Curso de integrais duplas e triplas

César Antônio de Magalhães
ceanma@gmail.com

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Resumo

Exercícios retirados do canal do Youtube, O Matematico [1].

Parte I
Integrais duplas

1 Invertendo os limites de integração - Aula 1

1. Exercício

Figura 1: Integrais duplas - Aula 1 - Exercício I e II

img/v01_a01_e01.png

$$f(x) = x^2;\ g(x) = x^3$$
$$x = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = g(0) \Rightarrow 0^2 = 0^3$$
$$x = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = g(1) \Rightarrow 1^2 = 1^3$$

$$a = \int_0^1 dx \int_{g(x)}^{f(x)} dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^3}^{x^2} dy = \int_0^1 dx\, [y]_{x^3}^{x^2} = \int_0^1 dx \left[x^2 - x^3\right] =$$
$$\int_0^1 x^2\, dx - \int_0^1 x^3\, dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}\right]_0^1 = \left[\frac{4x^3 - 3x^2}{12}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}\left[4x^3 - 3x^2\right]_0^1 =$$
$$\frac{1}{12}\left[x^2(4x-3)\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}\left[1^2(4\cdot 1 - 3) \cancel{- 0^2(4\cdot 0 - 3)}\right] = \frac{1}{12} = 0,08\overline{3}$$

2. Exercício

$$f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow f(y) = \sqrt{y};\; g(x) = x^3 \Rightarrow g(y) = \sqrt[3]{y}$$
$$y = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = g(0) \Rightarrow \sqrt{0} = \sqrt[3]{0}$$
$$y = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = g(1) \Rightarrow \sqrt{1} = \sqrt[3]{1}$$

$$a = \int_0^1 dy \int_{f(y)}^{g(y)} dx = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt[3]{y}} dx = \int_0^1 dy\,[x]_{\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt[3]{y}} = \int_0^1 dy\,[\sqrt[3]{y} - \sqrt{y}] =$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{y}\,dy - \int_0^1 \sqrt{y}\,dy = \int_0^1 y^{\frac{1}{3}}\,dy - \int_0^1 y^{\frac{1}{2}}\,dy = \left[\frac{y^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)} - \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}\right]_0^1 =$$

$$\left[\frac{3\sqrt[3]{y^4}}{4} - \frac{2\sqrt{y^3}}{3}\right]_0^1 = \left[\frac{9\sqrt[3]{y^4} - 8\sqrt{y^3}}{12}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}\left[9\sqrt[3]{y^4} - 8\sqrt{y^3}\right]_0^1 =$$

$$\frac{1}{12}\left[\left(9\sqrt[3]{1^4} - 8\sqrt{1^3}\right) \cancel{- \left(9\sqrt[3]{0^4} - 8\sqrt{0^3}\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{12}(9-8) = \frac{1}{12} = 0,08\overline{3}$$

2 Determinação da região de integração - Aula 2

1. Exercício

$$R = \left\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \,|\, 0 \leq x \leq 2\,,\; 0 \leq y \leq 6\right\}$$

Figura 2: Integrais duplas - Aula 2 - Exercício I

img/v02_a02_e01.png

$$a = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^6 dy = \int_0^2 dx\,[y]_0^6 = \int_0^2 dx\,[6-0] = 6\int_0^2 dx = 6[x]_0^2 =$$
$$6[2-0] = 6\cdot 2 = 12$$

2. Exercício

$$R = \left\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2 \,|\, 0 \le x \le 1\,,\; x \le y \le 2x\right\}$$

Figura 3: Integrais duplas - Aula 2 - Exercício II

img/v02_a02_e02.png

$$a = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2x} dy = \int_0^1 dx\,[y]_x^{2x} = \int_0^1 dx\,[2x-x] = 2\int_0^1 x\,dx - \int_0^1 x\,dx =$$
$$\left[\cancel{2}\frac{x^2}{\cancel{2}} - \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^1 = \left[\frac{2x^2 - x^2}{2}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}\left[x^2\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}\left[1^2\cancel{-0^2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5$$

3. Exercício

$$R = \left\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2 \,|\, 0 \le y \le 1\,,\; 0 \le x \le \sqrt{1-y^2}\right\}$$
$$y = 0,\; y = 1$$
$$x = 0,\; x = \sqrt{1-y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 = 1-y^2 \Rightarrow x^2-1 = -y^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = -x^2+1 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

Figura 4: Integrais duplas - Aula 2 - Exercício III

img/v02_a02_e03.png

$$a=\int_0^1 dy\int_0^{f(y)}dx=\int_0^1 dy\int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}}dx=\int_0^1 dy\,[x]_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}}=\int_0^1 dy\,\left[\sqrt{1-y^2}-0\right]=$$

$$\int_0^1\sqrt{1-y^2}\,dy=\int_0^1\sqrt{1-\operatorname{sen}^2(t)}\,\cos(t)dt=\int_0^1\sqrt{\cos^2(t)}\,\cos(t)dt=$$

$$\int_0^1\cos(t)\cos(t)dt=\int_0^1\cos^2(t)dt=\int_0^1\frac{1+\cos(2t)}{2}dt=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1\left[1+\cos(2t)\right]dt=$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 dt+\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1\cos(2t)dt=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 dt+\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1\cos(u)\frac{du}{2}=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 dt+\frac{1}{4}\int_0^1\cos(u)\,du=$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}t+\frac{1}{4}\operatorname{sen}(u)\right]_0^1=\left[\frac{t}{2}+\frac{\operatorname{sen}(2t)}{4}\right]_0^1=\left[\frac{t}{2}+\frac{2\operatorname{sen}(t)\cos(t)}{4}\right]_0^1=\left[\frac{t+\operatorname{sen}(t)\cos(t)}{2}\right]_0^1=$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\operatorname{arcsen}(y)+y\sqrt{1-y^2}\right]_0^1=\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\operatorname{arcsen}(1)\cancel{+1\cdot\sqrt{1-1^2}}\right)-\left(\operatorname{arcsen}(0)\cancel{+0\cdot\sqrt{1-0^2}}\right)\right]=$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\pi}{2}-0\right]=\frac{\pi}{4}=0,785$$

$$y=\operatorname{sen}(t)\Rightarrow dy=\cos(t)dt$$

$$u=2t\Rightarrow\frac{du}{2}=dt$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(t)=\frac{co}{h}=\frac{y}{1}=y$$

$$h^2=co^2+ca^2\Rightarrow 1=y^2+ca^2\Rightarrow ca=\sqrt{1-y^2}$$

$$\cos(t)=\frac{ca}{h}=\frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{1}=\sqrt{1-y^2}$$

$$y=\operatorname{sen}(t)\Rightarrow t=\operatorname{arcsen}(y)$$

4. Exercício

$$y = x^2 + 1,\; y = -x^2 - 1;\; x = 1,\; x = -1$$
$$R = \left\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \,|\, -1 \leq x \leq 1\,,\, -x^2 - 1 \leq y \leq x^2 + 1\right\}$$

Figura 5: Integrais duplas - Aula 2 - Exercício IV

`img/v02_a02_e04.png`

$$a = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{f(x)}^{g(x)} dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-x^2-1}^{x^2+1} dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dx\, [y]_{-x^2-1}^{x^2+1} =$$
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx\, \left[x^2 + 1 - \left(-x^2 - 1\right)\right] = \int_{-1}^{1} dx\, \left[x^2 + 1 + x^2 + 1\right] =$$
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx\, \left[2x^2 + 2\right] = 2\int_{-1}^{1} x^2\, dx + 2\int_{-1}^{1} dx = \left[2\frac{x^3}{3} + 2x\right]_{-1}^{1} = \left[2\left(\frac{x^3 + 3x}{3}\right)\right]_{-1}^{1} =$$
$$\frac{2}{3}\left[x\left(x^2 + 3\right)\right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{2}{3}\left[1 \cdot \left(1^2 + 3\right) - (-1)\left((-1)^2 + 3\right)\right] = \frac{2}{3}(4 + 4) = \frac{2}{3}8 = \frac{16}{3} = 5,\overline{3}$$

5. Exercício

$$R = \left\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \,|\, 0 \leq y \leq 2\,,\, -y \leq x \leq y\right\}$$

$$a = \int_{0}^{2} dy \int_{f(y)}^{g(y)} dx = \int_{0}^{2} dy \int_{-y}^{y} dx = \int_{0}^{2} dy\, [x]_{-y}^{y} = \int_{0}^{2} dy\, [y - (-y)] = \int_{0}^{2} dy\, [2y] =$$
$$2\int_{0}^{2} y\, dy = \left[\cancel{2}\frac{y^2}{\cancel{2}}\right]_{0}^{2} = 2^2 - 0^2 = 4$$

