UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE RORAIMA DISCIPLINA DE CÁLCULO II PROF. MANOEL FERNANDES DE ARAÚJO ALUNO: FELIPE DERKIAN DE SOUSA FREITAS

PROVA 1



Universidade Federal de Roraima - UFRR Centro de Ciências e Tecnologia - CCT Departamento de Matemática - DMAT

Avaliação I

NOTA:

CURSO: ——	DISCIPLINA: cálculo II
DATA: 30/10/2020	Semestre: 2020.1
ACADÊMICO(A):	
PROFESSOR(A): Manoel Fernandes de Araújo	

Questão 1 Calcule as seguintes integrais por partes:

a)
$$\int x Lnx dx$$
b)
$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 4)^2} dx$$
d)
$$\int x^2 cos 3x dx$$

Questão 2 Seja R a região no primeiro quadrante limitada pela curva $y=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, x=\frac{1}{4}$ e y=1 é girada em torno do eixo Oy . Calcular o volume do sólido pelo método do disco ou anel. Obs.: Faça o esboço do gráfico.

(Q1) a) Jxlnxdx udv- Jodu lu(x). 12 - 1 x2. 1 dx en(x).x2 - 1 (x. x. 1 dx lu(x), x2 - 1) x dx lu(x).x2 -1. [x2] en(x)-x2 - x2 + cx

 $U = ln(x) \qquad dn = x$ $dn = ln(x) dx \qquad 0 = \int x dx$ $dn = \int x dx \qquad v = x^2 + c$

Selip

11 = (x2+4)2 0/0= 1 0X b) 8 _ _ dx du=(x2+4)2x N= g dx Ou=2.(x2+1).(x2+4) 10-x+C Qu= 2. (x74). (2x) udv-fodu du=4x.(x2+4) dx (x2+4)2x- /x.4x.(x2+4)dx X(x2+4)2-4 /x2,(x2+4) dx X. (x34)2-4.)(x4+4x2)dx X. (x2+4)2-4. [[X40X+4]x20X] K. (x2+4)2-4. [X5+4. X3] X. (x2+4)2-4.x5 + 16.x3 + Cx

4=x2 do= con(3x) dx (Q1) d)] K2 (00 3 X d X Ou= 2xdx N= Jan(3x) dx 8=3x N= fcos(8) 0g udo-godu 12. sin (32) - g sin (3x). 2x d K olg-30X N= 1 gcor19109 N= 1. sin (8) X. sin (3x) - 2 g sin (3x), x dx N= 13K) +C X2. min (3X) 2 - X Coolex) + 3 (00 (3x) dX D Join (31) - X dx 11 = X x2. sin(3x) - 2. [-x (0)(3x) + 1. (sin(3x)) du=dX udr-Jodu $\frac{x^{2} \sin(3x) - \frac{2}{3} \left[-\frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} + \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} \right] - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{3} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx}{\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} dx} \frac{\cos(3x)}{3} \frac{\cos(3x)}{3$ x2. sin (3x) + 2. (x. (a)(3x)) 2. (sin (3x)) 10-- COS 13K) + C 3 JOS (3K) OX K=3X Portanto OK=3dx OX = OK x2. sin(3K) 2x (ss(3x) - 2 sin(3K) + Cx Jely

R= Tx / N= 1 , a= 4, b= 1 $A= \Upsilon. (R^2-\Gamma^2)$ V= ST. (R2 n2) dX V=m)[(== (=)2]dx 1=4 [x - 79] 9X V= 17. [] + dx - 16 gdx V= T. [(min) - 16 |X)

stitudo do turis 5=1 V= M. (Quety - Or(4)) - 1 . (1-4) V=1. - la (4) - 1 0 34 V=T. [-lu(4)-3/64] Cortanto o volume do valido de revolução e dado por: V=TT. [-ln (4) -3 unitades de adume,