· Universidade Federal do Ceorá - Compus Sobral · Cálculo Diferencial e Integral 1 - 2020. 1 · Prof. Rui F. Vigelis . 3ª Avaliação Progressiva: · Noma: William Bruno Sales de Poula Dima · Matricula: 497345 a) $\int_{1}^{1} x^{2} \cdot \left(x^{2} - \frac{1}{1x^{2}}\right) dx = \int_{1}^{2/3} x^{3} \cdot \left(x^{2} - x^{-1/2}\right) dx =$ $= \int x^{8/3} - x^{1/6} dx = \frac{3}{11} x^{1/3} - \frac{6}{7} x^{1/6} + C \int x^{m} dx \frac{x^{m+1}}{x^{m+1}} + C$ b) $\iint \left[S_{LC}(x) + \cos(x) \right]^2 dx = \int_{COS(x)}^2 S_{LC}(x) + 2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$ $= \int \operatorname{suc}(x) dx + 2 \int dx + \int \cos^2(x) dx = \int \cos^2(x) = \frac{1 + \cos(x)}{2}$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx + 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx + \frac{$ = Suc (x) dx + 2 fdx + \frac{1}{2} fdx + \frac{1}{4} \interpretext{costwda} = = $tam(x) + 2x + \frac{x}{2} + tsin(2x) + C = tan(x) + tsin(2x) + 5x + C$

a)
$$\int \frac{(2-x)^{2}}{(2+x)^{1/3}} dx = \int (2+x)^{1/3} (2-x)^{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(2+x)^{1/3}}{(2+x)^{1/3}} dx \right] = \int \frac{(2+x)^{1/3}}{(2+x)^{1/3}} dx = \int \frac{(2+x)^{1/3}}{(2+x)^{1/3}} dx = \int \frac{(2+x)^{1/3}}{(2+x)^{1/3}} dx = \int \frac{(2+x)^{1/3}}{(2+x)^{1/3}} dx = \frac{(2+x)^{1/3}}{(2+x)^{1/3}} dx = \frac{(2+x)^{1/3}}{(2+x)^{1/3}} dx = \frac{(2+x)^{1/3}}{(2+x)^{1/3}} dx = \int \frac{(2+x)^{1/$$

4ª) Parte 1:

i) Para encontrar mos y(x) vamos integror d'y = dy'
dx dx para incontrarmos y èsci i intigrar y'= dy para un contrarmos y (sc), $y(x) = \int dy' = \int (x+1)^{1/2} dx = \int u^{1/2} du = \frac{2u^{3/2} + C_1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}$ ii) $y(x) = \int_{0}^{1} y'(x) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{3} (x + 1)^{3/2} + C_{1} dx =$ $\frac{u = x + 1 = 7}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \int u^{3/2} du + C_1 \int dx = \frac{4}{15} u^{5/2} + C_1 x + C_2 = \frac{4}{15}$

•
$$y_1(x) = \frac{4}{15}(x+1) + C_1x + C_2$$

$$0 = \frac{4(0+1)}{15} + \frac{4(0+1)}{15} + \frac{4(0+1)}{15} + \frac{6(0+1)}{15} + \frac{6(0+1)$$

$$2 = \frac{4\sqrt{45} + 3C_4 - \frac{4}{15}}{15} \Rightarrow \frac{3C_4 + \frac{128}{15} - \frac{4}{15}}{15} = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$= 3 + \frac{124}{15} = 2 \Rightarrow 3 + \frac{2 - \frac{124}{15}}{15} \Rightarrow 3 + \frac{94}{15} \Rightarrow 3 = \frac{94}{15}$$

$$=$$
 $> \int C1 = -\frac{94}{45} \int \frac{7}{45}$

V) Portanto, a equação da curva
$$g(x)$$
 :
$$y(x) = \frac{4}{15}(x+1)^{5/2} - \frac{94}{45}x - \frac{4}{15}$$

59) •
$$f(x) = x^2 - x - 3$$
 ; • $g(x) = -2x^2 + 2x + 3$;

• O Primairo passo a ser bodo i descobrirmos os pentas

de impresção das funções f • g :

i) $f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 3 = -2x^2 + 2x + 3 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x^2 - x - 2x - 3 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 3x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(x^2 - x - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 1 + 8 = 9 \Rightarrow x = \frac{113}{2} \Rightarrow x =$$

