$ E) $\frac{243}{7}\pi$

12. $y = 2\sin x + 1$ eğrisi, $x = 0$, $x = 2\pi$ doğruları ve x - eksenleri arasında kalan bölgenin x - eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesiyle oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

- A) $2\pi^2$ B) $3\pi^2$ C) $4\pi^2$ D) $5\pi^2$ E) $6\pi^2$

13. $2y = 3x + 6$ doğrusu ile eksenler arasında kalan bölgenin y eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

- A) 8π B) 7π C) 6π D) 5π E) 4π

14. $y = 0$, $y = x$ doğruları ile $2y^2 = 6 - x$ eğrisinin x eksenini etrafında kalan bölgenin, x eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile elde edilen cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

- A) $\frac{79\pi}{21}$ B) $\frac{89\pi}{19}$ C) $\frac{99\pi}{16}$ D) $\frac{100\pi}{13}$ E) $\frac{111\pi}{8}$

15. $y = e^x$ eğrisi, $x = \frac{1}{2}$ doğrusu ve eksenler arasında

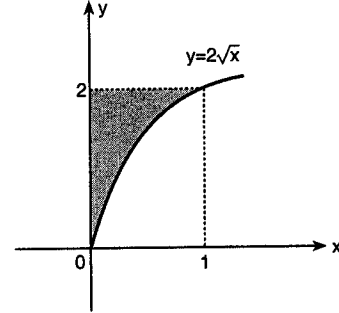
kalan bölgenin x eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesiyle oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

- A) $\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e$ B) $\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (e - 1)$ C) $\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (e + 1)$
D) $\pi \cdot (e - 1)$ E) $\pi \cdot (e + 1)$

16. $y = -3x^2 + 3$ eğrisinin analitik düzlemin II. bölgesinde altında kalan bölgenin, y eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

- A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ B) 2π C) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ D) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ E) π

17.



Yukarıdaki şekilde $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ eğrisinin grafiğinin bir kesiti verilmiştir.

Buna göre, taralı bölgenin y eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesiyle elde edilecek şeklin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

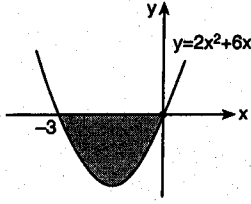
- A) $\frac{\pi}{5}$ B) $\frac{2\pi}{5}$ C) $\frac{3\pi}{5}$ D) $\frac{4\pi}{5}$ E) π

18. $y = x^2 - 1$ eğrisi, $y = 0$ ve $y = 3$ doğrularının analitik düzlemin birinci bölgesinde sınırladığı bölgenin, y -eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesiyle oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

- A) $\frac{15\pi}{2}$ B) 7π C) $\frac{13\pi}{2}$ D) 6π E) $\frac{11\pi}{2}$

TEST 20'İN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1.



$y = 2x^2 + 6x$ parabolü $y = 0$ için

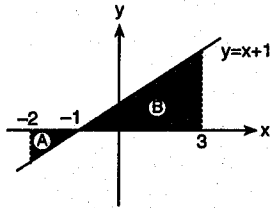
$2x(x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$ ve $x_2 = -3$ noktalarında x eksenini keser.

O halde,

$$\begin{aligned} T \cdot A &= \left| \int_{-3}^0 (2x^2 + 6x) dx \right| = \left| \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 \right]_{-3}^0 \right| \\ &= \left| 0 - (-18 + 27) \right| \\ &= 9 \text{ br}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

2.



A alanı negatif olacağından integralin mutlak değeri alınır.

$$A = \left| \int_{-2}^{-1} (x+1) dx \right| \dots (1)$$

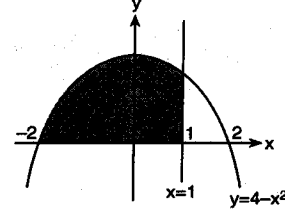
$$B = \int_{-1}^3 (x+1) dx \dots (2)$$

1. ve 2. denklemler toplanırsa:

$$\begin{aligned} A+B &= \left| \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right|_{-2}^{-1} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right)_{-1}^3 \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{2} - 1 - (2 - 2) \right| + \frac{9}{2} + 3 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + 8 \\ &= \frac{17}{2} \text{ br}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

3. $y = 4 - x^2$ parabolü $y = 0$ için $4 - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$ noktalarında x eksenini keser.



$$\begin{aligned} T \cdot A &= \int_{-2}^2 (4 - x^2) dx \\ &= \left(4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right)_{-2}^2 \\ &= 4 - \frac{1}{3} - \left(-8 + \frac{8}{3} \right) = 9 \text{ br}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

4. $y = x^2 - 1$ parabolü,

$y = 0$ için $x^2 = 1$

$x_{1,2} = \pm 1$ olur.

$y = x+1$ doğrusu,

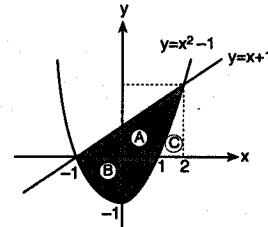
$y = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$ noktasında x eksenini keser.

$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$ noktasında y eksenini keser.

Denklemler ortak çözümlerse kesişim noktaları bulunur.

$y = x^2 - 1 = x + 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) = 0$

$x_1 = 2$ ve $x_2 = -1$



$$A+C = \int_{-1}^2 (x+1) dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right)_{-1}^2 = 2 + 2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{9}{2} \dots (1)$$

$$B = \left| \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1) dx \right| = \left| \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right)_{-1}^1 \right| = \left| \frac{1}{3} - 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) \right| = \frac{4}{3} \dots (2)$$

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

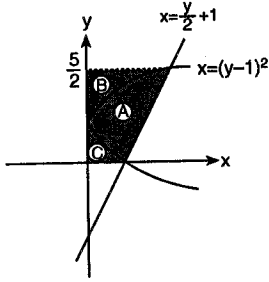
1. ve 2. denklemler toplanır, bulunan sonuçtan 3. denklem çıkarılırsa,

$T \cdot A = A+C+B-C = A+B$

$$= \frac{9}{2} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{9}{2} \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt E

5. $\begin{cases} (y-1)^2 = x \\ y = 2x-2 \end{cases}$ doğruları ortak çözümlerse
 $\Rightarrow y = 2(y-1)^2 - 2$
 $\Rightarrow y = 2y^2 - 4y + 2 - 2$
 $\Rightarrow 2y^2 = 5y$
 $\Rightarrow y_1 = 0$ ve $y_2 = \frac{5}{2}$



$$A + B + C = \int_0^{5/2} \left(\frac{y}{2} + 1 \right) dy \dots (1)$$

$$B + C = \int_0^{5/2} (y-1)^2 dy \dots (2)$$

1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa:

$$A = \int_0^{5/2} \left[\frac{y}{2} + 1 - (y^2 - 2y + 1) \right] dy = \int_0^{5/2} \left(-y^2 + \frac{5y}{2} \right) dy$$

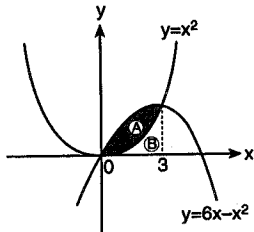
$$= \left(-\frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{5}{4}y^2 \right) \Big|_0^{5/2} = -\frac{125}{24} + \frac{125}{16}$$

$$= \frac{125}{48} \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt E

6. $y = x^2$ ve $y = 6x - x^2$ eğrilerinin denklemleri ortak çözümlerse

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ y = 6x - x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 6x - x^2 \\ 2x^2 = 6x \\ x^2 = 3x \\ x_1 = 0 \text{ ve } x_2 = 3 \text{ bulunur.} \end{cases}$$



$$A + B = \int_0^3 (6x - x^2) dx \dots (1)$$

$$B = \int_0^3 x^2 dx \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

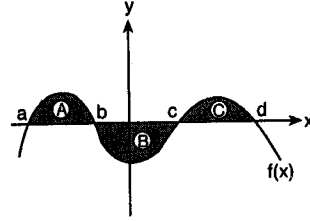
1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa,

$$A = \int_0^3 (6x - x^2 - x^2) dx = \int_0^3 (6x - 2x^2) dx$$

$$= \left(3x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^3 = 27 - 18 = 9 \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt D

7.



$$\int_a^d f(x) dx = A - B + C = 14 \dots (1)$$

$$\int_a^d f(x) dx = A + B + C = 20 \dots (2)$$

2. denklemden 1. denklem çıkarılırsa,

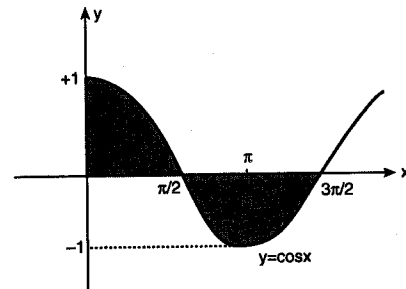
$$2B = 6 \Rightarrow B = 3 \text{ br}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \int_b^c |f(x)| dx = - \int_b^c f(x) dx = 3 \text{ br}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_b^c f(x) dx = -3$$

Yanıt E

8.



$$\text{Alan} = \int_0^{3\pi/2} |f(x)| dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} -\cos x dx$$

$$= \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \sin x \Big|_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2}$$

$$= \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 \right) - \left(\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1 - (-2) = 3 \text{ br}^2$$

Yanıt A

9. $\int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = \int_0^3 y dx$ şeklinde yazılırsa:

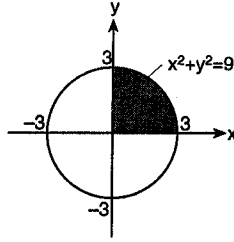
$$y = \sqrt{9-x^2} \Rightarrow y^2 = 9-x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 9$$

$x^2 + y^2 = 9$ denklemi merkezi orijinde olan ve yarıçapı 3 br olan bir çember denklemdir.

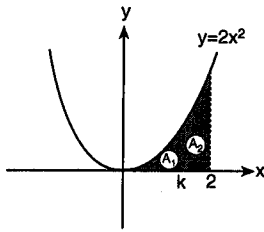
O halde, $\int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$ integrali bu çemberin $x = 0$,

$x = 3$ doğruları ve x eksenine arasında kalan alanı verir. Hesaplanan alan şekildeki gibidir.



Yanıt E

10.



$$A_1 = \int_0^k 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^k = \frac{2}{3} k^3$$

$$A_2 = \int_k^2 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_k^2 = \frac{16}{3} - \frac{2}{3} k^3$$

$$A_2 = 7A_1 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{3} - \frac{2}{3} k^3 = 7 \cdot \frac{2}{3} k^3$$

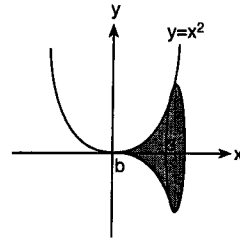
$$\frac{16k^3}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$k^3 = 1$$

$$k = 1$$

Yanıt C

11.



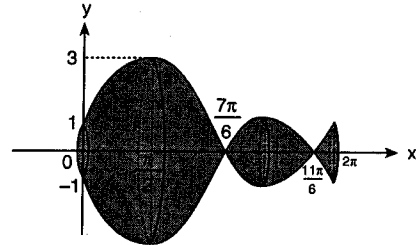
İstenen hacim V olsun:

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^3 = \frac{243}{5} \pi \text{ br}^3$$

Yanıt D

12.



