Cálculo I

Fórmulas

Trigonometria

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

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a$$

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$$

$$\tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a + \tan b}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \cdot \sin x = \frac{2\tan(\frac{x}{2})}{1+\tan^2(\frac{x}{2})}; \ \cdot \cos x = \frac{1-\tan^2(\frac{x}{2})}{1+\tan^2(\frac{x}{2})}; \ \cdot \tan x = \frac{2\tan(\frac{x}{2})}{1-\tan^2(\frac{x}{2})} \\ \Rightarrow \text{Para Primitivas:} \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \tan x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}, \cot x = \frac{1-t^2}{2t} \end{array}$$

Polinómios

$$(a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3$$

Limites

Limites Notáveis

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{x\to\infty}(1+\frac{1}{x})^x=e\\ &\lim_{x\to0}\frac{\sin(x)}{x}=1\\ &\lim_{x\to0}\frac{e^x-1}{x}=1\\ &\lim_{x\to0}\frac{\ln(x+1)}{x}=1\\ &\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{\ln(x)}{x}=0\\ &\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{e^x}{e^x}=+\infty, (p\in\mathbb{R}) \end{split}$$

Limites Gerais

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{x\to a} (f(x)\pm g(x)) = \lim_{x\to a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x\to a} g(x) \\ &\lim_{x\to a} (f(x)\cdot g(x)) = \lim_{x\to a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x\to a} g(x) \\ &\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x\to a} f(x)}{\lim_{x\to a} g(x)} \\ &\operatorname{Indeterminacões} \frac{0}{0} \text{ ou } \frac{\pm \infty}{\pm \infty} \\ &\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \\ &\operatorname{Indeterminacões} 1^\infty \colon \end{split}$$

Transformar em $\lim_{x\to a} [(1+K_0)^{\frac{1}{K_0}}]^{\text{infinito}}$, K_0 é infinitésimo

Derivadas

Derivadas Básicas

$$\begin{split} f'(a) &= \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a + h) - f(a)}{h} \\ (c \ f)' &= c \ f'(x) \\ (x^n)' &= n x^{n - 1} \\ (f \pm g)' &= f'(x) \pm g'(x) \\ (fg)' &= f'g + fg' \\ (\frac{f}{g})' &= \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2} \\ (f \circ g)' &= f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} (f^{-1})' &= \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1})} \\ (f^g)' &= (e^{g\ln(f)})' = f^g(f'\frac{g}{f} + g'\ln(f)) \end{split}$$

Derivadas Logarítmicas e Exponênciais

$$(a^{x})' = a^{x} \ln a$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}, \ x > 0$$

$$(\log_{a} x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}, \ x > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (x^x)' = x^x(1+\ln x) \\ (e^{f(x)})' = f'(x)e^{f(x)} \\ ([f(x)]^n)' = n[f(x)]^{n-1}f'(x) \\ (\ln[f(x)])' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}, \ f(x) > 0 \end{array}$$

Derivadas Trigonométricas

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x
(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}
(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x
(\arccos x)' = -\sin x
(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}
(\cos x)' = -\cos x \cot x
(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}
(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x
(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}
(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -(1 + \cot^2 x)
(\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\sin[f(x)])' = f'(x)\cos[f(x)]\\ &(\cos[f(x)])' = -f'(x)\sin[f(x)]\\ &(\tan[f(x)])' = f'(x)\sec^2[f(x)] = \frac{f'(x)}{\cos^2[f(x)]} \end{aligned}$$

