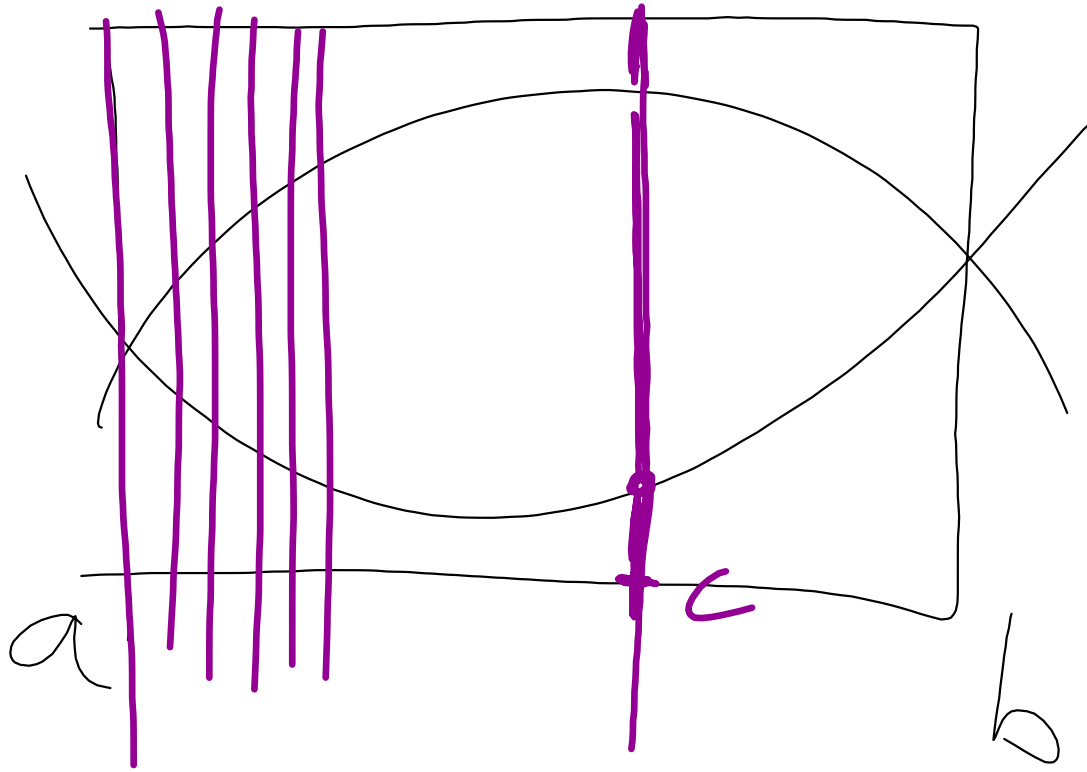


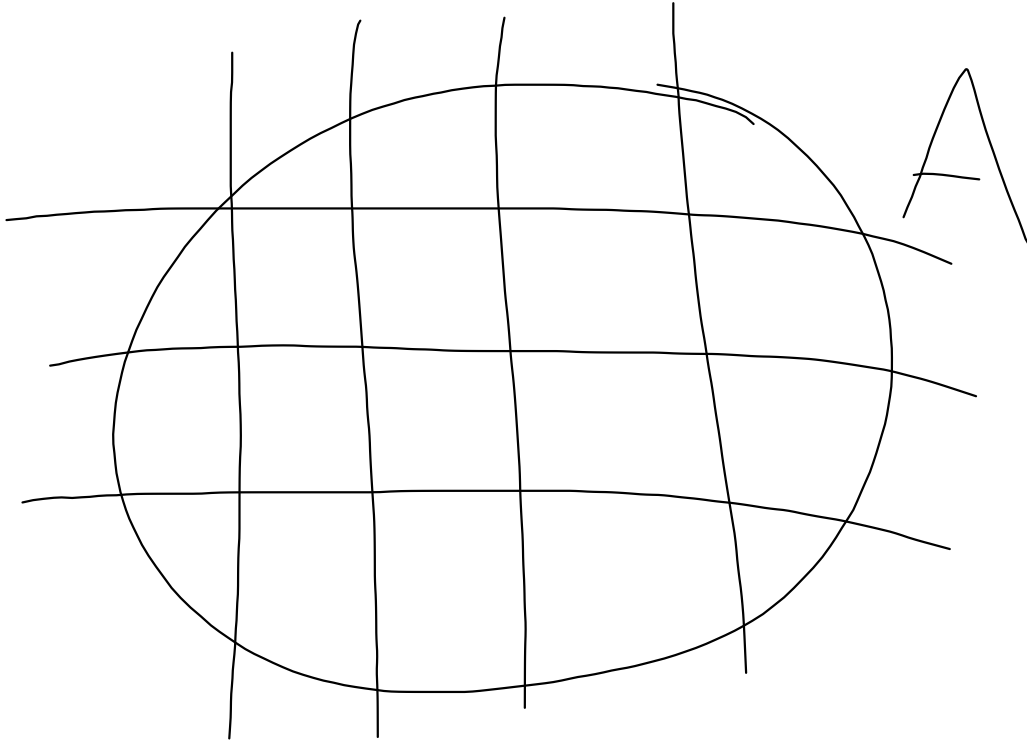
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_1^2 \left[\int_{h(x)}^{f(x)} F(x,y) dy \right] dx + \\
 & + \int_2^3 \left[\int_{h(x)}^{g(x)} F dy \right] dx + \int_3^4 \left[\int_{h(x)}^{g(x)} F dy \right] dx
 \end{aligned}$$

