

Loluções Folha de Exercícios 7



Ejercicios 3.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int_0^3 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^3 = \frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} = 9$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_2^3 (3x^2 - 4x + 2) dx = \left[x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x \right]_2^3 = (27 - 18 + 6) - (8 - 8 + 4) = 11$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int_0^1 e^{\pi x} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \pi e^{\pi x} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[e^{\pi x} \right]_0^1 = \\ = \frac{e^{\pi}}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{4} \quad & \int_0^2 |(x-1)(3x-2)| dx = \int_0^{2/3} (x-1)(3x-2) dx + \int_{2/3}^1 -(x-1)(3x-2) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1)(3x-2) dx \\
 & + \begin{array}{c} + \\ \hline - \\ 2/3 \end{array} = \int_0^{2/3} (3x^2 - 5x + 2) dx + \int_{2/3}^1 (-3x^2 + 5x - 2) dx + \int_1^2 (3x^2 - 5x + 2) dx \\
 & = \left[x^3 - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_0^{2/3} + \left[-x^3 + \frac{5x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_{2/3}^1 + \left[x^3 - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_1^2 \\
 & = \frac{55}{24} .
 \end{aligned}$$

- ⑤ Resolvida no ficheiro "Exercícios resolvidos - 10 dezenbro"
 ⑥ Resolvida no ficheiro "Exercícios resolvidos - 10 dezenbro"
 ⑦ Resolvida no ficheiro "Exercícios resolvidos - 10 dezenbro"
 ⑧ Resolvida na aula TP

$$⑨ \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx, \text{ efectuando a substituição } x = 3 \operatorname{sent}$$

(i) Liberdade

Fazendo $x = 3 \operatorname{sent}$, tem-se

$$\varphi(t) = 3 \operatorname{sent}, \quad \varphi'(t) = 3 \operatorname{cost}, \quad \varphi(0) = 0, \quad \varphi(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 3$$

(ii) Calcular do novo integral

$$\int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9-9 \operatorname{sent}^2 t} \cdot \underbrace{3 \operatorname{cost} dt}_{\varphi'(t)} =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 \sqrt{\operatorname{cost}^2 t} \cdot 3 \operatorname{cost} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 9 \operatorname{cost}^2 t dt = 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{cost}^2 t dt$$

$| \operatorname{cost}| = \operatorname{cost}$
 $t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$= 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \operatorname{cos}(2t)}{2} dt = 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} dt + \frac{9}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{cos}(2t) dt$$

$$= 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} dt + \frac{9}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \operatorname{cos}(2t) dt =$$

$$= 9 \left[\frac{1}{2} t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{9}{4} \left[\operatorname{sen}(2t) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{9\pi}{4}$$

(16) $\int_{-5}^0 2x \sqrt{4-x} dx$, efectuando a substituição $t = \sqrt{4-x}$

(e) Liberdade

Fazendo $t = \sqrt{4-x}$, tem-se $x = 4 - t^2$ e

$$\varphi(t) = 4 - t^2, \quad \varphi'(t) = -2t, \quad \varphi(3) = -5, \quad \varphi(2) = 0$$

(ii) Valores do novo integral

$$\int_{-5}^0 2x \sqrt{4-x} dx = \int_3^2 2(4-t^2) t \cdot (-2t) dt =$$

$$= \int_2^3 2(4-t^2) t (2t) dt = \int_2^3 (16t^2 - 4t^4) dt =$$

$$= \left[16 \frac{t^3}{3} - 4 \frac{t^5}{5} \right]_2^3 = - \frac{1012}{15}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \int_0^2 x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

Leyam

$$f'(x) = x e^{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2}$$

$$g(x) = x^2$$

$$g'(x) = 2x$$

Deflcando o método de integração por partes, tem-se

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 x^3 e^{x^2} dx &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} \right]_0^2 - \int_0^2 x e^{x^2} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} \right]_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 2x e^{x^2} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} \right]_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{x^2} \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} e^4 + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{\operatorname{sen} x} \cdot \operatorname{sen} x \cos x dx$$

Leyam

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= e^{\operatorname{sen} x} \cos x & f(x) &= e^{\operatorname{sen} x} \\ g(x) &= \operatorname{sen} x & g'(x) &= \cos x \end{aligned}$$

