

(7.1)

a)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\pi x} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ e^{\pi x} \right]_{x=0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\pi} (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^0) = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1}{\pi}$

b)  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\operatorname{sen} x| dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 |\operatorname{sen} x| dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\operatorname{sen} x| dx$   
 $= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 -\operatorname{sen} x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{sen} x dx$   
 $= \left[ \operatorname{cos} x \right]_{x=-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 + \left[ -\operatorname{cos} x \right]_{x=0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = (1 - 0) + (-0 + 1) = 2$

c)  $\int_{-3}^5 |x-1| dx = \int_{-3}^1 -(x-1) dx + \int_1^5 (x-1) dx$   
 $= \int_{-3}^1 1-x dx + \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_{x=1}^5$   
 $= \left[ x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-3}^1 + \left[ \left( \frac{25}{2} - 5 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \right]$   
 $= \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left( -3 - \frac{9}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{25}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 16$

C.A  
 $|x-1| = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \geq 1 \\ -(x-1), & x < 1 \end{cases}$

d)  $\int_0^2 |(x-1)(3x-2)| dx$  Acabim

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|cc|c} & & \frac{2}{3} & & 1 & \\ \hline x-1 & - & - & 0 & + & \\ \hline 3x-2 & - & 0 & + & + & + \\ \hline & + & 0 & - & 0 & + \end{array}$$

$| (x-1)(3x-2) | = | 3x^2 - 5x + 2 |$

$= \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 5x + 2, & x \leq \frac{2}{3} \vee x \geq 1 \\ -(3x^2 - 5x + 2), & \frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^2 (x-1)(3x-2) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} (x-1)(3x-2) dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 (x-1)(3x-2) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1)(3x-2) dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} 3x^2 - 5x + 2 dx - \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 3x^2 - 5x + 2 dx + \int_1^2 3x^2 - 5x + 2 dx \\
&= \left[ x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_0^{\frac{2}{3}} - \left[ x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 + \left[ x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_1^2 \\
&= \left[ \frac{8}{27} - \frac{10}{9} + \frac{4}{3} - 0 \right] - \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{5}{2} + 2 \right) - \left( \frac{8}{27} - \frac{10}{9} + \frac{4}{3} \right) \right] + \left[ (8 - 10 + 4) - \left( 1 - \frac{5}{2} + 2 \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{14}{27} - \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{14}{27} \right] + \left[ 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{28}{27} + 1 = \frac{55}{27}
\end{aligned}$$

e)  $\int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$

Tomando  $x = 3 \sin t$  veremos

$$x=0 \Rightarrow 3 \sin t = 0 \Rightarrow t=0$$

$$x=3 \Rightarrow 3 \sin t = 3 \Rightarrow \sin t = 1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Consideremos, entonces

$$\varphi: [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \longrightarrow [0, 3]$$

$$t \longmapsto \varphi(t) = 3 \sin t$$

Aquí  $f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$  donde

$$\begin{aligned}
f(\varphi(t)) &= \sqrt{9 - 9 \sin^2 t} = 3 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \\
&= 3 \sqrt{\cos^2 t}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 3 \cos t \quad \text{para } t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \cos t \geq 0$$

Algunas

$$\varphi'(t) = 3 \cos t.$$

Forçando a m.v. definida por  $\varphi$  vem

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\pi/2} 3 \cos t \times 3 \cos t dt \\
 &= 9 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 t dt \quad \cos^2 t = \frac{1 - \cos(2t)}{2} \\
 &= 9 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \cos(2t)}{2} dt \\
 &= \frac{9}{2} \left[ t - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) \right] \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\
 &= \frac{9}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi \right) - 0 \right] = \frac{9\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

f)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-5}^0 \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4-x}} dx &= -\frac{2}{3} (4-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x \Big|_{-5}^0 + \frac{2}{3} \int_{-5}^0 (4-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \times 2 dx \\
 &= \left[ -\frac{4}{3} x (4-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{x=-5}^0 + \frac{4}{3} \int_{-5}^0 (4-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\
 &= \left[ 0 + \left( \frac{4}{3} (-5) \times 9^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \right] - \left[ \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} (4-x)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right]_{x=-5}^0 \\
 &= -180 - \frac{8}{15} (4^{\frac{5}{2}} - 9^{\frac{5}{2}}) \\
 &= -180 - \frac{8}{15} [2^5 - 3^5] = -\frac{1012}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

g)

$$\int_{3/4}^{4/3} \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

Tome sc  $x = \sinh t$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \sinh t = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \\
 \Leftrightarrow e^t - e^{-t} = \frac{6}{4} \Leftrightarrow e^{2t} - \frac{3}{2} e^t - 1 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^t = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + 4}}{2} \Rightarrow e^t = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^t = 2 \quad \vee \quad e^t = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{lo } X$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \ln 2$$

$$x = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \sinh t = \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^t - e^{-t} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{2t} - \frac{8}{3} e^t - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^t = \frac{\frac{8}{3} \pm \sqrt{\frac{64}{9} + 4}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^t = \frac{\frac{8}{3} \pm \frac{10}{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^t = 3 \quad \vee \quad e^t = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{lo } X$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \ln 3$$

