

Mestrado Integrado em Engenharia Informática e Computação Análise Matemática | 1º Semestre | 2020/2021 1º Mini Teste | 2020.12.09 | Duração: 1h30m

Proposta de resolução

1. Qual o valor do integral definido $\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x\sqrt{x}} dx$?





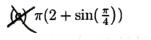
$$\int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x'} dx = \int (x x_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx = \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{4}}}{\frac{7}{4}} + c \right]_{\alpha}^{1} = \frac{4}{7}$$

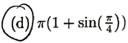
2. Considere a função $f(x) = |\sin(x)|$ no intervalo $x \in [0, 2\pi]$. Qual o valor da aproximação do integral definido de f(x) obtido pela soma de Riemann superior para 8 partições de $\Delta x_i = \pi/4$.

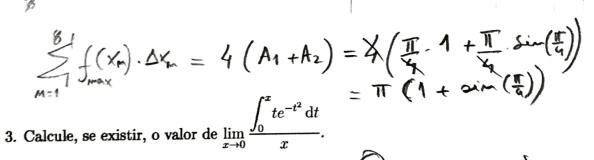
$$\int 2i\pi(x) dx \simeq \int_{M=1}^{2} f(x_m) dx_m$$

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Calcule, se existir, o valor de
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{5}{x}$$
.

Lim $\int_{-\pi}^{x} \frac{te^{-t}dt}{t} = g$ (usan $L'48$ pitch)

 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_{0}^{x} te^{-t}dt \right] = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_{0}^{x} te^{-t}dt \right] = \lim$

4. Seja $u(x) = (\ln(x^2))^{3/x}$. Qual a expressão para $\frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$?

$$(a) \left[\frac{3}{x^{2} \ln x} - \frac{3 \ln (\ln(x^{2}))}{x^{2}} \right] (b) \left[\frac{3}{x} \left[-\frac{\ln \ln(x^{2})}{x} + \frac{3}{x} \right] \right] (b) \left[-\frac{3}{x} \left[\frac{1}{\ln x} + \frac{3}{x} \right] \right]$$

$$\cdot \mu(x) = \left(\ln(x^{2}) \right)^{\frac{3}{x}} = \ell \ln \left[\left(\ln(x^{2}) \right)^{\frac{3}{x}} \right] = \ell \frac{\frac{3}{x}}{\ln \left[\ln(x^{2}) \right]}$$

$$\cdot \mu(x) = \left(\frac{3}{x} \ln \left[\ln(x^{2}) \right] \right)^{\frac{3}{x}} \ell \ln \left[\ln(x^{2}) \right]$$

$$= \ell \frac{\frac{3}{x} \ln \left[\ln(x^{2}) \right]}{\ln(x^{2})} \ln(x^{2})$$

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$$= -\frac{3}{x^2} \ln \left[\ln(x^2) \right] + \frac{3}{x} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\sqrt{2} \ln x}$$

$$\frac{\mu(x)}{\mu(x)} = \frac{3}{x^2 \ln(x)} - \frac{3}{x^2} \ln\left[\ln(x^2)\right]$$

5. Calcule, se existir, o valor de $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(2ax)}{\cos(ax)\sin(bx)}$.

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2i\pi(2ax)}{\omega_{1}(ax)2\pi^{-}(bx)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2}{\omega_{1}(ax)2\pi^{-}(ax)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2}{\omega_{1}(ax)2\pi^{-}(bx)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2}{\omega_{1}(ax)2\pi^{-}(bx)2\pi^{-}(bx)2\pi^{-}(bx)2\pi^{-}(bx)2\pi^{-}(bx)2\pi^{-}(bx)2\pi^{-}(bx)2\pi^{-}(bx)2\pi^{-}(bx)$$

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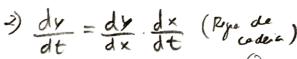
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GRUPO II

6. [3] Uma partícula move-se ao longo de uma trajectória dada pela seguinte curva $y=x^2-2x+3$. Encontre as coordenadas do ponto da curva onde a taxa de variação de y, $\frac{dy}{dt}$, é igual a 4 vezes a taxa de variação de x, $\frac{dx}{dt}$.





