

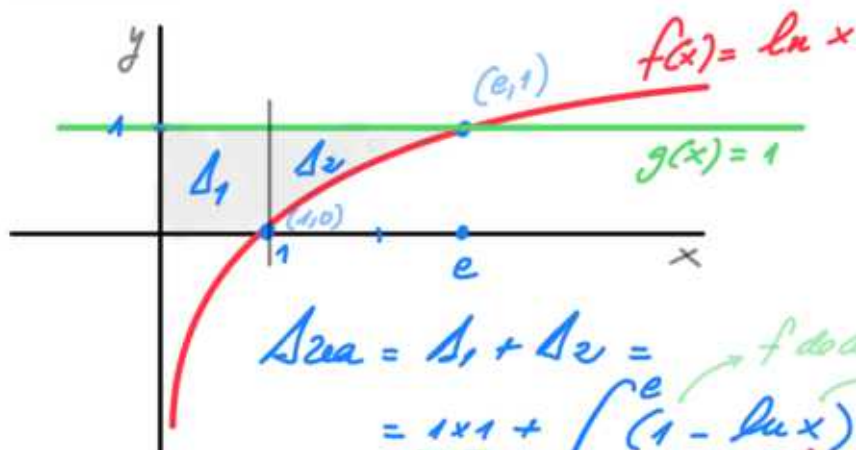
Área encerrada por $f(x) = \ln x$; $g(x) = 1$; ejes

$f(x) = \ln x$

- Definida de $(0, \infty)$
- Cuando $x \rightarrow 0$; $y \rightarrow -\infty$ (As. Vert. $x=0$)
- Creciente de $(0, \infty)$

x	1	e	e^2
y	0	1	2

$y = 1$ • Recta horizontal



$$\Delta_{\text{rea}} = \Delta_1 + \Delta_2 =$$

$$= 1 \times 1 + \int_1^e (1 - \ln x) dx = \dots$$

f. de arriba (pointing to 1) and *f. de abajo* (pointing to $\ln x$)

cuadrado (under the 1x1 term)

$$\int (1 - \ln x) dx = \int dx - \int \ln x = x - \int \ln x dx$$

por partes

$$\int \underbrace{\ln x}_u \underbrace{dx}_{dv} = \ln x \cdot x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$\int dv = f dx \Rightarrow v = x$

$u = \ln x \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$\int (1 - \ln x) = x - (x \ln x - x) = -x \ln x + C$$

$$\dots = \Delta_{\text{rea}} = 1 + [-x \cdot \ln x]_1^e = 1 + [-e \cdot \ln e - (-1 \cdot \ln 1)] =$$

$$= 1 + [-e \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0] = 1 - e$$

$\Delta_{\text{rea}} = (1 - e) u^2$