

Question

Considérons la fonction de deux variables $f(x, y) = \sqrt{-10 + 3x + 5y}$. Déterminez le domaine de définition de f et représentez graphiquement ce dernier dans le plan Oxy , en vert. Justifiez.

$\text{Dom}(f) \rightarrow \text{conjunto de valores que podem passar em } f.$

$$-10 + 3x + 5y \geq 0$$

$$3x + 5y \geq 10$$

$$y \geq -\frac{3}{5}x + 2$$

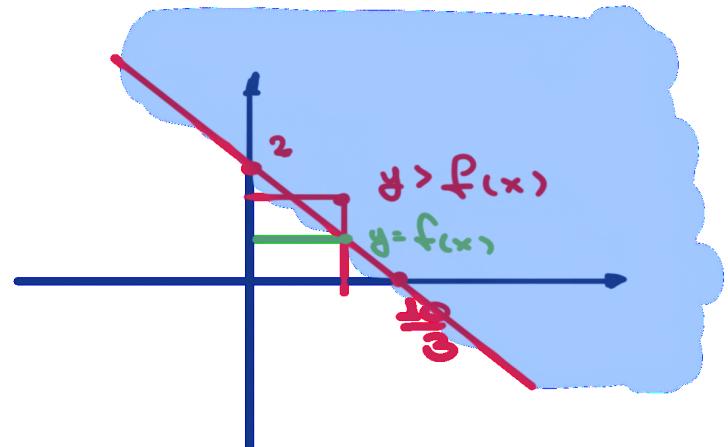
slope

raízes

$$-\frac{3}{5}x + 2 = 0$$

 $x = \frac{10}{3}$

termo ind.
+
corta Eixo Y



Question

Calculez par parties en détaillant votre raisonnement et en précisant toutes les formules utilisées :

 **Dicas de Cálculo**
Descomplicando sua vida

Integração por Partes

$$\int u dv = u \cdot v - \int v du$$

$$(uv)' = u'v + v'u$$

$$uv = \int u v + \int v' u$$

$$\int u'v = uv - \int v'u$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = e^{\frac{x}{7}} & v = x \\ u' = e^{\frac{x}{7}} & v' = 1 \end{array}$$

$$= -3 \left[\frac{e^{\frac{x}{7}} \cdot x}{7} - \int \frac{e^{\frac{x}{7}}}{7} \right]$$

$$= -3 \left[\frac{e^{\frac{x}{7}} \cdot x}{7} - \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{x}{7}}}{7} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{3}{7} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{7}} \left(x - \frac{1}{7} \right)$$

$$u \int e^{\frac{x}{7}} = e^{\frac{x}{7}}$$

$$(e^{\frac{x}{7}})' = e^{\frac{x}{7}} \cdot 7$$

$$\left(\frac{e^{\frac{x}{7}}}{7} \right)' = e^{\frac{x}{7}}$$

$$\int e^{\frac{x}{7}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{7}}}{7}$$

$$\int -3x e^{7x} dx = -\frac{3}{7} e^{7x} \left(x - \frac{1}{7} \right) \Big|_0^2$$

$$-\frac{3}{7} \left[e^{14} \left(2 - \frac{1}{7} \right) - e^0 \cdot \left(0 - \frac{1}{7} \right) \right]$$

$$-\frac{3}{7} \left(\frac{13}{7} \cdot e^{14} + \frac{1}{7} \right)$$

$$\log_a a^n = n$$

$$\log_2 2^3 = 3$$

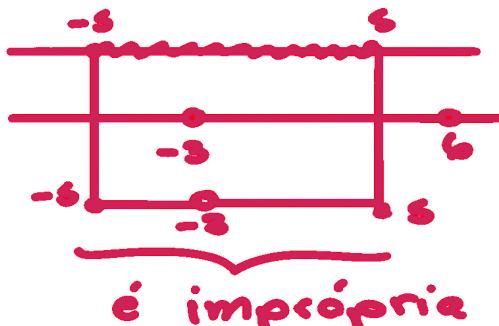
Question 1

Déterminez si les intégrales suivantes sont propres, improches ou doublement improches. Justifiez chaque réponse.

$$J = \int_{-5}^5 \frac{1}{(x+3)(x-6)} dx \quad \begin{matrix} x \neq -3 \\ x \neq 6 \end{matrix}$$

$$K = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{\ln x} dx \quad \ln x \neq 0 \quad \rightarrow \log_e x \neq 0$$

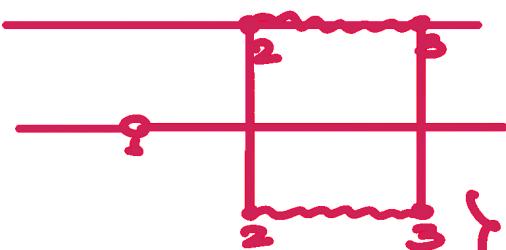
1)



$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ e^0 \neq x \\ x \neq 1 \end{array}$$

2) \mathcal{D}_m

Pontos
improp.



Question

Calculez par substitution en détaillant votre raisonnement et en justifiant chaque étape de calcul.

$$\int \frac{\frac{du}{2}}{-x^4 + 2x - 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-1} du$$

$$u = -x^4 + 2x - 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -4x^3 + 2$$

$$du$$

$$du = 2(-2x^3 + 1) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(u)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(-x^4 + 2x - 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{b} \cdot \ln()' = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{2}{2} \cdot (-2x^3 + 1) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{2u} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u}$$

$$a) \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x \, dx \quad (x > 0) = \int u \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} \cdot dx}_{du} = \int u du = \frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2}$$

$u = \ln x$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow$
 $du = \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx$

$$j) \int_1^e \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} \, dx = \int u \frac{dx}{x} = \int u du$$

$u = (\ln x + 1)$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow$
 $du = \frac{dx}{x}$

$$\left[\frac{(ln x + 1)^2}{2} \right]_1^e = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\log_a (a^n)^e = n^e \rightarrow \ln e = 1$$

$$\ln 1 = 0$$

$$\int x^2 dx = \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right)$$

$$\int x^n dx = \left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right)$$

para todo $n \neq -1$

$n = -1$

$$\int x^{-1} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = (\ln x + C)$$

$$n) \int \frac{\ln(x+2)}{2x+4} dx$$

$$u = \ln(x+2)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+2} \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x+2}$$

$$\text{vollständig... } \int \frac{u \, dx}{2(x+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int u \, du \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^2}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{(\ln(x+2))^2}{4} + C$$

$$\int u'v = uv - \int uv'$$

b) $\int \frac{x^2 \cdot e^{2x}}{u'} dx$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} u = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} & v = x^2 \\ \hline u' = e^{2x} & v' = 2x \end{array}$$

$$u = \int e^{2x} - \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

$$(e^{2x})' = e^{2x} \cdot 2$$

$$\left(\frac{e^{2x}}{2}\right)' = e^{2x}$$

$$\int e^{2x} - \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

$$\int x^2 e^{2x} dx = \frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x} \cdot 2x}{2} dx$$

II Resolvendo $\int e^{2x} \cdot x dx$

$$\int \frac{e^{2x} \cdot x}{u' v} dx = \frac{e^{2x} \cdot x}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x} \cdot x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right)$$

► Voltando

$$\frac{x^2 \cdot e^{2x}}{2} - \left[\frac{x e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{e^{2x}}{4} \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{e^{2x} \cdot x^2}{2} \left(\frac{e^x}{2} - x \frac{e^x}{2} \right) + \frac{e^{2x}}{4} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \left(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$