Figura 6: Integrais duplas - Aula 2 - Exercício V

img/v02_a02_e05.png

Figura 7: Integrais duplas - Aula 3 - Exercício I

img/v03_a03_e01.png

3 Cálculo de volume - Aula 3

1. Exercício

$$z = 4;\ dz = dxdy$$

$$v = \int_0^3 \int_0^2 z\, dz = \int_0^3 \int_0^2 4\, dydx = 4 \int_0^3 dx \int_0^2 dy = 4 \int_0^3 dx\, [y]_0^2 = 4 \int_0^3 dx\, [2-0] = 8 \int_0^3 dx = 8[x]_0^3 = 8[3-0] = 8 \cdot 3 = 24$$

2. Exercício

$$R = [0,3] \times [0,4]$$
$$\iint_R (8-2y) da$$

$$z = 8 - 2y;\ da = dz = dxdy$$

Figura 8: Integrais duplas - Aula 3 - Exercício II

img/v03_a03_e02.png

$$v = \int_0^3 \int_0^4 z\,dz = \int_0^3 \int_0^4 (8-2y)dxdy = \int_0^3 dx \int_0^4 (8-2y)dy =$$
$$\int_0^3 dx \left(8 \int_0^4 dy - 2\int_0^4 y\,dy\right) = \int_0^3 dx\, 2\left(4\int_0^4 dy - \int_0^4 y\,dy\right) =$$
$$2\int_0^3 dx \left[4y - \frac{y^2}{2}\right]_0^4 = 2\int_0^3 dx \left[\frac{8y-y^2}{2}\right]_0^4 = \cancel{2}\int_0^3 dx\,\frac{1}{\cancel{2}}[y(8-y)]_0^4 =$$
$$\int_0^3 dx[4(8-4)\cancel{-0(8-0)}] = 16\int_0^3 dx = 16[x]_0^3 = 16[3-0] = 48$$

4 Invertendo a ordem de integração - Aula 4

1. Exercício

$$z = f(x,y) = y\,\mathrm{e}^x;\ dz = dxdy$$

$$v = \int_2^4 \int_1^9 z\,dz = \int_2^4 \int_1^9 y\,\mathrm{e}^x\ dydx = \int_2^4 \mathrm{e}^x\ dx \int_1^9 y\,dy = \int_2^4 \mathrm{e}^x\ dx \left[\frac{y^2}{2}\right]_1^9 =$$
$$\int_2^4 \mathrm{e}^x\ dx \frac{1}{2}\left[y^2\right]_1^9 = \frac{1}{2}\int_2^4 \mathrm{e}^x\ dx\left[9^2 - 1^2\right] = 40\int_2^4 \mathrm{e}^x\ dx = 40\left[\mathrm{e}^x\right]_2^4 = 40\left[\mathrm{e}^4 - \mathrm{e}^2\right] =$$
$$40e^2\left(e^2 - 1\right)$$

2. Exercício

$$z = f(x,y) = x^2y^3;\ dz = dxdy$$

Figura 9: Integrais duplas - Aula 4 - Exercício II

img/v04_a04_e02.png

$$v = \int_0^1 \int_2^4 z\,dz = \int_0^1 \int_2^4 x^2 y^3\,dxdy = \int_0^1 x^2\,dx \int_2^4 y^3\,dy = \int_0^1 x^2\,dx \left[\frac{y^4}{4}\right]_2^4 =$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int_0^1 x^2\,dx \left[y^4\right]_2^4 = \frac{1}{4}\int_0^1 x^2\,dx \left[4^4 - 2^4\right] = \frac{1}{4}\int_0^1 x^2\,dx \left[2^8 - 2^4\right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int_0^1 x^2\,dx \left[2^4\left(2^4 - 1\right)\right] = \frac{1}{4}\int_0^1 x^2\,dx\,[16 \cdot 15] = 60\int_0^1 x^2\,dx = 60\left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^1 = 20\left[x^3\right]_0^1 =$$

$$20\left[1^3 - 0^3\right] = 20 \cdot 1 = 20$$

3. Exercício

$$\iint_R (x + 2y)da$$

R = Região limitada pela parábola $y = x^2 + 1$ e as retas $x = -1$ e $x = 2$.

$$z = f(x, y) = x + 2y;\ da = dz = dxdy$$

Figura 10: Integrais duplas - Aula 4 - Exercício III

img/v04_a04_e03.png

$$v=\int_{-1}^{2}\int_{0}^{x^2+1} z\,dz=\int_{-1}^{2}\int_{0}^{x^2+1}(x+2y)dxdy=$$

$$\int_{-1}^{2}dx\int_{0}^{x^2+1}(x+2y)dy=\int_{-1}^{2}dx\left(x\int_{0}^{x^2+1}dy+2\int_{0}^{x^2+1}y\,dy\right)=$$

$$\int_{-1}^{2}dx\left[xy+\cancel{2}\frac{y^2}{\cancel{2}}\right]_{0}^{x^2+1}=\int_{-1}^{2}dx\,[y(x+y)]_{0}^{x^2+1}=$$

$$\int_{-1}^{2}dx\left[\left(x^2+1\right)\left[x+\left(x^2+1\right)\right]\cancel{-0(x+0)}\right]=\int_{-1}^{2}dx\left[\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x^2+x+1\right)\right]=$$

$$\int_{-1}^{2}dx\left(x^4+x^3+2x^2+x+1\right)=$$

$$\int_{-1}^{2}x^4\,dx+\int_{-1}^{2}x^3\,dx+2\int_{-1}^{2}x^2\,dx+\int_{-1}^{2}x\,dx+\int_{-1}^{2}dx=$$

$$\left[\frac{x^5}{5}+\frac{x^4}{4}+2\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}+x\right]_{-1}^{2}=\left[\frac{12x^5+15x^4+40x^3+30x^2+60x}{60}\right]_{-1}^{2}=$$

$$\frac{1}{60}\left[x\left(12x^4+15x^3+40x^2+30x+60\right)\right]_{-1}^{2}=$$

$$\frac{1}{60}\left[2\left(12\cdot 2^4+15\cdot 2^3+40\cdot 2^2+30\cdot 2+60\right)\right.$$

$$\left.-(-1)\left(12(-1)^4+15(-1)^3+40(-1)^2+30(-1)+60\right)\right]=$$

$$\frac{1}{60}[2(192+120+160+60+60)+(12-15+40-30+60)]=\frac{1}{60}(1184+67)=$$

$$\frac{1251}{60}=\frac{417}{20}=20,85$$

5 Cálculo de integrais duplas ou iteradas

5.1 Aula 5

1. Exercício

$$f(x,y)=x^3;\ 0\le x\le 2;\ x^2\le y\le 4$$

$$\iint_R f(x,y)dydx$$

Figura 11: Integrais duplas - Aula 5 - Exercício I

img/v05_a05_e01.png

$$v = \int_0^2 \int_{x^2}^4 x^3 \, dxdy = \int_0^2 x^3 \, dx \int_{x^2}^4 dy = \int_0^2 x^3 \, dx \, [y]_{x^2}^4 = \int_0^2 x^3 \, dx \, \left[4 - x^2\right] =$$

$$4 \int_0^2 x^3 \, dx - \int_0^2 x^5 \, dx = \left[\cancel{4} \frac{x^4}{\cancel{4}} - \frac{x^6}{6}\right]_0^2 = \left[\frac{6x^4 - x^6}{6}\right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{6} \left[x^4 \left(6 - x^2\right)\right]_0^2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \left[2^4 \left(6 - 2^2\right) - \cancel{0^4 \left(6 - 0^2\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{6}(16 \cdot 2) = \frac{32}{6} = \frac{16}{3} = 5,2$$

