Curso Ciência da Computação Disciplina: Cálculo 2 Professor: Carlos Roberto Silva

## Atividade 3 - Integral Indefinida

Data: 12/04/22

Atividade3

Entregar a resolução numa folha anexa.

1) Calcular as integrais seguintes usando o método da substituição:

a) 
$$\int (2x^2 + 2x - 3)^{10}(2x + 1)dx$$

b) 
$$\int (x^3-2)^{1/7}x^2dx$$

$$c) \int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt[5]{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$d) \int 5x\sqrt{4-3x^2}dx$$

$$e) \int \sqrt{x^2 + 2x^4} dx$$

$$f) \int (e^{2t} + 2)^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{2t} dt$$

$$g) \int \frac{e^t dt}{e^t + 4}$$

$$h) \int \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 2}{x^2} dx$$

$$i) \int tgx \, sec^2x \, dx$$

$$j) \int sen^4x \cos x \, dx$$

2) Resolver as seguintes integrais usando a técnica de integração por partes.

a) 
$$\int x \operatorname{sen} 5x \, dx$$

$$b) \int \ln(1-x) dx$$

c) 
$$\int te^{4t}dt$$

$$d) \int (x+1)\cos 2x \ dx$$

$$e) \int x \ln 3x \ dx$$

## Fórmulas de Integração Básica

$$\int dx = \int 1 dx = x + c$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c \quad n \neq -1, n \text{ racional}$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{sec}^2 x \, dx = tg \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec^2 x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{sec} x \, tg \, x \, dx = \sec x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cos} ec x \, tg \, x \, dx = -\cot g \, x + c$$

$$\int$$

## TABELA - Derivadas

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

1. 
$$y = u^{n}$$
  $\Rightarrow y' = nu^{n-1}u'$ .  
2.  $y = uv$   $\Rightarrow y' = u'v + v'u$ .  
3.  $y = \frac{u}{v}$   $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^{2}}$ .  
4.  $y = a^{u}$   $\Rightarrow y' = a^{u}(\ln a)u'$ ,  $(a > 0, a \ne 1)$ .  
5.  $y = e^{u}$   $\Rightarrow y' = e^{u}u'$ .  
6.  $y = \ln u$   $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{u}u'$ .  
7.  $y = u^{v}$   $\Rightarrow y' = vu^{v-1}u' + u^{v}(\ln u)v'$ .  
8.  $y = \sin u$   $\Rightarrow y' = u'\cos u$ .  
9.  $y = \cos u$   $\Rightarrow y' = -u'\sin u$ .  
10.  $y = tgu$   $\Rightarrow y' = \sec^{2}u.u'$