Resolução (ou indicações pous resolução)

1. 
$$\int_{e}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n (\ln x)^{p}} dx = \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \int_{e}^{\beta} \frac{1}{n (\ln x)^{p}} dx =$$

$$=\frac{1}{1-p}\lim_{\beta\to\infty}\left(\left(\ln\beta\right)^{1-p}-1\right)=\begin{cases}\infty & \text{se } p<1\\ \frac{1}{p-1} & \text{se } p>1\end{cases}$$

Caro 
$$p=1$$
:  $\int_{e}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n} dn = \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \left[ \ln \left[ \ln \ln n \right] \right]_{e}^{\beta} = \infty$ .

... O integral impréprir de de converge se p>1; no case de convergence vale  $\frac{1}{p-1}$ .

3.  
C.A:  

$$\frac{x^2}{4} = \frac{4x^2+1}{4}$$
  
 $\frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{4} = \frac{4x^2+1}{4}$ 

3. (a) 
$$\int n \, \omega \, dy(2x) \, dx = \frac{n^2}{2} \, \alpha \, dy(2x) - \int \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\chi}{1+4n^2} \, dn$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} \, \alpha \, dy(2x) - \int \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+4n^2} \, dn$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} \, \alpha \, dy(2x) - \int \frac{1}{4} \, dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{2}{1+(2x)^2} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} \operatorname{and}_3(2x) - \frac{1}{4}n + \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{and}_3(2x) + C.$$
(b) 
$$\int \frac{x+8}{x^3+4n} dn = \int \frac{x+8}{x(x^2+4)} dn = \int \frac{2}{x} dx + \int \frac{-2x+1}{x^2+4} dx$$

C-A.:

$$\frac{x+8}{x(6^2+4)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+e}{x^2+4}$$
 $\Rightarrow x+8 = A(x^2+4) + (Bx+e)x$ 
 $\Rightarrow A+B=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C=1 \\ A=2 \\ 4A=8 \end{cases}$ 

= 
$$2\ln|x| - \int \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx$$
  
=  $2\ln|x| - \ln|x^2+4| + \int \frac{14}{(x^2+4)} dx$   
=  $2\ln|x| - \ln(x^2+4) + \int \frac{1}{2} ax dx \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$ .

(c) 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{t(1+t)^2} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int (1+t)^2 dt$$
  
mudança de  $\begin{cases} n=t^2, t>0; \\ \tan \sin t, t = -\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{x}} \end{cases} = 2 \frac{(1+t)^{-1}}{-1} \cdot c = -\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{x}} \cdot c$ .

convergencial  $dx = 2t > 0$ 

4. (a) 
$$F'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 \Rightarrow F(x) = \int 3x^2 - 6x + 3x + 0 = x^3 - 6x + 3x + 0 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 0$$
.  

$$0 = F(x) = x^3 - 3x + 0 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 0 \Rightarrow 0 = -1.$$

$$F(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1.$$

(b) i. sin e con så linnitzde, log o menne mede a (sin x + ca x)<sup>2</sup>; x+1 of linnitzd en [-\frac{3}{2},0[; anda a funços são continua, nos seus ramos. Avando  $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{$ 

ii. I y=x+1 let interpoleção geomética do integral,

= 1 n+1 dn + In+1 dn = - (creat triangulo A) + + ( Lie d triangul B) =  $-\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} : 2\right) + \left(1 \times 1 : 2\right) = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$ .

iii.  $\int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx =$ 

 $=\frac{3}{8}+\sqrt{\frac{2}{\sin^2 x+\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x+\cos^2 x}}$ 

 $= \frac{3}{8} + \left[ 2 + nin^2 x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 = \frac{11}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2}.$ 

5.(a)  $\begin{cases} y = \frac{4}{2^2} \\ y = 5 - x^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 5 - x^2 = \frac{4}{2^2} \\ - \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 5x^2 - x^4 = 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 = 0 \\ - \end{cases}$ 

 $n^{4} - 5x^{2} + 4 = 0$  = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0por obedien a restriction

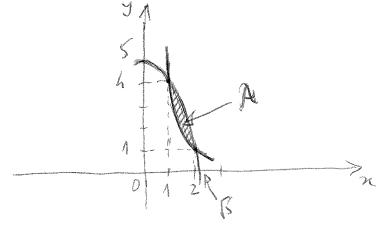
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Sudstituindr en y=5-n² obten-ne

$$x=2 \Rightarrow y=5-4=1$$

Asim, or porter pedder sor (2,1) e (1,4).

(b)



(c) ( when 
$$d \cdot A$$
) =  $\int_{1}^{2} 5 - n^{2} - \frac{4}{n^{2}} dn = \left[ 5n - \frac{n^{2}}{3} - 4\frac{n^{2}}{1} \right]_{1}^{2} =$ 

$$=10-\frac{8}{3}+\frac{4}{2}-5+\frac{1}{3}-4=\frac{74-70}{6}=\frac{2}{3}.$$