1. Sabendo que:  $(u \cdot v)' = u \cdot v' + u' \cdot v \Rightarrow P(u \cdot v') = u \cdot v - P(u' \cdot v)^{1}$ , determine:

$$\mathbf{a)} \quad \int_{0}^{1} t \cdot e^{t} dt$$

R:

Cálculos Auxiliares:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \underbrace{t \cdot e^{t}_{v'}} dt \qquad \left\{ \begin{cases} u = t \\ v' = e^{t} \end{cases} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} u' = (t)' \\ v = P(e^{t}) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} u' = 1 \\ v = e^{t} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Por equivalência directa com a expressão dada para a primitivação, teremos então:

$$\int (u \cdot v') = u \cdot v - \int (u' \cdot v) \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{1} \underbrace{t}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{e^{t}}_{v'} dt = \left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 1 \cdot e^{t} dt \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{1} \underbrace{t}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{e^{t}}_{v'} dt = \left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} - \left[e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\int_{0}^{1} \underbrace{t}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{e^{t}}_{v'} dt}_{1} = \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} - \left[e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\int_{0}^{1} \underbrace{t}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{e^{t}}_{v'} dt}_{1} = \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} - \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\left[t \cdot e^{t}\right]_{0}^{1} + \underbrace$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{1} \underbrace{t} \cdot \underbrace{e^{t}}_{v'} dt = \left[1 \cdot e^{1} - 0 \cdot \underbrace{e^{0}}_{=1}\right] - \left[e^{1} - \underbrace{e^{0}}_{=1}\right] \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{1} \underbrace{t}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{e^{t}}_{v'} dt = e - 0 - e + 1 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{1} \underbrace{t}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{e^{t}}_{v'} dt = 1$$

$$\mathbf{b}) \quad \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t) dt$$

R:

Cálculos Auxiliares:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{\frac{2e^{t}}{v} \cdot \cos(t)}_{v} dt \qquad \begin{cases} u = 2e^{t} \\ v' = \cos(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u' = (2e^{t}) \\ v = P(\cos(t)) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u' = 2 \cdot (t) \cdot e^{t} \\ v = -sen(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u' = 2e^{t} \\ v = -sen(t) \end{cases}$$

Por equivalência directa com a expressão dada para a primitivação, teremos então:

$$\int (u \cdot v') = u \cdot v - \int (u' \cdot v) \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{2e^{t}}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{\cos(t)}_{v} dt = \left[2e^{t} \cdot (-sen(t))\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot (-sen(t)) dt \Leftrightarrow$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A regra da primitivação por partes diz que se deve primitivar sempre o factor que menos se simplifica por derivação, sendo que em regra geral teremos:

Funções	u	v'
$f(x) \cdot e^x$	f(x)	$e^{x}$
$f(x) \cdot sen(x)$ $f(x) \cdot \cos(x)$	f(x)	sen(x) cos(x)

Funções	u	v'
$f(x) \cdot \ln(x)$	ln(x)	f(x)
$f(x) \cdot arctg(x)$	arctg(x)	f(x)

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t) dt = \left[ \left( 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot sen\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) - \left( 2 \cdot e^{0} \cdot sen(0) \right) \right] + 2 \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{t} \cdot sen(t) dt \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t) dt = \left[ \left( 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot 1 \right) - \left( 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \right) \right] + 2 \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{t} \cdot sen(t) dt \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t) dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{t} \cdot sen(t) dt \Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow$$

Terá que se aplicar novamente a integração, para o segundo membro da soma, logo teremos:

Cálculos Auxiliares:

$$\begin{cases}
 \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \underbrace{e^{t}}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{sen(t)}_{v'} dt \\
 v' = sen(t)
\end{cases} \Rightarrow
\begin{cases}
 u' = (e^{t}) \\
 v = P(sen(t))
\end{cases} \Rightarrow
\begin{cases}
 u' = (t) \cdot e^{t} \\
 v = \cos(t)
\end{cases} \Rightarrow
\begin{cases}
 u' = e^{t} \\
 v = \cos(t)
\end{cases}$$

Por equivalência directa com a expressão dada para a primitivação, teremos então:

$$\int (u \cdot v') = u \cdot v - \int (u' \cdot v) \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{e^{t}}_{v'} \cdot \underbrace{sen(t)}_{v'} dt = \underbrace{e^{t}}_{v'} \cdot \cos(t) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{t}}_{0} \cdot \cos(t) dt \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{t} \cdot sen(t)dt = \left[ e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \underbrace{e^{0}}_{=1} \cdot \cos(0) - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt \Leftrightarrow \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{t} \cdot sen(t)dt = -1 - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt$$

Substituindo agora este resultado na expressão anterior assinalada como 🌣, teremos que:

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t) dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \cdot \left[ -1 - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{t} \cdot \cos(t) dt \right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t) dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 - 2 \cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{t} \cdot \cos(t) dt \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt + 2 \cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = \frac{2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2}{2} \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2e^{t} \cdot \cos(t)dt = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1$$

$$\mathbf{c)} \quad \int\limits_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(x+1)t} dt$$

Uma vez que o integral não está limitado superiormente, então teremos que proceder ao seguinte re-arranjo:  $\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(x+1)t} dt = \lim_{a \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{a} e^{-(x+1)t} dt =$ 