Considerando, então

$$\varphi: [\ln 2, \ln 3] \longrightarrow [\frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{3}]$$

$$t \longmapsto \sinh t$$

$$\text{Aqui } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad f \text{ é lo que}$$

$$f(\varphi(t)) = \frac{1}{\sinh^2 t \sqrt{1+\sinh^2 t}} = \frac{1}{\sinh^2 t \times \cosh t}$$

Além disso

$$\varphi'(t) = \cosh t.$$

Fazendo a m.v. definida por  $\varphi$  vêm

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^{\frac{4}{3}} \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &= \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \frac{1}{\sinh^2 t \cosh t} \times \cosh t dt \\
 &= \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \frac{1}{\sinh^2 t} dt \\
 &= \left[ -\coth h t \right]_{t=\ln 2}^{\ln 3} = \coth(\ln 2) - \coth(\ln 3) \\
 &= \frac{e^{\ln 2} + e^{-\ln 2}}{e^{\ln 2} - e^{-\ln 2}} - \frac{e^{\ln 3} + e^{-\ln 3}}{e^{\ln 3} - e^{-\ln 3}}, \text{ pois } \coth t = \frac{\cosh t}{\sinh t} \\
 &= \frac{2 + \frac{1}{2}}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3 + \frac{1}{3}}{3 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h) \int_{\ln 1}^1 \ln(x^2 + 1) dx &= \left[ x \cdot \ln(x^2 + 1) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx \\
 &= \ln 2 - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx \quad \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{x^2 + 1}{1} \\
 &= \ln 2 - 2 \int_0^1 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx \\
 &= \ln 2 - 2 \left[ x - \arctg x \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \ln 2 - 2 \left[ 1 - \arctg 1 + \arctg 0 \right] \\
 &= \ln 2 - 2 \left[ 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} + 0 \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 + \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i)} \int_0^2 x^3 e^{x^2} dx &= \int_0^2 x^2 \underbrace{x e^{x^2}}_{u^1} dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} x^2 \right]_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 2x e^{x^2} dx \\
 &= 2e^4 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ e^{x^2} \right]_0^2 = 2e^4 - \frac{e^4 - 1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{3e^4 - 1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{j)} \int_0^{\pi} \underbrace{x \sec x}_{u^1} dx &= \left[ -\cos x \cdot x \right]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx \\
 &= 1 + \left[ \sin x \right]_0^{\pi} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{k)} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \underbrace{x \arcsin x}_{u^1} dx &= \left[ x \cdot \arcsin x \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} - \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \left[ \sqrt{2}/2 \arcsin \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - 0 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \frac{-2x}{u^1} \frac{(1-x^2)^{-1/2}}{u^1} dx \\
 &= \sqrt{2}/2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(1-x^2)^{1/2}}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \pi + \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - 1 \right] \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \pi - \frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$l) \int_{-3}^2 \sqrt{|x|} dx$$

Temp

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{donde} \quad \sqrt{|x|} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x}, & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{-x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Logo

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-3}^2 \sqrt{|x|} dx &= \int_{-3}^0 \sqrt{-x} dx + \int_0^2 \sqrt{x} dx \\ &= \left[ -\frac{2}{3} (-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^0 + \frac{3}{2} \left[ x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^2 \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \left[ 0 - (3)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + \frac{3}{2} \left[ 2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0 \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3\sqrt{3} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$m) \int_0^2 f(x) dx, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-x, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 2-x dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 + \left[ 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \left[ (4 - 2) - (2 - \frac{1}{2}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$n) \int_0^1 g(x) dx \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} x & , 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ -x & , \frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 -x dx$$

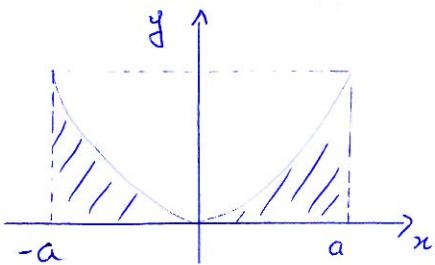
$$= \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left[ -\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{8} - 0 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}$$

7.2

$$a) \text{ Se } f \text{ é par em } \mathbb{R} \text{, } \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$$



$$f \text{ par } \Leftrightarrow f(-x) = f(x), \forall x \in D_f$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx \quad (*)$$

Considerando a mudança de variável  $x = -t$

Vem

$$x = -a \Rightarrow -t = -a \Rightarrow t = a$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow -t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$$

Isto é, tomando

$$\varphi: [0, a] \longrightarrow [-a, 0]$$

$$t \mapsto \varphi(t) = -t, \varphi'(t) = -1$$

fazendo a m.v. de fundo por  $\varphi$ , o s. integral em  $(*)$  é

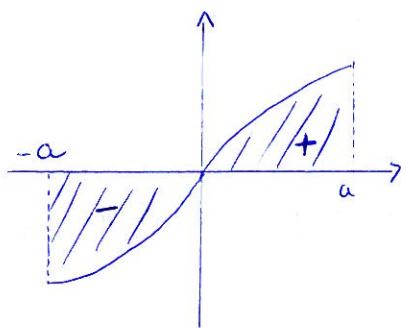
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx &= \int_a^0 f(-t) \cdot (-1) dt \\ &= - \int_a^0 f(-t) dt = \int_0^a f(-t) dt \\ &= \int_0^a f(t) dt \quad \text{pois } f \text{ é par} \end{aligned}$$

