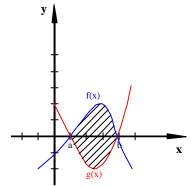
Teoria



A área definida por estas duas curvas é dada por:

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{g(x)}^{f(x)} (1) dy \qquad dx \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{a}^{b} [y]_{g(x)}^{f(x)} dx \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{a}^{b} [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

$$\underbrace{\int_{a}^{1} \text{primitivaem ordem a y}}_{2^{a} \text{ primitivaem ordem a x}}$$

Nota: Num integral duplo ou triplo, nunca pode existir o termo **x** nos extremos de integração do primeiro integral.

1. Calcule os seguintes integrais duplos:

a)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{1}^{2} (x^2 + 3y) dx dy$$

R:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{1}^{2} (x^{2} + 3y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + 3xy \right]_{1}^{2} dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) - \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y \right) dy = \int_{0}^{0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{8}{3} + 6 \cdot y - \frac{1}{3} - 3 \cdot y \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{7}{3} + 3 \cdot y \right] dy = \left[\frac{7}{3} \cdot y + 3 \cdot \frac{y^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{1} =$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{7}{3} \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot \frac{1^2}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{7}{3} \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot \frac{0^2}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{7}{3} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 2} + \frac{3 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{14 + 9}{6} = \frac{23}{6}$$

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b)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{x}^{3x} \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} dy dx$$

R:

$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{x}^{3x} \frac{1}{(x+y)^{2}} dy dx = \int_{1}^{2} \int_{x}^{3x} (x+y)^{-2} dy dx = \int_{1}^{2} \int_{x}^{3x} \underbrace{(x+y)^{-2}}_{u^{a}} dy dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\frac{(x+y)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} \right]_{x}^{3x} dx =$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \left[\frac{(x+3x)^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{(x+x)^{-1}}{-1} \right] dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[-(x+3x)^{-1} + (x+x)^{-1} \right] dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{4x} \right] dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\frac{2-1}{4x} \right] dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{4x} \right] dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2x} \right] dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\frac{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int_{1}^{2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[\ln|x| \right]_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[\ln|2| - \ln|1| \right] = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln|2|$$

$$\mathbf{c}) \quad \int_{1}^{e} \int_{0}^{e^{x^2}} (x) dy dx$$

R:

$$\int_{1}^{e} \int_{\ln x}^{e^{x^2}} (x) dy dx = \int_{1}^{e} [xy]_{\ln x}^{e^{x^2}} dx = \int_{1}^{e} [x \cdot e^{x^2} - x \cdot \ln x] dx = \int_{1}^{e} (x \cdot e^{x^2}) dx - \int_{1}^{e} (x \cdot \ln x) dx = \int_{1}^{e} (x \cdot \ln x) dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\underbrace{2 \cdot x}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{e^{x^{2}}}_{e^{u}} \right) dx - \int_{1}^{e} \left(\underbrace{x}_{v'} \cdot \underbrace{\ln x}_{u} \right) dx = 2$$
Integral regranisqo

$$^{1} P(u' \cdot u^{a}) = \frac{u^{a+1}}{a+1} + C$$

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² $P(u' \cdot e^u) = e^u + C$; $P(u \cdot v') = u \cdot v - P(u' \cdot v) \rightarrow \text{Primitivação por partes.}$

Cálculos Auxiliares para a Integração por Partes

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln x \Rightarrow u' = \frac{x'}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = x \Rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(u \cdot v') = u \cdot v - P(u' \cdot v) \Leftrightarrow P(\ln x \cdot x) = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - P\left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow P(\ln x \cdot x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - P\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow P(\ln x \cdot x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1}\right)\right) \Leftrightarrow P(\ln x \cdot x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right) + C$$

Assim sendo teremos por substituição em * que:

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{x^2} \right]_1^{e} - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - \left(\frac{x^2}{4} \right) \right]_1^{e} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{e^2} - \underbrace{e^{1^2}}_{=e} \right] - \left[\left(\frac{e^2}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\ln e}_{=1} - \left(\frac{e^2}{4} \right) \right) - \left(\frac{1^2}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\ln 1}_{=0} - \left(\frac{1^2}{4} \right) \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{x^2} \right]_1^{e} - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - \left(\frac{x^2}{4} \right) \right]_1^{e} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{e^2} - \underbrace{e^{1^2}}_{=e} \right] - \left[\left(\frac{e^2}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\ln e}_{=1} - \left(\frac{e^2}{4} \right) \right) - \left(\frac{1^2}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\ln 1}_{=0} - \left(\frac{1^2}{4} \right) \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{x^2} \right]_1^{e} - \left[\frac{e^{2^2}}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\ln 2}_{=0} - \left(\frac{e^{2^2}}{4} \right) \right]_1^{e} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{x^2} \cdot \underbrace{\ln 2}_{=0} - \left(\frac{e^{2^2}}{4} \right) \right]_1^{e} - \left[\frac{e^{2^2}}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\ln 2}_{=0} - \left(\frac{e^{2^2}}{4} \right) \right]_1^{e} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\ln 2}_{=0} - \underbrace{\ln 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{e^2} - e \right] - \left(\frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{d}) \int_{0}^{2p} \int_{3 \cdot senq}^{2} (r \cdot \cos q) dr dq$$

R:

$$\int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \int_{0.3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} (r \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}) dr d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\left(\frac{2^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right) - \left(\frac{(3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q})^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{r^{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right]_{3 \cdot sen\mathbf{q}}^{2} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2p} \left[(2 \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}) - \left(\frac{9 \cdot \sin^{2} \mathbf{q}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} = \int_{0}^{2p} (2 \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}) d\mathbf{q} - \int_{0}^{2p} \left(\frac{9 \cdot \sin^{2} \mathbf{q}}{2} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \right) d\mathbf{q} =$$

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$$=2\cdot\int_{0}^{2p}(\cos q)dq-\frac{9}{2}\cdot\int_{0}^{2p}\left(\underbrace{(senq)^{2}}_{u^{a}}\cdot\underbrace{\cos q}_{u^{c}}\right)dq=^{3}2\cdot\left[senq\right]_{0}^{2p}-\frac{9}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{(senq)^{2+1}}{2+1}\right]_{0}^{2p}=$$

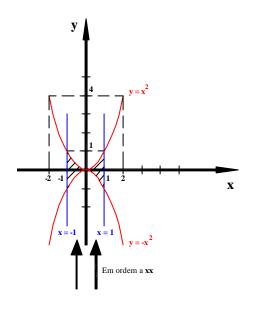
$$=2\cdot\left[\underbrace{sen(2\boldsymbol{p})}_{=0}-\underbrace{sen(0)}_{=0}\right]-\frac{9}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{\underbrace{(sen(2\boldsymbol{p}))^3}}{3}-\frac{\underbrace{(sen0)^3}}{3}\right]=0$$

2. Calcule o integral duplo:

a)
$$\iint_D (x^2 - 2y) dx dy$$
, onde: $D = \{x \in \Re : -1 \le x \le 1; -x^2 \le y \le x^2\}$

R:

Antes de mais vamos começar por representar graficamente o campo D:



A intersecção assinalada na figura ao lado resulta das condições:

$$D = \left\{ x \in \Re : -1 \le x \le 1; -x^2 \le y \le x^2 \right\}$$

Assim sendo teremos os seguintes limites de integração:

$$\int_{-1-x^{2}}^{1} \int_{-1-x^{2}}^{x^{2}} (x^{2} - 2y) dy dx$$

³
$$P(u'\cdot u^a) = \frac{u^{a+1}}{a+1} + C$$

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Calculando agora o valor do integral teremos que:

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

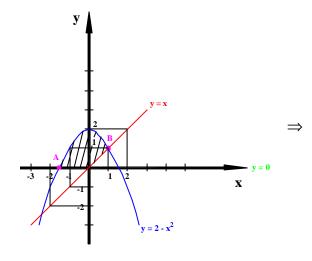
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{2} \cdot x^{2} - \frac{2 \cdot (x^{2})^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x^{2} \cdot (-x^{2}) - \frac{2 \cdot (-x^{2})^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x^{4} - x^{4} \right) \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(x^{4} - x^{4} \right) - \left(-x$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[x^{4} - x^{4} + x^{4} + x^{4} \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[2x^{4} \right] dx = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{x^{4+1}}{4+1} \right]_{-1}^{1} = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{1^{5}}{5} - \frac{(-1)^{5}}{5} \right] = \frac{4}{5}$$

b)
$$\iint_D (xy^2 + 1) dx dy$$
, onde: **D** é um campo limitado $y \le 2 - x^2$; $y \ge 0$ e $y \ge x$

R:

Antes de mais vamos começar por representar graficamente o campo D:



A intersecção assinalada na figura ao lado resulta das condições:

$$y \le 2 - x^2$$
; $y \ge 0$ e $y \ge x$

Assim sendo teremos os seguintes pontos de intersecção, ponto A e ponto B:

$$A \rightarrow \left\{2 - x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}\right\} \Rightarrow \left\{x = -\sqrt{2}\right\}$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -----\\ x = 1 & \checkmark \underbrace{x = -2}_{\text{Pelaobservaçãodo gráfico} \\ \text{esteponto \'e eliminado.}} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1\\ y = x = 1 \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo teremos os seguintes limites de integração: $\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0} \int_{0}^{2-x^2} (xy^2+1) dy dx + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{x}^{2-x^2} (xy^2+1) dy dx$

