Calculo I - Agr. 4 (2020/2021) 2.º Teste - Tromas TP4-B5 e TP4-B4

05

1.a) I sin
$$(\sqrt{x}) dx$$
, mudança de vanaivel:
 $(30) dx$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$
 $x = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2t > 0$ (manteur smal)
 $dx = 2t dt$

$$\int Nin (\sqrt{x}) dx = \int Sint (2t) dt$$

$$= 2 \int t mint dt , \text{ for faites}$$

$$= 2 \left[t (-cost) - \int (1) (-cost) dt \right]$$

$$= -2t cost + \int cost dt$$

$$= -2t cost + 2 mint + C, C constants near em intervalos$$
Substituição jinversa: $t = \sqrt{x}$

$$\int min \left(\sqrt{x} \right) dx = -2 \sqrt{x} \cos \left(\sqrt{x} \right) + 2 \min \left(\sqrt{x} \right) + C.$$

 $\chi^3+2\%^2+5\%=\%(\chi^2+2\%+5)$, $\Delta=2^2-4(1)(5)<0$ \Rightarrow (x) term rum par de raizes complexas

$$\frac{\cancel{x}+2}{\cancel{x}(\cancel{x}^2+2\cancel{x}+5)} = \frac{A}{\cancel{x}} + \frac{B\cancel{x}+C}{\cancel{x}^2+2\cancel{x}+5}$$

$$\Re + 2 = A \Re^2 + 2A \Re + 5A + B \Re^2 + C \Re$$

 $\Re + 2 = (A + B) \Re^2 + (2A + C) \Re + 5A$

$$\int \frac{2(2+2)}{2(2+2)} dx = \int \frac{2/5}{2} + \frac{(-2/5)}{2(2+2)} + \frac{1/5}{2(2+2)} dx$$

$$=\frac{2}{5}\ln|x|-\frac{1}{5}\int\frac{2x-1}{2x^2+2x+5}dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln |x| - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(2x+2)-2-1}{x^{2}+2x+5} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} |M|x| - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+5} dx - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{-3}{x^2+2x+5} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln |\mathcal{Z}| - \frac{1}{5} \ln (\mathcal{Z}^2 + 2\mathcal{Z} + 5) + \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{d\mathcal{Z}}{\mathcal{Z}^2 + 2\mathcal{Z} + 5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln |x| - \frac{1}{5} \ln (x^2 + 2x + 5) + \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln |x| - \frac{1}{5} \ln (x^2 + 2x + 5) + \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{dx}{4 \left[1 + (x + 1)^2\right]}$$

C.A.

$$2^{2}+2+5=(2+4)+4$$

 $=2^{2}+2+2+3+4$
 $)2+2=2$ $)4=1$
 $)4^{2}+4=5$ $)4=5-1^{2}=4$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln |x| - \frac{1}{5} \ln \left(x^2 + 2x + 5\right) + \frac{3}{20} (2) \int \frac{1/2}{1 + \left(\frac{x + 1}{2}\right)^2} dx$$

$$C \cdot A$$

$$\left(\frac{241}{2}\right)' = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln |x| - \frac{1}{5} \ln (x^2 + 2x + 5) + \frac{3}{10} \arctan \left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) + C, \quad C \text{ constante}$$

$$= \ln \left(\sqrt[5]{\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2x + 5}}\right) + \frac{3}{10} \arctan \left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) + C.$$

1.c)
$$\int \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}(2+\sqrt{2})^{101}} dx$$
, mudanga de vanva'vel

$$2+\sqrt{z}=t \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{z}=t-2, t \in]z_1+\infty[, x>0]$$

$$\Rightarrow x=(t-2)^2$$

$$x>0$$

$$dx=z(t-2) \Rightarrow dx=z(t-2) dt$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2(t-2) \implies dx = 2(t-2) dt$$

$$\int \frac{2}{(t-2)^{2} + \frac{101}{t}} = 2(t-2) dt = 4 \int \frac{dt}{t^{101}}$$

=
$$4 + \frac{\pm^{-101+1}}{-100+1} + C$$
, c constante intervolos

$$=4\frac{t^{-100}}{-100}+C$$

$$=\frac{1}{-25\pm^{100}}+C$$

Substituição inversa t=2+1/2

$$\int \frac{2}{\sqrt{x} (2+\sqrt{x})^{101}} dx = -\frac{1}{25 (2+\sqrt{x})^{100}} + C$$