2. Exercício

$$f(x, y) = x^2 y; \; 1 \leq x \leq 3; \; x \leq y \leq 2x + 1$$

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dydx$$

Figura 12: Integrais duplas - Aula 5 - Exercício II

img/v05_a05_e02.png

$$v = \int_1^3 \int_x^{2x+1} x^2 y \, dxdy = \int_1^3 x^2 \, dx \int_x^{2x+1} y \, dy = \int_1^3 x^2 \, dx \left[\frac{y^2}{2}\right]_x^{2x+1} =$$
$$\int_1^3 x^2 \, dx \frac{1}{2}\left[(2x+1)^2 - (x)^2\right] = \frac{1}{2}\int_1^3 x^2 \, dx \left(3x^2 + 4x + 1\right) =$$
$$\frac{3}{2}\int_1^3 x^4 \, dx + 2\int_1^3 x^3 \, dx + \frac{1}{2}\int_1^3 x^2 \, dx = \left[\frac{3}{2}\frac{x^5}{5} + 2\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_1^3 = \left[\frac{3x^5}{10} + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}\right]_1^3 =$$
$$\left[\frac{18x^5 + 30x^4 + 10x^3}{60}\right]_1^3 = \left[\frac{2x^3\left(9x^2 + 15x + 5\right)}{60}\right]_1^3 =$$
$$\frac{1}{30}\left[x^3\left(9x^2 + 15x + 5\right)\right]_1^3 = \frac{1}{30}\left[3^3\left(9 \cdot 3^2 + 15 \cdot 3 + 5\right) - 1^3\left(9 \cdot 1^2 + 15 \cdot 1 + 5\right)\right] =$$
$$\frac{1}{30}\left[27(81 + 45 + 5) - (9 + 15 + 5)\right] = \frac{1}{30}\left[27 \cdot 131 - 29\right] = \frac{3508}{30} = 116,9\overline{3}$$

5.2 Aula 6

1. Exercício

$$f(x,y) = 1;\ 0 \le x \le 1;\ 1 \le y \le \mathrm{e}^x$$
$$\iint_R f(x,y) dydx$$

$$v = \int_0^1 \int_1^{\mathrm{e}^x} dydx = \int_0^1 dx \, [y]_1^{\mathrm{e}^x} = \int_0^1 dx \, \left(\mathrm{e}^x - 1\right) = \left[\mathrm{e}^x - x\right]_0^1 =$$
$$\mathrm{e}^1 - 1 - \left(\mathrm{e}^0 - 0\right) = \mathrm{e} - 1 - 1 = \mathrm{e} - 2$$

2. Exercício

$$f(x,y) = x;\ 0 \le x \le 1;\ 1 \le y \le \mathrm{e}^{x^2}$$
$$\iint_R f(x,y) dydx$$

$$v=\int_0^1\int_1^{\mathrm{e}^{x^2}} x\,dxdy=\int_0^1 x\,dx\int_1^{\mathrm{e}^{x^2}} dy=\int_0^1 x\,dx\,[y]_1^{\mathrm{e}^{x^2}}=\int_0^1 x\,dx\left(\mathrm{e}^{x^2}-1\right)=$$
$$\int_0^1 x\,\mathrm{e}^{x^2}\,dx-\int_0^1 x\,dx=\int_0^1 \mathrm{e}^u\,\frac{du}{2}-\int_0^1 x\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \mathrm{e}^u\,du-\int_0^1 x\,dx=$$
$$\left[\frac{1}{2}e^u-\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^1=\left[\frac{e^{x^2}-x^2}{2}\right]_0^1=\frac{1}{2}\left[e^{x^2}-x^2\right]_0^1=\frac{1}{2}\left[e^{1^2}-1^2-\left(e^{0^2}-0^2\right)\right]=$$
$$\frac{1}{2}(\mathrm{e}-1-1)=\frac{\mathrm{e}-2}{2}$$

$$u=x^2;\ \frac{du}{2}=x\,dx$$

3. Exercício

$$f(x,y)=2xy;\ 0\leq y\leq 1;\ y^2\leq x\leq y$$
$$\iint_R f(x,y)dxdy$$

$$v=\int_0^1\int_{y^2}^{y} 2xy\,dxdy=2\int_0^1 y\,dy\int_{y^2}^{y} x\,dx=2\int_0^1 y\,dy\left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{y^2}^{y}=\cancel{2}\int_0^1 y\,dy\,\frac{1}{\cancel{2}}\left[x^2\right]_{y^2}^{y}=$$
$$\int_0^1 y\,dy\left(y^2-y^4\right)=\int_0^1\left(y^3-y^5\right)dy=\left[\frac{y^4}{4}-\frac{y^6}{6}\right]_0^1=$$
$$\left[\frac{6y^4-4y^6}{24}\right]_0^1=\left[\frac{2y^4\left(3-2y^2\right)}{24}\right]_0^1=\frac{1}{12}\left[1^4\left(3-2\cdot 1^2\right)\cancel{-0^4\left(3-2\cdot 0^2\right)}\right]=\frac{1}{12}=0,08\overline{3}$$

5.3 Aula 7

1. Exercício

$$f(x,y)=\frac{1}{x+y};\ 1\leq y\leq \mathrm{e};\ 0\leq x\leq y$$
$$\iint_R f(x,y)dxdy$$

$$v = \int_1^{\mathrm{e}} \int_0^y \frac{1}{x+y}\, dxdy = \int_1^{\mathrm{e}} dy \int_0^y (x+y)^{-1}\, dx = \int_1^{\mathrm{e}} dy \int_0^y u^{-1}\, du =$$
$$\int_1^{\mathrm{e}} dy \int_0^y \,[\ln|u|]_0^y = \int_1^{\mathrm{e}} dy \int_0^y \,[\ln|x+y|]_0^y = \int_1^{\mathrm{e}} dy \int_0^y \,(\ln|y+y| - \ln|0+y|) =$$
$$\int_1^{\mathrm{e}} dy \int_0^y \,(\ln|2y| - \ln|y|) = \int_1^{\mathrm{e}} dy \int_0^y \,(\ln|2|\cancel{+\ln|y| - \ln|y|}) = \ln|2| \int_1^{\mathrm{e}} dy =$$
$$\ln|2|[y]_1^{\mathrm{e}} = \ln|2|(\mathrm{e}-1)$$

$$u = x + y;\ du = (1+0)dx = dx$$

6 Cálculo de área - Aula 8

1. Exercício

Figura 13: Integrais duplas - Aula 8 - Exercício I

img/v08_a08_e01.png

$$
\begin{aligned}
a = \int_{-1}^{0} dx \int_{0}^{x^2+1} dy + \int_{-1}^{0} dx \int_{-1}^{0} dy + \int_{0}^{y^2} dx \int_{-1}^{0} dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{x^2+1} &= \\
\int_{-1}^{0} dx \left(\int_{0}^{x^2+1} dy + \int_{-1}^{0} dy \right) + \int_{0}^{y^2} dx \int_{-1}^{0} dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{x^2+1} &= \\
\int_{-1}^{0} dx \left([y]_{0}^{x^2+1} + [y]_{-1}^{0} \right) + \int_{-1}^{0} dy \, [x]_{0}^{y^2} + \int_{0}^{1} dx \, [y]_{\sqrt{x}}^{x^2+1} &= \\
\int_{-1}^{0} dx \, \left(x^2 + 1 + 1 \right) + \int_{-1}^{0} dy \, y^2 + \int_{0}^{1} dx \, \left(x^2 + 1 - \sqrt{x} \right) &= \\
\int_{-1}^{0} \left(x^2 + 2 \right) dx + \int_{-1}^{0} y^2 \, dy + \int_{0}^{1} \left(x^2 - x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \right) dx &= \\
\left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 2x \right]_{-1}^{0} + \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^{0} + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)} + x \right]_{0}^{1} &= \\
\left[\frac{x^3 + 6x}{3} \right]_{-1}^{0} + \frac{1}{3} \left[y^3 \right]_{-1}^{0} + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{x^3}}{3} + x \right]_{0}^{1} &= \\
\frac{1}{3} \left[x \left(x^2 + 6 \right) \right]_{-1}^{0} + \frac{1}{3} \left[\cancel{0^3} - (-1)^3 \right] + \left[\frac{x^3 - 2\sqrt{x^3} + 3x}{3} \right]_{0}^{1} &= \\
\frac{1}{3} \left[\cancel{0 \left(0^2 + 6 \right)} - (-1) \left((-1)^2 + 6 \right) \right] + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \left[x^3 - 2\sqrt{x^3} + 3x \right]_{0}^{1} &= \\
\frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \left[1^3 - 2\sqrt{1^3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cancel{- \left(0^3 - 2\sqrt{0^3} + 3 \cdot 0 \right)} \right] = \frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} &= \\
\frac{7+1+2}{3} = \frac{10}{3} &= 3,\overline{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
a = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{1}^{x^2+1} dy + \int_{-1}^{y^2} dx \int_{-1}^{1} dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \, [y]_{1}^{x^2+1} + \int_{-1}^{1} dy \, [x]_{-1}^{y^2} &= \\
\int_{-1}^{1} dx \, \left(x^2 \cancel{+1-1} \right) + \int_{-1}^{1} dy \, \left(y^2 + 1 \right) = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^{1} + \left[\frac{y^3}{3} + y \right]_{-1}^{1} &= \\
\frac{1}{3} \left[x^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} + \frac{1}{3} \left[y \left(y^2 + 3 \right) \right]_{-1}^{1} &= \\
\frac{1}{3} \left(\left[1^3 - (-1)^3 \right] + \left[1 \left(1^2 + 3 \right) - (-1) \left((-1)^2 + 3 \right) \right] \right) \frac{1}{3}(2 + 4 + 4) = \frac{10}{3} &= 3,\overline{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