Deflcando o método de integração por partes, tem-se

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{\operatorname{sen} x} \operatorname{sen} x \cos x dx &= \left[e^{\operatorname{sen} x} \operatorname{sen} x \right]_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{\operatorname{sen} x} \cos x \cos x dx \\ &= \left[e^{\operatorname{sen} x} \operatorname{sen} x \right]_0^{\pi/2} - \left[e^{\operatorname{sen} x} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = e - (e-1) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(13) Desolrevedo no ficheiro "Exercícios resolvidos - 10 dezenros"

$$(14) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^3 u \, \operatorname{sen} u \, du = - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{\cos^3 u}_{f^3} \underbrace{(-\operatorname{sen} u)}_{f'} \, du = \\ = - \left[\frac{\cos^4 u}{4} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$(15) \int_{-4}^0 t \sqrt{1+t^2} \, dt = \int_{-4}^0 t (1+t^2)^{1/2} \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-4}^0 2t (1+t^2)^{1/2} \, dt \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(1+t^2)^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_{-4}^0 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} 17 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{17}{3} \sqrt{17}$$

$$(16) \int_0^{\pi} x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$$

Legam

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \operatorname{sen} x & f(x) &= -\cos x \\ g'(x) &= x & g(x) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Deflecando a fórmula de integração por partes, temos que

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx &= \left[-x \cos x \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} -\cos x \, dx \\ &= \left[-x \cos x \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[\operatorname{sen} x \right]_0^{\pi} = \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{17} \quad \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \arcsen x \, dx$$

Legend:

$$f'(x) = 1$$

$$g(x) = \arcsen x$$

$$f'(x) = x$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

Refletindo o método de integração por partes, temos que

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \arcsen x \, dx = \left[x \arcsen x \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} - \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$$

$$= \left[x \arcsen x \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} + \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} -x (1-x^2)^{-1/2} \, dx =$$

$$= \left[x \arcsen x \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} -2x (1-x^2)^{-1/2} \, dx$$

$$= \left[x \arcsen x \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(1-x^2)^{1/2}}{1/2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}/2}$$

$$= \left[x \arcsen x \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} + \left[\sqrt{1-x^2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}/2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arcsen \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0 \cdot \arcsen 0 + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{2}} - \sqrt{1}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\pi}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1$$

$$\textcircled{18} \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(2x) \cos x \, dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 \sin x \cos^2 x \, dx =$$

$$= -2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (-\sin x) \cos^2 x \, dx = -2 \left[\frac{\cos^3 x}{3} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{19} \quad \int_1^{e^3} \log t \, dt$$

Leyam $f(t) = 1 \quad f'(t) = t$
 $g(t) = \log t \quad g'(t) = \frac{1}{t}$

Aplicando o método de integração por partes, temos que

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{e^3} \log t \, dt &= [t \log t]_1^{e^3} - \int_1^{e^3} 1 \, dt = \\ &= [t \log t]_1^{e^3} - [t]_1^{e^3} \\ &= e^3 \cdot 3 - (e^3 - 1) = 2e^3 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{20} \quad \int_0^{\pi/4} e^x \left(e^x + \frac{e^{-x}}{\cos^2 x} \right) \, dx &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \left(e^{2x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \operatorname{tg} x \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{2} e^{\pi/2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(21) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - \cos x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} -(\sin x - \cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$$

$$= [\cos x + \sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + [-\cos x - \sin x]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$\sin x - \cos x$

$$(22) \int_{-3}^2 \sqrt{|x|} dx = \int_{-3}^0 \sqrt{-x} dx + \int_0^2 \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= - \int_{-3}^0 -(-x)^{1/2} dx + \int_0^2 x^{1/2} dx =$$

$$= - \left[\frac{(-x)^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_{-3}^0 + \left[\frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{2}{3} (2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3})$$

$$(23) \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 + \left[2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}$$

$$(34) \int_0^1 g(x) dx = \int_0^{1/2} x dx + \int_{1/2}^1 (1-x) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{1/2} + \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{1/2}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

Exercício 4

Seja $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida por

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = -\frac{1}{2} + x^2 + x \sin(2x) + \frac{\cos(2x)}{2}$$

