

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

$$= - x \cos \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1$$

$$\frac{2\pi (2x)}{2\pi (5x)} \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi (5x) - 2\pi (5x) - 2\pi (5x)}{2\pi (5x)}$$

$$\frac{2\pi (5x)}{2\pi (5x)} + \frac{5\pi (2x)}{2\pi (5x)} + \frac{5\pi (2x)}{2\pi (5x)}$$

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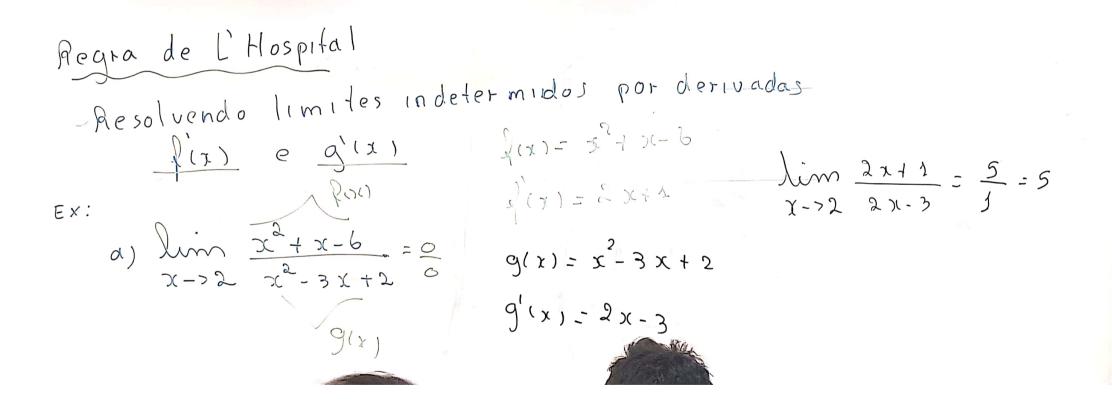
$$\frac{2\pi (5x)}{2\pi (5x)} + \frac{1}{2\pi (5x)} + \frac{1}{2\pi (5x)} + \frac{1}{2\pi (5x)}$$

$$\frac{2\pi (5x)}{2\pi (5x)} + \frac{1}{2\pi (5x)$$

$$\begin{cases} 8 & |x| = \frac{2}{3}(5x-3)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (5x+3) \\ |x| = \frac{2(5x+3)}{3(5x-3)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x) = \frac{2(5x+3)}{3(5x-3)} \\ |x| = \frac{150x-90-150x-90}{(15x-9)^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x) = \frac{150x-90}{(15x-9)^2} \end{cases}$$



## De rivação Implicita

- Defivat ambos os lados da equação Implicitanto y em relaçõe as variáveis da equação.
  - Deriva-se todas as variaves da equação



Ex:

a) 
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 4$$
 $2x + 2yy = 0$ 
 $2yy = -2x$ 
 $y = -2x$ 
 $y = -2x$ 

C)  $\times y^2 + \times \times \times y = 0$ 2x y² + x². 2y y + 1 ron y + x rosy. y = 0 2xy2 + 2xyy + seny + x cosy.y=0 2 x y y + x cosy y = -2 xy - reny y'(2x2y+xcosy)=-2xy=rony 9' = -2 x y - hen ey grig + x royy

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Calcular 
$$\dot{y}$$
 das equagoes  $\dot{y} = \frac{du_y}{dx}$   
0)  $\chi^3 + \dot{y}^3 = \alpha^3$   $\dot{y}$   $\dot{y} = 0$   $\dot{y}$   $\dot{y}$ 

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