$$d1 \int sen \times ds = -us \times + C$$

$$b = \int \omega x \times dx = nen \times + C$$

$$C1 \int sen \times us \times dx \Rightarrow du = sen \times dx$$

$$\int u du = \frac{u^2 + C}{2} = \frac{sen^2 x}{2} + C$$

$$\int u \, du = \frac{u^2 + C}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{2} + C$$

det
$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{2} \quad \text{form prime dans}$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{2} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \, dx - \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx$$

 $= \left| \frac{1}{2} \times + \frac{2}{4} \right| + C$

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し

sen'x . wx x dx

Para resolver a integal or lodo, vamos uson o método da substituição.

ll= sen x du= cor x dx

$$\int_{1}^{2} u^{2} du = \frac{u^{3}}{3} + C = \frac{3}{3} + C$$

grands. with de

$$\int u^{2}(-du) = -1 \cdot \int u^{2} du = -\frac{u^{3}}{3} + (= -\frac{\cos^{3}x}{3} + C)$$

Primeiramente, varnos precisas da identidade fundamental, pois com ela deixamos tudo em função do corsero au do reno.

$$sen^{2}x + \omega s^{2}x = 1$$

$$sen^{2}x = 1 - \omega s^{2}x$$

$$\int sen^2 x \cdot \omega n^2 x \, dx = \int (1 - \omega s^2 x) \cdot \omega n^2 x \, dx = \int \omega s^2 x - \omega n^4 x \, dx = \int \omega n^2 x \, dx - \int \omega s^4 x \, dx$$

* Agna, firamer com a seguinte integral:

* l'ora resolver a integal aima vames previor de autra identidade:

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$= \int \frac{1 - \ln 2x}{2} dx - \int \left(\frac{1 - \ln 2x}{2}\right)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \int dx - \frac{1}{1} \int \omega_1 x \, dx \, dx - \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - \omega_1 x)^2 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - 2 \cos 2x + \frac{\cos^2 2x}{2} \right) dx$$

$$\cos^2 6 = \frac{1 + \cos 26}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int_{1}^{2} 1 dx - \frac{2}{4} \int_{1}^{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \int_{1}^{2} dx + \frac{1}{8} \int_{1}^$$

$$=\frac{x}{2}-\frac{n^2n^2x}{4}-\frac{x}{4}-\frac{n^2n^2x}{8}+\frac{x}{8}+\frac{(n^2n^2n^2+x)}{32}+C$$

$$sen^{2}x + un^{2}x = 1$$
 $sen^{2}x = 1 - un^{2}x$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}^{2} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{us}^{2} x \, dx = \int (1 - \operatorname{us}^{2} x) \cdot \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{us}^{2} x \, dx$$

u = cos x du = - sen x da

$$-\int (1-u^{2}) \cdot u^{2} du = -\int (u^{2}-u^{4}) du = -\int u^{2} du + \int u^{4} du$$

$$= -\frac{u^{3}}{3} + \frac{u^{5}}{5} + C$$

$$= -\frac{(u^{3} \times u^{5})}{3} + \frac{(u^{5} \times u^{5})}{5} + C$$

* Integras do tipo sen'x, con x, con um impor e um por:

· O 'u' da substituçõe gosta de por:

. Tenta deixen tudo en função do por vondo a identidade funda. . A outra porte será o du.

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot (x \times (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)) dx$$

$$\int u^{2} \cdot (1 - u^{2}) du = \int u^{2} - u^{4} du = \int u^{2} du - \int u^{4} du$$

$$\frac{L}{2} = \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5} + C$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin^3 x}{3} - \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + C$$

 $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$

 $\int_{1}^{3} \sin^{3} x \cdot (\cos x \cdot (1 - \sin^{2} x)) dx$

u= sen x du= unx dx

 $\int_{0}^{2} u^{3} \cdot (1 - u^{2}) du$

· Chuando antes es termes from impor, o 'ui rerai o sero. · Deixe tudo en função do sero, usardo a identidade fundamental.