İstenen hacim V olsun:

$$y = 2\sin x + 1 \text{ eğrisi } x \text{ eksenini}$$

$$2\sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{11\pi}{6} \text{ noktalarında keser.}$$

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

$$= \pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left[4 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} + 4\sin x + 1 \right] dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{2\pi} [2 - 2\cos 2x + 4\sin x + 1] dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{2\pi} [3 - 2\cos 2x + 4\sin x] dx = \pi [3x - \sin 2x - 4\cos x] \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \pi [6\pi - \sin 4\pi - 4\cos 2\pi - (3 \cdot 0 - \sin 0 - 4\cos 0)]$$

$$= \pi (6\pi - 4 - (-4)) = 6\pi^2 \text{ br}^3$$

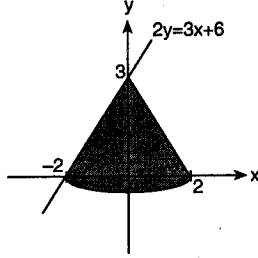
Yanıt E

13. Döndürölme y eksenini etrafında olduğundan sınırlar y eksenine göre belirlenir.

$$2y = 3x + 6 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2y}{3} - 2$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3$$

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$$

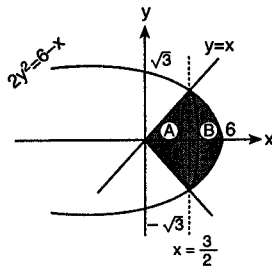


Oluşan hacim V olsun.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^3 x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^3 \left(\frac{2y}{3} - 2 \right)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^3 \left(\frac{4}{9} y^2 - \frac{8}{3} y + 4 \right) dy \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{4}{27} y^3 - \frac{4}{3} y^2 + 4y \right) \Big|_0^3 \\ &= \pi (4 - 12 + 12 - 0) \\ &= 4\pi \text{ br}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

14.



$y = x$ ve $2y^2 = 6-x$ denklemleri ortak çözülürse:

$$\begin{aligned} y = x &\Rightarrow 2x^2 = 6-x \\ 2y^2 = 6-x &\Rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (2x-3)(x+2) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{3}{2} \text{ ve } x_2 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

CELAL AYDIN YAYINLARI

$$A = \pi \int_0^{3/2} x^2 dx \dots (1)$$

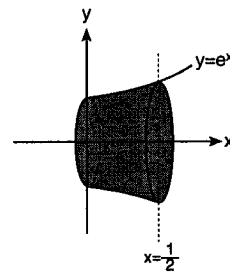
$$B = \pi \int_{3/2}^6 \left(3 - \frac{x}{2} \right) dx \dots (2)$$

1. ve 2. denklemler toplanırsa:

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= \pi \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{3/2} + \pi \left(3x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right) \Big|_{3/2}^6 \\ &= \frac{9\pi}{8} - 0 + \pi \left(18 - 9 - \left(\frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{16} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{9\pi}{8} + \frac{81\pi}{16} \\ &= \frac{99}{16} \pi \text{ br}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

15.

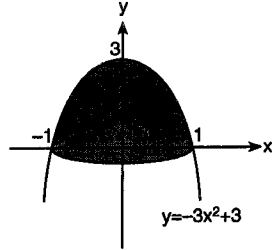


İstenen hacim V olsun:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^{1/2} (e^x)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{1/2} e^{2x} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e^{2x} \Big|_0^{1/2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (e - 1) \text{ br}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

16. $y = -3x^2 + 3 \Rightarrow 3x^2 = 3 - y \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 - \frac{y}{3}$
 $y = 0 \Rightarrow -3x^2 + 3 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 = 1$
 $\Rightarrow x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$
 $x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3$



$$V = \pi \int_0^3 x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^3 \left(1 - \frac{y}{3}\right) dy$$

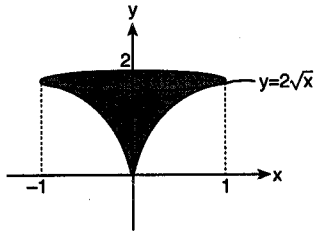
$$= \pi \left(y - \frac{y^2}{6} \right) \Big|_0^3$$

$$= \pi \left(3 - \frac{3}{2} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \pi \text{ br}^3$$

Yanıt D

17.



$$y = 2\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y^2 = 4x \Rightarrow x = \frac{y^2}{4}$$

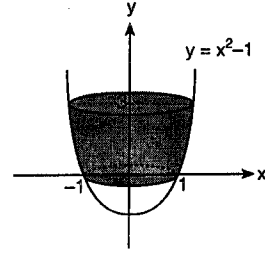
Oluşan hacim V olsun:

$$V = \pi \int_0^2 \left(\frac{y^2}{4} \right) dy = \frac{\pi}{16} \int_0^2 y^4 dy$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{80} \cdot y^5 \Big|_0^2 = \frac{2\pi}{5} \text{ br}^3$$

Yanıt B

18. $y = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = y + 1$



Oluşan hacim V olsun.

$$V = \pi \int_0^3 x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^3 (y + 1) dy$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{y^2}{2} + y \right) \Big|_0^3 = \pi \left(\frac{9}{2} + 3 - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{15}{2} \pi \text{ br}^3$$

Yanıt A

1. $f(x) = \int \left(2x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 3x^2 \right) dx$ fonksiyonu için $f'(1)$ kaçtır?

- A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3 E) 4

2. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\operatorname{arccot}(x+1) + c$ B) $\arctan(x+2) + c$
C) $\arctan(x+1) + c$ D) $\operatorname{arccot}(x+2) + c$
E) $\arctan(x+1) + 2x + c$

3. $\int x^2 \sqrt{x-2} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{2}{7}(x-2)^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{8}{5}(x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{8}{3}(x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$
B) $\frac{7}{2}(x-2)^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{5}{8}(x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{3}{8}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{2}} + c$
C) $\frac{2}{7}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{7}} + \frac{5}{8}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{5}} + \frac{3}{8}(x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$
D) $\frac{7}{2}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{7}} + \frac{5}{8}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{5}} + \frac{8}{3}(x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$
E) $\frac{2}{7}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{7}} + \frac{5}{8}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{5}} + \frac{3}{8}(x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

4. $\int 6.f(x).e^{3[f(x)]^2} .f'(x)dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $2 . e^{3[f(x)]^2} + c$ B) $e^{[3f(x)]^2} + c$
C) $e^{3[f(x)]^2} + c$ D) $e^{[f(x)]^3} + c$
E) $e^{f(x^3)} + c$

5. $\int \frac{8x+2}{4x^2+2x-5} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $8x + 2 + c$ B) $4x^2 + 2x - 5 + c$
C) $\ln|4x^2 - 2x + 5| + c$ D) $\ln|4x^2 + 2x - 5| + c$
E) $\ln|8x + 2| + c$

6. $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos 2x}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $-\frac{1}{2}\cot x + c$ B) $\frac{1}{2}\cot \frac{x}{2} + c$
C) $-\frac{1}{2}\tan x + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2}\tan x + c$
E) $\frac{1}{2}\tan \frac{x}{2} + c$

7. $\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $-\arctan(\sin x) + c$ B) $\arctan(\sin x) + c$
C) $-\arctan(\cos x) + c$ D) $\arctan(\cos x) + c$
E) $-\operatorname{arccot}(\tan x) + c$

8. $\int e^{\sin(x^2+1)} . \cos(x^2+1) . x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{2} e^{\sin x^2}$ B) $-\frac{1}{2} e^{\sin(x^2+1)} + c$
C) $-\frac{1}{2} e^{\cos(x^2+1)} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2} e^{\sin(x^2+1)} + c$
E) $\frac{1}{2} e^{\sin(x+1)} + c$

9. $\int x^3 \cdot e^{x^2} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} (x^2 - 1) + c$ B) $e^{x^2} (x^2 + 1) + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} (x^2 + 1) + c$ D) $e^{x^2} (x^2 - 1) + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{2} e^x (x^2 - 1) + c$

10. $\int \frac{5}{2 + \cos x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{5} \right) + c$
 B) $\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + c$
 C) $\arctan \left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{5\sqrt{3}} \right) + c$
 D) $\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{3} \right) + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + c$

11. $\int \frac{x^3 + x}{x-1} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \ln|x-1| + c$ B) $\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \ln|x-1| + c$
 C) $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{3} + \ln|x-1| + c$ D) $x^3 + x^2 + 2x + \ln|x-1| + c$
 E) $\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + 2\ln|x-1| + c$

12. $\int_1^5 \left\lfloor \frac{x+1}{2} \right\rfloor dx$ integralinin eđiti katır?

- A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 8 E) 12

13. $\int_{-1}^1 (2^x + x^2) dx$ integralinin eđiti katır?

- A) $\frac{3}{2\ln 2} + \frac{2}{3}$ B) $\frac{2}{3} \ln 2$ C) $\frac{2}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{3}{2}$
 D) $\frac{6}{\ln 2}$ E) $\frac{2}{\ln 2} - \frac{2}{3}$

14. $\int_1^2 \ln x \cdot x dx$ integralinde $\ln x = u$ dnřm uygulanırsa

integral ařađıdakilerden hangisine eđit olur?

- A) $\int_0^2 u e^u du$ B) $\int_0^{e^2} u \cdot e^{2u} du$
 C) $\int_0^{e^2} u \cdot \ln u du$ D) $\int_0^{\ln 2} u \cdot e^u du$
 E) $\int_0^{\ln 2} u \cdot e^{2u} du$

15. $y = 2^x$, $y = 2^{-x}$ eđrileri ve $x = -1$, $x = 0$, $x = 2$ dođruları tarafından sınırlanan blgenin alanı ka birimkaredir?

- A) $5 \cdot \log_2 e$ B) $\frac{5}{2} \cdot \log_2 e$ C) $\frac{5}{3} \cdot \log_2 e$
 D) $\frac{5}{4} \cdot \log_2 e$ E) $\log_2 e$

TEST 21'İN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $f(x) = \int \left(2x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 3x^2 \right) dx$ ise

$$f(x) = 2x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 3x^2 \text{ olur.}$$

(Bir fonksiyonun önce integralini ve sonra türevini alırsak fonksiyonun kendisini elde ederiz.)

O halde;

$$f(1) = 2 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} - 3 \cdot 1^2 = 0 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

2. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 1 + 1}$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \arctan(x+1) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

3. $\int x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x-2} dx$ integralinde;

$x-2 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$x = 2+u$$

$$dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x-2} dx = \int (u+2)^2 \sqrt{u} du$$

$$= \int (u^2 + 4u + 4) \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \int (u^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4u^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4u^{\frac{1}{2}}) du$$

$$= \frac{u^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} + 4 \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} + 4 \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{7} u^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{8}{5} u^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{8}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{7} (x-2)^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{8}{5} (x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{8}{3} (x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

4. $\int 6f(x) \cdot e^{3[f(x)]^2} \cdot f'(x) dx$ integralinde,

$[f(x)]^2 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$2f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

O halde;

$$\int 6f(x) \cdot e^{3[f(x)]^2} \cdot f'(x) dx$$

$$= 3 \int e^{3[f(x)]^2} \cdot \underbrace{2f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx}_{du}$$

$$= 3 \int e^{3u} du$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{e^{3u}}{3} + c$$

$$= e^{3u} + c$$

$$= e^{3[f(x)]^2} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

5. $\int \frac{8x+2}{4x^2+2x-5} dx$ integralinde

$4x^2+2x-5$ in türevi olan $8x+2$ payda bulunduğundan

$$\int \frac{8x+2}{4x^2+2x-5} dx = \int \frac{(4x^2+2x-5)'}{4x^2+2x-5} dx$$

$$= \ln |4x^2+2x-5| + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

6. $\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$ olduğundan,

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos 2x} = \int \frac{dx}{1+2\cos^2 x - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tan x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

7. $\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$ integralinde,

$\cos x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$-\sin x dx = du$$

$$\sin x dx = -du \text{ olur.}$$

O halde;

$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{1 + \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{-du}{1 + u^2} = -\int \frac{1}{1 + u^2} du$$

$$= -\arctan u + c$$

$$= -\arctan(\cos x) + c$$

Yanıt C

8. $\int e^{\sin(x^2+1)} \cdot \cos(x^2+1) \cdot x dx$ integralinde,

$\sin(x^2+1) = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\cos(x^2+1) \cdot 2x dx = du$$

$$\cos(x^2+1) \cdot x dx = \frac{du}{2}$$

O halde;

$$\int e^{\sin(x^2+1)} \cdot \underbrace{\cos(x^2+1) \cdot x dx}_{\frac{du}{2}} = \int e^u \frac{du}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^u + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{\sin(x^2+1)} + c$$

Yanıt D

9. $\int x^3 \cdot e^{x^2} dx$ integralinde,

$x^2 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$2x dx = du$$

$$x dx = \frac{du}{2} \text{ olur.}$$

O halde;

$$\int x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \int x^2 \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot x dx$$

$$= \int u \cdot e^u \frac{du}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int u \cdot e^u du$$

integralinde kısmi integral uygulanırsa

$$u = t \text{ ve } e^u du = dv \text{ olsun}$$

$$du = dt \quad e^u = v$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[t \cdot v - \int v dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[u \cdot e^u - \int e^u du \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[u \cdot e^u - e^u \right] + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^u (u - 1) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} (x^2 - 1) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

10. $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$

dönüşümü yapılırsa,

$$\int \frac{5}{2 + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{5}{2 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{10}{3+t^2} dt$$

$$= 10 \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3})^2 + t^2} dt = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

11.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + x \quad | \quad x-1 \\ \hline \mp x^3 \pm x^2 \\ \hline x^2 + x \\ \hline \mp x^2 \pm x \\ \hline 2x \\ \hline \mp 2x \pm 2 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + x}{x-1} = x^2 + x + 2 + \frac{2}{x-1} \text{ olur.}$$

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

$$= \int x^2 dx + \int x dx + 2 \int dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x-1}$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + 2 \ln|x-1| + c$$

Yanıt E

12.

$$\int_1^5 \left[\frac{x+1}{2} \right] dx = \int_1^3 1 dx + \int_3^5 2 dx$$

$$= x \Big|_1^3 + 2x \Big|_3^5$$

$$= (3-1) + (10-6)$$

$$= 2 + 4$$

$$= 6 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

13.

