

Componente Curricular:

**IC241 - CÁLCULO I (90h) - Turma: 02 (2020.1)**

**IC241 - CÁLCULO I (90h) - Turma: 07 (2020.1)**

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## **INTEGRAIS IMEDIATAS**

Utilizando a tabela de Integrais montada da seção anterior e as propriedades:

**Propriedade 1)**

$$\int k \cdot f(x) dx = k \cdot \int f(x) dx$$

**Propriedade 2)**

$$\int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

**Exemplos-** Calcule as integrais imediatas.

$$\text{a) } I = \int (2 + 3x^2 + 5 \cdot 2^x) dx$$

Resolução:

$$I = \int 2 dx + \int 3x^2 dx + \int 5 \cdot 2^x dx$$

$$I = 2 \int dx + 3 \int x^2 dx + 5 \int 2^x dx$$

$$I = 2x + 3 \frac{x^3}{3} + 5 \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + C$$

$$I = 2x + x^3 + \frac{5}{\ln 2} 2^x + C$$

Portanto:

$$I = \int (2 + 3x^2 + 5 \cdot 2^x) dx = 2x + x^3 + \frac{5}{\ln 2} 2^x + C$$

$$b) I = \int \left( 2e^x - \frac{2}{x^3} + \sqrt{x} \right) dx$$

Resolução:

$$I = \int 2e^x dx - \int \frac{2}{x^3} dx + \int \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$I = 2 \int e^x dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx + \int \sqrt{x} dx$$

Reescrevendo a segunda integral através da propriedade  $\frac{1}{x^n} = x^{-n}$  e a terceira integral pela propriedade  $\sqrt[n]{x^n} = x^{\frac{n}{m}}$

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

$$I = 2e^x - 2 \frac{x^{-3+1}}{(-3+1)} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C$$

$$I = 2e^x - 2 \frac{x^{-2}}{(-2)} + \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$I = 2e^x + x^{-2} + \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$I = 2e^x + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt[2]{x^3} + C$$

Logo:

$$I = \int \left( 2e^x - \frac{2}{x^3} + \sqrt{x} \right) dx = 2e^x + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt[2]{x^3} + C$$

$$c) I = \int \left( \frac{-5}{x} - \frac{10}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} + 5 \right) dx$$

Resolução:

$$I = \int \frac{-5}{x} dx - \int \frac{10}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx + \int 5 dx$$

$$I = -5 \int \frac{1}{x} dx - 10 \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx + 5 \int dx$$

$$\text{Usando } \frac{1}{x^n} = x^{-n}$$

$$I = -5 \int \frac{1}{x} dx - 10 \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx + 5 \int dx$$

$$I = -5 \ln|x| - 10 \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\left(-\frac{3}{2}+1\right)} dx + 5x + C$$

$$I = -5 \ln|x| - 10 \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} + 5x + C$$

$$I = -5 \ln|x| - 10 \cdot (-2)x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 5x + C$$

ou

$$I = -5 \ln|x| + 20x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 5x + C$$

$$I = -5 \ln|x| + \frac{20}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + 5x + C$$

$$I = -5 \ln|x| + \frac{20}{\sqrt{x}} + 5x + C$$

Logo:

$$I = \int \left( \frac{-5}{x} - \frac{10}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} + 5 \right) dx = -5 \ln|x| + \frac{20}{\sqrt{x}} + 5x + C$$

$$d) I = \int \left( 2\cos x + 19\sec^2 x - \frac{12}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

Resolução:

$$I = \int 2\cos x \, dx + \int 19\sec^2 x \, dx - \int \frac{12}{1+x^2} \, dx$$

$$I = 2 \int \cos x \, dx + 19 \int \sec^2 x \, dx - 12 \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx$$

$$I = 2\sin x + 19\tg x - 12\arctg x + C$$

Logo:

$$I = \int \left( 2\cos x + 19\sec^2 x - \frac{12}{1+x^2} \right) dx = 2\sin x + 19\tg x - 12\arctg x + C$$