



Universidade Federal da Bahia
Instituto de Matemática - Departamento de Matemática

Cálculo II-A (MAT 042) – 1ª Lista de Exercícios
Última atualização: 26/05/04

I) Resolva as integrais usando substituição de variável:

- 1) $\int \text{sen}(2x) dx$ Resp.: $-\frac{\cos(2x)}{2} + C$
- 2) $\int \frac{dx}{\text{sen}^2(3x-1)}$ Resp.: $-\frac{\cot g(3x-1)}{3} + C$
- 3) $\int \frac{dx}{3x-7}$ Resp.: $\frac{1}{3} \ln|3x-7| + C$
- 4) $\int \text{tg}(2x) dx$ Resp.: $-\frac{1}{2} \ln|\cos 2x| + C$
- 5) $\int (\cot g(e^x)) e^x dx$ Resp.: $\ln|\text{sen}(e^x)| + C$
- 6) $\int \sqrt{x^2+1} \cdot x dx$ Resp.: $\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(x^2+1)^3} + C$
- 7) $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(x) \sqrt{\text{tg}(x)-1}}$ Resp.: $2\sqrt{\text{tg}(x)-1} + C$
- 8) $\int \frac{\cos(x) dx}{\sqrt{2 \text{sen}(x)+1}}$ Resp.: $\sqrt{2 \text{sen}(x)+1} + C$
- 9) $\int \frac{\text{sen}(2x) dx}{\sqrt{1+\text{sen}^2(x)}}$ Resp.: $2\sqrt{1+\text{sen}^2(x)} + C$
- 10) $\int \frac{\arcsen(x) dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ Resp.: $\frac{\arcsen^2(x)}{2} + C$
- 11) $\int \frac{\text{arctg}^2(x) dx}{1+x^2}$ Resp.: $\frac{\text{arctg}^3(x)}{3} + C$

$$12) \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \ln|\ln x| + C$$

$$13) \int 3^{x^2+4x+3}(x+2)dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{3^{x^2+4x+3}}{2 \cdot \ln(3)} + C$$

$$14) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{16-9x^2}}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{3} \arcsen\left(\frac{3x}{4}\right) + C$$

$$15) \int \frac{dx}{4-9x^2}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{12} \ln\left|\frac{2+3x}{2-3x}\right| + C$$

$$16) \int \frac{\arccos(x) - x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } -\frac{1}{2} \arccos^2(x) + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

II) Use integração por partes para resolver as integrais:

$$1) \int (x^2 + 2x)e^x dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } x^2 e^x + C$$

$$2) \int (16x^3 + 4x + 1)\ln(x) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \ln(x) \cdot (4x^4 + 2x^2 + x) - (x^4 + x^2 + x) + C$$

$$3) \int (x^2 + 1)\text{sen}(x) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } -(x^2 - 1) \cos(x) + 2x \text{sen}(x) + C$$

$$4) \int \text{arctg}(3x) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } x \cdot \text{arctg}(3x) - \frac{1}{6} \ln(9x^2 + 1) + C$$

$$5) \int \text{arcsen}(x-2) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } (x-2) \arcsen(x-2) + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 3} + C$$

$$6) \int \frac{x}{\text{sen}^2(x)} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } -x \cot g(x) + \ln|\text{sen}(x)| + C$$

$$7) \int 3x^8 \cdot \cos(x^3) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } x^6 \text{sen}(x^3) + 2x^3 \cos(x^3) - 2 \text{sen}(x^3) + C$$

$$8) \int x^5 (1 + 4e^{x^3}) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } e^{x^3} \left(\frac{4x^3 - 4}{3} \right) + \frac{x^6}{6} + C$$

$$9) \int e^{\sqrt{2x+1}} \cdot dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } (\sqrt{2x+1} - 1)e^{\sqrt{2x+1}} + C$$

$$10) \int \frac{x \cdot \text{arctg}(x)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \sqrt{1+x^2} \text{arctg}(x) - \ln|x + \sqrt{1+x^2}| + C$$