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

$$= \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \Big|_{-1}^1 + \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^1$$

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

$$= \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\ln 2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{2 \ln 2} + \frac{2}{3} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

14.

$$\int_1^2 \ln x \cdot x dx \text{ integralinde}$$

ln x = u dönüşümü uygulanırsa

$$x = e^u$$

$$dx = e^u du \text{ olur.}$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow u = \ln 1 = 0$$

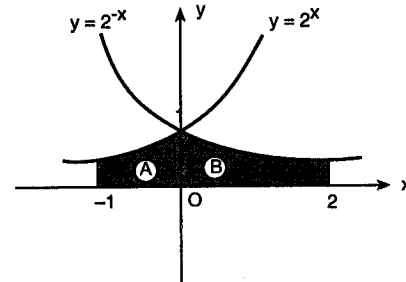
$$x = 2 \Rightarrow u = \ln 2 \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int_1^2 \ln x \cdot x dx = \int_0^{\ln 2} u \cdot e^u \cdot e^u du$$

$$= \int_0^{\ln 2} u \cdot e^{2u} du \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt E

15.



$$A = \int_{-1}^0 2^x dx \dots\dots 1$$

$$B = \int_0^2 2^{-x} dx \dots\dots 2$$

1 ve 2 nolu denklemler taraf tarafa toplanırsa;

$$A + B = \int_{-1}^0 2^x dx + \int_0^2 2^{-x} dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \Big|_{-1}^0 - \frac{2^{-x}}{\ln 2} \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left[2^0 - 2^{-1} - \left(2^{-2} - 2^0 \right) \right] = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \right) = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \log_2 e$$

Yanıt D

1. $\int (x^2 + x) \cdot (2x + 1) dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{x^2 + x}{2} + c$ B) $\frac{(x^2 + x)^2}{2} + c$
 C) $\frac{x^3 + x}{2} + c$ D) $\frac{(x^2 + x)^3}{2} + c$
 E) $\frac{(x^2 + x)^4}{2} + c$

2. $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 10x + 26} dx$ integralinin eđiti kaçırdır?

- A) $\arctan(-x + 10) + c$ B) $\arctan(x + 10) + c$
 C) $\arctan(x - 10) + c$ D) $\arctan(x - 5) + c$
 E) $\arctan(x + 5) + c$

3. $\int \sqrt{2x^2 + 6} \cdot x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(2x^2 + 6)^3} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{2x^2 + 6} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{2x^2 + 6} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{(2x^2 + 6)^3} + c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{2x^2 + 6} + c$

4. $\int \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^5}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $-\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\ln x)^4 + c$ B) $\frac{1}{4} (\ln x)^4 + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{16} (\ln x)^{-4} + c$ D) $-\frac{1}{4} (\ln x)^{-4} + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln x^{-4} + c$

5. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - 16x^2}}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{4} \arctan 4x + c$ B) $-\frac{1}{2} \arcsin 2x + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} \arcsin 2x + c$ D) $-\frac{1}{4} \arcsin 4x + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{4} \arcsin 4x + c$

6. $\int -2 \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \cdot \cot x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\cot^2 x + c$ B) $\cos^2 x + c$
 C) $\sec^2 x + c$ D) $-2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + c$
 E) $-2 \sec^2 x + c$

7. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} e^{\arcsin x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $e^{\sin x} + c$ B) $e^{\cos x} + c$
 C) $e^{\arcsin x} + c$ D) $-e^{\arcsin x} + c$
 E) $e^{\arccos x} + c$

8. $\int \cos^3 x \cdot \sin^3 x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\sin^6 x}{6} - \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + c$
 B) $\frac{\sin^4 x}{4} - \frac{\sin^6 x}{6} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{12} \sec^2 x \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{4} \sin^4 x \cdot \tan^3 x + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{6} \cot^6 x + c$

9. $\int e^{2x} \sin 3x \, dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $e^{2x} (2\sin 3x - 3\cos 3x) + c$
 B) $e^{2x} (2\sin 3x + 3\cos 3x) + c$
 C) $\frac{e^{2x}}{13} (2\sin 3x - 3\cos 3x) + c$
 D) $\frac{e^{2x}}{13} (2\sin 3x + 3\cos 3x) + c$
 E) $\frac{e^{2x}}{26} (2\sin 3x + 3\cos 3x) + c$

10. $\int \sqrt{9 - 16x^2} \, dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{3}{4} \left[\sin(2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3}) + 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right] + c$
 B) $\frac{9}{16} \left[\sin(2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3}) - 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right] + c$
 C) $\frac{9}{16} \left[\sin(2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3}) + 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right] + c$
 D) $\frac{3}{4} \sin(2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3}) + 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} + c$
 E) $\frac{9}{16} \left[\sin(\arcsin \frac{4x}{3}) + 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right] + c$

11. $\int \frac{5}{x^2 - x - 6} \, dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x-3} \right| + c$ B) $\ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+2} \right| + c$
 C) $\ln |x^2 - x - 6| + c$ D) $\ln |x-3| + \ln |x-2| + c$
 E) $\ln |x+3| + \ln |x+2| + c$

12. $\int_1^3 (x^2 + 2x) \, dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{40}{3}$ B) $\frac{50}{3}$ C) $\frac{15}{2}$ D) 15 E) 20

13. $\int_1^4 \lfloor x \rfloor \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x-2) \, dx$ integralinin eşiti kaçtır?

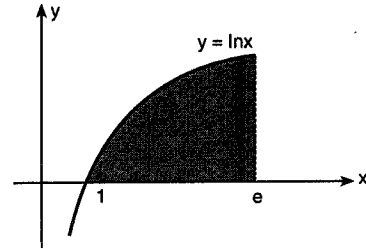
- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 5

14. $\int_1^{\ln x} (e^x + x) \, dx$ integralinde $e^x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa

aşağıdakilerden hangisi elde edilir?

- A) $\int_e^{\ln \ln u} (1 + \frac{\ln u}{u}) \, du$ B) $\int_1^{\ln \ln u} \frac{1 + \ln u}{u} \, du$
 C) $\int_1^e (1 + \frac{\ln u}{u}) \, du$ D) $\int_1^{\ln u} (1 + \frac{\ln u}{u}) \, du$
 E) $\int_e^{\ln u} (\frac{1 + \ln u}{u}) \, du$

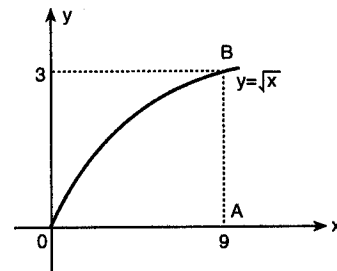
15.



Yukarıda verilenlere göre, taralı bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 5

16.



Şekilde $y = \sqrt{x}$ eğrisinin bir kesiti verilmiştir. Buna göre OAB bölgesinin x eksenini etrafında 360° döndürülmesi ile elde edilen cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

- A) $\frac{81\pi}{2}$ B) $\frac{81\pi}{4}$ C) $\frac{81\pi}{6}$ D) $\frac{81\pi}{8}$ E) $\frac{81\pi}{10}$

TEST 22'NİN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $x^2 + x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $(2x + 1)dx = du$ olur.

$$\begin{aligned}\int (x^2 + x) \cdot (2x + 1) dx &= \int u du \\ &= \frac{u^2}{2} + c \\ &= \frac{(x^2 + x)^2}{2} + c \text{ olur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

2. $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 10x + 26} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x - 5)^2 + 1} dx$

$$= \arctan(x - 5) + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt D

3. $2x^2 + 6 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $4x dx = du$

$$x dx = \frac{du}{4} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sqrt{2x^2 + 6} \cdot x dx &= \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{du}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot u^{\frac{3}{2}} + c \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{(2x^2 + 6)^3} + c \text{ olur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

4. $\ln x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$\frac{dx}{x} = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x \cdot (\ln x)^5} &= \int \frac{du}{u^5} = \int u^{-5} du \\ &= \frac{u^{-4}}{-4} + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{4u^4} + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{4(\ln x)^4} + c = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\ln x)^{-4} + c \text{ olur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

5. $4x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $4dx = du$

$$dx = \frac{du}{4} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - (4x)^2}} &= \int \frac{\frac{du}{4}}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \arcsin u + c \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \arcsin 4x + c \text{ olur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

6. $\cot x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = du$ olur.

$$\begin{aligned}\int -2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \cdot \cot x dx &= \int 2 \cdot u du \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{u^2}{2} + c \\ &= u^2 + c \\ &= \cot^2 x + c \text{ olur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

7. $e^{\arcsin x} = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot e^{\arcsin x} dx &= du \text{ olur.} \\ \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot e^{\arcsin x} dx &= \int du = u + c \\ &= e^{\arcsin x} + c \text{ olur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$8. \int \cos^3 x \cdot \sin^3 x dx = \int \cos x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \sin^3 x dx \\ = \int \sin^3 x \cdot \cos x dx - \int \sin^5 x \cdot \cos x dx \text{ olur.}$$

$\sin x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$\cos x dx = du$ olur.

$$\int \sin^3 x \cdot \cos x dx - \int \sin^5 x \cdot \cos x dx = \int u^3 du - \int u^5 du$$

$$= \frac{u^4}{4} - \frac{u^6}{6} + c$$

$$= \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} - \frac{\sin^6 x}{6} + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt B

$$9. \sin 3x = u \quad \text{ve} \quad e^{2x} dx = dv \text{ olsun.}$$

$$3 \cos 3x dx = du \quad \frac{e^{2x}}{2} = v \text{ olur.}$$

O halde;

$$\int u dv = u \cdot v - \int v du \text{ olacağından,}$$

$$\int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot \sin 3x - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot 3 \cos 3x dx$$

$$\int e^{2x} \sin 3x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot \sin 3x - \frac{3}{2} \underbrace{\int e^{2x} \cos 3x dx}_A$$

