## 2º MAP45 DE CÁLCULO DIFERENCIAL E INTEGRAL I - LMAC

 $1^{\circ}$  Sem. 2022/23 13/Dez/2022 - LMAC - v.2 Duração: 45mn

Número:

Nome:

1) Considere a função  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  definida por

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sinh(x^2)}{x}, & x > 0; \\ x \arctan(x^2), & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$

(a) Mostre que f é contínua no ponto zero.  $f(o) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ ?

• 
$$f(0) = 0$$
 · arctaulo) = 0 =  $\lim_{n \to 0} x$  · arctau( $x^2$ ) =  $\lim_{n \to 0} f(x)$ 

· 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\sinh(x^2)}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{Re}}{=} \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{2x\cosh(x^2)}{1} =$$

$$= 0 \times 1 = 0.$$

(b) Verifique se f é ou não diferenciável no ponto zero.

• 
$$f_e(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cdot \operatorname{arctam}(x^2)}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \operatorname{arctam}(x^2) = \operatorname{arctam}(0) = 0,$$
•  $f_d(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin h(x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0} =$ 

$$\stackrel{\text{R.C.}}{\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{2 \times \cosh(x^2)}{2 \times x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\cosh(x^2)}{x^2} = \cosh(0) = 1$$
• Como  $f_e(0) \neq f_d(0)$  temos que  $f_e(0) \neq \inf_{x \to 0} \frac{\sinh(x^2)}{\sinh(x^2)} = \cosh(0) = 1$ 
no ponto zero.

2) Calcule: 
$$\lim_{x\to 1^{+}} (x-1)\log(x^{2}-1) = \lim_{x\to 1^{+}} (x-1)\log((x-1)(x+1)) = \lim_{x\to 1^{+}} (x-1)\log(x^{2}-1) = \lim_{x\to 1^{+}} (x-1)\log(x+1) + \lim_{x\to 1^{+}} (x-1)\log(x+1) = \lim_{x\to 1^{+}} (x-1)\log$$

= 
$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} -(x-1) = O/l$$
  
3) Calcule:  $\lim_{x\to 0} (x+\cos(x))^{\frac{1}{\arcsin(x)}} = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{-\frac{\log(x+\cos(x))}{\arcsin(x)}} = e^{-\frac{\log(x+\cos(x))}{\cos(x+\cos(x))}}$ 

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{\log(x+\cos(x))}{\arcsin(n)} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

$$\frac{1-\sin(n)}{1-\sin(n)}$$

R.C. 
$$\frac{1 - \sin(n)}{x + \cos(n)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

4) Determine uma primitiva de 
$$\frac{(5 + \log x)^7}{x}$$
.  $u(x) = 5 + \log(x)$ ,  $u'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 

$$= \int \frac{(5 + \log x)^{\frac{7}{4}}}{x} = \int u(x)^{\frac{7}{4}} u'(x) = \frac{u(x)^{\frac{8}{4}}}{8} = \frac{(5 + \log x)^{\frac{8}{4}}}{8}$$

5) Determine uma primitiva de  $x \arctan(x^2)$ .

$$\int \frac{\pi}{u} \cdot \arctan(\pi^2) = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \arctan(\pi^2) - \int \frac{\pi^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{1+\pi^4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{2} \arctan(\pi^2) - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4\pi^3}{1+\pi^4} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{2} \arctan(\pi^2) - \frac{1}{4} \log(1+\pi^4)$$

6) Determine uma primitiva de 
$$\frac{x^2 - 4x + 6}{(x+2)(x-1)^2}$$
.  $= \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2}$   
 $\Rightarrow A(x-1)^2 + B(x+2)(x-1) + C(x+2) = x^2 - 4x + 6$   
 $x=1 \Rightarrow 3C = 3 \Rightarrow C = 1$   
 $x=-2 \Rightarrow 9A = 18 \Rightarrow A=2$   
 $x=0 \Rightarrow A-2B+2C=6 \Rightarrow -2B+4=6 \Rightarrow B=-1$   
 $\Rightarrow \int \frac{x^2 - 4x + 6}{(x+2)(x-1)^2} = \int \frac{2}{x+2} - \int \frac{1}{x-1} + \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = 2 \log |x+2| - \log |x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1}|$ 

7) Usando a substituição 
$$t = e^{x}$$
 determine uma primitiva de  $\frac{e^{x}}{3 + e^{2x}}$ .

1)  $t = e^{x}$   $\Rightarrow$   $dt = e^{x}$   $dx$ 

2)  $t = e^{x}$   $\Rightarrow$   $dt = e^{x}$   $dt = e^{x}$   $dt = e^{x}$   $e^{x}$   $e^{x}$   $\Rightarrow$   $e^{$ 

8) Use o Teorema de Taylor para mostrar que

$$\left| \log(x) - \left( (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} \right) \right| \le \frac{1}{4}, \forall x \in [1, 2].$$

• 
$$f(x) = log(x) \Rightarrow f(1) = 0;$$
  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f'(1) = 1;$   
 $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow f''(1) = -1;$   $f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \Rightarrow f''(1) = 2.$ 

• 
$$\beta_{3,1}(x) = (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!} + \frac{2(x-1)^3}{3!} = (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!}$$

$$\left| \log(n) - \beta_{3,1}(n) \right| = \left| \mathcal{R}_{3,1}(n) \right| = \left| \frac{f''(t)}{4!} (n-1)^4 \right| \left( \theta \in [1, n] \right)$$

$$= \left| \frac{-6/64}{24} (n-1)^4 \right| \leq \frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4} / 1 \quad \forall n \in [1,2]$$

9) Seja  $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$  uma função de classe  $C^1$ . Mostre que:

$$\max_{x \in [a,b]} f(x) - \min_{x \in [a,b]} f(x) \le (b-a) \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f'(x)|.$$

- 
$$f$$
 continue em  $[a,b]$   $\Rightarrow J_{\alpha,\beta} \in [a,b]$  tais que  $f(\alpha) = \min_{\alpha \in [a,b]} f(\alpha)$  e  $f(\beta) = \max_{\alpha \in [a,b]} f(\alpha)$ 

$$\frac{f(\beta) - f(\alpha)}{\beta - \alpha} = f'(c) \Rightarrow f(\beta) - f(\alpha) = f(c) \cdot (\beta - \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\beta) - f(\alpha) = |\beta - \alpha| \cdot |f'(c)| \leq (b - \alpha) \cdot m (\alpha) |f'(n)|$$

$$\leq b - \alpha \leq m (\alpha) |f'(n)| \leq (b - \alpha) \cdot m (\alpha) |f'(n)|$$