



Gabarito

1. Resolva as integrais:

(a) [1 pt] $\int \frac{x}{(x^2 + 3)^2} dx$

(b) [2 pts] $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

Solução:

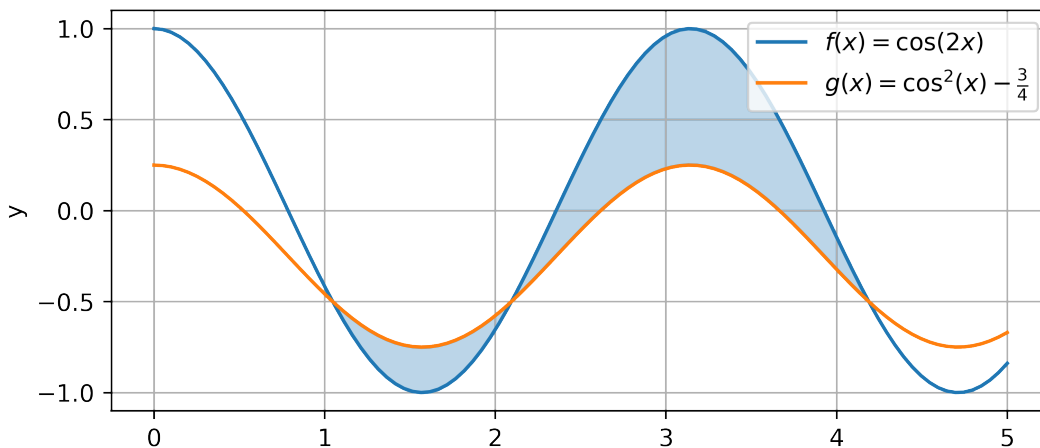
(a) Fazendo a substituição $u = x^2 + 3$, $du = 2x dx$, temos:

$$\int \frac{x}{(x^2 + 3)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-2} du = -\frac{1}{2} u^{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{2x^2 + 6} + C.$$

(b) Fazendo a substituição $x = \text{sen}(\theta)$, $dx = \text{cos}(\theta) d\theta$, onde $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, temos:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{\text{sen}^2(\theta)}{\sqrt{1-\text{sen}^2(\theta)}} \text{cos}(\theta) d\theta = \int \text{sen}^2(\theta) d\theta = \int \frac{1-\text{cos}(2\theta)}{2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{\text{sen}(2\theta)}{2} \right) + C = \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \text{sen}(\theta) \text{cos}(\theta) + C = -\frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + \frac{\text{asin}(x)}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

2. [4 pts] Determine a área da região sombreada limitada pelas curva $f(x) = \cos(2x)$ e $g(x) = \cos^2(x) - \frac{3}{4}$.



Solução:

Primeiramente, vamos encontrar os pontos de interseção dos gráficos das funções, isto é,

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \cos^2(x) - \text{sen}^2(x) = \cos^2(x) - \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \text{sen}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}.$$

Neste caso, a área sombreada é dada por

$$A = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \cos^2(x) - \frac{3}{4} - \cos(2x) dx + \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \cos(2x) - \left(\cos^2(x) - \frac{3}{4} \right) dx.$$



Vamos calcular a integral indefinida:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos(2x) - \left(\cos^2(x) - \frac{3}{4}\right) dx &= \int \cos^2(x) - \frac{1}{4} dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} - \frac{1}{4} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{4} + \frac{\sin(2x)}{4} + C.\end{aligned}$$

Com isso,

$$A_1 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \cos^2(x) - \frac{3}{4} - \cos(2x) dx = -\left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{\sin(2x)}{4}\right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} = -\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

Analogamente,

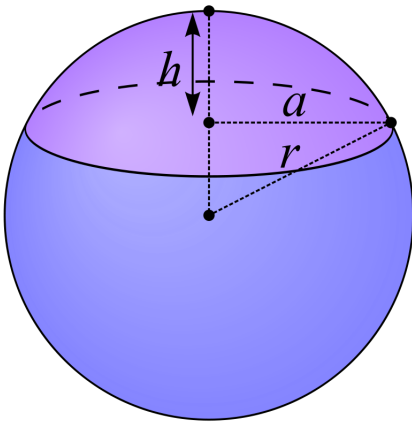
$$A_2 = \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \cos(2x) - \left(\cos^2(x) - \frac{3}{4}\right) dx = \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{\sin(2x)}{4}\right) \Big|_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

Logo,

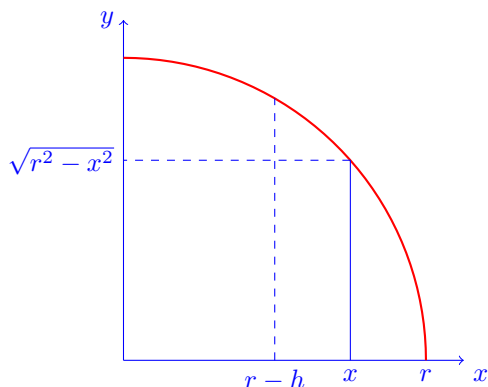
$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

3. [3 pts] Mostre que o volume da calota esférica de altura h é:

$$V = \frac{\pi h^2}{3}(3r - h).$$



Solução: Usando o método dos discos:



$$\begin{aligned}V &= \int_{r-h}^r \pi(r^2 - x^2) dx = \left(\pi r^2 x - \frac{\pi x^3}{3}\right) \Big|_{r-h}^r \\ &= \frac{2\pi r^3}{3} - \pi r^2(-h+r) + \frac{\pi(-h+r)^3}{3} \\ &= -\frac{\pi h^3}{3} + \pi h^2 r = \frac{\pi h^2(-h+3r)}{3}.\end{aligned}$$