

1ª Prova de Cálculo II - MAT 121- IOUSP

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Q	N
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Total	

Justifique todas as passagens.

1. Calcule

(a)  $\int_{-1}^0 x\sqrt{x+1} dx$

(b)  $\int_1^4 \left( e^{4x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx.$

**Solução.**

(a) Com a mudança de variável  $y = x + 1$  obtemos  $x = y - 1$ ,

$$x'(y) = 1 \quad e$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^0 x\sqrt{x+1} dx &= \int_0^1 (y-1)\sqrt{y} x'(y) dy = \int_0^1 (y-1)y^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 (y^{\frac{3}{2}} - y^{\frac{1}{2}}) dy = \left( \frac{2y^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} - \frac{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{4}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

(b) Claramente,

$$\int_1^4 \left( e^{4x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \int_1^4 e^{4x} dx + \int_1^4 \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{e^{4x}}{4} \Big|_1^4 - \frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{e^{16} - e^4}{4} - \left( \frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) \clubsuit$$

2. Calcule

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^4-4x^3+5x^2-2x} dx.$$

**Solução.**

Temos

$$x^4-4x^3+5x^2-2x = x(x^3-4x^2+5x-2) = x(x-1)(x^2-3x+2) = x(x-1)^2(x-2).$$

Pelo método de frações parciais temos

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

O método de Heaviside fornece trivialmente os coeficientes  $A$ ,  $C$  e  $D$ . Temos

$$A = \frac{0+1}{(0-1)^2(0-2)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad C = \frac{1+1}{1(1-2)} = -2 \quad \text{e} \quad D = \frac{2+1}{2(2-1)^2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

Encontramos então

$$\frac{x+1}{x(x-1)^2(x-2)} = -\frac{1/2}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} - \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{3/2}{x-2}.$$

Avaliemos a identidade acima em  $x = -1$ . Obtemos

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{B}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

Logo,

$$B = -1.$$

Encontramos então

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+1}{x^4-4x^3+5x^2-2x} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-2} \\ &= -\frac{\ln|x|}{2} - \ln|x-1| + \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x-2| + C \clubsuit \end{aligned}$$

3. Calcule

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \cos \alpha t \, dt, \text{ onde } \alpha \neq 0.$$

**Solução.**

Utilizemos a fórmula  $\int uv' dt = uv - \int u'v dt$ . Temos

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{-t} \cos(\alpha t) dt &= e^{-t} \frac{\sin(\alpha t)}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int e^{-t} \sin(\alpha t) dt \\ &= \frac{e^{-t} \sin(\alpha t)}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[ e^{-t} \left( -\frac{\cos(\alpha t)}{\alpha} \right) - \int (-e^{-t}) \left( -\frac{\cos(\alpha t)}{\alpha} \right) dt \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Logo, dado um arbitrário  $r > 0$  temos

$$\left( 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right) \int_0^r e^{-t} \cos(\alpha t) dt = \left( \frac{e^{-t} \sin(\alpha t)}{\alpha} - \frac{e^{-t} \cos(\alpha t)}{\alpha^2} \right) \Big|_0^r.$$

Então,

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right) \int_0^r e^{-t} \cos(\alpha t) dt = (0 - 0) - \left( 0 - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right) = \frac{1}{\alpha^2}.$$

Donde concluímos

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \cos(\alpha t) dt = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha^2} \clubsuit$$

4. Calcule

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

**Solução.**

A integral é imprópria pois o integrando não é uma função limitada em nenhuma vizinhança do ponto  $x = 1$ .

Temos [para  $0 \leq r < 1$ ]

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^r \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} -(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^r \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} -[(1-r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1-0^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} [1 - \sqrt{1-r^2}] \\ &= 1 \clubsuit \end{aligned}$$

5. Calcule o comprimento da curva  $\gamma(t) = (t, \ln t)$ , onde  $t \in [1, e]$ .

**Solução.**

O comprimento (length) de  $\gamma$  é

$$\begin{aligned} L(\gamma) &= \int_1^e |\gamma'(t)| dt = \int_1^e \left| \left( 1, \frac{1}{t} \right) \right| dt \\ &= \int_1^e \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t^2}} dt \\ &= \int_1^e \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{t} dt. \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo

$$t = \tan \theta, \quad \text{com } \theta = \arctan t,$$

obtemos

$$t'(\theta) = \sec^2 \theta.$$

Logo (utilizando a tabela para primitivas de funções trigonométricas),

$$\begin{aligned} L(\gamma) &= \int_1^e \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{t} dt \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan(e)} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \theta}}{\tan \theta} \sec^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan(e)} \frac{\sec \theta (1+\tan^2 \theta)}{\tan \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan(e)} \frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta} d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan(e)} (\sec \theta \tan \theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan(e)} \operatorname{cosec} \theta d\theta + \sec \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan(e)} \\ &= -\ln |\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cotg \theta| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan(e)} + \sec \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan(e)} \\ &= - \left[ \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+e^2}}{e} + \frac{1}{e} \right| - \ln |\sqrt{2} + 1| \right] + (\sqrt{1+e^2} - \sqrt{2}) \clubsuit \end{aligned}$$