2.a)
$$f(x) = g(x)$$

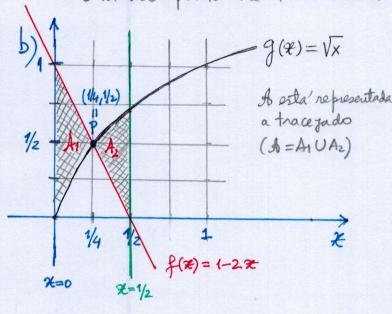
04.

$$1-2x=\sqrt{2} \implies (1-2x)^2=x \implies 1-4x+4x^2=x$$

$$404x^{2}-5x+1=0$$
 $= 5\pm\sqrt{5^{2}-4(4)1}$ $= 1\sqrt{x}=\frac{1}{4}$

- confirmar x = 1 e' x = 1 e
- confirman se x=1/4 e' solução $f(1/4)=1-2(1/4)=\sqrt{4}=g(1/4)$ $f(\frac{1}{4})=\frac{1}{2}=g(x)$, x=1/4 e' solução.

 $(f(x)=g(x) \land x \in [0,1/2]) \Rightarrow p(x=\frac{1}{4} \land x \in [0,1/2) \Rightarrow p(x=\frac{1}{4})$ Unimo ponto de intersecció e $P=(\frac{1}{4},\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}})=(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{2})$



$$A = \int_{0}^{1/2} |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{1/4} |f(x) - g(x)| dx + \int_{0}^{1/2} g(x) - f(x) dx$$

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$$A = \int_{0}^{1/4} |f(x)| dx$$

Af e g são primitivaireis (são até continuas), usaremos a Regra 4 de Barrow:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \chi^{2}/3 + \chi - \chi^{2} \end{bmatrix}^{1/4} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \chi^{3/2} - \chi + \chi^{2} \end{bmatrix}^{1/2}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & (\frac{1}{4})^{2/3} + \frac{1}{4} - (\frac{1}{4})^{2} \end{bmatrix}, -\begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & (\frac{1}{4})^{3/2} - \frac{1}{4} + (\frac{1}{4})^{2} \end{bmatrix}, -\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & (\frac{1}{2})^{3/2} - \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = 2 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{4\sqrt{4}} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = -\frac{4}{3} & \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2}{4} - \frac{2}{16} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$A = -\frac{4}{24} - \frac{3}{24} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{24} + \frac{6}{24} = \frac{-4 - 3 + 6 + 4\sqrt{2}}{24} = \frac{-1 + 4\sqrt{2}}{24} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} - \frac{1}{24}$$

- 3. f continua en R g de fimida en R/304 poz g(x) = 1/x. If(4) dt
 - a) Calculo de L= lim g (20).

- 5070 F(x) := 1 f(t) dt.

Pelo Teorema Fundamental do Callenlo, a
função F é diferencial em todo o intervalo
[a,b] (limitado e dechado) que contenha o ponto
t=0. Na verdade, f é continua.
Hêm dimo, F'(x) = f(x), + x = R.

- Considere-re agora o l'imite;

 $L = \lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{F(x)}{x}$, indet $(\frac{0}{0})$

Como ta(x):= x e h'(x)=1 mors se anulam em]-1,1[Kof estamos em condições de aplicar a Regra de Cauchy se existir o limite

 $L_1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{F'(x)}{x!} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{1} = f(0)$

Como L1 existe, tem-se L= lim g(x)=L1= f(0).

b) "="
Se g(x)=K, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ entors $K = \frac{F(x)}{x} \neq F(x)=Kx$ obtendo-re fara $x \neq 0$, $F'(x) = (Kx) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = K$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ Como $f \in Continua$, f(0) = K, resultando que f(x) = K, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Se f(x)=c, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ entées $g(x)=\frac{1}{2t}\int_{0}^{x}cdt$ Aphrando a Regna de Barrow (f(x)=c até é conthinna en \mathbb{R}) $f(x)=\frac{1}{2t}[ct]^{2t}=\frac{c}{2t}=c$, resultando que g é constante en $\mathbb{R}\setminus\{0\}$.