Assim,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx &= \int_0^a f(t) dt + \int_0^a f(x) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

7.5

b) se  $f$  é ímpar então  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$



$f$  é ímpar  $\Leftrightarrow f(-x) = -f(x) \quad \forall x \in D_f$

Considerando a m.v. utilizada no alínea anterior agora vemos

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx &= \int_a^0 f(t) (-1) dt \\ &= - \int_a^0 f(-t) dt = \int_0^a f(-t) dt \\ &= \int_0^a -f(t) dt, \quad \text{pois } f \text{ é ímpar} \end{aligned}$$

pois que

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx &= \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^a -f(t) dt + \int_0^a f(x) dx \\ &= - \int_0^a f(t) dt + \int_0^a f(x) dx \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

7.3

Nestas condições, pelo teorema do valor médio para integrais, sabe-se que existe  $c \in [a, b]$  tal que

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c) (b-a)$$

isto é

$$0 = f(c) (b-a)$$

onde

$$f(c) = 0$$

ou que  $b-a \neq 0$ .

7.4

Pelo teorema fundamental do cálculo sendo

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt, \quad x \in [a, b]$$

e sendo  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  contínua, então

$$F'(x) = f(x), \quad x \in [a, b].$$

a)  $F(x) = \int_0^x (1+t^2)^{-3} dt, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

temos

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

b)  $F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} (1+t^2)^{-3} dt, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

Seja  $G$  uma função de

$$f(t) = (1+t^2)^{-3} \quad (\because G'(x) = f(x))$$

Então, pelo T. fundamental do cálculo

$$F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} (1+t^2)^{-3} dt = G(x^2) - G(0)$$

Deveremos, e usando o Teorema da derivada da função composta, tem

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'(x) &= \left( \int_0^{x^2} (1+t^2)^{-3} dt \right)' = [G(x^2) - G(0)]' \\
 &= 2x G'(x^2) \\
 &= 2x \cdot f(x^2) = 2x (1+x^4)^{-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Assim

$$\begin{aligned}
 F' : \mathbb{R} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
 x &\longmapsto \cancel{2x} / (1+x^4)^{-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

c)  $F(x) = \int_{x^3}^{x^2} \frac{t^6}{1+t^4} dt, x \in \mathbb{R}$

seja  $G$  uma primitiva de

Então, para  $x < 0$

$$F(x) = \int_{x^3}^{x^2} \frac{t^6}{1+t^4} dt = G(x^2) - G(x^3)$$

Deveremos, tem

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'(x) &= \left( \int_{x^3}^{x^2} \frac{t^6}{1+t^4} dt \right)' = [G(x^2) - G(x^3)]' \\
 &= 2x G'(x^2) - 3x^2 G'(x^3) \\
 &= 2x f(x^2) - 3x^2 f(x^3) \\
 &= 2x \frac{x^{12}}{1+x^8} - 3x^2 \frac{x^{18}}{1+x^{12}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Para  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= \int_{x^3}^{x^2} f(t) dt = - \int_{x^2}^{x^3} f(t) dt = - (G(x^3) - G(x^2)) \\
 &= G(x^2) - G(x^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

pois que

$$F'(x) = \frac{2x^{14}}{1+x^8} - 3 \frac{x^{20}}{1+x^{12}}.$$

(7.5)

$$a) \int_0^x f(t) dt = x^2 (1+x)$$

Definido

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt, \text{ isto é } F(x) = x^2 (1+x)$$

do 1. fundamental do cálculo

$$F'(x) = f(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

Ora

$$F'(x) = [x^2 (1+x)]' = 2x (1+x) + x^2 = 3x^2 + 2x$$

pelo que

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

$$b) \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt = x^3 e^x - x^4$$

Definindo

$$F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt, \text{ isto é } F(x) = x^3 e^x - x^4$$

como consequência do teorema fundamental do cálculo  
(c.f. Exa 1.4b) sabemos que

$$F'(x) = 2x f(x^2) \quad (\star)$$

Ora

$$F'(x) = [x^3 e^x - x^4]' = 3x^2 e^x + x^3 e^x - 4x^3 = x [(3x + x^2) e^x - 4x^2] \quad (\star \star)$$

Comparando (\star) e (\star \star) conclui-se que, para  $x > 0$ 

$$f(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} [(3x + x^2) e^x - 4x^2]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} [(3\sqrt{x} + x) e^{\sqrt{x}} - 4x]$$

Como  $f$  é contínua

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$$

pelo que

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} [(3\sqrt{x} + x) e^{\sqrt{x}} - 4x], \quad x \geq 0.$$

(7.7)

$$(7.6) \quad F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt$$

$$F(\sqrt{3}) = \int_0^3 f(t) dt = 2 + 1 = 3 \quad (\text{área calculada usando o gráfico de } f)$$

