

NOME DO ALUNO:

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N.º MEC.: 84681

ASSINATURA DO VIGILANTE:

O conteúdo matemático deste formulário só pode aparecer abaixo desta linha e no verso

Primitivas

→ Sem raiz

$$\int u^n = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

• denominadores

$$\text{grau} \leq \left\{ \int \frac{f(u)}{u} = \ln|u| \right.$$

$$\text{grau} \neq 1 \left\{ \int \frac{f(u)}{1+u^2} = \arctg u \right.$$

$$\left\{ \int \frac{f(u)}{u^n} = \frac{u^{-n+1}}{-n+1}, n \neq 1 \right.$$

• produtos A e B

$$\frac{1}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{A}{(x-a)} + \frac{B}{(x-b)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-a)^2} = \frac{A}{(x-a)} + \frac{B}{(x-a)^2} + \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x^2+1)x} = \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{C}{x}$$

→ com raiz

• no denominador

$$\text{grau} \leq \int u^n = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$\int \frac{f(u)}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \arcsen u$$

→ se falhar substit

$$\sqrt{a^2-x^2} \begin{cases} x = a \sin(t) \\ 1 - \sin^2(t) = \cos^2(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+a^2} \begin{cases} x = a \operatorname{tg}(t) \\ 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(t) = \sec^2(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-a^2} \begin{cases} x = a \sec(t) \\ 1 + \sec^2(t) = \operatorname{tg}^2(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{grau} \leq \int \frac{1}{x} = \ln|x|$$

Teorema de Weierstrass

→ exponencial / sen / cos

$$\int u^e = e^u$$

$$\int u^{\cos u} = \sin u$$

$$\int u^{\sin u} = -\cos u$$

• sen e cos

• exp

$$\int u^n = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

fallochar partes

• sen / cos groupar

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$$

• grau ímpar

grau ímpar

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

→ divisões sen / cos

$$\text{grau} = \int \frac{f(u)}{u} = \ln|u|$$

$$\text{grau} \neq 1 \left\{ \int \frac{f(u)}{1+u^2} = \arctg u \right.$$

$$\left\{ \int \frac{f(u)}{u^n} = \frac{u^{-n+1}}{-n+1}, n \neq 1 \right.$$

→ Pn e arctg

• numerador

$$\int u^n = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

fallochar partes

• denominador

$$\text{grau} \leq \int \frac{f(u)}{u} = \ln|u|$$

$$\text{grau} \neq 1 \left\{ \int \frac{f(u)}{1+u^2} = \arctg u \right.$$

$$\left\{ \int \frac{f(u)}{u^n} = \frac{u^{-n+1}}{-n+1}, n \neq 1 \right.$$

Limites

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^p} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$

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Trigonometria

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b$$

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(a+b) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} a + \operatorname{tg} b}{1 - \operatorname{tg} a \operatorname{tg} b}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(a-b) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} a - \operatorname{tg} b}{1 + \operatorname{tg} a \operatorname{tg} b}$$

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Extremos locais

• determ. as deriv. parciais de f

• calcular os pontos críticos $\nabla f(x,y) = (0,0)$

• classif. os pontos críticos a matriz Hessiana

$$H_f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) > 0 \quad |H_f(x,y)| > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) < 0 \quad |H_f(x,y)| > 0$$

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Extremos condicionados

(método mult. Lagrange)

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \\ g(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$$

$$g(x,y) = 0$$

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EDOs (1ª ordem)

Variáveis Separáveis

$$f(y) dy = p(x) dx \quad \text{nota: } y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

método: aplicar \int a ambos os membros

$$y' = f(x,y) \quad \text{onde } f(x,y) = f(x,y)$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

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Redutíveis homogêneas

$$y' = R\left(\frac{ax+by+c_1}{ax+by+c_2}\right)$$

onde $a, b, c_1, c_2 \neq 0$

método: mudança var.