III) Resolva as integrais contendo um trinômio $ax^2 + bx + c$:

$$1) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{2} \text{arctg} \frac{x+1}{2} + C$$

$$2) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 6x + 5}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-5}{x-1} \right| + C$$

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

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{4} \ln |2x^2 + 4x + 3| + 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \text{arctg}[\sqrt{2}(x+1)] + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{3+4x-4x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{3+4x-4x^2} + \frac{7}{4} \text{arcsen} \frac{2x-1}{2} + C$$

$$5) \int \frac{(x+5)dx}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x + 3}}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2x^2 + 4x + 3} + 2\sqrt{2} \ln |\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x + 3} + \sqrt{2}(x+1)| + C$$

$$6) \int \frac{3x+5}{\sqrt{x(2x-1)}} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2x^2 - x} + \frac{23}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln |4x - 1 + \sqrt{8(2x^2 - x)}| + C$$

IV) Classifique as funções em racional (r) ou não racional (n); racional própria (p) ou racional imprópria (i)

$$1) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot x + 1}{x^2 - \text{tg}(3)}$$

$$2) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{x^2 + \text{tg}(3)}$$

$$3) f(x) = \frac{\text{sen}(7)x^4 + 1}{x^3 + 2x + 1}$$

$$4) f(x) = \frac{\ln(x^2 + 9)}{x^4 - x^2}$$

$$5) f(x) = \frac{1 + 3x^2}{(x-1)(x^2 - 5x + 6)}$$

$$6) f(x) = \frac{\ln(2) \cdot (x+1)}{(x^3 - 1)(x^2 - 1)}$$

$$7) f(x) = \frac{(e \cdot x)^2 + 1}{(x^2 + x + 3)^2 (x^2 - 6x + 9)}$$

$$8) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^2 - 6x + 8}$$

$$9) f(x) = \frac{(4x^2 - 8x)}{(x-1)^2 (x^2 + 1)^2}$$

Resp.1) (r); (p). 2) (n). 3) (r); (i). 4) (n). 5) (r); (p). 6) (r); (p). 7) (r); (p). 8) (r); (i). 9) (r); (p).

V) No exercício anterior, apresente uma forma de decomposição em frações parciais para cada uma das funções racionais próprias.

Resp.

$$1) f(x) = \frac{A}{(x - \sqrt{\operatorname{tg}(3)})} + \frac{B}{(x + \sqrt{\operatorname{tg}(3)})}$$

$$5) f(x) = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x-3}$$

$$6) f(x) = \frac{A}{(x+1)} + \frac{B}{(x-1)} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Dx + E}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$7) f(x) = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{(x-3)^2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + x + 3} + \frac{Ex + F}{(x^2 + x + 3)^2}$$

$$9) f(x) = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{Ex + F}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

VI) Resolva as integrais das funções racionais:

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

$$\text{Resp. } \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \ln|2x+1| + C$$

$$2) \int \frac{x dx}{(x+1)(x+3)(x+5)}$$

$$\text{Resp. } \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{(x+3)^6}{(x+5)^5 (x+1)} \right| + C$$

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

$$\text{Resp. } \frac{1}{x-1} + \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x-1} \right| + C$$

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

$$\text{Resp. } \frac{3}{x-2} + \ln\left(\frac{x-2}{x}\right)^2 + C$$

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

$$\text{Resp. } : \frac{x}{4} - \ln|x| + \frac{1}{16}[9\ln|2x-1| + 7\ln|2x+1|] + C$$