Como

$$F'(x) = 2x f(x^2) \quad (\text{cf. exer } 1.4 b)$$

Vem

$$\begin{aligned} F'(\sqrt{3}) &= 2\sqrt{3} f(3) \\ &= 2\sqrt{3} \cdot (-1) = -2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(7.7) \quad f(x) = 3 + \int_0^x \frac{1 + \sin t}{2 + t^2} dt$$

Considerar

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1 + \sin t}{2 + t^2} dt$$

E desiguar

$$\frac{1 + \sin t}{2 + t^2} = g(t) \quad \text{contínuo em } \mathbb{R}$$

Aplicando o T. fundamental do cálculo à função  $F$  vem

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= g(x) \\ &= \frac{1 + \sin x}{2 + x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Ora

$$f(x) = 3 + F(x)$$

onde

$$f'(x) = F'(x) = g(x) = \frac{1 + \sin x}{2 + x^2}$$

$$\text{e} \quad f''(x) = F''(x) = g'(x) = \frac{\cos x (2+x^2) - 2x(1+\sin x)}{(2+x^2)^2}$$

O polinômio pedido, é o polinômio de Taylor de  $f$  de grau 2 em torno de  $x = 0$ . isto é

$$P_{2,0}(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + f''(0) \frac{x^2}{2}$$

Onde

$$f(0) = 3 + F(0) = 3 + \int_0^0 g(t) dt = 3$$

$$f'(0) = F'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f''(0) = F''(0) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Assim

$$P_{2,0}(x) = 3 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}x^2.$$

7.8

a)  $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  dada por

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in [0,1] \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ 1 & x \in [0,1] \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \end{cases}$$

nao é integrável:  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0 \neq \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$

b) Não existe tal função

$f$  é derivável em  $[0,b]$

$\Rightarrow f$  é contínua em  $[0,b]$

$\Rightarrow f$  é integrável em  $[0,b]$

c) Não existe tal função

Atendendo à alínea b e ao teorema fundamental do cálculo: se  $f$  é contínua  $f$  é integrável

d) A função

$$f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = |x - \frac{1}{2}|$$

é integrável mas não é derivável

e) A função  $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

não é funtível mas é integrável.

Se  $f$  fosse funtível, existiria  $F$  derivável tal que  $F' = f$ .  
Mas  $x \circ F$  é derivável, verifica o T. do valor médio para a derivada (T. Darboux), o que é falso!

A função  $f$  é integrável pois tem um n. finito de descontinuidades.

f)  $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  dada por

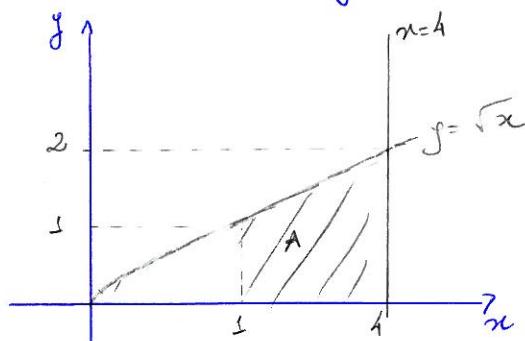
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x \in [0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ 1, & x \in [0, 1] \cap \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

Não é integrável, no entanto a função  $|f|: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  é dada por

$$f(x) = 1, \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

pelo que é integrável.

7.9 a)  $x = 1$   $y = \sqrt{x}$   
 $x = 4$   $y = 0$



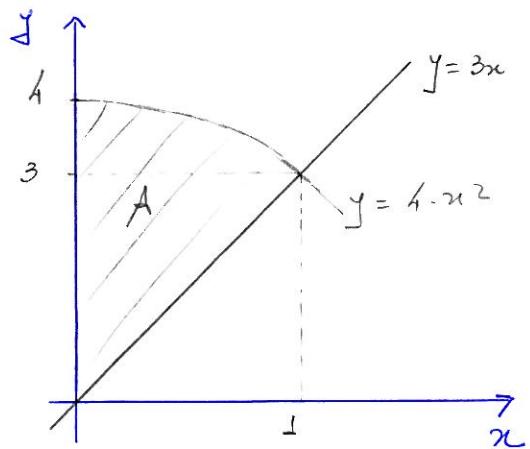
$$\text{área}_A = \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} \left[ x^{3/2} \right]_1^4 = \frac{2}{3} (8 - 1) = \frac{14}{3}$$

b)  $x=0$        $y = 3x$   
 $x=1$        $y = 4-x^2$

$$\text{área}_A = \int_0^1 (4-x^2) - 3x \, dx$$

$$= \left[ 4x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1$$

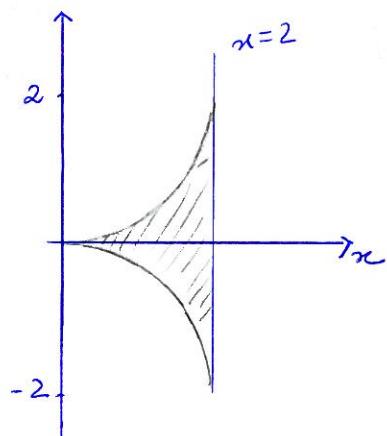
$$= 4 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{13}{6}$$



c)  $x=0$        $x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$   
 $x=2$        $x^2 + (y+2)^2 = 4$

$$x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow y = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$x^2 + (y+2)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow y = -2 \pm \sqrt{4-x^2}$$