$$x = u + v \quad z = z(u)$$

$$y = \beta + z \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

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Lineares 1ª ordem

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x)$$

método: fator integrante $\mu(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx}$ 1º) Calcular $\mu(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx}$ 2º) Multiplicar ambos os membros por $\mu(x)$ 3º) Substituir o 1º membro por $(y \mu(x))'$

4º) "Passar" a derivada para o outro lado como primitiva

$$y \mu(x) = \int q(x) \mu(x) dx + C$$

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Exatas

$M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$ onde $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

solução: $F(x,y) = C$ onde

$dF = M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy$

$\Rightarrow dF \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M(x,y) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N(x,y) \end{cases}$

Não exatas

transf. exata \rightarrow multipl. M e N por um fator integrante

1) $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = g(x)$ $\mu(x) = e^{\int g(x)dx}$

2) $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = h(y)$ $\mu(y) = e^{-\int h(y)dy}$

Séries numéricas

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = S$

1) Cond. Necen. Converg.

$\sum a_n$ conv. $\Rightarrow \lim a_n = 0$

se $\lim a_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n$ diverge

2) Séries conhecidas

2.1) Geométrica: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n$ ou $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1}$

$|R| < 1$ conv

$|R| > 1$ div soma: $S = \frac{a}{1-R}$

2.2) Mengoli/Redot./Telescóp.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n - u_{n+1})$

$S = \sum_{k=1}^p u_k - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} u_k$

2.3) Series Dirichlet

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ $p \leq 1$ div $p > 1$ conv

Séries potências

centradas em c

$\sum a_n(x-c)^n$

$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|$ ou $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$

\rightarrow too abs. conv. $D = \mathbb{R}$

$\rightarrow 0$ " " $D = \{c\}$

$\rightarrow \in \mathbb{R}^+$ " " $x \in [c-R, c+R]$

$\sum |a_n|$ conv? abs. conv. Δ

senão $\sum a_n$ div? div

senão simpl. conv.

Séries funções

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$

Conv. pontual

$\forall x \in D \quad f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$

Conv. uniforme

$\|f_n - f\| = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x) - f(x)|$

C. Weierstrass

Saja (f_n)

uma sucessão de funções em D

e $\sum a_n$ uma série numérica conv.

de termos não neg., tq $|f_n(x)| \leq a_n$

$\forall n \forall x \in D$ então a série

$\sum f_n(x)$ conv. uniformemente

Completa

$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = b(x)$

solução homogênea

$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = 0$

$a_0 R^n + a_1 R^{n-1} + \dots + a_n = 0$

$R \rightarrow$ raiz real simples $\rightarrow e^{Rx}$

\rightarrow raiz real dupla $\rightarrow x e^{Rx}, x^2 e^{Rx}$

$\rightarrow R = \alpha \pm \beta i \rightarrow e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x), \dots, x^{k-1} e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$

sistema homogêneo, soluções $S \cup S = \{ \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \}$

$y_p = C_1 \varphi_1 + C_2 \varphi_2 + \dots + C_n \varphi_n, C_1, \dots, C_n \in \mathbb{R}$

variação das constantes

$y_p = C_1(x) \varphi_1 + C_2(x) \varphi_2 + \dots + C_n(x) \varphi_n$

Determ. C_s

$C_1'(x) \varphi_1 + \dots + C_n'(x) \varphi_n = 0$

$C_1'(x) \varphi_1' + \dots + C_n'(x) \varphi_n' = 0$

$C_1'(x) \varphi_1^{(n-1)} + \dots + C_n'(x) \varphi_n^{(n-1)} = \frac{b(x)}{a_0(x)}$

$n=1 \quad C_1'(x) \varphi_1 = \frac{b(x)}{a_0(x)}$

$n=2 \quad \begin{cases} C_1'(x) \varphi_1 + C_2'(x) \varphi_2 = 0 \\ C_1'(x) \varphi_1' + C_2'(x) \varphi_2' = \frac{b(x)}{a_0(x)} \end{cases}$

3) Critérios

3.1) Comparação $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ $a_n > 0$

a) $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$ se b_n conv $\Rightarrow a_n$ conv.