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

$$\text{Resp. } : \ln\left|\frac{(x^2-2x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x-1}\right| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) + C$$

$$7) \int \frac{x^3-6}{x^4+6x^2+8} dx$$

$$\text{Resp. } : \ln\left|\frac{x^2+4}{\sqrt{x^2+2}}\right| + \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{artg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$$

$$8) \int \frac{3x-7}{x^3+x^2+4x+4} dx$$

$$\text{Resp. } : \ln\left|\frac{x^2+4}{(x+1)^2}\right| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(x/2) + C$$

$$9) \int \frac{8x-16}{16-x^4} dx$$

$$\text{Resp. } : \ln\sqrt{4+x^2} - \ln|2+x| - \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

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

$$\text{Resp. } : \operatorname{arctg}x + \ln\sqrt{x^2+1} - \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{1-x} + C$$

$$11) \int \frac{(5x^3+12)dx}{x^3-5x^2+4x}$$

$$\text{Resp. } : 5x + 3 \ln|x-1| - \frac{17}{3} \ln|x-1| + \frac{83}{3} \ln|x-4| + C$$

VII) Resolva as integrais das funções irracionais:

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

$$\text{Resp. } : 2 \ln\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$$

$$2) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^3} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{6\sqrt[4]{x}} dx$$

$$\text{Resp. } : \frac{2}{27} \sqrt[4]{x^9} - \frac{2}{13} \sqrt[12]{x^{13}} + C$$

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

$$\text{Resp. } : \frac{3}{2} \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt[6]{x-2}-1}{\sqrt[6]{x-2}+1}\right| - 3 \operatorname{arctg}\sqrt[6]{x-2} + C$$

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

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{3}{5}(1+x)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C$$

$$5) \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } 2\sqrt{x} - 6\sqrt[3]{x} + 24\sqrt[6]{x} - 48\ln(2 + \sqrt[6]{x}) + C$$

$$6) \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$7) \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } 2\arctg \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}} \right| + C$$

VIII) Resolva as integrais das funções trigonométricas:

$$1) \int \text{sen}^3(x) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{3} \cos^3(x) - \cos(x) + C$$

$$2) \int \text{sen}^2(x) \cos^3(x) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{3} \text{sen}^3(x) - \frac{1}{5} \text{sen}^5(x) + C$$

$$3) \int \frac{\cos^3(x)}{\text{sen}^4(x)} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \csc(x) - \frac{1}{3} \csc^3(x) + C$$

$$4) \int \sec(2x) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \text{sen}(2x)}{1 - \text{sen}(2x)} \right| + C$$

$$5) \int \frac{\text{sen}^3(x) dx}{\sqrt[3]{\cos^4(x)}}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{3}{5} \sqrt[3]{\cos^5(x)} + \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{\cos(x)}} + C$$

$$6) \int \text{sen}^2(3x) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\text{sen}(6x)}{12} + C$$

$$7) \int \text{sen}^2(x) \cdot \cos^2(x) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{x}{8} - \frac{\text{sen}(4x)}{32} + C$$

$$8) \int \text{tg}^3(x) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{\text{tg}^2(x)}{2} + \ln|\cos(x)| + C$$

$$9) \int \frac{dx}{\text{tg}(x) - 1}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{\ln|\text{tg}(x) - 1|}{2} - \frac{\ln(\text{tg}^2(x) + 1)}{4} - \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$10) \int \sin(5x) \cdot \sin(3x) \cdot dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{4} \left(\sin(2x) - \frac{\sin(8x)}{4} \right) + C$$

$$11) \int \sin(x) \cdot \cos(5x) \cdot dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } -\frac{\cos(6x)}{12} + \frac{\cos(4x)}{8} + C$$

IX) Resolva as integrais das funções trigonométricas usando a Substituição Universal $t = \text{tg}(x/2)$ e as as fórmulas

$$\sin(x) = \frac{2\text{tg}(x/2)}{\text{tg}^2(x/2) + 1} \quad \text{e} \quad \cos(x) = \frac{1 - \text{tg}^2(x/2)}{\text{tg}^2(x/2) + 1}$$

$$1) \int \frac{\sin(x) dx}{1 + \sin x}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{2}{1 + \text{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} + x + C$$