Como a função f é contínua, pelo Primeiro Teorema Fundamental do Cálculo, a função F é derivável e

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

Como $F(x) = -\frac{1}{2} + x^2 + x \sin(2x) + \frac{\cos(2x)}{2}$, então

$$F'(x) = 2x + \cancel{\sin(2x)} + 2x \cos(2x) - \cancel{\cos(2x)}$$

Obtemos assim que

$$= 2x + 2x \cos(2x)$$

$$f(x) = 2x + 2x \cos(2x)$$

Então,

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\frac{\pi}{4} \cos\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Derivando agora a função f , obtemos que

$$f'(x) = 2 + 2\cos(2x) - 4x \sin(2x)$$

Então,

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 - 4\frac{\pi}{4} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2 - \pi.$$

Exercício 5. Resolvido na aula TP

Exercício 6. Resolvido na aula TP

Exercício 7.

a) Vamos a função f é contínua, pelo Primeiro Teorema Fundamental do Cálculo, a função g é derivável e

$$g'(x) = f(x) - (2 + 4x)$$

Diferenciando a função g' (observe que f é derivável), obtemos

$$g''(x) = f'(x) - 4$$

b) Temos que

$$g(0) = \int_0^0 f(t) dt - 0 = 0$$

$$g'(0) = f(0) - 2 = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$g''(x) = f'(x) - 4 > 0, \quad \forall x \neq 0 \quad \text{porque } f'(x) > 4, \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

c) Como $g''(x) > 0$ para todo $x \neq 0$, a função
 g' é estritamente crescente (Notar que g' é contínua).
Como $g'(0) = 0$ resulta que $g'(x) < 0$ para $x < 0$
e $g'(x) > 0$ para $x > 0$. Logo g é estritamente decres-
cente em $]-\infty, 0[$ e estritamente crescente em $]0, +\infty[$.
Visto fruir que em $x = 0$ a função tem um mínimo
absoluto de valor $g(0) = 0$. Por outras palavras,
 $g(x) > 0$ para todo $x \neq 0$. Esta desigualdade equivale a

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt > 2x + 2x^2 \text{ para todo } x \neq 0$$

Exercício 8:

a) Temos que

$$F(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_1^{x^2} e^{\frac{t}{x}} dt = 0$$

Como a função $g(t) = e^{\frac{t}{x}} > 0$, $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$, temos que

$$\int_a^b g(t) dt = 0 \text{ se e só se } b = a$$

Então, $F(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$

b) $\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$ Temos que

$$F(-x) = \int_1^{(-x)^2} e^{\frac{t}{x}} dt = \int_1^{x^2} e^{\frac{-t}{x}} dt = F(x), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Então, F é uma função par

c) A função $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ é contínua

$$t \mapsto e^t$$

Então, usando o Prímo Teorema Fundamental do Cálculo, temos que a função

$$F(x) = \int_1^{x^2} e^{t^2} dt$$

é derivável e

$$F'(x) = e^{x^4} \cdot 2x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Temos que

$$F'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

		0	
F'	-	0	+
F	↓		↑

Observa-se que F é estritamente decrescente no intervalo $]-\infty, 0]$ e é estritamente crescente no intervalo $[0, +\infty[$.

Exercício 9

a) Por exemplo, a função $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida por

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1] \\ 0 & \text{se } x \in (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \cap [0,1] \end{cases}$$

b) Não existe. É suficiente observar que.

f derivável em $[0,1] \Rightarrow f$ contínua em $[0,1] \Rightarrow f$ integrável em $[0,1]$

c) Não existe. É suficiente observar que.

f derivável em $[0,1] \Rightarrow f$ contínua em $[0,1] \Rightarrow f$ primitivável em $[0,1]$

d) Ver o Exemplo 4 nos slides "Pré-Testes"

e) Por exemplo, a função $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida por

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \\ 0 & \text{se } x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \end{cases}$$

Yeste função:

- f não é integrável porque, pelo Teorema de Darboux, não pode ser a derivada de nenhum função (com efeito, a função está definida num intervalo e não possui a propriedade do valor intermediário; assim, pelo Teorema de Darboux, não pode ser a derivada de nenhum função)
- f é integrável porque tem todos os meios que garantem a continuidade de fatores de descontinuidade