7 Cálculo de volume

7.1 Aula 9

1. Exercício

   Esboçe a região de integração e o sólido cujo volume é dado pela integral abaixo:

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 (4 - x - 2y)\ dxdy$$

Figura 14: Integrais duplas - Aula 9 - Exercício I

`img/v09_a09_e01.png`

$$v = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (4 - x - 2y)\ dxdy = \int_0^1 dx \left(4 \int_0^1 dy - x \int_0^1 dy - 2 \int_0^1 y\, dy \right) =$$

$$4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy - \int_0^1 x\, dx \int_0^1 dy - 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 y\, dy =$$

$$4[x]_0^1[y]_0^1 - \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^1 [y]_0^1 - 2[x]_0^1 \left[\frac{y^2}{2}\right]_0^1 = 4 - \frac{1}{2} - \cancel{2}\frac{1}{\cancel{2}} = \frac{8 - 1 - 2}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5$$

7.2 Aula 10

1. Exercício

   Calcule o volume do sólido limitado pelos planos:

$$x = 0,\ y = 0,\ z = 0 \text{ e } 6x + 2y + 3z = 6$$

$$P_1 = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$6x = -2y - 3z + 6 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2y - 3z + 6}{6} = \frac{-2 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 0 + 6}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow P_2 = (1, 0, 0)$$

Figura 15: Integrais duplas - Aula 10 - Exercício I

img/v10_a10_e01.png

$$2y = -6x - 3z + 6 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-6x - 3z + 6}{2} = \frac{-6 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 0 + 6}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow P_3 = (0, 3, 0)$$
$$3z = -6x - 2y + 6 \Rightarrow z = \frac{-6x - 2y + 6}{3} = \frac{-6 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 0 + 6}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \Rightarrow P_4 = (0, 0, 2)$$
$$x = 0, x = 1$$
$$y = 0,\ y = \frac{-6x - 3z + 6}{2} = \frac{-6x - 3 \cdot 0 + 6}{2} = -3x + 3$$
$$z = \frac{-6x - 2y + 6}{3} = -2x - \frac{2y}{3} + 2$$

$$v = \int_0^1 \int_0^{-3x+3} \left(-2x - \frac{2y}{3} + 2\right) dxdy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{-3x+3} \left(-2x - \frac{2y}{3} + 2\right) dy =$$
$$\int_0^1 dx \left[-2xy - \frac{\cancel{2}}{3}\frac{y^2}{\cancel{2}} + 2y\right]_0^{-3x+3} = \int_0^1 dx \frac{1}{3}\left[-6xy - y^2 + 6y\right]_0^{-3x+3} =$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\int_0^1 dx \left[-y(6x + y - 6)\right]_0^{-3x+3} =$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\int_0^1 dx \left[-(-3x+3)(6x + (-3x+3) - 6)\cancel{+0(6x+0-6)}\right] =$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\int_0^1 dx \left[(3x-3)(3x-3)\right] = \frac{1}{3}\int_0^1 \left(9x^2 - 18x + 9\right) dx = \frac{1}{3}\left[9\frac{x^3}{3} - 18\frac{x^2}{2} + 9x\right]_0^1 =$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\left[3x^3 - 9x^2 + 9x\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{\cancel{3}}\left[\cancel{3}x\left(x^2 - 3x + 3\right)\right]_0^1 =$$
$$\left[1\left(1^2 \cancel{-3 \cdot 1 + 3}\right) \cancel{-0\left(0^2 - 3 \cdot 0 + 3\right)}\right] = 1$$

8 Coordenadas polares

8.1 Aula 1

1. Exercício

Figura 16: Coordenadas polares - Aula 01 - Exercício I

img/v11_a01_e01.png

Calcule a área do circulo de raio igual a dois

$$r = 2 \Rightarrow a = \pi r^2 = 2^2\pi = 4\pi$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

$$R = \left\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -2 \leq x \leq 2,\, -\sqrt{4 - x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4 - x^2}\right\}$$

$$a=\int_{-2}^{2}dx\int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}}dy=\int_{-2}^{2}dx\left(\sqrt{4-x^2}+\sqrt{4-x^2}\right)=2\int_{-2}^{2}\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx=$$

$$2\int_{-2}^{2}\sqrt{4-(2\operatorname{sen}(\alpha))^2}\,2\cos(\alpha)\,d\alpha=4\int_{-2}^{2}\sqrt{4-4\operatorname{sen}^2(\alpha)}\,\cos(\alpha)\,d\alpha=$$

$$4\int_{-2}^{2}\sqrt{4-4\left(1-\cos^2(\alpha)\right)}\,\cos(\alpha)\,d\alpha=4\int_{-2}^{2}\sqrt{4-\left(4-4\cos^2(\alpha)\right)}\,\cos(\alpha)\,d\alpha=$$

$$4\int_{-2}^{2}\sqrt{\cancel{4-4}+4\cos^2(\alpha)}\,\cos(\alpha)\,d\alpha=4\int_{-2}^{2}2\cos(\alpha)\cos(\alpha)\,d\alpha=$$

$$8\int_{-2}^{2}\cos^2(\alpha)\,d\alpha=8\int_{-2}^{2}\left(\frac{1+\cos(2\alpha)}{2}\right)\,d\alpha=8\int_{-2}^{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\cos(2\alpha)}{2}\right)\,d\alpha=$$

$$4\int_{-2}^{2}d\alpha+4\int_{-2}^{2}\cos(2\alpha)\,d\alpha=4\int_{-2}^{2}d\alpha+4\int_{-2}^{2}\cos(u)\,\frac{du}{2}=$$

$$4\int_{-2}^{2}d\alpha+2\int_{-2}^{2}\cos(u)\,du=\left[4\alpha+2\operatorname{sen}(u)\right]_{-2}^{2}=\left[4\alpha+2\operatorname{sen}(2\alpha)\right]_{-2}^{2}=$$

$$\left[4\alpha+4\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)\cos(\alpha)\right]_{-2}^{2}=\left[4\left(\alpha+\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)\cos(\alpha)\right)\right]_{-2}^{2}=$$

$$\left[4\left(\operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\frac{x}{2}\frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2}\right)\right]_{-2}^{2}=\left[4\left(\operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\frac{x\sqrt{4-x^2}}{4}\right)\right]_{-2}^{2}=$$

$$4\left(\operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)+\frac{2\sqrt{4-2^2}}{4}\right)-4\left(\operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{(-2)}{2}\right)+\frac{(-2)\sqrt{4-(-2)^2}}{4}\right)=$$

$$4\operatorname{arcsen}(1)-4\operatorname{arcsen}(-1)=4(\operatorname{arcsen}(1)-\operatorname{arcsen}(-1))=4\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=4\left(\frac{\cancel{2}\pi}{\cancel{2}}\right)=4\pi$$

$$x=2\operatorname{sen}(\alpha);\ dx=2\cos(\alpha)\,d\alpha$$

$$u=2\alpha;\ \frac{du}{2}=d\alpha$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)=\frac{co}{h}=\frac{x}{2}\Rightarrow\alpha=\operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$h^2=co^2+ca^2\Rightarrow 2^2=x^2+ca^2\Rightarrow ca=\sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$\cos(\alpha)=\frac{ca}{h}=\frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2}$$

$$R=\left\{(r,\theta)\in\mathbb{R}^2\,|\,0\le r\le 2,\ 0\le\theta\le 2\pi\right\}$$

$$a=\int_{-2}^{2}dx\int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}}dy=\int_{0}^{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}r\,drd\theta=\int_{0}^{2}r\,dr\int_{0}^{2\pi}d\theta=\left[\frac{r^2}{2}\right]_{0}^{2}\left[\theta\right]_{0}^{2\pi}=$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[2^2-0^2\right]\left[2\pi-0\right]=\frac{4}{\cancel{2}}\cancel{2}\pi=4\pi$$

