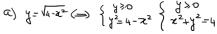
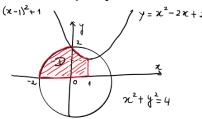
## Teste 2 - Correcção

(1) D= {(x, y) = R2: -2 < x <0, 0 < y < \( \sqrt{4-x^2} \) U \( (x, y) = R2: 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x^2 - 2x + 2 \)





b) Vaciação do y: 0 < y < 2 Quando o < y < 1) x vacia da cueva x² + y² = 4 ata' y = 1. Gotar - √4-y² < x < 1.

Quando  $1 \le y \le 2$ , x rueia de  $x^2 + y^2 + 4$  ate  $y = x^2 - 2x + 2$ .  $y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \implies x^2 - 2x + (2 - y) = 0 \implies x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(2 - y)}}{2}$  $\implies x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4y - 4}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3 - 1}$  (e, como  $x \le 1$ , exclhomor o sinal-)

Assim \( \int\_D \times \, \dy \, dx = \int\_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \]
\[ \frac{1-\left{y-1}}{\sqrt{4-\frac{1}{y^2}}} \]

$$\int_{2}^{0} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} x \, dy \, dx + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\pi^{2}-2\pi+2} x \, dy \, dx =$$

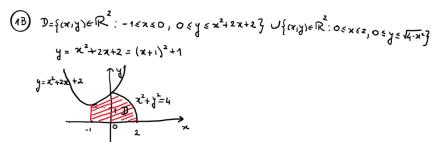
$$= \int_{-2}^{0} \left[ \pi y \right]_{0}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} \, dx + \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \pi y \right]_{0}^{\pi^{2}-2\pi+2} \, dx$$

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

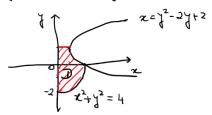
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(4-x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{-2}^{0} + \left[ \frac{\pi^{4}}{4} - 2\frac{\pi^{3}}{3} + \chi^{2} \right]_{0}^{1} = -\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{4^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4^{\frac{3}{2}}} - 0 \right) + \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + 1 - 0 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{g}{3} + \frac{3-8+12}{12} = -\frac{g}{3} + \frac{7}{12}$$

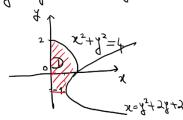
$$= \frac{-25^{-1}}{12}$$



(c)  $\mathbb{D}=\left\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2: -2\leqslant y\leqslant 0, 0\leqslant x\leqslant \sqrt{4-y^2}\right\} \cup \left\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2: 0\leqslant y\leqslant 1, 0\leqslant x\leqslant y^2-2y+2\right\}$  $x=y^2-2y+2 \implies x=(y-1)^2+1$ 



 $\begin{array}{l}
\text{(1)} D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : -1 \leqslant y \leqslant 0, \ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant y^2 + 2y + 2 \right\} \cup \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \le y \leqslant 2, \ 0 \le x \leqslant \sqrt{4 - y^2} \right\} \\
x = y^2 + 2y + 2 \Longrightarrow x = (y + 1)^2 + 1
\end{array}$ 



(B) b)  $\iint_{0} y dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{4-y^{2}}} y dx dy + \int_{1}^{2} \int_{-1-\sqrt{y-1}}^{\sqrt{y-1}} y dx dy$   $x^{2} + 2x + 2 - y = 0 \implies x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4y-4}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{y-1} \text{ (escolhamor o sinal - porque)}$ 

$$x^{2}+2x+2-y=0 \iff x=\frac{-2\pm\sqrt{4}y-4}{2}=-1\pm\sqrt{y-1} \text{ (escolhamor o sinal-porque } x = -1\pm\sqrt{y-1} \text{ (escolhamor o sin$$