Como A é a região compreendida entre as duas circunferências quando x estiver entre 0 e 2 há que escolher

$$y = 2 - \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$y = -2 + \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

Assim

$$\text{área}_A = \int_0^2 (2 - \sqrt{4-x^2}) - (-2 + \sqrt{4-x^2}) \, dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 2 - \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 2 \, dx - 2 \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx$$

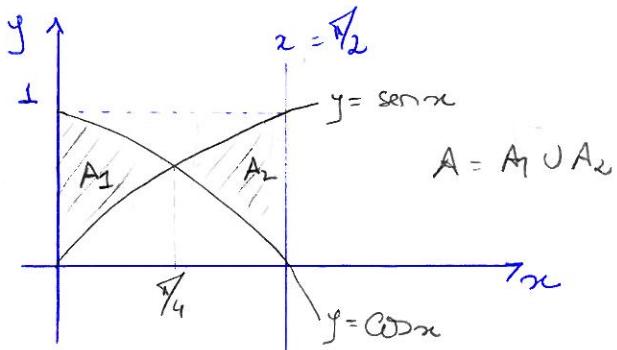
$$= 8 - 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{4 - 4 \sin^2 t} \cdot 2 \cos t \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2 \sin t \\ x=0 &\Rightarrow t=0 \\ x=2 &\Rightarrow t=\frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] &\longrightarrow [0, 2] \\ t &\longrightarrow \varphi(t) = 2 \sin t \\ \varphi'(t) &= 2 \cos t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 8 - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cdot \cos t \, dt \\
 &= 8 \cdot 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \, dt, \text{ pois em } [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \cos t \geq 0 \\
 &\quad \text{pelo que } \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = \cos t \\
 &= 8 \cdot 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos(2t)}{2} \, dt \\
 &= 8 \cdot 4 \left[ t + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) \right] \Big|_{t=0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= 8 \cdot 2\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

d)  $x = 0$   
 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $y = \sin x$   
 $y = \cos x$



Notar que para  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$   
se tem  $\sin x = \cos x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

e  $\cos x \geq \sin x \quad \text{se } x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$   
 $\sin x > \cos x \quad \text{se } x \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

Assim, aqui, temos A o região limitada pelas curvas dadas, temos

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

pelo que

$$\text{área } A = \text{área } A_1 + \text{área } A_2$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) \, dx$$

$$= \left[ \sin x + \cos x \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \left[ -\cos x - \sin x \right] \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \left[ (\sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}) - \cos 0 \right] + \left[ -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - (-\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) \right]$$

$$= (\sqrt{2} - 1) + (-1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

e)  $x = -1$   $y = |x|$   
 $x = 1$   $y = 2x$

Aqui

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

onde  $A_1$  é a região limitada pelas curvas de equações

$$\begin{array}{ll} x = -1 & y = 2x \\ x = 0 & y = -x \end{array}$$

e  $A_2$  é a região limitada pelas curvas de equações

$$\begin{array}{ll} x = 0 & y = x \\ x = 1 & y = 2x \end{array}$$

Assim

$$\begin{aligned} \text{área}_A &= \text{área}_{A_1} + \text{área}_{A_2} \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 (-x - 2x) dx + \int_0^1 (2x - x) dx \\ &= -3 \int_{-1}^0 x dx + \int_0^1 x dx \\ &= -3 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = -3 \left[ 0 - \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

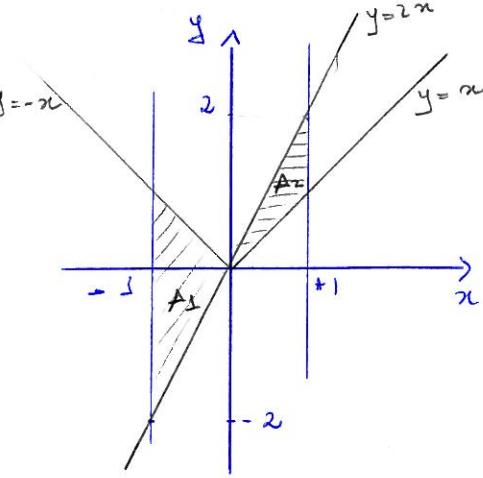
f)  $y = -x^3$   
 $y = -(4x^2 - 4x)$

Completar o nome que

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -(4x^2 - 4x) = -[(2x)^2 - 2(2x)] \\ &= -\underbrace{[(2x)^2 - 2(2x) + 1 - 1]}_{= -[(2x-1)^2 - 1]} \\ &= -[(2x-1)^2 - 1] = 1 - (2x-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Além disso, as curvas dadas interseccionam quando

$$\begin{aligned} -x^3 &= -(4x^2 - 4x) \Leftrightarrow x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x[x^2 + 4x - 4] = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \quad \vee \quad (x-2)^2 = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x = 2 \end{aligned}$$



