

Favor responder com clareza e limpeza. As respostas deverão ser justificadas.

1) Determine o domínio de definição da função:

$$f(x) = (a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{x} + \cos(x), \quad a > 0.$$

2) Determine o seguinte limite:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{x}{x+a} + \frac{\sin(x)}{x} + \left( \frac{5x+2}{4x+2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

3) Determine o diferencial de primeira ordem da função:

$$f(x) = x^3 \ln(x) + e^{3x} \cos(x)$$

4) Determine o comprimento da curva  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ , onde  $a > 0$ .

5) Encontre as primitivas da função:

$$f(x) = (x-2)^3 e^{(x-2)} + \sin(x) \cos(x) + \ln(x).$$

Ou seja  $\int \left[ (x-2)^3 e^{(x-2)} + \sin(x) \cos(x) + \ln(x) \right] dx$

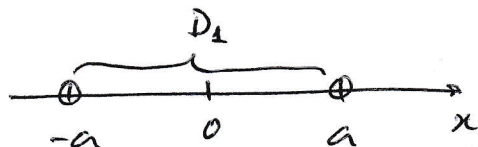
Obs: Todas as questões valem 2 pontos.

Prof. Gustavo Benitez Alvarez.

$$1) f(x) = \underbrace{(a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}_{f_1(x)} + \underbrace{\sqrt{x}}_{f_2(x)} + \underbrace{\cos(x)}_{f_3(x)}$$

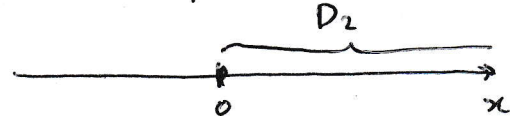
A função  $f_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$  está definida para valores reais de  $x$  se  $a^2 - x^2 > 0$  ou  $x^2 < a^2 \Rightarrow |x|^2 < a^2$  ou  $-a < x < a$ .

$D_1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ tal que } -a < x < a\}$



A função  $f_2(x) = \sqrt{x}$  está definida quando  $x \geq 0$ .

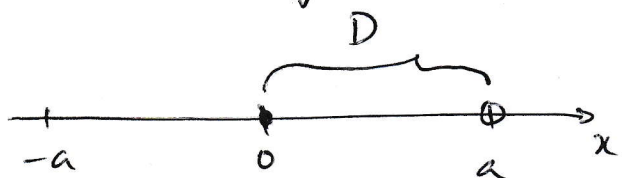
$D_2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ tal que } x \geq 0\}$



A função  $f_3(x) = \cos(x)$  está definida quando  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

O domínio de definição da função  $f(x)$  corresponde à interseção dos conjuntos  $D_1 \cap D_2 \cap D_3$

$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ tal que } 0 \leq x < a\}$



$$2) L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{x}{x+a} + \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} + \left( \frac{5x+2}{4x+2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right] =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{x+a} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{x(1 + \frac{a}{x})} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{1 + \frac{a}{x}} \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin(x) \cos(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 \cos(x)) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) =$$

$$= 2, \text{ já que } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{5x+2}{4x+2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{5x+2}{4x+2} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{4x+2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} =$$

fazendo a mudança de variável  $z = \frac{x}{4x+2}$  temos que

$$x = \frac{2z}{1-4z} \text{ e quando } x \rightarrow 0 \quad z \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{4x+2} = 0. \text{ Logo nosso}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{limite } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{x}{4x+2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (1+z)^{\frac{1-4z}{2z}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1+z)^{\frac{1}{2z}} (1+z)^{-2} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1+z)^{\frac{1}{2z}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (1+z)^{-2} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}. \text{ Portanto nosso limite} \end{aligned}$$

original  $L$  em:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{5x+2}{4x+2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \\ &= 0 + 2 + e^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 + e^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

---

$$3) f(x) = \underbrace{x^3 \ln(x)}_{f_1} + \underbrace{e^{3x} \cos(x)}_{f_2}$$

$$\frac{df_1}{dx} = \frac{d(x^3 \ln(x))}{dx} = \frac{d(x^3)}{dx} \ln(x) + x^3 \frac{d(\ln(x))}{dx}$$

$$= 3x^2 \ln(x) + x^3 \frac{1}{x} = 3x^2 \ln(x) + x^2 = x^2 (3 \ln x + 1)$$

$$= x^2 (\ln x^3 + 1).$$

$$\frac{df_2}{dx} = \frac{d(e^{3x} \cos(x))}{dx} = \frac{d(e^{3x})}{dx} \cos(x) + e^{3x} \frac{d(\cos(x))}{dx} =$$