- (1C) b)  $\int \int x dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{\sqrt{4-2}}^{1} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{4-2}}^{1-\sqrt{1-z}} z dydz$   $\int \int \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{4-2}}^{1-\sqrt{1-z}} z dydz$   $\int \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{4-2}}^{1-\sqrt{1-z}} z dydz$   $\int \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{4-2}}^{1-\sqrt{1-z}} z dydz$   $\int \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{4-2}}^{1-\sqrt{1-z}} z dydz$   $\int \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int \frac{1-\sqrt{1-z}}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz$   $\int \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int \frac{1-\sqrt{1-z}}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz$   $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int \frac{1-\sqrt{1-z}}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz$   $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int \frac{1-\sqrt{1-z}}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz$   $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int \frac{1-\sqrt{1-z}}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz$   $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int \frac{1-\sqrt{1-z}}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz$   $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int \frac{1-\sqrt{1-z}}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz$   $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int \frac{1-\sqrt{1-z}}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz$   $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz + \int_{1}^{2} \int \frac{1-\sqrt{1-z}}{\sqrt{4-2}} z dydz$ 
  - c)  $\int_{-2}^{0} \int_{0}^{4-y^{2}} x dx dy + \int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{y^{2}-2y+2} x dx dy$   $= \int_{-2}^{0} \left[ \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right]_{0}^{\sqrt{4-y^{2}}} dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right]_{0}^{y^{2}-2y+2} dy$   $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{0} (4-y^{2}) dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} ((y^{2}-2y)^{2} + 2(y^{2}-2y)^{2} + 4) dy$   $= \left[ 2y \frac{y^{3}}{6} \right]_{-2}^{0} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} (y^{4} 4y^{3} + 2y^{2} + 4y^{3} 8y + 4) dy = \cdots$
- (1)  $\iint_{D} y dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} y dy dx + \int_{1}^{2} \int_{-1+\sqrt{2-1}}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} y dy dx$   $y^{2}+2y+2-x=0 \iff y = \frac{-2+\sqrt{4-4(2-x)}}{2} = -1+\sqrt{x-1} \text{ excolhernor o sincl} +$   $\int_{-1}^{0} \int_{0}^{y^{2}+2y+2} dy + \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4-y^{2}}} y dxdy$   $= \int_{-1}^{0} \left[ yx \right]_{0}^{y^{2}+2y+2} dy + \int_{0}^{2} \left[ yx \right]_{0}^{\sqrt{4-y^{2}}} dy$   $= \int_{-1}^{0} \left[ y(y^{2}+2y+2)dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} -2y\sqrt{4-y^{2}} dy \right]$   $= \left[ \frac{y^{4}}{4} + \frac{2y^{3}}{3} + y^{2} \right]_{-1}^{0} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4-y^{2}}{3} \right)_{0}^{2} \right]_{0}^{2} = \cdots$

(2A) 
$$f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$$
  
a)  $\nabla f(x,y) = (0,0)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\begin{cases} x^2 - xy = 0 \\ xy^2 - xx = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ x^4 - x = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} -x^3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 

Se x=0 entro y=0 e terror o ponto certico A=(0,0)Se x=1 entro y=1 e terror o ponto certico B=(1,1)Herr(x,y)  $f=\begin{pmatrix} 6x & -3 \\ -3 & 6y \end{pmatrix}$ 

M1= Hers  $_{A}f=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  det  $_{1}=-9<0$ . Entro M1 tem um valor proprio negativo e nutro positivo. Entro  $_{1}$  A mai e' maximi.  $_{2}$  Tente nem minimizante local de  $_{1}$  (e' ponto de sek

det  $M_2=36-g=27>0$  e te  $M_2=12>0$ . Entaro ambor o relo. Res própeios de  $M_2$  sar positivos. Assim, B e' um minimizante local de f

 $2A-b) \quad g(\pi,y)=x+y$   $\Sigma_{1}=\left\{(\pi,y)\in\mathbb{R}^{2}: x+y=1\right\}$ Terror de Repôlvee 2 sistemas:  $(\pm)\left\{\begin{array}{ccc} (\pi,y)\in\Sigma_{1} & (\pm)\\ \nabla g(\pi,y)=(0,0) & \nabla f(\pi,y)=N g(\pi,y) \end{array}\right\}$   $(\text{portor singulation de }\Sigma_{1})$ 

(I)  $\begin{cases} x+y=1 \end{cases}$  sisteme impossive ( $\Sigma_1$  now tem  $\begin{cases} (1,1)=(0,0) \end{cases}$  points singularly

 $\left( \boxed{\mathbb{I}} \right) \begin{cases}
x+y=1 \\
3x^2-3y=\lambda \\
3y^2-3x=\lambda
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
x^2-3y=3y^2-3x \\
x^2-y^2=y-x
\end{cases}$   $\left( (x-y)(x+y)=-(x-y) \implies x-y=0 \quad x+y=-1
\end{cases}$   $\left( (x-y)(x+y)=-(x-y) \implies x-y=0 \quad x+y=-1$   $\left( (x-y)(x+y)=-(x-y) \implies x-y=0 \quad x+y=-1$ 

12+y=-1 Como x+y=1, e'absurdo.