Isto é, as curvas intersectam-se nos pontos de coordenadas

$$(0, 0)$$

$$(2, -8)$$

A curva de equaçõe

$$y = -(4x^2 - 4x)$$

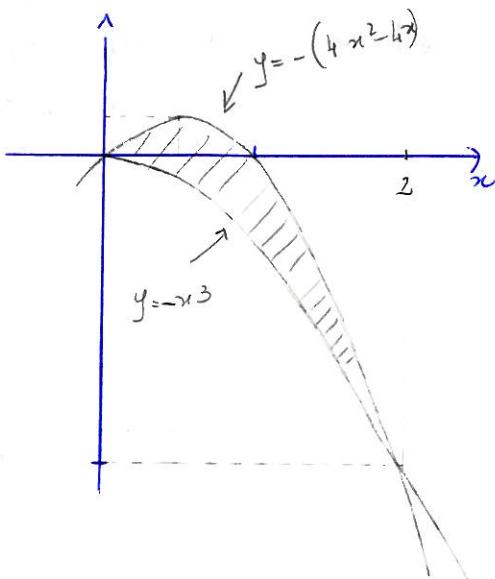
$$= 1 - (2x - 1)^2$$

é uma parábola de concavidade voltada para baixo cujo vértice está no ponto de coordenadas

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, y = 1$$

Assim

$$\begin{aligned} \text{área}_A &= \int_0^2 -(4x^2 - 4x) + x^3 \, dx \\ &= \int_0^2 -4x^2 + 4x + x^3 \, dx \\ &= \left[ -\frac{4}{3}x^3 + 2x + \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^2 \\ &= -\frac{32}{3} + 4 + 4 - 0 = \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$



g)  $y = -x^2 + \frac{7}{2}$   
 $y = x^2 - 1$

As curvas dadas intersectam-se quando

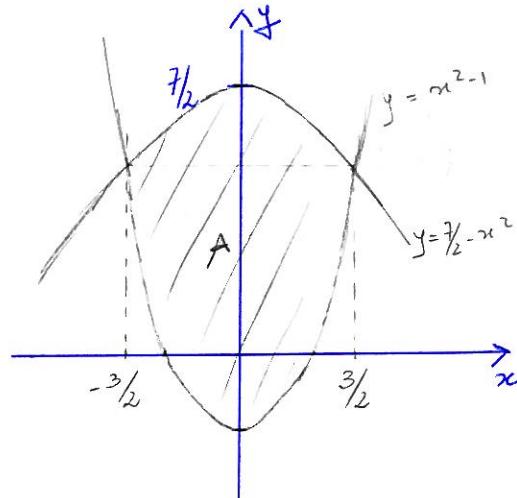
$$-x^2 + \frac{7}{2} = x^2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{3}{2}$$

Ou seja, intersectam-se nos pontos de coordenadas

$$\left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{4}\right) \text{ e } \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{4}\right)$$

Seja A a região limitada pelas curvas dadas. A região A é simétrica relativamente ao eixo das y.



Assim

$$\text{área } A = \int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{7}{2} - x^2 \right) - (x^2 - 1) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{7}{2} - x^2 \right) - (x^2 - 1) dx, \text{ pois } A \text{ é simétrica} \\ \text{relativamente ao} \\ \text{eixo } y.$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{9}{2} - 2x^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{9}{2}x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_0^{\frac{3}{2}} = 2 \left[ \frac{27}{4} - \frac{9}{4} \right]$$

$$= 8.$$

h)  $y=0$

$$x = \ln 2$$

$$y = \sinh x$$

$$x = -\ln 2$$

Notar-se que

$$\sinh x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

Além disso,

$$x = \ln 2 \Rightarrow y = \sinh(\ln 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{e^{\ln 2} - e^{-\ln 2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{e } x = -\ln 2 \Rightarrow y = \sinh(-\ln 2) \Rightarrow y = \frac{e^{-\ln 2} - e^{\ln 2}}{2} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

seja  $A$  o região limitada pelas curvas dadas. Então

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

sendo que  $A_1$  é a região limitada por

$$x = -\ln 2 \quad y = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad y = \sinh x$$

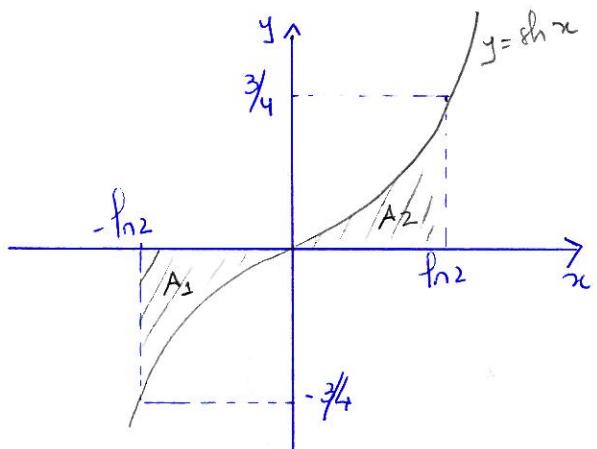
e  $A_2$  a região limitada por

$$x = 0 \quad y = \sinh x$$

$$x = \ln 2 \quad y = 0$$

As áreas de  $A_1$  e  $A_2$  são iguais. logo

$$\text{área } A = 2 \int_0^{\ln 2} \sinh x dx = 2 \left[ \cosh x \right]_0^{\ln 2} \\ = 2[\cosh(\ln 2) - \cosh 0]$$



$$= 2 \left[ \frac{e^{fx} + e^{-fx}}{2} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}}{2} - 1 \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