Integrais

Integrais Básicos

$$\int c \cdot f(x) \ dx = c \int f(x) \ dx, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int f(x) \pm g(x) \ dx = \int f(x) \ dx \pm \int g(x) \ dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) \ dx = F(x)|_a^b = F(b) - F(a), \ F(x) = \int f(x) \ dx$$

$$[F(\varphi(x))]' = F'(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)$$

Integrais Polinomiais

$$\int dx = x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int k \ dx = kx + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \ dx = \ln|x| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x^n \ dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \ n \neq -1 \ e \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} \ dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)} \ dx = \ln[\varphi(x)] + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \varphi'(x)[\varphi(x)]^a \ dx = \frac{\varphi^{a+1}(x)}{1+1+1} + C, \ a \neq -1 \ e \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Integrais Trigonométricos

$$\begin{split} &\int \cos x \ dx = \sin x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \sin x \ dx = -\cos x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \sec^2 x \ dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \csc^2 x \ dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \ dx = \arcsin x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \ dx = -\arccos x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \ dx = \arctan x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \ dx = -\arctan x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &\int \varphi'(x) \cos[\varphi(x)] \ dx = \sin \varphi(x) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \varphi'(x) \sin[\varphi(x)] \ dx = -\cos \varphi(x) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\cos^2 \varphi(x)} \ dx = \tan \varphi(x) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sin^2 \varphi(x)} \ dx = -\cot \varphi(x) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \varphi(x)^2}} \ dx = \arcsin \varphi(x) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \varphi(x)^2}} \ dx = -\arccos \varphi(x) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{1 + \varphi(x)^2} \ dx = \arctan \varphi(x) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{1 + \varphi(x)^2} \ dx = - \operatorname{arccot} \varphi(x) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \end{split}$$

Integrais Exponênciais/Logarítmicos

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \varphi'(x)e^{\varphi(x)} dx = e^{\varphi(x)} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Primitivação por partes

$$\int f'(x)g(x) dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x) dx$$

$$\operatorname{Nota:} d\varphi(x) = \varphi'(x) dx$$

$$\to \int f(x)g'(x) dx = \int v du = uv - \int u dv$$

$$I$$

$$\int P_k(x)\sin(bx) dx$$

$$\int P_k(x)\cos(bx) dx$$

$$\int P_k(x) e^{ax} dx$$

$$u = P_k(x)$$

$$v' = \begin{cases} \cdot \sin(bx) \\ \cdot \cos(bx) \\ \cdot e^{ax} \end{cases}$$

$$\int P_k(x) \ln(bx) dx$$

$$\int P_k(x) \arcsin x dx$$

$$\int P_k(x) \arccos x dx$$

$$\int P_k(x) \arctan x dx$$

III - 2 vezes por partes

II

Hipótese 1
$$\int e^{ax} \sin(bx) dx \} u = e^{ax}, v' = \begin{cases} \cdot \sin(bx) & \text{(1)} \\ \cdot \cos(bx) & \text{(2)} \end{cases}$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos(bx) dx \} \text{ Hipótese 2}$$

$$u = \begin{cases} \cdot \sin(bx) \\ \cdot \cos(bx) \end{cases}, v' = e^{ax} \text{ (1)}$$

$$\cdot \cos(bx) \end{cases}$$

Primitivação de Funções Racionais (por decomposição)

Função Racional: $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$, P e Q polinómios de coeficientes reais. •Função Racional **Própria** \to gr(P(x)) < gr(Q(x))

·Função Racional **Imprópria** $\rightarrow \operatorname{gr}(P(x)) \ge \operatorname{gr}(Q(x))$

- 0. Função Racional Imprópria → Polinómio+F. R. Própria
- 1. Resolver Q(x) = 0, decompondo-se Q(x) em:
 - Constantes (a)
 - $-(x-R)^l,\ l\in\mathbb{N}\to l$ Mult. de Raizes Reais
 - $(x^2 + px + q)^k, \ k \in \mathbb{N} \to k \text{Mult. de Raizes } \alpha \pm i\beta$

$$Q(x) = a(x - R_1)^{l_1} \cdot (x - R_2)^{l_2} \cdot \dots \cdot (x^2 + p_1 x + q_1)^{k_1} \cdot (x^2 + p_2 x + q_2)^{k_2} \cdot \dots$$

2.
$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{P(x)}{a(x-R_1)^{l_1} \cdots (x^2+p_1x+q_1)^{k_1} \cdots}$$

