Calculo Infinetesimal I - 2º Lista de exercicios

Park III - Integrais

$$(1-a)$$
 Le a trajeloria satisfat $m\ddot{x}(1) = F(x(1)), \forall 1 \in [a,b]$

$$= 1 \quad W = \int_{a}^{b} F(x(1)) \cdot \dot{x}(1) d1 = \int_{a}^{b} m \dot{x}'(1) \cdot \dot{x}(1) d1 \qquad (1)$$

 $x(1) = (x_1(1), x_2(1), x_2(1)) =>$

(1):
$$\int_{a}^{b} h(\ddot{x}_{1}(t), \ddot{x}_{2}(t), \ddot{x}_{3}(t)) \cdot (\dot{x}_{1}(t), \ddot{x}_{2}(t), \ddot{x}_{3}(t)) dt = \int_{a}^{b} h(\ddot{x}_{1}(t)) \dot{x}_{1}(t) + \ddot{x}_{2}(t) \dot{x}_{2}(t) + \ddot{x}_{3}(t) \dot{x}_{1}(t) dt$$
 (1)

De (1): m $\int_{a} [\ddot{x}_{1}(t)\dot{x}_{1}(t) + \ddot{x}_{2}(t)\dot{x}_{2}(t) + \ddot{x}_{3}(t)\dot{x}(t)]dt =$

=
$$m \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} \left[\ddot{x}_{1}(1)\dot{x}_{1}(1) + \ddot{x}_{2}(1)\dot{x}_{2}(1) + \ddot{x}_{3}(1)\dot{x}_{3}(1) \right] dt =$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \int_{a}^{b} 2 \dot{x}_{1}(4) \dot{x}_{1}(4) dt + \int_{a}^{b} 2 \dot{x}_{1}(4) dt + \int_{a}^{b} 2 \dot{x}_{1}(4) \dot{x}_{1}(4) dt$$

$$=\frac{i}{2} \ln \left[\left[\dot{x}_{1}(2) \right]^{2} \right]^{b} + \left[\dot{x}_{2}(1) \right]^{2} + \left[\dot{x}_{3}(1) \right]^{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \left[\left[\dot{x}_{1}(b) \right]^{2} - \left[\dot{x}_{1}(a) \right]^{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} m \left[\left[\dot{x}_{2}(b) \right]^{2} - \left[\dot{x}_{2}(a) \right]^{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} m \left[\left[\dot{x}_{3}(b) \right]^{2} - \left[\dot{x}_{3}(a) \right]^{2} \right]$$

=
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 m $\left[\dot{x}_{1}(b) \right]^{2} + \left[\dot{x}_{2}(b) \right]^{2} + \left[\dot{x}_{3}(b) \right]^{2} - \left[\dot{x}_{1}(a) \right]^{2} - \left[\dot{x}_{2}(a) \right]^{2} - \left[\dot{x}_{3}(a) \right]^{2}$

=
$$\frac{1}{2}m\{|\dot{x}(b)|^2 - |\dot{x}(a)|^2\}$$

b)
$$F(x) = m\ddot{x}(t) = -\frac{GMm}{|x|^3}x$$
, mas $E(t) = \frac{1}{2}m|\dot{x}(t)|^2 - \frac{GMm}{|x(t)|} = k$

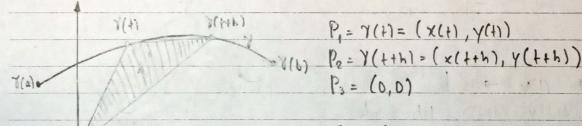
K é uma constante

$$= \frac{1}{2} m |\dot{x}(a)|^2 - \frac{6Mm}{|x(a)|} = \frac{1}{2} m |\dot{x}(b)|^2 - \frac{6Mm}{|x(b)|} = \frac{1}{2} m |\dot{x}(b)|^2 + \frac{1}{2} m |\dot{x}(b)|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m |\dot{x}(b)|^2 - \frac{1}{2} m |\dot{x}(a)|^2 = \frac{GMm}{|x(b)|} - \frac{GMm}{|x(a)|}$$
 (1)

