

Matemática II - Licenciatura em Eletrónica e Mecânica Industrial Formulário

Cálculo Integral

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

Área da região plana limitada superiormente por f e inferiormente por g : $A = \int_a^b f(x) - g(x) dx$

Valor médio de f : $f_m = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

Comprimento de arco de curva: $L_a^b = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$

Trabalho: $W = \int_a^b f(x) \cos(\theta(x)) dx$

Integral Duplo

Coordenadas Polares: $\begin{cases} x = r \cos(\theta) & , \quad r > 0 \\ y = r \sin(\theta) & , \quad 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{R^*} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

x	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
$\text{sen}(x)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\cos(x)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\text{tg}(x)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

Volume de $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x, y) \in R, f_1(x, y) \leq z \leq f_2(x, y)\}$: $V(S) = \iint_R f_2(x, y) - f_1(x, y) dx dy$

Valor médio de uma função em R : $f_{m,R} = \frac{1}{A(R)} \iint_R f(x, y) dx dy$

Área da superfície $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x, y) \in R, z = f(x, y)\}$: $A(S) = \iint_R \sqrt{1 + (f_x(x, y))^2 + (f_y(x, y))^2} dx dy$

Regras de Derivação

Sejam u e v duas funções diferenciáveis e $c \in \mathbb{R}$

1. $(c)' = 0$
2. $(u + v)' = u' + v'$
3. $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$
4. $\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$
5. $(u^p)' = pu^{p-1}u'$, $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$
6. $(a^u)' = u'a^u \ln(a)$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\}$
7. $(e^u)' = u'e^u$
8. $(\log_a(u))' = \frac{u'}{u \ln(a)}$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\}$
9. $(\ln(u))' = \frac{u'}{u}$
10. $(\operatorname{sen}(u))' = u' \cos(u)$
11. $(\cos(u))' = -u' \operatorname{sen}(u)$
12. $(\operatorname{tg}(u))' = u' \sec^2(u)$
13. $(\operatorname{cotg}(u))' = -u' \operatorname{cosec}^2(u)$
14. $(\sec(u))' = u' \sec(u) \operatorname{tg}(u)$
15. $(\operatorname{cosec}(u))' = -u' \operatorname{cosec}(u) \operatorname{cotg}(u)$
16. $(\operatorname{senh}(u))' = u' \cosh(u)$
17. $(\cosh(u))' = u' \operatorname{senh}(u)$
18. $(\operatorname{arcsen}(u))' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$
19. $(\operatorname{arccos}(u))' = -\frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$
20. $(\operatorname{arctg}(u))' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$

Primitivas Imediatas

Seja u uma função diferenciável e $C \in \mathbb{R}$

1. $\int k dx = kx + C$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$
2. $\int u'u^p dx = \frac{u^{p+1}}{p+1} + C$, $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$
3. $\int u'e^u dx = e^u + C$
4. $\int u'a^u dx = \frac{a^u}{\ln(a)} + C$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\}$
5. $\int \frac{u'}{u} dx = \ln|u| + C$
6. $\int u' \operatorname{sen}(u) dx = -\cos(u) + C$
7. $\int u' \cos(u) dx = \operatorname{sen}(u) + C$
8. $\int u' \operatorname{tg}(u) dx = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C$
9. $\int u' \operatorname{cotg}(u) dx = \ln|\operatorname{sen}(u)| + C$
10. $\int u' \sec^2(u) dx = \operatorname{tg}(u) + C$
11. $\int u' \operatorname{cosec}^2(u) dx = -\operatorname{cotg}(u) + C$
12. $\int u' \sec(u) \operatorname{tg}(u) dx = \sec(u) + C$
13. $\int u' \operatorname{cosec}(u) \operatorname{cotg}(u) dx = -\operatorname{cosec}(u) + C$
14. $\int u' \sec(u) dx = \ln|\sec(u) + \operatorname{tg}(u)| + C$
15. $\int u' \operatorname{cosec}(u) dx = \ln|\operatorname{cosec}(u) - \operatorname{cotg}(u)| + C$
16. $\int u' \operatorname{senh}(u) dx = \cosh(u) + C$
17. $\int u' \cosh(u) dx = \operatorname{senh}(u) + C$
18. $\int \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsen}(u) + C$
19. $\int \frac{u'}{1+u^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg}(u) + C$