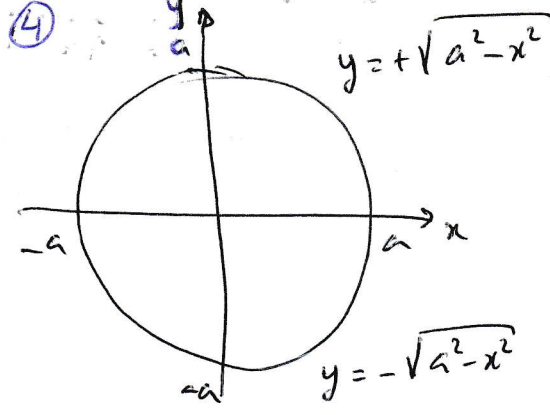
$$= e^{3x} \frac{d(3x)}{dx} \cos(x) + e^{3x} (-\sin(x)) = 3e^{3x} \cos(x) - e^{3x} \sin(x) =$$

$$= e^{3x} (3 \cos(x) - \sin(x)). \text{ Logo } \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df_1}{dx} + \frac{df_2}{dx} =$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = x^2 (\ln x^3 + 1) + e^{3x} (3 \cos(x) - \sin(x)) \text{ e o diferencial}$$

$$\text{de primeira ordem é: } df = \frac{df}{dx} dx,$$

$$df = \left[ x^2 (\ln x^3 + 1) + e^{3x} (3 \cos(x) - \sin(x)) \right] dx.$$



(2)

$$L = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx$$

Derivando a equação da circunferência temos.

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{d(a^2)}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (x^2) + \frac{d}{dx} (y^2) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \text{ ou } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2x}{2y} = -\frac{x}{y}, \text{ onde}$$

$y = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ . Como a circunferência é simétrica, o comprimento seria quatro vezes o comprimento da parte que se encontra no primeiro quadrante.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{L}{4} &= \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} dx = \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{y^2 + x^2}{y^2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{y^2}} dx = \int_0^a \frac{a}{y} dx = a \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \end{aligned}$$

fazendo a mudança de variável  $x = a \sin t$  segue que  $dx = a \cos t dt$  e  $t = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \Rightarrow t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{L}{4} &= a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a \cos t dt}{\sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t}} = a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t dt}{\sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 t)}} = a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \\ &= a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = a t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = a \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0\right) = \frac{a\pi}{2}. \text{ Logo} \\ L &= 4 \frac{a\pi}{2} = 2\pi a. \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \int \left[ \underbrace{(x-2)^3 e^{(x-2)}}_{f_1(x)} + \underbrace{\sin(x) \cos(x)}_{f_2(x)} + \underbrace{\ln(x)}_{f_3(x)} \right] dx$$

$$\int (f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x)) dx = \int f_1(x) dx + \int f_2(x) dx + \int f_3(x) dx.$$

$$\int f_1(x) dx = \int (x-2)^3 e^{(x-2)} dx \quad \text{fazendo } z = x-2 \Rightarrow dz = dx$$

$$= \int z^3 e^z dz \quad \text{integrando por parte} \quad \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$u = z^3 \Rightarrow du = 3z^2 dz.$$

$$dv = e^z dz \Rightarrow v = e^z$$

$$= z^3 e^z - \int e^z 3z^2 dz$$

que integrando por parte novamente

$$= z^3 e^z - 3 \int z^2 e^z dz$$

$$u = z^2 \Rightarrow du = 2z dz$$

$$dv = e^z dz \Rightarrow v = e^z$$

$$= z^3 e^z - 3 \left( z^2 e^z - \int 2z e^z dz \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} u = z \Rightarrow du = dz \\ dv = e^z dz \Rightarrow v = e^z. \end{array} \right)$$

$$= z^3 e^z - 3 \left( z^2 e^z - 2 \left[ z e^z - \int e^z dz \right] \right) =$$

$$= z^3 e^z - 3 \left( z^2 e^z - 2z e^z + 2e^z \right) =$$

$$= e^z \left( z^3 - 3z^2 + 6z - 2 \right) = e^{(x-2)} \left( (x-2)^3 - 3(x-2)^2 + 6(x-2) - 2 \right) + C_1$$

$$\int f_2(x) dx = \int \sin x \cos x dx = \int \sin x d(\sin x) = \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + C_2$$

$$\int f_3(x) dx = \int \frac{\ln x}{u} \frac{dx}{dv} = x \ln x - \int \frac{x}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C_3$$

$$\text{Logo } \int f(x) dx = e^{(x-2)} \left( (x-2)^3 - 3(x-2)^2 + 6(x-2) - 2 \right) + \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + x(\ln x - 1) + C$$