7.10

a)  $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x \leq 2 \wedge -x \leq y \leq x^2\}$

Represente sc geometricamente as curvas de equais

$$x=0$$

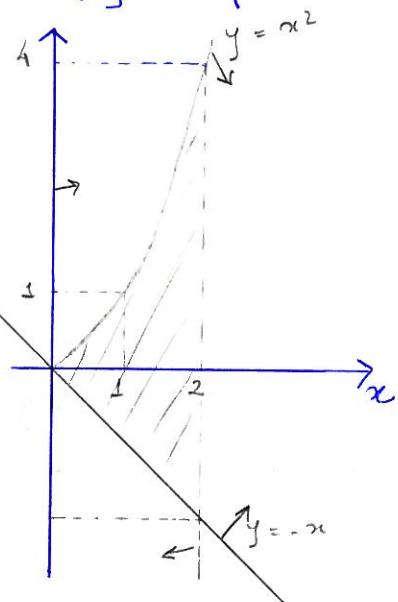
$$y = -x$$

$$x=2$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$\text{área} = \int_0^2 x^2 - (-x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 x^2 + x dx$$



b)  $(x-2)^2 + y^2 \leq 4$

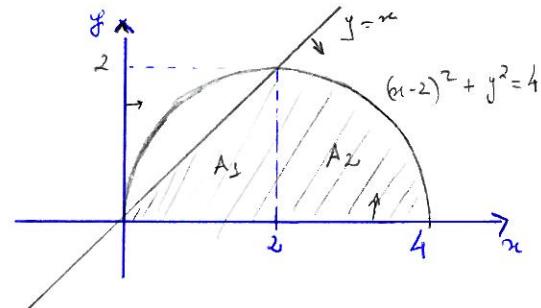
$$0 \leq y \leq x$$

Representem sc as curvas de equais

$$y=0, y=x$$

e)  $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4$

↳ a curva é um círculo de centro  $(2,0)$  e raio 2



Aqui, sendo  $A$  a região do plano limitada pelas curvas dadas, tem sc que

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

onde  $A_1$  é a região limitada por

$$x=0, y=x$$

$$x=0, y=0$$

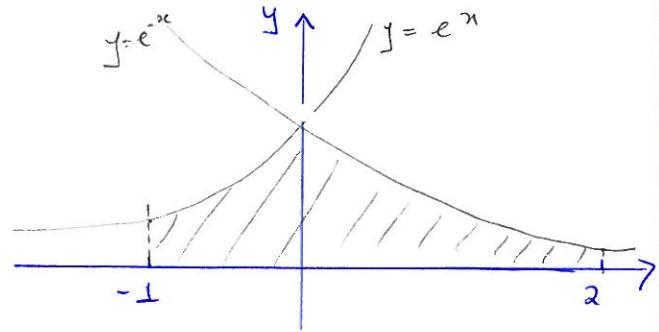
e  $A_2$  é a região limitada por

$$x=2, y = \sqrt{4 - (x-2)^2}$$

$$x=4, y=0$$

$$e) \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : -1 \leq x \leq 2 \wedge 0 \leq y \leq e^x \wedge 0 \leq y \leq e^{-x}\}$$

$$\text{área}_A = \int_{-1}^0 e^x \, dx + \int_0^2 e^{-x} \, dx$$

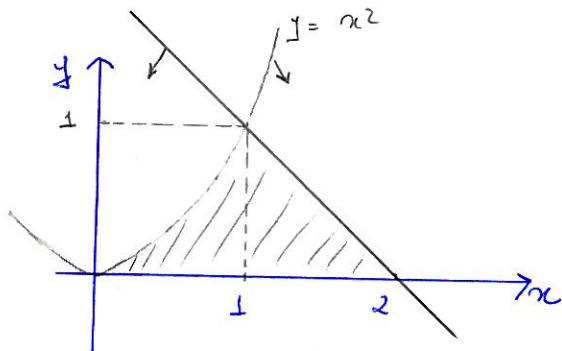


$$f) \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x \leq 2 \wedge 0 \leq y \leq x^2 \wedge 0 \leq y \leq 2-x\}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ y = 2-x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -2 \quad \vee \quad x = 1$$



$$\text{área}_A = \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx + \int_1^2 2-x \, dx$$

$$g) \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \geq 0 \wedge y \geq x^2 - 2x \wedge y \leq 4\}$$

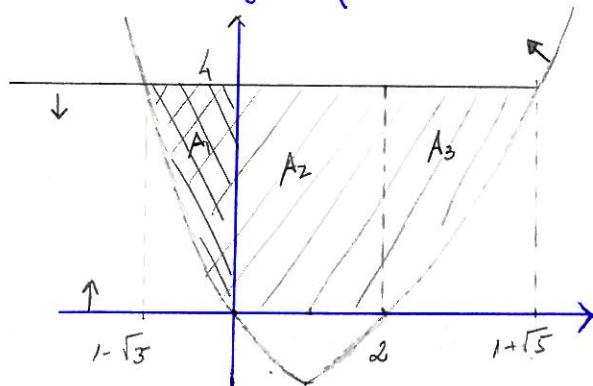
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 2x \\ y = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+16}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