Assim sendo teremos então que:

$$\int_{0}^{a} e^{-(x+1)t} dt = \frac{2}{-(x+1)} \cdot \underbrace{\int_{0}^{a} \underbrace{e^{-(x+1)t} \cdot \underbrace{\left[-(x+1)\right]}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{\left[-(x+1)\right]}_{u'} dt}_{e^{u}} = \frac{1}{-(x+1)} \cdot \left(e^{-(x+1)t}\right)_{0}^{a} = \frac{1}{-(x+1)} \cdot \underbrace{\left[e^{-(x+1)a} - \underbrace{e^{-(x+1)a}}_{=1}\right]}_{=1} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{-(x+1)} \cdot \underbrace{\left[e^{-(x+1)t} - \underbrace{e^{-(x+1)t}}_{u'}\right]}_{=1} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{-(x+1)} \cdot \underbrace{\left[e^{-(x+1)t} - \underbrace{e^{-(x+1)t}}_{u'}\right]}_{=1$$

$$=\frac{e^{-(x+1)\cdot a}-1}{-(x+1)}$$

Substituindo agora este resultado na expressão 💢, teremos que:

$$= \lim_{a \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{a} e^{-(x+1)t} dt = \lim_{a \to +\infty} \frac{e^{-(x+1)a} - 1}{-(x+1)} = \lim_{a \to +\infty} \frac{e^{-(x+1)a}}{-(x+1)} + \frac{1}{(x+1)}$$

Para: 
$$x \neq -1$$
, teremos que: 
$$\begin{cases} x > -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+1} \\ x < -1 \Rightarrow \infty \\ x = -1 \Rightarrow \text{impossivel} \end{cases}$$

Para aplicar a fórmula:  $\int e^u \cdot u' = e^u$ , considerando:  $u = -(x+1) \cdot t \Rightarrow u' = -(x+1)$ , teremos que re-arranjar o integral, multiplicando por u' = -(x+1) e dividindo pelo mesmo valor para não alterar o valor inicial do integral.

## 2. Calcule os seguintes determinantes:

$$\mathbf{a)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix}$$

R:

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{x^2} \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix} = [(x \cdot 2x) - (1 \cdot x^2)] = 2x^2 - x^2 = x^2$$

$$\mathbf{b)} \begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{2x} \\ e^x & 2e^{2x} \end{vmatrix}$$

R:

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} e^{x} & e^{2x} \\ e^{x} & 2e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = [(e^{x} \cdot 2e^{2x}) - (e^{x} \cdot e^{2x})] = e^{x} \cdot e^{2x}$$

c) 
$$\begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{2x} & e^{2x} \\ e^x & 2e^{2x} & 2e^{2x} \\ e^x & 4e^{2x} & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix}$$

R:

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} e^{x} & e^{2x} & e^{2x} \\ e^{x} & 2e^{2x} & 2e^{2x} \\ e^{x} & 4e^{2x} & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{x} \cdot \det \begin{vmatrix} e^{x} & e^{2x} \\ e^{2x} & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{x} \cdot \det \begin{vmatrix} e^{x} & e^{2x} \\ e^{2x} & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{x} \cdot \det \begin{vmatrix} e^{x} & e^{2x} \\ e^{2x} & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{x} \cdot \det \begin{vmatrix} e^{x} & e^{2x} \\ e^{x} & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

**d)** 
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x^3 & x^2 \\ 1 & 3x^2 & 2x \\ 0 & 6x & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

R:

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{x^3} & \frac{1}{x^2} \\ 1 & 3x^2 & 2x \\ 0 & 6x & 2 \end{vmatrix} = x \cdot \det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3x^2} & \frac{1}{2x} \\ 6x & 2 \end{vmatrix} - x^3 \cdot \det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{2x} \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + x^2 \cdot \det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{3x^2} \\ 0 & 6x \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= x \cdot \left[ (3x^2 \cdot 2) - (6x \cdot 2x) \right] - x^3 \cdot \left[ (1 \cdot 2) - \underbrace{(0 \cdot 2x)}_{=0} \right] + x^2 \cdot \left[ (1 \cdot 6x) - \underbrace{(0 \cdot 3x^2)}_{=0} \right] =$$

$$= x \cdot \left[ (6x^2 - 12x^2) - 2x^3 + 6x^3 = x \cdot \left( -6x^2 \right) + 4x^3 = -6x^3 + 4x^3 = -2x^3$$

# 3. Factorize os seguintes polinómios usando, se necessário, a "regra de Rufini":

**a)** 
$$x^3 - 2x^2 + x$$

R:

$$x^{3} - 2x^{2} + x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \cdot (x^{2} - 2x + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x^{2} - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor \begin{cases} x = \frac{2 + 0}{2} = 1 \\ x = \frac{2 - 0}{2} = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $(x-0)\cdot(x-1)\cdot(x-1)=0 \Leftrightarrow x\cdot(x-1)^2=0$ 

**b)** 
$$x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$$

R:

Aqui terá que ser aplicada a regra de Rufini, mas antes disso temos que encontrar – aleatoriamente – uma das raízes do polinómio<sup>4</sup>, pelo que:

Para:  $x = 1 \Rightarrow 1^3 - 1^2 - 1 + 1 = 1 - 1 - 1 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1$  é uma das raízes do polinómio.

Sendo assim, a regra de Rufini será dada pelo seguinte:

	$x^3$	$x^2$	X	ind.
	1	-1	-1	1
	<b>↓</b>	$+ \downarrow$	$+ \downarrow$	$+ \downarrow$
1	<b>↓</b>	1	0	-1
L×	1	0	-1	0
$(x-1)\times$	$\rightarrow x^2 + 0x - 1 = x^2 - $	1		

Uma vez que a regra de Rufini "baixa" um grau na função em cada vez que é aplicada, então teremos agora que:

$$x^{3} - x^{2} - x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 1) \cdot (x^{2} - 1) = 0^{5} \Leftrightarrow (x - 1) \cdot (x + 1) \cdot (x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x + 1) \cdot (x - 1)^{2} = 0$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> A fórmula resolvente para uma equação do 2º grau:  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  é dada por:  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c}}{2 \cdot a}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Por norma devem escolher-se sempre o -1, 0 ou o 1, como valores de partida para a determinação iterativa de uma das raízes do polinómio.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>  $x^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = 1 \Rightarrow (x+1) \cdot (x-1) = 0$ 

c) 
$$x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$$

Aqui terá que ser aplicada a regra de Rufini, mas antes disso temos que encontrar – aleatoriamente – uma das raízes do polinómio, pelo que:

Para:  $x = -1 \Rightarrow (-1)^3 + 3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 3 \cdot (-1) + 1 = -1 + 3 - 3 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow -1$  é uma das raízes do polinómio.

