Teste 1 de Cálculo I

(Engenharia Biomédica)

Duração: 1h30

2 de Dezembro de 2009

Regras a respeitar adicionalmente:

- Não é permitida a consulta de quaisquer livros ou textos de apoio.
- A resolução completa de cada pergunta inclui a justificação do raciocínio utilizado bem como a apresentação dos cálculos efectuados.
- Não serão prestados quaisquer esclarecimentos adicionais. Se tiver dúvidas, apresente-as por escrito no seu teste, para que as mesmas possam vir a ser tidas em conta na correcção.
- Qualquer tentativa de fraude será punida com a anulação imediata da prova.
- 1. (2.0val.) Considere a função $f(x) = 2 + \arcsin(2x + 1)$.
 - (a) Determine o domínio e o contradomínio de f.
 - (b) Calcule $f(\frac{-1}{4})$.
 - (c) Caracterize f^{-1} .
 - (d) Resolva a equação $f(x) = 2 + \frac{\pi}{6}$.
- 2. (2.0val.) Considere a equação $x^3 xy y^2 = 1$ que define implicitamente y em função de x.
 - (a) Determine y'.
 - (b) Obtenha a equação da recta tangente à curva no ponto (1, -1).
- 3. (2.0 val.) Prove, usando a definição de primitiva que

$$\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1-\sqrt{x})} dx = \ln(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1}) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- 4. (2.0 val.) Calcule a seguinte primitiva imediata $\int \frac{1}{4e^x + e^{-x}} dx$.
- 5. (2.0 val.) Usando primitivação de funções racionais, determine $\int \frac{2x^2+1}{x^3+x^2} dx$.
- 6. (2.0 val.) Calcule por partes: $\int x^3 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx.$
- 7. (2.0 val.) Calcule por substituição: $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 4}} dx.$
- 8. (6.0 val.) Calcule as seguintes primitivas

(a)
$$\int \sin^3(3x) \sqrt{\cos(3x)} dx;$$

(b)
$$\int \frac{e^{3x}}{e^x + 1} dx;$$

(c)
$$\int x^2 \cos(2x) dx$$

a)
$$Df = dn \in \mathbb{R}$$
: $-1 \le 2n + 1 \le 14$
= $dn \in \mathbb{R}$: $-2 \le 2n \le 04 = dn \in \mathbb{R}$: $-1 \le n \le 0$ = $[-1,0]$

$$-\frac{17}{2} \leq \alpha R(\sin(2\pi+1)) \leq \frac{17}{2}$$

$$2 - \frac{17}{2} \leq 2 + \alpha L(\sin(2\pi+1)) \leq 2 + \frac{17}{2}$$

b)
$$f(-\frac{1}{4}) = 2 + accsin(2.(-\frac{1}{4}) + 1)$$

= $2 + accsin(\frac{1}{2})$
= $2 + \frac{11}{6}$

c) Enção inverso.

$$\mathcal{D}_{f-1} = \mathcal{D}_{f} \qquad \mathcal{D}_{f-1} = \mathcal{D}_{f} \\
= \left[2 - \overline{11} \right] \quad z + \overline{12} \right] \qquad = \left[-1, 0 \right]$$

$$\chi = -1 + \sin(\gamma - 2)$$

$$2 + auc sin (2\pi + 1) = 2 + \frac{11}{6}$$

$$auc sin (2\pi + 1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$2\pi + 1 = \frac{1}{2} = p y = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$2\alpha) \quad \chi^{3} \cdot \chi 4 - 4^{2} = 1$$

$$3\chi^{2} - 4 - \chi 4' - 244' = 0$$

$$3\chi^{2} - 4 - 4' (\chi + 24) = 0$$

$$-4' (\chi + 24) = -3\chi^{2} + 4$$

$$4' = \frac{4 - 3\chi^{2}}{-(\chi + 24)} = \frac{3\chi^{2} - 4}{\chi + 24}$$

Eq. de pouz tanjenie

Y=mx+b com m=y'(1)

$$Y'(1) = \frac{3(1)^2 - (-1)}{1 + 2(-1)}$$
 (porce (1,-1))
$$= \frac{3+1}{1 \cdot 3} = -4$$

Y=-4n+b : colculo de b :

la ponto ao tau fencia P(1,-1) tem-10:

Eq. do porte tau jeute a funço no printo P/1,-1)

