2º TESTE DE CÁLCULOI

LEI 14/01/2012

CORRECAD

Exercício 1

- a) $f'(x) = 6x^4 + 15x^2 20 = 0 \implies 5(x^4 + 3x^2 4) = 0$ (=) $\chi^2 = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16}}{2}$ (=) $\chi^2 = -4$ (impossive) $V \chi^2 = 1$ (=) X=1 V X=-1
- b) Por um Corolario da Teorema de Rolle, entre deis Zeezs conscritis de f), existe no mokino um reco de f (estamor em condições de aplicar o teoro.
 mo pois que f que f sas conhuns, por se com funcion oflinomiais). Assim,

Seja
$$Y = e^{2\pi}$$
. Gotal, como $e^{-2\chi}$. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$, femos $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{$

ou e2x=2 (=) 2x=ln2 (=) x= 1/2 ln2 A unico solução da equação d' Z= f. ln2.

$$\lim_{n\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sinh x}\right) = \lim_{n\to 0} \frac{3hx - x}{x\sinh x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to 0} \frac{\cosh x - 1}{\sinh x + \sinh x} = \frac{0}{0} = 0$$

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Execcício 4

$$f(x) = e^{x^{2}} \qquad f(0) = e^{0} = 1$$

$$f'(x) = 2xe^{x^{2}} \qquad f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 2e^{x^{2}} + 2x \cdot 2xe^{x^{2}} \qquad f''(0) = 2e^{0} + 0 = 2$$

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Exercício 5

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$$\int \chi^{2} \operatorname{sen}(\chi^{3}) d\chi = \frac{1}{3} \int 3\chi^{2} \operatorname{sen}(\chi^{3}) d\chi = -\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{col}(\chi^{3}) + C$$

$$F(\chi) = -\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{col}(\chi^{3}) + C$$

$$2 = F(0) = -\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{col} 0 + C \quad (=) \quad C = 2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

Gotal a primitive de
$$f(x)=x^2$$
 den (x^3) que parte no ponto $(0,2)$ e' $F(x)=-\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $(x^3)+\frac{7}{3}$

Segundo teste

14/01/2012

Genpo II

6. | x arcsen(x) dx

Tatemos a sequinte substituição x = sent $t \in L - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ dx = cost dt| x arusenx dx = | sent arusen (sent) cost dt = | t cost sent dt

Vames agasa aplicae o metodo da primitivação tre parto tazemos d' = cost sent = 0 d' = sent

 $\int t \cos t \sin t dt = \int \frac{t \sin^2 t}{a} dt$

 $= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen}^2 t - \frac{1}{2} \left(\operatorname{sen}^2 t \, dt \right) = (*)$

Usamos a désmula sent = 1- cos(2t)

 $(*) = \underbrace{t}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \underbrace{1}_{2} \left(\underbrace{1 - \cos(2t)}_{2} \operatorname{d} t \right) = \underbrace{t}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \underbrace{1}_{2} \left(\underbrace{1 - \cos(2t)}_{2} \operatorname{d} t \right) = \underbrace{t}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \underbrace{1}_{2} \left(\underbrace{1 - \cos(2t)}_{2} \operatorname{d} t \right) = \underbrace{t}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \underbrace{1}_{2} \left(\underbrace{1 - \cos(2t)}_{2} \operatorname{d} t \right) = \underbrace{t}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \underbrace{1}_{2} \left(\underbrace{1 - \cos(2t)}_{2} \operatorname{d} t \right) = \underbrace{t}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \underbrace{1}_{2} \left(\underbrace{1 - \cos(2t)}_{2} \operatorname{d} t \right) = \underbrace{t}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \underbrace{1}_{2} \left(\underbrace{1 - \cos(2t)}_{2} \operatorname{d} t \right) = \underbrace{t}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \underbrace{1}_{2} \left(\underbrace{1 - \cos(2t)}_{2} \operatorname{d} t \right) = \underbrace{t}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \underbrace{1}_{2} \left(\underbrace{1 - \cos(2t)}_{2} \operatorname{d} t \right) = \underbrace{t}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \underbrace{1}_{2} \left(\underbrace{1 - \cos(2t)}_{2} \operatorname{d} t \right) = \underbrace{t}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \underbrace{1}_{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2}$

 $= \pm \operatorname{sen}^2 t - \underline{\iota} \left(\underline{1} - \cos(st) \right) dt =$

 $= \frac{t}{2} \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - \frac{1}{4} \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \operatorname{a} \operatorname{cos(at)} dt =$

= $\frac{t}{2}$ Sen²t - 1t + 1 Sen(2t) + C , CEIR (**)

Usando agoza o facto de: sen(2t) = 2 sent cost

 $(**) = \frac{t}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen}^{2} t - 1 t + 1 \quad \operatorname{sent cost} \quad + c \quad (\in \mathbb{R}) \quad (***)$ Voltando à variavel x (x = sent = 3t = ancsen x) e integral fica: $(ext) = \frac{x^2}{4} ancsen x - \frac{1}{4} accsen x + \frac{1}{4} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$, (EIR Observando que se lem cos (aecsense) = V1-x2 $\int x \operatorname{discsen} x \, dx = \left(\frac{\chi^2 - 1}{2}\right) \operatorname{ancsen} x + \frac{1}{4} \times \sqrt{1 - \chi^2} + c, \quad (\in \mathbb{R})$ 7. | lex-sldx Observando que $\begin{vmatrix} -2x+1 & 5e & 5x < 0 \\ |2x-1| = \\ 2x-1 & 5e & 5x < 0 \end{vmatrix}$ $\int_{-1}^{2} |e^{x}-1| dx = \int_{-1}^{0} -e^{x}+1 dx + \int_{0}^{2} e^{x}-1 dx$ $= \left[-e^{\chi} + \chi \right]_{-1}^{0} + \left[e^{\chi} - \chi \right]_{0}^{1} =$ = -1 + 0 + 2 + 1 + 2 - 1 - 1 + 0 = $= \frac{1}{e} + 2 - 2$ $\begin{cases} \frac{3x-2}{x^2-x} & dx \end{cases}$ Fazernos P(x) = 3x-2 e Q(x) = x2-x (omo grave (P) < grave (a), nous et necessario dindie Temos $Q(x) = \pi(x-1)$ e esta e a de composição de Q em factores reneclutives Vamos enconteas A e B tais G en $\frac{3x-2}{x^2-2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2-2}$ Entro 3x-2 = A(x-1)+ Bx