2. Exercício

$$\iint_R \frac{da}{1+x^2+y^2}$$

Figura 17: Coordenadas polares - Aula 01 - Exercício II

img/v11_a01_e02.png

$$R = \left\{ (r, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \,|\, 0 \leq r \leq 2,\ \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
v = \iint_R \frac{da}{1+x^2+y^2} = \int_0^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{r\,dr d\theta}{1+r^2} = \int_0^2 \frac{r\,dr}{1+r^2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta = \\
\int_0^2 \left(1+r^2\right)^{-1} r\,dr\,[\theta]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \int_0^2 \left(1+r^2\right)^{-1} r\,dr \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \\
\int_0^2 \left(1+r^2\right)^{-1} r\,dr \left(\frac{6\pi - \pi}{4}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{4} \int_0^2 \left(1+r^2\right)^{-1} r\,dr = \frac{5\pi}{4} \int_0^2 u^{-1} \frac{du}{2} = \\
\frac{5\pi}{8} \int_0^2 u^{-1} du = \frac{5\pi}{8} \left[ln|u|\right]_0^2 = \frac{5\pi}{8} \left[ln|1+r^2|\right]_0^2 = \frac{5\pi}{8} \left[ln|1+2^2| - ln|1+0^2|\right] = \\
\frac{5\pi}{8} \left[ln|5| - ln|1|\right] = \frac{5\pi ln|5|}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$u = 1 + r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2} = r\,dr$$

$$\mathrm{e}^x = 1 = \mathrm{e}^0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

8.2 Aula 2

1. Exercício

$$\iint_R \mathrm{e}^{x^2+y^2}\, dxdy$$

R, região entre as curvas abaixo:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9$$

Figura 18: Coordenadas polares - Aula 02 - Exercício I

img/v12_a02_e01.png

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow \mathrm{e}^{x^2+y^2} = \mathrm{e}^{r^2}$$
$$da = dxdy = r\, drd\theta$$
$$R = \left\{(r,\theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \,|\, 2 \le r \le 3,\; 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\right\}$$

$$v = \iint_R \mathrm{e}^{x^2+y^2}\, dxdy = \int_2^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{e}^{r^2}\, r\, drd\theta = \int_2^3 \mathrm{e}^{r^2}\, r\, dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \int_2^3 \mathrm{e}^u\, \frac{du}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \frac{1}{2}\int_2^3 \mathrm{e}^u\, du \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \frac{1}{2}\left[\mathrm{e}^u\right]_2^3 \left[\theta\right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{\cancel{2}}\left[\mathrm{e}^{r^2}\right]_2^3 \cancel{2}\pi = \left(\mathrm{e}^{3^2} - \mathrm{e}^{2^2}\right)\pi = \pi\left(\mathrm{e}^9 - \mathrm{e}^4\right)$$

$$u = r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2} = r\, dr$$

2. Exercício

$$\iint_R \sqrt{x^2+y^2}\, dxdy$$

Figura 19: Coordenadas polares - Aula 02 - Exercício II

img/v12_a02_e02.png

R, região cujo o contorno é:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{r^2} = r$$
$$da = dxdy = r\,drd\theta$$
$$R = \left\{(r, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \,|\, 0 \leq r \leq 2,\; 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\right\}$$

$$v = \iint_R \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\,dxdy = \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} r^2\,drd\theta = \int_0^2 r^2\,dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta =$$
$$\left[\frac{r^3}{3}\right]_0^2 [\theta]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{2^3}{3} 2\pi = \frac{16\pi}{3}$$

8.3 Aula 3

1. Exercício

   Calcular o volume do sólido acima do plano xoy delimitado pela função abaixo.

$$xoy$$
$$z = 4 - 2x^2 - 2y^2$$

$$4 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow -2x^2 - 2y^2 = -4 \Rightarrow -2\left(x^2 + y^2\right) = -4 \Rightarrow$$
$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{2}$$

$$R = \left\{(r, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \,|\, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2},\; 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\right\}$$

Figura 20: Coordenadas polares - Aula 03 - Exercício I

img/v13_a03_e01.png

$$z = 4 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 = 4 - 2\left(x^2 + y^2\right) = 4 - 2r^2$$
$$da = dxdy = r\,drd\theta$$

$$\iint_R z\,da = \iint_R \left(4 - 2x^2 - 2y^2\right)\,dxdy = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}}\int_0^{2\pi}\left(4 - 2r^2\right) r\,drd\theta =$$
$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}}\left(4r - 2r^3\right)\,dr\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}}\left(4r - 2r^3\right)\,dr[\theta]_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi\int_0^{\sqrt{2}}\left(4r - 2r^3\right)\,dr =$$
$$8\pi\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r\,dr - 4\pi\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3\,dr = \left[\frac{8\pi r^2}{2} - \frac{\cancel{4}\pi r^4}{\cancel{4}}\right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \left[4\pi r^2 - \pi r^4\right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \left[\pi r^2\left(4 - r^2\right)\right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} =$$
$$\pi\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2\left(4 - \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2\right) = 2\pi(4 - 2) = 4\pi$$

Parte II
Integrais triplas

9 Introdução - Aula 1

1. Exercício

   Calcule a integral tripla abaixo.

$$\iiint_R 12xy^2z^3\,dv$$
$$R = \left\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid -1 \leq x \leq 2,\ 0 \leq y \leq 3,\ 0 \leq z \leq 2\right\}$$

$$dv = dxdydz$$

$$\iiint_R 12xy^2z^3\,dv = \int_{-1}^{2}\int_{0}^{3}\int_{0}^{2} 12xy^2z^3\,dxdydz = 12\int_{-1}^{2} x\,dx \int_0^3 y^2\,dy \int_0^2 z^3\,dz =$$

$$\cancel{12}\left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{-1}^{2}\left[\frac{y^3}{\cancel{3}}\right]_0^3\left[\frac{z^4}{\cancel{4}}\right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left[x^2\right]_{-1}^{2}\left[y^3\right]_0^3\left[z^4\right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(2^2-(-1)^2\right)3^3 2^4 = \frac{1}{2}3\cdot 27\cdot 16 = 648$$

2. Exercício

   Observe a integral e preencha os retângulos abaixo.

$$\int_1^5\int_2^4\int_3^6 f(x,y,z)\,dxdzdy$$

$$[3] \leq x \leq [6]$$

$$[1] \leq y \leq [5]$$

$$[2] \leq z \leq [4]$$

3. Exercício

$$\int_{-1}^{1}\int_0^2\int_0^1 \left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right)\,dxdydz = \int_{-1}^{1} dz\int_0^2 dy\int_0^1 \left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right)\,dx =$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dz\int_0^2 dy\left(\int_0^1 x^2\,dx + y^2\int_0^1 dx + z^2\int_0^1 dx\right) =$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dz\int_0^2 dy\int_0^1 x^2\,dx + \int_{-1}^{1} dz\int_0^2 y^2\,dy\int_0^1 dx + \int_{-1}^{1} z^2\,dz\int_0^2 dy\int_0^1 dx =$$

$$[z]_{-1}^{1}[y]_0^2\left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^1 + [z]_{-1}^{1}\left[\frac{y^3}{3}\right]_0^2[x]_0^1 + \left[\frac{z^3}{3}\right]_{-1}^{1}[y]_0^2[x]_0^1 =$$

$$[z]_{-1}^{1}[y]_0^2\frac{1}{3}\left[x^3\right]_0^1 + [z]_{-1}^{1}\frac{1}{3}\left[y^3\right]_0^2[x]_0^1 + \frac{1}{3}\left[z^3\right]_{-1}^{1}[y]_0^2[x]_0^1 =$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left([1+1]2\cdot 1^3 + [1+1]2^3\cdot 1 + \left[1^3-(-1)^3\right]2\cdot 1\right) = \frac{1}{3}(4+16+4) = \frac{24}{3} = 8$$

4. Exercício

$$\int_0^2 \int_{-1}^{y^2} \int_{-1}^{z} yz\, dxdzdy = \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^{y^2} \left(yz \int_{-1}^{z} dx \right) dzdy = \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^{y^2} [yzx]_{-1}^{z}\, dzdy =$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_{-1}^{y^2} [yz^2 + yz]\, dzdy = \int_0^2 \left(y \int_{-1}^{y^2} z^2\, dz + y \int_{-1}^{y^2} z\, dz \right) dy = \int_0^2 \left[y\frac{z^3}{3} + y\frac{z^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^{y^2} dy =$$

$$\int_0^2 \left[\frac{2yz^3 + 3yz^2}{6} \right]_{-1}^{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^2 \left[yz^2 \left(2z + 3\right) \right]_{-1}^{y^2} dy =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int_0^2 \left[y \left(y^2\right)^2 \left(2y^2 + 3\right) - y(-1)^2 \left(2(-1) + 3\right) \right] dy = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^2 \left[y^5 \left(2y^2 + 3\right) - y \right] dy =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int_0^2 \left(2y^7 + 3y^5 - y\right) dy = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{2y^8}{8} + \frac{3y^6}{6} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{y^8}{4} + \frac{y^6}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{y^8 + 2y^6 - 2y^2}{4} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{24} \left[y^2 \left(y^6 + 2y^4 - 2 \right) \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{24} \left[2^2 \left(2^6 + 2 \cdot 2^4 - 2 \right) \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{24} \left[4 \left(64 + 32 - 2 \right) \right] = \frac{94}{6} = \frac{47}{3}$$