Sendo assim, a regra de Rufini será dada pelo seguinte:

	$x^3$	$x^2$	X	ind.
	1	3	3	1
	<b>\</b>	$+ \downarrow$	$+\downarrow$	$+ \downarrow$
-1	<b>\</b>	-1	-2	-1
L×	1	2	1	0
$(x+1)\times$	$\rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1$			

Uma vez que a regra de Rufini "baixa" um grau na função em cada vez que é aplicada, então teremos agora que:

$$x^{3} + 3x^{2} + 3x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+1) \cdot (x^{2} + 2x + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = -1 \lor$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor \begin{cases} x = \frac{-2 + 0}{2} = -1 \\ x = \frac{-2 - 0}{2} = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (x + 1) \cdot (x + 1) \cdot (x + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)^3 = 0$$

**d)** 
$$x^4 - 2x^2 + 1$$

R:

Aqui terá que ser aplicada a regra de Rufini, mas antes disso temos que encontrar – aleatoriamente – uma das raízes do polinómio, pelo que:

Para:  $x = 1 \Rightarrow 1^4 - 2 \cdot 1^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1$  é uma das raízes do polinómio.

	x <sup>4</sup>	$x^3$	$x^2$	X	ind.
	1	0	-2	0	1
	<b>\</b>	$+ \downarrow$	$+ \downarrow$	$+ \downarrow$	$+ \downarrow$
1	<b>\</b>	1	1	-1	-1
L×	1	1	-1	-1	0

Sendo assim, a regra de Rufini será dada pelo seguinte:

Uma vez que a regra de Rufini "baixa" um grau na função em cada vez que é aplicada, então teremos agora que:  $x^4 - 2x^2 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1) \cdot (x^3 + x^2 - x - 1) = 0$ 

Aplicando novamente a regra de Rufini, teremos:

 $(x-1)\times \longrightarrow x^3+x^2-x-1$ 

Para:  $x = 1 \Rightarrow 1^3 + 1^2 - 1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1$  é uma das raízes do polinómio.

	$x^3$	$x^2$	X	ind.
	1	1	-1	-1
	<b>\</b>	$+ \downarrow$	$+ \downarrow$	$+ \downarrow$
1	<b>\</b>	1	2	1
L×	1	2	1	0
$(x-1)\times$	$\rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1$			

Uma vez que a regra de Rufini "baixa" um grau na função em cada vez que é aplicada, então teremos agora que:

$$(x-1) \cdot (x^3 + x^2 - x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1) \cdot [(x-1) \cdot (x^2 + 2x + 1)] = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 \cdot (x^2 + 2x + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = -1 \lor x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = -$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = -1 \lor \begin{cases} x = \frac{-2+0}{2} = -1 \\ x = \frac{-2-0}{2} = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 \cdot (x+1) \cdot (x+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 \cdot (x+1)^2 = 0$$

## 4. Decomponha as seguintes funções racionais:

a) 
$$\frac{s}{(s-1)\cdot(s+1)}$$

R:

$$\frac{s}{(s-1)\cdot(s+1)} = \frac{A}{(s-1)} + \frac{B}{(s+1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s}{(s-1)\cdot(s+1)} = \frac{A\cdot(s+1) + B\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s+1)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s = A \cdot (s+1) + B \cdot (s-1) \Leftrightarrow s = A \cdot s + A + B \cdot s - B \Leftrightarrow s = (A+B) \cdot s + A - B \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s + 0 = (A + B) \cdot s + A - B \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} s = (A + B) \cdot s \\ 0 = A - B \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = A + B \\ 0 = A - B \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = A + A \\ B = A \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2} \\ B = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:  $\frac{s}{(s-1)\cdot(s+1)} = \frac{1/2}{(s-1)} + \frac{1/2}{(s+1)}$ 

**b)** 
$$\frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2}$$

R:

$$\frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{(s+1)} + \frac{C}{(s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1) + C \cdot s}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1)^2}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1)^2}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1)^2}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s+1)^2 + B \cdot s \cdot (s+1)^2}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + B \cdot (s^2 + s) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot s^2 + 2A \cdot s + A + B \cdot s^2 + B \cdot s + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + B \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + B \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + B \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + B \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot s \Leftrightarrow 1 = A \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) + C \cdot (s^2 +$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (2A+B+C) \cdot s + A \Leftrightarrow 0 \cdot s^2 + 0 \cdot s + 1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (2A+B+C) \cdot s + A \Leftrightarrow 0 \cdot s^2 + A \Leftrightarrow 0 \cdot s^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 \\ 0 = (2A+B+C) \cdot s \\ 1 = A \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ 0 = 1+B \\ 0 = 2 \cdot 1+B+C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \\ 0 = 2-1+C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \\ C = -1 \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:  $\frac{1}{s \cdot (s+1)^2} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{(-1)}{(s+1)} + \frac{(-1)}{(s+1)^2}$ 

c) 
$$\frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)}$$

$$\frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A}{(s-1)} + \frac{B\cdot s + C}{(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+4) + (B\cdot s + C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)} = \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)\cdot(s-1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s-$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s+1 = A \cdot s^2 + 4A + B \cdot s^2 - B \cdot s + C \cdot s - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s^2 + (C-B) \cdot s + 4A - C \Leftrightarrow s+1 = (A+B) \cdot s + (A+B) \cdot s$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = -B \\ B+1 = C \\ 1 = 4 \cdot (-B) - (B+1) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = -B \\ B+1 = C \\ 1 = -4B - B - 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = -B \\ B+1 = C \\ 2 = -5B \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{2}{5} \\ B = -\frac{2}{5} \\ C = \frac{3}{5} \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:  $\frac{s+1}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+4)} = \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{(s-1)} + \frac{\frac{-2}{5}\cdot s + \frac{3}{5}}{(s^2+4)}$ 

