CORREGÃO DO 2º TESTE DE CALCULO/LEI	16/01/2013
Exercicio 1 $\lim_{x\to 1} -x+1 + \ln x = 0$ $x \to 1 \qquad x^3 - 3x + 2$	
Gotal, aplicando a Regeo de l'Hôpital, $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{-x+1+\ln x}{x^3-3x+2} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{-1+1/x}{3x^2-3} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{-x+1}{3x(x-1)(x+1)}$ $= \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{1}{3x(x+1)} = \frac{1}{6}$	
Exercício 2 $\int \frac{4x+z}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx = 2 \int (2x+1)(x^2+x+1)^{-1/2} dx$ $= 2 \int \frac{(2x+1)^{1/2}}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} + C = 4 \sqrt{x^2+x+1} + C,$	CEIR
Exercício 3 $\sqrt[3]{x} = y \iff x = y^3$ Gota $dx = 3y^2dy$ $\int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x^2})\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{3y^2dy}{(1+y^2)y} - \frac{3}{2} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2y}{1+y^2}$ $x = 1 \iff y = \sqrt[3]{1} = 1$ $x = 2 \iff y = \sqrt[3]{2} = \frac{3}{2} \ln(1+y^2) \int_{1}^{3} \frac{3}{2} \ln(1+\sqrt[3]{4})$, dy
Exercicio 4 $ \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \ln(x^{2}+1) dx = \begin{bmatrix} x^{3} \ln(x^{2}+1) \end{bmatrix}_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2x^{4}}{x^{2}+1} dx \\ u'=x^{2} \qquad u=x^{3}/3 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \ln(x^{2}+1) \end{bmatrix}_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2x^{4}}{x^{2}+1} dx \\ v=\ln(x^{2}+1) \qquad v'=\frac{2x}{x^{2}+1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \ln 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}-1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{3} $	
$\frac{\chi^{4}}{\chi^{2}+1} = \frac{\chi^{4}-1}{\chi^{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\chi^{2}+1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{\chi^{3}}{3} - \chi + \operatorname{dectg} \chi \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{(\chi^{2}-1)(\chi^{2}+1)}{\chi^{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\chi^{2}+1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2\operatorname{dectg} \chi}{3} = \frac{2\operatorname{dectg} \chi}{3} + \frac{2\operatorname{dectg} \chi}{3} = \frac{2\operatorname{dectg} \chi}{3} + \frac{2\operatorname{dectg} \chi}{3} = \frac{2\operatorname{dectg} \chi}$	
NOTA: Alternativamente ao cálculo à esqueede, poder-se-is efet divisat do polinómio 24 pelo polinómio 22+1.	upe a

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