Calculando agora o valor do integral teremos que:

$$\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0} \int_{0}^{2-x^2} (xy^2 + 1) dy dx + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{x}^{2-x^2} (xy^2 + 1) dy dx = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0} \left[\frac{xy^{2+1}}{2+1} + y \right]_{0}^{2-x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{xy^{2+1}}{2+1} + y \right]_{x}^{2-x^2} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{xy^{2+1}}{2+1} + y \right]_{0}^{2-x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0} \left[\left(\frac{x \cdot (2 - x^{2})^{3}}{3} + (2 - x^{2}) \right) - \left(\frac{x \cdot (0)^{3}}{3} + (0) \right) \right] dx + \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{x \cdot (2 - x^{2})^{3}}{3} + (2 - x^{2}) \right) - \left(\frac{x \cdot (x)^{3}}{3} + x \right) \right] dx = 0$$

$$= \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0} \left[\left(\frac{x \cdot (2 - x^2)^3}{3} + (2 - x^2) \right) dx + \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{x \cdot (2 - x^2)^3}{3} + (2 - x^2) \right) - \left(\frac{x^4}{3} + x \right) \right] dx =$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0}x\cdot(2-x^2)^3\,dx+\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0}(2-x^2)\,dx+\frac{1}{3}\cdot\int_{0}^{1}x\cdot(2-x^2)^3\,dx+\int_{0}^{1}(2-x^2)\,dx-\frac{1}{3}\cdot\int_{0}^{1}x^4\,dx-\int_{0}^{1}x\,dx=$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0} \underbrace{-2x}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{(2-x^{2})^{3}}_{u^{a}} dx + \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0} (2-x^{2}) dx + \underbrace{+\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{0} \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \underbrace{-2x}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{(2-x^{2})^{3}}_{u^{a}} dx + \int_{0}^{1} (2-x^{2}) dx - \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \int_{0}^{1} x^{4} dx - \int_{0}^{1} x dx = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{0} \cdot \underbrace{-\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)}_{0} \cdot \underbrace{-\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{3$$

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$$=-\frac{1}{6}\cdot\left[\frac{\left(2-x^2\right)^{3+1}}{3+1}\right]_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0} + \left[2x-\frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1}\right]_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0} - \frac{1}{6}\cdot\left[\frac{\left(2-x^2\right)^{3+1}}{3+1}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[2x-\frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1}\right]_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{3}\cdot\left[\frac{x^{4+1}}{4+1}\right]_{0}^{1} - \left[\frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1}\right]_{0}^{1} = -\frac{1}{6}\cdot\left[\frac{x^{2}}{3+1}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[2x-\frac{x^{2}}{3+1}\right]_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{3}\cdot\left[\frac{x^{4+1}}{4+1}\right]_{0}^{1} - \left[\frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1}\right]_{0}^{1} = -\frac{1}{6}\cdot\left[\frac{x^{2}}{3+1}\right]_{0}^{1} + \left[2x-\frac{x^{2}}{3+1}\right]_{0}^{1} - \left[\frac{x^{2}}{3+1}\right]_{0}^{1} - \left[\frac{x^{2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(2 - x^2\right)^4}{4} \right]_{-\sqrt{2}}^0 + \left[2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-\sqrt{2}}^0 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(2 - x^2\right)^4}{4} \right]_0^1 + \left[2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^1 - \frac$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(2 - 0^2\right)^4}{4} - \frac{\left(2 - \left(-\sqrt{2}\right)^2\right)^4}{4} \right] + \left[\left(2 \cdot 0 - \frac{0^3}{3}\right) - \left(2 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}\right) - \frac{\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)^3}{3}\right) \right] - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(2 - 1^2\right)^4}{4} - \frac{\left(2 - 0^2\right)^4}{4} \right] + \left[\left(2 \cdot 1 - \frac{1^3}{3}\right) - \left(2 \cdot 0 - \frac{0^3}{3}\right) \right] - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} \right] - \left[\frac{1^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1^$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\frac{2^4}{4} \right] + \left[-\left(2 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2} \right) - \frac{\left(-\sqrt{2} \right)^3}{3} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2^4}{4} \right] + \left[\left(2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{5} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{6} + \left[-\left(2 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}\right) - \frac{\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)^2 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}\right)}{3}\right) \right] - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{4} - 4\right] + \left[\left(2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\right] - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{5}\right] - \left[\frac{1}{2}\right] =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{6} + \left[-\left(\frac{6 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}\right) - 2 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}\right)}{3}\right) \right] - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[-\frac{15}{4}\right] + \left[\frac{5}{3}\right] - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{5}\right] - \left[\frac{1}{2}\right] =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{6} + \frac{4 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{15}{24} + \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{-16 + 15 + 32 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 40 - 12}{24}\right) - \frac{1}{15} = \left(\frac{27 + 32 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{24}\right) - \frac{1}{15} = \left(\frac{2$$

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3. Coloque os limites de integração no integral duplo $\iint_S f(x;y) dx dy$. O campo S está definido pelas seguintes desigualdades:

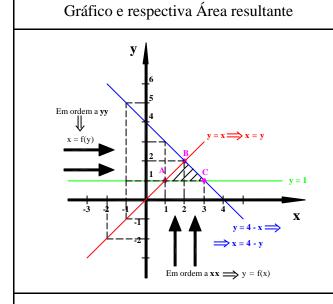
a)
$$y \le x$$
; $x + y \le 4$ e $y \ge 1$

R:

Antes de mais, vamos começar por descrever cada uma das desigualdades:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores					
$y \le x \Rightarrow y = x \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua}.$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y = x - y - x - receil conquii.	y = x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x + y \le 4 \Rightarrow y = 4 - x \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua}.$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x + y \le 4 \rightarrow y = 4 - x \rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua}.$	y = 4 - x	6	5	4	3	2
$y > 1 \rightarrow y - 1 \rightarrow Pacta paralala ao aivo dos y$						

 $y \ge 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow$ Recta paralela ao eixo dos x.



Pontos de intersecção

Ponto A:

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = (1;1)$$

Ponto B:

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = 4 - x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = x \\ x = 4 - x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$
$$\Rightarrow B = (2;2)$$

Ponto C:

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ y = 4 - x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ 1 = 4 - x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C = (3;1)$$

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Em ordem a x:
$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{1}^{x} f(x; y) dy dx + \int_{2}^{3} \int_{1}^{(4-x)} f(x; y) dy dx$$

Limites de integração

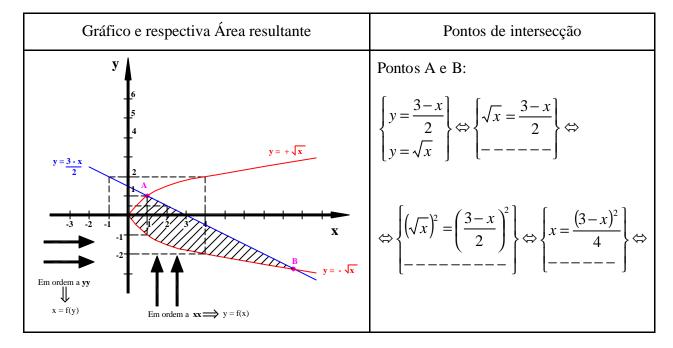
Em ordem a y:
$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{y}^{(4-y)} f(x; y) dx dy$$

b)
$$y^2 \le x \ e \ x \le 3 - 2y$$

R:

Antes de mais, vamos começar por descrever cada uma das desigualdades:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores					
	x	0	1	4		
$y^2 \le x \Rightarrow y^2 = x \Leftrightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \text{Parábola}.$	$y = \pm \sqrt{x}$	±0	± 1	±2		
2	х	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x \le 3 - 2y \Rightarrow y = \frac{3 - x}{2} \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua.}$	$y = \frac{3 - x}{2}$	5/2	2	3/2	1	1/2



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$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ 4x = 9 - 6x + x^2 \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x^2 - 10x + 9 = 0 \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times 1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9}}{2 \times$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{64}}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 \pm 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = 9 \lor x = 1 \\ y = \sqrt{9} \lor y = \sqrt{1} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 \pm 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{10 - 8}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{10 + 8}{2} \lor x = \frac{1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 9 \lor x = 1 \\ y = 3 \lor y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = (1;1) \text{ e } B = (9;-3) \Rightarrow \text{ pelo observado no gráfico.}$$

Em ordem a x:
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x; y) dy dx + \int_{1}^{9} \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\left(\frac{3-x}{2}\right)} f(x; y) dy dx$$

Limites de integração

Em ordem a y:
$$\int_{-3}^{1} \int_{y^2}^{(3-2y)} f(x; y) dx dy$$

c)
$$y \ge x$$
; $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ e $y \ge 1$

R:

Antes de mais, vamos começar por descrever cada uma das desigualdades:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores					
$y \ge x \Rightarrow y = x \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua.}$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$y \ge x \rightarrow y - x \rightarrow \text{Recta conqua.}$	y = x	-2	-1	0	1	2

 $x^2 + y^2 \le 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow$ Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio 2.