- Determinar: $\frac{A_1}{x-R_1} + \frac{A_2}{(x-R_1)^2} + \frac{A_3}{(x-R_1)^3} + \ldots + \frac{A_{l_1}}{(x-R_1)^{l_1}}$
- $\ \, \text{Determinar:} \\ \frac{E_1 + D_1 x}{x^2 + p_1 x + q} + \frac{E_2 + D_2 x}{(x^2 + p_1 x + q_1)^2} + \ldots + \frac{E_{k_1} + D_{k_1} x}{(x^2 + p_1 x + q_1)^{k_1}}$
- $\Longrightarrow \frac{P(x)}{O(x)} = \text{soma de todas as parcelas}$
- 3. Calcular valores $A_1, ..., A_{l_1}$ e $E_1, D_1, ..., E_{k_1}, D_{k_1}$ através do método dos coeficientes indeterminados.

 n^{o} de parcelas = k_{1} (multiplicidade)

Primitivas de Funções Racionais

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan(\frac{x}{a}) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \pm b)^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan(\frac{x \pm b}{a}) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$
Se $\exists \int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$

$$\Rightarrow \int f(ax + b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax + b) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{\int \frac{1}{[\varphi(x)]^2 - a^2} \varphi'(x) \ dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\varphi(x) - a}{\varphi(x) + a} \right| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Primitivação por Mudança de Variável

Seja f uma função contínuma em [a,b] e $x=\varphi(t)$ uma aplicação com derivada contínua e que não anula: $P_x(f(x)) = P_t(f(\varphi(t))) \cdot \varphi'(t)|_{t=\varphi^{-1}(x)} \\ \to \int f(x) \; dx = \int f(\varphi(t)) \; d\varphi(t) = \int f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) \; dt|_{t=\varphi^{-1}(x)}$

Substituições

Primitivas	Substituição
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
$\int f(e^x) dx$	$t = e^x \Rightarrow x = \ln t$
$\int f(\ln x) dx$	$t = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^t$
$\int f(x, x^{\frac{p}{q}}, x^{\frac{r}{s}}, \dots) \ dx$	$t = x^{\frac{1}{m}} \Rightarrow x = t^m,$
	com m = m.m.c.(q, s,)
$\int f(x,(ax+b)^{\frac{p}{q}},$	$t = (ax+b)^{\frac{1}{m}} \Rightarrow ax+b = t^m,$
$(ax+b)^{\frac{r}{s}},) dx$	com m = m.m.c.(q, s,)
$\int f(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}),$	$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = t + x\sqrt{a}$
a > 0	
$\int f(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}),$	$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = tx + \sqrt{c}$
c > 0	
$\int f(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}),$	$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = (x - \alpha)t,$
$b^2 - 4ac > 0$	α é raíz de $ax^2 + bx + c$

Primitivação de Funções Trigonométricas

- 1. $\int f(\sin^k x, \cos^m x) dx$
 - (a) k par, m imparsubstituição $t = \sin x$
 - (b) k impar, m parsubstituição $t = \cos x$
 - (c) k, m-ímpares substituição $t=\sin x$ ou $t=\cos x$ + fórm.: $\sin x\cos x=\frac{1}{2}\sin(2x)$
 - (d) k, m pares "baixar" ordem de $\sin x$ e $\cos x$: $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2x))$ $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2x))$
- 2. $\int f(\tan^k x) dx$ ou $\int f(\cot^k x) dx$ Fórmulas:
 - $\bullet \ \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} 1$
 - $\cot^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} 1$
- 3. $\int f(\sin x, \cos x) dx, \int f(\tan x) dx, \int f(\cot x) dx$ Substituição "Universal": $t = \tan(\frac{x}{2}) \Rightarrow x = 2 \arctan t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$