A integralini bulalım;

$$\cos 3x = u \quad \text{ve} \quad e^{2x} dx = dv$$

$$-3 \sin 3x dx = du \quad \text{ve} \quad \frac{e^{2x}}{2} = v$$

$$\int e^{2x} \cdot \cos 3x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot \cos 3x - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot (-3 \sin 3x) dx \\ = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot \cos 3x + \frac{3}{2} \int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x dx \text{ (Bu değeri yerine yazalım.)}$$

$$\int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot \sin 3x - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot \cos 3x + \frac{3}{2} \int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x dx \right]$$

$$\int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot \sin 3x - \frac{3}{4} e^{2x} \cos 3x - \frac{9}{4} \int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x dx$$

$$\frac{13}{4} \int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot (\sin 3x - \frac{3}{2} \cos 3x) + c$$

$$\int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{13} \cdot (2 \sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x) + c$$

Yanıt C

$$10. x = \frac{3}{4} \sin t \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;}$$

$$dx = \frac{3}{4} \cos t dt \quad \text{ve} \quad t = \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \sqrt{9 - 16x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{9 - 16 \left(\frac{3}{4} \sin t \right)^2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cos t dt \\ = \int \sqrt{9 - 9 \sin^2 t} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cos t dt \\ = \frac{3}{4} \int 3 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cdot \cos t dt \\ = \frac{9}{4} \int \sqrt{\cos^2 t} \cdot \cos t dt \\ = \frac{9}{4} \int \cos^2 t dt \\ = \frac{9}{4} \int \frac{\cos 2t + 1}{2} dt \\ = \frac{9}{8} \left[\int \cos 2t dt + \int dt \right] \\ = \frac{9}{8} \left[\frac{\sin 2t}{2} + t \right] + c$$

$$t = \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \text{ olduğundan;}$$

$$= \frac{9}{16} \left[\sin \left[2 \cdot \left(\arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right) \right] + 2 \arcsin \frac{4x}{3} \right] + c$$

Yanıt C

$$11. \int \frac{5}{x^2 - x - 6} dx = \int \frac{5}{(x-3) \cdot (x+2)} dx$$

$$\frac{5}{(x-3) \cdot (x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{5}{(x-3) \cdot (x+2)} = \frac{Ax + 2A + Bx - 3B}{(x-3) \cdot (x+2)}$$

$$5 = (A+B)x + 2A - 3B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 2A-3B=5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=1 \quad \text{ve} \quad B=-1$$

$$\frac{5}{(x-3) \cdot (x+2)} = \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+2} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{5}{(x-3) \cdot (x+2)} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx \\ = \int \frac{dx}{x-3} - \int \frac{dx}{x+2} \\ = \ln|x-3| - \ln|x+2| + c \\ = \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+2} \right| + c$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned}
12. \quad \int_1^3 (x^2 + 2x) dx &= \int_1^3 x^2 dx + 2 \int_1^3 x dx \\
&= \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^3 + 2 \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^3 \\
&= \left(9 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + (9 - 1) \\
&= 17 - \frac{1}{3} \\
&= \frac{50}{3} \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$13. \quad \int_1^4 |x|. \operatorname{sgn}(x-2) dx$$

Kritik noktalar tamdeğer fonksiyonunun içini tam sayı yapan ve signum fonksiyonunun içini sıfır yapan değerlerdir. O halde kritik noktalar 2 ve 3 tür.

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^4 |x|. \operatorname{sgn}(x-2) dx &= \int_1^2 1 \cdot (-1) dx + \int_2^3 2 \cdot 1 dx + \int_3^4 3 \cdot 1 dx \\
&= \int_1^2 (-1) dx + \int_2^3 2 dx + \int_3^4 3 dx \\
&= -x \Big|_1^2 + 2x \Big|_2^3 + 3x \Big|_3^4 \\
&= (-2 - (-1)) + (6 - 4) + (12 - 9) \\
&= -1 + 2 + 3 \\
&= 4 \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$14. \quad \int_1^{\ln x} (e^x + x) dx \text{ integralinde,}$$

$e^x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$x = \ln u$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{u} du \text{ olur.}$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow u = e^x = e^1 = e$$

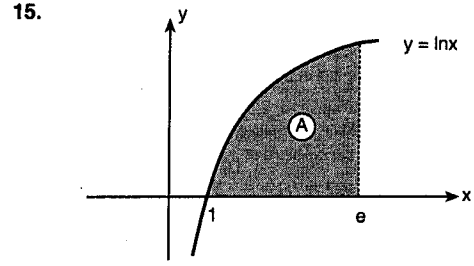
$$x = \ln u \Rightarrow \ln x = \ln |\ln u|$$

O halde;

$$\int_1^{\ln x} (e^x + x) dx = \int_e^{|\ln u|} (u + \ln u) \frac{du}{u}$$

$$= \int_e^{|\ln u|} \left(1 + \frac{\ln u}{u}\right) du \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt A

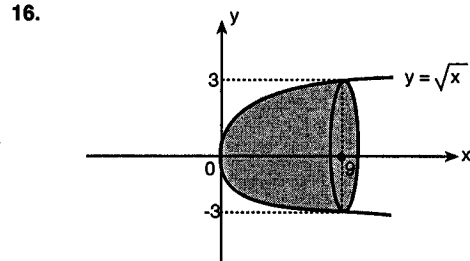


$$A = \int_1^e \ln x dx$$

Kısmi integrasyon metodu uygulanırsa,

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \int_1^e \ln x dx = \left[x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right]_1^e \\
&= (x \ln x - x) \Big|_1^e = e \cdot \ln e - e - (1 \cdot \ln 1 - 1) \\
&= 1 \text{ br}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A



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

İstenen hacim V olsun.

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \pi \int_0^9 y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^9 x dx \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^9 = \frac{\pi}{2} (81 - 0)
\end{aligned}$$

$$V = \frac{81}{2} \pi \text{ br}^3$$

Yanıt A

1. $\int \cos x \cdot \sin^2 x dx$ integralini hesaplayınız.

- A) $\frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + c$ B) $\frac{\sin x}{x} + c$ C) $\frac{\sin^2 x}{3} + c$
D) $\frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c$ E) $\frac{\sin^4 x}{5} + c$

2. $\int \frac{dx}{x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{x+2} + c$ B) $-\frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + c$
C) $\frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2(x+2)^2} + c$
E) $-\frac{1}{2(x+2)^2} + c$

3. $\int e^{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $e^{\tan x} + c$ B) $e^{\cot x} + c$
C) $e^{\tan x} \cdot \tan x + c$ D) $e^{\tan x} \cdot \sec x + c$
E) $e^{\tan x} \cdot \operatorname{cosec} x + c$

4. $\int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot x^3 dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^5}}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}}{3} + c$
B) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{3} + c$
C) $\frac{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}}{5} + \frac{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}}{3} + c$
D) $\sqrt{(x^2+1)^5} + \sqrt{(x^2+1)^3} + c$
E) $\frac{x \sqrt{(x^2+1)^5}}{3} - \frac{x \sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}}{5} + c$

5. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x-x^2-3}}$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\arcsin(x-2) + c$ B) $\arccos(x-2) + c$
C) $2 \arcsin(x-2) + c$ D) $2 \arccos(x-2) + c$
E) $\arcsin(2-x) + c$

6. $\int \frac{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin x}{\sec x} dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $-\frac{3}{4} \cos^4 x + c$ B) $\frac{3}{4} \sin^4 x + c$
C) $\frac{1}{4} \cos^4 x + c$ D) $-\frac{1}{4} \cos^4 x + c$
E) $-\frac{1}{4} \sin^4 x + c$

7. $\int \cos^5 x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\sin x + \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$
B) $\sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$
C) $\sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$
D) $\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$
E) $\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$

8. $\int \sin 3x \cdot \sin 9x dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{2}(\sin 6x - \sin 12x) + c$
B) $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{6} \sin 6x - \frac{1}{12} \sin 12x\right) + c$
C) $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{6} \cos 3x - \frac{1}{12} \cos 12x\right) + c$
D) $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3} \cos 6x + \frac{1}{12} \sin 12x\right) + c$
E) $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{6} \sin 6x + \frac{1}{12} \sin 12x\right) + c$

9. $\int e^{3x} \cdot \cos 2x \, dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{e^{3x}}{13} (3 \sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x) + c$
 B) $e^{3x} (3 \sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x) + c$
 C) $e^{3x} (2 \sin 2x + 3 \cos 2x) + c$
 D) $\frac{e^{3x}}{13} (2 \sin 2x + 3 \cos 2x) + c$
 E) $\frac{e^{3x}}{26} (2 \sin 2x + 3 \cos 2x) + c$

10. $f(x) = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin 2x} \, dx$ olduğuna göre, $f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ kaçtır?

- A) $\ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}} \right| + c$ B) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}} \right| + c$
 C) $\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} \right| + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} \right| + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}-2}{\sqrt{3}+2} \right| + c$

11. $\int \frac{1}{x^2+x} \, dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + c$ B) $\ln|x^2+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + c$
 C) $\ln|x^2+1| + \ln|x| + c$ D) $\ln \left| \frac{x^2+1}{x} \right| + c$
 E) $\ln \left| \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right| + c$

12. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^3 x \cdot \cos x \, dx$ integralinin eşiti kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{1}{64}$ B) $\frac{1}{32}$ C) $\frac{1}{16}$ D) $\frac{1}{8}$ E) $\frac{1}{4}$

13. $\int_0^3 |x-2| \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x-1) \, dx$ integralinin eşiti kaçtır?

- A) $-\frac{3}{2}$ B) $-\frac{1}{2}$ C) $\frac{1}{2}$ D) $\frac{3}{2}$ E) 2

14. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \, dx$ integralinde $\cos x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa, integralin eşiti aşağıdakilerden hangisi olur?

- A) $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{du}{u}$ B) $\int_0^1 \frac{du}{u}$ C) $\int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \frac{du}{u}$
 D) $\int_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} u \, du$ E) $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 u \, du$

15. $y = 2x$ doğrusu ve $y = x^2$ eğrisi ile sınırlanan bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

- A) 0 B) $\frac{1}{3}$ C) $\frac{2}{3}$ D) 1 E) $\frac{4}{3}$

16. $y = \sin x$ eğrisinin $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ve $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ doğruları arasında kalan parçasının Ox eksenine etrafında 360° döndürülmesiyle oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

- A) $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4}$ B) $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi^2}{4}$ C) $\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}$
 D) $\frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}$ E) $\frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4}$

TEST 23'ÜN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $\int \cos x \cdot \sin^2 x dx$ integralinde $\sin x = u$ dönüşümü

uygulanırsa $\cos x dx = du$ olur.

O halde;

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos x \cdot \sin^2 x dx &= \int u^2 du \\ &= \frac{u^3}{3} + c \\ &= \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

2. $\int \frac{dx}{x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^3}$ integralinde,

$x + 2 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa, $dx = du$ olur.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^3} &= \int \frac{du}{u^3} = \int u^{-3} du \\ &= \frac{u^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + c \\ &= \frac{u^{-2}}{-2} + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2} + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{2 \cdot (x+2)^2} + c \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

3. $\int e^{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x dx$ integralinde, $\tan x = u$ dönüşümü uy-

gulanırsa, $\sec^2 x dx = du$ olur.