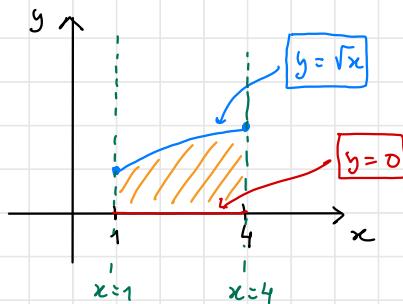
b) Por exemplo, a função $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida por

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1] \\ -1 & \text{se } x \in (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \cap [0,1] \end{cases}$$

Observemos que $|f|(x) = 1$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

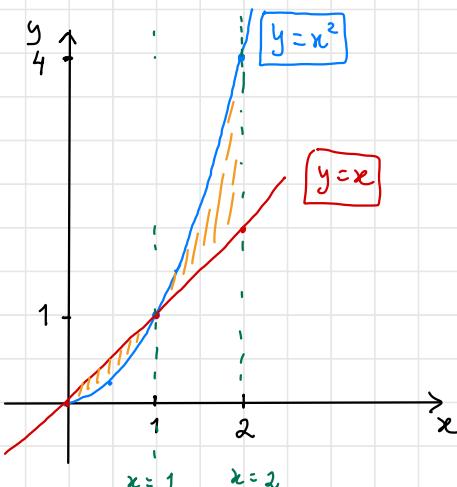
Exercício 10

a) $x=1, x=4, y=\sqrt{x}, y=0$



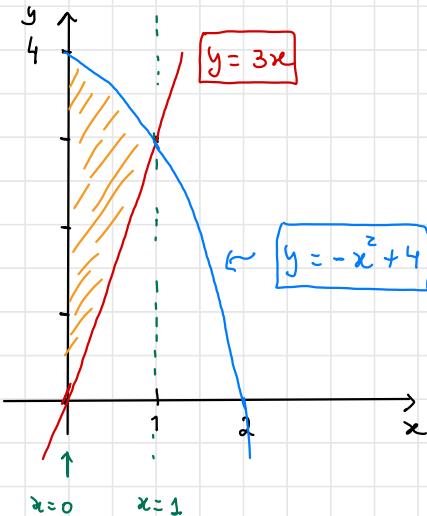
$$\text{Área} = \int_1^4 (\sqrt{x} - 0) dx = \int_1^4 x^{1/2} dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_1^4 = \frac{14}{3}$$

b) $x=0, x=2, y=x, y=x^2$



$$\text{Área} = \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - x) dx = 1$$

c) $x=0, x=1 \Rightarrow y=3x, y=-x^2+4$

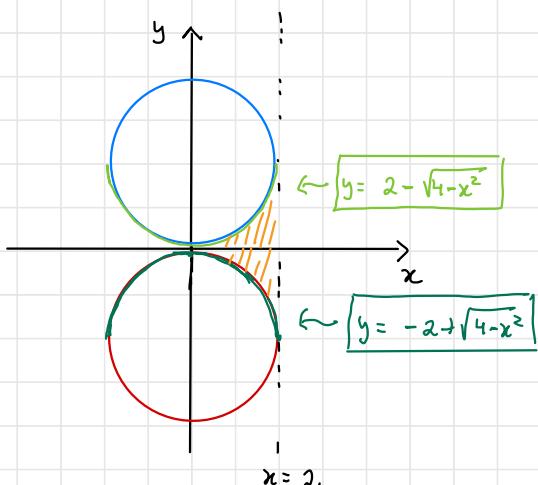


$$\text{Area} \approx \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 4 - 3x) dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 4x - \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$d) \quad x = 0, \quad x = 2, \quad x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4, \quad x^2 + (y+2)^2 = 4$$

↳ (0, 2), $\pi = 2$

↳ (0, -2), $\pi = 2$



$$x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow (y-2)^2 = 4 - x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y-2 = \pm \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 2 \oplus \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$x^2 + (y+2)^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow (y+2)^2 = 4 - x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y+2 = \pm \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