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

$$\text{Resp.: } -\ln |1 - \text{tg}(x/2)| + C$$

$$3) \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x) - \cos(x)}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\text{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{2}}{\text{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1 + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{\cos(x) \cdot dx}{1 - \sin(x) + \cos(x)}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \ln \left| \sec \frac{x}{2} \right| + \frac{x}{2} + C$$

X) Resolva as integrais usando substituição trigonométrica:

$$1) \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^2} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} - \arcsen \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$2) \int x^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } 2 \arcsen \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{4 - x^2} + \frac{1}{4} x^3 \sqrt{4 - x^2} + C$$

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

$$\text{Resp.: } -\frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \cdot \arccos \left(\frac{a}{x} \right) + C$$

$$5) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(4+x^2)^5}} \quad \text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} - \frac{x^3}{3(4+x^2)\sqrt{4+x^2}} \right) + C$$

$$6) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^4 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+2x+10}} \quad \text{Resp.: } \frac{\sqrt{9+(x+1)^2}}{3^4(x+1)} - \frac{\sqrt{[9+(x+1)^2]^3}}{3^5(x+1)^3} + C$$

$$7) \int \sqrt{4+x^2} dx \quad \text{Resp.: } 2 \ln(\sqrt{4+x^2} + x) + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4+x^2} + C$$

$$8) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 \sqrt{x^2+2x+2}} \quad \text{Resp.: } -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}{x+1} + C$$

$$9) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+9)^2} \quad \text{Re sp. } \frac{x}{18(x^2+9)} + \frac{1}{54} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

$$10) \int \frac{(x+1)dx}{(x^2+9)^2} \quad \text{Re sp. } \frac{x-9}{18(x^2+9)} + \frac{1}{54} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

$$11) \int \frac{(2x+3)dx}{(x^2+2x+10)^2} \quad \text{Re sp. } \frac{x-17}{18(x^2+2x+10)} + \frac{1}{54} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x+1}{3}\right) + C$$

XI) Resolver as seguintes integrais usando métodos adequados:

$$1) \int x \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \quad \text{Resp.: } \frac{x^2}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) + \frac{x}{2} - \ln \sqrt{x+1} + C$$

$$2) \int \cos^4(2x) dx \quad \text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{8} \left(3x + \sin(4x) + \frac{\sin(8x)}{8} \right) + C$$

$$3) \int (3x^2 + 6x + 5) \operatorname{arctg}(x) dx \quad \text{Resp.: } (x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x) \operatorname{arctg}(x) - \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x - 2 \ln |1+x^2| + 3 \operatorname{arctg}(x) + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{2x-9}{6x-5-x^2} dx \quad \text{Resp.: } -\ln |6x-x^2-5| + \frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-5}{x-1} \right| + C$$

$$5) \int \frac{2x-9}{\sqrt{6x-5-x^2}} dx \quad \text{Resp.: } -2\sqrt{6x-5-x^2} - 3 \operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right) + C$$

$$6) \int \frac{(\sqrt{x+2}+3) dx}{[x+2+\sqrt{x+2}](x+5)} \quad \text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\sqrt{x+2}+1| - \ln \sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{3}} \right) + C$$

$$7) \int \operatorname{tg}^3(x) \cdot \sec^4(x) dx \quad \text{Resp.: } \frac{1}{6} \sec^6(x) - \frac{1}{4} \sec^4(x) + C$$

$$8) \int \frac{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{2x-x^2+8}}{9-(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{9}{2} \left[\arcsen\left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right) - \frac{(x-1)\sqrt{2x-x^2+8}}{9} \right] + C$$

$$9) \int \operatorname{cosec}(x) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \ln |\operatorname{cosec}(x) - \cot g(x)| + C$$