10 Cálculo de integrais triplas - Aula 2

1. Exercício

$$\iiint_R xy \operatorname{sen}(yz)\, dv$$

$$R = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \,|\, 0 \leq x \leq \pi,\ 0 \leq y \leq 1,\ 0 \leq z \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \right\}$$

$$\iiint_R xy\,\mathrm{sen}(yz)\,dv = \int_0^{\pi}\int_0^1\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} xy\,\mathrm{sen}(yz)\,dzdydx =$$
$$\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^1\left(x\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}\mathrm{sen}(yz)y\,dz\right)dydx = \int_0^{\pi}\int_0^1\left(x\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}\mathrm{sen}(u)\,du\right)dydx =$$
$$\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^1\left[-x\cos(u)\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}\,dydx = \int_0^{\pi}\int_0^1\left[-x\cos(yz)\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}\,dydx =$$
$$\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^1\left(-x\cos\left(\frac{y\pi}{6}\right)+x\cos(0)\right)dydx = \int_0^{\pi}\int_0^1\left(-x\cos\left(\frac{y\pi}{6}\right)+x\right)dydx =$$
$$\int_0^{\pi}\left(-x\int_0^1\cos\left(\frac{y\pi}{6}\right)\,dy + x\int_0^1 dy\right)dx = \int_0^{\pi}\left(-x\int_0^1\cos(v)\frac{6\,dv}{\pi}+x\int_0^1 dy\right)dx =$$
$$\int_0^{\pi}\left(\frac{-6x}{\pi}\int_0^1\cos(v)\,dv + x\int_0^1 dy\right)dx = \int_0^{\pi}\left[\frac{-6x\,\mathrm{sen}(v)}{\pi}+xy\right]_0^1 dx =$$
$$\int_0^{\pi}\left[\frac{-6x\,\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{y\pi}{6}\right)+xy\pi}{\pi}\right]_0^1 dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\left[-x\left(6\,\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{y\pi}{6}\right)-y\pi\right)\right]_0^1 dx =$$
$$\frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\left[-x\left(6\,\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)-\pi\right)\cancel{+x(6\,\mathrm{sen}(0)-0)}\right]dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\left(-6x\,\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)+x\pi\right)dx =$$
$$\frac{-6\,\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi}x\,dx + \pi\int_0^{\pi}x\,dx = \left[\frac{-6\,\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\pi}\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{\pi x^2}{2}\right]_0^{\pi} =$$
$$\left[\frac{-3x^2\,\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\pi}+\frac{\pi x^2}{2}\right]_0^{\pi} = \left[\frac{-6x^2\,\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)+\pi^2x^2}{2\pi}\right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[-x^2\left(6\,\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)-\pi^2\right)\right]_0^{\pi} =$$
$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\left[-\pi^2\left(6\,\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)-\pi^2\right)\right] = \frac{-\pi\left(6\,\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)-\pi^2\right)}{2} = \frac{-\pi\left(6\frac{1}{2}-\pi^2\right)}{2} =$$
$$\frac{-\pi\left(3-\pi^2\right)}{2} = \frac{\pi^3-3\pi}{2}$$

$$u = yz \Rightarrow du = y\,dz$$
$$v = \frac{y\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{6\,dv}{\pi} = dy$$

2. Exercício

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_0^y z\,dxdzdy = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \left(z \int_0^y dx\right) dzdy = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} [zx]_0^y\,dzdy =$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} (zy)\;dzdy = \int_0^1 \left(y \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} z\,dz\right) dy = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{yz^2}{2}\right]_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy =$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{y\left(\sqrt{1-y^2}\right)^2}{2}\right) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{y-y^3}{2}\,dy = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \left(y-y^3\right)\,dy = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^4}{4}\right]_0^1 =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{2y^2-y^4}{4}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8}\left[y^2\left(2-y^2\right)\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8}\left[1^2\left(2-1^2\right)\right] = \frac{1}{8}$$

3. Exercício

$$\int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-z^2}} \int_0^x xy\,dydxdz = \int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-z^2}} \left(x \int_0^x y\,dy\right) dxdz =$$

$$\int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-z^2}} \left[\frac{xy^2}{2}\right]_0^x = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-z^2}} x^3\,dxdz =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int_0^3 \left[\frac{x^4}{4}\right]_0^{\sqrt{9-z^2}} dz = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^3 \left[\frac{\left(\sqrt{9-z^2}\right)^4}{4}\right] dz = \frac{1}{8}\int_0^3 \left[\left(9-z^2\right)^2\right] dz =$$

$$\frac{1}{8}\int_0^3 \left(81-18z^2+z^4\right)\,dz = \frac{1}{8}\left[81z - \frac{18z^3}{3} + \frac{z^5}{5}\right]_0^3 = \frac{1}{8}\left[\frac{1215z-90z^3+3z^5}{15}\right]_0^3 =$$

$$\frac{1}{120}\left[3z\left(405-30z^2+z^4\right)\right]_0^3 = \frac{1}{40}\left[z\left(405-30z^2+z^4\right)\right]_0^3 = \frac{1}{40}\left[3\left(405-30\cdot 3^2+3^4\right)\right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{40}\left[3\left(405-270+81\right)\right] = \frac{648}{40} = \frac{81}{5}$$

11 Cálculo do volume de um sólido - Aula 3

1. Exercício

   Use integral tripla para encontrar o volume do sólido no primeiro octante limitado pelos planos coordenados e pelo plano dado pela equação abaixo.

$$3x + 6y + 4z = 12$$

Figura 21: Integrais triplas - Aula 03 - Exercício I

img/v16_a03_e01.png

$$P_0(0,0,0)$$
$$x=0,\ y=0;\ 4z=12 \Rightarrow z=\frac{12}{4}=3;\ P_1(0,0,3)$$
$$x=0,\ z=0;\ 6y=12 \Rightarrow y=\frac{12}{6}=2;\ P_2(0,2,0)$$
$$y=0,\ z=0;\ 3x=12 \Rightarrow x=\frac{12}{3}=4;\ P_3(4,0,0)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 4$$
$$3x+6y=12 \Rightarrow x+2y=4 \Rightarrow y=\frac{4-x}{2}=2-\frac{x}{2};\ 0 \leq y \leq \left(2-\frac{x}{2}\right)$$
$$3x+6y+4z=12 \Rightarrow z=\frac{12-3x-6y}{4}=3-\frac{3x}{4}-\frac{3y}{2};\ 0 \leq z \leq \left(3-\frac{3x}{4}-\frac{3y}{2}\right)$$

$$\int_0^4 dx \int_0^{2-\frac{x}{2}} dy \int_0^{3-\frac{3x}{4}-\frac{3y}{2}} dz = \int_0^4 dx \int_0^{2-\frac{x}{2}} dy \, [z]_0^{3-\frac{3x}{4}-\frac{3y}{2}} =$$

$$\int_0^4 dx \int_0^{2-\frac{x}{2}} \left(3 - \frac{3x}{4} - \frac{3y}{2}\right) dy = \int_0^4 dx \left[3y - \frac{3xy}{4} - \frac{3y^2}{4}\right]_0^{2-\frac{x}{2}} =$$

$$\int_0^4 \left(3\left(2-\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{3x\left(2-\frac{x}{2}\right)}{4} - \frac{3\left(2-\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{4}\right) dx =$$

$$\int_0^4 \left(6 - \frac{3x}{2} - \frac{\left(6x - \frac{3x^2}{2}\right)}{4} - \frac{3\left(4 - 2x + \frac{x^2}{4}\right)}{4}\right) dx =$$

$$\int_0^4 \left(6 - \frac{3x}{2} - \frac{\left(\frac{12x - 3x^2}{2}\right)}{4} - \frac{\left(12 - 6x + \frac{3x^2}{4}\right)}{4}\right) dx =$$

$$\int_0^4 \left(6 - \frac{3x}{2} - \left(\frac{12x - 3x^2}{8}\right) - \frac{\left(\frac{48 - 24x + 3x^2}{4}\right)}{4}\right) dx =$$

$$\int_0^4 \left(6 - \frac{3x}{2} - \left(\frac{3x}{2} - \frac{3x^2}{8}\right) - \left(\frac{48 - 24x + 3x^2}{16}\right)\right) dx =$$

$$\int_0^4 \left(6 - \frac{3x}{2} - \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{3x^2}{8} - \left(3 - \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{3x^2}{16}\right)\right) dx =$$

$$\int_0^4 \left(6 - \cancel{\frac{3x}{2}} - \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{3x^2}{8} - 3 + \cancel{\frac{3x}{2}} - \frac{3x^2}{16}\right) dx = \int_0^4 \left(3 - \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{3x^2}{16}\right) dx =$$

$$\left[3x - \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{3x^3}{48}\right]_0^4 = 3 \cdot 4 - \frac{3 \cdot 4^2}{4} + \frac{3 \cdot 4^3}{48} = \cancel{12} - \cancel{12} + 4 = 4$$