Aqui  $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$  pelo que

$$\text{área}_A = \int_{-1-\sqrt{5}}^0 4 - (x^2 - 2x) \, dx + \int_0^2 4 \, dx + \int_2^{1+\sqrt{5}} 4 - (x^2 - 2x) \, dx$$



c)  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| + |y| \leq 1\} = A$

Tem-se

$$|x| + |y| \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| \leq 1 - |y|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -(1 - |y|) \leq x \leq (1 - |y|)$$

Logo

$$-(1 - |y|) \leq x \Leftrightarrow |y| \leq x + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -(x + 1) \leq y \leq x + 1$$

E

$$x \leq 1 - |y| \Leftrightarrow |y| \leq 1 - x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -(1 - x) \leq y \leq 1 - x$$

Há então que representar geometricamente as regiões de equações

$$y = -(x + 1) ; \quad y = x + 1$$

$$\text{e } y = x - 1 ; \quad y = 1 - x$$

Como

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4$$

e a área das regiões  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  e  $A_4$  é igual, podemos

escrever

$$\text{área}_A = \text{área}_{A_1} + \text{área}_{A_2} + \text{área}_{A_3} + \text{área}_{A_4}$$

$$= 4 \times \text{área}_{A_1}$$

$$= 4 \int_0^1 1 - x \, dx$$

d)  $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 - 1 \leq y \leq x + 1\}$

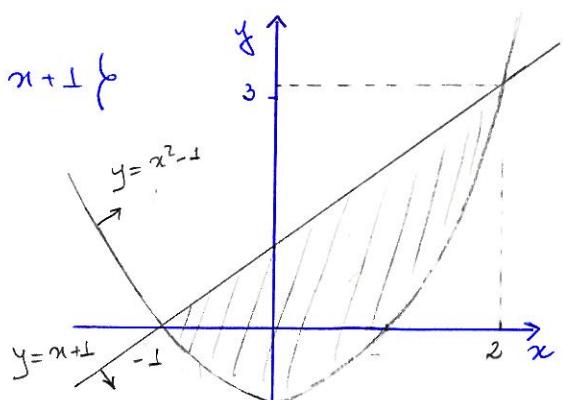
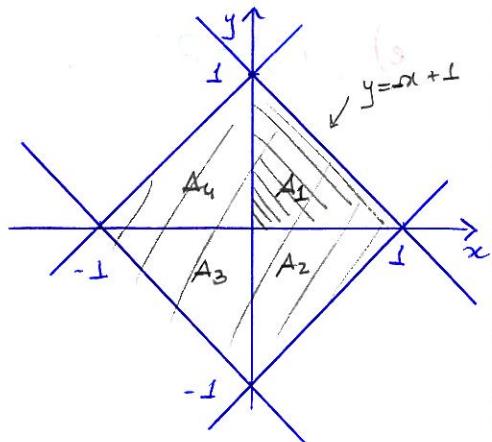
$$x^2 - 1 = x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 8}}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2 \vee x = -1$$

Assim

$$\text{área}_A = \int_{-1}^2 (x + 1) - (x^2 - 1) \, dx = \int_{-1}^2 x^2 + x + 2 \, dx$$



$$h) A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \leq 3 \wedge y \geq x^2 - 4x + 3 \wedge y \leq -x^2 + 5x - 4\}$$

$$y = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x^2 - 2 \times 2x + 4) - 4 + 3 = (x-2)^2 - 1 \Rightarrow \text{parábola de vértice em } x=2, y=-1$$

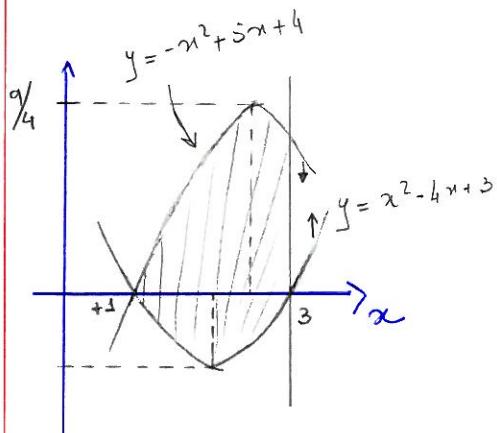
$$y = -x^2 + 5x - 4 = -[x^2 - 5x + 4] = -[x^2 - 2 \times \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{25}{4} - \frac{25}{4} + 4] = -[(x - \frac{5}{2})^2 + \frac{9}{4}] \Rightarrow \text{parábola de vértice em } x = \frac{5}{2}, y = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 4x + 3 \\ y = -x^2 + 5x - 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = -x^2 + 5x - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 9x + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 56}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{9 \pm 5}{4} \Rightarrow x = 1 \vee x = \frac{7}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Área} &= \int_1^3 (x^2 + 5x - 4) - (x^2 - 4x + 3) \, dx \\ &= \int_1^3 -2x^2 + 9x + 1 \, dx \end{aligned}$$