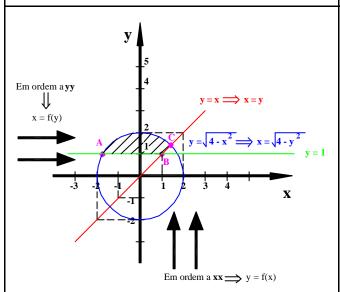
 $y \ge 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow$ Recta paralela ao eixo dos x.

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Ficha nº 08 Análise Matemática II

Gráfico e respectiva Área resultante

Pontos de intersecção



Ponto A:

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ y = \sqrt{4 - x^2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} - - - - - \\ 1 = \sqrt{4 - x^2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ y = \sqrt{4 - x^2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ----- \\ 1 = \sqrt{4 - x^2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ----- \\ (1)^2 = (\sqrt{4 - x^2})^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ----- \\ 1 = 4 - x^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \sqrt{3} \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underbrace{A = (-\sqrt{3}; 1)}_{\text{Peloque se pode ver no gráfico}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \sqrt{3} \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underbrace{A = \left(-\sqrt{3}; 1\right)}_{\text{Peloque sepode ver no gráfic}}$$

Ponto B:

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ y = x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B = (1;1)$$

Ponto C:

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = \sqrt{4 - x^2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ----- \\ x = \sqrt{4 - x^2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ----- \\ (x)^2 = (\sqrt{4 - x^2})^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ----- \\ x^2 = 4 - x^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \sqrt{2} \\ y = \pm \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C = (\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2})$$

Em ordem a x:
$$\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{1} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x; y) dy dx + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{x}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x; y) dy dx$$

Limites de integração

Em ordem a y:
$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{y} f(x; y) dx dy$$

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d)
$$x^2 + y^2 \le 4x$$

R:

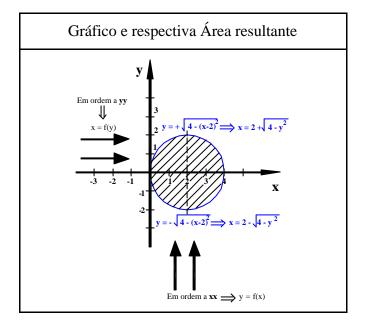
Perante esta desigualdade, teremos que antes de mais proceder ao seu rearranjo:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4x \Rightarrow x^{2} + y^{2} = 4x \Leftrightarrow x^{2} - 4x + y^{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^{2} - 4x + y^{2}) + 4 = (0) + 4^{4} \Leftrightarrow x^{2} + y^{2} = 4x \Leftrightarrow x^{2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 4x + 4) + y^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow (x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow Circunferência \begin{cases} Centro \rightarrow (2;0) \\ Raio \rightarrow \sqrt{4} = 2 \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo teremos então que começar por descrever cada uma das desigualdades:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores
$(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \text{Circunferência de centro (2;}$	0) e raio 2.



⁴ Somar e subtrair o mesmo valor em ambos os membros de uma mesma expressão nunca altera o resultado final. Neste caso procedeu-se a este passo para conseguir obter a expressão: $(x-2)^2$

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Em ordem a x:
$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^{2}}}^{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^{2}}} f(x; y) dy dx$$

Limites de integração

Em ordem a y:
$$\int_{-2(2-\sqrt{4-y^2})}^{2(2+\sqrt{4-y^2})} f(x;y) dx dy$$

4. Inverta a ordem de integração dos seguintes integrais:

a)
$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{3x^2}^{12x} f(x; y) dy dx$$

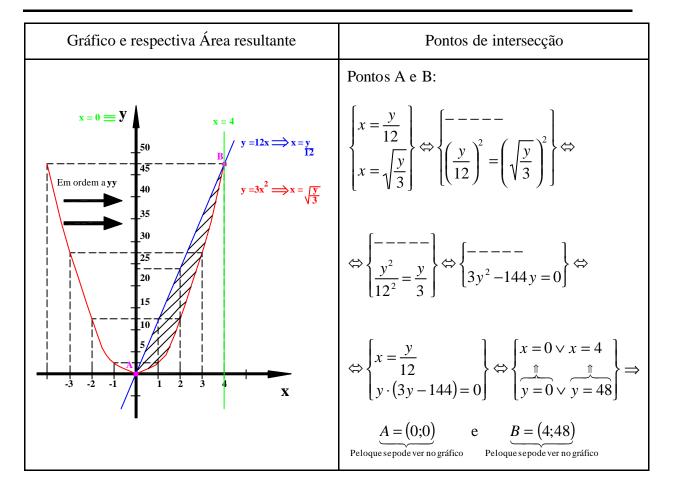
R:

Sabendo que:
$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{12x} f(x; y) dy dx = \int_{0}^{x=4} \int_{0}^{y=12x} f(x; y) dy dx \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 4 \\ 3x^2 \le y \le 12x \end{cases}$$

Então, vamos começar por descrever cada uma das desigualdades:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores						
$x \ge 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow$ Recta coincidente com o eixo dos y.							
$x \le 4 \Rightarrow x = 4 \Rightarrow$ Recta paralela ao eixo dos y.							
$y > 2y^2 \rightarrow y - 2y^2 \rightarrow Powholo$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2	
$y \ge 3x^2 \Rightarrow y = 3x^2 \Rightarrow Parábola.$	$y = 3x^2$	12	3	0	3	12	
$y < 12r \rightarrow y - 12r \rightarrow Pacta obliqua$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2	
$y \le 12x \Rightarrow y = 12x \Rightarrow Recta obliqua.$	y = 12x	-24	-12	0	12	24	

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O que é dado no enunciado é em ordem a x: $\int_{0.3x^2}^{4.12x} f(x; y) dy dx$

O que se pretende é inverter para em ordem a y: $\int_{0}^{48} \int_{\frac{y}{12}}^{\frac{y}{3}} f(x;y) dx dy$

b)
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{1-\frac{x^{2}}{4}}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} f(x; y) dy dx$$

R:

Sabendo que:
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{1-\frac{x^{2}}{4}}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} f(x;y) dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=2} \int_{y=1-\frac{x^{2}}{4}}^{y=\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} f(x;y) dy dx \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{4} \le y \le \sqrt{4-x^{2}} \end{cases}$$

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Então, vamos começar por descrever cada uma das desigualdades:

Expressão VS. Descrição

Valores

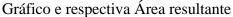
 $x \ge 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow$ Recta coincidente com o eixo dos y.

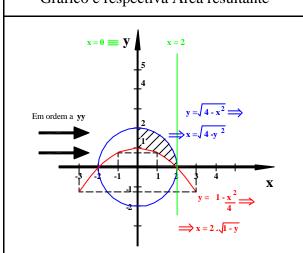
 $x \le 2 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow$ Recta paralela ao eixo dos y.

$$y \ge 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} \Rightarrow y = 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} \Rightarrow Parábola.$$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$y = 1 - \frac{x^2}{4}$	0	3/4	1	3/4	0

 $y \le \sqrt{4 - x^2} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{4 - x^2} \Leftrightarrow y^2 = \left(\sqrt{4 - x^2}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow$ Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio $\sqrt{4} = 2$.





O que é dado no enunciado é em ordem a x: $\int_{0}^{2} \int_{1-\frac{x^{2}}{4}}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} f(x;y) dy dx$

O que se pretende é inverter para em ordem a y: $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{2\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x;y) dx dy + \int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x;y) dx dy$

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c)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1-y} f(x;y) dx dy$$

R:

Sabendo que:
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1-y} f(x;y) dx dy = \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{x=1-y} f(x;y) dx dy \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\sqrt{1-y^2} \le x \le 1-y \\ 0 \le y \le 1 \end{cases}$$

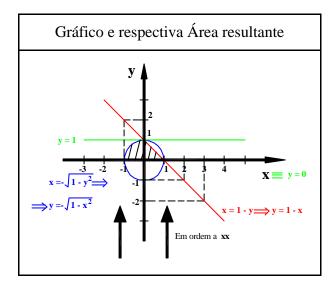
Então, vamos começar por descrever cada uma das desigualdades:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores
$y \ge 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow$ Recta coincidente com o eixo do	98 X.

 $y \le 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow$ Recta paralela ao eixo dos x.

$$x \le 1 - y \Rightarrow x = 1 - y \Rightarrow \text{Recta.}$$
 y
 $x = 1 - y \Rightarrow x = 1 - y \Rightarrow$

$$x \ge -\sqrt{1-y^2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{1-y^2} \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \left(\sqrt{1-y^2}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Circunferência}$$
 de centro (0;0) e raio $\sqrt{1} = 1$.



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O que é dado no enunciado é em ordem a y: $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{1-x^2}^{1} f(x;y) dx dy$

O que se pretende é inverter para em ordem a x: $\int_{-1}^{0} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x;y) dy dx + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x;y) dy dx$

d)
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{0} \int_{y}^{0} f(x;y) dx dy + \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{0} f(x;y) dx dy$$

R:

Sabendo que:

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{0} \int_{y}^{0} f(x;y) dx dy + \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{0} f(x;y) dx dy = \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=y}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-1}^{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{x=0}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{x=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} \int_{x=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0} f(x;y) dx dy}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = y \leq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{y=-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{y=0$$

Então, vamos começar por descrever cada uma das desigualdades:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores						
$x \le 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow$ Recta coincidente com o eixo dos y.							

$$x \le 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow$$
 Recta coincidente com o eixo dos y.
 $y \le 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow$ Recta coincidente com o eixo dos x.
 $y \ge -1 \Rightarrow y = -1 \Rightarrow$ Recta paralela ao eixo dos x.
 $y \ge -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow$ Recta paralela ao eixo dos x.
 $y \le -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow$ Recta paralela ao eixo dos x.

$$y \le -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow$$
 Recta paralela ao eixo dos x.