Primitivação de Funções Irracionais

- → Substituir usando Fórmulas Trigonométricas
 - 1. $\int f(\sqrt{a^2 b^2 x^2}) dx$ $\sqrt{a^2 b^2 x^2} = \sqrt{a^2 (1 (\frac{b}{a}x)^2)} = a\sqrt{1 (\frac{b}{a}x)^2}$ Subst.: $\frac{b}{a}x = \sin t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{a}{b}\cos t dt$ $\int f(\sqrt{a^2 b^2 x^2}) dx = \int f(a\sqrt{1 \sin^2 t}) \cdot \frac{a}{b} \cdot \cos t dt$ $\implies \int f(a \cdot \cos t) \cdot \frac{a}{b} \cos t dt + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$
 - 2. $\int f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 x^2}) \, dx$ $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 x^2} = \sqrt{a^2 (1 + (\frac{b}{a}x)^2)} = a\sqrt{1 + (\frac{b}{a}x)^2}$ Subst.: $\frac{b}{a}x = \tan t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{a}{b} \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \, dt$ $\int f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 x^2}) \, dx = \int f(a\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 t}) \cdot \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \, dt$ $\implies \int f(a \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t}) \cdot \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \, dt + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$

3.
$$\int f(\sqrt{a^2x^2 - b^2}) dx$$

$$\sqrt{a^2x^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{b^2((\frac{a}{b}x)^2 - 1)} = b\sqrt{(\frac{a}{b}x)^2 - 1}$$
Subs.:
$$\frac{a}{b}x = \frac{1}{\cos t} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$\int f(\sqrt{a^2x^2 - b^2}) dx = \int f(b\sqrt{(\frac{1}{\cos t})^2 - 1}) \cdot \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$\implies \int f(b \tan t) \cdot \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Integrais de Riemann

Integral de Riemann é o limite da soma de Riemann. Soma de Riemann:

$$Sf(P,C) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(c_i) \cdot \Delta x_i, \ \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$$

$$\implies \text{Integral de Riemann} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(c_i) \cdot \Delta x_i = I$$

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) \ dx = \lim_{\Delta P \to 0} Sf(P,C)$$

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

Geometria de integral de Riemann

 $f: [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ – integrável, a < b

1.
$$f(x) > 0$$
, $\forall x \in [a, b]$
 $I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

2.
$$c \in]a, b[: f(c) = 0$$

 $I = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$

3.
$$f,g:[a,b]-\mathbb{R}$$
 – integráveis, e $f>g, \ \forall x\in[a,b]$
$$I=\int_a^b|f(x)-g(x)|\ dx$$

Propriedades

 $f, g: [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ – integráveis e $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\cdot \int_a^b [\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)] dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx + \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

· Se
$$a < c < b \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \ dx = \int_a^c f(x) \ dx + \int_c^b f(x) \ dx$$

· Se
$$f(x) \ge 0$$
, $\forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \ dx \ge 0$

· Se
$$f(x) \ge g(x)$$
, $\forall x \in [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \ dx \ge \int_a^b g(x) \ dx$

· Se
$$m \le f(x) \le M$$
, $\forall x \in [a, b]$
 $\Rightarrow m(b-a) \le \int_a^b f(x) dx \le M(b-a)$

$$|\int_a^b f(x) dx| \le \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

Critérios de Integrabilidade

Condição Necessária

Se $f:[a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$ é integrável (no sentido de Riemann) $\Longrightarrow f$ é limitada em [a,b] * $Importante* \Rightarrow$ Se f não é limitada em $[a,b] \Rightarrow$ f não é integrável em [a,b] (no sentido de Riemann)

Condições Suficientes

- 1. Se f é contínua em $[a, b] \Rightarrow f$ é integrável em [a, b]
- 2. Se f é limitada em [a,b] e descontínua apenas num número finito de pontos de $[a,b] \Rightarrow f$ é integrável em [a,b]

Ou:

Se f é limitada em [a,b] e contínua por partes em $[a,b]\Rightarrow f$ é integrável em [a,b]

- 3. Se f é monótona em $[a, b] \Rightarrow f$ é integrável em [a, b]
- 4. Se f é integrável em [a,b] e g apenas difere de f num número finito de pontos de $[a,b] \Rightarrow g$ é integrável em [a,b] e:

$$\int_{a}^{b} g(x) \ dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx$$

Teorema Fundamental de Cálculo Integral

 $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ integrável, podemos definir uma nova função $F'(x)=\int_a^x f(t)\ dt,$ com $x\in[a,b].$

Teorema I

Seja f integrável em [a,b] e $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) \ dt, \ x \in [a,b]$ $\Longrightarrow F$ é contínua em [a,b].