Obtivemer, entail, um unico pento, o C. Corno o enumeriado mos garante a existência de múnimo, entail minf $|_{\Sigma_i} = f(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 0$ 

(I) 
$$\begin{cases} (7,y) \in \Sigma \\ \nabla f(7,y) = \lambda \nabla g(2,y) \end{cases} \begin{cases} x-y=1 \\ 3x^2+3y=\lambda \\ 3y^2+3x=-\lambda \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2+y=-y^2-x$$

Come  $y=x-1$ , obtemn  $x^2+(x-1)^2+(x-1)+x=0 \Rightarrow 2x^2=0 \Rightarrow x=0$ 

Obtems un unio pento  $C=(0,-1)$ ...

(2) 
$$f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 6xy$$
  $f(x,y) = x + y$   
 $(x,y) = (0,0) = (3x^2 - 6y = 0)$   $\begin{cases} 3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \\ 3y^2 - 6x = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} 3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \\ 3y^2 - 6x = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 24x = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{3}x(x^3 - 8) = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{3}x(x^3 - 8) = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{3}x(x^3 - 8) = 0 \end{cases}$ 

A=(0,0) e B=(2,2) são os pontos certicos def.

Hess 
$$(a_1y_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & -6 \\ -6 & 6y \end{pmatrix}$$
 $M_1 = \text{Hess}_{(0,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 \\ -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ded } M_1 = -36 < 0$ 
Gates  $A = (0,0) = \ell$  points de sels. de  $f$ 
 $M_2 = \text{Hess}_{(2,2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -6 \\ -6 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \text{ det } M_2 = 144 - 36 > 0$ 
 $m = (2,2) = m_1 m_2 = 34 > 0$ 
 $m = (2,2) = m_2 m_2 = 34 > 0$ 

b) (I) 
$$\geq \sqrt{x}$$
 tem points singulated (analogo a  $\geq A$ )  $\geq 2B$ )

(II)  $\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ 3x^2-6y=\lambda \\ 3y^2-6x=\lambda \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2-2y=y^2-2x \Rightarrow (x-y)(x+y)+2(x-y)=0$ 

( $\Rightarrow$ )  $(x-y)(x+y+2)=0$ 

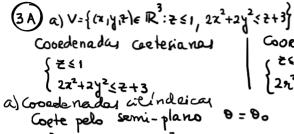
( $\Rightarrow$ )  $(x-y)(x+y+2)=0$ 

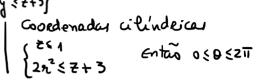
$$|y=x|$$
  $2+y=1 \Rightarrow x=y=1/2$ 
 $|x+y=-2|$   $x+y=1$  Impossive unico ponto  $C=(1/2,1|_2)$ ...

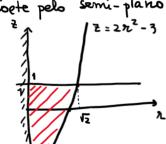
(2) 
$$f(x_1y) = x^3 + y^3 + 6xy$$
  $f(x_1y) = x - y$   
 $a) \nabla f(x_1y) = (0,0) \implies \begin{cases} 3x^2 + 6y = 0 \\ 3y^2 + 6x = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \\ \frac{3}{4}x^4 + 6x = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} 3z(x^3 + 8) = 0 \end{cases}$   
 $z = 0 \implies y = 0$ ,  $A = (0,0)$   
 $z = -2 \implies y = -2$ ,  $B = (-2,-2)$   
Hens  $(x_1y) f = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 6y \end{pmatrix}$   $M_{12} + Hens_{(0,0)} f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  det  $M_{12} = -36 < 0$   
 $M_{12} + Hens_{(-2,2)} f = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 6 \\ 6 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$  det  $M_{12} = 1444 - 3670$   
 $M_{12} = 1444 - 3670$   
 $M_{13} = 1444 - 3670$   
 $M_{14} = 1444 - 3670$   
 $M_{15} = 1444 - 3670$ 