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$x \ge y \Rightarrow x = y \Rightarrow Recta oblíqua.$	у	-2	-1	0	1	2
	x = y	-2	-1	0	1	2

 $x \ge -\sqrt{1-y^2} \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt{1-y^2} \Leftrightarrow (x)^2 = (-\sqrt{1-y^2})^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Circunferência de centro}$ (0;0) e raio $\sqrt{1} = 1$.

Gráfico e respectiva Área resultante Pontos de intersecção $x = 0 \equiv \mathbf{y}$ $x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$ $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ $x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$ $x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$ $x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$ $x = \sqrt{1 - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2}$ $x = -\sqrt{1 - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2}$ x

O que é dado no enunciado é em ordem a y:
$$\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{0} \int_{y}^{0} f(x;y) dx dy + \int_{-1}^{-1} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{0} \int_{0}^{1} f(x;y) dx dy$$

O que se pretende é inverter para em ordem a x:
$$\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{0} \int_{\text{Porqueé azonacorrespondanteao gráfico}}^{x} f(x; y) \, dy dx$$

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5. Calcule os integrais duplos:

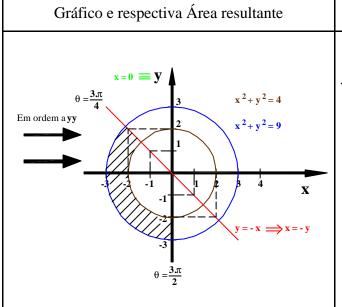
a)
$$\iint_A \ln(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
, onde: $A = \{(x; y) \in \Re^2 : 4 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 9 ; y \le -x ; x \le 0\}$

R:

Antes de mais, vamos começar por descrever cada uma das desigualdades do domínio A:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores						
$x^2 + y^2 \ge 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow$ Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio $\sqrt{4} = 2$.							
$x^2 + y^2 \le 9 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow$ Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio $\sqrt{9} = 3$.							
$y \le -x \Rightarrow y = -x \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua}.$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2	
$y \ge x \rightarrow y - x \rightarrow \text{Recta bolique}$	y = -x	2	1	0	-1	-2	

 $x \le 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow$ Recta coincidente com o eixo dos y.



ATENÇÃO!!!

Sempre que a área em estudo assume a forma de circunferências, anéis ou cilindros, temos que recorrer sempre a uma mudança de variáveis para coordenadas polares, onde:

$$\begin{cases} x = \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \\ y = \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q} \end{cases} ; |J| = \mathbf{r}$$

Sendo: $r \rightarrow raio$ (sempre positivo);

 $q \rightarrow$ ângulo abrangido pela área;

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Da observação atenta do gráfico anterior, podemos concluir que teremos os seguintes limites

Sabendo da teoria que: $\iint_D f(x; y) dx dy = \iint_D [f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot \sin \mathbf{q}) \cdot |J|] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r}$ e sabendo desta alínea que: $f(x; y) = x^2 + y^2$, então teremos que:

$$f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q})^2 + (\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q})^2 \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \cos^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \cos^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \underbrace{\left(\cos^2 \mathbf{q} + sen^2 \mathbf{q}\right)}_{=1} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2$$

Assim sendo, o integral e respectivos limites de integração para a área obtida será o seguinte:

$$\iint_{A} \ln(x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{\frac{3p}{4}}^{\frac{3p}{2}} \left[\underbrace{\ln(\mathbf{r}^{2})}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{\mathbf{r}}_{v'} \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{q} = 5 \Leftrightarrow$$

Cálculos Auxiliares para a Integração por Partes

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln \mathbf{r}^2 \Rightarrow u' = \frac{(\mathbf{r}^2)}{\mathbf{r}^2} = \frac{2\mathbf{r}}{\mathbf{r}^2} = \frac{2}{\mathbf{r}} \\ v' = \mathbf{r} \Rightarrow v = \frac{\mathbf{r}^{1+1}}{1+1} = \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(u \cdot v') = u \cdot v - P(u' \cdot v) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(\ln \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \mathbf{r}) = \ln \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2} - P(\frac{2}{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2}) = \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2} \cdot \ln \mathbf{r}^2 - P(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2} \cdot \ln \mathbf{r}^2 - \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2} = \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2} \cdot (\ln \mathbf{r}^2 - 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(\ln \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \mathbf{r}) = \ln \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2} - P(\frac{2}{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2}) = \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2} \cdot \ln \mathbf{r}^2 - P(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2} \cdot \ln \mathbf{r}^2 - \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2} = \frac{\mathbf{r}^2}{2} \cdot (\ln \mathbf{r}^2 - 1)$$

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⁵ $P(u \cdot v') = u \cdot v - P(u' \cdot v) \rightarrow \text{Primitivação por partes.}$

Assim sendo e por substituição directa em ♦ teremos que:

$$= \int_{\frac{3p}{4}}^{\frac{3p}{2}} \left[\frac{9}{2} \cdot (\ln 9 - 1) - 2 \cdot (\ln 4 - 1) \right] d\mathbf{q} = \left[\frac{9}{2} \cdot (\ln 9 - 1) - 2 \cdot (\ln 4 - 1) \right] \cdot \int_{\frac{3p}{4}}^{\frac{3p}{2}} 1 d\mathbf{q} =$$

$$= \left[\frac{9}{2} \cdot (\ln 9 - 1) - 2 \cdot (\ln 4 - 1)\right] \cdot \left[\boldsymbol{q}\right]_{\frac{3\boldsymbol{p}}{4}}^{\frac{3\boldsymbol{p}}{2}} = \left[\frac{9}{2} \cdot (\ln 9 - 1) - 2 \cdot (\ln 4 - 1)\right] \cdot \left[\frac{3\boldsymbol{p}}{2} - \frac{3\boldsymbol{p}}{4}\right] =$$

$$= \left[\frac{9}{2} \cdot (\ln 9 - 1) - 2 \cdot (\ln 4 - 1)\right] \cdot \left[\frac{6\boldsymbol{p} - 3\boldsymbol{p}}{4}\right] = \left[\frac{9}{2} \cdot (\ln 9 - 1) - 2 \cdot (\ln 4 - 1)\right] \cdot \left[\frac{3\boldsymbol{p}}{4}\right]$$

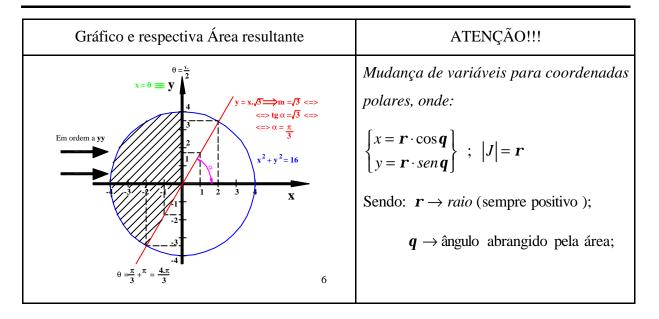
b)
$$\iint_B \left(e^{1+x^2+y^2} \right) dx dy$$
, **onde:** $B = \left\{ (x; y) \in \Re^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le 16 ; y \ge x\sqrt{3} ; x \le 0 \right\}$

R:

Antes de mais, vamos começar por descrever cada uma das desigualdades do domínio A:

Expressão VS. Descrição		Valores					
$x^2 + y^2 \le 16 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 16 \Rightarrow$ Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio $\sqrt{16} = 4$.							
	х	-2	-1	0	1	2	
$y \ge x\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow y = x\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua.}$ $\begin{vmatrix} x & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ y = x\sqrt{3} & -2\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & 0 & -\sqrt{3} & 2 \end{vmatrix}$							
$x \le 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow$ Recta coincidente com o eixo dos y.							

