## CÁLCULO I

Técnicas de Integração Parte III

#### Mudança de Variável

$$\int f(x) dx$$

$$x = \varphi(u) \to dx = \varphi'(u)du$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(\varphi(u))\varphi'(u)du$$

$$\int x^2(x-1)^{10}dx$$

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$$x-1=u\to x=u+1\to dx=du$$

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$$x-1 = u \to x = u+1 \to dx = du$$

$$\int x^{2}(x-1)^{10}dx = \int (u+1)^{2}u^{10}du$$

$$\int x^2(x-1)^{10}dx = \int (u+1)^2u^{10}du =$$

$$\int (u^2 + 2u + 1)u^{10}du = \int u^{12} + 2u^{11} + u^{10}du$$

$$\int x^2(x-1)^{10}dx = \frac{u^{13}}{13} + \frac{u^{12}}{6} + \frac{u^{11}}{11} + c =$$

$$\int x^{2}(x-1)^{10}dx = \frac{u^{13}}{13} + \frac{u^{12}}{6} + \frac{u^{11}}{11} + c =$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^{13}}{13} + \frac{(x-1)^{12}}{6} + \frac{(x-1)^{11}}{11} + c$$

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{x-1} dx$$

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$$x-1=u \rightarrow x=u+1 \rightarrow dx=du$$

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{x - 1} dx$$

$$x - 1 = u \to x = u + 1 \to dx = du$$

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{x - 1} dx = \int (u + 1)^2 u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{x-1} dx = \int (u+1)^2 u^{\frac{1}{2}} du =$$

$$\int (u^2 + 2u + 1)u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \int u^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2u^{\frac{3}{2}} + u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{x-1} dx = \frac{2u^{\frac{7}{2}}}{7} + \frac{4u^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} + \frac{2u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + c =$$

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$$\frac{2\sqrt{(x-1)^7}}{7} + \frac{4\sqrt{(x-1)^5}}{5} + \frac{2\sqrt{(x-1)^3}}{3} + c$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} x^2 \sqrt{x-1} dx$$

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$$x - 1 = u \rightarrow x = 1, u = 0; x = 2, u = 1$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} x^{2} \sqrt{x - 1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} u^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2u^{\frac{3}{2}} + u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$\left[\frac{2\sqrt{(x-1)^7}}{7} + \frac{4\sqrt{(x-1)^5}}{5} + \frac{2\sqrt{(x-1)^3}}{3}\right]_1^2 =$$

$$\frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{30 + 84 + 70}{105} = \frac{184}{105}$$

$$\left[\frac{2u^{\frac{7}{2}}}{7} + \frac{4u^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} + \frac{2u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + \right]_{0}^{1} =$$

$$\frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{30 + 84 + 70}{105} = \frac{184}{105}$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

### **Identidades Trigonométricas**

• 
$$sen^2x + cos^2x = 1$$

• 
$$\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1$$

• 
$$\csc^2 x - \cot^2 x = 1$$

### **Identidades Trigonométricas**

• 
$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

• 
$$\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1$$

• 
$$\csc^2 x - \cot^2 x = 1$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$x = \operatorname{sen} u, u \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \to dx = \cos u \, du$$

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$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{\cos^2 u} \cos u \, du =$$

$$\int \cos^2 u \, du = \int \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2u \, du =$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{\cos^2 u} \cos u \, du =$$

$$\int \cos^2 u \ du = \int \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2u \ du =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{4}\operatorname{sen} 2u + c$$

### **Exemplo 4**

sen(a + b) = sen a cos b + sen b cos a

$$\int \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{4} \sec 2u + c$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2u + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sen} u \cos u + c$$

### **Exemplo 4**

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{4}\operatorname{sen} 2u + c$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sen} u \cos u + c$$

 $x = \operatorname{sen} u$ 

### **Exemplo 4**

$$\int \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{4}\operatorname{sen} 2u + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sen} u \cos u + c$$

$$u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$x = \operatorname{sen} u$$

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$$\int \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{4}\operatorname{sen} 2u + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sen} u \cos u + c$$

$$u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$x = \operatorname{sen} u$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$$

$$x = \text{sen } u, u \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \to x \in ]-1, 1[$$

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Técnicas de Integração Parte III