O halde;

$$\begin{aligned}\int e^{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x dx &= \int e^u du \\ &= e^u + c \\ &= e^{\tan x} + c \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

4. $\int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot x^3 dx$ integralinde, $1+x^2 = u$ dönüşümü

uygulanırsa, $2x dx = du \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{du}{2}$ olur.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot x^3 dx &= \int \sqrt{u} \cdot (u-1) \cdot \frac{du}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} (u-1) du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (u^{\frac{3}{2}} - u^{\frac{1}{2}}) du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \right] + c \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{2}{5} \cdot u^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + c\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{u^5} - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{u^3} + c \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{(1+x^2)^5} - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(1+x^2)^3} + c \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

5. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x-x^2-3}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-4x+4)}}$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(x-2)^2}} \text{ olur.}$$

$x - 2 = t$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa $dx = dt$ olur.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} &= \arcsin t + c \\ &= \arcsin(x-2) + c \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$6. \int \frac{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin x}{\sec x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin x}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} dx$$

$$= \int \cos^3 x \cdot \sin x dx$$

integralinde, $\cos x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$-\sin x dx = du$$

$$\sin x dx = -du \text{ olur.}$$

O halde;

$$\int \cos^3 x \cdot \underbrace{\sin x dx}_{-du} = \int u^3 \cdot (-du)$$

$$= -\int u^3 du$$

$$= -\frac{u^4}{4} + c$$

$$= -\frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt D

$$7. \int \cos^5 x dx = \int (\cos^2 x)^2 \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$= \int (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \cdot \cos x dx$$

integralinde, $\sin x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,

$$\cos x dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

O halde;

$$\int (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \underbrace{\cos x dx}_{du} = \int (1 - u^2)^2 du$$

$$= \int (1 - 2u^2 + u^4) du$$

$$= u - \frac{2u^3}{3} + \frac{u^5}{5} + c$$

$$= \sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$$

Yanıt B

$$8. \int \sin 3x \cdot \sin 9x dx \text{ integralinde,}$$

$$\sin 3x \cdot \sin 9x = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(3x - 9x) - \cos(3x + 9x)]$$

(ters dönüşüm formülü)

O halde;

$$\int \sin 3x \cdot \sin 9x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 6x - \cos 12x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 6x}{6} - \frac{\sin 12x}{12} \right) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{6} \sin 6x - \frac{1}{12} \sin 12x \right) + c$$

Yanıt B

$$9. \int e^{3x} \cdot \cos 2x dx \text{ integralinde,}$$

$$\cos 2x = u \quad \text{ve} \quad e^{3x} dx = dv \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa}$$

$$-2 \sin 2x dx = du \quad \text{ve} \quad \frac{e^{3x}}{3} = v$$

Kısmi integralden,

$$\int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$= \cos 2x \cdot \frac{e^{3x}}{3} - \int \frac{e^{3x}}{3} (-2 \sin 2x) dx$$

elde edilir.

$$\underbrace{\int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx}_A = \frac{1}{3} \left[\cos 2x \cdot e^{3x} + 2 \int \underbrace{\frac{e^{3x} \sin 2x dx}_B} \right]$$

$B = \int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx$ 'de tekrar kısmi integral uygulanırsa,

$$\sin 2x = u \quad \text{ve} \quad e^{3x} dx = dv$$

$$2 \cos 2x dx = du \quad \text{ve} \quad \frac{e^{3x}}{3} = v$$

$$B = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du = \sin 2x \cdot \frac{e^{3x}}{3} - \int \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \cdot 2 \cos 2x dx$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \frac{2}{3} A$$

elde edilir.

A yerine eşiti konulursa,

$$A = \frac{1}{3} \left[\cos 2x \cdot e^{3x} + 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin 2x \cdot e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3} A \right) \right] + c$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3} \cos 2x \cdot e^{3x} + \frac{2}{9} \sin 2x \cdot e^{3x} - \frac{4}{9} A + c$$

$$A + \frac{4}{9} A = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \left[\cos 2x + \frac{2}{3} \sin 2x \right] + c$$

$$A = \frac{3e^{3x}}{13} \left[\cos 2x + \frac{2}{3} \sin 2x \right] + c$$

$$A = \frac{e^{3x}}{13} [3 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x] + c$$

bulunur.

Yanıt D

$$10. f(x) = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin 2x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{2 \sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 \cos x} dx$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

dönüşümü yapılır.

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{2(1-t^2)}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{1-t^2} = \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-t| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1-\tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| + c$$

$$f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}} \right| + c$$

Yanıt B

$$11. \int \frac{1}{x^3+x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{Ax^2 + A + Bx^2 + Cx}{x(x^2+1)}$$

$$1 = (A+B)x^2 + Cx + A$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ C=0 \\ A=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B=-1 \text{ olur.}$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \text{ olur.}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \frac{x dx}{x^2+1}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x dx}{x^2+1}$$

$$= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt A

$$12. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^3 x \cos x dx \text{ integralinde, } \sin x = u \text{ dönüşümü}$$

uygulanırsa, $\cos x dx = du$ olur.

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos x dx = \int u^3 du$$

$$= \frac{u^4}{4} + c$$

$$= \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

O halde;

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^3 x \cos x dx = \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4}{4} - 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

$$13. \int_0^3 |x-2| \operatorname{sgn}(x-1) dx \text{ integralinde kritik noktalar}$$

1 ile 2 dir.

$$\int_0^1 (-x+2) \cdot (-1) dx + \int_1^2 (-x+2) \cdot 1 dx + \int_2^3 (x-2) \cdot 1 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x-2) dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) dx + \int_2^3 (x-2) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right) \Big|_0^1 + \left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^2 + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right) \Big|_2^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) + \left(4 - 2 - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{9}{2} - 6 - 2 + 4 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

14. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$ integralinde

$\cos x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa,
 $-\sin x \cdot dx = du$ olur.

$$\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{-du}{u} \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow u = \cos 0 = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow u = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ bulunur.}$$

O halde;

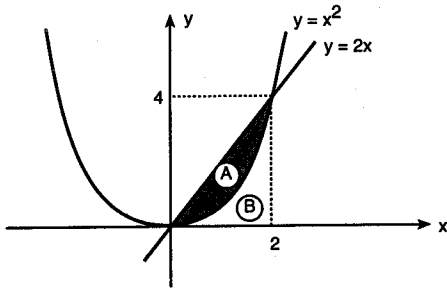
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx &= \int_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} -\frac{du}{u} \\ &= -\int_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{du}{u} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

15. $y = 2x$ doğrusu ile $y = x^2$ eğrisinin kesişim noktasını bulmak için denklemleri ortak çözeriz.

$$y = x^2 = 2x \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \text{ ve } x_2 = 2$$



$$A + B = \int_0^2 2x dx \dots (1)$$

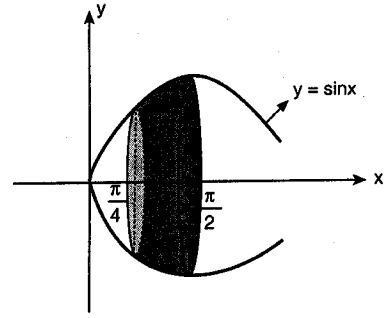
$$B = \int_0^2 x^2 dx \dots (2)$$

1. denklemden 2. denkleme çıkarılırsa:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^2 (2x - x^2) dx = \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= 2^2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^3 = 4 - \frac{8}{3} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \text{ br}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

16.



Oluşan hacim V olsun:

$$V = \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y^2 \cdot dx = \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sin 2x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\sin \pi - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \text{ br}^3$$

Yanıt E

1. $f'(x) = 12x^2 - 5$ ve $f(-2) = -12$ olduğuna göre, $f(3)$ ün eşiti kaçtır?

A) 100 B) 101 C) 102 D) 103 E) 104

2. $\int (e^{3x} + 2^{5x}) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{e^{3x}}{3} + \frac{2^{5x}}{5} \cdot \ln 2 + c$ B) $e^{3x} + 2^{5x} \cdot \ln 2 + c$

C) $\frac{e^{3x}}{3} + \frac{2^{5x}}{5 \cdot \ln 2} + c$ D) $e^x + 2^x + c$

E) $3e^{3x} + \frac{5 \cdot 2^{5x}}{\ln 2} + c$

3. $\int \sqrt{3+5x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{15}{2}(3-5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$ B) $\frac{15}{2}(3+5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

C) $\frac{2}{15}(3+5x)^{\frac{2}{15}} + c$ D) $\frac{2}{15}(3+5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

E) $\frac{2}{15}(3-5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

4. $\int e^{5x+5} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{1}{5}e^{5x-5} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{5}e^{-5x-5} + c$

C) $\frac{1}{5}e^{5x+5} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{5}e^{-5x+5} + c$

E) $\frac{1}{5}e^{5x} + c$

5. $\int \frac{2 \cos x}{\sin^2 x - 2 \sin x - 3} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\cos x - 3}{\sin x + 1} \right| + c$ B) $\ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\cos x + 1} \right| + c$

C) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\cos x - 1}{\cos x + 3} \right| + c$ D) $\ln \left| \frac{\sin 2x - 3}{\sin 2x + 1} \right| + c$

E) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 3}{\sin x + 1} \right| + c$

6. $\int \cot^3 x \cdot \sin^3 x \cdot \sin 2x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $-\tan 2x + c$

B) $\cot 2x + c$

C) $-\frac{2}{5} \cos^5 x + c$

D) $-\frac{5}{2} \sin^5 x + c$

E) $-\frac{3}{2} \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x + c$

7. $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{1}{4} \left[x - \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x \right] + c$

B) $\frac{1}{2} \left[x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x \right] + c$

C) $\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x - \cos 4x}{2} \right] + c$

D) $\frac{1}{8} [x - \sin 4x] + c$

E) $\frac{1}{8} \left[x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right] + c$

8. $\int 2 \cdot \sin \left(\frac{3x}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\sin \frac{3}{2} x + \sin \frac{x}{2} + c$

B) $\frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + c$

C) $\sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + c$

D) $\sin 2x - 2 \sin 4x + c$

E) $\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} + c$

9. $\int e^x \cdot x^2 dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $e^x (x-1)^2 + c$ B) $e^x (x+1)^2 + c$
 C) $e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) + c$ D) $e^x (x^2 + 2x - 2) + c$
 E) $e^x (x^2 - x + 1) + c$

10. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$ B) $\ln |\sin x| + c$
 C) $\ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$ D) $\ln \left| \cot \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$
 E) $\ln \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$

11. $\int \frac{3x+2}{x^2+2x} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln x \cdot (x+2) + c$ B) $\ln x \cdot (x+2)^2 + c$
 C) $\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln x + 2 + c$ D) $\ln \left| \frac{x}{(x+2)^2} \right| + c$
 E) $\ln \left| \frac{(x+2)^2}{x} \right| + c$

12. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sin x + \cos x) dx$ integralinin değeri kaçtır?

- A) $2\sqrt{3}-2$ B) $2\sqrt{3}-1$ C) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$
 D) $\sqrt{3}-1$ E) $\sqrt{3}+1$

13. $\int_{-4}^5 \operatorname{sgn}(x^2-9) dx$ integralinin eşiti kaçtır?

- A) -5 B) -4 C) -3 D) 3 E) 4

14. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & x < 2 \\ x^2+1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

olduğuna göre, $\int_0^6 f(x) dx$ integralinin eşiti kaçtır?

- A) $\frac{205}{3}$ B) $\frac{220}{3}$ C) $\frac{227}{3}$ D) $\frac{229}{3}$ E) $\frac{230}{3}$

15. $y = 3x^2$, $y = 5 - x^2$ parabolleri ile sınırlı bölgenin alanı kaç birimkaredir?

- A) $10\sqrt{5}$ B) $\frac{10\sqrt{5}}{3}$ C) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ D) $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$ E) 5

16. $y = 4x - x^2$ eğrisinin $x = 1$ ve $x = 2$ doğruları ile x eksenini arasında kalan bölgenin, x eksenini etrafında 120° döndürülmesi ile oluşan cismin hacmi kaç birim küptür?