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Da observação atenta do gráfico anterior, podemos concluir que teremos os seguintes limites

de integração:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \mathbf{r} \le 4 \\ \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \le \mathbf{q} \le \frac{4\mathbf{p}}{3} \end{cases}$$

Sabendo da teoria que: $\iint_D f(x;y) dx dy \equiv \iint_{D'} \left[f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) \cdot |J| \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \quad \text{e sabendo desta}$ alínea que: $f(x;y) = e^{1+x^2+y^2}$, então teremos que:

$$f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q}) = e^{1 + (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q})^2 + (\mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q})^2} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q}) = e^{1 + \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot (\cos^2 \mathbf{q} + sen^2 \mathbf{q})} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q}) = e^{1 + \mathbf{r}^2}$$

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α	p / ₆	p / ₄	p / ₃
sen α	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
cos α	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
tg α	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	√ 3

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Assim sendo, o integral e respectivos limites de integração para a área obtida será o seguinte:

$$= \int_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{1-4^2} - e^{1-0^2} \right] d\mathbf{q} = \int_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] d\mathbf{q} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \int_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} 1 d\mathbf{q} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{3}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{3}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{\frac{p}{3}}^{\frac{4p}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^1 \right] \cdot \left[$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^{1} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{4\mathbf{p}}{3} - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^{1} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{8\mathbf{p} - 3\mathbf{p}}{6} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-15} - e^{1} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{5\mathbf{p}}{6} \right]$$

c)
$$\iint_C (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$$
, onde: $C = \{(x; y) \in \Re^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le 2x\}$

R:

Perante esta desigualdade, teremos que antes de mais proceder ao seu rearranjo:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} \le 2x \Rightarrow x^{2} + y^{2} = 2x \Leftrightarrow x^{2} - 2x + y^{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^{2} - 2x + y^{2}) + 1 = (0) + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 2x + 1) + y^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow (x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow Circunfer \hat{e}ncia \begin{cases} Centro \to (1;0) \\ Raio \to \sqrt{1} = 1 \end{cases}$$

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⁷ Somar e subtrair o mesmo valor em ambos os membros de uma mesma expressão nunca altera o resultado final. Neste caso procedeu-se a este passo para conseguir obter a expressão: $(x-1)^2$

Gráfico e respectiva Área resultante	ATENÇÃO!!!
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mudança de variáveis para coordenadas polares, onde: $ \begin{cases} x = \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \\ y = \mathbf{r} \cdot \sin \mathbf{q} \end{cases} ; J = \mathbf{r} $ Sendo: $\mathbf{r} \rightarrow raio$ (sempre positivo); $ \mathbf{q} \rightarrow \text{ ângulo abrangido pela área; } $

Uma vez que a circunferência está descentrada em relação à origem, então teremos que:

$$\begin{cases} x = \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \\ y = \mathbf{r} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q})^2 + (\mathbf{r} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q})^2 = 2 \cdot (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \cos^2 \mathbf{q}) + (\mathbf{r}^2 \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q}) = 2 \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot (\underbrace{\cos^2 \mathbf{q} \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q}}) = 2 \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{r} = 2 \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{2 \cdot \cos q}{2} \Leftrightarrow r = \cos q \Rightarrow$$
 porque a área é apenas metade da circunferência.

Da observação atenta do gráfico anterior e do que se obteve nos cálculos anteriores, podemos concluir que teremos os seguintes limites de integração: $\begin{cases} 0 \le r \le \cos q \\ -\frac{p}{2} \le q \le \frac{p}{2} \end{cases}$

Sabendo da teoria que: $\iint_D f(x;y) dx dy \equiv \iint_{D'} \left[f\left(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \cos \boldsymbol{q}; \boldsymbol{r} \cdot sen \boldsymbol{q} \right) \cdot |J| \right] d\boldsymbol{q} d\boldsymbol{r} \quad \text{e sabendo desta}$ alínea que: $f\left(x;y \right) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{, então teremos que:}$

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$$f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q}) = \sqrt{(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q})^2 + (\mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q})^2} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q}) = \sqrt{\mathbf{r}^2 \cdot (\cos^2 \mathbf{q} + sen^2 \mathbf{q})} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = \sqrt{\mathbf{r}^2 \cdot 1} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}$$

Assim sendo, o integral e respectivos limites de integração para a área obtida será o seguinte:

$$\iint_{C} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) dx dy \equiv \int_{\frac{P}{2}}^{\frac{P}{2}} \int_{0}^{\cos q} [\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{\frac{P}{2}}^{\frac{P}{2}} \int_{0}^{\cos q} [\mathbf{r}^2] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{q} = \int_{\frac{P}{2}}^{\frac{P}{2}} \left[\frac{\mathbf{r}^{2+1}}{2+1} \right]_{0}^{\cos q} d\mathbf{q} =$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{p}{2}} \left[\frac{(\cos q)^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} \right] dq = \int_{-\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{p}{2}} \left[\frac{\cos^3 q}{3} \right] dq = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \int_{-\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{p}{2}} (\cos^3 q) dq = \frac{1}$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\int_{-\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}}^{\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}}\cos\mathbf{q}\cdot(1-sen^2\mathbf{q})d\mathbf{q}=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\int_{-\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}}^{\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}}(\cos\mathbf{q})d\mathbf{q}-\frac{1}{3}\cdot\int_{-\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}}^{\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}}\left(\underbrace{\cos\mathbf{q}}_{u'}\cdot\underbrace{sen^2\mathbf{q}}_{u'^a}\right)d\mathbf{q}=$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\left[-\operatorname{sen}\boldsymbol{q}\right]_{-\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{p}{2}}-\frac{1}{3}\cdot\left[\frac{\operatorname{sen}^{2+1}\boldsymbol{q}}{2+1}\right]_{-\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{p}{2}}=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\left[-\operatorname{sen}\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{2}-\left(-\operatorname{sen}\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{2}\right)\right)\right]-\frac{1}{3}\cdot\left[\frac{\operatorname{sen}^{3}\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{2}}{3}-\frac{\operatorname{sen}^{3}\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{2}\right)}{3}\right]=$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[-1 - \left(-(-1) \right) \right] - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[-2 \right] = -\frac{2}{3}$$

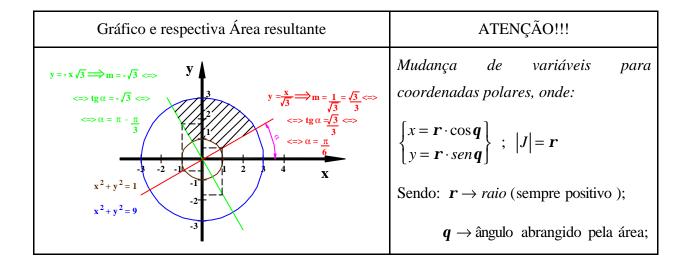
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d)
$$\iint_{D} arctg\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dx dy$$
, **onde:** $D = \left\{ (x; y) \in \Re^2 : 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 9 ; y \ge \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} ; y \ge -x\sqrt{3} \right\}$

R:

Antes de mais, vamos começar por descrever cada uma das desigualdades do domínio A:

Expressão VS. Descrição		Valores						
$x^2 + y^2 \le 9 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow$ Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio $\sqrt{9} = 3$.								
$x^2 + y^2 \ge 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$ Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio $\sqrt{1} = 1$.								
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	x	-2	-1	0	1	2		
$y \ge \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua.}$	$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$	$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$		
$y \ge -x\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow y = -x\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \text{Recta}$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2		
obliqua.	$y = -x\sqrt{3}$	$2\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$	0	$-\sqrt{3}$	$-2\sqrt{3}$		



Da observação atenta do gráfico anterior, podemos concluir que teremos os seguintes limites

de integração:
$$\begin{cases} 1 \le \mathbf{r} \le 3 \\ \frac{\mathbf{p}}{6} \le \mathbf{q} \le \mathbf{p} - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \le \mathbf{r} \le 3 \\ \frac{\mathbf{p}}{6} \le \mathbf{q} \le \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{3} \end{cases}$$

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Sabendo da teoria que: $\iint_D f(x;y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} \left[f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) \cdot |J| \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r}$ e sabendo desta alínea que: $f(x;y) = arctg\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, então teremos que:

$$f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = arctg\left(\frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}}{\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right)$$

Assim sendo, o integral e respectivos limites de integração para a área obtida será o seguinte:

$$\iint_{D} arctg\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dxdy = \int_{\frac{p}{6}}^{\frac{2p}{3}} \int_{1}^{3} \left[arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{r} \right] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{\frac{p}{6}}^{\frac{2p}{3}} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q} = \int_{1}^{3} arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \int_{1}^{3} [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{q}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{p}{6}}^{\frac{2p}{3}} arctg\left(\frac{sen\boldsymbol{q}}{\cos\boldsymbol{q}}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\boldsymbol{r}^{1+1}}{1+1}\right]_{1}^{3} d\boldsymbol{q} = \int_{\frac{p}{6}}^{\frac{2p}{3}} arctg\left(\frac{sen\boldsymbol{q}}{\cos\boldsymbol{q}}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{3^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2}\right] d\boldsymbol{q} = \int_{\frac{p}{6}}^{\frac{2p}{3}} arctg\left(\frac{sen\boldsymbol{q}}{\cos\boldsymbol{q}}\right) \cdot \left[4\right] d\boldsymbol{q} = \int_{\frac{p}{6}}^{$$

$$=4\cdot\int_{\frac{p}{6}}^{\frac{2p}{3}}\underbrace{1}_{v'}\cdot \underbrace{arctg\left(\frac{senq}{\cos q}\right)}_{u}dq={}^{8}\mathbf{Q}$$

Cálculos Auxiliares para a Integração por Partes

$$\begin{cases}
 u = arctg\left(\frac{sen\boldsymbol{q}}{\cos\boldsymbol{q}}\right) \Rightarrow u' = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{sen\boldsymbol{q}}{\cos\boldsymbol{q}}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\left(sen\boldsymbol{q}\right)_{\boldsymbol{q}}' \cdot \cos\boldsymbol{q} - sen\boldsymbol{q} \cdot \left(\cos\boldsymbol{q}\right)_{\boldsymbol{q}}'}{\left(\cos\boldsymbol{q}\right)^2}\right) \\
 v' = 1 \Rightarrow v = \boldsymbol{q}
\end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

