## Ficha 3 Resolução dos exercícios de auto-avaliação

## III. 1 Aplicando o método de primitivação por partes, determine as seguintes primitivas:

$$\mathbf{a)}\,\mathrm{P}\frac{\mathrm{x}^2-2\mathrm{x}+5}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{x}}}$$

#### Resolução:

$$P \xrightarrow{\frac{x^2 - 2x + 5}{e^x}} = P \left( x^2 - 2x + 5 \right) e^{-x} = -e^{-x} \left( x^2 - 2x + 5 \right) - P \left( -e^{-x} \right) \cdot (2x - 2) = -e^{-x} \left( x^2 - 2x + 5 \right) + 2Pe^{-x} \cdot (x - 1) + 2Pe^{-x}$$

## **b**) P $x \cdot \text{sen } x \cdot \cos x$

### Resolução:

$$P \ x \cdot sen \ x \cdot cos \ x = \frac{1}{2} P \ x \cdot 2sen \ x \cdot cos \ x = \frac{1}{2} P \ x \cdot sen (2x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} x \cos(2x) - P \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \right) 1 \right)$$

$$\downarrow \text{Usando o método de primitivação por partes: } P(u'v) = uv - P(uv')$$

$$em \text{ que } \begin{cases} u' = sen(2x) \Rightarrow \int_{v'=1}^{u} \frac{1}{2} P2sen(2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \end{cases}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} x \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4} P\cos(2x) = -\frac{1}{4} x \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} P2\cos(2x) = -\frac{1}{4} x \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{8} sen(2x)$$

$$\downarrow \text{Usando a regra de primitivação: } Pu' \cos u = sen u \text{ em que } u = \frac{1}{2} x \text{ excess}$$

c) 
$$P \frac{\ln x}{x^3}$$

#### Resolução:

$$\begin{split} P \, \frac{\ln x}{x^3} &= P \, \, x^{\text{-}3} ln \, x \, = -\frac{1}{2x^2} ln \, x - P \bigg( -\frac{1}{2x^2} \bigg) \, \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{2x^2} ln \, x + \frac{1}{2} \, P \, \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{2x^2} ln \, x + \frac{1}{2} \, Px^{\text{-}3} \\ & \stackrel{\uparrow}{\underset{\text{Usando o método de primitivação por partes: } P(u'v) = u \, v - P(u \, v')}{\underset{\text{em que}}{\underset{\text{que}}{\left\{ u' = x^3 \right\}}} = \int_{v' = \frac{1}{x}}^{u = Pu' = Px^3 = \frac{x^2}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2x^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \cdot ln \, x + \frac{1}{2} \, \frac{x^{-2}}{2-2} = -\frac{1}{2x^2} ln \, x - \frac{1}{2} \, \frac{1}{2x^2} = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \bigg( ln \, x + \frac{1}{2} \bigg) \end{split}$$

# **d**) $P \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}$

#### Resolução:

$$\begin{array}{l} P \, \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} = P \, \frac{\ln x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = P \, x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \ln x & = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x - P \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} & = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x - 2P \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x - 2P x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \text{Usando o método de primitivação por partes: } P(u^{\checkmark}) = u \cdot P(u^{\checkmark}) \\ & \text{em que } \left\{ u^{'} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = x^{\frac{1}{2} - 1} \right\} \\ & \text{em que } \left\{ u^{'} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = x^{\frac{1}{2} - 1} \right\} \\ & \text{v} = \frac{1}{x} \\ & \text{v} = \frac{1}{x} + C = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x - 4\sqrt{x} \end{array} \right. \\ & = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x - 2\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2} + 1}}{-\frac{1}{2} + 1} = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x - 2\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x - 4\sqrt{x} \\ & \text{Regra de primitivação: } Pu^{'} u^{k} = \frac{u^{k+1}}{k+1}, \, k \neq -1 \\ & \text{em que } \left\{ \frac{u = x}{u^{'} = 1}, \, k \neq -1 \\ & \text{em que } \left\{ \frac{u = x}{u^{'} = 1}, \, k \neq -1 \\ & \text{em que } \left\{ \frac{u = x}{u^{'} = 1}, \, k \neq -1 \\ & \text{em que } \left\{ \frac{u = x}{u^{'} = 1}, \, k \neq -1 \right\} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

# e) Pln(x + $\sqrt{1+x^2}$ )

## Resolução:

$$\begin{split} P \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) &= P 1 \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) = x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - P x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \\ &\uparrow \\ \text{Usando o método de primitivação por partes: } P(u'v) = uv - P(uv') \\ &= \text{em que } \left\{ u' = 1 \\ v = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v' = \frac{(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})'}{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1 + x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} + x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \\ &= x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - P x \frac{1}{(1 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - P x \left(1 + x^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} P 2x \left(1 + x^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(1 + x^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2} + 1}}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} \\ &= x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} P 2x \left(1 + x^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(1 + x^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2} + 1}}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} \\ &= x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \sqrt{1 + x^2} \end{aligned}$$