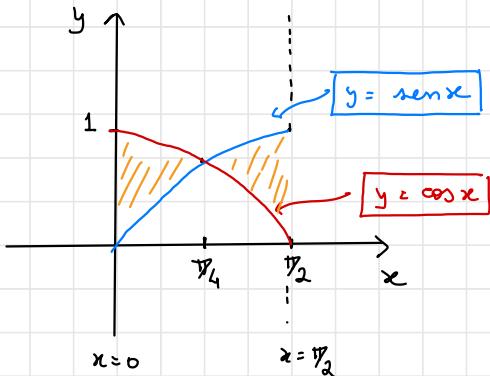
$$\Leftrightarrow y = -2 \oplus \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$\text{Área} = \int_0^2 \left((2 - \sqrt{4-x^2}) - (-2 + \sqrt{4-x^2}) \right) dx = 8 - 2\pi$$

Sugestão para calcular $\int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$: efetuar a substituição
 $x = 2 \operatorname{sen} t$

(Ver o exercício 3 (g) que é análogo)

$$(e) \quad x=0, \quad x=\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad y = \sin x, \quad y = \cos x$$

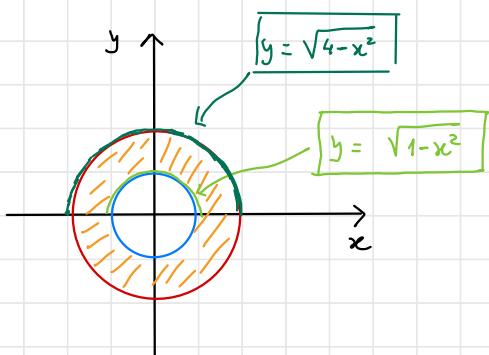


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \\ &= \left[\sin x + \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \left[-\cos x - \sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f) \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1, \quad x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad (=) \quad y^2 = 1 - x^2$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad y = \pm \sqrt{1-x^2}$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad (=) \quad y^2 = 4 - x^2$$

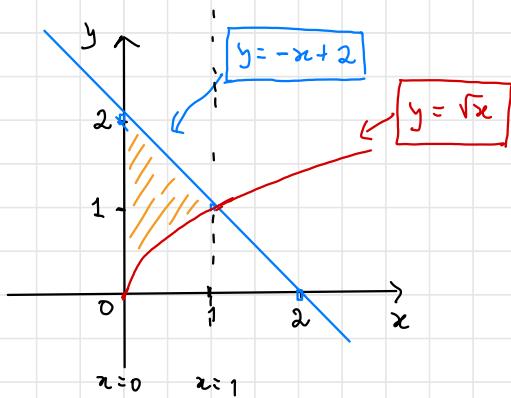
$$(\Leftarrow) \quad y = \pm \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$\text{Area} = 2 \left(\int_{-2}^{-1} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx - \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \right) = 3\pi$$

Sugestão para calcular os integrais anteriores:

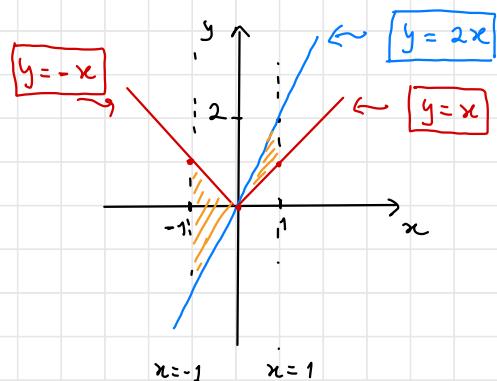
fazer as substituições $x = 2 \operatorname{sen} t$ e $x = \operatorname{sen} t$, respectivamente

g) $x=0, x=1, y=\sqrt{x}, y=-x+2$



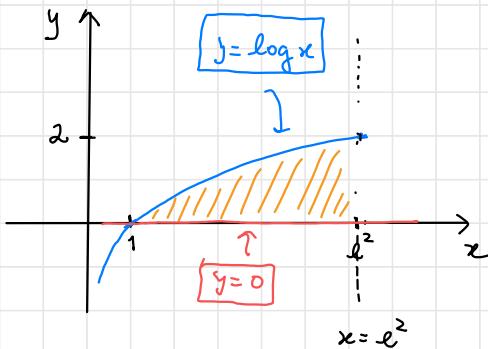
$$\text{Área} = \int_0^1 (-x+2 - \sqrt{x}) dx = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$-h) \quad x = -1, \quad y = |x|, \quad y = 2x, \quad y = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_{-1}^0 (-x - 2x) dx + \int_0^1 (2x - x) dx = \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 -3x dx + \int_0^1 x dx = \\ &= \left[-\frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