Por de finice de finitiz de una função

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{N-1}} \right]^{\frac{2}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{N}(1-\sqrt{N})}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}-1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x$$

$$Q.A: \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}-1}\right)' = \frac{0-(\sqrt{N}-1)'}{(\sqrt{N}-1)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{N}}}{(\sqrt{N}-1)^2} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{N}(\sqrt{N}-1)^2}$$

4.
$$\int \frac{1}{4e^{y}+e^{-y}} dy = \int \frac{1}{e^{-y}(4e^{2y}+1)} dy =$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{x}}{4e^{2x}+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2e^{x}}{(2e^{x})^{2}+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{auctg}(2e^{x})+C,$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{x}}{4e^{2x}+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2e^{x}}{(2e^{x})^{2}+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{auctg}(2e^{x})+C,$$

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5.
$$\int \frac{2\eta^2 + 1}{\eta^3 + \eta^2} d\eta$$

Passol: A fract o' proprie gr N(n) < gr D(n)

Passoz: Docamposiços do donominodon

Passos: Docomposição de fracçó nume somo de elementes simples.

$$\frac{2x^{2}+1}{x^{3}+x^{2}} = \frac{2x^{2}+1}{x^{2}(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x^{2}} + \frac{B}{x} + \frac{C}{x+1}$$
(x+1) x^{2}

$$7 = 0$$
 $1 = A + 0 + 0$ $A = 1$ A

Passoy: Colculo de finetre

$$\int \frac{2\eta^{2}+1}{\eta^{3}+\eta^{2}} d\tau = \int \frac{1}{\eta^{2}} d\tau + \int \frac{1}{\chi} d\tau + \int \frac{3}{\eta+1} d\chi$$

6.
$$\int \eta^{3} \sqrt{1+\eta^{2}} \, d\eta = \int \frac{1}{3^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{2}} \frac{1}$$

 $=\frac{1}{3}\left(1+\eta^{2}\right)^{3/2}\cdot\eta^{2}-\frac{2}{15}\left(1+\eta^{2}\right)^{5/2}+C, CER$

$$\frac{7}{\chi^2 \sqrt{\chi^2 - 4}} d\chi$$

$$n = z \operatorname{sect} = p \quad \frac{\pi}{z} = \operatorname{sect} = p \quad \frac{\pi}{z} - \frac{1}{\cos t} = p \quad \cot t = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$= 0 \quad t = \operatorname{arr.cm} \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\pi^2 \sqrt{\pi^2 - 4}} d\pi = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen}\left(\operatorname{aucun} \frac{2}{\pi}\right) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

8 a)
$$\int \sin^3(3x) \sqrt{(3x)} dx = \int \sin^3(3x) ((3x))^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

= $\int \sin 3x \sin^2 3x ((3x))^{\frac{1}{2}} dx =$

$$= \int \sin 3\pi \left(1 - \cos^2 3\pi\right) \left(\cos 3\pi\right)^{1/3} d\pi =$$

=
$$\int \sin 3x (\cos 3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \sin 3x \cos 3x (\cos 3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx =$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\int_{-3}^{3}\frac{3\sin 3x(\omega_{3}x)}{1}(\omega_{3}x)(\omega_{3}x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{3/2}}{12} + C \right) + C \right), C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$t = e^{x}$$

$$x = \ln t = r dx = \frac{1}{t} dx$$

$$\int \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{x} + r} dx$$

$$\int \frac{t^3}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \frac{t^2}{t+1} dt$$
fracq imporpa

$$\frac{t^{2}-t}{-t^{2}-t} = \int_{-t}^{t-1} t^{2} dt + \int_{-t}^{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{t^{2}}{z} - t + |u| + |t| + 1$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t^2} - t + \frac{1}{t+1} dt$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{z} - t + \frac{1}{t+1} +$$

$$\int \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{n}+1} dn = \frac{(e^{n})^{2}}{2} = e^{n} + \ln(e^{n}+1) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

8c)
$$\int n^2 \omega_1 z \pi dn = \int \omega_1 z \pi dn \cdot n^2 - \int \left[\int \omega_1 z \pi dn \cdot (n^2) \right] dn$$

=
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 sinzm. $\pi^2 - \frac{1}{2}$ $\int sinzm. $z\pi d\pi =$$

= 1/2 Sinzy, x2 + = conzx, x - + Sinzx + C, CER