VI ATIVIDADE AVALIATIVA CÁLCULO I KANADE EDUARDA FEIX DA SILVA 125. 769.454 - 54

(3)
$$\int_{0}^{5} (3F(x) - 7g(x)) dx = 3 \int_{0}^{5} F(x) - 7 \int_{0}^{5} g(x) \rightarrow$$

* toerc propriencine 1) pos imagrais, pois:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} F(x) + g(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} F(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} g(x) dx$$

Pela propriedo de (IV) das imegiais; sabemos que:

$$\int_{a}^{b} F(x) dx = \int_{c}^{c} F(x) dx + \int_{c}^{b} F(x) dx, \quad \text{and} \quad c \in [a,b].$$

Então:

$$\int_{6}^{5} F(x) dx = 1 + (-5) = -4 \, \text{m} \quad e \quad \int_{5}^{5} g(x) \, dx = (-2) + (-3) = -5 \, \text{m}$$

a arimativa é Falso. 23 7 - 23.

b)
$$\bigcirc$$
 $\int_{1}^{3} (\cos n(x) + \frac{1}{x^{2}}) dx = \int_{1}^{3} \cos n(x) dx + \int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = n \ln(x) - \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{1}^{3}$

$$= \left(\text{Nem(3)} - \frac{1}{3} \right) - \left(\text{Nem(1)} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \left(\text{Nem(1)} + \frac{2}{3} \right) = \alpha / 1$$

$$= \frac{2y^{5/2}}{5} + 2\sqrt{9} \Big|^{2} = \left(\frac{y^{5/2}}{5} + 2\sqrt{1}\right) + \left(\frac{2.1}{5} + 2\sqrt{1}\right) = \frac{18\sqrt{2}}{5} - \frac{12}{5} = 6$$

$$\star$$
 9+b = ren (3) - sim(4) (+2) + 18/2 - 12
 $= 101(3) - 2(11)(1)$

a laflemativa é faisa 11

SUPONDO C ITAIQUE C E { ln(x), x}, podomos fazet:

, de modo que:

$$\int_{M(k)}^{X} \frac{e^{T}}{t+1} d\tau = \int_{M(k)}^{C} \frac{e^{T}}{t+1} d\tau + \int_{C}^{X} \frac{e^{T}}{t+1} d\tau$$

invenendo I, Ficamos com:

$$= - \int_{c}^{\ln(x)} \frac{1}{t+1} dt + \int_{c}^{x} \frac{e^{T}}{t+1} dt + \int_{c}^{x} \frac$$

$$-F'(x) = -\left(\frac{e^{\ln(x)}}{\ln(x)+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right) + \left(\frac{e^x}{x+1} \cdot 1\right)$$

SUBSTITUTION X=1:

$$F'(1) = -\left(\frac{e^{\ln(1)}}{\ln(1)+1} \cdot \frac{1}{1}\right) + \left(\frac{e'}{1+1} \cdot 1\right)$$

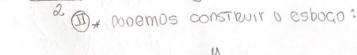
$$= -\left(\frac{1}{0+1}\right) + \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)$$

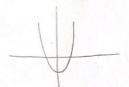
$$\left(\frac{1}{2}-1+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

* Para encontrar os pontos de intersecção:

$$X^{2}-1=2X+7$$
 $X=2\pm Vu-(-31)$
 $X=2+6=4$
 $X^{2}-2X-8=0$
 $X=2\pm V36$
 $X=2-6=-2$

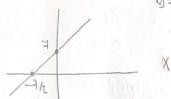
* Sabando que o Formato pas PUNGOTES GLADIÓTICAS SÃO Parábolas po tipo



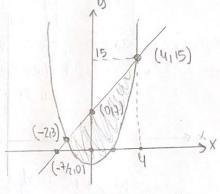


met f + xs = y aren a sup s

b Formaro:



0=++X1 , 0=N 7X=-7 F= F+0.5 10=X



* PONTOS DO INTEISOCCO = (4,15) e (-2,3) 11

* 0 invervato oc crea = (-2,4) e podemos Fazers

$$\int_{-2}^{4} |F(x) - g(x)| dx = AREA = - \int_{-2}^{4} |(2x+7) - (x^2-1)| dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} (2x+7) - (x^2-1) = x^2 + 2x = 7 \\ -2 - 2 - 2 = x^2 + 3x = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$+12\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot 2e + 2\int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3}e$$

$$f(Tqx = AX)$$

SO ONIMON O OROLL SIGNAMA

$$(x^2+4x+c)$$

$$(79x = x)$$

militios DE(
$$x^2$$
-1)

$$3 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} =$$