2020/11

1. (a)
$$\int x^{2} \cdot a \cdot dx \frac{x}{3} dx = \frac{n^{3}}{3} \cdot a \cdot dx \frac{\pi}{3} - \int \frac{x^{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 + \frac{n^{2}}{9}} dx$$

$$= \frac{n^{3}}{3} \cdot a \cdot dx \frac{\pi}{3} - \int \frac{n^{3}}{9 + n^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{n^{3}}{3} \cdot a \cdot dx \frac{\pi}{3} - \int x - \frac{9x}{n^{2} + 9} dx$$

$$= \frac{n^{3}}{3} \cdot a \cdot dx \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{n^{2}}{2} + \frac{9}{2} \ln(n^{2} + 9) + C,$$

$$= \frac{n^{3}}{3} \cdot a \cdot dx \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{n^{2}}{2} + \frac{9}{2} \ln(n^{2} + 9) + C,$$

Cunstante.

(40 prodrs)

$$= \int \frac{21}{(n+s)^3} - \frac{9}{(n+s)^2} + \frac{1}{n+s} dn$$

$$= \int \frac{21}{(n+s)^3} - \frac{9}{(n+s)^2} + \frac{1}{n+s} dn$$

$$= 21 \cdot \frac{(n+s)^2}{-2} - \frac{9}{(n+s)^2} + \frac{1}{n+s} dn$$

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$$= 21 \cdot \frac{(n+s)^2}{-2} - \frac{9}{(n+s)^2} + \frac{1}{n+s} dn$$

$$= \frac{-21}{2(n+s)^2} + \frac{9}{n+s} + \frac{1}{n+s} dn$$

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$$= \frac{-21}{2($$

(30 points)
$$= \int \frac{e^{-x}}{t^{2}+t^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{t}{t+t^{-1}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t}\right) dt$$

$$= -\int \frac{t}{t^{2}+1} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(\frac{1}{t+1}) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln(\frac{e^{-2x}}{t^{2}} + 1) + C,$$

$$= constant.$$

(a)
$$\{y=2-n\}$$
 $\{y=2-(n-2)^2\}$ $\{x-n^2+4x-4=x-n\}$

$$(3) \begin{cases} x^{2} - 5x + 4 = 0 \\ - \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{2} \\ - \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2} \\ - \end{cases}$$

 $(3) \begin{cases} n=1 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} n=4 \end{cases} \qquad (0) \text{ posts de interregal} \\ y=-2 \end{cases} \text{ pediden sur}$ (1,1) e (4,-2).

Rigin A a sombread (25 pada)

Anex & $A = \int_{-\infty}^{4} 2 - (n-2)^2 - (2-n) dn$ (c) (30 ponto) $= \int_{0}^{4} n - (n-i)^{2} dn$ $= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{(x-2)^5}{3}\right]^4$ $=\frac{16}{3}-\frac{8}{3}-\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{3}$ $=\frac{15}{2}-\frac{9}{3}=\frac{27}{6}=\frac{9}{2}$

3.
$$f(x) := \int_0^{\sin x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt, \ k \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$$

(a) Podema uma a Francis de Barara para (10 portos) Celatar o integral:

> $\sqrt{1-t^2}$ continue or sen domining que a']-1,1[; com sink \in]-1,1[quant $n\in$ $]\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{3\pi}{2}[$, entre o t or sintegel varie dentre A dominir de $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$.

 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \left[acmit \right]_0^{\infty} =$

= mesin (sinx) - acom o

(b) Uma marin: $J'(x) = (\pi - x)^{1} = -1$. (20 ponts)

Outs manies: Send The continue en]-1,1 [a what sin n en]-1,1 [(par x +] =, 3 x (),

enth. Twens fundamente de Colar juntament

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 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 n}} \cdot \cos n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos^2 n}} \cdot \cos n$

= $\frac{\cos x}{|\cos x|}$ = -1, and c silting ignolds. provin de fector de para $x \in \left]\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right(o \text{ con }x \text{ or } < 0$.