Mas
$$W = \frac{1}{2} m |\dot{x}(b)|^2 - \frac{1}{2} |\dot{x}(a)|^2$$
, portanh, de (1)

$$W = \frac{GMm}{|x(b)|} - \frac{GMm}{|x(a)|}$$



Como temos três ponhos no plano, pode-Figural nos calcular a área do triângulo pelo determinante:

$$A_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \det T = \frac{1}{2} \det \begin{bmatrix} x(1) & y(1) & 1 \\ x(1+h) & y(1+h) & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x(1) & y(1+h) - x(1+h) & y(1+h) \\ x(1+h) & y(1+h) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Le calcularmos a área, comjondo em (0,0), no sentido do relógio, considerando a figura 1 acima.

b) Temos que, para um AT qualquer, + E[a, b]



$$A\tau = \frac{1}{2} \left[x(t) y(t+h) - x(t+h) y(t) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x(t) y(t+h) - x(t) y(t) + x(t) y(t) - x(t+h) y(t) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x(t) \left[y(t+h) - y(t) \right] - y(t) \left[x(t+h) - x(t) \right] \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x(t) \left[y(t+h) - y(t) \right] - y(t) \left[x(t+h) - x(t) \right] \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x(t) \left[y(t+h) - y(t) \right] - y(t) \left[x(t+h) - x(t) \right] \right] \cdot h$$
So chamanas $t = t$;
 $t + h = t$;
 $t + h = t$;
 $t + h = t$;

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_{T_{i}} = \Delta_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\times (\lambda_{i}) \frac{\gamma(\lambda_{i+1}) - \gamma(\lambda_{i})}{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_{i}} - \gamma(\lambda_{i}) \frac{\chi(\lambda_{i+1}) - \gamma(\lambda_{i})}{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_{i}} \right] (\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_{i})$$

Se temous uma partiçar de [a, b] =
$$(t_0=a, t_1, t_2, t_3, ..., t_n=b)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \left[\times (t_i) \frac{y(t_{i+1}) - y(t_i)}{t_{i+1} - t_i} - y(t_i) \frac{x(t_{i+1}) - y(t_i)}{t_{i+1} - t_i} \right] (t_{i+1} - t_i)$$

Se sup
$$\{l_{t_{1}}, -l_{1}\} \rightarrow 0 = \lim_{sup \{l_{t_{1}}, -l_{1}\} \rightarrow 0} A = \sup_{sup \{l_{t_{1}}, -l_{1}\} \rightarrow 0} Y'(t)$$
 $x'(t)$ dt

$$= \lim_{sup \{l_{t_{1}}, -l_{1}\} \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \left[x(t_{i}) \frac{y(t_{i+1}) - y(t_{i})}{t_{i+1} - t_{i}} - y(t_{i}) \frac{x(t_{1-1}) - y(t_{i})}{t_{1+1} - t_{i}} \right] (t_{i}, -t_{i})$$

$$= \int_{t_{0}=0}^{t_{0}} \left[x(t) y'(t) - y(t) x'(t) \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{t_{0}} \left[-y(t) \dot{x}(t) + x(t) \dot{y}(t) \right] dt$$

$$= \int_{t_{0}=0}^{t_{0}} \left[x(t) y'(t) - y(t) x'(t) \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{t_{0}} \left[-y(t) \dot{x}(t) + x(t) \dot{y}(t) \right] dt$$

O sinal de S indica se 7(t) varia hordrio ou contra-horário, na medide em que t aumenta de a para b.

- 4
 - 43. Precisa aplicar o conceilo de torção da curva para mostrar que a curva tem torção zero e é, portanto, plana não den tempo de estudor vou entregar o exercício posteriormente.
 - 44- Problema da braquietérvona é complexes não den lempo de estudar vou entregar o exercício posteriormente.
 - 45- Exercicio dificil- não conregui fazer-enhegar portenormente. Man comequi encontrar uma definição clara de curva fechada convera.