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⁸ $P(u \cdot v') = u \cdot v - P(u' \cdot v) \rightarrow \text{Primitivação por partes e } (arctg(u))' = \frac{1}{1 + u^2} \cdot u'$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u' = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{sen^2 \mathbf{q}}{\cos^2 \mathbf{q}}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(\cos \mathbf{q}) \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} - sen\mathbf{q} \cdot (-sen\mathbf{q})} \right) \\ v = \mathbf{q} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u' = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{sen^2 \mathbf{q}}{\cos^2 \mathbf{q}}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(\cos \mathbf{q})^2} \right) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \mathbf{q} + sen^2 \mathbf{q}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(\cos \mathbf{q})^2} \right) \\ v = \mathbf{q} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u' = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \mathbf{q}}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(\cos \mathbf{q})^2} \right) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u' = \cos^2 \mathbf{q} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(\cos \mathbf{q})^2} \right) \\ v = \mathbf{q} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u' = 1 \\ v = \mathbf{q} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$P(u \cdot v') = u \cdot v - P(u' \cdot v) \Leftrightarrow P\left(arctg\left(\frac{sen\mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot 1\right) = arctg\left(\frac{sen\mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{q} - P(1 \cdot \mathbf{q}) =$$

$$= arctg\left(\frac{sen\mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{q} - P(\mathbf{q}) = arctg\left(\frac{sen\mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{q} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{q}^{1+1}}{1+1}\right) = arctg\left(\frac{sen\mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{q} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{q}^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u' = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \mathbf{q}}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(\cos \mathbf{q})^2} \right) \\ v = \mathbf{q} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u' = \cos^2 \mathbf{q} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(\cos \mathbf{q})^2} \right) \\ v = \mathbf{q} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u' = 1 \\ v = \mathbf{q} \end{cases}$$

$$P(u \cdot v') = u \cdot v - P(u' \cdot v) \Leftrightarrow P\left(arctg\left(\frac{sen\,\mathbf{q}}{\cos\,\mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot 1\right) = arctg\left(\frac{sen\,\mathbf{q}}{\cos\,\mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{q} - P(1 \cdot \mathbf{q}) =$$

$$= arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{q} - P(\mathbf{q}) = arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{q} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{q}^{1+1}}{1+1}\right) = arctg\left(\frac{sen \mathbf{q}}{\cos \mathbf{q}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{q} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{q}^{2}}{2}\right)$$

Assim sendo, por substituição directa em 🔾 teremos que:

$$\mathbf{\Theta} = 4 \cdot \left[arctg \left(\frac{sen\mathbf{q}}{\cos\mathbf{q}} \right) \cdot \mathbf{q} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{q}^2}{2} \right) \right]_{\frac{p}{6}}^{\frac{2p}{3}} =$$

$$=4\cdot\left[\left(arctg\left(\frac{sen\frac{2\boldsymbol{p}}{3}}{\cos\frac{2\boldsymbol{p}}{3}}\right)\cdot\frac{2\boldsymbol{p}}{3}-\left(\frac{\left(\frac{2\boldsymbol{p}}{3}\right)^{2}}{2}\right)\right)-\left(arctg\left(\frac{sen\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{6}}{\cos\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{6}}\right)\cdot\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{6}-\left(\frac{\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{6}\right)^{2}}{2}\right)\right)\right]=$$

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$$= 4 \cdot \left[\left(arctg \left(\frac{sen \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{3}}{\cos \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{3}} \right) \cdot \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{3} - \left(\frac{\left(\frac{4\mathbf{p}^2}{9} \right)}{2} \right) \right) - \left(arctg \left(\frac{sen \frac{\mathbf{p}}{6}}{\cos \frac{\mathbf{p}}{6}} \right) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{p}}{6} - \left(\frac{\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{36} \right)}{2} \right) \right) \right] = 0$$

$$=4 \cdot \left[\left(arctg \left(\frac{sen \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{3}}{\cos \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{3}} \right) \cdot \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{3} - \left(\frac{4\mathbf{p}^2}{18} \right) \right) - \left(arctg \left(\frac{sen \frac{\mathbf{p}}{6}}{\cos \frac{\mathbf{p}}{6}} \right) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{p}}{6} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{72} \right) \right) \right]$$

6. Calcule o integral duplo: $\iint_A \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \right) dx dy, \text{ onde A \'e a região do plano limitado}$ pela elipse: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, \text{ usando coordenadas polares generalizadas } r \in q \text{ segundo as}$ fórmulas: $\frac{x}{a} = r \cdot \cos q \text{ e } \frac{y}{b} = r \cdot senq.$

R:

Sendo a equação geral da elipse: $\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-y_0)^2}{b^2} = 1$, então e por comparação com o que é dito no enunciado podemos concluir que a elipse deste exercício está centrada na origem, isto porque: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow (x_0; y_0) = (0;0)$.

Também é mencionado no enunciado que as coordenadas polares generalizadas para uma

elipse são dadas por:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} = \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \\ \frac{y}{b} = \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = a \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \\ y = b \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q} \end{cases}$$

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Assim sendo teremos agora, para o cálculo do Jacobiano o seguinte:

$$|J| = \begin{bmatrix} (a \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q})_{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathsf{T}} & (a \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q})_{\mathbf{q}}^{\mathsf{T}} \\ (b \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q})_{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathsf{T}} & (b \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q})_{\mathbf{q}}^{\mathsf{T}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (a \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}) & (-a \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q}) \\ (b \cdot sen\mathbf{q}) & (b \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}) \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= [(a \cdot \cos q) \times (b \cdot r \cdot \cos q)] - [(b \cdot senq) \times (-a \cdot r \cdot senq)] = (a \cdot b \cdot r \cdot \cos^2 q) - (-a \cdot b \cdot r \cdot sen^2 q) =$$

$$= (a \cdot b \cdot \mathbf{r}) \times \underbrace{(\cos^2 \mathbf{q} + \operatorname{sen}^2 \mathbf{q})}_{=1} \Leftrightarrow |J| = a \cdot b \cdot \mathbf{r}$$

De igual forma, também teremos que:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{x}{a} = \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \\
\frac{y}{b} = \mathbf{r} \cdot \operatorname{sen}\mathbf{q}
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q})^2 + (\mathbf{r} \cdot \operatorname{sen}\mathbf{q})^2 =$$

$$= (\mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \cos^2 \mathbf{q}) + (\mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot (\cos^2 \mathbf{q} + \operatorname{sen}^2 \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \mathbf{r}^2$$

Assim sendo, teremos então que: $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \mathbf{r}^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{r} = \pm \sqrt{1} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{r} = 1, \text{ porque o}$

raio é sempre positivo.

Sabendo que a restrição geral para θ nas coordenadas polares é: $0 \le q \le 2p$, então o integral e respectivos limites de integração serão os seguintes:

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$$\iint_{A} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \right) dx dy \equiv \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \int_{0}^{1} \left[\sqrt{1 - \mathbf{r}^2} \cdot (a \cdot b \cdot \mathbf{r}) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{q} = a \cdot b \cdot \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(1 - \mathbf{r}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\mathbf{r}) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{q} = a \cdot b \cdot \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(1 - \mathbf{r}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\mathbf{r}) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{q} = a \cdot b \cdot \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(1 - \mathbf{r}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\mathbf{r}) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{q} = a \cdot b \cdot \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(1 - \mathbf{r}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\mathbf{r}) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{q} = a \cdot b \cdot \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(1 - \mathbf{r}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\mathbf{r}) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{q} = a \cdot b \cdot \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(1 - \mathbf{r}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\mathbf{r}) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{q}$$

$$=a \cdot b \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \int_{0}^{1} \left[\underbrace{(-2 \cdot \mathbf{r})}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{(1-\mathbf{r}^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}_{u^{a}}\right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[\frac{(1-\mathbf{r}^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1}\right]_{0}^{1} d\mathbf{q} =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[\frac{(1-1^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{(1-0^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{2}{3}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{1}{3}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right] d\mathbf{q} = \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2p} \left[-$$

$$= \left(-\frac{a \cdot b}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} 1 d\mathbf{q} = \left(\frac{a \cdot b}{3}\right) \cdot \left[\mathbf{q}\right]_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} = \left(\frac{a \cdot b}{3}\right) \cdot \left[2\mathbf{p} - 0\right] = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \frac{a \cdot b}{3}$$

7. Usando integrais duplos, calcule as áreas das regiões planas limitadas pelas curvas seguintes:

$$\mathbf{a)} \quad \begin{cases} y \ge x^2 \\ y \le 4 - x^2 \end{cases}$$

R:

Atendendo às expressões apresentadas nesta alínea, vamos começar por desenhar a área correspondente:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores							
$y \ge x^2 \Rightarrow y = x^2 \Rightarrow \text{Parábola}.$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2		
$y \ge x \rightarrow y = x \rightarrow \text{randona}.$	$y = x^2$	4	1	0	1	4		

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$y \le 4 - x^2 \Rightarrow y = 4 - x^2 \Rightarrow \text{Parábola}.$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$y \le 4 - \lambda \rightarrow y - 4 - \lambda \rightarrow 1$ an about.	$y = 4 - x^2$	0	3	4	3	0

Gráfico e respectiva Área resultante	Pontos de intersecção
у	Pontos A e B:
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ y = 4 - x^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \\ x^2 = 4 - x^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \\ 2x^2 = 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm\sqrt{2} \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$

