



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE - FURG
INSTITUTO DE MATEMÁTICA, ESTATÍSTICA E FÍSICA - IMEF
CÁLCULO DIFERENCIAL E INTEGRAL I
9^a LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS

Resolver as integrais:

1. $\int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{27+6x-x^2}}$, R: $-\sqrt{27+6x-x^2} + 3\arcsen\left(\frac{x-3}{6}\right) + C$

2. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(3x+5)}}$, R: $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \ln(6x+5 + \sqrt{12x(3x+5)}) + C$

3. $\int \frac{dx}{3x^2-2x+4}$, R: $\frac{\sqrt{11}}{11} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{3x-1}{\sqrt{11}}\right) + C$

4. $\int \frac{(1-x)dx}{4x^2-4x-3}$, R: $-\frac{1}{8} \ln(4x^2-4x-3) + \frac{1}{16} \ln\left(\frac{2x-3}{2x+1}\right) + C$

5. $\int \sqrt{3x^2+4x-7} dx$,
R: $\frac{1}{6}(3x+2)\sqrt{3x^2+4x-7} - \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{18} \ln(3x+2 + \sqrt{9x^2+12x-21}) + C$

6. $\int \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$, R: $\frac{1}{2}(x-1)\sqrt{2x-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsen(x-1) + C$

7. $\int \frac{(2x-1)dx}{5x^2-x+2}$, R: $\frac{1}{5} \ln(5x^2-x+2) - \frac{8}{5\sqrt{39}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{10x-1}{\sqrt{39}}\right) + C$

8. $\int \frac{(x^5-x^2+8)dx}{x^2-4}$, R: $\frac{x^4}{4} + 2x^2 - x + 9 \ln(x-2) + 7 \ln(x+2) + C$

9. $\int \frac{(x^4-x^3-3x^2-2x+2)dx}{x^3+x^2-2x}$, R: $\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + \ln\left[\frac{(x+2)^3}{x(x-1)}\right] + C$

10. $\int \frac{(2x+1)dx}{x^3+4x^2+5x+2}$, R: $3 \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right) + \frac{1}{x+1} + C$

11. $\int \frac{(5x^2+7)dx}{x^3+3x-4}$, R: $2 \ln(x-1) + \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+x+4) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{15}}\right) + C$

$$12. \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 8x + 4}, R: -\frac{1}{5(x-1)} + \frac{1}{25} \ln \left[\frac{x^2 + 4}{(x-1)^2} \right] - \frac{3}{50} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + C$$

$$13. \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x^2 + 4)^2}, R: \frac{1}{50} \ln \left[\frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2 + 4} \right] + \frac{x+4}{40(x^2 + 4)} + \frac{13}{400} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + C$$

$$14. \quad \int \frac{(x+1)dx}{x^3 - 7x^2 + 16x - 12}, R: \frac{3}{x-2} + \ln \left(\frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^4 + C$$

$$15. \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^5 + 2x^3 + x}, R: \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \right) + \frac{1}{2(x^2 + 1)} + C$$

$$16. \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 3\sqrt{x^3}}, R: -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2}{9} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{x} + 3}{\sqrt{x}} \right) + C$$

$$17. \quad \int \frac{(x+5)dx}{(x+4)\sqrt{x+2}}, R: 2\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{2}} + C$$

$$18. \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + \sqrt{x^3} - 2x}, R: \frac{1}{3} \ln \left[\frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2(\sqrt{x}+2)}{\sqrt{x^3}} \right] + C$$

$$19. \quad \int \frac{(\sqrt{x^3} + \sqrt{x} - 2x)dx}{\sqrt{x}-1}, R: \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{x^3}}{3} + C$$

$$20. \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x}, R: \frac{1}{4} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{x}{3}} + C$$

$$21. \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}, R: \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$$

$$22. \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt[3]{x}} dx}{\sqrt[3]{x}}, R: -4\sqrt{(2 - \sqrt[3]{x})^3} + \frac{6}{5}\sqrt{(2 - \sqrt[3]{x})^5} + C$$

$$23. \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{\sqrt[4]{x^3} + 1}, R: \frac{4\sqrt[4]{x^3}}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \ln \left(\sqrt[4]{x^3} + 1 \right) + C$$

$$24. \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3} - 2x + 4\sqrt{x} - 8}, R: \frac{1}{4} \ln \left[\frac{(\sqrt{x}-2)^2}{x+4} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \right) + C$$

$$25. \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{(a+bx^2)^3}}, \text{ R: } \frac{2a+bx^2}{b^2 \sqrt{a+bx^2}} + C$$

$$26. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4x^2+9}}, \text{ R: } \frac{1}{3} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{9+4x^2}-3}{2x} \right) + C$$

$$27. \int xe^{4x} dx, \text{ R: } \frac{e^{4t}}{4} \left(t - \frac{1}{4} \right) + C$$

$$28. \int arctgx dx, \text{ R: } x \arctgx - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

$$29. \int \frac{arc sen x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx, \text{ R: } 2\sqrt{x+1} arc sen x + 4\sqrt{1-x} + C$$

$$30. \int e^{3x} \cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) dx, \text{ R: } \frac{e^{3x}}{82} \left[27 \cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + 3 \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \right] + C$$

$$31. \int (arc sen x)^2 dx, \text{ R: } x (arc sen x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} arc sen x - 2x + C$$

$$32. \int \sin(\ln x) dx, \text{ R: } \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C$$