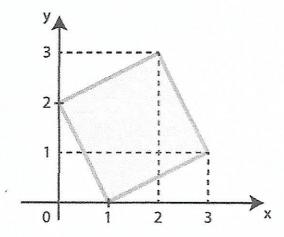
Nome:	

Q1. (3pts) Calcule o volume do sólido de revolução (basta armar as integrais) obtido ao girarmos a região quadrada destacada na figura em torno de:

a) reta
$$x = 5$$
.

b) reta
$$y = -3$$
.



Q2. (2pts) Faça um esboço (a) da região do primeiro quadrante limitada pelas 5 barreiras abaixo. Basta armar as integrais. Calcule o volume do sólido de revolução obtido ao girarmos a região:

• reta
$$x = 0$$
 entre $(0,1)$ e $(0,2)$.

em torno de:

• reta
$$y = 2$$
 entre $(0,2)$ e $(2,2)$.

• reta
$$x = 2$$
 entre $(2,2)$ e $(2,0)$.

b) reta
$$x = 5$$
.

• reta
$$y = 0$$
 entre (2,0) e (1,0).

• curva
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
 entre (1,0) e (0,1).

Q3. (3pts) Resolva o PVI:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} \\ y(1) = 2 \end{cases}$$

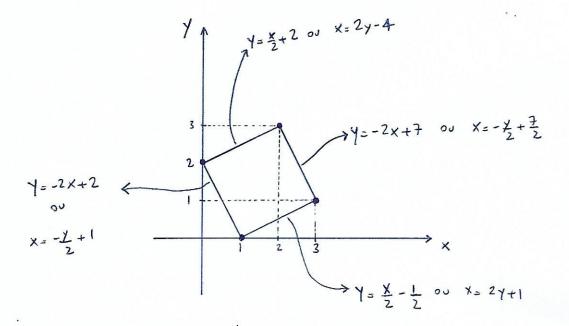
Q4. (2pts) Resolva a equação diferencial abaixo:

$$(xy + x^3y - xy^2 + x^3y^3)dx + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} - yx^2 + \frac{3x^4y^2}{4}\right)dy = 0$$

Fórmula para F. Integrante:
$$e^{\int \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) dx}$$
 ou $e^{\int \frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) dy}$

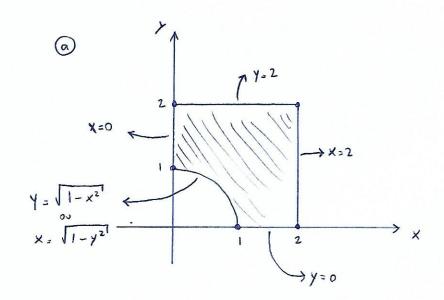
PROVA 1 - A





$$\sqrt{3} \qquad \sqrt{3} = \pi \int_{0}^{1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}+1-5\right)^{2} dy - \pi \int_{0}^{1} \left(2y+1-5\right)^{2} dy \\
+ \pi \int_{1}^{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}+1-5\right)^{2} dy - \pi \int_{1}^{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-5\right)^{2} dy \\
+ \pi \int_{2}^{3} \left(2y-4-5\right)^{2} dy - \pi \int_{2}^{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-5\right)^{2} dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{x}{2} + 2 - (-3)\right)^{2} dx - \pi \int_{0}^{1} \left(-2x + 2 - (-3)\right)^{2} dx
+ \pi \int_{1}^{2} \left(\frac{x}{2} + 2 - (-3)\right)^{2} dx - \pi \int_{1}^{2} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - (-3)\right)^{2} dx
+ \pi \int_{2}^{3} \left(-2x + 3 - (-3)\right)^{2} dx - \pi \int_{2}^{3} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - (-3)\right)^{2} dx$$



(b)
$$V = \pi \int_{0}^{1} (\sqrt{1-y^{2}}-s)^{2} dy - \pi \int_{0}^{1} (2-s)^{2} dy + \pi \int_{1}^{2} (0-s)^{2} dy - \pi \int_{1}^{2} (2-s)^{2} dy$$

(c)
$$V = \pi \int_{0}^{1} (2)^{2} dx - \pi \int_{0}^{1} (\sqrt{1-x^{2}})^{2} dx + \pi \int_{1}^{2} (2)^{2} dx$$

$$(x^2+y^2) dx - xy dy = 0$$

$$(x^2 + x^2 + x^2) dx - x^2 + (t dx + x dt) = 0$$

 $x^2 dx + x^2 + x^2 dx - x^2 + x^2 dx - x^3 + dt = 0 (-x^2)$

$$\frac{1}{x}dx = +3t \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln x = \frac{t^2}{2} + c$$

$$\ln x = \frac{y^2}{2x^2} + C$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} 1 = \frac{4}{2.1} + C \rightarrow C = Z$$

Salvajo:
$$l_{M} \times = \frac{y^2}{2x^2} - 2$$

Q4)
$$(xy + x^3y - xy^2 + x^3y^3) dx + (\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} - yx^2 + \frac{3x^4y^2}{4}) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = X + X^3 - 2Xy + 3x^3y^2$$

$$U = \int (xy + x^3y - xy^2 + x^3y^3) dx$$

$$U = \frac{\chi^{2}y + \frac{\chi^{4}y - \frac{\chi^{2}}{2}y^{2} + \frac{\chi^{4}y^{3} + \phi(y)}{4}}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} - x^2y + \frac{3x^4y^2}{4} + \phi'(y)$$

$$N = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2y}{4} + \frac{3x^4y^2}{4} \rightarrow \phi'(y) = 0 \rightarrow \phi(y) = k$$

Solvás:
$$\frac{x^2y + x^4y - x^2y^2 + x^4y^3}{2} = C$$