**d)** 
$$\frac{25 \cdot (s^2 - 1)}{(s - 1)^3 \cdot (s^2 + 4)}$$

R:

Antes de mais vamos começar por simplificar a função, para que a sua posterior decomposição seja mais simples:

$$\frac{25 \cdot (s^2 - 1)}{(s - 1)^3 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} = \frac{25 \cdot [(s - 1) \cdot (s + 1)]}{(s - 1)^3 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} = \frac{25 \cdot (s + 1)}{(s - 1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} = \frac{25 \cdot s + 25}{(s - 1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)}$$

Agora já podemos decompor a função:

$$\frac{25 \cdot s + 25}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} = \frac{A}{(s-1)} + \frac{B}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{C \cdot s + D}{(s^2 - 4)} \stackrel{6}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

Esta decomposição adopta esta forma porque um dos membros do denominador, mais especificamente o segundo, não tem raízes reais, isto é resulta em  $\sqrt{-n}$ . Para além disso temos ainda no primeiro termo um elemento ao quadrado, logo o desenvolvimento é o que se apresenta.

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{25 \cdot s + 25}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} = \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s^2 + 4) + B \cdot (s^2 + 4) + (C \cdot s + D) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \frac{25 \cdot s + 25}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} = \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s^2 + 4) + B \cdot (s^2 + 4) + (C \cdot s + D) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s^2 + 4) + B \cdot (s^2 + 4) + (C \cdot s + D) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s^2 + 4) + B \cdot (s^2 + 4) + (C \cdot s + D) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s^2 + 4) + B \cdot (s^2 + 4) + (C \cdot s + D) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s^2 + 4) + B \cdot (s^2 + 4) + (C \cdot s + D) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s^2 + 4) + B \cdot (s^2 + 4) + (C \cdot s + D) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1) \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s-1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s-1)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A \cdot (s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2 \cdot (s-$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 25 \cdot s + 25 = A \cdot \left(s^3 + 4s - s^2 - 4\right) + B \cdot \left(s^2 + 4\right) + \left(C \cdot s + D\right) \cdot \left(s^2 - 2s + 1\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 25 \cdot s + 25 = (A + C) \cdot s^3 + (B - A - 2C + D) \cdot s^2 + (4A + C - 2D) \cdot s + (-4A + 4B + D) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = (A+C) \cdot s^{3} \\ 0 = (B-A-2C+D) \cdot s^{2} \\ 25 \cdot s = (4A+C-2D) \cdot s \\ 25 = -4A+4B+D \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = A+C \\ 0 = B-A-2C+D \\ 25 = 4A+C-2D \\ 25 = -4A+4B+D \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = -C \\ 0 = B-(-C)-2C+D \\ 25 = 4-(-C)+C-2D \\ 25 = -4-(-C)+4B+D \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ------ \\ ------ \\ ------ \\ 275 = -25D \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = 10 \\ C = -1 \\ D = -11 \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:  $\frac{25 \cdot s + 25}{\left(s - 1\right)^2 \cdot \left(s^2 + 4\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(s - 1\right)} + \frac{10}{\left(s - 1\right)^2} + \frac{\left(-1\right) \cdot s + \left(-11\right)}{\left(s^2 - 4\right)}$ 

e) 
$$\frac{4}{s^3 + s - 2}$$

Pela regra de Rufini teremos para:  $s = 1 \Rightarrow 1^3 + 1 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1$  é uma das raízes do polinómio.

Sendo assim, a regra de Rufini será dada pelo seguinte:

	$s^3$	$s^2$	S	ind.
	1	0	1	-2
	<b>\</b>	$+ \downarrow$	+ ↓	$+ \downarrow$
1	<b>\</b>	1	1	2
L×	1	1	2	0
$(s-1)\times$	$\rightarrow s^2 + s + 2$		<u>,                                    </u>	

Uma vez que a regra de Rufini "baixa" um grau na função em cada vez que é aplicada, então teremos agora que:

$$s^{3} + s - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (s - 1) \cdot (s^{2} + s + 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow s = 1 \lor s = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{n\tilde{a}o se pode} \\ \text{prosseguir pq} \\ \text{n\tilde{a}o existe } \sqrt{-n} \end{cases}$$

Então, teremos agora que:

$$\frac{4}{s^3+s-2} = \frac{4}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+s+2)} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+s+2)} = \frac{A}{(s-1)} + \frac{B\cdot s + C}{(s^2+s+2)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+s+2)} = \frac{A\cdot(s^2+s+2)+(B\cdot s+C)\cdot(s-1)}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+s+2)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 = (A+B) \cdot s^{2} + (A-B+C) \cdot s + (2A-C) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = (A+B) \cdot s^{2} \\ 0 = (A-B+C) \cdot s \\ 4 = 2A-C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = A+B \\ 0 = A-B+C \\ 4 = 2A-C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = A+B \\ 0 = A-C \\ 0 = A-C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = A+B \\ 0 = A-C \\ 0 = A-C \\ 0 = A-C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = A+C \\ 0 = A+C \\ 0 = A-C \\ 0 = A-C \\ 0 = A-C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = A+C \\ 0 = A-C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = A+C \\ 0 = A-C \\ 0$$