Primitivação por Partes: $\int u v \, dx = \int u \, dx \, v - \int \left(\int u \, dx \, v' \right) \, dx$

Primitivação por Substituição: $\int f(x) \, dx = \left[\int f(g(t)) g'(t) \, dt \right]_{t=g^{-1}(x)}$

Tipo de Função	Substituição
$R\left(x, \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 x^2}\right)$	$x = \frac{a}{b} \operatorname{sen}(t)$ ou $x = \frac{a}{b} \cos(t)$
$R\left(x, \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 x^2}\right)$	$x = \frac{a}{b} \operatorname{tg}(t)$
$R\left(x, \sqrt{b^2 x^2 - a^2}\right)$	$x = \frac{a}{b} \sec(t)$
$R\left(x, x^{\frac{p}{q}}, x^{\frac{r}{s}}\right)$	$x = t^m$ onde $m = m.m.c.(q, s, \dots)$
$R(x, a^{rx}, a^{sx})$	$a^{mx} = t$ onde $m = m.d.c.(r, s, \dots)$

Primitivação de Potências de Funções Trigonométricas

Potências ímpares de $\operatorname{sen}(x)$ ou $\cos(x)$	$\operatorname{sen}^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$
Potências pares de $\operatorname{sen}(x)$ ou $\cos(x)$	$\operatorname{sen}^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(2x))$ ou $\cos^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos(2x))$
Potências de $\operatorname{tg}(x)$ ou $\operatorname{cotg}(x)$	$\operatorname{tg}^2(x) + 1 = \sec^2(x)$ ou $\operatorname{cotg}^2(x) + 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2(x)$
Potências pares de $\sec(x)$ ou $\operatorname{cosec}(x)$	$\operatorname{tg}^2(x) + 1 = \sec^2(x)$ ou $\operatorname{cotg}^2(x) + 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2(x)$

Transformadas de Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

Sejam $a, b, w \in \mathbb{R}$ e $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$1. \quad \mathcal{L}\{af(t) + bg(t)\} = aF(s) + bG(s)$$

$$2. \quad \mathcal{L}\{1\} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$3. \quad \mathcal{L}\{t^n\} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$4. \quad \mathcal{L}\{e^{at}\} = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$5. \quad \mathcal{L}\{\cos(wt)\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + w^2}$$

$$6. \quad \mathcal{L}\{\operatorname{sen}(wt)\} = \frac{w}{s^2 + w^2}$$

$$7. \quad \mathcal{L}\{f^{(n)}(t)\} = s^n F(s) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} s^{n-1-i} f^{(i)}(0)$$

$$8. \quad \mathcal{L}\{t^n f(t)\} = (-1)^n F^{(n)}(s)$$

$$9. \quad \mathcal{L}\{e^{at} f(t)\} = F(s-a)$$

$$10. \quad \mathcal{L}\{U_a(t) f(t-a)\} = e^{-as} F(s)$$

$$11. \quad \mathcal{L}\left\{ \int_0^t f(t-\tau) g(\tau) d\tau \right\} = F(s) G(s)$$

Transformadas de Fourier

$$\mathcal{F}\{f(t)\} = F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-jwt} f(t) dt$$

Sejam $a, b, \tau, w_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}^+$ e $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$1. \quad \mathcal{F}\{af(t) + bg(t)\} = aF(w) + bG(w)$$

$$2. \quad \mathcal{F}\{f^{(n)}(t)\} = (jw)^n F(w)$$

$$3. \quad \mathcal{F}\{f(t-a)\} = e^{-jwa} F(w)$$

$$4. \quad \mathcal{F}\{e^{j\tau t} f(t)\} = F(w-\tau)$$

$$5. \quad \mathcal{F}\{f(\frac{t}{c})\} = cF(cw)$$

$$6. \quad \mathcal{F}\{f(-t)\} = F(-w)$$

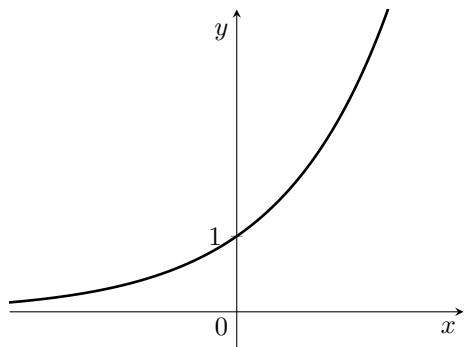
$$7. \quad \mathcal{F}\{f(t) \cos(w_0 t)\} = \frac{1}{2} F(w-w_0) + \frac{1}{2} F(w+w_0)$$