Teorema II

Se:

- f é integrável em [a, b],
- f é contínua em $c \in [a, b]$,
- $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$

 $\Longrightarrow F$ é diferenciável em $c \in [a,b]$ e F'(c) = f(c)Na prática:

Se \hat{f} é integrável e contínua em [a, b] e

 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \Rightarrow F'(x) = f(x), \ \forall x \in [a, b]$

Nota: $F(x) = \int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt$, com $g(x) \in [a, b]$ $u = g(x) \Rightarrow G(u) = \int_a^u f(t) dt$, $u \in [a, b]$

Teorema do Valor Médio

 $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ contínua, então $\exists c\in[a,b]:$ $\int_a^b f(x)\ dx=f(c)f(b-a)$

Fórmula de Barrow (ou de Newton-Leibniz)

 $\int_a^b f(x) \ dx = ? \text{ (integrál definido)}$

- 1. Primitivar $\int f(x) dx = F(x) \text{ (apenas uma)}$
 - 2. Substituir Limites de Integração $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(x)|_{a}^{b} = F(b) F(a)$

Integrais Impróprios

Integrais Impróprios da 1ª Espécie

- $f: [a, +\infty[\to \mathbb{R}, f \text{ \'e integr\'avel em}]$ $\forall [a, c] \subset [a, +\infty[, c \in \mathbb{R}]$ $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{c \to +\infty} \int_a^c f(x) dx$
- $f:]-\infty, b] \to \mathbb{R}, \ f$ é integrável em $\forall [c,b] \subset]-\infty, b], \ c \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x) \ dx = \lim_{c \to -\infty} \int_{c}^{b} f(x) \ dx$
- $f:]-\infty, +\infty[\to \mathbb{R}, f$ é integrável em $\forall [a,b] \subset]-\infty, +\infty[, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \ dx = \lim_{\substack{a \to -\infty \\ b \to +\infty}} \int_a^b f(x) \ dx$

Se o limite existe (finito e único):

Integrál Impróprio Convergente, caso contrário, divergente.

Calcular ex.: $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{c \to +\infty} \int_a^c f(x) dx$

1. Primitivar (apenas uma primitiva): $\int f(x) = F(x)$

Notas Pessoais:

- 2. Fórmula de Barrow: $F(x)|_a^c = F(c) F(a)$
- 3. Calcular: $\lim_{c\to+\infty} [F(c) F(a)]$

Integrais Impróprios da 2ª Espécie

- $f:[a,b[\to\mathbb{R},\ a,\ b\in\mathbb{R}\ e\ f$ ilimitada na vizinhança de b: $\lim_{x\to b^-}f(x)=\pm\infty$ $\int_{-b}^{b}f(x)\ dx=\lim_{x\to b^-}f(x)\ dx$
- $f:]a, b] \to \mathbb{R}, \ a, \ b \in \mathbb{R} \in \lim_{x \to a^+} f(x) = \pm \infty$ $\int_a^b f(x) \ dx = \lim_{c \to a^+} f(c) \ dx$
- $f:[a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ e $\exists c \in]a,b[:\lim_{x \to c^{\pm}} f(x) = \pm \infty$ (f não está definida em c) $\int_a^b f(x) \ dx = \int_a^{c^-} f(x) \ dx + \int_{c^+}^b f(x) \ dx$ $= \lim_{d \to c^-} \int_a^d f(x) \ dx + \lim_{s \to c^+} \int_s^b f(x) \ dx$

Integrais Impróprios da 3ª Espécie

Integral Impróprio da $1^{\rm a}$ Espécie + Integral Impróprio da $2^{\rm a}$ Espécie \Rightarrow Separar em intervalos com apenas um dos tipos de Integrais Impróprios ($1^{\rm o}$ ou $2^{\rm o}$).