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Esta decomposição adopta esta forma porque um dos membros do denominador, mais especificamente o segundo, não tem raízes reais, isto é resulta em  $\sqrt{-n}$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = -B \\ 0 = -B - B + C \\ 4 = 2 \cdot (-B) - C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = -B \\ B = \frac{C}{2} \\ 4 = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{C}{2}\right) - C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \\ C = -2 \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:  $\frac{4}{(s-1)\cdot(s^2+s+2)} = \frac{1}{(s-1)} + \frac{(-1)\cdot s + (-2)}{(s^2+s+2)}$ 

$$f) \quad \frac{s^5 - 1}{s^4 - s^3 + s^2 - s}$$

#### R:

Uma vez que o numerador é superior, em grau, ao denominador então teremos que proceder à sua divisão como forma de transformar esta situação numa nova situação em que o numerador apresente um grau inferior ao do denominador. Assim teremos que:

Daqui se conclui que:

$$\frac{s^5 - 1}{s^4 - s^3 + s^2 - s} = (s+1) + \frac{s-1}{s^4 - s^3 + s^2 - s} = (s+1) + \frac{s-1}{(s+0) \cdot (s^3 - s^2 + s - 1)}$$

Recorrendo agora à regra de Rufini para baixar o grau do denominador teremos para:

 $s = 1 \Rightarrow 1^3 - 1^2 + 1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1$  é uma das raízes do polinómio.

Sendo assim, a regra de Rufini será dada pelo seguinte:

	$s^3$	$s^2$	S	ind.
	1	-1	1	-1
	<b>\</b>	$+ \downarrow$	$+ \downarrow$	+↓
1	<b>↓</b>	1	0	1
L ×	1	0	1	0
$(s-1)\times$	$\rightarrow s^2 + 0 \cdot s + 1 = s^2$	<sup>2</sup> +1		

Uma vez que a regra de Rufini "baixa" um grau na função em cada vez que é aplicada, então teremos agora que:

$$s^{3} - s^{2} + s - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (s - 1) \cdot (s^{2} + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow s = 1 \lor s = \pm \sqrt{-1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{não se pode} \\ \text{prosseguir pq} \\ \text{não existe } \sqrt{-n} \end{cases}$$

Então, teremos agora que:

$$\frac{s^{5}-1}{s^{4}-s^{3}+s^{2}-s} = (s+1) + \frac{s-1}{s \cdot \left(s^{3}-s^{2}+s-1\right)} = (s+1) + \frac{s-1}{s \cdot \left(s-1\right) \cdot \left(s^{2}+1\right)} = (s+1) + \frac{1}{s \cdot \left(s^{2}+1\right)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{s \cdot \left(s^{2}+1\right)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B \cdot s + C}{\left(s^{2}+1\right)} \stackrel{\text{R}}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{s \cdot \left(s^{2}+1\right)} = \frac{A \cdot \left(s^{2}+1\right) + \left(B \cdot s + C\right) \cdot s}{s \cdot \left(s^{2}+1\right)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = (A+B) \cdot s^{2} + C \cdot s + A \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = (A+B) \cdot s^{2} \\ 0 = C \cdot s \\ 1 = A \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ 0 = A + B \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \\ C = 0 \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo teremos então que: 
$$(s+1) + \frac{1}{s \cdot (s^2+1)} = (s+1) + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{(-1) \cdot s}{(s^2+1)}$$

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Esta decomposição adopta esta forma porque um dos membros do denominador, mais especificamente o segundo, não tem raízes reais, isto é resulta em  $\sqrt{-n}$ 

5. Mostre que a mudança de variável:  $y(x) = x \cdot v(x)$ , implica:

**a)** 
$$\frac{dy(x)}{dx} = x \frac{dv(x)}{dx} + v(x)$$

R:

$$\frac{dy(x)}{dx} = \frac{d[x \cdot v(x)]}{dx} = \frac{dx}{\underbrace{dx}} \cdot [v(x)] + x \cdot \frac{d[v(x)]}{dx} = v(x) + x \cdot \frac{d[v(x)]}{dx}$$

**b)** 
$$\frac{d^2y(x)}{dx^2} = x\frac{d^2v(x)}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dv(x)}{dx}$$

R:

$$\frac{d^2y(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{dy(x)}{dx} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ v(x) + x \cdot \frac{d[v(x)]}{dx} \right] = \frac{d[v(x)]}{dx} + \frac{d}{dx} \left[ x \cdot \frac{d[v(x)]}{dx} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ v(x) + x \cdot \frac{d[v(x)]}{dx} \right] = \frac{d}{dx$$

$$= \frac{d[v(x)]}{dx} + \left[\frac{dx}{dx} \cdot \left[\frac{d[v(x)]}{dx}\right] + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{d[v(x)]}{dx}\right]\right] = \frac{d[v(x)]}{dx} + \frac{d[v(x)]}{dx} + x \cdot \frac{d^2[v(x)]}{dx^2} =$$

$$=2\frac{d[v(x)]}{dx} + x \cdot \frac{d^2[v(x)]}{dx^2}$$

6. Recordando que se F(x; y) é uma função real de classe  $C^1$ , então:

$$dF(x; y) = \frac{\partial F(x; y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F(x; y)}{\partial y} dy$$

Determine o diferencial total das seguintes funções:

**a)** 
$$f(x; y) = y - x^2 - c$$

R:

Atendendo ao que se encontra descrito no enunciado, teremos que:

• 
$$\frac{\partial f(x;y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y - x^2 - c) = \frac{\partial(y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(c)}{\partial x} = 0 - 2x - 0 = -2x$$