$$8. \quad \mathcal{F}\{t^n f(t)\}(w) = j^n F^{(n)}(w)$$

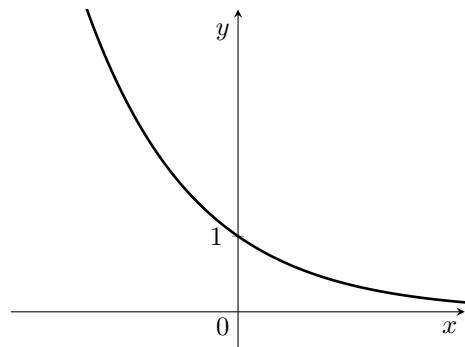
Funções Elementares

Função Exponencial: $y = a^x$, $a > 0$ e $a \neq 1$

$$a > 1$$

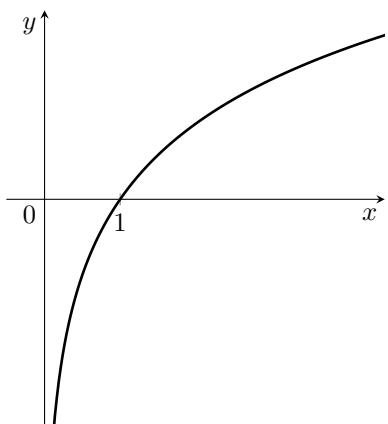


$$0 < a < 1$$

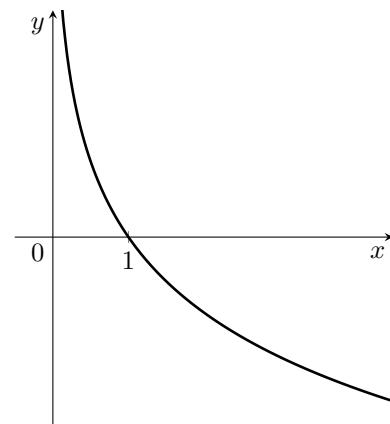


Função Logarítmica: $y = \log_a(x)$, $a > 0$ e $a \neq 1$

$$a > 1$$

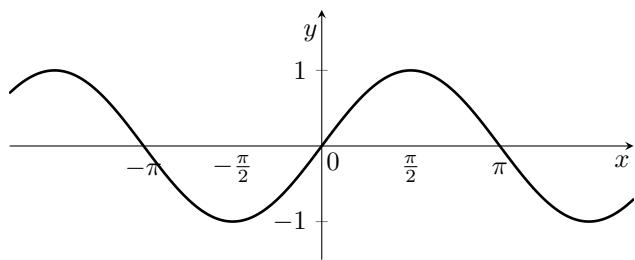


$$0 < a < 1$$

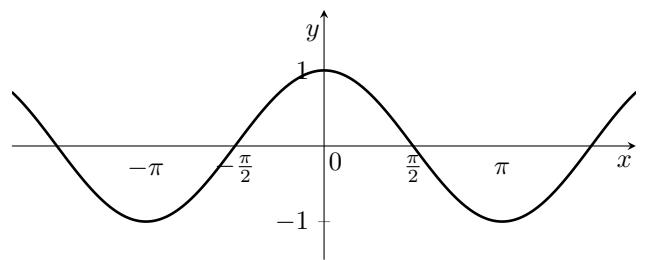


Funções Trigonométricas

$$y = \sin(x)$$



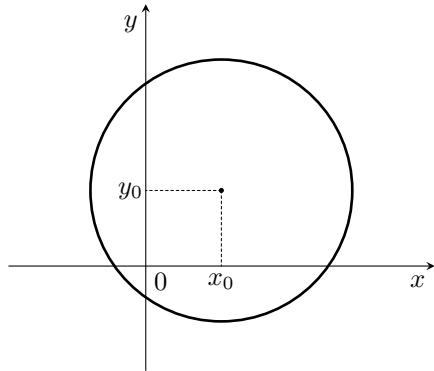
$$y = \cos(x)$$



Cónicas

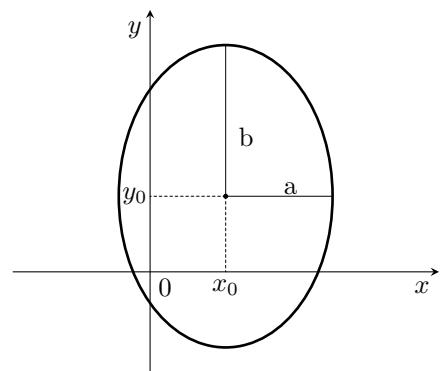
Circunferência

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = r^2$$



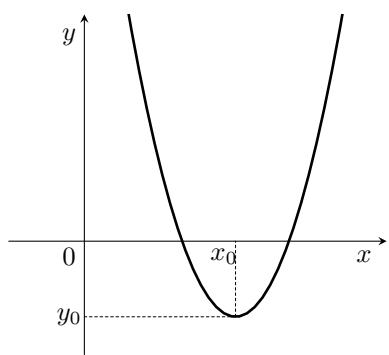
Elipse

$$\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