12 Esboço de um sólido - Aula 4

1. Exercício

   Faça o esboço do sólido cujo volume é dado pela integral abaixo.

$$v = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{y+1} dz dy dx = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_0^{y+1} dz$$

Figura 22: Integrais triplas - Aula 04 - Exercício I

img/v17_a04_e01.png

$$v=\int_{-1}^{1}dx\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dy\int_{0}^{y+1}dz=\int_{-1}^{1}dx\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dy\,[z]_0^{y+1}=\int_{-1}^{1}dx\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}(y+1)\,dy=$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1}dx\left[\frac{y^2}{2}+y\right]_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}=$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1}\left[\frac{\left(\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)^2}{2}+\sqrt{1-x^2}-\left(\frac{\left(-\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)^2}{2}-\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)\right]dx=$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1}\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}+\sqrt{1-x^2}-\frac{(1-x^2)}{2}+\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)dx=$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1}\left(\cancel{\frac{1}{2}}-\cancel{\frac{x^2}{2}}+\sqrt{1-x^2}-\cancel{\frac{1}{2}}+\cancel{\frac{x^2}{2}}+\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)dx=\int_{-1}^{1}\left(2\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)dx=$$

$$2\int_{-1}^{1}\sqrt{1-\operatorname{sen}^2(\theta)}\cos(\theta)\,d\theta=2\int_{-1}^{1}\sqrt{1-(1-\cos^2(\theta))}\cos(\theta)\,d\theta=$$

$$2\int_{-1}^{1}\sqrt{\cos^2(\theta)}\cos(\theta)\,d\theta=2\int_{-1}^{1}\cos^2(\theta)\,d\theta=2\int_{-1}^{1}\left(\frac{1+\cos(2\theta)}{2}\right)d\theta=$$

$$2\int_{-1}^{1}\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\cos(2\theta)}{2}\right)d\theta=\int_{-1}^{1}d\theta+\int_{-1}^{1}\cos(2\theta)\,d\theta=\int_{-1}^{1}d\theta+\int_{-1}^{1}\cos(u)\frac{du}{2}=$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1}d\theta+\frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{1}\cos(u)\,du=\left[\theta+\frac{\operatorname{sen}(u)}{2}\right]_{-1}^{1}=\left[\theta+\frac{\operatorname{sen}(2\theta)}{2}\right]_{-1}^{1}=$$

$$\left[\theta+\frac{\cancel{2}\operatorname{sen}(\theta)\cos(\theta)}{\cancel{2}}\right]_{-1}^{1}=[\theta+\operatorname{sen}(\theta)\cos(\theta)]_{-1}^{1}=\left[\operatorname{arcsen}(x)+x\sqrt{1-x^2}\right]_{-1}^{1}=$$

$$\left[\operatorname{arcsen}(1)\cancel{+1\sqrt{1-1^2}}-\left(\operatorname{arcsen}(-1)\cancel{+(-1)\sqrt{1-(-1)^2}}\right)\right]=[\operatorname{arcsen}(1)-\operatorname{arcsen}(-1)]=$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}+\frac{\pi}{2}=\frac{\pi+\pi}{2}=\frac{2\pi}{2}=\pi$$

$$x=\operatorname{sen}(\theta)\Rightarrow dx=\cos(\theta)\,d\theta$$

$$u = 2\theta \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2} = d\theta$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\theta) = \frac{co}{h} = \frac{x}{1} = x;\ \theta = \operatorname{arcsen}(x)$$

$$1 = x^2 + ca \Rightarrow ca = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{ca}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1} = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

2. Exercício

   Faça o esboço do sólido cujo volume é dado pela integral abaixo.

$$v = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^2 dydzdx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dz \int_0^2 dy$$

Figura 23: Integrais triplas - Aula 04 - Exercício II

img/v17_a04_e02.png

$$v = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dz\, [y]_0^2 = 2\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dz = 2\int_0^1 dx\, [z]_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 2\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2}\, dx =$$

$$2\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-\operatorname{sen}^2(\theta)}\cos(\theta)\, d\theta = 2\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-(1-\cos^2(\theta))}\cos(\theta)\, d\theta =$$

$$2\int_0^1 \sqrt{\cos^2(\theta)}\cos(\theta)\, d\theta = 2\int_0^1 \cos^2(\theta)\, d\theta = 2\int_0^1 \left(\frac{1+\cos(2\theta)}{2}\right) d\theta =$$

$$2\int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos(2\theta)}{2}\right) d\theta = \int_0^1 d\theta + \int_0^1 \cos(2\theta)\, d\theta = \int_0^1 d\theta + \int_0^1 \cos(u)\frac{du}{2} =$$

$$\int_0^1 d\theta + \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \cos(u)\, du = \left[\theta + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(u)}{2}\right]_0^1 = \left[\theta + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2\theta)}{2}\right]_0^1 = \left[\theta + \frac{\cancel{2}\operatorname{sen}(\theta)\cos(\theta)}{\cancel{2}}\right]_0^1 =$$

$$[\theta + \operatorname{sen}(\theta)\cos(\theta)]_0^1 = \left[\operatorname{arcsen}(x) + x\sqrt{1-x^2}\right]_0^1 =$$

$$\operatorname{arcsen}(1)\cancel{+1\sqrt{1-1^2}} - \left(\operatorname{arcsen}(0)\cancel{+0\sqrt{1-0^2}}\right) = \operatorname{arcsen}(1)\cancel{-\operatorname{arcsen}(0)} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = \operatorname{sen}(\theta) \Rightarrow dx = \cos(\theta)\, d\theta$$

$$u = 2\theta \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2} = d\theta$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\theta) = \frac{co}{h} = \frac{x}{1} = x;\ \theta = \operatorname{arcsen}(x)$$

$$1 = x^2 + ca \Rightarrow ca = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{ca}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1} = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

3. Exercício

   Faça o esboço do sólido cujo volume é dado pela integral abaixo.

$$v = \int_{-1}^{0} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{y^2} dz dx dy = \int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{y^2} dz$$

Figura 24: Integrais triplas - Aula 04 - Exercício III

`img/v17_a04_e03.png`

$$v = \int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{y^2} dz = \int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{0}^{1} dx\, [z]_0^{y^2} = \int_{-1}^{0} y^2 dy \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{0} y^2 dy\, [x]_0^1 =$$

$$\int_{-1}^{0} y^2 dy = \left[\frac{y^3}{3}\right]_{-1}^{0} = \cancel{\frac{0^3}{3}} - \frac{(-1)^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

A Derivadas

B Derivadas simples

Tabela 1: Derivadas simples

$$\begin{array}{|lclcccl|}
y & = & c & \Rightarrow & y' & = & 0 \\
y & = & x & \Rightarrow & y' & = & 1 \\
y & = & x^c & \Rightarrow & y' & = & cx^{c-1} \\
y & = & \mathrm{e}^x & \Rightarrow & y' & = & \mathrm{e}^x \\
y & = & \ln|x| & \Rightarrow & y' & = & \dfrac{1}{x} \\
y & = & uv & \Rightarrow & y' & = & u'v + uv' \\
y & = & \dfrac{u}{v} & \Rightarrow & y' & = & \dfrac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \\
y & = & u^c & \Rightarrow & y' & = & cu^{c-1}u' \\
y & = & \mathrm{e}^u & \Rightarrow & y' & = & \mathrm{e}^u\, u' \\
y & = & c^u & \Rightarrow & y' & = & c^u u' ln|c| \\
y & = & \ln|u| & \Rightarrow & y' & = & \dfrac{u'}{u} \\
y & = & \log_c|u| & \Rightarrow & y' & = & \dfrac{u'}{u}\log_c|\,\mathrm{e}\,|
\end{array}$$