• 
$$\frac{\partial f(x; y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y - x^2 - c) = \frac{\partial(y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(c)}{\partial y} = 1 - 0 - 0 = 1$$

Logo: 
$$df(x; y) = \frac{\partial f(x; y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f(x; y)}{\partial y} dy \Leftrightarrow df(x; y) = (-2x)dx + (1)dy$$

**b)** 
$$g(x; y) = y^2x + 4x^2y - c^2$$

R:

Atendendo ao que se encontra descrito no enunciado, teremos que:

• 
$$\frac{\partial g(x;y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y^2 x + 4x^2 y - c^2) = \frac{\partial (y^2 x)}{\partial x} + 4 \frac{\partial (x^2 y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (c^2)}{\partial x} =$$

$$= \left( \underbrace{\frac{\partial(y^2)}{\partial x}}_{=0} \cdot x + y^2 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial(x)}{\partial x}}_{=1} \right) + 4 \cdot \left( \underbrace{\frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial x}}_{=2x} \cdot y + x^2 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial(y)}{\partial x}}_{=0} \right) - \underbrace{\frac{\partial(c^2)}{\partial x}}_{=0} = y^2 + 4 \cdot (2xy) = y^2 + 8xy$$

• 
$$\frac{\partial g(x;y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2 x + 4x^2 y - c^2) = \frac{\partial (y^2 x)}{\partial y} + 4 \frac{\partial (x^2 y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial (c^2)}{\partial y} =$$

$$= \left( \underbrace{\frac{\partial(y^2)}{\partial y}}_{=2y} \cdot x + y^2 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial(x)}{\partial y}}_{=0} \right) + 4 \cdot \left( \underbrace{\frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial y}}_{=0} \cdot y + x^2 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial(y)}{\partial y}}_{=1} \right) - \underbrace{\frac{\partial(c^2)}{\partial y}}_{=0} = 2y + 4x^2$$

Logo: 
$$dg(x; y) = \frac{\partial g(x; y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial g(x; y)}{\partial y} dy \Leftrightarrow dg(x; y) = (y^2 + 8xy) dx + (2y + 4x^2) dy$$

c) 
$$h(x; y) = y \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^y$$

Atendendo ao que se encontra descrito no enunciado, teremos que:

• 
$$\frac{\partial h(x; y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^y) = \frac{\partial (y \cdot e^x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (x \cdot e^y)}{\partial x} =$$

$$= \left( \underbrace{\frac{\partial(y)}{\partial x} \cdot e^x + y \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial(e^x)}{\partial x}}_{=e^x} \right) + \left( \underbrace{\frac{\partial(x)}{\partial x} \cdot e^y + x \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial(e^y)}{\partial x}}_{=0} \right) = y \cdot e^x + e^y$$

• 
$$\frac{\partial h(x; y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^y) = \frac{\partial (y \cdot e^x)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (x \cdot e^y)}{\partial y} =$$

$$= \left( \underbrace{\frac{\partial(y)}{\partial y} \cdot e^x + y \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial(e^x)}{\partial y}}_{=0} \right) + \left( \underbrace{\frac{\partial(x)}{\partial y} \cdot e^y + x \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial(e^y)}{\partial y}}_{=e^y} \right) = e^x + x \cdot e^y$$

Logo: 
$$dh(x; y) = \frac{\partial h(x; y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial h(x; y)}{\partial y} dy \Leftrightarrow dh(x; y) = (y \cdot e^x + e^y) dx + (e^x + x \cdot e^y) dy$$

$$\mathbf{d)} \quad m(x; y) = \cos(xy)$$

R:

Atendendo ao que se encontra descrito no enunciado, teremos que:

• 
$$\frac{\partial m(x;y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\cos(xy)) = -sen(xy) \cdot \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial x} = -sen(xy) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial(x)}{\partial x} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{\partial(y)}{\partial x} \right| = -y \cdot sen(xy)$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{\partial m(x;y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos(xy)) = -\operatorname{sen}(xy) \cdot \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial y} = -\operatorname{sen}(xy) \cdot \left[ \underbrace{\frac{\partial(x)}{\partial y}}_{=0} \cdot y + x \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial(y)}{\partial y}}_{=1} \right] = -x \cdot \operatorname{sen}(xy)$$

Logo: 
$$dm(x; y) = \frac{\partial m(x; y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial m(x; y)}{\partial y} dy \Leftrightarrow dm(x; y) = [-y \cdot sen(xy)] dx + [-x \cdot sen(xy)] dy$$

# 7. Para cada uma das seguintes relações implícitas determine $\frac{dy}{dx}$ :

**a)** 
$$x^2 + y^2 = 3$$

R:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d(x^2)}{dx} + \frac{d(y^2)}{dx} - \frac{d(3)}{dx} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(2 \cdot x^{2-1} \cdot \frac{d(x)}{\underbrace{dx}}\right) + \left(2 \cdot y^{2-1} \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right) - 0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(2 \cdot x\right) + \left(2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2 \cdot x}{2 \cdot y} = -\frac{x}{y}$$

**b)** 
$$yx + y^2 = k$$

R:

$$yx + y^2 = k \Leftrightarrow yx + y^2 - k = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d(yx)}{dx} + \frac{d(y^2)}{dx} - \frac{d(k)}{dx} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot x + y \cdot \frac{d(x)}{\underbrace{dx}}\right] + \left[2 \cdot y^{2-1} \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right] - \underbrace{\frac{d(x)}{dx}}_{=0} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] + \left[2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{d$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot (x+2y)\right] + y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x+2y}$$

$$\mathbf{c)} \quad \mathbf{y} \cdot e^{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}} = 1$$