- A) $\frac{211}{45}\pi$ B) $\frac{14\pi}{5}$ C) $\frac{4\pi}{9}$ D) $\frac{203}{45}\pi$ E) $\frac{197}{45}\pi$

TEST 24'ÜN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

1. $f(x) = \int f'(x) dx$

$$= \int (12x^2 - 5) dx$$

$$= \frac{12x^3}{3} - 5x + c$$

$$= 4x^3 - 5x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$f(x) = 4x^3 - 5x + c \text{ ve } f(-2) = -12 \text{ olduğundan}$$

$$f(-2) = 4 \cdot (-2)^3 - 5(-2) + c = -12$$

$$-22 + c = -12$$

$$c = 10 \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$f(x) = 4x^3 - 5x + 10$$

$$f(3) = 4 \cdot 3^3 - 5 \cdot 3 + 10$$

$$f(3) = 103 \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt D

2. $\int (e^{3x} + 2^{5x}) dx = \int e^{3x} dx + \int 2^{5x} dx$

$$= \frac{e^{3x}}{3} + \frac{2^{5x}}{5 \ln 2} + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt C

3. $3 + 5x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;
 $5dx = du$

$$dx = \frac{du}{5} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{3+5x} dx &= \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{du}{5} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c \\ &= \frac{2}{15} \cdot u^{\frac{3}{2}} + c \\ &= \frac{2}{15} (3+5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

4. $5x + 5 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$5dx = du$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{5} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{5x+5} dx &= \int e^u \frac{du}{5} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \int e^u du \\ &= \frac{1}{5} e^{5x+5} + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

5. $\int \frac{2 \cos x}{\sin^2 x - 2 \sin x - 3} dx = \int \frac{2 \cos x}{(\sin x + 1)(\sin x - 3)} dx$

$$\sin x = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;}$$

$$\cos x dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{2 du}{(u+1)(u-3)} \text{ integralini basit kesirlere ayıralım;}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{(u+1)(u-3)} &= \frac{A}{u+1} + \frac{B}{u-3} \\ \frac{2}{(u+1)(u-3)} &= \frac{(A+B)u - 3A + B}{(u+1)(u-3)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -3A+B=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ ve } B = \frac{1}{2} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2 du}{(u+1)(u-3)} &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u-3} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|u+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|u-3| + c \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-3}{u+1} \right| + c \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 3}{\sin x + 1} \right| + c \text{ olur.} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$6. \int \cot^3 x \cdot \sin^3 x \cdot \sin 2x dx = \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x} \sin^3 x \cdot 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$= 2 \int \cos^4 x \sin x dx \text{ olur.}$$

$\cos x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$-\sin x dx = du$ olur.

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int \cos^4 x \cdot \sin x dx = -2 \int u^4 \cdot du$$

$$= -2 \cdot \frac{u^5}{5} + c$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \cos^5 x + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt C

$$7. \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int 4 \cdot \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 (2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - \cos 4x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt E

$$8. \int 2 \cdot \sin \left(\frac{3x}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} dx \text{ integralinde,}$$

$$\sin \frac{3x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{3x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{3x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\cos x - \cos 2x] \text{ (ters dönüşüm formülü)}$$

$$\int 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \cos 2x) dx = \int (\cos x - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

$$9. \int e^x \cdot x^2 dx \text{ integralinde}$$

Türev	Integral
$+x^2$	e^x
$-2x$	e^x
$+2$	e^x

$$\int e^x \cdot x^2 dx = x^2 e^x - 2x \cdot e^x + 2 \cdot e^x + c$$

$$= e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} \text{ integralinde,}$$

$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \text{ ve } dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= \ln |t| + c$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

11. $\int \frac{3x+2}{x^2+2x} dx = \int \frac{3x+2}{x(x+2)} dx$ integralini basit kesirlere ayıralım

$$\frac{3x+2}{x(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{3x+2}{x(x+2)} = \frac{Ax+2A+Bx}{x(x+2)}$$

$$3x+2 = (A+B)x + 2A$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=3 \\ 2A=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=1 \text{ ve } B=2 \text{ olur.}$$

$$\frac{3x+2}{x(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3x+2}{x(x+2)} dx &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x+2} \right) dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{x} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+2} \\ &= \ln|x| + 2\ln|x+2| + c \\ &= \ln|x(x+2)^2| + c \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

12. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sin x + \cos x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos x dx$

$$= -\cos x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \sqrt{3} - 1 \text{ olur.} \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

13. $x^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$ veya $x = -3$

x	-3	3
$x^2 - 9$	+	-
$\text{sgn}(x^2 - 9)$	+1	-1

O halde;

$$\int_{-4}^5 \text{sgn}(x^2 - 9) dx = \int_{-4}^{-3} (+1) dx + \int_{-3}^3 (-1) dx + \int_3^5 (+1) dx$$

$$= \int_{-4}^{-3} dx - \int_{-3}^3 dx + \int_3^5 dx$$

$$= x \Big|_{-4}^{-3} - x \Big|_{-3}^3 + x \Big|_3^5$$

$$= (-3 - (-4)) - (3 - (-3)) + (5 - 3)$$

$$= 1 - 6 + 2$$

$$= -3 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

14. Fonksiyonun sınır noktası, $x = 2$ olduğundan integral sınırı $x = 2$ noktası için parçalanırsa,

$$\int_0^6 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 f(x) dx + \int_2^6 f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 (x-1) dx + \int_2^6 (x^2+1) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) \Big|_0^2 + \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right) \Big|_2^6$$

$$= \left(\frac{2^2}{2} - 2 - (0^2 - 0) \right) + \left(\frac{6^3}{3} + 6 - \left(\frac{2^3}{3} + 2 \right) \right)$$

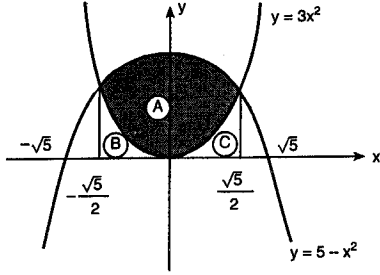
$$= \left(78 - \frac{8}{3} - 2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{220}{3} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

15. $y = 3x^2$ eğrisi ile $y = 5 - x^2$ eğrisinin kesişim noktasını bulmak için denklemler ortak çözülür.

$$y = 3x^2 = 5 - x^2 \Rightarrow 4x^2 = 5 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ kesim noktalarıdır.}$$



$$A + B + C = \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} (5 - x^2) dx \dots\dots 1$$

$$B + C = \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} 3x^2 dx \dots\dots 2$$

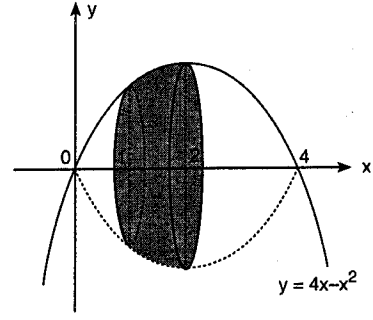
1. denklemden 2. denklem çıkarılırsa

$$A = \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} (5 - x^2 - 3x^2) dx = \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} (5 - 4x^2) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 5x - \frac{4}{3}x^3 \Big|_{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} = 5\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\right) - \frac{4}{3}\left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^3 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^3\right) \\ &= 5\sqrt{5} - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{4} \\ &= \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{3} \text{ br}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

16.



İstenen hacim V olsun:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{120^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot \pi \int_1^2 (4x - x^2) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \int_1^2 (16x^2 - 8x^3 + x^4) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{16}{3}x^3 - 2x^4 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right) \Big|_1^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \left[\frac{128}{3} - 32 + \frac{32}{5} - \left(\frac{16}{3} - 2 + \frac{1}{5} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{203}{45} \pi \text{ br}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

1. $f''(x) = 6$, $f(0) = -2$ ve $f(2) = 14$ olduğuna göre, $f(-1)$ in değeri kaçtır?

A) -2 B) -1 C) 1 D) 2 E) 3

2. $\int (x+1).(2x-1)dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $x^3 - x^2 + x + c$ B) $2x^3 + x^2 - x + c$

C) $\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - x + c$ D) $x^3 + x^2 - x + c$

E) $\frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - x + c$

3. $\int e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $e^{\sin x} + c$ B) $e^{\cos x} + c$ C) $-e^{\sin x} + c$

D) $e^{-\cos x} + c$ E) $-e^{-\sin x} + c$

4. $\int \sqrt{4-x^2} \cdot x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $-\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(4-x^2)^3} + c$

B) $\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(4-x^2)^3} + c$

C) $-3 \sqrt{(4-x^2)^3} + c$

D) $3 \sqrt{(4-x^2)^3} + c$

E) $\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(4-x^2)^3} + c$

5. $\int \frac{3dx}{\sqrt{3x+7}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $2\sqrt{-3x-7} + c$

B) $\sqrt{3x-7} + c$

C) $\sqrt{3x+7} + c$

D) $2\sqrt{3x-7} + c$

E) $2\sqrt{3x+7} + c$

6. $\int \sin^3 x \cdot \cos^4 x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{\cos^7 x}{7} + \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + c$

B) $\frac{\sin^5 x}{5} - \frac{\sin^7 x}{7} + c$

C) $\frac{\cos^5 x}{5} - \frac{\cos^7 x}{7} + c$

D) $\frac{\sin^7 x}{7} - \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + c$

E) $\frac{\cos^7 x}{7} - \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + c$

7. $\int \cos^5 x \cdot \sin^3 x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $\frac{\sin^7 x}{7} - \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + c$

B) $\frac{\cos^7 x}{7} - \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + c$

C) $\frac{\cos^8 x}{8} - \frac{\cos^6 x}{6} + c$

D) $\frac{\cos^8 x}{8} - \frac{\sin^7 x}{7} + c$

E) $\frac{\sin^5 x}{5} - \frac{\cos^7 x}{7} + c$

8. $\int \sin 3x \cdot \sin 2x \cdot \sin x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

A) $-\frac{1}{8} (\cos 2x + \cos 4x + \cos 6x) + c$

B) $-\frac{1}{8} (\cos 2x - \cos 4x - \cos 6x) + c$

C) $-\frac{1}{8} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{24} \cos 6x + c$

D) $-\frac{1}{8} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{24} \cos 6x + c$

E) $-\frac{1}{8} \cos 6x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{24} \cos 2x + c$

9. $\int (3x^2 + x)e^x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $6x - 5 + c$ B) $e^x(3x^2 - 5x + 5) + c$
C) $e^x + c$ D) $e^{-x}(6x + 5) + c$
E) $e^x(6x - 5) + c$

10. $\int \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{2} + \arcsin x + c$
B) $\frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{2} + \arccos x + c$
C) $\frac{x\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{2} - 2 \arccos \frac{x}{2} + c$
D) $\frac{x^2 \sqrt{4 - x^4}}{2} + \arccos \frac{x}{2} + c$
E) $\frac{x \sqrt{4 - x^2}}{2} + 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + c$

11. $\int \frac{3x+4}{2x+1} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln|3x+4| + \ln|2x+1| + c$
B) $\ln|3x+4| - \ln|2x+1| + c$
C) $\ln \left| \frac{3x+4}{2x+1} \right| + c$
D) $\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{4} \ln|2x+1| + c$
E) $x + \ln|2x+1| + c$

12. $\int_1^3 \frac{1}{x^2+x} dx$ integralinin eşiti kaçtır?

- A) $\ln \frac{3}{4}$ B) $\ln \frac{3}{2}$ C) $\ln 3$ D) $\ln 4$ E) $\ln 9$

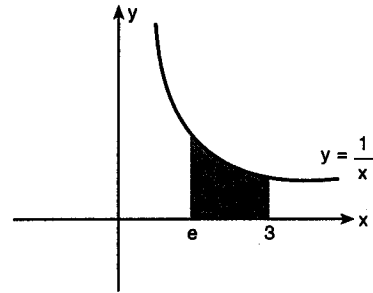
13. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 2x + \sin x) dx$ integralinin eşiti kaçtır?

- A) -1 B) 0 C) 1 D) $\frac{3}{2}$ E) 2

14. $\int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} (e^{3x} - e^{5x}) dx$ integralinin eşiti kaçtır?

- A) $-\frac{503}{15}$ B) $-\frac{511}{15}$ C) $-\frac{536}{15}$
D) $-\frac{538}{15}$ E) $-\frac{541}{15}$

15.



Şekilde verilenlere göre taralı bölgenin alanı kaç birim-karedir?

- A) $\ln 3 - 1$ B) $\ln 3$ C) $\ln 3 + 1$
D) $\ln \frac{1}{3}$ E) $\ln \frac{1}{3} - 1$

16. $y = 3x$, $y = \frac{3}{2}x$ ve $x = 2$ doğruları arasındaki bölgenin Ox eksenine etrafında 60° döndürülmesiyle elde edilen cismin hacmi kaç birimküptür?