b) (I) 
$$Z$$
 max tern pentor singulates (analogo a  $ZA$ )  $x(ZB)$ 

(II)  $\{x,y\} \in Z$   $\{x-y=1\}$ 
 $\{y\} \in X = \{y\} \in X = \{y\} = \{$ 







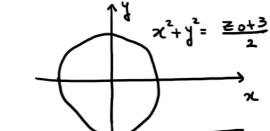
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1 \\ = 2x^2 - 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} - \\ = 2x^2 = 4 \end{array} \right\} x = \sqrt{2}$$

 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} d(x_{1}y_{1}^{2}) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{2\pi^{2}-3}^{1} r dz dr d\theta$ 

b) Coordenaday coeterianas

Vaeiaça de Z: -35751

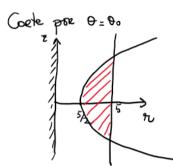
Coete pelo plano z=Zo



$$\iiint_{V} d(x, y, z) = \int_{-3}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{2+3}{2}} - \sqrt{z}}^{\frac{2+3}{2} - \sqrt{z}} dy dx dz$$

a) 
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \le 5 & \text{for } x \le 5 \\ \sqrt{4x^2+4y^2} > 2z^2 + 5 & \text{for } x > 2z^2 + 5 \end{cases}$$

Gotas 0 < 0 < 2T



$$n = \overline{z}^{2} + \frac{5}{2}$$

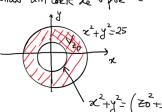
$$Volume (V) = \begin{cases} 2^{\overline{11}} \\ 5 \end{cases}$$

$$rdzdrdo$$

$$-\sqrt{x-5/2}$$

$$m+\alpha: \quad n = \overline{z}^{2} + \frac{5}{2} \iff z = \pm \sqrt{n-5/2}$$

b) A alinea a) ajuda-nos a perceber quel e'a rejação ma'xima de Z, que se obtem quendo r=5, pelo que, fazendo 2=5 em 22-22+5, obtomos ==+ 5 6nta - 1= < 2 < 1=



$$\sqrt{4(x^2+y^2)} = 26^2 + 5$$
  
 $(\Rightarrow) \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 26^2 + \frac{5}{4}$ 

$$(\Rightarrow) \chi^2 + \chi^2 = \left(25^2 + 5\right)^2$$

Total um cost le Vpre 
$$\overline{z} = 25$$
, obternor

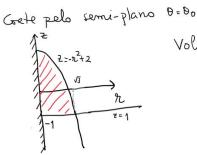
 $\sqrt{4(x^2+y^2)} = 25^2 + 5$ 
 $\sqrt{4(x^2+y^2$ 

\* Ha' aqui um abuso de notação na exceite pois estemas so'a ver o coete por Z=Zo

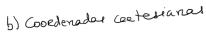
(3c) 
$$\bigvee_{z} \left\{ (x_1 y_1 + y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z > -1, z < -(x^2 + y^2) + 2 \right\}$$

$$\begin{cases} z > -1 \\ z < -(x^2 + y^2) + 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} z > -1 \\ z < -x^2 + 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{(entagorder)}$$

a) Coordenadas cilindeicas



Volume (V)= 
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi i} \sqrt{3} \int_{-1}^{-\kappa^{2}+2} r dz dx d\theta$$

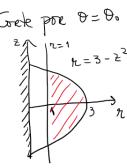


Pela alinea a), vernos que a veriaças total de Z e':-1 < Z < 2 Fatendo o coete poe z=Zo,

$$\chi^{2} + \chi^{2} = 2 - \bar{\epsilon}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{z^2 + y^2} \ge 1 & \text{fr.} 1 \\ \sqrt{z^2 + y^2} \le -\frac{1}{2} + 3 & \text{r.} \le -\frac{1}{2} + 3 \end{cases}$$
 (entax  $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$ )



$$\begin{cases} 2\pi 1 \\ 4 \le -2^2 + 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\pi 1 \\ 4 \le -2^2 + 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\pi 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} = 3 - 2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\pi 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} = 3 - 2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\pi 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} = 3 - 2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\pi 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} = 3 - 2^2 \end{cases}$$