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

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{4}{9} \left(\sqrt{2} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}e^x}{2}\right) - \ln(e^{2x}+2)^2 + \ln(e^x-1)^4 - \frac{3}{(e^x-1)} \right) + C$$

$$11) \int \operatorname{tg}^3 x \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \cos(x) + \sec(x) + C$$

$$12) \int \frac{\ln x dx}{x \sqrt{1-\ln x - \ln^2 x}}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } -\sqrt{1-\ln x - (\ln x)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \arcsen\left(\frac{2(\ln x)+1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$$

$$13) \int \frac{x dx}{(x+2)[\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt[3]{x+2}]}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } 6 \ln(\sqrt[6]{x+2}+1) - 12 \ln \sqrt[6]{x+2} + 2\sqrt{x+2} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+2} + 6\sqrt[6]{x+2} - \frac{12}{\sqrt[6]{x+2}} + \frac{6}{\sqrt[3]{x+2}} + C$$

$$14) \int \operatorname{sen}^2(x) \cdot \cos^5(x) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{\operatorname{sen}^3 x}{3} - \frac{2\operatorname{sen}^5 x}{5} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}^7 x}{7} + C$$

$$15) \int \sqrt{16-x^2}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } 8 \arcsen\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \sqrt{16-x^2} + C$$

$$16) \int \frac{\sqrt{16-e^{2x}}}{e^x} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } -\frac{\sqrt{16-e^{2x}}}{e^x} - \arcsen\left(\frac{e^x}{4}\right) + C$$

$$17) \int \frac{\ln^3 x}{x \cdot \sqrt{\ln^2 x - 4}} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } 4\sqrt{\ln^2 x - 4} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sqrt{\ln^2 x - 4} \right)^3 + C$$

$$18) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+2x+5)^3}}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{x+1}{4\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}} + C$$

$$19) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{(x+1)^3}}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } 2 \operatorname{arctg}(\sqrt{x+1}) + C$$

$$20) \int x^2 \ln(\sqrt{1-x}) dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \ln \sqrt{1-x} - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x-1| - \frac{x^3}{18} - \frac{x^2}{12} - \frac{x}{6} + C$$

$$22) \int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } -\sqrt{1-x^2} \left[1 - \frac{2(1-x^2)}{3} + \frac{(1-x^2)^2}{5} \right] + C$$

$$23) \int \operatorname{sen}^5(x) \cdot \sqrt[3]{\cos(x)}$$

$$\text{Resp.: } -\frac{3}{4} \sqrt[3]{\cos^4 x} + \frac{3}{5} \sqrt[3]{\cos^{10} x} - \frac{3}{16} \sqrt[3]{\cos^{16} x} + C$$

$$24) \int \left[\operatorname{tg}^3\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \operatorname{tg}^4\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \right] dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \operatorname{tg}^3\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - 3 \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + 3 \ln \left| \cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \right| + x + C$$

$$25) \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4x}{x+1}}}{x} dx$$

$$\text{Resp.: } -2 \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{4x} - 2\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{4x} + 2\sqrt{x+1}} \right| + C$$

XII) Encontrar a primitiva $F(x)$, para a função $f(x)$, tal que:

1) $f(x) = x \cdot \sin(x^2)$ e $F(0) = 1$

Resp.: $F(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x)^2 + \frac{3}{2}$

2) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{9+x^6}$ e $F(\sqrt[3]{3}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Resp.: $F(x) = \frac{1}{9} \arctg\left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right) + \frac{2\pi}{9}$

3) $f(x) = x^3 \cdot \cos(x^2)$ e $F(0) = \frac{3}{2}$

Resp.: $F(x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot \sin x^2}{2} + \frac{\cos x^2}{2} + 1$

XIII) Determinar a função $f(x)$:

1) $\int (x^3 - 4x) \cdot f'(x) \cdot dx = x^2 + C$ e $f(0) = -2$

Resp.: $f(x) = \ln \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+2}} - 2$

2) $\int \sqrt{x^4 - 9} \cdot f'(x) \cdot dx = 7x^2 + C$ e $f(\sqrt{3}) = 8 \ln 3$.