Observando atentamente o gráfico e a área obtida, temos o seguinte integral em ordem a x:

$$A = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{x^2}^{4-x^2} [1] dy dx \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} [y]_{x^2}^{4-x^2} dx \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} [(4-x^2) - (x^2)] dx \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} [4-2x^2] dx \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} [4-2x^2] dx \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} [4-2x^2] dx \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} [4-x^2] dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = \left[4x - \frac{2x^{2+1}}{2+1}\right]_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow A = \left[\left(4 \cdot \sqrt{2} - \frac{2 \cdot \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^3}{3}\right) - \left(4 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}\right) - \frac{2 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}\right)^3}{3}\right)\right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = \left[\left(\frac{12 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{2 \cdot \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{12 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}\right)}{3} - \frac{2 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}\right)^2 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}\right)}{3} \right) \right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = \left[\frac{12 \cdot \sqrt{2} - 4 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{3} - \left(\frac{-12 \cdot \sqrt{2} - 4 \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}\right)}{3}\right)\right] \Leftrightarrow A = \left[\frac{24 \cdot \sqrt{2} - 8 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{3}\right] \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{16}{3} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

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$$\mathbf{b}) \quad \begin{cases} y \ge x \\ y \le 5x \\ y \le 5 \end{cases}$$

R:

Atendendo às expressões apresentadas nesta alínea, vamos começar por desenhar a área correspondente:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores						
$y \ge x \Rightarrow y = x \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua}.$	х	-2	-1	0	1	2	
	y = x	-2	-1	0	1	2	
$y \le 5x \Rightarrow y = 5x \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua}.$	х	-2	-1	0	1	2	
$y \le 3\lambda \rightarrow y - 3\lambda \rightarrow \text{Recta oblique}$	y = 5x	-10	-5	0	5	10	
$y \le 5 \Rightarrow y = 5 \Rightarrow$ Recta paralela a x.							

Gráfico e respectiva Área resultante	Pontos de intersecção
Em ordem a yy \Rightarrow x = f(y) $\xrightarrow{2}$ $\xrightarrow{1}$ $\xrightarrow{2}$ $\xrightarrow{3}$ $\xrightarrow{4}$ $\xrightarrow{4}$ $\xrightarrow{4}$ $\xrightarrow{4}$ $\xrightarrow{4}$	Ponto A: $\begin{cases} y = 5x \\ y = 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 5 \end{cases}$ Ponto B: $\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 5 \\ y = 5 \end{cases}$

Observando atentamente o gráfico e a área obtida, temos o seguinte integral em ordem a y:

$$A = \int_{0}^{5} \int_{\frac{y}{5}}^{y} [1] dx dy \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{0}^{5} \left[x\right]_{\frac{y}{5}}^{y} dy \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{0}^{5} \left[y - \frac{y}{5}\right] dy \Leftrightarrow A = \left[\frac{y^{1+1}}{1+1} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{y^{1+1}}{1+1}\right)\right]_{0}^{5} \Leftrightarrow A = \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2} - \frac{y^{2}}{10}\right]_{0}^{5} \Leftrightarrow A = \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2}$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow A = \left[\left(\frac{5^2}{2} - \frac{5^2}{10} \right) - \left(\frac{0^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{10} \right) \right] \Leftrightarrow A = \left[\frac{5^3 - 5^2}{10} \right] \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{100}{10} \Leftrightarrow A = 10$$

$$\mathbf{c}) \quad \begin{cases} y \ge x \\ x^2 + y^2 \le 4 \\ y \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

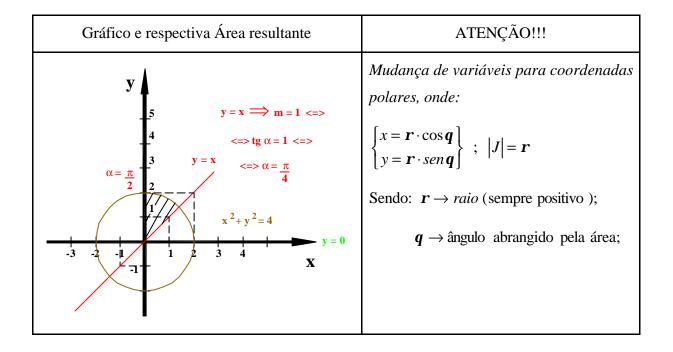
R:

Atendendo às expressões apresentadas nesta alínea, vamos começar por desenhar a área correspondente:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores						
$y \ge x \Rightarrow y = x \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua}.$	х	-2	-1	0	1	2	
$y \ge x \rightarrow y - x \rightarrow Recta obliqua.$	y = x	-2	-1	0	1	2	

 $x^2 + y^2 \le 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow$ Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio $\sqrt{4} = 2$.

 $y \ge 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow$ Recta coincidente com o eixo x.



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Da observação atenta do gráfico anterior, podemos concluir que teremos os seguintes limites

de integração:
$$\begin{cases}
0 \le r \le 2 \\
\frac{p}{4} \le q \le \frac{p}{2}
\end{cases}$$

Assim sendo, o integral em coordenadas polares para a área obtida será:

$$A = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4}}^{\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}} [1] \cdot (\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{0}^{2} \mathbf{r} \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4}}^{\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{0}^{2} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{4} \right] d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow A = \left[\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{4} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{\mathbf{r}^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = \left[\frac{2\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}}{4}\right] \cdot \left[\frac{2^2}{2}\right] \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}$$

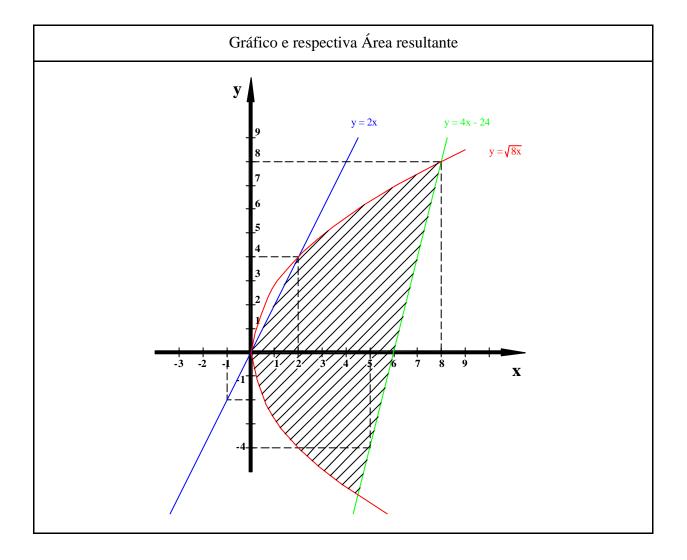
$$\mathbf{d} \quad \begin{cases} y^2 \le 8x \\ y \le 2x \\ y \ge 4x - 24 \end{cases}$$

R:

Atendendo às expressões apresentadas nesta alínea, vamos começar por desenhar a área correspondente:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores						
2 < 0 . 2 . 0	x	0	1	2	3		
$y^2 \le 8x \Rightarrow y^2 = 8x \Leftrightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{8x}$	$y = \sqrt{8x}$	0	$\sqrt{8}$	4	$\sqrt{24}$		
$y \le 2x \Rightarrow y = 2x \Rightarrow \text{Recta}.$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2	
	y = 2x	-4	-2	0	2	4	
$y \le 4x - 24 \Rightarrow y = 4x - 24 \Rightarrow \text{Recta.}$	x	3	4	5	6	7	
	y = 4x - 24	-12	-8	-4	0	4	

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Observando atentamente o gráfico e a área obtida, temos o seguinte integral em ordem a y:

$$A = \int_{-4}^{0} \int_{\frac{y^{2}}{8}}^{\frac{y+24}{4}} [1] dx dy + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{\frac{y+24}{4}} [1] dx dy + \int_{4}^{8} \int_{\frac{y^{2}}{8}}^{\frac{y+24}{4}} [1] dx dy \iff (...)$$

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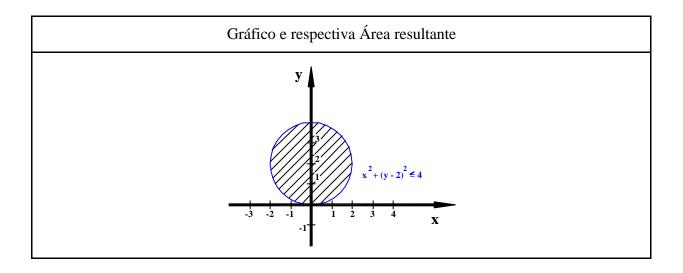
e)
$$x^2 + y^2 \le 4y$$

R:

Antes de mais vamos proceder ao rearranjo da expressão dada:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4y \Leftrightarrow x^{2} + y^{2} - 4y \le 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^{2} + y^{2} - 4y) + 4 \le 0 + 4 \Leftrightarrow x^{2} + (y - 2)^{2} \le 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow$$
 Circunferência de centro (0;2) e raio $\sqrt{4} = 2$.