Propriedades dos Integrais Impróprios

- 1. Se:

 - f,g integráveis em $[\alpha,\beta]\subset [a,b[,\ \beta\in\mathbb{R}$
 - $\int_a^b f(x) dx \in \int_a^b g(x) dx$ convergentes

Então

$$\int_a^b [\gamma f(x) + \eta g(x)] \ dx = \gamma \int_a^b f(x) \ dx + \eta \int_a^b g(x) \ dx$$
 -convergente

2. Se $\int_a^b |f(x)| \ dx$ - convergente $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \ dx$ - convergente absolutamente

Critério de Comparação

Se

- $f, g: [a, b[\to \mathbb{R}, (b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ou } b = +\infty)]$
- f,g integráveis em $\forall [\alpha,\beta] \in [a,b[$
- $0 \le f(x) \le g(x), \forall x \in [a^*, b[, a \le a^* \le b]$
- 1. Se $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ convergente $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$ convergente
- 2. Se $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ divergente $\Rightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx$ divergente

Nota (Método II):

Se
$$f, g: [a, b[\to \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ou } b = +\infty \text{ e}$$

$$\lim_{x\to b^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = k \neq 0$$
 então:

 $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ e $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ têm a mesma natureza.

g(x) - é uma função <u>primitivável</u> escolhida para comparar com f(x).

Extra - Fórmulas de Primitivação

Funções Racionais

$$\begin{split} &\int \frac{1}{(x+a)^2} \ dx = -\frac{1}{x+a} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int (x+a)^n \ dx = \frac{(x+a)^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, n \neq -1, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int x(x+a)^n \ dx = \frac{(x+a)^{n+1}((n+1)x-a)}{(n+1)(n+2)} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \ dx = \tan^{-1}x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} \ dx = \frac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{a} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{x}{a^2+x^2} \ dx = \frac{1}{2}\ln|a^2+x^2| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{x^2}{a^2+x^2} \ dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}a^2\ln|a^2+x^2| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{x^3}{a^2+x^2} \ dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}a^2\ln|a^2+x^2| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{x^3}{a^2+x^2} \ dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}a^2\ln|a^2+x^2| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{1}{(x+a)(x+b)} \ dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4ac-b^2}} \arctan(\frac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{4ac-b^2}}) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{1}{(x+a)^2} \ dx = \frac{1}{a+x} + \ln|a+x| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int \frac{x}{ax^2+bx+c} \ dx = \frac{1}{2a}\ln|ax^2+bx+c| - \frac{b}{a\sqrt{4ac-b^2}} \tan^{-1}\frac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{4ac-b^2}} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R} \end{split}$$

