Calcul I - 4.4 2º tate - turna TP4B-2, TP4B-7

Rudyas

1. (a)  $\int \frac{\operatorname{anctyn}}{n^2} dn = -\frac{1}{n} \cdot \operatorname{anctyn} - \int -\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1+n^2} dn$ (35 points)

 $= -\frac{\alpha d_{2}x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x(1+n^{2})} dn$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{2}x}{n} + \int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+n^{2}} dn$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+n^{2}} dn$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) \right|$   $= -\frac{\alpha d_{3}x}{n} + \ln \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1+n^{2} \right) + \ln \ln \left| -\frac$ 

Constante un intervalos.

(b)  $\int \frac{1}{n^2(1-n^2)} dn = \int \frac{1}{n^2(1-n)(1+n)} dn$ 

 $= \int \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-n} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+n} dn$ 

 $=-\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{2}\ln|1-n|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|1+n|+e$ 

 $=-\frac{1}{n}+\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{1+n}{1-n}\right|+c,$ 

Constate un interes.

(25 points)  $= \int \frac{4 \ln 4 \pi}{\sqrt{n}} dn$   $= \int \frac{t + t^4}{t^2} 4 t^3 dt$   $= 4 \int t^2 + t^5 dt = 4 \frac{t^3}{3} + 4 \frac{t}{4} + C$   $= \frac{4}{3} x^{3/4} + \frac{2}{3} x^{2/2} + C$   $= \frac{4}{3} x^{3/4} + \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + C$ 

 $C.A.: \frac{1}{x^2(1-x)(1+x)} =$ 

 $=\frac{A}{n^2}+\frac{B}{n}+\frac{C}{1-n}+\frac{D}{1+n}$ 

 $\Rightarrow 1 = A(1-n^2) + Bn(1-n^2) + Cn^2(1+n) + Dn^2(1-n)$ 

1=A-An+Bn-Bn+Cn++ +Cn3+Dn-Dn3

 $\begin{cases}
-B+C-D=0 & \iff \begin{cases}
A=1 \\
B=0 & \iff \\
B=0
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
A=1 \\
C-D=0 \\
C+D=1
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
A=1 \\
C+D=1
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
A=1 \\
C-D=0
\end{cases}$   $C=\frac{1}{2} \\
C+D=1
\end{cases}$ 

(A: Mudangadisaished ded pr n=t4, t>0 (=) t=Th, x>0).

dx = 463 > 0 (sind unstate)

En alternative (en vet de requir a negetter):
$$\int \frac{4 \ln + x}{\sqrt{n}} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}} + 1^{-\frac{1}{2}} dn = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4} + 1}}{\frac{1}{4} + 1} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2} + 1}}{\frac{1}{4} + 1} + C$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{4}} + \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{4} + 2}, \quad \text{Cumbut un introduct.}$$

(a) 
$$x^2-x^2>0 \Leftrightarrow x^4 \leq x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1$$
  
(10 ponton) :. On valore de n par n quais \(\n^2-x^4\) fet sentich  
sag n de interest [-1,1].

(b) 
$$\sqrt{n^2-n^4} = 0 \iff n^2-n^4 = 0 \iff n^2(1-n^2) = 0 \iff n = 0 \lor n^2 = 1$$
  
(10 ponto)  $\iff n = 0 \lor n = -1 \lor n = 1$ .  
Or ponto pulido são (0,0), (-1,0) a (1,0).

(c) 
$$y = \sqrt{n^2 - n^4}$$
  $y = \sqrt{n^2 - n^4}$   $y = \sqrt{n^2 - n^4}$ 

Regió A a sombread

Reference-mos autories, in Cad me de intervelo [-1,0] e [0,1] a frustive, in Cad me de intervelo [-1,0] e [0,1] a frustive de o gréfice et acima de aixor de non, excelo en -1, or gréfico de o e 1, em que esta extamenta nom eixor. É o gréfico y = \(\sigma^2 - n^2\) 0 e 1, em que esta extamenta nom eixor. É o gréfico y = \sigma^2 - n^2\)

(d) Anex de 
$$A = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x^{2} - x^{4}} dx$$
  
(30 points)
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx$$

$$= -\left[ \frac{(1 - x^{2})^{3}}{3/2} \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(20 ponth)  $(I_{\alpha}(I_{\alpha}I))(x) = \int_{x}^{x} \int_{x}^{t} I(s)ds dt$   $= \left[t \cdot \int_{x}^{t} I(s)ds\right]_{x}^{x} - \int_{x}^{x} t \cdot f(t) dt$ Na 25 pareils mon-n. tirun Fordametal d Columb, per juntationcagai de de multima = x. \( \int \family \land \family \land \family \land \family parsagen & sline (a) Rela Linewided d integral (a dterm-ne  $= \int_{a}^{n} n f(t) - t f(t) dt = \int_{a}^{h} (n-t) f(t) dt$ primer or mand varioted dintegras or junes integal) Edu quisto d'o memo que use um vet d t pas varient de interest.

NOTA: Sevic admirabel mon-se a informação ded en (b) par se perdon a clines (a) de um modo diferente d'indied acinz.