- A) π B) 2π C) 3π D) 4π E) 5π

TEST 25'İN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad f'(x) &= \int f''(x) dx \\
 &= \int 6 dx \\
 &= 6x + c \\
 f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx \\
 &= \int (6x + c) dx \\
 &= \frac{6x^2}{2} + cx + k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + cx + k$$

$$f(0) = 3 \cdot 0^2 + c \cdot 0 + k = -2 \Rightarrow k = -2 \text{ olur.}$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + cx - 2$$

$$f(2) = 3 \cdot 2^2 + 2c - 2 = 14$$

$$10 + 2c = 14$$

$$2c = 4$$

$$c = 2 \text{ olur.}$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$f(-1) = 3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 2 \cdot (-1) - 2$$

$$f(-1) = 3 - 2 - 2$$

$$f(-1) = -1 \text{ dir.}$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \int (x+1) \cdot (2x-1) dx &= \int (2x^2 - x + 2x - 1) dx \\
 &= \int (2x^2 + x - 1) dx \\
 &= 2 \int x^2 dx + \int x dx - \int 1 dx \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - x + c \\
 &= \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \sin x &= u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\
 \cos x dx &= du \text{ olur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int e^{\sin x} \cos x dx &= \int e^u du \\
 &= e^u + c \\
 &= e^{\sin x} + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$4. \quad 4 - x^2 = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa, } -2x dx = du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sqrt{4 - x^2} \cdot x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int (4 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2x) dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(4 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(4 - x^2)^3} + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad 3x + 7 &= u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\
 3 dx &= du \text{ olur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{3 dx}{\sqrt{3x+7}} &= \int \frac{du}{\frac{1}{u^2}} = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du \\
 &= \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{u} + c \\
 &= 2 \sqrt{3x+7} + c \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad \int \sin^3 x \cdot \cos^4 x dx &= \int \sin x \cdot \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^4 x dx \\
 &= \int \sin x \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \cos^4 x dx \\
 &= \int (\cos^4 x - \cos^6 x) \sin x dx \\
 &= \int \cos^4 x \sin x dx - \int \cos^6 x \sin x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos x = u \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa;}$$

$$-\sin x dx = du \Rightarrow \sin x dx = -du \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \cos^4 x \sin x dx - \int \cos^6 x \sin x dx &= -\int u^4 du + \int u^6 du \\
 &= -\frac{u^5}{5} + \frac{u^7}{7} + c \\
 &= \frac{\cos^7 x}{7} - \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt E

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \quad \int \cos^5 x \cdot \sin^3 x dx &= \int \cos^5 x \cdot \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x dx \\
&= \int \cos^5 x \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx \\
&= \int (\cos^5 x - \cos^7 x) \sin x dx \\
\cos x &= u \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa} \\
-\sin x dx &= du \text{ olur.} \\
&= \int \cos^5 x \sin x dx - \int \cos^7 x \sin x dx \\
&= \int u^5 \cdot (-du) - \int u^7 \cdot (-du) \\
&= -\frac{u^6}{6} + \frac{u^8}{8} + c \\
&= -\frac{\cos^6 x}{6} + \frac{\cos^8 x}{8} + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \quad \int \sin 3x \cdot \sin 2x \cdot \sin x dx &= \int \sin 3x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot (\cos 3x - \cos x) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int \sin 3x \cdot \cos x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 3x \cdot \cos 3x dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sin 4x + \sin 2x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sin 6x + \sin 0) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \int (\sin 4x + \sin 2x) dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 6x dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \int \sin 4x dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2x dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 6x dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos 4x}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos 2x}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos 6x}{6}\right) + c \\
&= \frac{\cos 6x}{24} - \frac{\cos 2x}{8} + \frac{\cos 4x}{16} + c \text{ olur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{aligned}
9. \quad 3x^2 + x &= u \quad \text{ve} \quad e^x dx = dv \\
(6x + 1) dx &= du \quad e^x = v \\
\int (3x^2 + x) \cdot e^x dx &= e^x \cdot (3x^2 + x) - \int (6x + 1) e^x dx \\
&= e^x (3x^2 + x) - \int 6xe^x dx - \int e^x dx \\
&= e^x (3x^2 + x) - e^x - 6 \int xe^x dx \\
x &= u \quad \text{ve} \quad e^x dx = dv \\
dx &= du \quad e^x = v \\
\int xe^x dx &= x \cdot e^x - \int e^x dx \\
&= xe^x - e^x + k \text{ olur.} \\
\int (3x^2 + x) \cdot e^x dx &= e^x (3x^2 + x) - e^x - 6 \cdot (xe^x - e^x + k) \\
&= e^x (3x^2 + x - 1 - 6x + 6) - 6k \\
(-6k = c) &= e^x (3x^2 - 5x + 5) + c \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

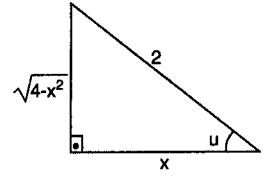
10. $x = 2\cos u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$$dx = -2 \sin u \, du \text{ ve } u = \arccos \frac{x}{2} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{4 - 4 \cos^2 u} \cdot (-2 \sin u) du \\
&= -2 \int 2 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 u} \cdot \sin u du \\
&= -4 \int \sin u \cdot \sin u du \\
&= -4 \int \sin^2 u du \\
&= -4 \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2u}{2}\right) du \\
&= -2 \left[\int du - \int \cos 2u du \right] \\
&= -2 \left[u - \frac{\sin 2u}{2} \right] + c \\
&= \sin 2u - 2u + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos u = \frac{x}{2} \text{ olduğundan}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin 2u &= 2 \sin u \cdot \cos u \\
&= 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2} \\
&= \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{4 - x^2}}{2} \text{ olur.}
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx &= \sin 2u - 2u + c \\
&= \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{4 - x^2}}{2} - 2 \cdot \arccos \frac{x}{2} + c \text{ olur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

$$\begin{array}{r}
11. \quad \begin{array}{r} 3x+4 \\ \hline 2x+1 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 2x+1 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \\
\hline
\frac{5}{2}
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{3x+4}{2x+1} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{2x+1} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{3x+4}{2x+1} dx &= \int \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{2x+1} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \int dx + \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{2dx}{2x+1} \\
&= \frac{3}{2} x + \frac{5}{4} \ln |2x+1| + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

12. $\frac{1}{x^2 + x} = \frac{1}{x \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1}$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + x} = \frac{Ax + A + Bx}{x^2 + x}$$

$$1 = (A+B)x + A$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B=-1$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\int_1^3 \frac{1}{x^2 + x} dx = \int_1^3 \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right] dx$$

$$= (\ln |x| - \ln |x+1|) \Big|_1^3$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x}{x+1} \right| \Big|_1^3$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{3}{3+1} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{1}{1+1} \right|$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{3}{4} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{1} \right| = \ln \frac{3}{2} \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt B

13. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 2x + \sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$

$$= \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\sin \pi}{2} - \frac{\sin 0}{2} \right] - \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0 \right]$$

$$= 0 - (0 - 1)$$

$$= 1 \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt C

14. $\int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} (e^{3x} - e^{5x}) dx = \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} e^{3x} dx - \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} e^{5x} dx$

$$= \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} - \frac{e^{5x}}{5} \Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3}$$

$$= \frac{e^{3 \ln 3}}{3} - \frac{e^{3 \ln 2}}{3} - \left(\frac{e^{5 \ln 3}}{5} - \frac{e^{5 \ln 2}}{5} \right)$$

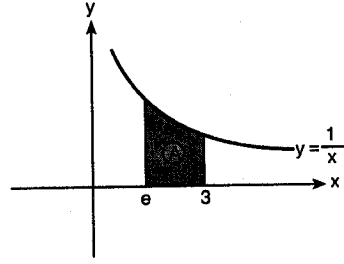
$$= \frac{e^{\ln 27}}{3} - \frac{e^{\ln 8}}{3} - \frac{e^{\ln 243}}{5} + \frac{e^{\ln 32}}{5}$$

$$= \frac{27}{3} - \frac{8}{3} - \frac{243}{5} + \frac{32}{5}$$

$$= \frac{19}{3} - \frac{211}{5} = \frac{95 - 633}{15} = -\frac{538}{15} \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt D

15.



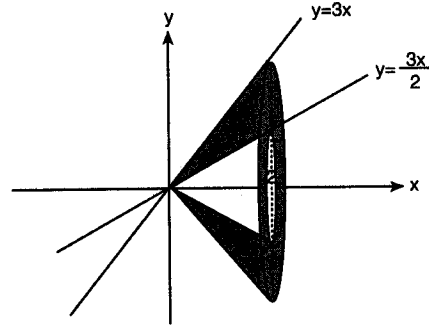
$$A = \int_e^3 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \Big|_e^3$$

$$= \ln 3 - \ln e$$

$$= \ln 3 - 1 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt A

16.



$$V = \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi \int_0^2 \left[(3x)^2 - \left(\frac{3x}{2} \right)^2 \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \int_0^2 \frac{27}{4} \cdot x^2 dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{27}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^3 \right) \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \pi \cdot 2^3$$

$$= 3\pi \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt C

1. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 6x + 10}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\arctan(x-3)+c$
 B) $\arcsin(x-3)+c$
 C) $-3 \arctan(x-3)+c$
 D) $3 \arctan(x-3)+c$
 E) $3 \arccos(x-3)+c$

2. $\int \frac{x^2 - 2x + 5}{x^3} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\ln|x| + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{5}{2x^2} + c$ B) $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{5}{2x^2} + c$
 C) $\ln x^2 - \frac{2}{x} + c$ D) $\ln|x| - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{2x^2} + c$
 E) $\ln x^2 - 4 + \frac{5}{2x^2} + c$

3. $\int \sqrt{x+1} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x+1} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{6}{11}(x-1)^{\frac{6}{11}} + c$ B) $\frac{11}{6}(x-1)^{\frac{11}{6}} + c$
 C) $\frac{6}{11}(x+1)^{\frac{6}{11}} + c$ D) $(x+1)^{\frac{11}{6}} + c$
 E) $\frac{6}{11}(x+1)^{\frac{11}{6}} + c$

4. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{21-x^2-4x}}$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\arcsin(x+2)+c$ B) $\arcsin\left(\frac{2x}{5}\right)+c$
 C) $\arccos(x+2)+c$ D) $\arccos\left(\frac{x+2}{5}\right)+c$
 E) $-\arccos\left(\frac{x+2}{5}\right)+c$

5. $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{2x}}}{\sqrt{2x}} dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $e^{\sqrt{2x}} + c$ B) $2e^{\sqrt{2x}} + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2}e^{\sqrt{2x}} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{2x}}} + c$
 E) $\frac{2}{e^{\sqrt{2x}}} + c$

6. $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cot^2 x dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{2}(x - \sin 2x) + c$ B) $x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + c$
 E) $x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + c$

7. $\int \sin(-3x) \cdot \sin(2x) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{10} \sin 5x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + c$
 B) $\frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{2} \left[\sin 5x - \frac{1}{5} \sin x \right] + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + 2 \sin x \right] + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{5} \sin(-5x) - \sin x \right] + c$

8. $\int \cos(7x) \cdot \cos(3x) dx$ integralinin eşiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 10x \right) + c$
 B) $\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 10x \right) + c$
 C) $\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin 10x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x \right) + c$
 D) $\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin 10x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x \right) + c$
 E) $\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + c$

9. $\int \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot \ln y \, dy$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $-\frac{1}{y}(\ln y + 1) + c$ B) $-\frac{1}{y}(1 - \ln y) + c$
 C) $\frac{\ln y}{y} - \frac{2}{y} + c$ D) $\frac{1}{2y}(\ln y)^2 + c$
 E) $-\frac{1}{3y^2}(4 \ln y + 1) + c$

10. $\int \frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x^2} \, dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x^2} + \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + c$
 B) $-\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x} + \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + c$
 C) $-\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x} + \arcsin \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{2}} + c$
 D) $-\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} + c$
 E) $\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{8} + c$

11. $\int \frac{x^2+2x+4}{x+1} \, dx$ integralinin eđiti nedir?