Resp.: $f(x) = 7 \ln |x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 - 9}| + \ln 3$

XIV) A equação da reta tangente a uma curva no ponto $(0, 2)$ é $y = 3x + 2$. Sabendo que em um ponto qualquer (x,y) da curva, $f'(x) = 3x^2 + k$ (k uma constante), encontrar a equação dessa curva.

Resp.: $f(x) = x^3 + 3x + 2$

XV) Em cada ponto da curva $y = f(x)$, tem-se $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \operatorname{tg}^2 x$. Sabendo que a reta tangente a essa curva no ponto $(0,1)$ é paralela ao eixo OX , determinar a equação da mesma.

Resp.: $f(x) = -\ln|\cos(x)| - \frac{x^2}{2} + 1$

XVI) Determine o valor médio de cada função f , abaixo, nos intervalos indicados e o valor de \underline{x} em que este ocorre.

1) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ em $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$.

Resp.: $\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{\sqrt{\pi^2 - 9}}{\pi}$

2) $f(x) = \sin^2(x)$ em $[0, \pi]$.

Resp.: $\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$

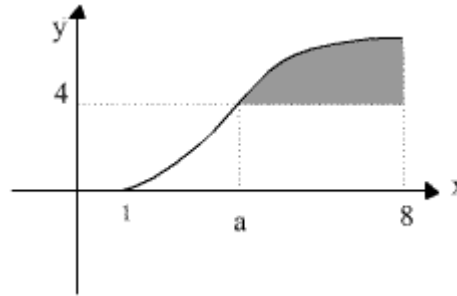
3) $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$ em $[-1, 5]$

Resp.: $4; -1; 3$

XVII) Considere a curva $y = f(x)$, gráfico a seguir. Sabendo-se que $f(a) = 4$ é o valor médio de f em $[1,8]$, o valor numérico da área hachurada é de 12 unidades e $\int_1^a f(x) \cdot dx = 3$, determine:

1) $\int_a^8 f(x).dx.$

2) O ponto a.



Resp.: 1) 25; 2) 19/4

XVIII) Sejam as funções $F(x) = \int_0^x \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi t^2}{2}\right) dt$ e $G(x) = \sqrt{x}$

1) Determine $F'(x)$.

Resp.: $F'(x) = \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi x^2}{2}\right)$

2) Determine os pontos x em que F(x) possui máximos locais

Resp.: $x = \pm\sqrt{2k}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que k é ímpar

3) Determine $F \circ G(x)$

Resp.: $(F \circ G)(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi t^2}{2}\right) dt$

4) Determine $(F \circ G)'(x)$

Resp.: $(F \circ G)'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

XIX) Determine as derivadas das funções dadas a seguir:

1) $F(x) = \int_{\text{tg}(x)}^3 \frac{e^t}{1+t} dt$

Resp.: $F'(x) = -\frac{e^{\text{tg}(x)} \cdot \text{sec}^2(x)}{1 + \text{tg}(x)}$

2) $F(x) = \int_x^{x^3} \sqrt{1+t^5} dt$

Resp.: $F'(x) = \sqrt{1+x^{15}} \cdot 3x^2 - \sqrt{1+x^5}$

XX) Sendo G definida por $G(x) = \int_3^x \left[\int_2^{t^4} \frac{\text{sen}^3(u)}{u^2} du \right] dt$, determine $G''(x)$.

Resp.: $G''(x) = 4x^{-5} \cdot \text{sen}^3(x^4)$

XXI) Calcule $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$, sendo:

1) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{x}, & \text{se } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$

2) $f(x) = |1-x|.$

$$\text{Resp.: } 1) \frac{4\sqrt{2}-1}{3} \quad 2) 1$$

XXII) Determine a área da região do plano limitada simultaneamente pelas curvas:

1) $y = \ln(x)$, $x = 2$ e o eixo OX.