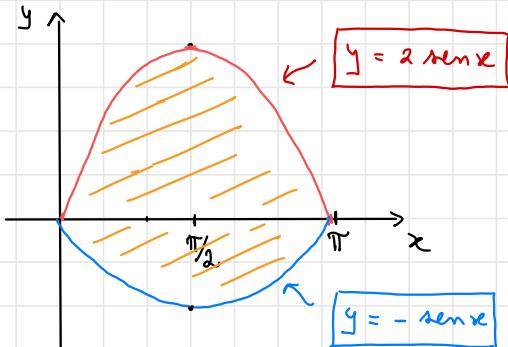
$$i) \quad y = \log x, \quad y = 0, \quad x = e^2$$



$$\text{Area} = \int_1^{e^2} (\log x - 0) dx = [x \log x]_1^{e^2} - \int_1^{e^2} 1 dx$$

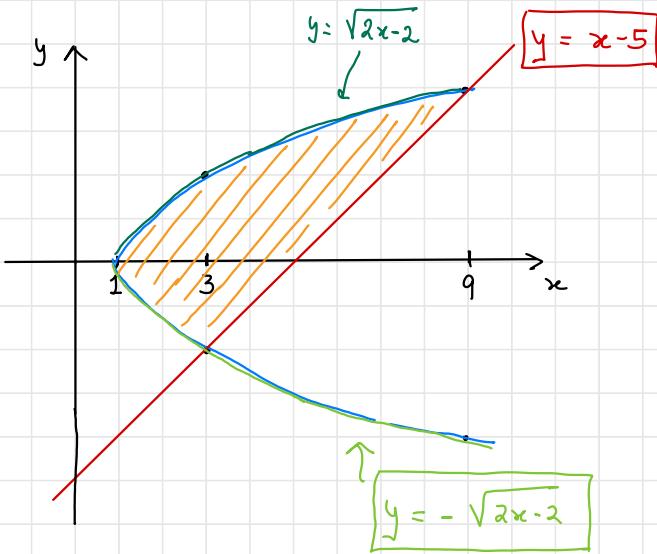
$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 1 & f(x) &= x & &= [x \log x]_1^{e^2} - [x]_1^{e^2} \\ g(x) &= \log x & g'(x) &= \frac{1}{x} & &= e^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f) \quad x=0, \quad x=\pi, \quad y = 2 \sin x, \quad y = -\sin x$$



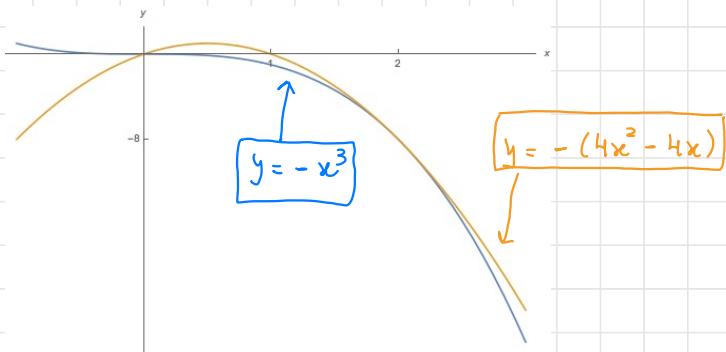
$$\text{Area} = \int_0^\pi (2 \sin x - (-\sin x)) dx = \int_0^\pi 3 \sin x dx = [-3 \cos x]_0^\pi = 6$$