Raízes

$$\int \sqrt{x-a} \ dx = \frac{2}{3}(x-a)^{3/2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}} \ dx = 2\sqrt{x \pm a} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-a}} \ dx = -2\sqrt{a-x} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \sqrt{ax+b} \ dx = \left(\frac{2b}{3a} + \frac{2x}{3}\right) \sqrt{ax+b} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int (ax+b)^{3/2} \ dx = \frac{5}{5a}(ax+b)^{5/2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x\pm a}} \ dx = \frac{2}{3}(x \mp 2a)\sqrt{x \pm a} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+b}} \ dx = \frac{2}{3}(x \mp 2a)\sqrt{x \pm a} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{a-x}} \ dx = -\sqrt{x(a-x)} - a \arctan(\sqrt{\frac{x(a-x)}{x-a}}) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{a-x}} \ dx = \sqrt{x(a+x)} - a \ln\left[\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+a}\right] + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \ dx = \frac{1}{2a^2}(-2b^2 + abx + 3a^2x^2)\sqrt{ax+b} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \ dx = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \pm \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \ dx = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 \pm a^2)^{3/2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \ dx = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 \pm a^2)^{3/2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \ dx = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 \pm a^2)^{3/2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \ dx = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 \pm a^2)^{3/2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \ dx = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \ dx = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \ dx = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \ dx = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 \pm a^2)^{3/2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \ dx = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \ dx = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \ dx = -\sqrt{a^2 - a^2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \sin x \ln(ax + b) \ dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}\ln\left|2ax+b+2\sqrt{a(ax^2+bx+c)}\right|+C,\ C\in\mathbb{R}\\ &\int\frac{x}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}\ dx=\frac{1}{a}\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}-\\ &\frac{b}{2a^{3/2}}\ln\left|2ax+b+2\sqrt{a(ax^2+bx+c)}\right|+C,\ C\in\mathbb{R}\\ &\int\frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}}=\frac{x}{a^2\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}+C,\ C\in\mathbb{R} \end{split}$$

Logarítmos

Logaritmos
$$\int \ln ax \ dx = x \ln ax - x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x \ln x \ dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x^2 \ln x \ dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x^2 \ln x \ dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x^n \ln x \ dx = x^{n+1} \left(\frac{\ln x}{n+1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right) + C, \quad n \neq -1, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{\ln ax}{x} \ dx = \frac{1}{2} (\ln ax)^2 + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \ dx = -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{x} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \ln(ax+b) \ dx = \left(x + \frac{b}{a} \right) \ln(ax+b) - x + C, \ a \neq 0, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \ln(x^2 + a^2) \ dx = x \ln(x^2 + a^2) + 2a \arctan \frac{x}{a} - 2x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \ln(x^2 + a^2) \ dx = x \ln(x^2 - a^2) + a \ln \frac{x+a}{x-a} - 2x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \ln(ax^2 + bx + c) \ dx = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{4ac - b^2} \arctan \left(\frac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{4ac-b^2}} \right) - 2x +$$

$$\left(\frac{b}{2a} + x \right) \ln \left(ax^2 + bx + c \right) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x \ln(ax+b) \ dx = \frac{bx}{2a} - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right) \ln(ax+b) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x \ln(a^2 - b^2x^2) \ dx =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 - \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right) \ln \left(a^2 - b^2x^2 \right) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int (\ln x)^2 \ dx = 2x - 2x \ln x + x(\ln x)^2 + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int (\ln x)^2 \ dx = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2}x^2(\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x(\ln x)^2 \ dx = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2}x^2(\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x^2(\ln x)^2 \ dx = \frac{2x^3}{27} + \frac{1}{3}x^3(\ln x)^2 - \frac{2}{9}x^3 \ln x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Exponênciais

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int xe^{x} dx = (x-1)e^{x} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int xe^{ax} dx = \left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{a^{2}}\right)e^{ax} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x^{2}e^{x} dx = (x^{2} - 2x + 2)e^{x} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x^{2}e^{ax} dx = \left(\frac{x^{2}}{a} - \frac{2x}{a^{2}} + \frac{2}{a^{3}}\right)e^{ax} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x^{3}e^{x} dx = (x^{3} - 3x^{2} + 6x - 6)e^{x} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x^{n}e^{ax} dx = \frac{x^{n}e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{n}{a}\int x^{n-1}e^{ax} dx + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int xe^{-ax^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2a}e^{-ax^{2}} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Funções Trigonométricas