- A) $x^2 + x + 3 \ln|x+1| + c$
 B) $\frac{x^2}{2} + x + 3 \ln|x+1| + c$
 C) $x^2 - x + 3 \ln|x+1| + c$
 D) $x^3 - x^2 + 3 \ln|x+1| + c$
 E) $x^2 + x + \ln|x+1| + c$

12. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x \, dx$ integralinin eđiti kaçıtır?

- A) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ B) $\frac{1}{2}$ C) $\frac{1}{3}$ D) $\frac{2}{3}$ E) 1

13. $g(x) = \int_1^{f(x)} (2x+3) \, dx$ ve $g(1) = -6$ olduđuna gre,

$f(1)$ in alabileceđi deđerler arpımı kaçıtır?

- A) -2 B) -1 C) 0 D) 1 E) 2

14. $f(x) = \int_x^{x^2} (2y+ly-3l) \, dy$ olduđuna gre, $f(2)$ kaçıtır?

- A) 15 B) 13 C) 8 D) 7 E) 6

15. $y = 3x + 5$ dođrusu, $x = -1$, $x = 3$ dođruları ile x eksenini arasında kalan blgenin alanı ka birimkaredir?

- A) 32 B) 24 C) 16 D) 15 E) 8

16. $y = \tan x$ ve $y = \cot x$ eđrileri ile $y = 0$ dođrusu arasındaki kalan blgenin Ox eksenini etrafında 360° dndrlme-
siyle elde edilen cismin hacmi ka birimkptr?

- A) 2π B) $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ C) $2\pi - \frac{\pi^2}{2}$ D) $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$ E) π

TEST 26'NİN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

$$1. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 6x + 10} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-3)^2 + 1} = \arctan(x-3) + c$$

Yanıt A

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

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2} + 5 \int \frac{dx}{x^3}$$

$$= \ln |x| + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{5}{2x^2} + c \text{ olur.}$$

Yanıt A

$$3. \int \sqrt{x+1} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x+1} dx = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx$$

$$= \int (x+1)^{\frac{5}{6}} dx$$

$x+1 = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

$dx = du$ olur.

$$\int (x+1)^{\frac{5}{6}} dx = \int u^{\frac{5}{6}} du$$

$$= \frac{u^{\frac{5}{6}+1}}{\frac{5}{6}+1} + c$$

$$= \frac{u^{\frac{11}{6}}}{\frac{11}{6}} + c$$

$$= \frac{6}{11} \cdot (x+1)^{\frac{11}{6}} + c$$

Yanıt E

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{21-x^2-4x}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25-(x^2+4x+4)}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25-(x+2)^2}}$$

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

$$\frac{x+2}{5} = t \text{ dönüşümü yapılırsa,}$$

$$\frac{dx}{5} = dt \text{ olur.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \arcsin t + c$$

$$= -\arccos t + c$$

$$= -\arccos\left(\frac{x+2}{5}\right) + c$$

Yanıt E

$$5. \sqrt{2x} = u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;}$$

$$2x = u^2$$

$$2dx = 2udu \Rightarrow dx = udu \text{ olur.}$$

$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{2x}}}{\sqrt{2x}} dx = \int \frac{e^u}{u} udu$$

$$= \int e^u du$$

$$= e^u + c$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{2x}} + c$$

Yanıt A

$$6. \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cot^2 x dx = \int \sin^2 x \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x + c$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + \frac{x}{2} + c$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \quad \int \sin(-3x) \cdot \sin 2x dx &= \int \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot [\cos(-x) - \cos(-5x)] dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \int (\cos x - \cos 5x) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \cos x dx - \int \cos 5x dx \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\sin x - \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \right] + c \\
&= \frac{\sin 5x}{10} - \frac{\sin x}{2} + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \quad \int \cos 7x \cdot \cos 3x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} [\cos 10x + \cos 4x] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 10x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 10x}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 4x}{4} + c \\
&= \frac{\sin 10x}{20} + \frac{\sin 4x}{8} + c \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{5} \sin 10x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x \right] + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt C

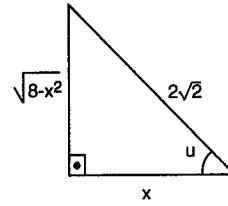
9. Kısmi integrasyon metodu uygulanırsa,

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln y = u \quad \text{ve} \quad \frac{dy}{y^2} &= dv \\
\frac{dy}{y} = du \quad -\frac{1}{y} &= v \text{ olsun.} \\
\int \frac{1}{y^2} \ln y dy &= -\frac{\ln y}{y} - \int \left(-\frac{1}{y}\right) \frac{dy}{y} \\
&= -\frac{\ln y}{y} + \int \frac{dy}{y^2} \\
&= -\frac{\ln y}{y} - \frac{1}{y} + c \\
&= -\frac{1}{y} (\ln y + 1) + c \text{ bulunur.}
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

$$\begin{aligned}
10. \quad x &= 2\sqrt{2} \cos u \text{ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;} \\
dx &= -2\sqrt{2} \sin u du \text{ ve } x^2 = 8 \cos^2 u \text{ olur.} \\
\int \frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x^2} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{8-8\cos^2 u}}{8\cos^2 u} \cdot (-2\sqrt{2}) \cdot \sin u du \\
&= -\int \frac{8 \cdot \sqrt{1-\cos^2 u}}{8 \cdot \cos^2 u} \cdot \sin u du \\
&= -\int \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 u} \cdot \sin u}{\cos^2 u} du \\
&= -\int \frac{\sin^2 u}{\cos^2 u} du = -\int \frac{1-\cos^2 u}{\cos^2 u} du \\
&= -\int \frac{du}{\cos^2 u} + \int \frac{\cos^2 u}{\cos^2 u} du \\
&= -\int \frac{du}{\cos^2 u} + \int du \\
&= -\tan u + u + c \text{ olur.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{2} \cos u \Rightarrow \cos u = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \text{ dir.}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\tan u &= \frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x} \text{ ve } u = \arccos \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} + c \\
-\tan u + u + c &= -\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x} + \arccos \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} + c \text{ olur.} \\
&= -\frac{\sqrt{8-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
x^2 + 2x + 4 & x + 1 \\
\hline
\cancel{x^2} + \cancel{2x} & \cancel{x} + 1 \\
\hline
x + 4 & \\
\hline
\cancel{x} + 1 & \\
\hline
3 &
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{x^2 + 2x + 4}{x + 1} &= x + 1 + \frac{3}{x + 1} \\
\int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 4}{x + 1} dx &= \int \left(x + 1 + \frac{3}{x + 1} \right) dx \\
&= \int x dx + \int dx + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x + 1} \\
&= \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 3 \cdot \ln |x + 1| + c
\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned} 12. \quad \int \cos^3 x \, dx &= \int \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x \, dx \\ &= \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x \, dx \end{aligned}$$

integralinde

$\sin x = u$ dönüşümü uygulanırsa;

 $\cos x dx = du$ olur.

$$\begin{aligned}\int (1 - \sin^2 x) \underbrace{\cos x dx}_{du} &= \int (1 - u^2) du \\ &= u - \frac{u^3}{3} + c \\ &= \sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c \text{ olur.}\end{aligned}$$

☐ halde;

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x \, dx &= \left(\sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} \right) \bigg|_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) - 0 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \text{ bulunur.}\end{aligned}$$

Yanıt D

$$\begin{aligned} 13. \quad g(x) &= \int_1^{f(x)} (2x+3) \, dx = \left(\frac{2x^2}{2} + 3x \right) \bigg|_1^{f(x)} \\ &= f^2(x) + 3f(x) - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$g(x) = f^2(x) + 3f(x) - 4$ olduğundan,

$$g(1) = f^2(1) + 2f(1) - 4$$

$$-6 = f^2(1) + 3f(1) - 4$$

$$0 = f^2(1) + \underbrace{3f(1)}_{+2} + \underbrace{2}_{+1}$$

$$0 = (f(1) + 2) \cdot (f(1) + 1)$$

$\Rightarrow f(1) = -2$ ve $f(1) = -1$ olur.

O halde $f(1)$ in alabileceği değerler çarpımı

$(-2) \cdot (-1) = 2$ olur.

Yanıt E

14. $f(x) = \int_x^{x^2} (2y + |y - 3|) dy$

$\Rightarrow f(2) = \int_2^4 (2y + |y - 3|) dy$

$(y - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3 \text{ kritik nokta.})$

3
$2y - y + 3 = y + 3$ $2y + y - 3 = 3y - 3$

$$f(2) = \int_2^3 (y+3)dy + \int_3^4 (3y-3)dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{y^2}{2} + 3y \right) \bigg|_2^3 + \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} - 3y \right) \bigg|_3^4$$

$$= \left(\frac{9}{2} + 9 - 2 - 6 \right) + \left(24 - 12 - \frac{27}{2} + 9 \right)$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} + 1 + 21 - \frac{27}{2}$$

$$= 22 - \frac{18}{2} = 22 - 9 = 13 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Yanıt B

$$\begin{aligned} 13. \quad g(x) &= \int_1^{f(x)} (2x+3) \, dx = \left(\frac{2x^2}{2} + 3x \right) \bigg|_1^{f(x)} \\ &= f^2(x) + 3f(x) - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$g(x) = f^2(x) + 3f(x) - 4$ olduğundan,

$$g(1) = f^2(1) + 2f(1) - 4$$

$$-6 = f^2(1) + 3f(1) - 4$$

$$0 = f^2(1) + 3f(1) + 2$$

$$0 = (f(1) + 2) \cdot (f(1) + 1)$$

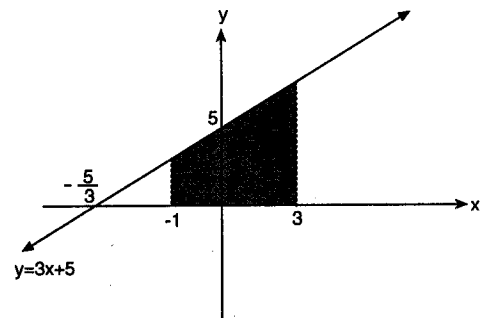
$\Rightarrow f(1) = -2$ ve $f(1) = -1$ olur.

O halde $f(1)$ in alabileceği değerler çarpımı

$(-2) \cdot (-1) = 2$ olur.

Yanıt E

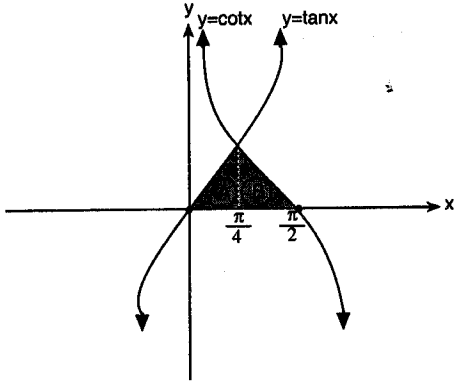
15.



$$\begin{aligned} T \cdot A &= \int_{-1}^3 (3x + 5) dx = \left(\frac{3}{2} x^2 + 5x \right) \bigg|_{-1}^3 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot 9 + 15 - \left(\frac{3}{2} - 5 \right) \\ &= 32 \text{ br}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Yanıt A

16.



iki eğrinin kesişim noktası denklemler ortak çözümlere bulunabilir.

$$y = \tan x = \cot x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$A = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x \, dx \dots\dots\dots$$

$$B = \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot^2 x \, dx \dots\dots\dots$$

1. ve 2. denklem taraf tarafa toplanırsa,

$$A + B = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x \, dx + \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx + \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx$$

$$= \pi (\tan x - x) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} + \pi (-x - \cot x) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \pi \left[1 - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - 1 \right) \right] = 2\pi - \frac{\pi^2}{2} \text{ br}^3$$

Yanıt C

CELAL AYDIN YAYINLARI