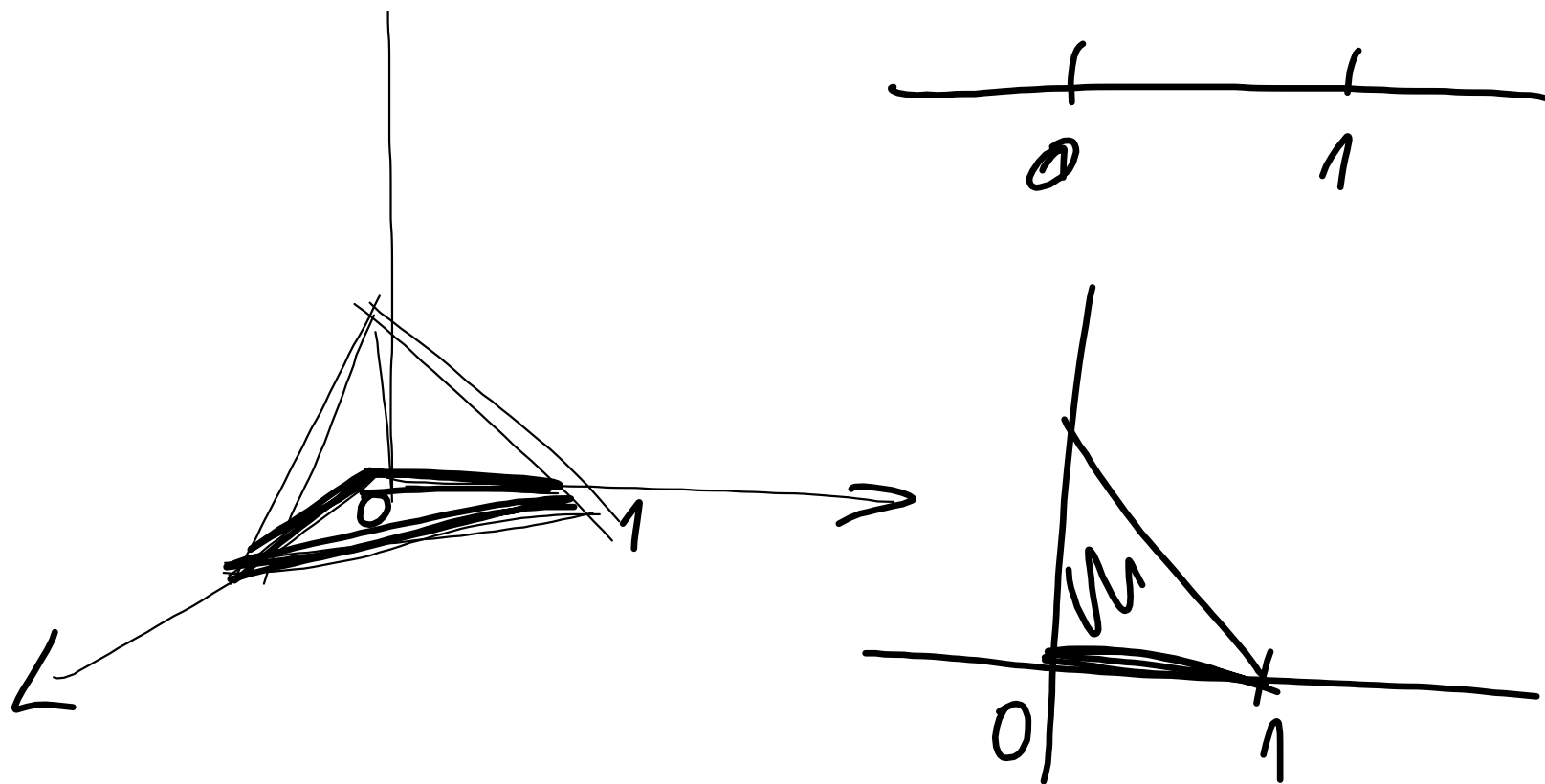


$$\int_0^2 \int_7^{10} dx dy$$

$$x^3 dx dy = \text{MM}$$

$$= \int_7^{10} \int_0^2 x^3 dx dy$$





$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \left(\int_y^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} y^2 \cdot \sin x^2 dx \right) dy = \left| \begin{array}{c} y \\ \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ x \\ \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ x=y \end{array} \right| \\
 & = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \left(\int_0^x y^2 \cdot \sin x^2 dy \right) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \left(\sin x^2 \cdot \int_0^x y^2 dy \right) dx = \\
 & = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \sin x^2 \cdot \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^x dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \sin x^2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 0 \right) dx = \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} x^3 \cdot \sin x^2 dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} t = x^2 \\ dt = 2x dx \\ x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \end{array} = \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \sin t dt = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = t \quad u' = 1 \\ v' = \sin t \quad v = -\cos t \end{array} \right| = \\
 & = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left\{ \left[-t \cdot \cos t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt \right\} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[-t \cdot \cos t + \sin t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \\
 & = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 0 + 1 \right) - \left(-0 \cdot 1 + 0 \right) \right] = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \sin(t^2) dt \rightarrow f'(x) = \sin(x^2)$$

MACLAURIN: $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$

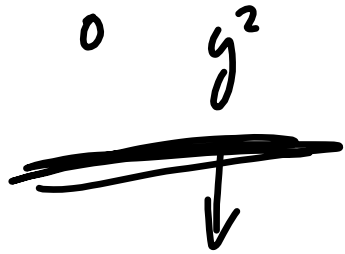
$$\sin(t^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot t^{4n+2}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot t^{4n+2}}{(2n+1)!} \right) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \int_0^x t^{4n+2} dt \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \left[\frac{t^{4n+3}}{4n+3} \right]_0^x \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \frac{x^{4n+3}}{4n+3} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^7}{5! \cdot 7} + \frac{x^{11}}{5! \cdot 11} - \frac{x^{15}}{7! \cdot 15} + \dots$$

$$\int_0^5 \int_{y^2}^{25} y \cdot \min(x^2) dx dy = \dots$$



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

$$\dots \int x \cdot \min(x^2) dx \dots$$