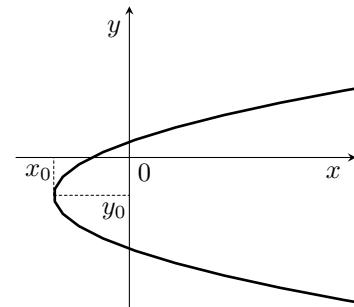


Parábola

$$y = y_0 + a(x - x_0)^2$$

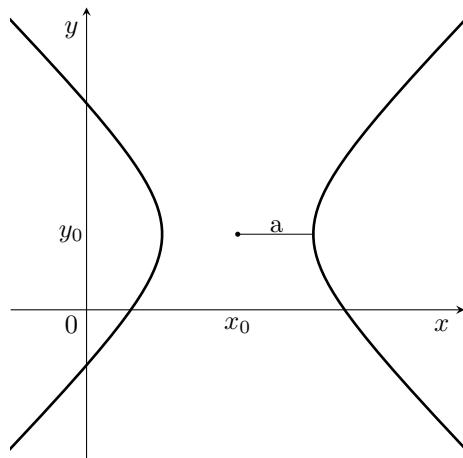


$$x = x_0 + a(y - y_0)^2$$

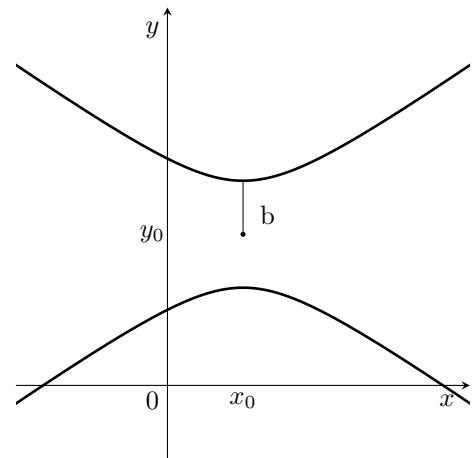


Hipérbole

$$\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} = 1$$



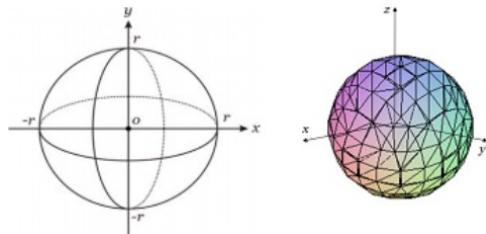
$$\frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} - \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} = 1$$



Superfícies Quádricas

Superfície Esférica

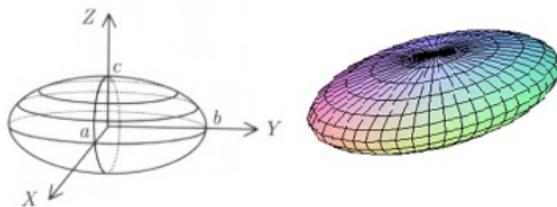
$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = r^2$$



- 3 variáveis x, y e z ;
- as 3 variáveis elevadas ao quadrado;
- as variáveis ao quadrado têm o mesmo sinal;
- os coeficientes das variáveis são iguais;
- o termo independente é diferente de 0.