R:

$$y \cdot e^{xy} = 1 \Leftrightarrow y \cdot e^{xy} - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d(y \cdot e^{xy})}{dx} - \frac{d(1)}{dx} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \frac{d(e^{xy})}{dx}\right] - \underbrace{\frac{d(1)}{dx}}_{=0} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d(y)}{dx} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \frac{d(xy)}{dx}\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{d(y)}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left[e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{d(x)}{dx} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx}\right)\right]\right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot \left( e^{xy} \cdot y + e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y^2 \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \left( e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x \right) + y^2 \cdot e^{xy} \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} + y \cdot x \cdot e^{xy}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 \cdot e^{xy}}{e^{xy} \cdot (1 + y \cdot x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2}{1 + y \cdot x}$$

$$d) \quad sen(xy) = y$$

R

$$sen(xy) = y \Leftrightarrow sen(xy) - y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d(sen(xy))}{dx} - \frac{d(y)}{dx} = 0 \Leftrightarrow cos(xy) \cdot \frac{d(xy)}{dx} - \frac{d(y)}{dx} = 0 \Leftrightarrow cos(xy) \cdot \frac{d(xy)}{dx} = 0 \Leftrightarrow cos(xy) \cdot \frac{d(xy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(xy) \cdot \left[ \underbrace{\frac{d(x)}{dx}}_{=1} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{d(y)}{dx} \right] - \underbrace{\frac{d(y)}{dx}}_{=1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow y \cdot \cos(xy) + x \cdot \cos(xy) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \cdot \cos(xy) - 1) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -y \cdot \cos(xy) \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y \cdot \cos(xy)}{x \cdot \cos(xy) - 1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y \cdot \cos(xy)}{1 - x \cdot \cos(xy)}$$

## 8. Determine as funções mais gerais que verificam:

a) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F(x;y)}{\partial x} = y \cdot e^{xy} \\ \frac{\partial F(x;y)}{\partial y} = x \cdot e^{xy} + 2y \end{cases}$$

R:

Entre as duas expressões apresentadas no sistema, a que parece ser mais simples de primitivar é a primeira, logo vamos começar por primitivar em ordem a x a seguinte função:

$$\frac{\partial F(x;y)}{\partial x} = y \cdot e^{xy} \Rightarrow P_x \left( \underbrace{y \cdot e^{xy}}_{u'} \right) = e^{xy} + \varphi(y) \Rightarrow F(x;y) = e^{xy} + \varphi(y)$$

Agora vamos determinar a derivada da função obtida em ordem a y, para posteriormente se substituir na segunda expressão do sistema, pelo que:

$$\frac{\partial F(x;y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( e^{xy} + \varphi(y) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( e^{xy} \right) + \varphi'(y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( e^{xy} \right) + \varphi'(y) = e^{xy} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy) + \varphi'(y) = e^{xy} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy)$$

$$= e^{xy} \cdot \left( \underbrace{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot y + x \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial y}}_{u', y + u, v'} \right) + \varphi'(y) = e^{xy} \cdot x + \varphi'(y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F(x; y)}{\partial y} = e^{xy} \cdot x + \varphi'(y)$$

Substituindo então este resultado na segunda expressão teremos:

$$\frac{\partial F(x;y)}{\partial y} = x \cdot e^{xy} + 2y \Leftrightarrow e^{xy} \cdot x + \varphi'(y) = x \cdot e^{xy} + 2y \Leftrightarrow \varphi'(y) = 2y$$

Assim sendo: 
$$\varphi'(y) = 2y \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = P_y(2y) \Leftrightarrow \varphi(y) = y^2 + C$$

Logo: 
$$F(x; y) = e^{xy} + \varphi(y) \Leftrightarrow F(x; y) = e^{xy} + y^2 + C$$

**b)** 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial G(x;y)}{\partial x} = e^{x} \cdot [\cos(xy) - y \cdot sen(xy)] \\ \frac{\partial G(x;y)}{\partial y} = -x \cdot e^{x} \cdot sen(xy) \end{cases}$$

Entre as duas expressões apresentadas no sistema, a que parece ser mais simples de primitivar é a segunda, logo vamos começar por primitivar em ordem a y a seguinte função:

$$\frac{\partial G(x;y)}{\partial y} = -x \cdot e^x \cdot sen(xy) \Rightarrow P_y \left[ -x \cdot e^x \cdot sen(xy) \right] = {}^{9}x \cdot e^x \cdot P_y \left[ -sen(xy) \right] = {}^{10}$$

$$= e^{x} \cdot P_{y} \underbrace{\left[ \underbrace{-sen(xy)}_{sen(u)} \cdot \underbrace{x}_{\frac{du}{dy}} \right]}_{=\cos(xy)} = e^{x} \cdot \cos(xy) + \phi(x) \Rightarrow G(x; y) = e^{x} \cdot \cos(xy) + \phi(x)$$

Agora vamos determinar a derivada da função obtida em ordem a x, para posteriormente se substituir na primeira expressão do sistema, pelo que:

$$\frac{\partial G(x;y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + \phi(x) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( e^x \cdot \cos(xy) \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \phi(x) \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(e^x) \cdot \cos(xy) + (e^x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\cos(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right) + \phi'(x) = \left(e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + e^x \cdot (-sen(xy)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)\right)$$

$$= e^{x} \cdot \cos(xy) - y \cdot e^{x} \cdot sen(xy) + \phi'(x) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial G(x, y)}{\partial x} = e^{x} \cdot \cos(xy) - y \cdot e^{x} \cdot sen(xy) + \phi'(x)$$

-

Como a primitação vai ser feita em ordem a y, então, todo e qualquer termo que não seja composto por y deverá ser tratado como

Agora teremos que proceder ao re-arranjo desta primitiva por forma a poder aplicar a seguinte primitiva genérica:  $P-sen(u)\frac{du}{dx}$ 