Assi





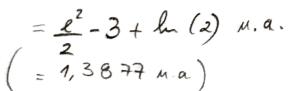
7. [2] Esboce a região Q do plano limitada pelos gráficos das seguintes funções:

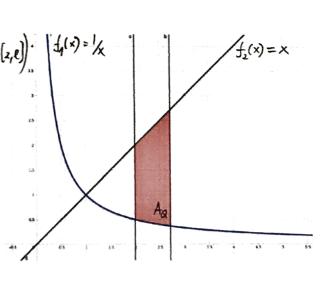
$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
, $f_2(x) = x$, $x = 2$ e $x = e$.

Determine a área da região Q.

Area $Q = A_Q = \int_{2}^{R} f_2(x) - f_1(x) dx$, $(f_2 > f_1 \times 6(2/8))$. $(f_2 > f_1 \times 6(2/8))$. $A_Q = \int_{x}^{x} x - \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \ln|x| + C\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$=\left(\frac{\ell^2}{2}-1+\ell^2\right)-\left(\frac{2^2}{2}-\ln(\ell)+\ell^2\right)$$





GRUPO III

8. [8] Calcule os seguintes integrais usando técnicas apropriadas:

(a)
$$\int \frac{\sin(\sin(\ln x))\cos(\ln x)}{x} dx$$
(b)
$$\int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$
(d)
$$\int \frac{\sin(x)\sin(x)\cos(x)}{x} dx$$
(e)
$$\int \frac{\sin(x)\sin(x)\cos(x)}{x} dx$$
(f)
$$\int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$
(g)
$$\int \frac{\sin(x)\sin(x)\cos(x)}{x} dx$$
(g)
$$\int \frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)\cos(x)}{x} dx$$
(h)
$$\int \frac{x}{x} d$$

8. [8] Calcule os seguintes integrais usando técnicas apropriadas:

(c)
$$\int \frac{x^{2}-5x+9}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx$$
 (d) $\int \frac{x^{3}}{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} dx$ (d) $\int \frac{x^{3}}{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} dx$ (e) $\int \frac{x^{2}-5x+6}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{(x-3)(x-2)} dx$ (for $\frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{(x-3)(x-2)} dx$ (for $\frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx$ (for $\frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx$ (for $\frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx$ (for $\frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx$ (for $\frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx$ (for $\frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx$ (for $\frac{3}{x^{2}-5x+6} dx$ (for

9. [2] Considere g(x), uma função real de variável real tal que g'(x) é contínua em \mathbb{R} . Considere ainda a função f(x) definida por

$$f(x) = \int_{\ln(x+1)}^{\sin x} g(t) dt,$$

uma função real de variável real tal que f'(x) e f''(x) são contínuas em \mathbb{R} . Mostre, justificando todos os cálculos efectuados, que f''(0) = g(0).

Mostre, justificando todos os cálculos efectuados, que
$$f''(0) = g(0)$$
.

A fue of $f(x)$ pode ser resulte da ser ete toro, mento a pobilidad de sono dos halís dos atorgas defin dos:

$$f(x) = \int_{\ln(x+t)}^{a} g(t)dx + \int_{a}^{2\pi-1x} g(t)dt = \int_{a}^{2\pi-(x)} g(t)dt - \int_{a}^{2\pi-1x} g(t)dt$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{dx} \int_{$$

funció comporter para es seguntes releass: $\mu(x) = Si - (x)$ e V(x) = L(x)

find co-forte para
$$\int_{0}^{u(x)} dx - \int_{0}^{u(x)} dx = \int_{0}^{u(x)} dx = \int_{0}^{u(x)} \int_{0}^{u(x)} dx = \int_{0}^{u(x)} \int_{0}$$

=
$$g(u) cos(x) - g(v) \frac{1}{x+1}$$

A funces
$$f'(x)$$
 for se movemente de podento de funcios,

a segu la denversa, mando a denvada da podento de funcios,

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$$f''(x) = \frac{dg[n(x)]}{dx} \cdot lenx + g[2e(x)](-se(x))$$

$$-\left(\frac{dg[v(x)]}{dx}\cdot\frac{1}{x+1}+g[L(x+1)]\cdot\left(\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}\right)\right)$$

e wand a devade de funció de perta,

$$J''(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} \cdot ws(x) - g[x(x)] sen(x)$$

$$-\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{g[2(x+1)]}{(x+1)^2}$$

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$$-\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{g[2(x+1)]}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$-\frac{g'[x(x)]}{g'[x(x)]} \cdot ws^2(x) - g[se(x)] se(x)$$

$$-\frac{g'[x(x)]}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{g[2(x+1)]}{(x+1)^2}$$

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