

Cálculo I - Agrupamento 4

Exame Final - 1ª Parte

Resolução

$$1) A = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 2x \leq y \leq -x^2 + 5x \}$$

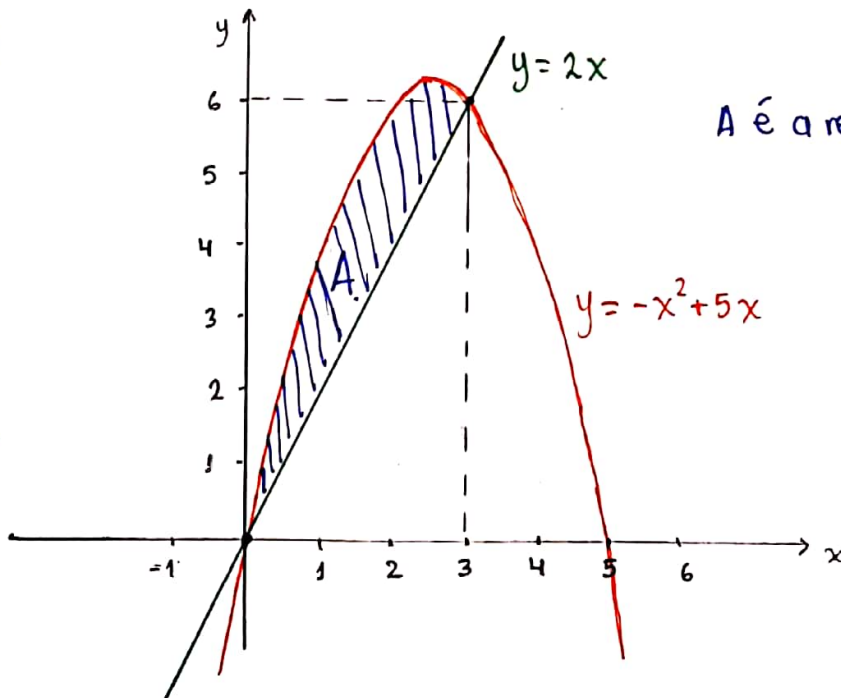
$$(a) \begin{cases} y = 2x \\ y = -x^2 + 5x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = -x^2 + 5x \\ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 5x + 2x = 0 \\ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 3x = 0 \\ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x(x-3) = 0 \\ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \vee x-3=0 \\ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x=3 \\ y=6 \end{cases}$$

Os pontos de interseção pedidos são : (0,0) e (3,6)

(b)



A é a região sombreada.

$$(c) \text{Área de } A = \int_0^3 -x^2 + 5x - 2x \, dx = \int_0^3 -x^2 + 3x \, dx$$
$$= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} \right] \Big|_0^3 = -9 + \frac{27}{2} = \frac{9}{2} //$$

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Cálculo I - agr. 4 Resolução do exame final
2ª parte 18/02/2021

$$1. (a) \begin{cases} -1 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-2x^2}} \leq 1 \\ 2-2x^2 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-2x^2}} \leq 1 \\ 2-2x^2 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2-2x^2 \geq 1 \\ 2-2x^2 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow 2-2x^2 \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x \in \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]$$

Resposta: $D_f = \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]$.

(b) f é contínua em $\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]$ e diferenciável em

$$\left]-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right[. \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{2-2x^2}}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(2-2x^2)^{-3/2} \cdot (-4x)$$
$$= \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{2-2x^2}} \cdot (2-2x^2)^{3/2}}.$$

Se $x \in \left]-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right[$, $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f$ é monótona decrescente.

Se $x \in \left]0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right[$, $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ é monótona crescente.

Logo f tem 2 máximas nos pontos $x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ e $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

$$f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2-1}}\right) = \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

logo as máximas são globais.

f tem 1 mínimo global no ponto $x = 0$,

$$f(0) = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$2.(a) \quad \frac{2x^2+7x+4}{x(x^2+2x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+2x+2}$$

$$\frac{2x^2+7x+4}{x(x^2+2x+2)} = \frac{A(x^2+2x+2) + x(Bx+C)}{x(x^2+2x+2)}$$

$$2x^2+7x+4 = Ax^2+2Ax+2A+Bx^2+Cx$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = A+B \\ 7 = 2A+C \\ 4 = 2A \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 = 2+B \\ 7 = 4+C \\ A = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B=0 \\ C=3 \\ A=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2+7x+4}{x(x^2+2x+2)} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2+2x+2}$$

$$\int \frac{2x^2+7x+4}{x(x^2+2x+2)} dx = \int \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2+2x+2} dx = 2 \ln|x| + 3 \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+1} dx$$

$$= 2 \ln|x| + 3 \operatorname{arctg}(x+1) + C, \quad C \text{ constante em intervalos.}$$

$$(b) \quad x = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tg} t, \quad t \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}, \quad t = \operatorname{arctg}(3x).$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(9x^2+1)^{3/2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(\operatorname{tg}^2 t + 1)^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}\right)^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int |\cos t|^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int \cos t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin t + C = \frac{1}{3} \sin(\operatorname{arctg}(3x)) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt{(3x)^2}}{\sqrt{1+(3x)^2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{1+9x^2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+9x^2}} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

C.A.: $t \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$, logo

$\cos t > 0 \Rightarrow |\cos t| = \cos t$

C.A.: $x = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sin t}{\cos t}, \quad t \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$

$\Rightarrow x$ tem o mesmo sinal que $\sin t$