Substituindo então este resultado na primeira expressão teremos:

$$\frac{\partial G(x; y)}{\partial x} = e^{x} \cdot \left[\cos(xy) - y \cdot sen(xy)\right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x \cdot \cos(xy) - y \cdot e^x \cdot sen(xy) + \phi'(x) = e^x \cdot [\cos(xy) - y \cdot sen(xy)] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x \cdot \cos(xy) - y \cdot e^x \cdot sen(xy) + \phi'(x) = e^x \cdot \cos(xy) - y \cdot e^x \cdot sen(xy) \Leftrightarrow \phi'(x) = 0$$

Assim sendo: 
$$\phi'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(x) = P_x(C) \Leftrightarrow \phi(x) = C$$

Logo: 
$$G(x; y) = e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + \phi(x) \Leftrightarrow G(x; y) = e^x \cdot \cos(xy) + C$$

9. Sabendo que se um sistema linear de ordem n, nas n variáveis  $x_1; x_2; ...; x_n$ , for equivalente à equação matricial:  $D \cdot X = B$ , e se  $|D| \neq 0$ , então as suas soluções segundo a "regra de Cramer" são:

$$x_1 = \frac{|D_{x_1}|}{|D|}; \quad x_2 = \frac{|D_{x_2}|}{|D|}; ...; x_n = \frac{|D_{x_n}|}{|D|},$$

onde  $D_{x_i}$  é a matriz que se obtém substituindo a i-ésima coluna de D pelo vector B, mostre que a "regra de Cramer" para n=2 se escreve:

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \implies x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & d_{12} \\ b_2 & d_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} \end{vmatrix}}; \quad x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} d_{11} & b_1 \\ d_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

a) 
$$\begin{cases} x + 3y = 63 \\ 2x - y = 7 \end{cases}$$

R:

$$\begin{cases} x + 3y = 63 \\ 2x - y = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 63 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Pela aplicação da "regra de Cramer", teremos então}$$

• 
$$x = \frac{\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{63} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{[63 \cdot (-1)] - (7 \cdot 3)}{[1 \cdot (-1)] - (2 \cdot 3)} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-63 - 21}{-1 - 6} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-84}{-7} \Leftrightarrow x = 12$$

• 
$$y = \frac{\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1} & \frac{-1}{63} \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix}}{\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1} & \frac{-1}{3} \\ 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{(1 \cdot 7) - (2 \cdot 63)}{[1 \cdot (-1)] - (2 \cdot 3)} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{7 - 126}{-1 - 6} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{-119}{-7} \Leftrightarrow y = 17$$

**b)** 
$$\begin{cases} f(x) + 2g(x) = x \\ 2f(x) - g(x) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) + 2g(x) = x \\ 2f(x) - g(x) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} f(x) \\ g(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Pela aplicação da "regra de Cramer"},$$

teremos então que:

• 
$$f(x) = \frac{\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{[x \cdot (-1)] - (1 \cdot 2)}{[1 \cdot (-1)] - (2 \cdot 2)} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{-x - 2}{-1 - 4} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{-(x + 2)}{-5} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{x + 2}{5}$$

$$\bullet \quad g(x) = \frac{\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{x} \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} \Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{(1 \cdot 1) - (2 \cdot x)}{[1 \cdot (-1)] - (2 \cdot 2)} \Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{1 - 2x}{-1 - 4} \Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{-(-1 + 2x)}{-5} \Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{1 - 2x}{-5} \Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{-(-1 + 2x)}{-5} \Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{2x - 1}{5}$$

c) 
$$\begin{cases} f(x) - x \cdot g(x) = e^x - 1 \\ x \cdot f(x) + x^2 \cdot g(x) = x \cdot (e^x + 1) \end{cases}$$

R:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) - x \cdot g(x) = e^x - 1 \\ x \cdot f(x) + x^2 \cdot g(x) = x \cdot (e^x + 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -x \\ x & x^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} f(x) \\ g(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^x - 1 \\ x \cdot (e^x + 1) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Pela} \quad \text{aplicação} \quad \text{data}$$

"regra de Cramer", teremos então que:

$$f(x) = \frac{\det \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{e^x - 1} & \overrightarrow{-x} \\ x \cdot (e^x + 1) & x^2 \end{vmatrix}}{\det \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{1} & -\overrightarrow{x} \\ x & x^2 \end{vmatrix}} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{\left[ (e^x - 1) \cdot x^2 \right] - \left[ x \cdot (e^x + 1) \cdot (-x) \right]}{\left[ 1 \cdot x^2 \right] - \left[ x \cdot (-x) \right]} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{\left[ \left( e^x - 1 \right) \cdot x^2 \right] + \left[ x^2 \cdot \left( e^x + 1 \right) \right]}{x^2 + x^2} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot \left( e^x - 1 + e^x + 1 \right)}{2x^2} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot e^x}{2x^2} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = e^x$$

• 
$$g(x) = \frac{\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1} & e^{x} - 1 \\ x & x \cdot (e^{x} + 1) \end{vmatrix}}{\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1} & -x \\ x & x^{2} \end{vmatrix}} \Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{\left[1 \cdot x \cdot (e^{x} + 1)\right] - \left[x \cdot (e^{x} - 1)\right]}{\left[1 \cdot x^{2}\right] - \left[x \cdot (-x)\right]} \Leftrightarrow$$
$$\Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{\left[x \cdot (e^{x} + 1)\right] - \left[x \cdot (e^{x} - 1)\right]}{x^{2} + x^{2}} \Leftrightarrow$$
$$\Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{x \cdot (e^{x} + 1 - e^{x} + 1)}{2x^{2}} \Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{2x}{2x^{2}} \Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$