C Derivadas trigonométricas

Tabela 2: Derivadas trigonométricas

y	$=$	$\operatorname{sen}(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$\cos(x)$
y	$=$	$\cos(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$-\operatorname{sen}(x)$
y	$=$	$\operatorname{tg}(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$\sec^2(x)$
y	$=$	$\operatorname{cotg}(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$-\operatorname{cossec}^2(x)$
y	$=$	$\sec(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$\sec(x)\operatorname{tg}(x)$
y	$=$	$\operatorname{cossec}(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$-\operatorname{cossec}(x)\operatorname{cotg}(x)$
y	$=$	$\operatorname{arcsen}(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
y	$=$	$\arccos(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
y	$=$	$\operatorname{arctg}(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
y	$=$	$\operatorname{arccotg}(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$\frac{-1}{1+x^2}$
y	$=$	$\operatorname{arcsec}(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$\frac{1}{\|x\|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
y	$=$	$\operatorname{arccossec}(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	y'	$=$	$\frac{-1}{\|x\|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

D Integrais

E Integrais simples

Tabela 3: Integrais simples

$$
\begin{array}{|lclcl|}
\displaystyle\int dx & = & x + c & & \\
\displaystyle\int x^p \, dx & = & \dfrac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} + c & \rightarrow & p \neq -1 \\
\displaystyle\int \mathrm{e}^x \; dx & = & \mathrm{e}^x + c & & \\
\displaystyle\int \dfrac{dx}{x} & = & \ln|x| + c & & \\
\displaystyle\int u^p \, du & = & \dfrac{u^{p+1}}{p+1} + c & \rightarrow & p \neq -1 \\
\displaystyle\int \mathrm{e}^u \; du & = & \mathrm{e}^u + c & & \\
\displaystyle\int \dfrac{du}{u} & = & \ln|u| + c & & \\
\displaystyle\int p^u \, du & = & \dfrac{p^u}{\ln|p|} + c & &
\end{array}
$$

F Integrais trigonométricas

Tabela 4: Integrais trigonométricas

$$
\begin{array}{|lcl|}
\int \operatorname{sen}(u)du & = & -\cos(u)+c \\
\int \cos(u)du & = & \operatorname{sen}(u)+c \\
\int \operatorname{tg}(u)du & = & \ln|\sec(u)|+c \\
\int \operatorname{cotg}(u)du & = & \ln|\operatorname{sen}(u)|+c \\
\int \sec(u)du & = & \ln|\sec(u)+\operatorname{tg}(u)|+c \\
\int \operatorname{cossec}(u)du & = & \ln|\operatorname{cossec}(u)-\operatorname{cotg}(u)|+c \\
\int \sec^2(u)du & = & \operatorname{tg}(u)+c \\
\int \operatorname{cossec}^2(u)du & = & -\operatorname{cotg}(u)+c \\
\int \sec(u)\operatorname{tg}(u)du & = & \sec(u)+c \\
\int \operatorname{cossec}(u)\operatorname{cotg}(u)du & = & -\operatorname{cossec}(u)+c \\
\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & = & \operatorname{arcsen}(x)+c \\
-\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & = & \arccos(x)+c \\
\int \frac{du}{1+x^2} & = & \operatorname{arctg}(x)+c \\
-\int \frac{du}{1+x^2} & = & \operatorname{arccotg}(x)+c \\
\int \frac{du}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}} & = & \operatorname{arcsec}(x)+c \\
-\int \frac{du}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}} & = & \operatorname{arccossec}(x)+c
\end{array}
$$

G Relação entre coordenadas cartesinas e polares

Figura 25: Coordenadas cartesinas e polares

(a) Coordenadas cartesianas ou retangulares

img/coordenada_cartesina.png

(b) Coordenadas polares

img/coordenada_polar.png

$$P(x, y) \rightarrow P(r, \theta)$$

Tabela 5: Transformação de coordenadas cartesinas em polares

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & = & r\ \cos(\theta) \\ y & = & r\ \mathrm{sen}(\theta) \end{vmatrix}$$

Tabela 6: Coordenadas polares a partir das suas correspondentes cartesianas

$$\begin{vmatrix} r^2 & = & x^2 + y^2 \\ \theta & = & \arccos\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) \\ \theta & = & \mathrm{arcsen}\left(\frac{y}{r}\right) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$v = \iint_{R(x,y)} f(x, y)\, dxdy = \iint_{R(r,\theta)} f(r\ \cos(\theta),\ r\ \mathrm{sen}(\theta))r\, drd\theta$$

H Relação entre coordenadas cartesinas e esféricas

Figura 26: Coordenadas esféricas

img/coordenadas_esfericas.png

$$r \in [0, \infty),\ \varphi \in [0,\ 2\pi],\ \theta \in [0,\ \pi]$$

Tabela 7: Transformação de coordenadas cartesinas em esféricas

$$\left|\begin{array}{lcl} x & = & r\ \mathrm{sen}(\varphi)\cos(\theta) \\ y & = & r\ \mathrm{sen}(\varphi)\,\mathrm{sen}(\theta) \\ z & = & r\ \cos(\varphi) \end{array}\right|$$

Tabela 8: Coordenadas esféricas a partir das suas correspondentes cartesianas

$$\left|\begin{array}{lcl} r^2 & = & x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ \theta & = & \mathrm{arctg}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ \varphi & = & \mathrm{arctg}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{z}\right) \end{array}\right|$$

$$v = \iiint_{R(x,y,z)} f(x,y,z)\, dxdydz =$$

$$\iiint_{R(r,\theta,\varphi)} f(r\ \mathrm{sen}(\varphi)\cos(\theta),\ r\ \mathrm{sen}(\varphi)\,\mathrm{sen}(\theta),\ r\ \cos(\varphi))\, r^2\,\mathrm{sen}(\varphi)\, drd\varphi d\theta$$

I Funções trigonométricas

J Determinação do seno, cosseno e tangente

Figura 27: Determinação do seno, cosseno e tangente

img/triangulo_retangulo.png

K Círculo trigonométrico

Figura 28: Círculo trigonométrico

img/circulo_trigonometrico.png

L Identidades trigonométricas

Tabela 9: Identidades trigonométricas

$$
\begin{array}{|lcl|}
\mathrm{tg}(x) & = & \dfrac{\mathrm{sen}(x)}{\cos(x)} \\
\mathrm{cotg}(x) & = & \dfrac{\cos(x)}{\mathrm{sen}(x)} \\
\sec(x) & = & \dfrac{1}{\cos(x)} \\
\mathrm{cossec}(x) & = & \dfrac{1}{\mathrm{sen}(x)} \\
\mathrm{sen}^2(x) + \cos^2(x) & = & 1 \\
\sec^2(x) - \mathrm{tg}^2(x) & = & 1 \\
\mathrm{cossec}^2(x) - \mathrm{cotg}^2(x) & = & 1 \\
\mathrm{sen}^2(x) & = & \dfrac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} \\
\cos^2(x) & = & \dfrac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} \\
\mathrm{sen}(2x) & = & 2\,\mathrm{sen}(x)\cos(x) \\
\cos(2x) & = & \cos^2(x) - \mathrm{sen}^2(x)
\end{array}
$$

M Relação entre trigonométricas e inversas

Tabela 10: Relação entre trigonométricas e inversas

$$
\begin{array}{|lcccccl|}
\mathrm{sen}(\theta) & = & x & \Rightarrow & \theta & = & \mathrm{arcsen}(x) \\
\cos(\theta) & = & x & \Rightarrow & \theta & = & \mathrm{arccos}(x) \\
\mathrm{tg}(\theta) & = & x & \Rightarrow & \theta & = & \mathrm{arctg}(x) \\
\mathrm{cossec}(\theta) & = & x & \Rightarrow & \theta & = & \mathrm{arccossec}(x) \\
\sec(\theta) & = & x & \Rightarrow & \theta & = & \mathrm{arcsec}(x) \\
\mathrm{cotg}(\theta) & = & x & \Rightarrow & \theta & = & \mathrm{arccotg}(x)
\end{array}
$$

N Substituição trigonométrica

Tabela 11: Substituição trigonométrica

$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$	$\Rightarrow$	x	$=$	$a \operatorname{sen}(\theta)$
$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$	$\Rightarrow$	x	$=$	$a \operatorname{tg}(\theta)$
$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$	$\Rightarrow$	x	$=$	$a \sec(\theta)$

O Ângulos notáveis

Tabela 12: Ângulos notáveis

ângulo	$0°\ (0)$	$30°\ \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$	$45°\ \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$	$60°\ \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$	$90°\ \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
sen	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tg	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	$\nexists$

Referências

[1] Fernando Grings. *Curso de Integrais Duplas e Triplas*. Youtube, 2016.