

PRIMITIVAS

$$\int k \, dx = kx + C$$

REGRAS

FORMULAS

$$\cot(\pi - x) = -\cot x$$

$$\sin 0 = 0 \quad \cos 0 = 1$$

$$\int 1 \, dx = x + C$$

$$\int \frac{u'}{u} \, dx = \ln|u| + C$$

$$e^0 = 1$$

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\cot(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \tan x$$

$$\cos 0 = 1 \quad \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int u^n u' \, dx = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$(u^a)' = a \cdot u^{a-1} \cdot u'$$

$$\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \cot x$$

$$\tan 0 = 0 \quad \tan(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \infty$$

$$\int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$x \neq -1$$

$$(\log u)' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\sec^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int e^x \, dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int u e^u \, dx = e^u + C$$

$$(e^u)' = u' \cdot e^u$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int u^a u' \, dx = \frac{u^{a+1}}{a+1} + C$$

$$(a^u)' = u' \cdot a^u \cdot \log a$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int u' \sin u \, dx = -\cos u + C$$

$$(u \cdot v)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\tan^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\cos 0 = 1$$

$$\int \sec^2 x \, dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int u' \cos u \, dx = \sin u + C$$

$$(\frac{u}{v})' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\cot^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 1$$

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$$

$$\int \csc^2 x \, dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int u' \sec^2 u \, dx = \tan u + C$$

$$(u \pm v)' = (u') \pm (v')$$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$\sin(\arcsin x) = x$$

$$\cos(\arccos x) = x$$

$$\int u' \sec u \tan u \, dx = \sec u + C$$

$$\int u' \csc^2 u \, dx = -\cot u + C$$

$$(cu)' = c(u)'$$

$$\tan(\pi - x) = -\tan x$$

$$\sin(\arcsin x) = x$$

$$\cos(\arccos x) = x$$

$$\int u' \cosh u \, dx = \sinh u + C$$

$$\int u' \csc u \cot u \, dx = -\csc u + C$$

$$\sin(\arcsin x) = x$$

$$\sin(\arcsin x) = x$$

$$\tan(\arctan x) = x$$

$$\cos(\arccos x) = x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = \arcsin x + C$$

$$\int u' \sinh u \, dx = \cosh u + C$$

$$\tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = \arctan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \, dx = \arcsin u + C$$

$$\tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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$$\int u' \tan u \, dx = -\log|\cos u| + C$$

$$\int \frac{u'}{a^2 - u^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \arcsin \frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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$$\int u' \sec u \, dx = \log|\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

$$\int \frac{u'}{a^2 + u^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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$$\int \frac{u'}{1+u^2} \, dx = \arctan u + C$$

$$\int u' \csc u \, dx = \log|\csc u - \cot u| + C$$

$$\tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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$$\int u' \cot u \, dx = \log|\sin u| + C$$

$$\int u' \csc u \, dx = \log|\csc u - \cot u| + C$$

$$\tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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Integrais por partes

Integrais (formulas)

Em linha (c)

$$I_1 = \int_a^b (y(t))^2 \times d(x(t), y(t)) \times \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} \, dt$$

$$I_4 = \int_a^b (x(t))^2 \times d(x(t), y(t)) \times \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} \, dt$$

$$I_3 = \int_a^b [(y(t))^2 + (z(t))^2] \times d(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \times \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} \, dt$$

$$I_2 = \int_a^b [(x(t))^2 + (z(t))^2] \times d(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \times \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} \, dt$$

$$I_0 = \int_a^b [x(t)]^2 + [y(t)]^2 + [z(t)]^2 \times d(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \times \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} \, dt$$

$$u' = \text{qual}$$

$$I_1 = \int_a^b (y^2 + z^2) \times d(x, y, z) \, dv$$

$$I_4 = \int_a^b (x^2 + z^2) \times d(x, y, z) \, dv$$

$$I_3 = \int_a^b (x^2 + y^2) \times d(x, y, z) \, dv$$

$$I_2 = \int_a^b (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \times d(x, y, z) \, dv$$

$$I_0 = \int_a^b (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \times d(x, y, z) \, dv$$

massa (formula)