Da observação atenta do gráfico anterior, podemos concluir que teremos os seguintes limites

de integração:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \mathbf{r} \le 2 \\ 0 \le \mathbf{q} \le 2\mathbf{p} \end{cases}$$

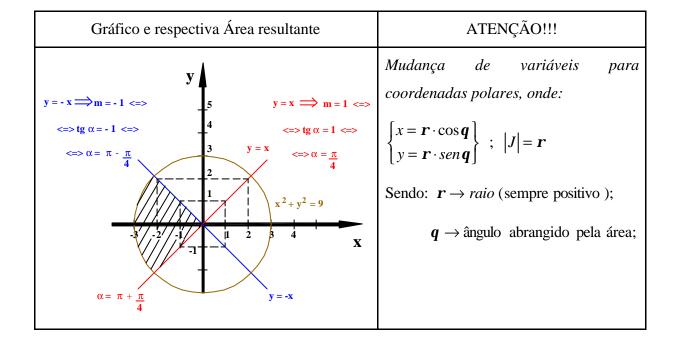
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$$\mathbf{f}) \quad \begin{cases} y \ge x \\ x^2 + y^2 \le 9 \\ y \le -x \end{cases}$$

R:

Atendendo às expressões apresentadas nesta alínea, vamos começar por desenhar a área correspondente:

Expressão VS. Descrição	Valores							
$y \ge x \Rightarrow y = x \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua}.$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2		
$y \ge x \rightarrow y - x \rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua.}$	y = x	-2	-1	0	1	2		
$x^2 + y^2 \le 9 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow$ Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio $\sqrt{9} = 3$								
$y \le -x \Rightarrow y = -x \Rightarrow \text{Recta obliqua.}$	x	-2	-1	0	1	2		
$y \ge x \rightarrow y - x \rightarrow x$ Recta obliqua.	v = -x	2	1	0	-1	-2.		



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Da observação atenta do gráfico anterior, podemos concluir que teremos os seguintes limites

de integração:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \mathbf{r} \le 3 \\ \mathbf{p} - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{4} \le \mathbf{q} \le \mathbf{p} + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{4} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \le \mathbf{r} \le 3 \\ \frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4} \le \mathbf{q} \le \frac{5\mathbf{p}}{4} \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo, o integral em coordenadas polares para a área obtida será:

$$A = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{\frac{3p}{4}}^{\frac{5p}{4}} [1] \cdot (\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{\frac{3p}{4}}^{\frac{5p}{4}} (\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{0}^{3} (\mathbf{r}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{\frac{3p}{4}}^{\frac{5p}{4}} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{0}^{3} (\mathbf{r}) \cdot \left[\frac{5p}{4} - \frac{3p}{4} \right] d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{0}^{3} (\mathbf{r}) \cdot \left[\frac{5p}{4} - \frac{3p}{4} \right] d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow A = \int_{0}^{3} (\mathbf{r}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{\frac{3p}{4}}^{\frac{5p}{4}} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow A = \int_$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = \left[\frac{2\mathbf{p}}{4}\right] \cdot \int_{0}^{3} (\mathbf{r}) \cdot d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{\mathbf{r}^{1+1}}{1+1}\right]_{0}^{3} \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{3^{2}}{2} - \frac{0^{2}}{2}\right] \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{9\mathbf{p}}{4}$$

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8. Calcule através de integrais duplos os seguintes volumes:

a) Da pirâmide que é limitada pelos três planos coordenados e pelo plano:

$$x + 2y + 3z = 6$$

R:

No enunciado é dito que para além do plano referido, a pirâmide também é limitada pelos três planos coordenados, isto significa que: x = 0; y = 0 e z = 0, pelo que teremos:

$$x + 2y + 3z = 6 \Leftrightarrow 3z = 6 - x - 2y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{2}{3}y \Rightarrow 0 \le z \le 2 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{2}{3}y$$

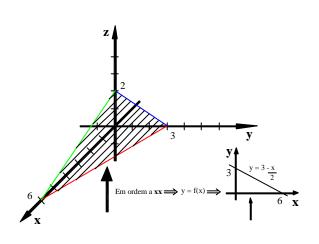
$$z = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 2 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{2}{3}y \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{3} + \frac{2}{3}y = 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3}y = 2 - \frac{x}{3} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(2 - \frac{x}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow y = 3 - \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \le y \le 3 - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 = 2 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{3} = 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 6 \Rightarrow 0 \le x \le 6$$



$$V = \int_{0}^{6} \int_{0}^{3 - \frac{x}{2}} \left(2 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{2}{3} y \right) dy dx$$

Calculando agora o integral teremos que:

$$V = \int_{0}^{6} \int_{0}^{3-\frac{x}{2}} \left(2 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{2}{3} y \right) dy dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[2 \cdot y - \frac{x}{3} \cdot y - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{y^{1+1}}{1+1} \right) \right]_{0}^{3-\frac{x}{2}} dx \Leftrightarrow$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[2 \cdot \left(3 - \frac{x}{2} \right) - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \left(3 - \frac{x}{2} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{\left(3 - \frac{x}{2} \right)^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[(6-x) + \left(-x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} \right) - \frac{\left(3 - \frac{x}{2} \right)^{2}}{3} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[(6-x) + \left(-x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} \right) - \frac{\frac{x^{2}}{4} - 3x + 9}{3} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[(6-x) + \left(-x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{2}}{12} - \frac{3x}{3} + \frac{9}{3} \right) \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[6 - x - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{12} + x - 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[3 - x + \frac{2x^{2} - x^{2}}{12} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{6} \left[\frac{x^{2}}{12} - x + 3 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{2+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{1} + 1}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{2+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{1} + 1}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{2+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{1} + 1}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{2+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{2+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{2+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{2+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{2+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right) + 3 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{x^{2} + 1}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{6} \Leftrightarrow V =$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{6^3}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{6^2}{2}\right) + 3 \cdot 6\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 - 18 + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{36}{2}\right) + 18\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(6 \cdot \frac{36}{3}\right) +$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = 6$$

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b) Do sólido limitado pela superfície de equação: $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ e pelo plano: z = 0

R:

No enunciado é dito que para além do plano referido, o sólido também é limitado por z=0, pelo que teremos:

$$z = 4 - x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow 0 \le z \le 4 - x^2 - y^2$$

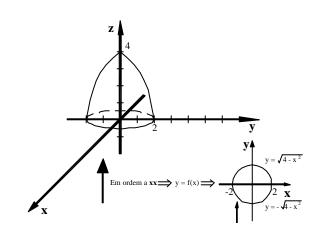
$$z = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 4 - x^2 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 = 4 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{4 - x^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{4-x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 = 4 - x^2 - 0^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2$$



$$V = \int_{-2(-\sqrt{4-x^2})}^{2(\sqrt{4-x^2})} (4-x^2-y^2) dy dx$$

Calculando agora o integral teremos que:

$$V = \int_{-2\left(-\sqrt{4-x^2}\right)}^{2\left(\sqrt{4-x^2}\right)} \left(4 - x^2 - y^2\right) dy dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{-2\left(-\sqrt{4-x^2}\right)}^{2\left(\sqrt{4-x^2}\right)} \left(4 - \left(x^2 + y^2\right)\right) dy dx \Leftrightarrow 9$$

$$-2 \le x \le 2 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad 0 \le r \le 2$$

$$-\sqrt{4-x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{4-x^2} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad 0 \le q \le 2p$$

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⁹ Uma vez que a área representada no plano XOY é uma circunferência, então vamos proceder à transformação das coordenadas cartesianas em coordenadas polares.

Sabendo da teoria que: $\iint_D f(x;y) dx dy \equiv \iint_{D'} \left[f\left(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \cos \boldsymbol{q}; \boldsymbol{r} \cdot sen \boldsymbol{q} \right) \cdot \left| \boldsymbol{J} \right| \right] d\boldsymbol{q} d\boldsymbol{r} \quad \text{e sabendo desta}$ alínea que: $f\left(x;y \right) = 4 - \left(x^2 + y^2 \right), \text{ então teremos que:}$

$$f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = 4 - \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \underbrace{\left(\cos^2 \mathbf{q} + sen^2 \mathbf{q}\right)}_{=1} \Leftrightarrow f(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q}) = 4 - \mathbf{r}^2$$

Assim sendo, e por substituição dos respectivos valores em ⅓, teremos que:

$$V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} (4 - \mathbf{r}^{2}) \cdot [\mathbf{r}] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}) \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) \cdot [2\mathbf{p} - 0] d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} (4 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3}) d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[4 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{1+1}}{1+1} - \frac{\mathbf{r}^{3+1}}{3+1} \right]_{0}^{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = 2\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \left[4 \cdot \frac{2^2}{2} - \frac{2^4}{4} \right] \Leftrightarrow V = 2\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \left[4 \cdot \frac{4}{2} - \frac{4 \cdot 4}{4} \right] \Leftrightarrow V = 8\boldsymbol{p}$$

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c) Do sólido limitado pelo parabolóide hiperbólico: $z = x^2 - y^2$ e os planos: y = 0; z = 0 e x = 1.

R:

No enunciado é dito que para além do plano referido, o sólido também é limitado pelos planos z = 0, z = 0 e x = 1, pelo que teremos:

$$z = x^{2} - y^{2} \Rightarrow 0 \le z \le x^{2} - y^{2}$$

$$z = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = x^{2} - y^{2} \Leftrightarrow y^{2} = x^{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{x^{2}} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{x^{2}} \le y \le \sqrt{x^{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 = x^{2} - 0^{2} \Leftrightarrow x^{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$V = \int_{-2(-\sqrt{4-x^{2}})}^{2(\sqrt{4-x^{2}})} (4 - x^{2} - y^{2}) dy dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

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