$$k) \quad y^2 = 2x - 2, \quad y - x + 5 = 0$$



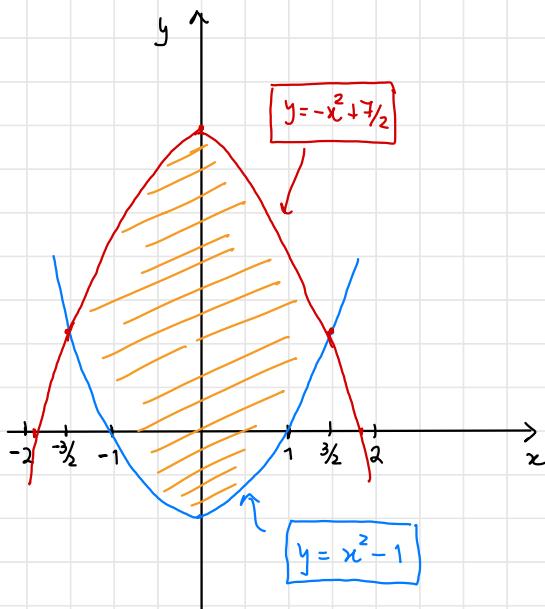
$$\text{Area} = \int_1^3 (\sqrt{2x-2} - (-\sqrt{2x-2})) dx + \int_3^9 (\sqrt{2x-2} - (x-5)) dx = 18$$

$$l) \quad y = -x^3 \quad , \quad y = -(4x^2 - 4x)$$



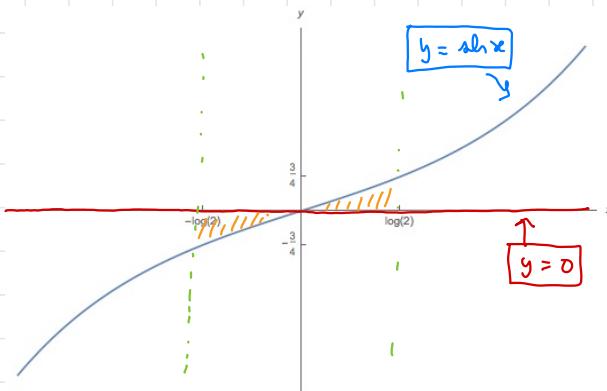
$$\text{Area} = \int_0^2 \left(-(4x^2 - 4x) - (-x^3) \right) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$m) \quad y = -x^2 + \frac{7}{2} \quad , \quad y = x^2 - 1$$



$$\text{Area} = \int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(-x^2 + \frac{7}{2} - (x^2 - 1) \right) dx = 9$$

$$m) \quad y = 0, \quad x = -\log 2, \quad x = \log 2, \quad y = \ln x$$



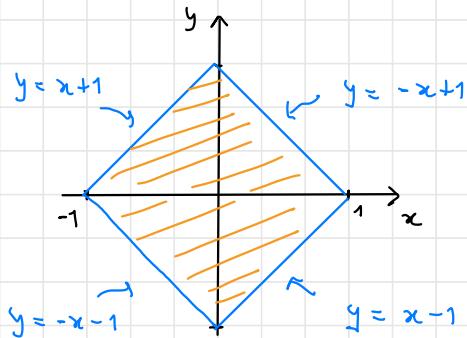
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= 2 \int_0^{\log 2} (\ln x - 0) dx = 2 [\ln x]_0^{\log 2} \\ &= 2 \ln(\log 2) - 2 \ln 0 = 2 \times \frac{5}{4} - 2 \times 1 = \frac{5}{2} - 2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Exercício 11.

a) Resolvido na aula (T) nº 18

b) Resolvido na aula TP

c) $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$



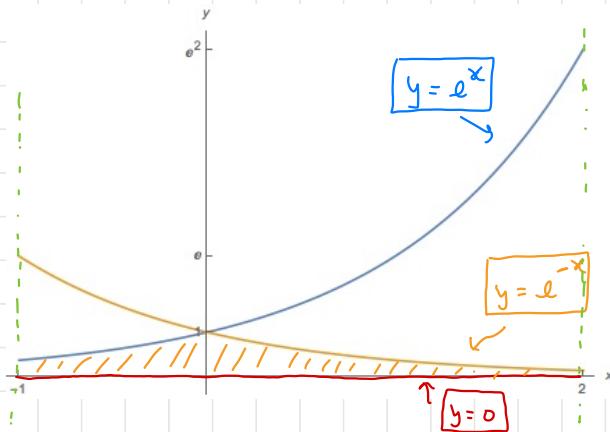
$$\text{área}(D) = \int_{-1}^0 (x+1 - (-x-1)) dx + \int_0^1 (-x+1 - (x-1)) dx$$