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f) P 
$$\frac{x}{\cos^2 x}$$

## Resolução:

$$P \frac{x}{sen^2 x} = P \frac{1}{sen^2 x} x = -\cot g\left(x\right) \cdot x - P\left(-\cot g\left(x\right)\right) \cdot 1 = -\cot g\left(x\right) \cdot x + P \frac{\cos\left(x\right)}{sen\left(x\right)} = -\cot g\left(x\right) \cdot x + \ln\left|sen\left(x\right)\right| \\ \xrightarrow{\uparrow} \text{Usando o método de primitivação por partes: } P\left(u'v\right) = u \cdot v - P\left(u \cdot v'\right) \\ = em \text{ que } \begin{cases} u' = \frac{1}{sen^2 x} \\ v' = 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\downarrow} u' = \frac{1}{sen^2 x} = -\cot g\left(x\right) \\ = -\cot g\left(x\right) \cdot x + \ln\left|sen\left(x\right)\right| \\ = \cot g\left(x\right) \cdot x + \ln\left|sen\left(x\right)\right|$$

## g) Psen(lnx)

## Resolução:

$$P \, sen \, (\ln x \,) = P1 \cdot sen \, (\ln x \,) = x \cdot sen \, (\ln x \,) - Px \cdot \frac{1}{x} cos \, (\ln x)$$

$$\downarrow^{\text{Usando o método de primitivação por partes:}} P(u') = u \cdot v - P(u \cdot v')$$

$$em \, que \, \begin{bmatrix} u'=1 \\ v'=sen \, (\ln x \,) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u=Pu'=P1=x \\ v'=(\ln x \,)'cos \, (\ln x \,) = \frac{1}{x} cos \, (\ln x \,) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= x \cdot sen \, (\ln x \,) - P1 \cdot cos \, (\ln x \,) = x \cdot sen \, (\ln x \,) - \left( x \cdot cos \, (\ln x \,) - Px \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x} sen \, (\ln x \,) \right) \right)$$

$$\downarrow^{\text{Usando o método de primitivação por partes:}} P(u') = u \cdot v - P(u \cdot v')$$

$$em \, que \, \begin{bmatrix} u'=1 \\ v'=cos \, (\ln x \,) \Rightarrow \\ v'=(\ln x \,)'cos \, (\ln x \,) = \frac{1}{x} sen \, (\ln x \,) \right)$$

$$= x \cdot sen \, (\ln x \,) - x \cdot cos \, (\ln x \,) - Psen \, (\ln x \,)$$

$$= x \cdot sen \, (\ln x \,) - x \cdot cos \, (\ln x \,) - Psen \, (\ln x \,)$$

$$\Rightarrow P \, sen \, (\ln x \,) + Psen \, (\ln x \,) - x \cdot cos \, (\ln x \,) - Psen \, (\ln x \,)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P \, sen \, (\ln x \,) = x \cdot sen \, (\ln x \,) - x \cdot cos \, (\ln x \,)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P \, sen \, (\ln x \,) = x \cdot sen \, (\ln x \,) - x \cdot cos \, (\ln x \,)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P \, sen \, (\ln x \,) = \frac{1}{2} \left( x \cdot sen \, (\ln x \,) - x \cdot cos \, (\ln x \,) \right)$$

## **h**) $P(e^{2x}sen(e^x))$

## Resolução:

$$\begin{split} P\left(e^{2x}sen\left(e^{x}\right)\right) &= P\left(e^{x}e^{x}sen\left(e^{x}\right)\right) = -\cos\left(e^{x}\right)e^{x} - P\left(-\cos\left(e^{x}\right)e^{x}\right) \\ &\uparrow \\ \text{Usando o método de} \\ &\text{primitivação por partes: } P(u'v) = u \ v - P(u \ v') \\ &\text{em que} \begin{cases} u' = e^{x}sen\left(e^{x}\right) \\ v = e^{x} \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} u = P\left(e^{x}sen\left(e^{x}\right)\right) = -\cos\left(e^{x}\right) \\ v' = e^{x} \end{cases} \\ &= -e^{x} \cos\left(e^{x}\right) + P\left(\cos\left(e^{x}\right)e^{x}\right) = -e^{x} \cos\left(e^{x}\right) + sen\left(e^{x}\right) \end{cases} \end{split}$$

# i) P5arc sen $\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

#### Resolução:

Como temos apenas um factor que não sabemos primitivar  $\left(5 \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$ , introduzimos o factor 1. Devemos começar a primitivar pelo factor 1, isto é, u'=1. Assim,

Assim, 
$$P\left(5 \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) = 5P\left(1 \cdot \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(x \frac{1}{\left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(x \frac{1}{\left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5P\left(-x \left(1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 5x \operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{$$