Elipsóide

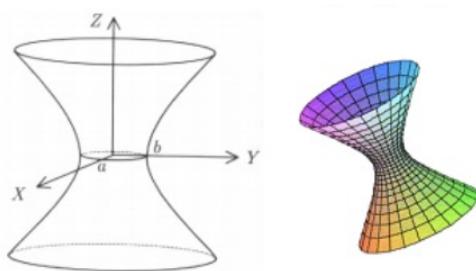
$$\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(z - z_0)^2}{c^2} = 1$$



- 3 variáveis x, y e z ;
- as 3 variáveis elevadas ao quadrado;
- as variáveis ao quadrado têm o mesmo sinal;
- alguns dos coeficientes das variáveis são diferentes;
- o termo independente é diferente de 0.

Hiperbolóide de 1 Folha

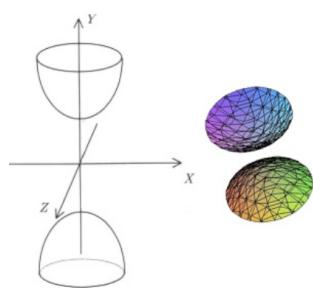
$$\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} - \frac{(z - z_0)^2}{c^2} = 1$$



- 3 variáveis x, y e z ;
- as 3 variáveis elevadas ao quadrado;
- uma das variáveis ao quadrado têm sinal negativo;
- o termo independente é positivo.

Hiperbolóide de 2 Folhas

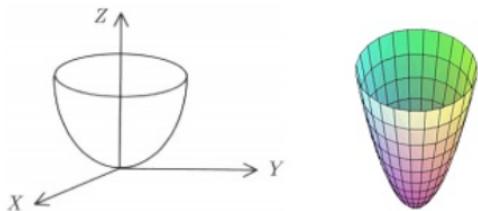
$$-\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} - \frac{(z - z_0)^2}{c^2} = 1$$



- 3 variáveis x, y e z ;
- as 3 variáveis elevadas ao quadrado;
- uma das variáveis ao quadrado têm sinal positivo;
- o termo independente é positivo.

Parabolóide Elíptico

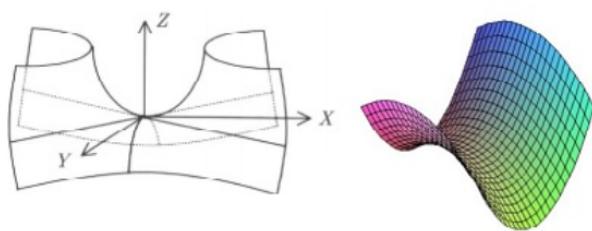
$$z = z_0 + \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2}$$



- 3 variáveis x, y e z ;
- 2 variáveis elevadas ao quadrado;
- as variáveis ao quadrado têm o mesmo sinal.

Parabolóide Hiperbólico

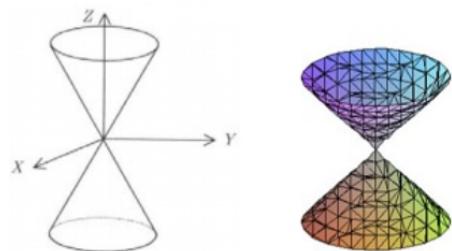
$$z = z_0 + \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2}$$



- 3 variáveis x, y e z ;
- 2 variáveis elevadas ao quadrado;
- as variáveis ao quadrado têm sinais diferentes.

Cone Elíptico

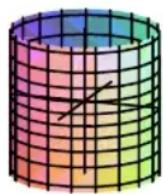
$$(z - z_0)^2 = \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2}$$



- 3 variáveis x, y e z ;
- as 3 variáveis elevadas ao quadrado;
- o termo independente é 0.

Cilindro Elíptico

$$\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} = 1$$



- 2 variáveis;
- as 2 variáveis elevadas ao quadrado;
- as variáveis ao quadrado têm sinal positivo;
- o termo independente é positivo.

Observação: As equações das quádricas estão escritas na sua forma genérica e as representações gráficas são exemplos destas com os centros ou vértices na origem.