ou

$$\text{área}(D) = 4 \int_0^1 (-x+1 - 0) dx = 4 \int_0^1 (-x+1) dx$$

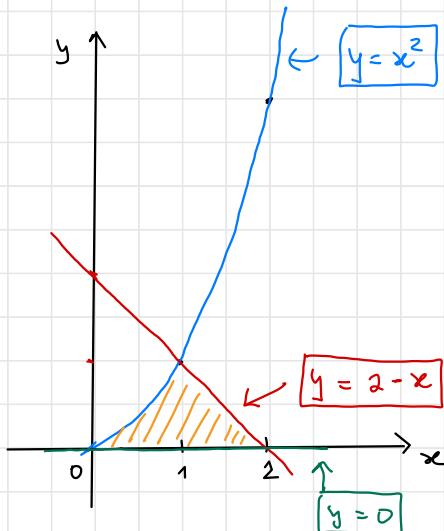
d) Resolvido na aula TP

$$e) \quad D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -1 \leq x \leq 2 \wedge 0 \leq y \leq e^x \wedge 0 \leq y \leq e^{-x}\}$$



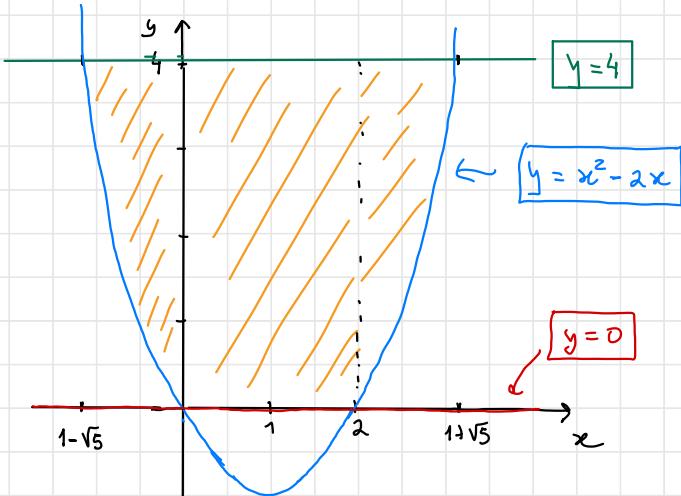
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area}(D) &= \int_{-1}^0 (e^x - 0) dx + \int_0^1 (e^{-x} - 0) dx = \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 e^x dx + \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$f) \quad D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2 \wedge 0 \leq y \leq x^2 \wedge 0 \leq y \leq 2-x\}$$



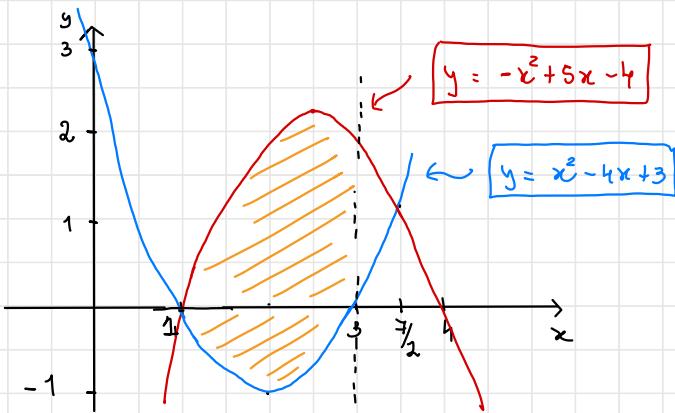
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area}(D) &= \int_0^1 (x^2 - 0) dx + \int_1^2 (2-x - 0) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$g) \quad \mathcal{D} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \geq 0 \wedge y \geq x^2 - 2x \wedge y \leq 4\}$$



$$\text{Area } (\mathcal{D}) = \int_{1-\sqrt{5}}^0 (4 - (x^2 - 2x)) dx + \int_0^2 4 dx + \int_2^{1+\sqrt{5}} (4 - (x^2 - 2x)) dx$$

$$h) \quad \mathcal{D} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \leq 3 \wedge x^2 - 4x + 3 \leq y \leq -x^2 + 5x - 4\}$$



$$\text{Area } (\mathcal{D}) = \int_1^3 (-x^2 + 5x - 4) - (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx$$

Ejercicio 12 · Resueltos en aula TP.