

MAT133 - Cálculo II - IQUSP
4ª Lista de Exercícios - 2º semestre de 2013
Prof. Oswaldo Rio Branco de Oliveira

1. Calcule:

a) $\int_0^1 x e^x dx$

b) $\int_1^2 \ln x dx$

2. Calcule:

a) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ b) $\int \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx$

c) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ d) $\int \sqrt{3-4x^2} dx$

3. Calcule:

a) $\int \frac{2}{(1+\sqrt{x})^3} dx$ b) $\int x^2 (x+1)^{10} dx$

c) $\int \frac{x+2}{(x+1)^5} dx$ d) $\int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$

4. Calcule:

a) $\int \frac{2x-1}{9+4x^2} dx$

b) $\int \frac{3x-2}{x^2+x+1} dx$

5. Elimine a raiz do integrando:

a) $\int \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$

b) $\int \sqrt{x^2-9} dx$

c) $\int \sqrt{x^2+9} dx$

d) $\int x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$

e) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} dx$

f) $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} dx$

6. Calcule:

a) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4}$

b) $\int \frac{x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx$

c) $\int \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} dx$

d) $\int \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 - 1} dx$

e) $\int \frac{x^3 + x + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$

f) $\int \frac{x^3 + x + 1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx$

7. Calcule:

a) $\int \frac{2x - 3}{(x - 1)^3} dx$

b) $\int \frac{2}{(x + 2)(x - 1)^2} dx$

9. Calcule:

a) $\int \frac{x + 1}{(x - 1)^4} dx$

b) $\int \frac{2}{x^3 (x + 2)} dx$

c) $\int \frac{x - 1}{x^2 (x + 1)^2} dx$

d) $\int \frac{3}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 4)} dx$

10. Calcule:

a) $\int \frac{x + 2}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x} dx$

b) $\int \frac{4x + 1}{x^2 + 6x + 12} dx$

c) $\int \frac{4x + 1}{x^2 + 6x + 8} dx$

d) $\int \frac{2x^2 + 4}{x^3 - 8} dx$

e) $\int \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + 6x + 1}{x^3 + x^2 + x - 3} dx$

11. Calcule:

a) $\int \text{sen}7x \cos2x dx$

b) $\int \text{sen}3x \text{sen}5x dx$

c) $\int \text{sen}x \text{sen}2x \text{sen}3x dx$

d) $\int \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx$

12. Calcule:

a) $\int \cos^2 5x \, dx$

b) $\int \operatorname{sen} x \cos^2 x \, dx$

c) $\int \cos x \operatorname{sen}^4 x \, dx$

d) $\int \operatorname{sen} 2x \cos^2 2x \, dx$

13. Verifique:

a) $\int \operatorname{tg}^n x \, dx = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \, dx$

b) $\int \sec^n x \, dx = \frac{\sec^{n-2} x \operatorname{tg} x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \sec^{n-2} x \, dx$

14. Calcule:

a) $\int \operatorname{tg}^5 x \sec^2 x \, dx$

b) $\int \operatorname{tg}^3 \sec^4 x \, dx$

c) $\int \operatorname{tg}^3 2x \sec 2x \, dx$

d) $\int \operatorname{tg}^3 3x \, dx$

e) $\int \sec^4 x \, dx$

f) $\int \sec^5 3x \operatorname{tg} 3x \, dx$

15. (A mudança $u = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$) Calcule:

a) $\int \frac{\cos x}{4 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} \, dx$

b) $\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x + \cos x} \, dx$

c) $\int \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2x}{1 + \cos x} \, dx$

d) $\int \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{2 + 3 \cos x} \, dx$

16. Determine o centro de massa da região dada.

a) $\{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^3\}$

b) $\{(x, y) : x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$

c) $\{(x, y) : x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 1, y \geq 0\}$

d) $\{(x, y) : x^2 \leq y \leq x\}$

17. Determine o centro de massa do gráfico da função dada.

a) $f(x) = \sqrt{4 - x^2}, -2 \leq x \leq 2$

b) $f(x) = x^2, -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$