$$I_1 = \int_a^b y^2 \times d(x, y) \, da$$

$$I_4 = \int_a^b x^2 \times d(x, y) \, da$$

$$I_3 = \int_a^b (x^2 + y^2) \times d(x, y) \, da$$

$$I_2 = \int_a^b (x^2 + y^2) \times d(x, y) \, da$$

$$I_0 = \int_a^b (x^2 + y^2) \times d(x, y) \, da$$

$$m = \int_a^b d(x, y, z) \, dv$$

$$m = \int_a^b d(x, y) \, da$$

$$m = \int_a^b d(x, y) \, da$$

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$$I_1 = \int_a^b y^2 \times d(x, y) \, da$$

$$I_4 = \int_a^b x^2 \times d(x, y) \, da$$

$$I_3 = \int_a^b (x^2 + y^2) \times d(x, y) \, da$$

$$I_2 = \int_a^b (x^2 + y^2) \times d(x, y) \, da$$

$$I_0 = \int_a^b (x^2 + y^2) \times d(x, y) \, da$$

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$$I_2 = \int_a^b (x^2 + y^2) \times d(x, y) \, da$$

Parametrizac

Teorema de Green

Inversa ordem do

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Teorema de Stokes

$$F(x, y, z)$$

$$S = \{ \dots \}$$

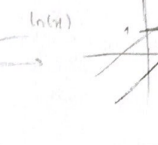
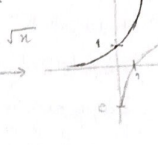
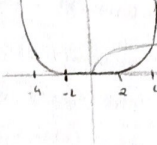
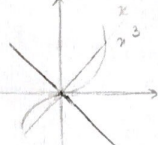
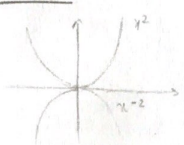
$$g(x, y) = z$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = n = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rotacional de F

$$\begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f(x) & g(y) & f(z) \end{pmatrix}$$

Gráficos



Equações R^3

$$\text{esfera: } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R$$

$$\text{cilindro: } x^2 + y^2 = R$$

Cone

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \text{ ou } z = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{parabolo: } z = x^2 + y^2 + 3 \text{ ou } z = -x^2 - y^2 + 1$$

Perguntas (Stokes)

→ Considere o integral $\oint_C F \cdot dr$, onde C é a curva orientada positivamente resultante da interseção do cilindro de $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ e do plano $(x + 3)z = 1$. Calcule o integral usando o teorema de Stokes.

$S = \{ (x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1, (x + 3)z = 1 \}$

→ seja $F(x, y, z) = (ye^z, xe^z, yze^z)$, mostre que $\oint_C F \cdot dr = 0$.

Perguntas (Gauss)

→ Determine o fluxo dado por $F(x, y, z) = (x^2, y^2, z^2)$ para o exterior da superfície S , situada no 1º octante e limitada pelo cilindro $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ e a superfície lateral $z = 1$.

NOTA: se $\text{div} F = 0$, então o fluxo é constante.

Teorema de Gauss (Fluxo)

$$\iiint_V \text{div} F \, dV = \iint_S F \cdot n \, dA$$

$$F = (f_1, f_2, f_3)$$

$$\text{div} F = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z}$$

Fluxo quando é vetorial

$$\text{Fluxo} = \iint_D F(R(u, v)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \right) du dv$$

$$\text{quando } \text{div} F = 0 \text{ então } \text{Fluxo} = 0$$

Determina a Área da superfície

$$\text{definida por } z = f(x, y)$$

$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$A = \iint_S \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2} \, dxdy$$

Parametrização com 2 pontos

$$\text{vaz de } A \rightarrow B$$

$$A + t(B - A)$$

$$\text{furo igual depois}$$

$$\text{e aqui o resultado é 1 vetor}$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-1-t}^{1-t} f(x, y) \, dy dx$$

$$x = -\sqrt{1-y^2} \text{ ou } y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$x = -1-y \text{ ou } y = -x-1$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-1-t}^{1-t} f(x, y) \, dy dx$$

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$$\text{volume} = \iiint_V 1 \, dV$$

$$\text{Área} = \iint_S 1 \, dA$$

Quando não temos express

$$\text{mude } F(x, y, z) = 1$$

$$\text{Inverte Integral (d)}$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_{x^2}^{4x^2} f(x, y) \, dy dx$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_{x^2}^{4x^2} f(x, y) \, dy dx$$

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