Càlculo I - agr. 4 2020/21 2º teste - turma TPB-3 Resolução

(30 portos) $-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^3} \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^3}{3$

(6) (40 pontos) $\int \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 4}{x^4 + 4x^2} dx$ $= \int \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{x+1}{x^2 + 4} dx$ $= -\frac{1}{x} + \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} dx$ $= -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 4) + \int \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{4[\frac{x}{2}]^2 + 1} dx$ $= -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 4)$ $+ \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{2} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R},$

(C) $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt[3]{x}+1}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx$

 $= \int \frac{e^{t+1}}{t^2} \cdot 3t^2 dt = 3\int e^{t+1} dt$ $= 3e^{t+1} + c = 3e^{3\sqrt{x}+1} + c \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$

 $\frac{(A.!)}{\pi^{2}(n^{2}+4)} = \frac{A.!}{\pi^{2}(n^{2}+4)}$ $= \frac{A}{\pi} + \frac{B}{\pi^{2}} + \frac{C\pi + D}{\pi^{2}+4} = 0$ $\pi^{3} + 2\pi^{2} + 4 = A\pi(\pi^{2}+4) + (\pi + D)\pi^{2}$ $(A.!) + \frac{B}{\pi^{2}} + \frac{B}{\pi^{2}} + 4 = A\pi(\pi^{2}+4)$ $+ \frac{B}{\pi^{2}} + 4 = A\pi(\pi^{2}+4) + (\pi + D)\pi^{2}$ $(A...) + \frac{B}{\pi^{2}} + 4 = A\pi(\pi^{2}+4)$ $(A...) + \frac{B}{\pi^{2}} + 4$

 $\frac{C.A.}{x=t^3}, \frac{3x=t}{dt} = 3t^2 > 0$ $(+ \neq 0)$

2.
$$A = \{(x,y): 1 \le y \le \frac{\pi}{n} - \frac{2}{x^2}, x \ge 0\}$$

(20 portos)
$$y = \frac{3}{n} - \frac{2}{x^2} \iff \frac{3}{n} - \frac{2}{x^2} = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} \land x \ne 0 \iff y = \frac{3\pm 1}{2} \land x \ne 0$$

$$y = 1$$

Os portos de interseção $x = 0$

$$(1, 1) \in (2, 1)$$

$$(50 portos)$$

$$1 \le \frac{\pi}{n} - \frac{2}{x^2} \iff \frac{x^2 - 3\pi + 2}{x^2} \le 0 \iff \pi^2 - 3\pi + 2 \le 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \le x \le 2$$

$$Arex(A) = \int_{1}^{2} (\frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{n^2} - 1) dx$$

$$= \left[3 \ln |x| + \frac{2}{x} - n\right]_{1}^{2} = 3 \ln 2 + \frac{2}{2} - 2 - 3 \ln 1 - 2 + 1$$

 $=3h_2-2.$

3,(9) i. Falso. (20 pontos) Segam fuma função não integribal e g= /s entre f + g = 0. Deste forma, Jege'integrisel, mas Legnas são integralment. ii. Correlo Se fig et são intogradoreis, entire g=(f+g)+(1).f tantin e' intgrasel. (b) $f:[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \int_{-1}^{1} \pi \times e^{i\pi \alpha cional}$ (10 portes) $f^{2}(\pi) = 1$.

f na é ateprésel, mas l'é integrésel.