$$\begin{split} & \int \sin ax \; dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos ax + C, \; C \in \mathbb{R} \\ & \int \sin^2 ax \; dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2ax}{4a} + C, \; C \in \mathbb{R} \\ & \int \sin^3 ax \; dx = -\frac{3\cos ax}{4a} + \frac{\cos 3ax}{12a} + C, \; C \in \mathbb{R} \\ & \int \cos ax \; dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin ax + C, \; C \in \mathbb{R} \\ & \int \cos^2 ax \; dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2ax}{4a} + C, \; C \in \mathbb{R} \\ & \int \cos^3 ax dx = \frac{3\sin ax}{4a} + \frac{\sin 3ax}{12a} + C, \; C \in \mathbb{R} \\ & \int \cos x \sin x \; dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + c_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x + c_2 = \\ & -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + c_3 + C, \; C \in \mathbb{R} \end{split}$$

```
\int \cos ax \sin bx \ dx = \frac{\cos[(a-b)x]}{2(a-b)} - \frac{\cos[(a+b)x]}{2(a+b)}, \ a \neq b + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \sin^2 ax \cos bx \ dx =
-\frac{\sin[(2a-b)x]}{4(2a-b)} + \frac{\sin bx}{2b} - \frac{\sin[(2a+b)x]}{4(2a+b)} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \sin^2 x \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \cos^2 ax \sin bx \ dx =
\frac{\cos[(2a-b)x]}{4(2a-b)} - \frac{\cos bx}{2b} - \frac{\cos[(2a+b)x]}{4(2a+b)} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \cos^2 ax \sin ax \ dx = -\frac{1}{3a} \cos^3 ax + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \sin^2 ax \cos^2 bx \ dx =
\frac{3}{4} - \frac{\sin 2ax}{8a} - \frac{\sin[2(a-b)x]}{16(a-b)} + \frac{\sin 2bx}{8b} - \frac{\sin[2(a+b)x]}{16(a+b)} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \sin^2 ax \cos^2 ax \ dx = \frac{x}{8} - \frac{\sin 4ax}{32a} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \tan ax \ dx = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \cos ax + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \tan^2 ax \ dx = -x + \frac{1}{a} \tan ax + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \tan^3 ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln \cos ax + \frac{1}{2a} \sec^2 ax + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \sec x \ dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| = 2 \tanh^{-1} \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \sec^2 ax \ dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan ax + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \sec^3 x \ dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \sec x \tan x \, d\bar{x} = \sec x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \sec^2 x \tan x \ dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \sec^n x \tan x \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \sec^n x + C, n \neq 0, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \csc x \ dx = \ln \left| \tan \frac{\hat{x}}{2} \right| = \ln \left| \csc x - \cot x \right| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \csc^2 ax \ dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cot ax + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \csc^3 x \ dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cot x \csc x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \csc^n x \cot x \ dx = -\frac{1}{n} \csc^n x + C, n \neq 0, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
\int \sec x \csc x \ dx = \ln|\tan x| + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}
```

Funções Trigonométricas e Monomiais

 $\int x \cos x \, dx = \cos x + x \sin x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int x \cos ax \ dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \cos ax + \frac{x}{a} \sin ax + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int x^{2} \cos x \, dx = 2x \cos x + (x^{2} - 2) \sin x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int x^2 \cos ax \, dx = \frac{2x \cos ax}{a^2} + \frac{a^2 x^2 - 2}{a^3} \sin ax + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int x \sin x \, dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int_{0}^{a} x \sin ax \ dx = -\frac{x \cos ax}{a} + \frac{\sin ax}{a^{2}} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int x^2 \sin x \, dx = (2 - x^2) \cos x + 2x \sin x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int x^2 \sin ax \ dx = \frac{2-a^2x^2}{a^3} \cos ax + \frac{2x \sin ax}{a^2} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int x \cos^2 x \ dx = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int x \sin^2 x \ dx = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int x \tan^2 x \ dx = -\frac{x^2}{2} + \ln \cos x + x \tan x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int x \sec^2 x \ dx = \ln \cos x + x \tan x + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$

Produtos de Funções Trigonométricas e Exponênciais

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

$$\int e^{bx} \sin ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} e^{bx} (b \sin ax - a \cos ax)$$

$$\int e^x \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$\int e^{bx} \cos ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} e^{bx} (a \sin ax + b \cos ax)$$

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

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