UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA GRANDE DOURADOS Prof^a. Karla Lima

Cálculo II

22 de Setembro de 2017

(1) Calcule a integral fazendo a substituição dada.

a)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{(3-5x)^{2}}$$
, $u = 3-5x$.

b)
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(3x) dx, u = 3x.$$

c)
$$\int_0^1 x(4+x^2)^{10} dx$$
, $u = 4+x^2$.

d)
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta d\theta, \ u = \cos \theta.$$

e)
$$\int_0^1 (x^2 - 1)^4 x^5 dx$$
, $u = x^2 - 1$.

(2) Avalie a integral definida.
a)
$$\int_0^1 \cos(\pi t/2) dt$$
.

b)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^2} dx$$
.

c)
$$\int_{e}^{e^4} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} dx$$
.

d)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^z + 1}{e^z + z} dz$$
.

$$e) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}.$$

Gabarito

(1) a) $\frac{1}{14}$

b) 0
c)
$$\frac{5^{11} - 4^{11}}{22}$$

d) $\frac{1}{4}$

d)
$$\frac{1}{4}$$

e)
$$\frac{1}{210}$$

(2) a) $\frac{2}{\pi}$ b) $e - \sqrt{e}$ c) 2 d) $e = \sqrt{e}$

b)
$$e - \sqrt{e}$$

d)
$$\ln(e+1)$$

d)
$$\ln(e+1)$$

e) $2-2\ln 2$