46- Tabela básica de infegrais - Integrais indefinidas

f(x)	fixide
×"	X N+1 + C
X	1n 1x1 + C
e* a*	$e^{x} + c$ $\frac{a^{x}}{2na} + c$
SEN X	- CO3 x + C
Cos x	fenx + C fg x + C
cosuc ² x	-cotg x + C
(sec xXtgx)	sec x + C
lgx	- coincx + C
colg x	Inlan x1+C
Sec X Collec X	In Isecx + tax + C
1/a: -x11	In Cossec x - cotgx + C arc sen (*/a) + C
0, + X,	darctg(x/a)+C
×1×5-02,	a we he (/a) + (

$$47-a$$
) $\int \sec x \, dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\cos^2 x}$ (4)

Se cosxdx = du - u= xenx

Assim, por Substituição: (1):
$$\int \frac{\cos x dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{1 - 4n^2x} = \int \frac{du}{1 - u^2}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{1 - u^2} = \int \frac{du}{(1 + u)(1 - u)} = \int \left[\frac{A}{(1 + u)} + \frac{B}{(1 - u)}\right] du \quad (2)$$

Mas:
$$\frac{1}{1-u^2} = \frac{A}{1+u} + \frac{B}{1-u} = \frac{A(1-u)+B(1+u)}{(1+u)(1-u)} = \frac{(A+B)+(B-A)u}{(1+u)(1-u)}$$

 $\Rightarrow A+B=u \quad A-B=0 \Rightarrow A=B=\frac{1}{2}$

Assim (2)
$$\left[\frac{A}{1+u} + \frac{B}{1-u} \right] du = \left[\frac{1/2}{1+u} + \frac{1/2}{1-u} \right] du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{1-u} \right) du = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{du}{1+u} + \int \frac{du}{1-u} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln |1+u| - \ln |1-u| \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(1+x_1)^2}{(4+x_1)^2} \right| + C = \frac{9}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{2} \right|^2 + C = \frac{2}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1x_1}{\cos x} \right|^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x_1$$

Se u = senx, du = coox dx, entais:

(1):
$$\int (1-\sin^2 x)^2 \cos x \, dx = \int (1-u^2)^2 \, du = \int (1-2u^2+u^4) \, du =$$

= $u - 2\frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{u^5}{5} + C = \sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + C$.



6) For interest of extrema unula destablished and a service a service of the serv

C) Essa integral é extremamente trabalhosa, entas aprenento apenas as etapas.

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+2)^2(x-1)^3} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+1+1)^2(x-1)^3} = \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+1]^2(x-1)^3}$$
I - Aplica Frayici Parcial

$$= \int \left[\frac{A}{[(x+1)^2+1]^2} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2+1} + \frac{C}{x-1} + \frac{D}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{E}{(x-1)^3} \right] dx$$

II - Aplica Substituição de Variáveis Aqui para as integrais parciais

d/e/f - Todas essas integrais dão Ø (Zero), porque se integra em um intervalo que represente um período completo em todas as fungoer, que são periódicas.

48 - Sijam dadas as integrais:

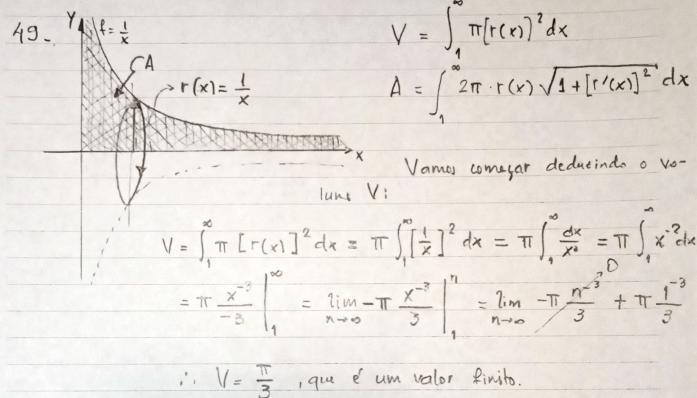
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{1}^{n} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx$$

Dada a integral indefinida, p x 1 = p x 8

$$\int \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \int x^{-p} dx = \frac{x^{-p+1}}{-p+1}$$

Asim
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{1}^{n} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{-p+1}}{-p+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{-p}}{1-p} = \lim$$

Se p>1, 0 limite acima existe, é é positivo. Se p<1, 0 limite tende a intimite le p=1, sindx = sindx = In o que diverge, tembre A integral $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{r}} dx$ tem lógica inversa. Se p<1, a integral converge, enquanto re p>1, a integral diverse.



Agera vanus deziva drea A:
$$A = \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = 2\pi \int_{-2}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = 2\pi \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = 2$$