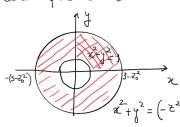
$$\begin{cases} 2\pi 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} = 3 - 2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\pi 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} = 3 - 2^2 \end{cases}$$

## b) Goldenadas artesianas

Pela alénea a), vernos que a vaciação total do Z e: - VZ SZEVE (intersecção de 2=1 com r=3-22)

Corte por Z=Zo



a) Vou morteae que F e' conseevativo enconteando f: R2 R tal que  $\nabla f = \overrightarrow{F}$  (tarticia mostrose que  $\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x}$ , mas teianner de calculer f ne alinea b)).

Queennos, entas, determinee of tal que

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - 2xy + y\cos(xy) \implies f(x,y) = x^2y + sem(xy) + g(y) & \text{(i)} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - x^2 + x\cos(xy) + y^2 & \text{(i)} \end{cases}$$

Enter, devenus the:

and devenues the:

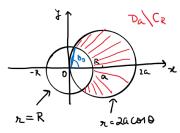
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \chi^2 + \chi \cos(\chi y) + g'(y) = \chi^2 + 2 \cos(\chi y) + y^2$$

poe (1)

poe (2)

- b) como Fe'um compo de vectores conservativo (por al),  $\int_{C} \vec{F} \cdot ds = \hat{f}\left(-1\sqrt{1} \frac{1}{2}\right) - \hat{f}\left(1\sqrt{1}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{1}{4} - \left(\pi + \pi^{2}\right)$
- (4B)  $f(x_1y) = y^2x + \cos(xy) + \frac{x^3}{3}$
- (40)  $f(x,y) = y^2x + sen(xy) + \frac{x^3}{3}$
- 1 fait)= x2y+ 01(xy)+12

(4) 
$$C_{R} = \{ (x_1 y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \chi^2 + y^2 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \}, D_{\alpha} = \{ (x_1 y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (\chi - \alpha)^2 + y^2 \leq \alpha^2 \}$$



$$x^{2}+y^{2}=R^{2} \Rightarrow x^{2}=R^{2} \Rightarrow x=R$$
 $(x-\alpha)^{2}+y^{2}=\alpha^{2} \Rightarrow x^{2}+y^{2}=2\alpha x \Rightarrow x^{2}=2\alpha^{2} t \Rightarrow 0$ 
 $(\Rightarrow x=2\alpha t \Rightarrow 0)$ 

Determinação de 
$$\theta_0$$
:  
 $\begin{cases} r = R \\ r = 20.0010 \end{cases}$  Con  $\theta = \frac{R}{20} = \propto \begin{cases} \theta = 0.000 \\ \theta = 0.000 \end{cases}$ 

Seja Da = Da O {(x, y) E 12: y >0}. Sabernos que

calculerros o integral de diceita:

Leiação de o: 0 € 0 € arcos x = 0. Variação de r: R ≤ r € 20010

Variaces de r: R=r=20019

Variated de 2: RS2 20000

aniated de 2: RS2 20000

Contain

$$\int \frac{d(x_{13})}{dx_{13}} = \int_{0}^{\theta_{0}} \int_{2}^{20000} \frac{20000}{200000}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\theta_{0}} \left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{2}\right) \frac{1}{R} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\theta_{0}} \left(2\alpha^{2}\cos^{2}\theta - \frac{R^{2}}{2}\right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\theta_{0}} \left(2\alpha^{2}\cos$$

C.A. 
$$COT^2D = 1 + COT(2D)$$

2

Cos (alcotx) =  $\alpha$ 

sem  $x = \sqrt{1 - COT^2x}$  porque
estamen no 1° que deente.

Cotat

sem (alcotx) =  $\sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}$ 

sem ( $2\pi$ ) =  $2 \sin x \cos x$ 

 $\frac{1}{2} \iint_{\mathbb{D}_{a}} dx \, |y| = \iint_{\mathbb{D}_{a}} dx \, |y| \iff \frac{\pi a^{2}}{2} = 2a^{2} (1 - 2a^{2}) ar \cos \alpha + 2a^{2} \alpha \sqrt{1 - \alpha^{2}}$ 

(=) = (1-22)arcosa + x/1-22, Como que el amos mostros.