Resp.: $2 \cdot \ln(2) - 1$

2) $x = 8 + 2y - y^2$, $y = 1$, $y = 3$ e $x = 0$.

Resp.: $\frac{46}{3}$

3) $xy = 4$ e $x + y = 5$.

Resp.: $\frac{15}{2} - 8 \ln(2)$

4) $y = 2^x$, $y = 2x - x^2$, $x = 0$ e $x = 2$

Resp.: $\frac{3}{\ln(2)} - \frac{4}{3}$

5) $y = 2x$, $y = 1$ e $y = 2/x$

Resp.: $-\frac{3}{4} + 2 \ln(2)$

6) $y = x^3 - 3x$, $y = 2x^2$

Resp.: $71/6$

7) $y = x^3$, $y = x^2 + 2x$

Resp.: $37/12$

08) $y = 9/x$, $y = 9x$, $y = x$

Resp.: $9 \ln(3)$

XXIII) Determine a expressão da integral que permite calcular a área da região do plano:

1) Exterior à parábola $y^2 = 2x$ e interior ao círculo $x^2 + y^2 = 8$.

Resp.: $\int_{-2}^2 \left(\sqrt{8-y^2} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy + 4 \int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{8-y^2} dy$ ou $2 \left[\int_{-2\sqrt{2}}^0 \sqrt{8-x^2} dx + \int_0^2 \left(\sqrt{8-x^2} - \sqrt{2x} \right) dx \right]$

2) Limitada pela hipérbole $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ e a reta $x = 2a$.

Resp.: $2 \int_0^{b\sqrt{3}} \left(2a - \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 + y^2} \right) dy$

3) Comum aos círculos $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ e $x^2 + y^2 = 4x$.

Resp.: $2 \left(\int_0^1 \sqrt{4x-x^2} dx + \int_1^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx \right)$

XXIV) Calcule a área da região do plano limitada,

1) pela curva $x + y^2 + 1 = 0$, pela reta tangente à essa curva no ponto $A = (-5, -2)$ e pelo eixo OX.

Resp.: $\frac{8}{3}$

2) pelas curvas $x = y^2 - 3$, $x = |y - 1|$ e acima do eixo OX.

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{13}{3}$$

3) pelas curvas $x = y^2$ e $x = 2 - |y|$.

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{7}{3}$$

4) pela curva $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ e pela reta que passa pelos pontos $A=(0,2)$ e $B=(-3,0)$ e situada no 2º quadrante.

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{3\pi}{2} - 3$$

XXV) Uma partícula se desloca sobre o eixo Ox com velocidade $v(t) = \sin^2(t)$ m/s. Calcule o deslocamento entre os instantes $t=0$ s e $t=\pi$ s.

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ m}$$

XXVI) Sobre uma partícula que se desloca sobre o eixo Ox, entre os pontos $x = 1$ m e $x = e$ m, atua a força $\vec{F}(x) = \ln(x) \cdot \vec{i}$, dada em Newton. Determine o trabalho, em joule, realizado por \vec{F} .

$$\text{Resp.: } \int_1^e \ln(x) dx = 1$$

XXVII) Sobre uma partícula que se desloca sobre o eixo Ox, entre os pontos $x = -1$ m e $x = 0$ m, atua a força \vec{F} , que aponta na direção do ponto $(0, 1)$ e cujo módulo, dado em Newton, é igual a $|\vec{F}(x)| = x^2$. Determine:

1) A componente de \vec{F} na direção de Ox.

$$\text{Resp.: } \frac{-x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \vec{i}$$

2) O trabalho realizado por \vec{F} , dado em joule

$$\text{Resp.: } \int_{-1}^0 \frac{-x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3}$$