b) $0 \leq b_n \leq a_n$ se b_n div $\Rightarrow a_n$ div

3.2) Comp. Limite $\sum a_n > 0 \quad b_n > 0$

$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \quad L \in \mathbb{R}^+$ mesma natureza

$\rightarrow b_n$ con $\Rightarrow a_n$ conv

$\rightarrow b_n$ div $\Rightarrow a_n$ div

3.3) Crit. integral

Saja $f \in [0, \infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ decresc.: $f(n) = a_n$

Então $\int_0^{\infty} f(x)dx$ e $\sum a_n$ tem mesma natureza

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t f(x)dx$ existe finito \rightarrow conv.

3.4) Abert

$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$

$\rightarrow < 1$ conv

$\rightarrow > 1$ diverge

3.5) Cauchy

$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$

$\rightarrow < 1$ conv.

$\rightarrow > 1$ div.

notas: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$

3.6) Leibniz

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(n+1)^p}$ $a_n > 0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ $a_{n+1} - a_n < 0$ \rightarrow conv.

notas: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}}$

Conseq. conv. unif. $\sum f_n$ para $f_n(x)$

Se (f_n) é uma sucessão de funções contínuas em $[a,b]$

1) f é cont. em $[a,b]$

2) f é integrável em $[a,b]$ e $\int_a^b f(x)dx$

3) Se as funções f_n tem derivada contínuas em $[a,b]$ e (f_n') conv. uniforme, então f é diferenciável e $f'(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n'(x)$

4) Saja $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ (func. soma)

4.1) Se f é cont. em $[a,b]$

4.2) $\int_a^b S(x)dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^b f_n(x)dx$

4.3) Se $(f_n)'$ conv. uniforme, $S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n'(x)$ $S(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}$, x pto desc.

coef indeterminados

$b(x) = P_m(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$

$b(x) = P_m(x) e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$

$y_p = x^k e^{\alpha x} [P(x) \cos(\beta x) + Q(x) \sin(\beta x)]$

$k \rightarrow$ multipl. $\alpha + \beta i$ na eq caract.

$P \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow$ grau m

$m=0 \quad P=A \quad Q=B$

$m=1 \quad P=Ax+B \quad Q=Cx+D$

1º) determ m, α, β, k

2º) subst y_p em y para obter EDO completa

Polinômios de Taylor \rightarrow aprox. func.

$T_c^n f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(c)}{k!} (x-c)^k$

$c=0$ Maclaurin

Erro na aproximação: $|f(x) - T_c^n(f(x))|$

$\rightarrow R_c^n(f(x)) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-c)^{n+1}$

majorante do erro:

$|R_c^n(f(x))| \leq \frac{M |x-c|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$

$M = \sup |f^{(n+1)}(y)|$ y entre x e c

fórmula Taylor: $f(x) = T_c^n + R_c^n$

Séries Taylor

Quando $|R_c^n(f(x))| \rightarrow 0$

$f(x) = T_0^n(f(x)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} (x-0)^n$

$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$

$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad \cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$

$P_n(x+1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^n}{n}$

derivada \rightarrow a menos do n (cria exp neg)

primitiva \rightarrow em ordem x

Séries Fourier

$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)]$

período 2π de f em $[-\pi, \pi]$

$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx$

$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx$

f par ($f(-x) = f(x)$)

$b_n = 0 \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx$

f ímpar ($f(-x) = -f(x)$)

$a_n = 0 \quad b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx$

Teorema Dirichlet

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 2π -periódica e seccionalm. d. f e $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Então a série de Fourier de f converge no ponto c p/ $\frac{f(c^+) + f(c^-)}{2}$

Função soma:

$\begin{cases} f(x), & x \text{ pto cont} \\ \frac{f(x^+) + f(x^-)}{2}, & x \text{ pto desc} \end{cases}$

$\cos(n\pi) = \cos(-n\pi) = (-1)^n \quad \sin(n\pi) = \sin(-n\pi) = 0$