

Atividade 5 – Integral Definida

Nome: _____

Data: 26/04/22

Atividade5

Entregar a resolução numa folha anexa.

1) Calcule as integrais definidas abaixo:

a) $\int_{-1}^2 6x^4 dx$

b) $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(2x) dx$

c) $\int_{-2}^2 \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 7x + 1 \right) dx$

d) $\int_0^4 (\sqrt{2x+1}) dx$

e) $\int_1^2 (6x - 1) dx$

f) $\int_{-1}^2 x(1 + x^3) dx$

g) $\int_{-3}^0 (x^2 - 4x + 7) dx$

h) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin x \cos x dx$

i) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3+9}} dx$

j) $\int_1^2 \frac{5x^3+7x^2-5x+2}{x^2} dx$

Fórmulas de Integração Básica

$\int dx = \int 1 dx = x + c$	$\int e^{kx} dx = \frac{1}{k} e^{kx} + c$
$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c \quad n \neq -1, n \text{ racional}$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + c, \quad x > 0$
$\int \operatorname{sen} x dx = -\cos x + c$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsen} \frac{x}{a} + c$
$\int \cos x dx = \operatorname{sen} x + c$	$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + c$
$\int \sec^2 x dx = \operatorname{tg} x + c$	$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arc sec} \frac{x}{a} + c$
$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = -\cot x + c$	$\int a^x dx = \left(\frac{1}{\ln a} \right) a^x + c \quad a > 0, a \neq -1$
$\int \sec x \operatorname{tg} x dx = \sec x + c$	
$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + c$	

TABELA - Derivadas

- Derivadas:** Sejam u e v funções deriváveis de x e n constante.

1. $y = u^n \quad \Rightarrow y' = n u^{n-1} u'$.
2. $y = u v \quad \Rightarrow y' = u' v + v' u$.
3. $y = \frac{u}{v} \quad \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u' v - v' u}{v^2}$.
4. $y = a^u \quad \Rightarrow y' = a^u (\ln a) u', \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1)$.
5. $y = e^u \quad \Rightarrow y' = e^u u'$.
6. $y = \ln u \quad \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{u} u'$.
7. $y = u^v \quad \Rightarrow y' = v u^{v-1} u' + u^v (\ln u) v'$.
8. $y = \operatorname{sen} u \quad \Rightarrow y' = u' \cos u$.
9. $y = \cos u \quad \Rightarrow y' = -u' \operatorname{sen} u$.
10. $y = \operatorname{tgu} \quad \rightarrow y' = \sec^2 u \cdot u'$